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The Visual Media and Authority in time of Crisis

A practical study of the Sociology Of Media

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ABSTRACT

This study Problem of the study: The study tackles the mutual relationship between the construction of strength in the community and mass media as a means through which citizens exchange events, news and ideas. Media policies suffer a great gap between the targets and the available materials, and between the slogans which calls for the freedom of press and the restrictions put by the dominant authority to marginalize and exclude those media figures who attempt to reveal the truth about the dominant authority's faults. This results in the failure of media to achieve any kind of success. This is related to the occurrence of political bloc.

Objective of the study: it identifies the relationship between Visual Media and the dominant authority at the time of crisis. It identifies the way by which media deal with crisis (pretensions-claims). It also aims at collecting the crisis at the transitional phase in Egypt especially, January Revolution and the role of media to cover it. It identifies the role of political media in the construction of public opinion at the time of crisis. It identifies the role of media in solving the crisis of water, the crisis of constitutional declarations from 22 November to 8 December 2012, and the crisis of the trial of former President Mohammed Hosni Mubarak.

Theoretical approaches to the study: this study is descriptive, analytical study. It aims at examining the relationship between authority and visual media at times of crisis. The researcher uses methodologies like, social survey, content analysis form, and questionnaire. The sample is random and simple. It includes 200 individuals from intellectuals and educated class.

Study results: the results of the study indicates that the visual media is not a credible source in revealing the news at times of crisis as it does not correct the wrong news. It indicates that Egyptian media does not provide citizens with sufficient information at the beginning of the 25th January Revolution. It indicates that it does not select its participants according to neutrality. It indicates that it prevent certain issues from being discussed with the help of censorship. As the results of the study indicate that there was no spokesman during crises. The results indicate that the cause of Nile water crisis is Israeli aims at the water of the Nile. And transitional baddorh 25 January 2011, that dim
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process, as indicated by the results of the study, said the reasons for the crisis of constitutional declarations of November 22, 2012 to December 8, 2012 is lost trust between the political forces and the withdrawal of members of the founding Committee objection to drafting aldstorwalhl can raise this constitutional referendum advertising people. kmaaodahat study results that prevented State radio some private meetings The trial of President Hosni

Mubarak that there are families r national security must be preserved, and that there had to be no court spokesman to speak to the media, and the results showed that media reports at the time of crisis coverage missed the professional impartiality and depth.