التعريف بالحضارة الغربية في جميع المجالات الثقافية واللغوية والحضارية والأدبية طبقا لأحدث اساليب التعليم والبحث العلمى.



قسم اللغة الانجليزية وآدابها

قسم اللغة الانجليزية جدول رفع الدراسات البحثية الفصل الدراسي الثاني للعام الجامعي 2020/2019م.

الفرقة الأولى	
ترجمة	المقرر
د/ عمرو الشريف	عضو هيئة التدريس
1- Translate into Arabic: Switzerland: Government And Society Constitutional framework Switzerland's constitution (modeled after that of the United States) was adopted in 1848 and substantially revised in 1874. A thoroughly revised constitution, approved by three-fifths of voters, entered into force in 2000, though the changes were mainly formal, with little alteration to the structure of Switzerland's government. Because the old constitution had become immethodical and difficult to understand, the new constitution coherently incorporated the multitude of amendments passed in the previous 125 years. Switzerland's constitution contains some 200 articles, which establish the rights and duties of the citizens and of the governing bodies. It also created what has been termed a consociational democracy, which attempts to maintain political balance and stability, given the country's linguistic and religious diversity.	موضوعات الدراسة البحثية

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The federal government supervises external and internal security, transportation affairs, forestry, and water conservation. It also is responsible for foreign policy and customs, the monetary system, the military, and social insurance programs. It has the authority to take steps to adjust the course of the economy and provide for uniform administration of justice in the areas of criminal and civil law.

Legislative power resides in the bicameral Federal Assembly, comprising the National Council, with 200 deputies elected by a system of proportional representation for four-year terms, and the Council of States, in which each canton is represented by two deputies and each demicanton by one deputy (46 deputies in total). The executive branch is headed by the Federal Council, a sevenmember collegial board. The presidency of the Federal Council rotates among the members annually, and each councillor presides over a federal department. The governments of other countries often have 20 or more ministers, and because of the Federal Council's increasing workload (domestic responsibilities coupled with Switzerland's burgeoning international commitments), there has been considerable debate about enlarging the Council or adding another level of ministers between the Federal Council and the Federal Assembly. However, Swiss voters, who would have to approve this restructuring, are fairly cautious about making such constitutional changes, especially those that might upset the very subtle balance between the different language groups.

One of the unique aspects of Switzerland's constitution is the number of decisions it requires citizens to make through referenda and initiatives. Sovereign power ultimately rests with the people, who vote on proposed legislation several times a year at the national level and often more frequently in the cantons; indeed, Switzerland has held more than half of the world's national referenda. For example, in 1971 the constitution was amended by national referendum to grant women the right to vote in federal elections and to hold federal office, in 1991 the voting age in

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federal elections was reduced from 20 to 18 years, and in 2002 voters endorsed entry into the United Nations (UN). Referenda must be held on constitutional matters and major international treaties; voters may also call a referendum to challenge a law passed by the Federal Assembly by obtaining 50,000 signatures within 100 days of passage. For a referendum to pass, it must receive an overall majority both of the national vote and in a majority of the cantons. In addition to referenda, Swiss citizens can call a national vote on any issue by collecting 100,000 signatures. The first such initiative was undertaken in 1893, when voters decided against the wishes of the parliament and endorsed the prohibition of the killing of animals according to Jewish religious methods. More recently, voters have cast ballots on whether to join the European Economic Area (rejected), eliminate the Swiss army (rejected), reduce military spending (rejected), conserve moorland (approved), restrict immigration from the EU (approved), and adopt a universal basic income (rejected). The Swiss model has provided citizens with a direct voice in their own affairs that is without parallel in any other country, but it has sometimes been criticized on various grounds: voter turnout is often very low, averaging about two-fifths of the electorate; it often makes the passage of important legislation difficult (e.g., the parliament passed a law granting women the right to vote in 1959, but voters did not approve the change at the federal level until 12 years later); and it raises the prospect that the rights of minority groups can be undermined by a majority of the population, though Swiss voters in practice have generally respected the rights of minorities. The Swiss Confederation is divided into 26 cantons (including six demicantons, or Halbkantone, which function as full cantons), each of which has its own constitution and assembly. The cantons exercise broad authority, possessing all powers not specifically given to the federal government. Education and health policies are largely determined at the cantonal level. While historically several cantons had a Landsgemeinde, only Appenzell Inner-Rhoden and Glarus maintain this traditional assembly consisting of all the canton's citizens that meets annually and serves as the canton's primary decision-making body.

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The Swiss Confederation consists of some 3,000 communes, which are responsible for public utilities and roads and, like the cantons, are largely autonomous. Communes range in size from Bagnes in Valais, with an area of 109 square miles (282 square km), to Ponte Tresa in Ticino, with an area of 0.1 square mile (0.3 square km). They also vary considerably in population; many have only several hundred residents, while the commune of Zürich has more than 350,000 residents. From the multiplicity of small communal republics stem a special quality to each and, paradoxically, a basis of national unity, for each citizen treasures and supports the freedom of the commune, a shared conviction that unites a citizen with the rest of the population in a way that transcends differences of language and of party. It is the communes rather than the country that grant Swiss citizenship.

The Swiss Civil Code of 1912 has furnished a model for the administration of justice in many countries; indeed, parts of the code have been adopted verbatim in other legal systems. The difficult task of creating and preserving a uniform judicial system within so diverse a national structure has produced a number of great jurists and experts of international law. Each canton elects and maintains its own magistracy for ordinary civil and criminal trials. Supreme judicial power is vested in the Federal Supreme Court (Bundesgericht), the seat of which is in Lausanne. Members of the court are elected by the Federal Assembly to six-year terms. Capital punishment was abolished—except under circumstances of martial law, general mobilization, or war—by the unified federal penal code of 1937.

All citizens at least age 18 are permitted to vote; however, Switzerland has among the lowest levels of voter participation among long-established democracies. From the 1950s into the early 21st century, Switzerland's government was formed by a grand coalition of four parties—the Radical Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, the Christian Democratic People's Party, and the Swiss People's Party (Centre Democratic Union). These parties have combined to retain comfortable majorities in the

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National Council (often winning more than four-fifths of the seats) and generally have contributed all the members of the Council of States. Members of the Federal Council, with its rotating presidency, are selected with the intent of providing equitable political, religious, and linguistic representation. Despite its long tenure, the coalition was beset by increasing internal conflicts at the end of the 20th century. The Swiss People's Party, which had held one seat on the Federal Council since the 1950s, adopted positions that were considered by some to be antiforeigner and anti-European; it became the largest party in the Federal Assembly in 2003 and was awarded an additional seat on the Federal Council. In 2007 the Swiss People's Party withdrew from the grand coalition. This end to nearly a half century of consensus government was only temporary, however: a year later, a member of the far-right party regained a seat on the Federal Council.

One of the unique aspects of Switzerland's constitution is the number of decisions it requires citizens to make through referenda and initiatives. Sovereign power ultimately rests with the people, who vote on proposed legislation several times a year at the national level and often more frequently in the cantons; indeed, Switzerland has held more than half of the world's national referenda. For example, in 1971 the constitution was amended by national referendum to grant women the right to vote in federal elections and to hold federal office, in 1991 the voting age in federal elections was reduced from 20 to 18 years, and in 2002 voters endorsed entry into the United Nations (UN). Referenda must be held on constitutional matters and major international treaties; voters may also call a referendum to challenge a law passed by the Federal Assembly by obtaining 50,000 signatures within 100 days of passage. For a referendum to pass, it must receive an overall majority both of the national vote and in a majority of the cantons. In addition to referenda, Swiss citizens can call a national vote on any issue by collecting 100,000 signatures. The first such initiative was undertaken in 1893, when voters decided against the wishes of the parliament and endorsed the prohibition of the killing of animals according to Jewish

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Council. In 2007 the Swiss People's Party withdrew from the grand coalition. This end to nearly a half century of consensus government was only temporary, however: a year later, a member of the far-right party regained a seat on the Federal Council.

Although denied voting rights at the federal level until the 1970s, women are now fully engaged in politics and regularly constitute about one-fifth of the representatives in the Federal Assembly. Ruth Dreifuss was the first woman to serve as president, holding the office in 1999.

2. Translate into English:

تتكون الدول ذات السيادة من ثلاث سلطات: السلطة التنفيذية وهي الرئيس ونائبه والوزراء والجهاز الإداري للدولة. والسلطة التشريعية وتتكون من البرلمان الذي يسن القوانين ويراقب السلطة التنفيذية في قيامها بتنفيذ تلك القوانين من عدمه والسلطة القضائية التي تستقل عن السلطتين الأخرتين وتحكم ما إذا كانت القوانين التي يسنها البرلمان دستوريه أم لا ويحاسب السلطة التنفيذية أثناء قيامها بعملها. وهناك نظامين في الحكم: النظام الرئاسي الذي تعمل به الولايات المتحدة الأمريكية وفرنسا. وفي هذا النظام ينتخب الشعب رئيسا للجمهورية يقوم هو باختيار الوزراء وكذلك ينتخب الشعب أعضاء البرلمان أو الكونجرس الذين يسنون القوانين ويحاسبون الوزراء. أما النظام الشعب أعضاء البرلمان فقط بناء على انتماءهم الحزبي. ثم يقوم حزب الأغلبية ، وهو المحومة أي باختيار نوابه ليشغلوا مقاعد وزاريه. ويكون رئيس الحزب هو رئيس الحكومة أو رئيس الوزراء.

يعد الاقتصاد هو المحرك الأهم لسياسات الدول. فالوزارات التي تنجح في تنمية الاقتصاد تزيد رفاهية الفرد وعندما تزداد النقود في يد الفرد يزداد استهلاكه، وبالتالي يزداد الطلب على المنتجات ويزداد عمل المصانع مما يؤدي إلى الحاجة إلى العمالة. وهنا يزداد معدل التوظيف وتقل نسبة البطالة وتزداد المرتبات وتقل نسبة الفقر. أما عندما لا تسطيع الحكومة زيادة رفاهية الفرد فيقل استهلاكه فينخفض الطلب فيحدث الركود مما يؤدي إلى إيقاف عمل المصانع فيقل معدل التشغيل وتزداد البطالة وينتهي الأمر بالكساد.

الاقتصاد والسياسة وجهان لعملة واحدة. فعندما فشل الرئيس الأمريكي هربرت هوفر في التعامل مع الكساد الكبير في الثلاثينات، لم يقم المواطن الأمريكي بانتخابه مرة أخرى. ولم ينته الأمر عند ذلك. فقد فقد الحزب الجمهوري الذي ينتمي إليه هوفر الانتخابات التالية وذلك لفشل سياساته الاقتصادية في التعامل مع الأزمة. وقام المواطن الأمريكي بانتخاب فرانكلين روزفات رئيسا من الحزب الديمقراطي الذي فاز على هوفر فوزا كاسحا في انتخابات شهدت اقبالا هائلا. قام روزفات بخلق سياسة الاتفاق

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الجديد والتي تضمنت برنامجا عاجلا لتخطي الكساد وتحقيق الانتعاش الاقتصادي. وقد حدث ذلك بالفعل إذ أدت سياسة الاتفاق الجديد إلى ارتفاع فوري غير مسبوق في أسعار الأسهم الأمريكية قدره ١٥ بالمائة بين عشية وضحاها. امن هنا جرت النقود في أيدي الشعب الأمريكي مما أدى لزيادة معدلات الاستهلاك ورفع مستوى الطلب وإعادة تشغيل المصانع وازدياد معدل التوظيف والخروج بالدولة من هذا المأزق التاريخي.

تركت الأزمة الاقتصادية الكبرى تأثيراً كبيراً في الأنظمة الرأسمالية فقد تحول النظام الاقتصادي الرأسمالي الحر إلى اقتصاد موجه وخضعت بعض القطاعات الحيوية كشركة إنتاج الفحم الإنجليزية وشركة المترو الفرنسية لنظام التأميم. كما تدخلت الدولة لتوجيه الصناعيين والمزارعين والمستثمرين وتوعيتهم. وأسهمت الأزمة في وصول الأنظمة الدكتاتورية إلى السلطة في بعض البلدان كالنازية في ألمانيا. وأغلقت أسواق كثيرة في وجه التجارة العالمية وتوقف التبادل التجاري واتبعت دول كثيرة سياسة الاكتفاء الذاتي مثل النظامين الفاشي في إيطاليا والنازي في ألمانيا. كما أن انهماك الكثير من الدول في معالجة أزماتها الاقتصادية جعلها تغفل عن خطورة ما يجري على الصعيد العالمي من انتهاك لقرارات المنظمة الدولية وعودة إلى مبدأ التسلح وخرق المعاهدات الدولية ولقد قوت الأزمة بطريقة غير مباشرة النظام الشيوعي الذي لم يتأثر بها بغض النظر عن أزماته الداخلية. هكذا كانت الأزمة الاقتصادية الكبرى نتيجة من نتائج الحرب العالمية الأولى وسبباً من أسباب قيام الحرب العالمية الثانية.

ضوابط الدراسة البحثية

- 1- البحث فردي
- 2- كتابة اسم الطالب باللغه العربيه كاملا والشعبة واذا كان انتظام انتساب ام تخلف
 - 3- نوع الخطو حجمه: 14 Times New Roman
 - 4- المسافة بين السطور single spacing

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