In today's world, the number of people with disabilities is high and constantly growing. The estimated figure of 500 million people is confirmed by the results of surveys of population groups in combination with the observations of experienced researchers. In most countries, at least 1 in 10 people has physical, mental, or sensory impairments, and at least 25 percent of any population group experiences the adverse effects of this problem. The causes of such defects, as well as the frequency and consequences of disability, are different in different countries of the world. These differences are the result of unequal socio-economic conditions and measures that every society takes to ensure the well-being of its members.

A study by experts found that at least 350 million people with disabilities live in areas lacking the services needed to help overcome the difficulties they face. To a large extent, people with disabilities face physical, cultural and social obstacles that interfere with their lives, even when providing them with assistance in the area of disability recovery.

Available knowledge and skills can prevent the occurrence of most defects and disabilities, help sick people overcome or minimize their disabilities, and allow countries to remove barriers to the participation of people with disabilities in everyday life.

In the enormous volume and quantity of variety of various software, programs designed for people with physical disabilities occupy a special place. The scope of such software is quite specific, which, however, does not reduce the demand for adaptive software for people with physical disabilities, and, more simply, for disabled users. All the categories of consumers, including those with limited physical abilities, are entitled to use the freedom provided by access to the Global Web.

In addition to the vital technical equipment for most people with disabilities, specialized and adaptive software for people with physical disabilities is required for full or at least partial work on a stationary computer or laptop. Such programs can be divided into a number of categories, covering most of the applications presented by the capabilities of computer technology.

1) screen magnification systems;
2) reading programs;
3) software for scanning and text recognition;
4) software manipulators and input devices;
5) applications for navigation;
6) means of communication.

In most cases, users with vision problems experience significant problems while working with a computer. It is for these citizens that a number of development companies have created and continue to modernize special applications and programs, but their cost, in most cases, remains unbearable for domestic consumers. Free or low-cost analogues on the market are very outdated and not adapted to work in modern operating systems, significantly narrowing the range of possibilities for disabled users.