

Opportunities for Creating an Inclusive Environment in the Information Consumption of Persons with Visual Disabilities in Modern Uzbek Media

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Citation: Khasanova, G., Muratova, N., Toshov, X. and Kurbanov, O. (2025). Opportunities for Creating an Inclusive Environment in the Information Consumption of Persons with Visual Disabilities in Modern Uzbek Media, *Journal of Cultural Analysis and Social Change*, 10(2), 532-541. <https://doi.org/10.64753/jcasc.v10i2.1634>

Published: November 12, 2025

ABSTRACT

In this article, the possibilities of creating an inclusive environment for people with disabilities in Uzbek media, particularly for information consumers with visual disabilities, as well as the problems of media coverage of human issues of this category, are studied on the basis of the questionnaire-survey method. This will focus on the analysis of problems such as inclusive opportunities in information retrieval and dissemination processes of persons with visual disabilities in Uzbekistan, favorable information retrieval methods, forms, tools, obstacles to this, the level of inclusion of Uzbek media and media, the level of adaptation of digital information resources for people of the same category. In addition, the level of coverage of the problems of individuals with visual disabilities in Uzbek media, methods and formats for presenting the same topic in content, the variety of issues, the involvement of professionals in the processes of analysis, in particular, experts with visual disabilities, analysis of stereotypes that hinder the preparation of content in this direction are also provided. Also, based on the results of empirical research, practical recommendations for improving the field are developed.

Keywords: Person with Visual Disability," In One Line " Magazine, Speech Synthesizer, Inclusive Environment, Audioformat, Tiflosharh, Audiojournal.

INTRODUCTION

The issue of media literacy under the influence of intense processes in the information space, with increasing information flows in the world, is being viewed as a necessary competence of each person, the ability of persons with visual disabilities to be able to access information from these information flows and receive information based on their inclusive characteristics is becoming a very important task. On the basis of this, the world media calls for a special focus on the formation of opportunities for persons with disabilities to receive information without barriers, in formats that are convenient for them according to the type of disability. In contrast to information consumers with other types of disabilities, it is assumed that inclusive conditions are created for individuals with visual disabilities to receive information. The activities of special publications in separate formats, the issues of the inclusive conditions in the use of the press tools of the Blind are considered relevant issues that are little studied in the media world, but need research.

Today, the number of persons with disabilities in Uzbekistan is about 800,000, representing more than 2% of the country's population. The rights of the same category of people on various fronts are protected by law in a number of regulatory acts adopted by the state. At the same time, the rights of persons with disabilities were strengthened in the new Constituent Assembly of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Nevertheless, the processes of their social integration into the general community remain complex. These complexities are reflected in processes ranging from people with disabilities engaging in daily interactions with others to education, employment, use of various public services. Social integration refers to: "the interaction of social strata and groups in society". The most important of the factors that negatively affect the processes of integration are stereotypes that exist in society. Considering the High role of the press in the formation of public opinion, the management of public consciousness, it can be said that in the spread of negative stereotypes associated with disability in society, there is also an influence of unprofessional content, which is being prepared in this direction. No matter what type of media, as long as the issues of life and disability of people with disabilities are not approached with a healthy look, existing stereotypes about this will remain to this day and will continue to spread in New manifestations. In this sense, in journalism, the issues of content preparation on this topic need reform. As an initial step in these reforms, it is necessary to develop a program of recommendations for journalists in the preparation of material on the topic of persons with disabilities, disability issues. The program of these recommendations defines the requirements that must be followed for the attractiveness of the content. The basic concepts of requirements should be focused on such factors as the purpose of the content, phrases in the author's speech, and the imagination that is generated in information consumers as a result of the content. However, the program of this type of recommendations and the requirements established in them should not be understood as the censorship of journalists preparing material on the topic. On the contrary, these requirements serve to regulate the interpretation of the same type of content.

Uzbekistan is also undergoing reforms to focus on the socialization of persons with disabilities in the media, ensuring unhindered use of the media. The decree of the president of the Republic of Uzbekistan PF-5270 "On measures to radically improve the system of state support for Persons with disabilities", adopted on December 1, 2017, became an important fundamental legal basis in this regard. The decree included measures to "organize the subtitle and surdo translation of Broadcast News, TV shows and videos to increase the access of information to persons with disabilities and ensure that they spend their free time intensely, as well as to expand special font editions, to ensure social adaptation of persons with disabilities, non-discrimination of persons with disabilities, and to strengthen their, including, taking into account the experience of foreign countries, improving the quality of explanatory work carried out using special social plates and the effectiveness of their impact on public consciousness" are being defined as important tasks for representatives of the sphere. In this regard, national mass media studies of the potential of individuals with visual disabilities in information consumption as well as the problems associated with their socialization in the media show significance in these aspects.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

This study employed a qualitative research approach to explore the current state and opportunities for enhancing inclusivity in information consumption for individuals with visual disabilities within Uzbek media. The research was conducted in three primary stages: data collection, analysis of media content, and expert interviews.

The survey-questionnaire method was used in this research. The questionnaire was developed based on the goals and objectives of the study and was conducted in an online format.

The inclusiveness in information consumption of people with visual disabilities in world journalistic Science, Research devoted to their socialization in the medium of media, is becoming an urgent topic of a number of scientific research. The need for inclusive conditions for persons with visual disabilities to receive information from the press, media opportunities for persons with visual disabilities of audio applications, new directions such as tiflosharhi of telecontrollers, features of voice programs in the use of Internet data and the possibilities of speech synthesizers, in addition, concepts of activities of special press publications specializing in people with visual disabilities in, similar issues are at the center of scientific research today, with positive results in countries such as Germany, Spain, Austria, China. New experiments are being put into practice in countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom, Australia regarding the transfer of mass prints to a sound format. In addition, scientific research has been carried out by scientists around the world on the role and functions of journalism in the integration of persons with disabilities into the community, in particular, persons with visual disabilities, and researchers from Malaysia, Russia are conducting research in this direction.

It is known that such researchers as M. Rubery, K. Ellis, A. Matamala, V. Humphrey, A. Tillery (2018) conducted studies of specific methods of information consumption by people with visual impairments and the problems that need to be solved in this regard. These studies examined such issues as the importance of audio information for the blind, the role of television in social inclusion, the practice of attaching audio commentary

to television content, as well as the problems of using electronic scientific journals by researchers with visual impairments.

Socialization in the media of persons with disabilities has been created by A.Dombrovskaya, A.Ryabova, Y.Smirnova, T.Golovina (2020), and other scientists. In these studies, the role of journalism in the integration of people with disabilities into society as a whole, journalists' views on the phenomenon of disability in thematic authors' content, are subject to analysis.

Issues of persons with disabilities, including persons with visual disabilities researched by Uzbek scientists such as M.Ganiyeva (2015), N.Latipova (2022), L.Muminova (2016), D.Nurkeldiyeva (2019), V.Alekseyeva (2022), M.Abduvaliyeva (2023), F.Kamilov (2023), Z.Uzakova (2019), N.Qosimova (2017), D.Yusupov (2018), Y.Chicherina (2008), and A.Abdukhalilov (2022). In their research, the scientists studied the integration of people with disabilities into the general community, the interpretation of disability issues in the media, inclusive education, social adaptation of children with disabilities, the institutional framework for the protection of the rights of persons with disabilities, and made constructive proposals and recommendations.

RESULTS

From March to September 2024, an online survey was conducted among individuals with visual impairments in Uzbekistan to explore the challenges of creating an inclusive environment for this specific category of information consumers, as well as how issues related to these individuals are covered in the mass media. A total of 102 respondents from the Republic of Karakalpakstan, various regions, and the city of Tashkent participated in the survey.

Among the respondents, 10.6% were between the ages of 15 and 25, 46.8% were between 25 and 35, 34% were between 35 and 45, and 8.5% were above 45 years old. Of these, 66.7% were male and 33.3% were female. Regarding their level of visual impairment, 51.6% were individuals with low vision, while 48.4% were completely blind.

Table 1. Composition of Respondents by Age, Gender, and Degree of Disability

Age Group	Gender	Degree of Disability
15-25 years 10.6 %	66,7 % male	51,6 % have low vision
25-35 years 46.8 %		
35-45 years 34 %	33,3 % female	48.4% are completely blind (total visual impairment)
Over 45 years 8.5%		

Key Findings

Respondents were presented with a total of 18 questions related to the challenges of creating an inclusive media environment for people with disabilities in Uzbekistan—particularly for visually impaired information consumers—as well as the representation of these individuals in the mass media. This process was conducted online using a Google Forms survey.

Initially, respondents were asked the question: “Which types of mass media do you mainly follow?” A majority — 81.7% — stated that they primarily follow online media platforms and their social media pages. Additionally, 11.8% of participants reported listening to radio broadcasts, while 3.2% said they watch television channels. Furthermore, 2.2% of respondents noted that they read “Bir Safda” magazine, which is the only publication in Uzbekistan specifically issued for people with visual impairments. Finally, 1.1% of the participants said they read mainstream print publications.

Table 2. Types of Mass Media Followed by People with Visual Impairments in Uzbekistan

“Which types of mass media do you mostly follow?”	81.7% of participants mainly follow online media outlets and their social media pages
	11.8% of participants listen to radio broadcasts
	3.2% of participants watch television channels
	2.2% of respondents read “Bir Safda” magazine, the only publication in Uzbekistan issued for people with visual impairments
	1.1% of participants stated they read mass print publications

The research results clearly show that individuals with visual impairments primarily rely on online media platforms and their social media pages as convenient sources of information. This can be explained by the development of modern information technologies designed specifically for the visually impaired—particularly

specialized software that enables users to control computers and mobile devices through voice synthesis and speech output tools.

In recent years, the advancement of such assistive technologies has contributed to the formation of a more inclusive digital environment for blind users across websites, social media platforms, messaging apps, and various mobile applications. Moreover, the emergence of dedicated websites, blogs, and media channels targeting different interests has led to an increase in the number of Internet users with visual impairments.

In the past, radio was the only accessible mass media format for people with visual impairments. However, according to recent data, its popularity has decreased. This can be partially attributed to the fact that a significant portion of survey participants are young people, who tend to consume media in more modern formats. Another factor is the lack of engaging and inclusive programming for blind audiences on radio. For instance, radio dramas, which were once regularly broadcast, are now limited to specific days on a few stations, and in some cases, airtime has been reduced. Furthermore, the lack of updates in such content is a growing issue.

Survey results also show a significant gap in the number of visually impaired individuals who follow television programs compared to those who prefer the internet or radio. The primary reason is the lack of inclusive features in Uzbek TV content that would make it accessible to people with visual impairments. In comparison to other countries, the demand for accessible TV content among this demographic in Uzbekistan is noticeably unmet.

Given that Uzbekistan has ratified the UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, this indicates an urgent need for serious reforms in the field of inclusive broadcasting and media access.

“Bir Safda” remains the only Braille publication in Uzbekistan for the blind. However, its readership has declined significantly due to several factors, including reduced Braille literacy among youth. Still, it's encouraging to see that some visually impaired individuals continue to read traditional print media, even if they are in the minority. Typically, these are people with partial vision or those who rely on assistance from others.

It's important to note that mainstream print publications are still largely non-inclusive for blind readers. During the COVID-19 pandemic, efforts were made to provide electronic versions of newspapers and magazines. One such example is the creation of a Telegram channel called “Gazetalar sharhi”, which remains active today. This platform can be followed using speech synthesizers, which are tailored to the needs of people with visual impairments. However, many of the files shared on this channel are not optimized for screen reader technology, as accessibility was not considered during formatting.

Although inclusive solutions may vary depending on the type of media platform, the core issue converges on one point: ensuring that people with visual impairments enjoy equal access to information.

In response to the question “In what format is it most convenient for you to receive information?”, 43% of respondents answered through speech synthesizers, while 39.8% preferred audio format. Additionally, 8.6% of participants said they consume information in a visual format, and 7.5% indicated they use Braille.

Table 3. Information consumption formats among people with visual impairments

"In what format do you prefer to receive information?"	43% of respondents — via a speech synthesizer
	39.8% — prefer audio format
	8.6% — use visual format
	7.5% — rely on Braille

The respondents' answers indicate that to ensure equal rights for information consumers with visual impairments, it is primarily necessary to adapt official web addresses that transmit information online. This includes practices such as attaching text and audio descriptions to photos and videos and transmitting textual information in audio format. The practice of transmitting textual information together with audio on internet networks has been implemented on some websites, particularly on kun. uz. However, such collaboration does not apply to all daily news posted on these sites. Only those news items selected by the site editors are converted into audio format, which rather restricts the above-mentioned equal rights than ensures them. Therefore, attention must be paid to measures that maintain a balance in this regard.

In addition, it is appropriate to focus on establishing specialized websites for people with visual impairments in the Uzbek segment of the internet and expanding them by directing them to relevant fields. As a result, representatives of various fields with visual impairments will have the opportunity to freely express themselves, and inform the wider public about their achievements in their areas and the problems they face. Moreover, such websites serve as communication platforms between people with visual impairments and relevant organizations. Government agencies will be able to feel the achievements and problems of people with visual impairments, and at the same time, the blind will feel the attention of the state.

In response to the question, “What types of information in the media attract your attention the most?”, 63.2% of participants said information related to disability issues, and 61.1% said political topics interest them. Additionally, 43.2% of respondents are interested in legal matters, 41.1% in intellectual topics, 36.8% in medical

information, 22.1% in news related to the arts, 22.1% only in job-related information, and finally, 17.9% of participants stated that they follow sports news.

Table 4. Thematic classification of information viewed in the media by people with visual disabilities

“Which types of information in the media attract your attention the most?”	63.2% of participants are interested in information related to disability issues
	61.1% are interested in political topics.
	43,2 % respondentlar huquqiy masalalar,
	41.1% focus on intellectual topics.
	36.8% focus on medical information.
	22.1% follow news related to the arts.
	22.1% follow information relevant only to their profession.
	17.9% of participants report following sports news.

The findings from the survey indicate that the majority of information consumers with visual impairments are primarily interested in content related to disability issues. This necessitates a high level of diligence from journalists in content creation. Limiting coverage to events organised by institutions involving individuals with disabilities is not considered an effective solution. Instead, attention must be paid to ensuring a diversity of topics in the content produced. For instance, if information consumers are interested in legislative documents concerning persons with disabilities in the Republic of Uzbekistan, it is essential to organise discussions involving expert specialists to provide detailed analyses of relevant decisions and decrees. If the lives of persons with disabilities in other countries are of interest, engaging content can be developed based on international visits or online resources. Another topic of significant interest to this group is political information. Political changes, negotiations, and crises occurring on the global stage naturally impact the lives of persons with disabilities, among others. Consequently, delivering objective and reliable information in accessible formats to this audience has become a pressing requirement of our time.

In this process, the objectivity of information is of paramount importance for two key reasons. Firstly, it protects individuals with visual impairments from provocative informational attacks. Secondly, it enhances their political knowledge and fosters the accurate development of their political analysis skills. Content in this domain must prioritise these aspects as fundamental requirements and should not be overlooked.

In response to the question, “Do you trust the information presented in the media?” 56.8% of respondents stated that they verify information by comparing multiple sources, while 24.2% indicated partial trust. Only 18.9% of participants expressed full trust in media reports, and a mere 0.1% reported having no trust at all.

Table 5. Level of Trust in the Media Among Persons with Visual Impairments

Do you trust the information presented in the media?	56.8% of respondents stated that they verify information by comparing multiple sources.
	24.2% of participants indicated partial trust.
	18.9% of participants expressed full trust in media reports.
	0.1% of respondents reported having no trust at all.

The responses indicate that the majority of participants in the survey verify the authenticity of information by comparing multiple sources, a practice known as fact-checking. Considering that most respondents are young people, this can be regarded as a positive outcome. It demonstrates that information consumers with visual impairments possess an understanding of one of the most critical aspects of media literacy: the concept of fact-checking externally transmitted information. Moving forward, to ensure the proper development of their media literacy skills, it is necessary to convert relevant literature on this topic into accessible formats and to promote these resources widely. This should not be limited to students of journalism but extended to all higher education institutions where persons with visual impairments are studying. In today’s complex environment, where information attacks are prevalent, this practice has evolved from a mere need into a pressing requirement.

In response to the question, “What shortcomings do you believe exist in how persons with visual impairments perceive information presented in the media?” 58.7% of respondents stated that television content lacks audio descriptions, which are essential for visually impaired individuals and should be implemented. Additionally, 50% of participants identified the lack of audio applications for newspapers and magazines as a problem. Furthermore, 48.9% of participants noted that electronic versions of print publications in formats compatible with speech synthesisers are almost non-existent, while 43.5% highlighted that verbal explanations and descriptions in video clips or radio broadcasts are insufficient. Only 21.7% of survey participants reported that they can access the information they need in convenient formats and have no need for additional tools.

Table 6. The Level of Technical Opportunities Created in the Media for Persons with Visual Impairments

What shortcomings do you believe exist in how persons with visual impairments perceive information presented in the media?	58.7% of respondents stated that television content lacks audio descriptions, which are essential for visually impaired individuals and should be implemented.
	50% of participants identified the lack of audio applications for newspapers and magazines as a problem.
	48.9% of participants noted that electronic versions of print publications in formats compatible with speech synthesisers are almost non-existent.
	43.5% of participants highlighted that verbal explanations and descriptions in video clips or radio broadcasts are insufficient.
	21.7% of respondents reported that they can access the information they need in convenient formats and have no need for additional tools.

The responses provided highlight that the issues of converting print media into audio formats and integrating audio descriptions into television content have become an urgent and pressing need that cannot be delayed any further. Naturally, achieving effective results without first gaining a certain level of experience in this area is challenging. Moreover, these processes require significant financial resources and a considerable amount of time. In this regard, the initial steps towards resolving this issue should begin with supporting social projects specifically designed for this purpose. Such projects should prioritise training specialists in this field through international programmes, establishing a school for audio describers in Uzbekistan, fostering direct collaboration with editorial offices to convert print media into audio formats, increasing the variety of independent audio journals, and promoting the development of journalists who produce content in this domain. These should be identified as primary objectives.

In addition to exploring the creation of inclusive environments for information consumers with visual impairments in the media, survey participants were also asked questions regarding the portrayal of issues affecting this group in media outlets. For instance, in response to the question, “How do you think the topic of disability is covered?” 65.9% of participants stated that coverage is largely uniform, typically evoking feelings of pity or gratitude, or presenting individuals as examples for others. Meanwhile, 23.1% of participants believed that the coverage is diverse and based on the real lives of visually impaired individuals, whereas 11% of respondents felt that media portrayals are entirely detached from the lived experiences of visually impaired persons.

This finding alone underscores that in Uzbek journalism, the portrayal of disability issues is often based on a one-sided analysis reflecting the journalist’s authorial stance. The fact that this perspective is also corroborated by persons with disabilities—the primary subjects of such content—further reinforces the conclusion that there is a strong need for reform in this area. Naturally, this raises the question of how persons with visual impairments themselves wish to be represented in the media.

When asked, “As a person with a disability, how would you like to be portrayed in the media?” the majority of respondents, specifically 46.7%, expressed a preference for being depicted as they are, with both their achievements and challenges highlighted. Additionally, 25.6% of participants indicated a desire for journalists to focus primarily on their challenges. Meanwhile, 7.8% of respondents wanted greater emphasis on their life achievements, and another 7.8% preferred to be presented as a source of motivation for others. Furthermore, 8.9% of participants stated that they did not wish to be featured in the media due to their disability.

Table 7. The Representation of Persons with Visual Impairments in the Media

As a person with a disability, how would you like to be portrayed in the media?	46.7% of respondents expressed a preference for being portrayed as they are, with both their achievements and challenges highlighted.
	25.6% of participants indicated a desire for journalists to focus primarily on their challenges.
	7.8% of participants wanted greater emphasis on their life achievements.
	7.8% of respondents preferred to be presented as a source of motivation for others.
	8.9% of participants stated that they did not wish to be featured in the media due to their disability.

An analysis of the responses from respondents with visual impairments reveals that they primarily advocate for being portrayed in the media as they truly are, encompassing both their strengths and challenges. This suggests that when journalists create content on this topic, placing undue emphasis on the disability itself not only contravenes professional ethics but is also deemed inappropriate by the individuals featured in such content. In this regard, it is recommended that content creators in this field move away from dogmatic perspectives and

unconstructive angles, thoroughly understand the concepts of medical and social models, and adopt an approach that respects the constitutional rights of persons with visual impairments.

Another noteworthy observation from the responses is that more than 25% of participants expressed a desire for the media to focus on their challenges. However, the term "challenges" in this context should not be interpreted as commonly portrayed issues such as financial hardship or reliance on charitable assistance. Instead, greater emphasis should be placed on the difficulties these individuals face in engaging in social interactions within the broader community due to their physical condition. For instance, one respondent acknowledged the need for increased attention to family psychology. Indeed, the socialisation of persons with visual impairments within the wider community begins within the family. Their future ability to pursue education, acquire a profession, or conversely, become isolated and experience emotional distress, is closely tied to the family environment. In this context, it would be appropriate for journalists to focus on topics such as the upbringing of a visually impaired child in a typical family, their education, and their interactions with others. Organising discussions with experienced parents in this area would be particularly beneficial. Such content would, firstly, help others understand that persons with visual impairments are equally independent individuals, and secondly, serve as a guide for parents of children with visual impairments.

Another dimension of this topic involves families comprising persons with visual impairments, their lifestyles, and their approaches to child-rearing, which could also provide engaging and high-quality content. The lives of students with visual impairments are similarly under-represented in the media. Survey participants highlighted their desire for direct dialogues with such students, along with objective content about their interests, plans, and aspirations.

Additionally, journalists are recommended to cover topics such as the provision of tactile pathways in urban planning, the installation of audio and braille signage at public transport stops to indicate arriving bus numbers, audio announcements in buses regarding current and upcoming stops, and the creation of accessible environments in public institutions and educational facilities to facilitate the free movement of persons with visual impairments. In reality, the true power of the media and the competence of a journalist are not measured by their ability to evoke sympathy for persons with visual impairments, but rather by their contribution to addressing the social challenges deemed significant by this group. This underscores the notion that producing high-quality content on this topic requires journalists not only to study the lives of persons with visual impairments in greater depth but also to collaborate closely with them.

To substantiate these perspectives, respondents were asked the question, "To what extent should persons with visual impairments be involved in the preparation of media content related to their issues?" Notably, 39.8% of participants emphasised that the information in such content should be sourced directly from persons with visual impairments rather than through secondary channels. Additionally, 38.7% of respondents expressed the view that it would be appropriate to base such content on the opinions of persons with visual impairments. Furthermore, 15.1% of participants highlighted the necessity of consulting experts working in this field, while 6.5% supported the idea that materials on this topic should be prepared by authors with visual impairments themselves.

The reflections shared by survey participants on this issue reveal that three out of four respondents believe journalists should directly engage with persons with visual impairments as a solution to the problem. However, the opinions expressed often leave an impression that resembles a compilation of laypeople's perceptions, impressions, and admirations rather than the professional approach expected of a journalist. Additionally, as noted by the survey participants, consulting experts when producing high-quality content on this topic can yield effective results. Presently, there are sufficient individuals capable of serving as impartial experts on matters concerning persons with visual impairments. In this regard, the editorial team of *gazeta.uz* can be considered an active example of collaboration with experts. This is because the site's staff work not only with persons with visual impairments but also with individuals with other types of disabilities, primarily engaging expert specialists in their efforts. Furthermore, the materials published on the site typically address issues that are deemed significant for the lives of persons with visual impairments, as highlighted earlier.

CONCLUSION AND PROPOSALS

The study found that inclusive practices in Uzbek media are at an early stage of development. Most digital platforms and news outlets are not fully adapted for use by people with visual disabilities, lacking features such as audio versions of content, screen-reader compatibility, and accessible website structures.

Visually impaired individuals face significant obstacles in accessing reliable and timely information due to a lack of accessible formats, limited internet navigation options, and insufficient availability of assistive tools integrated into media platforms.

Issues concerning people with visual disabilities are underrepresented in Uzbek media. When covered, they are often presented with limited depth, lacking expert input—particularly from individuals who themselves have visual impairments.

Proposals

1. **Introduce and Enforce Accessibility Standards in Media.** National standards should be developed and mandated for media content accessibility, including guidelines for visual and audio formats, screen-reader compatibility, and alternative text for multimedia.
2. **Promote Participatory Media Production.** Encourage the direct involvement of individuals with visual disabilities in media content creation, editorial planning, and decision-making processes. Their lived experiences provide critical insights into effective inclusion.
3. **Revise Media Training Curricula.** Journalism and media studies programs should include modules on disability awareness, inclusive reporting, and digital accessibility to build a new generation of media professionals who are equipped to serve diverse audiences.
4. **Enhance Public and Private Media Responsibility.** Media organizations should be encouraged, through incentives or regulations, to produce regular content that highlights the challenges and achievements of persons with disabilities without resorting to stereotypes.
5. **Develop Inclusive Digital Tools and Formats.** Investment should be made into developing mobile applications, websites, and content formats (e.g., podcasts, Braille-compatible PDFs, and audio news digests) that cater to the needs of visually impaired users.
6. **Foster Cross-sector Collaboration.** Build partnerships between media institutions, disability advocacy groups, tech developers, and government agencies to develop and implement comprehensive strategies for inclusive information dissemination.

Author Contributions: The contribution rate of the first author is 40%, the contribution rate of the second author is 30% and the contribution rate of the third author is 30%,

Conflict of Interest: There is no conflict of interest between the authors.

Ethics Statement: We declare that the rules specified in the “Directive on Scientific Research and Publication Ethics of Higher Education Institutions” have been followed in this study and that we have not taken any action based on “Actions Contrary to Scientific Research and Publication Ethics”. At the same time, we declare that all authors contributed to the study, that there is no conflict of interest between the authors, and that all responsibility for all ethical violations belongs to the authors of the article.

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