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**Electronic Journalism Treatment for the Images of opposition in the
Egyptian society and its Reflection on University Youth Attitudes towards it**
"Applied Study"

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summary

Introduction:

Electronic newspapers play a large role spreading more than ever before, and with the radical developments that are witnessed in Egyptian society, after a wave of revolutions and the emergence of many means of the political opposition represented in demonstrations, protests, strikes and sit-ins as well as the riots and political violence; the youth had a great role in this. In this sense, the focus and analysis of the role of the electronic media has become a matter of urgency, especially after the current events in the Egyptian street, and getting to know how to address the ways of opposition and its role in the formation of university youth's attitudes towards these ways.

The problem of the study:

The study problem is limited in the main following question:

How does the electronic journalism treatment for the Images of opposition in the Egyptian society and its reflection on university youth attitudes towards it?

From the main question, a group of sub-questions are branching concerning the field study and the analytical study.

First, questions related to the analytical study:

1. What journalistic arts used in relation to forms of opposition in the electronic images of the?
2. What images and graphics used in the press articles for means of the opposition in the electronic journalism?
3. Which treatment method used in the political issues in the electronic newspapers?
4. What is the range of using of forms of opposition in the electronic newspapers?
5. How many times is each word separately used in the political issue in the electronic newspapers?

6. What are the main sources of published press material for the forms of opposition in the electronic newspapers?

Second: The private field study questions:

1. How much do university youth follow political events in the electronic newspapers?
2. What forms of opposition are university's youth keen to follow up?
3. What electronic newspapers do university youth rely upon to follow the forms of opposition?
4. What are the political consequences highlighted by electronic newspapers in their coverage of recent events from the point of view of the university youth?
5. How did electronic newspapers contribute in processing the political opposition forms in the Egyptian society from the point of view of the university youth?
6. What are the university youth's attitudes towards forms of political opposition in Egyptian society?
7. To what extent do university youth participate in the political opposition forms?
8. To what extent do university youth react after reading the political events in the electronic newspapers?

Importance of the study:

This study gets its importance from its subject about processing of electronic journalism to the opposition forms in the Egyptian society and its impact on university youth's attitudes towards these forms.

Methodological procedures:

Type of study: It belongs to the descriptive studies.

Methodology of the study: The study used the Media survey method.

The study society: The society of the current study is represented in the university youth aged between 18 years to 20 years from four Egyptian universities (Cairo University, Ain Shams University, Benha University and Tanta University).

The study sample:

(A) Sample of analytical study:

It is represented in a sample of the electronic national and party and independent newspapers, mainly (Al-Ahram- Alwafd- Almasry Alyom).

(B) Sample of field study:

It is represented in a sample of university youth at four Egyptian universities (Cairo University, Ain Shams University, Benha University and Tanta University).

The limits of the study:

The limits of the study are as follows:

(1) Geographical limits: the study is limited to the Cairo Governorate (Ain Shams University), Giza Governorate (Cairo University), Kalyobiya governorate (Benha University), and Gharbiya Governorate (Tanta University).

(2) Human limits: They are represented in the students of the four universities of the Egyptian universities (Cairo University, Ain Shams University, Benha University, Tanta University) in the age group (18-20), male and female.

(3) Time limits: They are represented in the period during which the researcher analyzed the sample study of electronic newspapers during the period from 1/7/2013 m to 31/12/2013 AD. The field study was conducted on a sample of Egyptian universities youth of 400 people divided equally between males and females during the period from 6/4/2014 to m 5/6/2014 AD.

(4) Objective limits: The objective limits of this study are represented in knowing how the electronic media handled the opposition forms in the Egyptian society and their impact on university youths' attitudes towards these forms.

Data collection tools: The researcher used the questionnaire and the content analysis form as tools for data collection.

Statistical treatment of the study: Data were processed by SPSS program statistical processing program for Social Sciences.

The most important findings of the study:

(A) the results of the analytical study:

- 1) (Facts) came first in the processing method used in political subjects in the newspapers of the study sample at a rate of 70.8%. (Opinion) came in second place with 15.8%. (Criticism) came in the third place with 7.9%, and

then came (analyzes and discussions) in fourth place at a rate of 4.8%, and finally came (proposals) at a rate of 0.5%.

- 2) (Demonstrations) came in the first place to the use of words in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 26.7%; (violent incidents) came in second place at a rate of 15.5%, and then came (sit-ins) in third place with 11.9%, and then (elections) came in fourth place at a rate of 11.1%, and then (clashes) came in fifth place at a rate of 10.2%, and then (protests) came in sixth place at a rate of 6.6%, and then (demands) came in seventh place at a rate of 6.2 %, then both of (gatherings) and (commemoration) ranked eighth at a rate of 3.3%, and then (Demonstration Law) came ninth at a rate of 2.3%, and then both (strikes) and (skirmish) in tenth place at a rate of 1.2%, and finally came (human chains) at a rate of 0.5%.
- 3) The word *DEMONSTRATIONS* was repeated (from 1 to 3 times) when used in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 30.8%; it came (from 3 to 5 times) at a rate of 40.1%, and finally came (5 and more) at a rate of 28.9 %. The phrase *INCIDENTS OF VIOLENCE* was repeated (from 1 to 3 times) when used in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 72.2%; it came (from 3 to 5 times) at a rate of 24.9%, and finally came (5 and more) at a rate of 2.9 %.
- 4) The word *PROTESTS* was repeated (from 1 to 3 times) when used in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 74.3%; it came (from 3 to 5 times) at a rate of 23%, and finally it came (5 or more) at a rate of 2.6%. The word *STRIKES* was repeated (from 1 to 3 times) when used in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 78.8%; it came (from 3 to 5 times) at a rate of 21.1%.
- 5) The word *SIT-INS* was repeated (from 1 to 3 times) when used in a political issue in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 38.8%; it came (from 3 to 5 times) at a rate of 45.5%, and finally it came (5 and more) at a rate of 15.6%.
- 6) The word (delegate) occupied the initial place in the source theme used in political subjects in the study sample newspapers at a rate of 91.9%, and then came (regional agency) in second place at a rate of 3.6%, then came the (reporter) in third place at a rate of 2.2%, and then came (world news agency) in fourth place at a rate of 1.8% and, finally, (one of the readers) came at a rate of 0.5%

(B) The results of the field study:

- 1) 92% of the respondents are keen to browse electronic newspapers from the viewpoint of the respondents (always), while 8% of them do not browse newspapers.
- 2) The phrase (concern the Egyptian public opinion recently) came at the forefront of the reasons why political events receive widespread attention in the electronic media processing with a rate of 58.9%, and (directly affect the economic and social aspects) came in second place with 19.2%, then (help the public to form opinions on political issues) came in third place with 13.5%, and finally (trying to enhance Political reform Political modernization of society) with 8.5%.
- 3) (Previous regimes symbols trial) came at the forefront of the political events that respondents are keen to the follow-up in the electronic newspapers from the viewpoint of the respondents with a rate of 67.3%, and (demonstrations) came in second place at a rate of 62.8%, then (sit-ins) came in third place by 47.6%, and (political violence) came in fourth place with 43.7%, followed by (strikes) in fifth place with 38.6%, and finally both (the protests) and (demonstrations and terrorism laws) were equal with 36.9%.
- 4) (Lack of clarity in all aspects of the event) came at the forefront of the probability of the electronic media contribution to opposition forms in increasing political violence from the respondents points of view with a rate of 56.1%, and (biased to an opinion without the other) came in second place at a rate of 36.9%, then (lack of commitment to business ethics) came in third place with 31.3%, and came (exposure events contrary to the reality) in fourth place with 29.6%, followed by (show the events in a way contrary to reality) came in fifth place with 29%, and finally came (may belong to a particular political party) with 14.1%.
- 5) (Electronic media contributes in providing me with information about public opinion trends on political opposition forms) came at the forefront of university youth attitudes towards electronic journalism treatment of opposition images with an average 3.54% a, then (electronic newspapers

covering the political opposition forms contributes in providing young people with information about these forms) came in the second place with an average of 3.41%, then (electronic media contribute to the convergence of views among the participants in the political opposition forms) came in third place with an average of 3.08% and, finally, (electronic media gives opportunity for organizers of an opposition form to advertise about it) with an average of 3.02%.

- 6) (Respondents would prefer to participate in the forms of opposition because they contribute to the formation of public opinion on all community issues) came at the front of the respondents' viewpoint in the political opposition with an average 3.09%, then (I do not join in the forms of opposition because I am afraid of falling in many problems) came in second place with an average 3.07%, then (my participation in the political opposition forms will not change the actual fact) came in third place with an average 3.01%, and (I do not participate in the political forms of opposition because they are influential in political life) came in fourth place with an average of 3%, then (I participate in the political forms of opposition because I see bias of public opinion to one side without the other) came in fifth place with an average 2.97% and, finally came (I join the political forms of opposition because I belong to a political party) with an average of 2.05%.