

**"issues visually disabled in the Egyptian Theater" Ali Ahmed Bakthir "and"
"Lenin El Ramly "as a model**

The aim of the study is to identify the image of the visually disabled in the texts of “Ali Ahmed Bakthir” and “Lenin Al-Ramly”, also to identify the factors influencing the formation of this image among the disabled people and their impact on their roles and activities in the context of the institution, the family, society and the state, and to what extent were these dramatic texts close, far, identical, ideal for the mental image of the visually disabled person stored in the collective mind of Egyptian society, and adopted the research on the descriptive approach (analysis of content) in the texts "sample study," and the most important conclusions of the research:

- Baqthir employed the character of the visually disabled person (Sheikh Goussaki) historically and consistently consistent with the historical facts represented in resisting the French enemy and his assistants to mobilize the courage and determination and actively participate in condemning his crimes and sacrificing and steadfastness in resisting him in determination and determination. Al-Ramly also warned against the administrative, financial and bureaucratic corruption in these institutions and the resulting medical, psychological and social neglect of the visually disabled.

- The research stressed the importance of not distinguishing between the visually disabled and his followers in the Egyptian society, i.e., accepting the other and interacting with him within the homeland and not informing them that they are strangers in their society. Visually disabled people who can be relied on for being victorious over their disability and for the brutal French occupiers led by Napoleon.

- The two theater writers can re-formulate and structure the existing social relations and highlight the mistakes, defects and exaggerations by exaggeration and exaggeration in filming to reveal the sources of corruption and defects.