

pogledi - mislewa - dilemi

**INFORMIRAWETO NA SLEPITE -
ME\U REALNOTO I MO@NOTO ^I-
TAM, SLU [AM I P I [UVAM-ZNA^I POSTOJAM***^edomir B. [OPKI]*

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Rezime

Javnото информирање, praktično, postoi otkoga e i ~ovekot kako op{testveno bi-tie; no negovite metodi i sredstva postojano se unapređuvani soglasno razvojnite tekovi na op{testvenite odnosi i tehni~ko-tehnolo{kiot razvoj.

Sovremenite demokratski opredelbi na sekoe civilizirano op{testvo ja proklamiraat i ovozmo`uvaat slobodata na javnoto informirawe kako su{testvena determinanta na ~ovekovoto opstojuvawe.

Denes pravoto na informirawe e edno od osnovnite ~ovekovi prava deklarirano vo brojni mejunarodni dokumenti, vo ustavite na golem broj zemji vo svetot meju koi i vo ustavot na Republika Makedonija.

Informiraweto na slepите lica so celokupniot kompleks na specifi~nosti ne e mo`no da se razviva nadvor od sistemot i tekovite na javnoto informirawe vo po{irokata zaednica. Pritoa treba da se ima predvid deka informiraweto na slepите lica bara identičen, no i svoeviden tretman kako popradi svojata ekskluzivnost, taka i spored soodvetni prioriteti i tehniki vo socijalniot kontekst na sevkupnata komunikacija.

Toa sekako ne mo`e da bide nadvor od soodvetno finansirawe na informativnata dejnost na slepите lica, osobeno na sega{niov stepen na razvoj na informaciskite sistemi i unapređuvaweto na ~ovekovite prava.

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views - opinions - dilemmas

**INFORMING BLIND PEOPLE –
BETWEEN REALITY AND POSSIBILITY
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Abstract

Public information, actually, has existed since people became social beings; but its methods and means have always been improved in regard to the developing processes of social relations and technical and technological development.

Contemporary democratic commitments of any civilized society proclaim and enable the freedom of public information as an essential determinant of human existing. Today the right to information is one of the basic human rights declared in many international documents, in the constitutions of a great number of countries in the world, as well as in the Constitution of the Republic of Macedonia. Informing blind people about the complex of specifics is not possible to develop out of the system and the processes of public information in the wider community. It has to be taken into consideration that information to blind requires identical and appropriate treatment because of its exclusiveness and priorities and techniques in the social context of entire communication. That can not be out of the appropriate financing of information activities of blind, especially at this level of development of information systems and development of human rights.

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Ključni zborovi: javno informiranje, slepi lica, ~ovekovi prava na informiranje, posebni informacijski sistemi

*Koj ima o~i neka gleda,
neka `ivee so o~i te,
o~i te se golema radost!
Gladni te o~i
bi go izele celiot svet!
^uvajte gi o~i te!
Ne gi davajte o~i te!*

Du { an Radovi }
"Crn den"

I navistina ako ~ovekot na krajot od svojot beskrajno dolg razvoj do { ol do stavot: "Dodeka ne vidam, nema da veruvam#, ako toj stav pretstavuva kulminacija na ~ovekovata mudrost i najgolemo dostignuvawe na negoviot razum, toga { svetot na slepite e navistina beden, plitok i, { to e najva`no, nemerljivo zdodeven svet.

Javnoto informiranje, prakti~no, postoji otkoga e i ~ovekot kako op { testveno bitie; no negovite metodi i sredstva postojano se unapreduvani. Sekoga { , sledej} i gi razvojnite tekovi na op { testvenite odnosi i tehnologiite, toa denes dostignalo ne samo neo~ekuvano nivo, tuku i vlijanie. Kako retko kade i so osoben interes vo nego se vgradeni vrvni dostignuvawa od naukata i tehnikata, taka { to na negoviot razvoen pat re~isi nema ve}e nikakvi objektivni barieri i ograni~uvawa.

Sovremenite, razvienite i demokratskite opredelbi na edno op { testvo ja proklamiraat i ja ovozmo`uvaat slobodata na javno to informiranje i za toa sozdavaat neophodni pretpostavki i uslovi. Toa pridoneslo da se sozdade celosen sistem { to vo sebe gi vku~uva site tri bitni segmenti na informiraweto-izvorite, tekovite i korisnicite, { to mu dava osobena koheziona mo}, verodostojnost i vpe~atljivost.

Key words: public information, blind people, human rights to information, special information systems.

*Let one who has eyes see,
Let one live with the eyes,
Eyes are a great joy!
Hungry eyes
would eat the whole world!
Take care of the eyes!
Do not give up the eyes!*

Dushan Radovikj
"Black Day"

People throughout their endless development could consider "Unless I see it, I do not believe it", and if this attitude is a culmination of people's wisdom and the greatest achievement of their reason, the world of blind is really miserable, shallow and the most important – an immeasurably boring world.

Public information, practically, has existed since people became social beings; and its methods and means have always been improved. Following up the developing courses in social relations and technologies, it has reached not only an unexpected level but influence, as well. Outstanding achievements in science and technology are built up in information as nowhere else and with special interest, so there are almost no objective barriers and limitations on its path of development.

Contemporary, developed and democratic commitments of a society proclaim and enable the freedom of public information and make necessary assumptions and conditions. That has contributed to a creation of a complete system that includes the three essential segments of information – sources, courses and users, which give it a special cohesive power, truth, impression.

Toa prakti~no stana op { tonarodno dobro, postojano prisutno i dostapno za site so neograni~eni mo`nosti na selekcija, procenka i poimawe.

Otvoren e { irok prostor za site sprema svoje mo`nosti, sposobnosti i afinite ti da u~estvuvaat vo procesite na toj sistem i taka da ostvaruvaat { irok spektar na dejstvuvawe i vlijanie, i da si gi obezbeduvaat op { tite i psoebnite interesi i potrebi vo ovaa oblast.

Pravoto na informirawe e edno od osnovnite ~ovekovi prava deklarirano vo site me|unarodni dokumenti, no i vo ustavite na najgolemiot broj zemji na svetot, me|u koi i vo na { iot ustav.

No vo Makedonija Zakonot za pristap do informacii u { te e vo faza na podgotovka. Spored **rezultatite od istra`uvaweto na javnoto mislewe, sprovedeno od gra|an-skata organizacija "Transparentnost Makedonija"** za pristap do informacii, duri 41% od ispitanite gra|ani u { te ne znaat deka nivnoto pravo do informacii te **e zagarantirano so Ustavot**, odnsno deka imaat zagarantirano pravo na pristap do informacii, odnosno deka bezmalku sekoj vtor ~ovek vo Makedonija ne znae deka ima pravo na takov pristap. Od druga strana, porazitelen e brojot na gra|ani koi ne pobarale informacii od dr`avnata administracija, a se o~ekuva nivniot broj, navistina, da bide pogolem. Najmnogu e porazitelen podatokot deka 74% od ispitanicite koi ne dobile informacii, ne napravile ni { to ponatamu. Re~isi nema vlast na zemjite vo tranzicija { to e gotovna vedna { i vo sekoe vreme da gi donese zakonite { to } e í ja naru { at komocijata vo vladeeweto.

Toga { , ako vo zemja, kako na { ava, vo koja nedostiga organiziran sistem za komunikacija so gra|anite, nema lice { to kako predstavnik na instituciite, na primer na ministerstvata, bi im gi davale baranite informacii na gra|anite, ako ima neefikasno vodewe evidencija za informacii te, odnosno nema mehanizam za davawe i sublimirawe na potrebnata informacija, ako ima samocenzura na vraboten-

Information has become common social good, always present and accessible to everybody with unlimited possibilities for selection, evaluation and understanding.

Large space has been opened for people according to their possibilities, abilities and affinities to participate in the processes of that system, to implement a wide range of activities and inputs and to provide common and special interest and needs.

The right to information is one of the basic human rights declared in all international documents, in the constitutions of many countries in the world, as well as in our Constitution.

In the Republic of Macedonia, the law of access to information is still in preparatory phase. **According to the results of a research on public opinion, carried out by the NGO "Transparency Macedonia"** for an access to information, 41% of the interviewed people do not know that their right to information **is guaranteed by the Constitution**, i.e. almost every second person in Macedonia. On the other hand, the number of people who have not asked for any information from the state administration is enormous and it is even expected to enhance. The fact, 74% of those interviewed people who have not received any information, have not done anything further. There is almost no government in the countries of transition, which is ready immediately or at any time to pass laws and to disturb the commodity of governing.

In our country, without an organized system of communication with the public; without any real representatives of institutions (relevant ministries) to provide public with necessary information; without efficient registering of information, i.e. without a mechanism for giving or sublimating necessary information; employees in institutions provide public with censored

te vo instituciite i na gra|anite im gi davaat samo onie informacii {to mora da im gi dadat i ako na sevo ova se dodadat navikite da se funkcionira preku vrski, toga{ se pra{uvame: mo`e li i slepите gra|ani da imaat kakov-takov pristap do informacii, gotovni vo soodvetni tehniki za niv. Sekako deka ne; iako i tie, kako i drugite gra|ani, navistina se zainteresirani da se regulira pristapot do informaciiite-sloboden, no reguliran so zakon.

Predlog-zakonot za pristap do informaciiite e ocenet kako soliden zakonski tekst, koj treba da se doraboti i kako takov bi bil prifatliv. **Potrebno e da se definira: {to se e pristap do informacii, koj ima pristap do niv, koi se isklucite, {to e tajna proglasena so zakon, niz koi proceduri mora da mine baraweto, koj treba da odgovori, koja e odgovornosta na institucijata i koja institucija }e go sproveduva zakonot.**

Od druga strana, kako edno od ustavnite prava i dol`nosti na gra|anite, javnoto informirawe e dejnost od posebno op{testveno znaewe. **Vo otsustvo na vr{ewe na ovaa dejnost od dr`avata, Sojuzot na slepите na Republika Makedonija e prinuden sam da gi utvrdi potrebite vo ovaa oblast i, vo soglasnost so mo`nostite i uslovite, da go ustanovuva, unapreduva i pomaga, razvojt na informativniot sistem na slepите, da obezbeduva popovolni materijalni, kadrovski i drugi mo`nosti.**

i vo taa smisla da gi pottiknuva nadle`nite op{testveni faktori soodvetno da uvestvuvaat vo ovaa specifi~na dejnost koja-so sevkupniot razvoj, organizirawe i sodr`ina-treba da gi **sledi promenite vo op{testvoto i polo`bata na slepiot ovek kako gra|anin.**

Jasno im e na site deka ovekot znae onolku kolku {to e informiran. Toa mu e jasno i na slepiot ovek. A dali im e jasno na drugite za toa kolkava e negovata "ed i glad za informacii #?

information, everything functions through nepotism. We ask ourselves whether blind people can have any access to information, prepared in appropriate techniques for them. Certainly not, although they, as other people, are interested really in regulated access to information – free but regulated by law.

The **draft law** of access to information has been considered as a good law text, which has to be worked out and accepted. **It has to be defined: what is access to information, who has access to information, what are the exceptions, what is secret proclaimed by law, through which procedures must the requirements pass, who has to reply to them, what is the institution's responsibility, which institution will implement the law?**

On the other hand, as one of the constitutional rights and obligations of people, the public information is an activity of common social importance. **In absence of state authorized provider of this activity, the Association of blind of the Republic of Macedonia, has to set up the needs in this filed, in accordance with its possibilities and conditions, to establish, improve and assist the development of the information system of blind, to provide friendlier material, personnel and other possibilities.**

It has to stimulate the authorized social factors to participate accordingly in this specific activity, which in the whole development, organization and content, **has to follow up the changes in the society and the position of blind as citizens.**

It is clear to everyone that one knows as much as one is informed. This is also clear to blind people. Is it clear to others how big is one's "thirst and hunger for information"?

Informiraweto na slepите kako segment na informaciskite sistemi na op{testvoto

Informiraweto na slepите lica ne mo`e da nastane i da se razviva nadvor od sistemot i tekovite na sistemot za javното informirawe vo po{irokata zaednica. Vo taa smisla, toa e del od sistemot i vo sé bara identi~en tretman poradi svojata ekskluzivnost i poradi soodvetnite prioriteti.

Toa, vo prv red, se odnesuva i na finansiraweto na informativnata dejnost za slepите, koja dosega voop{to ne e uredena vo zakonskite propisi, pred sé, so Zakonot za javno informirawe. Do pred dve godini soodvetni sredstva za ova a namena se dobivaa od Ministerstvoto za kultura, {to ni pribli`no ne bea dovolni, ta vo golem del spisanijata se alimentiraat od avtohtonite sredstva na Sojuzot ili preku proekti.

Sozdadeni se tehni~ki i drugi pretpostavki za nepre~ena podgotovka, produkcija i distribucija na informativnite glasila za slepите so Brajovoto pismo i so zvu~na tehnika. Sosema e sé edno dali informativnata dejnost na slepите je bide del od dejnosta na Sojuzot na slepите ili je bide vo ramkite na izdava~ko-informativniot centar, osnovan vo ramkite na Francusko - makedonskiot makroproekt "Fare-Braj#, {to vo Sojuzot na slepите na RM se sprovede od 2000 do 2002 godina kako zasebna institucija so status na samostojna ustanova. Pritoa, sekako, bitno e da se postigne celosna informiranost na slepите lica, za op{tite i posebnite pra{awa na slepите i toa da se ostvari vo soglasnost so soodvetnite standardi i na visoko kvalitativno nivo.

Vo sekoj slu~aj sredstvata za informirawe za slepите mora da bidat vo centarot na vnimanieto na Sojuzot na slepите i predmet na negovo osobeno vnimanie i gri`a, za da dojde do celosen izraz nivnata didakti~ka i informativna uloga, kako i da bidat vo celost realizirani nivnite zada~i;

Information of blind as a segment of information systems in the society

Information of blind cannot exist and develop out of the system and courses of the system for public information of the community. In this sense, it is a part of the system and it requires in everything an identical treatment **because of its exclusiveness and appropriate priorities.**

That, firstly, refers to financing of the information activities for blind, which has not been regulated by law so far, i.e. by the Law of Public Information. The Ministry of Culture provided funds allocated for this purpose until 2 years ago, which were not sufficient, and a large number of magazines were alimented by the autochthonous funds of the Association through projects.

Technical and other assumptions have been created for undisturbed preparation, production and distribution of informative media for blind with Braille alphabet and sound technique. It is not essential whether the information activity of blind will be a part of the activities of the Association of Blind or within **the publishing and information center, founded by French-Macedonian Macro Project "Phare-Braille"**, implemented by the Association of Blind of the Republic of Macedonia from 2000 to 2002 with the status of independent institution. It is very important to provide information to blind on common and special issues of blind and to implement it according to appropriate standards and high quality level.

In any case, information means for blind must be attention-centered of the Association of Blind in order to provide didactic and information role of it, as well as to implement all their tasks;

{ to poefikasno da se supstituiraat za slepite nedostapni te mediumi i da se obezbedat { to poadekvatni uslovi za celosno informirawe vo soodvetni tehniki, dostapni za niv.

Pokraj toa, treba re{itelno da se nastoja {to pobrgu da se osvojat i primenat novite tehni~ki dostignuvawa vo elektronskata tehnologija, ekskluzivni ili kompatibilni so pati {tata i metodite na informirawe za slepite.

Specifi~nos t i na informativna ta dejnos t za slepite i bi tni te pre t pos t avki za realizirawe

Informativnata dejnost, spored prirodna na rabotite, e edna od prioritenite zada~i vo rabotata na organizaciite na slepite.

Informativnata dejnost na Sojuzot na slepite na Makedonija, vo soglasnost so celnata grupa na korisnici, mo`e da se podeli na vnatre{na, t.e. interna, i nadvore{na, odnosno eksterna; a vo soglasnost so tehnikite vo koi se proizveduvana Brajova i na zvu~na. Izostanuva crniot pe~at i primenata na elektronskata (digitalna) tehnika. Sepak, krucijalno mesto vo informiraweto na slepite im pripa|a na Brajovite i zvu~nite spisanija {to gi izdava Sojuzot na slepite na Makedonija. Toa se tipi~ni glasila so konvencionalni karakteristiki, specijalni samo po tehnikata i namenata, specifi~ni po prezentiranata ekskluzivna problematika.

Ona {to gi pravi nenadomestlivi i mnogu zna~ajni vo sferata na informiraweto na slepite, toa e bogatstvoto na nivnata tematika, razli~niot pristap i vid na novinarski izraz, stru~na ili popularna obrabotka, originalnost i aktuelnost. Brajoviot pe~at e po`elen i osobeno korisen, ama go nema dovolno, kako {to i brojot na ~itatelite {to go koristi e proporcionalno mal (okolu 300 ~itateli) vo odnos na brojnosta na drugite kategorii~itateli.

to substitute unreachable media for blind and to provide equal conditions for information with appropriate and available techniques.

Besides that, there is a need of decisive attempt for faster implementation of new technical achievements in electronic technology, exclusive or compatible to ways and methods of information of blind.

Specifics of information activity for blind and essential assumptions for its implementaion

Information activity, according to its nature, is one of the priority tasks of Organizations of Blind.

Information activity of the Association of Blind of the Republic of Macedonia, according to the target group of users, can be divided in internal and external; and according to the techniques to Braille and sound. Black print and application of electronic (digital) technology is missing. Still, the crucial position in information of blind belongs to Braille and sound magazines issued by the Association of Blind of the Republic of Macedonia.

They are specific media with conventional characteristics, with special technique and purposes and specific for presented exclusive problems.

The richness of their themes, different approach and kind of journalistic expression, professional and popular processing, ingenuity and current event make them indispensable and very important in the sphere of information of blind

The Braille print is desirable and useful, but it is very scarce. The number of readers who use it is proportionally small (about 300 readers) in relation to the number of other categories of readers.

Kasetnata tehnika i natamu solidno go odrabotuva svojot del i koleblivo ~ekori me|u dve ograni~enosti. Iako e najmasovna vo opslu`uvaweto na slepите lica, taa ve}e e nadminata i, prakti~no, odumira; dodeka nejzinata nezamenлива suverenost na na{ite prostori pretstavuvaat poslednite usilbi so koi se oglasuva vo Evropa. Koga stanuva zbor za zvu~nata tehnika, idninata, bez somnienie, mu pripa|a na kompakt-diskot.

Elektronskata, odnosno digitalnata forma na spisanijata vo organizaciiite na slepите vo Makedonija, za `al, a i kako signal za vistinska uzbuna, za pove}eto u{te e vistinska nepoznata, a za sosema retkite i "povlastenite" e vlez vo idninata.

Sé pove}e ima spisanija {to vo Evropa se snimaat na CD-a, a del od niv mo`e da gi preslu{ate i preku internet, ili od mre`ata da gi vmetnete vo kompjuterot.

Uloga na medijume

Vo Francija i vo Anglija nadvladuva interesot za usovr{uvawe na dostrelot na informati~kata tehnologija. Kaj niv e vo tek izrabotka i ostvaruvawe raznovidni proekti. Vo vrska so pre~kite vo pristapot do informaciiite i kulturata Stiven King od Kralskiot nacionalen institut za slepите vo Velika Britanija go naveduva primerot na pristapot na bibliotekite preku telefon. Vrz toj princip r{obotat bibliotekite vo Erusalim i Tel Aviv. Toa e slo`ena stru~na tema koja najednostavno mo`e da se svede na slednoto: ~itatelite so ovie biblioteki se povrzani vo mre`a i so niv mo`e da komuniciraat preku telefonskata linija. Na toj na~in tie imaat direkten uvid vo soдр`inata na fondovite i mo`e potrebната kniga da ja prezemat na hard-disk, mo`e da ja iskopiraat na soodveten elektronski nositel na informacii i trajno da ja zadr`at vo li~nata biblioteka, ili da ja izbri{at ako za niv nema trajna vrednost.

The cassette technique still solidly works out its part and uncertainly ranges between two limitations. Although it is the most mass-technique that serves the blind people, it is out of date and practically dies out while its indispensable sovereignty, in our region, is the last attempt to harmonize with Europe. Without no doubt, when sound technique is in question, the future lies in compact discs.

The electronic, i.e. digital form of magazines in the organizations for blind in Macedonia, unfortunately and as a signal for real alarm is still real unknown value for a great number of people and for a very small number of "privileged" people means access to future.

There are a great number of magazines in Europe that are recorded on CDs and a part of them one can listen to on the Internet or to download them from web sites.

The role of media

The interest for improving the range of information technique prevails in France and England. Various projects are under production there. In relation to the obstacles for approaching the information and culture, Stephen King from Royal National Institute for Blind in Great Britain quotes the example of approach to libraries through phone. The libraries in Jerusalem and Tel Aviv utilize this principle. It is a complex professional topic, which can simply be described that the readers are connected through nets to libraries and they can communicate with them through telephone lines. Thus, they have direct insight in the content of funds and can download the required book on hard disc. They can copy it on appropriate electronic information carrier and keep it in their library forever or erase it if the book does not have permanent value in their opinion.

Slepoto lice je ja koristi so pomo { na zvu~niot izlez ili so Brajov displej, a po potreba mo`e da ja otpe~ati na Brajovo ili standardno pismo, odnosno da ja iskopira na disketa. Sevo ova mo`e da se sработi so pomo { na mal kompjuterski sistem, no pod uslov da im e dostapen na mnozina slepi lica.

Takviot na~in na komunikacija od osnova gi menuva tradicionalnite oblici za rabota i na bibliotekarstvoto voop { to. Nema ve}e potreba za voobi~aena distribucija preku po { ta; nema duri ni potreba za tradicionálnata pe~atena ili zvu~na kniga, na kakva { to sme naviknale. Za nas toa u { te e mnogu daleku, no so brzi ili so bавni ~ekori progresot eden den sigurno }e stasa i do nas. Pretpostavkite za ostvaruvawe na ovie inovacii podrazbiraat visoko nivo na tehni~ka opremenost i na bibliotekite i na nivnite korisnici, a isto taka i soodvetno stru~no znaewe, bez { to site sovremeni uredi ostanuvaat nadvor od upotreba.

Od druga strana, internet-spisanijata se javuvaat vo tekstualen oblik. Stanuva zbor za elektronski magazini { to poodelni izdava~i gi ispra}aat kako privrzok vo elektronskata poraka, taka { to za samo nekolku minuti na kompjuterot go imate noviot broj na spisanieto. Nivnata uredenost i preglednost e na visoko nivo, bidej}i lesno i brgu mo`e da go otvorite posakuvaniot prilog, podgotven vo soodveten editor na tekst.

I na Zapad se retki celosni izdanija na soodveten dneven vesnik vo bilo koja tehnika za slepite lica, ta naj~esto se pribegnuvalo kon selektivno ~itawe, preku radioto ili telefonot, a vo ponovo vreme i vo elektronska forma, odnosno so pomo { na kompjuterot.

Kompjuterskata tehnologija ovozmo`uva slepiot ~ovek da ima pred sebe mo`nost za celosna informiranost, bidej}i organizaciite na slepite se obidele ovoj problem da go re { at preku Brajovi ili zvu~ni publikacii. Sepak, kolku da se tie uspe { ni, ostanuva prazninata vo informiranosta na slepite lica.

The blind person will use the book assisted by sound output or Braille display and, if needed, they can print it in Braille or standard letters, i.e. copy on diskette. This can be done with a small computer system if it is available to the majority of blind people.

Such way of communication essentially changes the traditional forms for work and the library activity in general. There is no need of usual distribution by mail; there is no need for traditional printed or sound book we used to know. It is still far away for us, but the progress will reach us with fast or slow steps, for sure. The assumptions for implementation of these innovations require high level of technical equipment of both, libraries and their users, as well as appropriate professional knowledge that is required for utilization of all modern devices.

On the other hand, the Internet magazines appear in text forms. It is a case with certain publishers, that send attachments in E-mails and in a few minutes, one can have the new magazine issue in the computer. Their editing and arrangement are on high level because one can open easily and fast the desired item, prepared in appropriate text editor.

Complete issues of certain daily newspaper in any technique for blind are utterly rare in the west. Most frequently, a selective reading has been applied, through radio or telephone and nowadays in electronic form, i.e. with computers.

The computer technology allows the blind person to have the possibility for complete information. Thus, the organizations for blind tried to solve that problem successfully through Braille or sound publications. Nevertheless, there is a gap in information for the blind.

Slepi lo i problemi so internet

Ima mnogu ograničuvawa postaveni pred slepите korisnici na internetot. I pri prajaweto i pri prezymaweto na elektronskata po{ta, isto taka postojat soodvetni te{kotii, za ~ie odstranuwawe se bara re{enie. Prebaruwaweto e soo~eno so mnogu te{kotii, bidej{i internetot e celiot vo slici. Tekstot ne e najva`en; i koga go ima pristapot mu e mnogu slo`en, bidej{i te{ko mo`e da se izdvoi od drugi vizuelni elementi. A spisanijata i publikaciite, prezentirani na internet, mnogu ~esto ne se dadeni za slepoto lice da mo`e vedna{ da gi upotrebi. Najgolema pre~ka se vizuelnite ilustracii, bidej{i zvu~nite ~ita~i na ekranot ne se vo sostojba brgu da se prefrluvaat od ilustraciite na tekstot, taka {to vo toa prefrluwawe }e se spletkaat i pravat zastoj vo rabotata. Poradi toa formirawena eden virtuelen informativen centar bi bil vistinska mo`nost za spisanijata, publikaciite, knigite i sl. da se podgotvat i da se dovedat vo oblik za brzo i efikasno koristewe na soodvetniot sajt.

Virtuelniot informativen centar bi mo`el da dade golem pridones vo zapoznavaweto so politi~kata kultura i za namaluwawe propustite vo informiraweto. Toj ovozmo`uva najvisoko nivo na ramnopravnost me|u licata so vid i slepите lica. Licata so vid }e se soo~uvaat so dilemata: Taa ramnopravnost zasega uspealo da ja postigne edinstveno radioto. Taka po~nuvawe so eden proben proekt bi bil prv ~ekor, vistinski poteg.

Za slepите korisnici na virtuelniot informativen centar od golemo znaewe se razli~nite komentari, analizi, knigi, prikazi, zanimlivosti, sportski pregledi, radio i televiziskite programi, trendovite vo modata; so eden zbor, s{to gi interesira i lu|eto so vid. Vo Velika Britanija, Francija i SAD razli~ni organizacii na slepите i za slepите se zanimavaat so podgotovka na elektronski izdanija na razli~ni dnevni vesnici i periodika.

Blindness and problems with the Internet

There are many limitations for blind users of the Internet. There are certain difficulties in receiving and sending electronic mail and a solution for their elimination is required. The searching is faced with many troubles because the Internet is full of pictures. The text cannot be considered the most important part and the approach to it is very complex because it can be hardly separated from other visual elements. The magazines and publications presented on the Internet are not often fit for blind person's immediate use. Visual illustrations are the greatest obstacle because screen sound readers are not able quickly to transfer from illustration to text and so they confuse and create delays in their performance. Establishment of a virtual information center would be real possibility the magazines, publications, books and others to be prepared and shaped for quick and efficient use of the appropriate site.

The virtual information center might greatly contribute to information on political culture and to the reduction of failures in information. It enables the highest level of equality between people with good vision and blind ones.

The radio only has achieved that equality. Thus, the first step, the real act will be the beginning a trial project.

Different comments, analysis, books, reviews, interesting items, sport reviews, radio and TV programs, fashion trends are of great importance for the blind users of virtual information center; i.e. the same that interest people with vision.

Various organizations for blind in Great Britain, France and USA deal with preparations for electronic issues of various daily newspapers and periodicals.

Podgotovkata se izvr{uva na toj na~in {to zainteresiraniot vesnik ja dostavuva elektronskata verzija, a stru~wacite vo organizaciite ja ureduvaat na toj na~in {to slepoto lice mo`e bez te{kotii da go koristi tekstualniot del.

Pred pojavata na kompjuterskata tehnologija slepите ги користele i u{tegi koristat radio i televiziskite stanici za da dostignat soodvetno nivo na informiranost. No pi{anite informacii ne im se dostapni, a se zna~aen faktor za izvestuvawe vo op{tokulturnata oblast.

Internata informativna dejnst na Sojuzot po priroda na rabotite e svrtena isklu~itelno kon ~lenstvoto na Sojuzot na slepите i ima prvenstvena zada~a navreme i objektivno da go informira za nastanite vo zdru`enijata na slepите lica za aktuelnite problemi, sostojbata i aktuelnostite na site poliwa od rabotata i dejstvuvaweto na Sojuzot i organizaciite na slepите. Vo Makedonija kako edinstveni interni spisanija se pe~atat mese~nicite: **Brajovoto spisanie "Na{ Zbor#** i zvu~ното spisanie **"Panorama#**, kako oficijalni glasila na Sojuzot na slepите na Makedonija, {to po pove}egodi {nata pauza po~naa kontunirano da se izdavaat od po~etokot na 1997 godina.

Od druga strana, eksterniot pe~at, t.e. onoj koj se izleguva vo po{i rokata javnost osobeno e ~uvstvitelno pra{awe na koe {to pobrgu treba da mu se posveti posebno vnimanie bidej{i stanuva zbor za mediumi {to imaat dopolnitelni obvrski i zada~i. Vo poslednive nekolku godini taa funkcija ja vr{i **radioemisijata "Panta rei#** {to sekoj ponedelnik, od 14 do 15 ~asot, se emituva na branovite na **Makedonskoto radio, Radio Skopje**, ~ij urednik i voditel e avtorot na ovoj trud. **Emisijata po~na da se emituva na 28 oktombri 2000 godina**. Ima odvretime-navreme i drugi emisii {to treba da se poddr`at, zaedni~ki da se osmisluvaat i da se unapreduvaat i toa vo sorabotka so {i rok krug aktivisti.

The preparation is carried out in a way that the newspaper delivers its electronic version and the professionals from the organizations edit it in a way that the blind can be able to use the text part without any difficulty.

Before the computer technique was born, the blind had used and still use radio and TV stations for information. However, written information is out of their reach, although they are a significant part for information on common culture.

The internal information activity of the Association is directed, naturally, towards the Association of blind members and its task is prompt and objective information for the events that happen in the associations for blind, current problems, situation and current events of the Association activities and the organizations for blind. Here in Macedonia, the only internal newspapers are the **Braille magazine "Nash zbor (Our Word)"** and the sound magazine **"Panorama"** as official gazettes of the Association for blind of Macedonia, which, after a long break, started again at the beginning of 1997.

The external press, i.e. the one for broader public, is especially a sensible issue, which, as soon as possible, should be paid special attention because such media have additional obligations and tasks. In the recent years, this function has been performed with the **radio program "Panta rei"** which is broadcasted on **Macedonian Radio, Radio Skopje** from 14:00 to 15:00 o'clock on Mondays. The editor and the host of that radio program is the author of this paper. **This radio program started its broadcast on 28 October 2000.** From time to time, there are other programs, which have to be supported, created and improved in cooperation with many activists.

Radioemisiite se vistinski most odnosno ubav na~in da se premosti jazot me|u slepите i licata so vid; toa e i realna mo`nost za uspe{na integracija vo op{testvenata sredina, t.e. vo vidnoto opkru`uvawe. Preku niv imame otvoren premin do site segmenti na op{testvenata zaednica, pa i do soodvetnite slu`bi {to re{avaat se do pra{awata od interes za populacijata so o{teten vid.

Sovremenite streme`i na dene{niot razvoj odat kon zadovoluvawe na site specifi~ni potrebi za ramnopraven razvoj i na slepите lica, taka {to osnovaweto na virtuelniot informativen centar, sisteme za potrebite na slepите lica, bi bil ~ekor napred vo ovozmo`uvawe ramnopravno u~estvo na slepите lica vo op{testveniот razvoj.

Kako, koga i kade }e se urbanizira informaciskiot sistem za slepите

Vo zemjava se pe~atat pove}e iljadi registrirani spisanija-od dnevni do godi{ni. Kako vo toa more da se snajdete i na slepите da im go ovozmo`ite so ustav zagantiranoto pravo za informirawe na gra|anite, kako i za sloboda na javniот zbor?

Ne mora da se vpu{tame vo detalii za teorijata na komunikacijata, ni da ras~lenuvame za kodniот kanal, kodniот {um i sl. kako da se spravat so izobilstvoto informacii, bidej{i kolku i da ni se nam dragi i potrebni, i kolku i da gi konsumirame, ne samo {to ne }e mo`e i fizi~ki (biolo{ki) site da gi primime i zapomnime, tuku tokmu toa izobilstvo }e ja iskrivi na{ata slika za nastanite i nepovolno }e vlijae vrz ~ekorite {to }e gi prezememe. Nasproti niv, se pogoleme brojot na slepите {to se osameni, ili i toa kako `elni za, vistinski za niv, prijatno dru{tvo, duri i koga se so potesnoto semejstvo. Zatoa za niv e vistinski mal praznik koga po{tarot }e im zayvoni na vratata. Ne zaradi toa {to toj e nivnoto vistinsko dru{tvo, po koe kopneat (iako bi mo`el

The radio programs are a real bridge, i.e. fine way to overcome the gap between the blind and people with vision; it is a real possibility for successful integration in social environment, i.e. visual environment. The radio programs provide open pass to all segments of social community and relevant services, as well as the issues of interest for the population with impaired vision.

The contemporary objectives of the present development satisfy all specific needs for equal development of blind, thus the establishment of virtual information center and the systems for the needs of blind will be a step forward for equal participation of blind in social development.

How, When and Where the Information System for Blind Will Be Developed

Thousands of registered magazines (from daily to annual) circulate in our country. How can we provide the blind with their constitutionally guaranteed right on information and with freedom of public word?

There is neither need of details about the theory of communication nor analyze the code channel, code noise and so on. The people with vision will face the dilemma of how to deal with abundance of information because no matter the information is valuable, required and consumable, we are not able physically and biologically to accept and remember it. This abundance will give a wrong impression of the events and will influence undesirably on the actions we undertake.

Contrary to this, the number of blind, who are lonely, constantly increases, even when they are with friends or close family. Therefore, when the postman rings, it is a real holiday for them. It is not because the postman is their real company or one they long for (although he might be

da bide gotoven za ~a { ka razgovor) tuku za da mu zablagodarat { to im gi nosi te { ki te knigi i spisanija na Brajovo pismo ili vo zvu~na tehnika nameneti za niv. Vedna { gi otvoraat obvivkite na zvu~nite spisanija i re~isi, nikoga { ne mo`e da popu { tat pred isku { enieto za vedna { da gi otvorat Brajovite spisanija i knigi, ta da ja pro~itaat sodr`inata i po nekoj prilog.

Names t o zak lu~ok

Osobeno se ~uvstvuvaa potrebatata za sistemot na informirawe na slepите i odnosite vo taa oblast kone~no da se reguliraat i da se uredat vrz osnovite { to obezbeduvaat traen razvoj na ovaa specijalna dejnost, kako aktiven op { testven faktor vo procesot na natamo { nata afirmacija i ostvaruvawe na op { testvenoto bitie na Sojuzot na slepите, vo koj sekoj slep ~ovek }e bide blagodaren za objektivnata, navremena, celosna i razbirliva informacija.

Informiraweto na slepите ne e edinstvenaa zada~a na spisanijata. Nivnata funkcija e i vo podignuvaweto na kulturnoto i obrazovnoto nivo na slepите lica i nivnoto osposobuvawe za sekojdnevna rabota vo organizacii te.

Samo neka imaat { to pove }e informacii vo Brajova, zvu~nata ili vo elektronskata forma, op { ti ili specijalizirani spisanija, ta i da ne moraat, a i ne mo`at od niv se da is~itaat. Vo edno se soglasuvaat: brgu im minuva vremeto, a ne { to i nau~uvaat.

ready for conversation with them), but to thank him for delivering them heavy books and magazines in Braille letters or in sound technique. They are eager to open, read and listen to the delivered post immediately.

Instead of Conclusion

There is a specific need for information system for blind. The relations in that field have to be regulated finally on the basis that provide permanent development of this specific activity, as an active social factor in the process of further affirmation and social existence of the Association of blind where every blind person will appreciate the objectiveness, prompt and complete and understandable information.

The information of blind is not the only purpose of the magazines. Their function is also to develop the cultural and education level of blind and their training for everyday work in the working environment.

Let them have as much information in Braille, sound or electronic form, general or specialized magazines, even they cannot or need not read them out. They agree in one thing – that enables time pass quickly for them and at least they learn something.