

الرواية

نوال السعداوى



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.

.

..

.

.

.

" "

"

"

"

!

.

.

.

.

.

..

..

..

.

.

.

" "

.

.

" " " " "

.

.

•

•

•

•

”

”

.

.

"

"

.

"

"

"

"

.

.

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

.

"

"

.

:

:

.

.

.

* * * *

.
* * * *

. " "

.
:

:

!

.

* * * *

.

.



* * * *

:

:

!

.

.

:

!

:

"

"

.

* * * *

.

.

.

!

"

"

"

"

"

"

"

.

:

:

.

.



()

* * * *

.

.

.

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

•
* * * *

* * * *
•

" "

"

"

:

:

.....

:

:

.

.

.

!

!

.

.

* * * *

()

"

.()"

.

.



“ ”

：

·

·

·

·

" "

"

·
·

"

"

"

.

.

.

* * * *

.

.

.

" "

:

!

.

!

.

" "

:

!

.

.

:

!

.

.

* * * *

:

.

:

.

"

"

.

" "

" "

.

.

.

.

.

.

!

:

.

:

!

" " " "

.

:

!

.

:

!

:

.

.

.

!

.

||

||

.

.

.

·
:

:

!

:

!

.

.

:

.

.

.

.

.

“ ”

* * * *

:

.

"

"

.

!

"

"

:

:

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

⋮

.

* * * *

.

.

.

"

.

.

.

* * * *

:

.

.

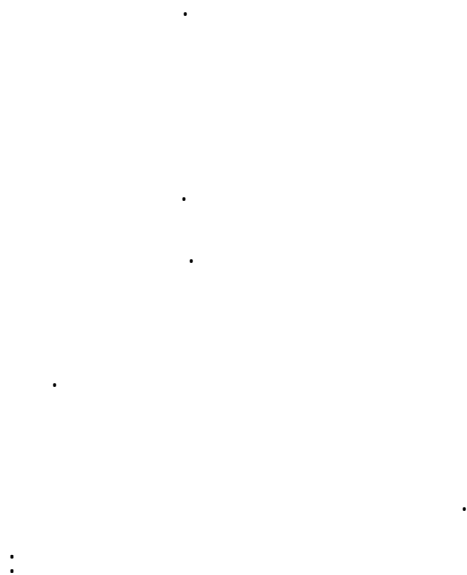
•
" "

•

•

•

•



"

.

"

•

•

.

* * * *

"

"

" "

"

"

.

.

"

"

:

.

"

.

.

"

.

.

!

:

!

.

!

* * * *

Correos y telegrafos

:

" " " "

∴

∴

" ∴

"

" ∴

∴

"

.

" ∴

"

.

"

"

.

.

.

.

" "

.

* * * *

"

"

"

.

.

* * * *

"

"

"

"

"

.

"

"

* * * *

.

* * * *

()

.

.% ,

% ,

" "

.

.

.

.

.

" "

"

"

"

"

"

"

.

()

.

" "

.

" " " "

" " " "

" " "

“

”

”

.

.

.

”

”

”

.

"

"

.

"

"

"

"

" "

.

.

.

.

.

.

!

" "

"

" "

"

"

"

"

.

"

"

.

* * * *

!

"

.

"

.

.

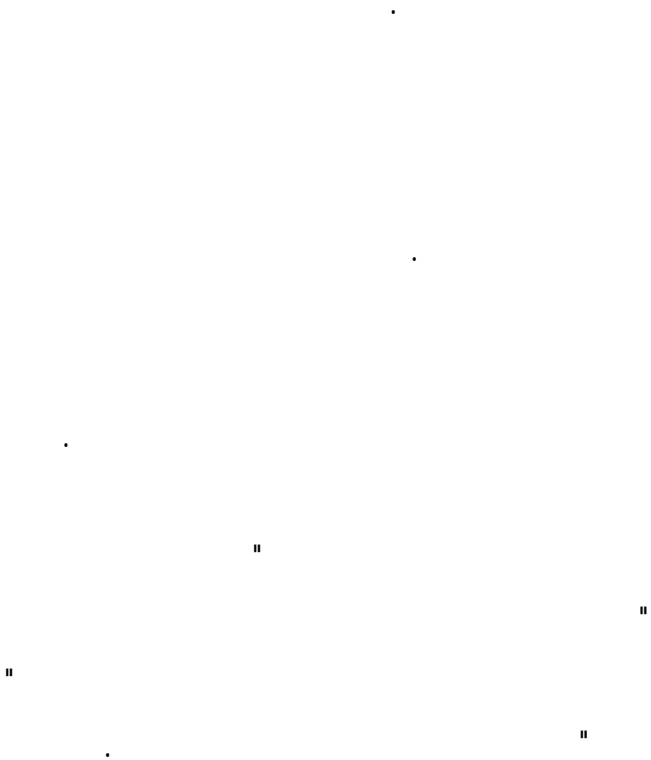
* * * *

.

.

"

"



:

.

.

:

:

.

.

* * * *

" "

!

!

:

:

...

.

.

.

.

.....

.

" " (**Desconsol**)
(**Josep Limona**)



* * * *

.

"

"

" "

" "

.

.

.

.

* * * *

" "

.

"

"

:

:

⋮

•

•

•



!

* * * *

"

"

.

.

.

"

"

•

•



* * * *

!

:

!

.

.

* * * *



!

.

!

* * * *

•

•

•

•

•

•

||

||

()

.

* * * *

.

.

:

.

.

.

:

.

.

.

.

..

.....

.

:

...

... ..

...

..

...

...

..

..

...

...

:

:

.

.

.

.

.



...

.

.

* * * *

the fact that the number of observations is small, the number of parameters to be estimated is large, and the data are noisy.

As a result of the above, the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is therefore rejected. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data. The model is rejected because the model is not able to explain the observed data.

.

!

"

"

.

!

.

:

!

.

•
•
"

"
.

.

"

"

.

* * * *



.

:

:

.

.

.

.

"

"

(

)

"

"

"

"

"

"

.

* * * *

.

* * * *

.

:

.

* * * * *

.

! !

!

.

* * * * *

.

.

:

.

:

.

" :

:

:

!

:

.

* * * *

:

:

.

.

:

:

:

.....

!

"

"

"

:

”

”

”

”

”

•

* * * *

" "

:

"

"

...

!

"

" ;
"

.



* * * *

.

.....

.

:

.



* * * *

!



.

..

...

..

...

.....

....

.....

.....

⋮

•

•

⋮

•

⋮

•

•

.

!

!

.

.

* * * *

.

* * * *

.

* * * *

.

.

* * * *

" "

.

.

.

* * * *

.

DNA ...

.

:

:

.

* * * *

.



.

....

.....

.....

....

.....

.....

.....

||

||

.....

.....

..

..

* * * *

.

"

"



* * * *

!

.

..

..



..

..

..

..

!

..

of the study was to identify the prevalence of IPV among a sample of women who had experienced IPV in the past.

Results of the study showed that 40% of the women in the sample had experienced IPV in the past. The most common form of IPV was physical violence, followed by psychological violence and sexual violence. The study also found that women who experienced IPV were more likely to have mental health problems and to use health services.

The study has several limitations. First, the sample was not representative of the general population of women in the country.

Second, the study was cross-sectional, so it was not possible to determine the direction of the relationship between IPV and mental health.

Third, the study did not control for other factors that could be associated with both IPV and mental health, such as socioeconomic status and education.

Despite these limitations, the study provides important information about the prevalence of IPV and its association with mental health in the country.

Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of IPV on mental health and to identify interventions that can help women who have experienced IPV.

The study also highlights the need for better support services for women who have experienced IPV, including counseling and legal assistance.

In conclusion, the study found that 40% of women in the sample had experienced IPV in the past, and that women who experienced IPV were more likely to have mental health problems and to use health services.

The study has several limitations, but it provides important information about the prevalence of IPV and its association with mental health in the country.

Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of IPV on mental health and to identify interventions that can help women who have experienced IPV.

The study also highlights the need for better support services for women who have experienced IPV, including counseling and legal assistance.

In conclusion, the study found that 40% of women in the sample had experienced IPV in the past, and that women who experienced IPV were more likely to have mental health problems and to use health services.

The study has several limitations, but it provides important information about the prevalence of IPV and its association with mental health in the country.

Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of IPV on mental health and to identify interventions that can help women who have experienced IPV.

The study also highlights the need for better support services for women who have experienced IPV, including counseling and legal assistance.

In conclusion, the study found that 40% of women in the sample had experienced IPV in the past, and that women who experienced IPV were more likely to have mental health problems and to use health services.

The study has several limitations, but it provides important information about the prevalence of IPV and its association with mental health in the country.

Further research is needed to explore the long-term effects of IPV on mental health and to identify interventions that can help women who have experienced IPV.

The study also highlights the need for better support services for women who have experienced IPV, including counseling and legal assistance.

In conclusion, the study found that 40% of women in the sample had experienced IPV in the past, and that women who experienced IPV were more likely to have mental health problems and to use health services.

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." The third step is to analyze the problem. This involves gathering data, identifying the underlying causes, and determining the most likely solutions. For example, a manager might analyze sales data to identify which products are performing poorly and why. The fourth step is to develop a plan of action. This involves selecting the most appropriate solution and determining the steps that need to be taken to implement it. For instance, a manager might develop a plan to launch a new product line or to improve customer service. The final step is to implement the plan and monitor progress. This involves putting the plan into action and tracking performance to ensure that the problem is being solved. For example, a manager might implement a new marketing campaign and track sales and customer satisfaction over time.

⋮

•

•

•

* * * *

:

.

.

.

.

.

.....

.....

.....

...

.

.

.

.

* * * * *

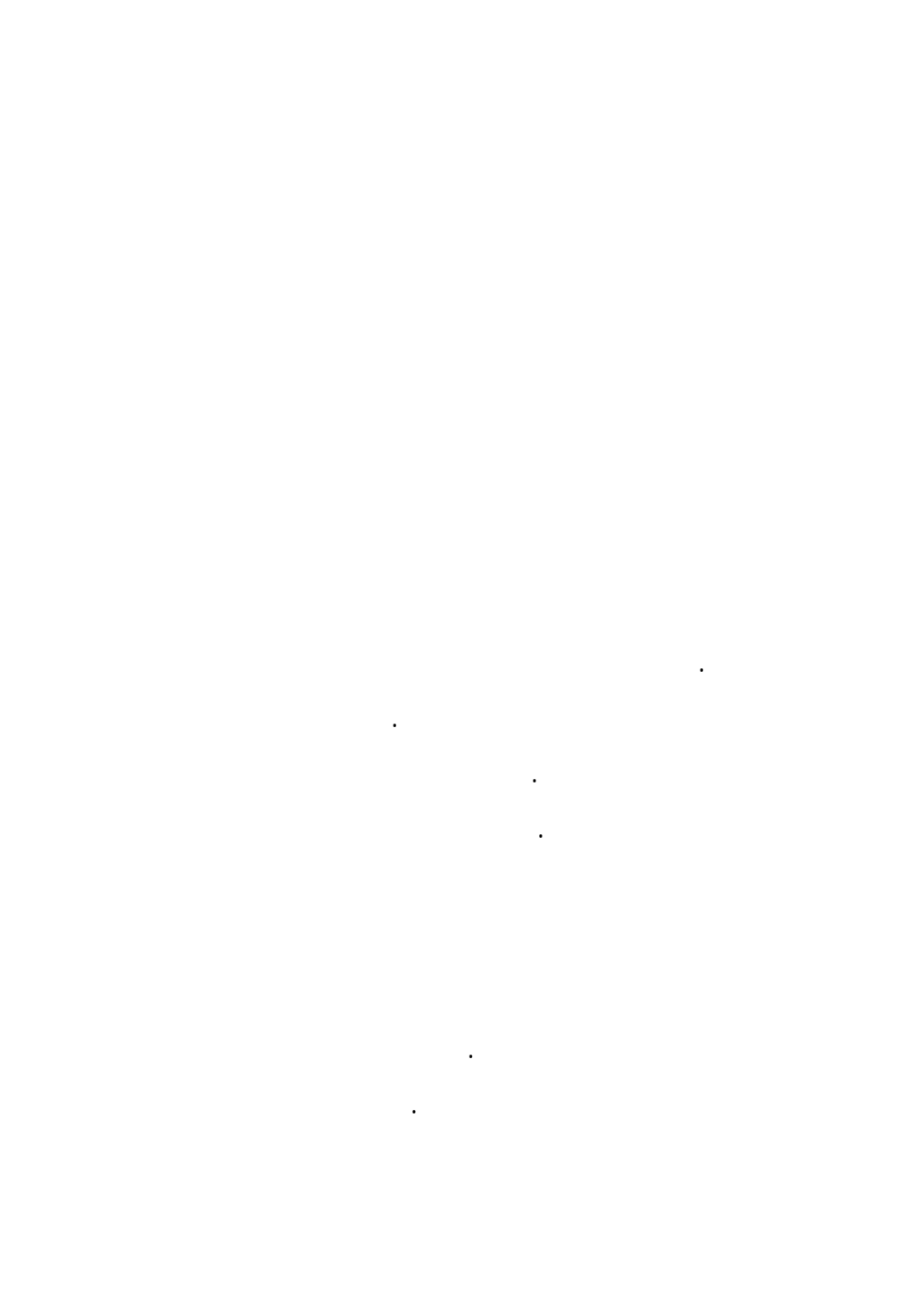
.

* * * *

:

:

:



.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.

.





.

.....

.

.

.

.

.

.





!

!

!

.

* * * *

* * * *

.

.

:

.....

.....

!

!

.....

.....

.

.

.....

.

.....

.

.

.

.

.

)

(

:

.





.

//