

RADIO AND TELEVISION SYSTEMS IN TURKEY AND IN THE MIDDLE EAST COUNTRIES

(A SUMMARY)

After the I. World War the **radio**, and the II. Second World War the **television** became the most important mass media which affected and even regulated the national and international communication systems of the political systems. Turkey and the Middle East countries are also affected by the revolution of mass media technology in their countries. This development, brought up the problem «what is awaited from radio and television» in modernizing countries such as Turkey and the Middle East. This doctorate thesis whose subject is on radio and television, the most effective and differentiated mass media of today, wants to demonstrate how radio and television are used in the political systems.

The reasons why the Turkish and the Middle Eastern radio and television systems are analyzed are as follows :

1 — How the radio and television affect and regulate the communication structure of Turkey and the Middle East countries?

2 — Do the political systems have some effects over the radio and television in Turkey and in the Middle East countries?

In other words, the goal of this thesis is oriented to demonstrate the political, social and economic conditions which affect the radio and television in the political systems.

In order to demonstrate the radio and television systems in Turkey and in the Middle East, the thesis is made up of an introduction and four parts. The introduction determines the subject of the thesis and shows the methods used. Also in the introduction, it is shown that the research rests upon the relation between the political process and mass communication and that radio and television are mass media which perform the political communication function in political systems.

The first part of the thesis deals with mass communication, mass media and the political regulation of mass communication in the political systems. This part which is made up of three chapters narrates mass communication, political regulation patterns of radio and television, and gives examples from the world radio and television systems. The conclusion drawn from this part is that it is practical to classify the radio and television systems on the world as **monopolistic** and **competitive** (pluralist) systems.

The second and third parts of the thesis are devoted to examples chosen from Turkey and the Middle East countries. The examples chosen for the Middle East countries are Iraq, Iran, Syria, Lebanon, Jordan, Egypt and Israel. The examples are narrated according to the classification of monopolistic and competitive systems mentioned in the first part.

The Turkish radio and television system is analysed in detail in the second part of the thesis. The second part which includes three chapters deals with the history of the Turkish radio and television, the present legal status of the Turkish radio and television and the broadcasting policy of the Turkish Radio and Television (TRT).

The third part titled «The Radio and Television Systems in the Middle East Countries» narrates the development of radio and television systems in the Middle East countries and deals with examples from the Middle East.

In the fourth part, basic conclusions are discussed according to the examples given in the second and third parts. The conclusions of thesis are :

In Turkey and in the Middle East Countries :

1 — From the examples analysed, apart from one country, radio and television are under state monopoly. The radio and television are operated and controlled as an organ of the government.

2 — State monopoly on radio and television is established in order to strengthen and legalize the authority of the political system.

3 — Since the establishment and operation of the radio and television are expensive, broadcasting facilities even the transmission lines are under the state property.

4 — In order to supply the expenses of the radio and television, advertising, the basis of competitive systems is used in the monopoly model too.

5 — The public role of the religious programmes broadcast from the radio and television which are under state monopoly is an important subject which must also be analysed from the scientific view point.

Oya TOKGÖZ