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الإسلام ودعوة الأحياء

جمال البنات



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الإسلام

كما تقدمه دعوة الإحياء الإسلامي

جمال البنا

طبقا لقوانين الملكية الفكرية

جميع حقوق النشر و التوزيع الالكتروني
لهذا المصنف محفوظة لكتب عربية. يحظر
نقل أو إعادة نسخ أو إعادة بيع أى جزء من
هذا المصنف و بثه الكترونيا (عبر الانترنت أو
للمكتبات الالكترونية أو الأقراص المدمجة أو أى
وسيلة أخرى) دون الحصول على إذن كتابي من
كتب عربية. حقوق الطبع الورقى محفوظة
للمؤلف أو ناشره طبقا للتعاقدات السارية.

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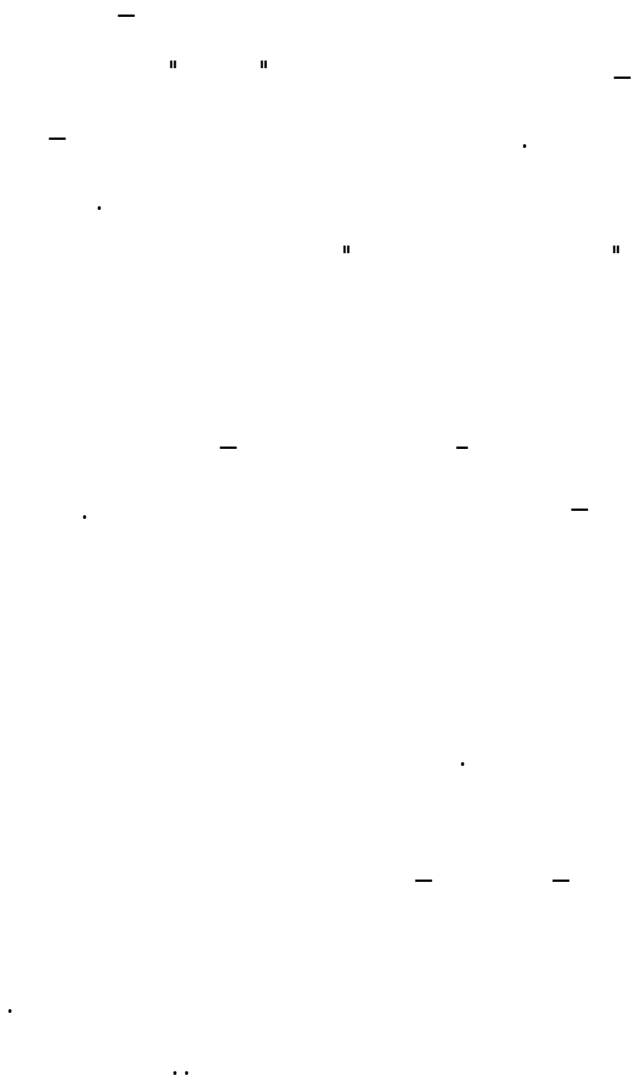
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1. The first step in the process of identifying a problem is to recognize that a problem exists. This is often done by comparing current performance with a desired state or goal. For example, a manager might notice that sales are declining or that customer satisfaction is low. Once a problem is identified, the next step is to define it more precisely. This involves determining the scope of the problem, its causes, and its effects. For instance, a manager might define a problem as "a 10% decline in sales over the last quarter, primarily due to a loss of market share in the competitive market." This definition helps to narrow down the focus of the problem and provides a clear starting point for further investigation.

2. The second step in the process is to gather information about the problem. This involves collecting data and facts that are relevant to the problem. For example, a manager might gather data on sales trends, market conditions, and customer feedback. This information is then analyzed to identify patterns and trends that can help to explain the problem. For instance, a manager might discover that sales are declining in all markets, but the decline is most pronounced in the competitive market. This information is then used to develop a hypothesis about the cause of the problem.

3. The third step in the process is to develop a hypothesis about the cause of the problem. A hypothesis is a statement that predicts the cause of the problem. For example, a manager might hypothesize that the decline in sales is due to a loss of market share in the competitive market. This hypothesis is then tested by gathering more information and analyzing it. For instance, a manager might gather data on the competitive market and compare it to their own market. This information is then used to confirm or refute the hypothesis.

4. The fourth step in the process is to develop a solution to the problem. This involves identifying the actions that need to be taken to address the problem. For example, a manager might develop a solution that involves increasing marketing efforts in the competitive market. This solution is then implemented and its effectiveness is monitored. For instance, a manager might track sales trends and customer satisfaction over time to see if the solution is working. If the solution is not working, the manager might need to develop a new solution.

5. The fifth and final step in the process is to evaluate the solution. This involves assessing the effectiveness of the solution and determining if it has solved the problem. For example, a manager might evaluate the solution by comparing sales trends and customer satisfaction before and after the solution was implemented. If the solution is effective, the manager might need to develop a plan to prevent the problem from recurring. If the solution is not effective, the manager might need to develop a new solution.

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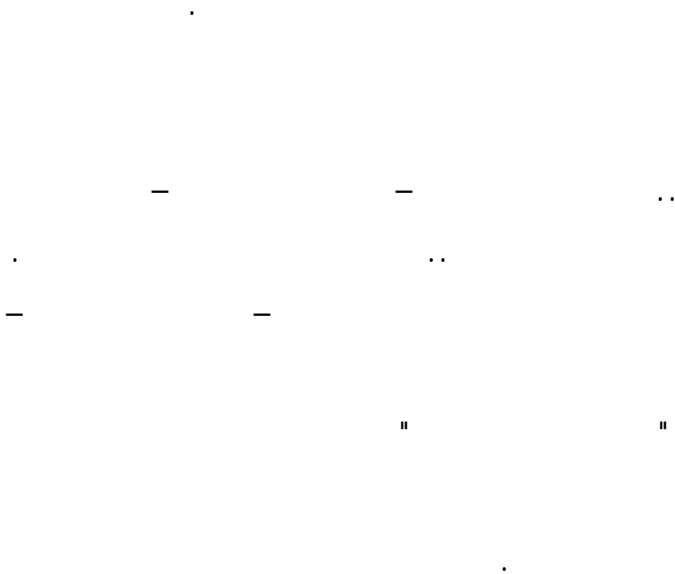
Isonomia

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... We find isonomia used by Plato in quite deliberate contrast to democracy rather than in vindication of it. In the light of this development the famous passages in Aristotle's politics in which he discusses the different kinds of democracy appear in effect as a defence of the ideal of isonomia. It is well – known how he stresses there that "it is more proper that the law should govern than any of the citizens", that the persons holding supreme power" should be appointed only as guardians and servants of the law ", and particularly how he condemns the kind of government under which" the people govern and not the law ", and where" everything is determined by a majority vote and not by law ". Such a government, according to him cannot be regarded as that of a free state, for when the government is not in the laws, then there is no free state, for law ought to be supreme over all things ". He even contended that any such establishment which centered all power in votes or people could not " properly speaking be called a democracy, for their decrees cannot be general in their extent ". Together with the equally famous passage in his Rhetorics in which he argues that "it is of great moment that well drawn laws should themselves define all the points they can, and leave as few as may be for the decision of the judges ",

THE POLICAL IDEAL OF THE RULE OF LAW BY F.A.
HAYEK.

The National Bank of Egypt. Fiftieth Anniversary (1955)
Commemoration Lectures – Cairo, P7



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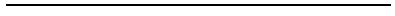
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**أزمة المفكرين العرب في مطلع القرن الحادي
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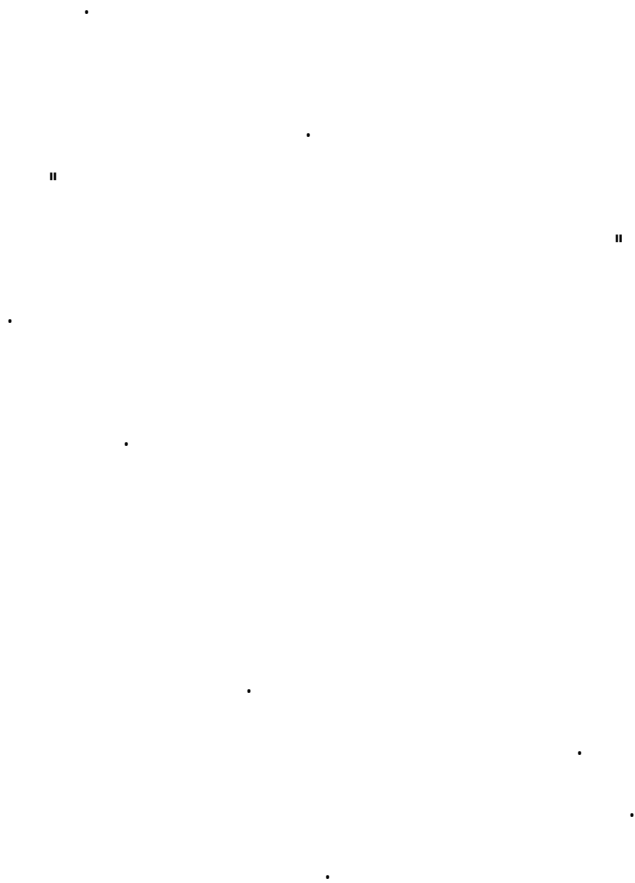
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الفهرس

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