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Strategic Human Resource Management, Dr. M. Murugan & Prof. P. Jagadisan of Thakur Publishers ISBN-9789351631101. ISBN-5-978935-129-2 INTRODUCTION. 1. HUMAN RESOURCES AND THEIR ROLE IN MODERN PRODUCTION 1.1. Human resources as a production resource 1.2. Definition of human resources. 1.3. Classification of human resources 1.4. Human resource management. 2.ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEM OF THE ENTERPRISE AND ITS HUMAN POTENTIAL 2.1. Organization analysis 2.2. Analysis of the personnel composition of the organization 2.3. Analysis of the effectiveness of personnel work. 3.

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human resource management thakur publication The strength of the standing wave between the solid and liquid states of water is more than 10 gigapascals (gpa). That’s the strongest speed of sound ever measured. Scientists in China have completed the most detailed study of sound in water ever made and revealed a previously hidden secret – the speed of sound in water is about 15 gpa slower than previously thought. Their work is published this week in the Journal of Physics D. Scientists have known that standing waves in water were remarkably strong, but they couldn’t see the wave movement of the water until they turned it upside down and made the water flow. The sound is travelling in the upside down, and it takes time for it to reach the bottom of the standing wave. In this way, researchers have been able to see the movement of the wave, and other scientists have used this to reconstruct the flow of the water. The discovery of the 15 gpa difference in speed was made by scientists at the China Academy of Sciences in Beijing. It has led to a series of new experiments to determine the strength of sound in water. They made high-speed digital recordings of what was happening to the liquid in the formation of the standing wave. They examined the motion of the water at 2,200 frames per second. As the wave passes through the water, the water slows down by 15 gpa, or 0.015 metres per second. The slowing down of the water gives sound time to build up on top of the water, until it becomes a large density pocket, which is why sound travels more slowly in water than in air. Scientists in Beijing reckon that by pushing the waves further, through deeper structures, and by continuing their research, they could get to 15 gpa. For many years the sound waves in water have been analysed by air-damping a small tube inside which the water flows. The problem with this is that the sound waves that surround the tube have not been recorded. In this way, the sound wave in a tube can only be measured under special circumstances, and not normally. It is not a convenient way of measuring the speed of sound in water. The new technique, which is called time-resolved Raman spectroscopy, is also imperfect. The laser shines through water and is reflected from the top of the standing wave. The team, which was led by Professor Tao c6a93da74d

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