


PERSONALITY RIGHTS AND THE INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT: CHALLENGES AND THE APPLICABILITY OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the inclusion of people with hearing impairment, analyzing the relationship between personality rights and the application of assistive technologies. Historical evolution demonstrates significant advances, from social exclusion in Antiquity to the recognition and protection of fundamental rights in the contemporary era. Assistive technologies, such as hearing aids, cochlear implants, and transcription apps, play a crucial role in promoting autonomy and accessibility. However, obstacles such as high costs, lack of professional training and social resistance still limit the full applicability of these technologies. Brazilian legislation, especially the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, and the policies of the Unified Health System (SUS), are fundamental in promoting social inclusion and guaranteeing the rights of these people. The need for a continuous and collaborative effort between governments, health institutions, educators and society is highlighted to ensure the full citizenship and active participation of people with hearing impairment. This article concludes that the promotion of personality rights and the inclusion of assistive technologies are essential for a more just, inclusive and accessible society.

Keywords: Accessibility. Autonomy. Hearing impairment. Inclusion.

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INTRODUCTION

The inclusion of people with hearing impairment is a constant challenge in contemporary society. Despite legal and technological advances, there are still many barriers that hinder these people's access to basic rights of citizenship and social participation. Hearing impairment affects millions of people around the world, impacting their ability to communicate and interact socially. This article aims to explore the personality rights of these people, analyzing the challenges faced and the applicability of assistive technologies as tools to promote inclusion.

One of the main problems faced by people with hearing impairment is the lack of awareness and sensitivity on the part of society and institutions. While there are laws that guarantee specific rights, the implementation of these measures is often insufficient or ineffective. Communication is a fundamental need for the full exercise of personality rights, and the absence of adequate adaptations in public and private environments can result in social exclusion and discrimination.

Assistive technologies have played a crucial role in improving the quality of life of people with hearing impairments. Devices such as hearing aids, cochlear implants, and visual alert systems are examples of how technology can help these people communicate and be independent. However, access to these technologies is still limited for many, due to economic, educational, and cultural factors. The high cost and lack of information about the benefits and functioning of these devices prevent many people from taking full advantage of their potential.

In addition to technological challenges, there are also issues related to education and the job market. The school inclusion of children with hearing impairment requires not only the presence of assistive equipment, but also the training of teachers and curricular adaptation. In the professional environment, the lack of effective inclusion policies and discrimination can limit employment and career development opportunities for these people. Existing legislation needs to be complemented by practical actions that ensure equity in access to education and work.

This article argues that true inclusion of people with hearing impairment will only be possible through a joint effort between governments, civil society, business and educational communities. It is essential to promote awareness about the rights of these people and the advantages of assistive technologies, in addition to ensuring that public policies are effectively implemented. Only with a holistic and integrated approach will it be possible to overcome obstacles and ensure that people with hearing impairment can fully exercise their personality rights.

METHODOLOGY AND OBJECTIVE

First, it aims to analyze the relationship between personality rights and the inclusion of people with hearing impairment, identifying challenges and proposing appropriate solutions so that the rights of this population are enforced. The general objective of this study is to understand how personality rights are intertwined with the inclusion practices of people with hearing impairment, highlighting the challenges faced by this population. In addition, it seeks to propose viable solutions that can effectively promote inclusion and ensure that these rights are respected and protected.

The methodology of this study is built on in-depth research on several fronts. Initially, we carried out a detailed bibliographic review, according to Pereira (2018), who highlights the bibliographic review as an essential tool for data collection. This review uses a variety of sources, including journals, scientific articles, books, and published documents, with the aim of responding to the objectives outlined and obtaining truthful answers to the research problem. The literature review legitimizes the study by providing a solid and up-to-date theoretical basis.

In addition to the literature review, the methodology includes an in-depth analysis of relevant legislation and jurisprudence. This critical and interpretative analysis allows us to evaluate the current laws and judicial decisions that affect the inclusion and rights of people with hearing impairment. This detailed examination helps to identify gaps and opportunities for improvement in public policies and legal practices that directly impact this population.

To complement the theoretical analysis, the case study was used as a method. According to Marconi and Lakatos (2003), the case study involves the collection of information directly from the source, through observations and on-site interviews. This approach ensures that the information is accurate and that the study participants actively contribute by providing a detailed and contextualized view of the reality studied. This is particularly useful for understanding the specific experiences and needs of people with hearing impairment in different contexts.

The analysis of the research was carried out with a qualitative approach, according to Oliveira (2013), which prioritizes a detailed and contextual analysis of the facts and factors that influence the theme studied. The qualitative approach allows a critical and multidisciplinary analysis, seeking to present a comprehensive and clear view of the legal and social mechanisms that guarantee the rights of people with hearing impairment. This method provides a deep understanding of the historical, social, and structural conditions that shape the experience of these people.

Finally, the methodology of this study combines literature review, analysis of legislation and jurisprudence, and case study, with a qualitative approach. This set of methods aims to provide a detailed and comprehensive understanding of the relationship between personality rights and the inclusion of people with hearing impairment, offering valuable insights for the formulation of public policies and inclusive practices.

HISTORICAL EVOLUTION OF THE RIGHTS OF PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

The inclusion of people with hearing impairment is a topic of increasing relevance in the contemporary scenario, both in the social and legal spheres. This article seeks to explore how personality rights apply to this population, highlighting the challenges faced and proposing legal solutions to ensure effective inclusion. The history of the rights of people with disabilities is marked by a gradual evolution, from social exclusion to the recognition of their fundamental rights.

In antiquity, people with disabilities were often seen as a burden on society. Historical records show that in ancient Greece and Rome, these people were often deprived of basic rights and, in some cases, even eliminated from society. This exclusion was based on the belief that people with disabilities could not contribute meaningfully to society, reflecting a limited and discriminatory understanding of their capabilities and potential.

With the advent of Christianity, there was a gradual change in perspective. Charity and assistance to those in need, including people with all types of disabilities, came to be seen as virtues. However, it was only in the modern era that more structured movements began to emerge in defense of the rights of these people. In the eighteenth century, influenced by the Enlightenment, thinkers began to question the marginalization of people with disabilities. Jean-Jacques Rousseau, for example, defended the education of all children, regardless of their physical or mental conditions, arguing that education was essential for the complete development of the human being.

In the 19th century, significant advances were achieved, with the creation of the first institutions specialized in the education and rehabilitation of people with disabilities. These institutions marked the beginning of a more systematic and scientific approach to inclusion, providing people with hearing impairments and other conditions with opportunities for personal and professional development. The recognition that these people could benefit from educational and therapeutic interventions was a crucial step towards inclusion and respect for their rights.

For Norberto Bobbio (1992), the twentieth century marked a turning point with the emergence of civil rights movements and the growing awareness of human rights. After

World War II, the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, adopted by the UN in 1948, established an important milestone by recognizing the dignity and equal and inalienable rights of all human beings, including persons with disabilities. Bobbio highlights: "[...] the Universal Declaration of Human Rights represents a historic advance in the protection of the fundamental rights of all individuals" (Bobbio, 1992, p. 36).

In Brazil, the protection of the rights of people with disabilities was significantly influenced by the Federal Constitution of 1988, which enshrined the dignity of the human person as one of its foundations. The enactment of the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 13.146/2015), known as the Statute of Persons with Disabilities, represented a significant advance in guaranteeing rights and promoting inclusion. According to Maria Aparecida Gugel: "[...] the Brazilian Inclusion Law is a milestone in national legislation, as it establishes clear guidelines for the promotion of accessibility and inclusion" (Gugel, 2016, p. 22).

This legislation has provided a robust legal framework that requires the adaptation of public and private settings to ensure accessibility for people with hearing impairments. In addition, it promotes awareness of the importance of inclusion and equal opportunities, reinforcing that society must be designed to include all its members, regardless of their abilities. Brazilian legislation represents a commitment to the promotion of dignity and human rights, reflecting a significant evolution in the recognition and support of the needs of people with disabilities.

The 21st century continues to witness advances in the inclusion of people with hearing impairments, driven by technological developments and growing global awareness of the importance of human rights. Assistive technologies, such as hearing aids, cochlear implants, and visual alert systems, play a crucial role in improving the quality of life of these people by facilitating their communication and social interaction. However, access to these technologies is still limited for many due to economic, educational, and cultural factors, highlighting the continued need for efforts to ensure that all people with hearing impairments can fully enjoy their rights.

ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES FOR PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS

Assistive technologies for people with hearing impairment, according to the World Health Organization (WHO), are tools, devices, and resources developed to improve communication and quality of life for individuals with hearing loss. Some of the main technologies, according to Alves and Santos, (2019), include:

- 1- **Hearing aids:** Small devices that amplify sound, helping people with hearing loss to improve different environments. There are behind-the-ear (behind the ear) and in-ear (inside the ear canal) models.
 - 2- **Cochlear Implants:** Electronic devices that are surgically implanted in the inner ear. These implants bypass the damaged parts of the ear and directly stimulate the auditory nerve, providing a sense of sound for people with severe or profound hearing loss.
 - 3- **Frequency Modulation (Fm) System:** These are devices that capture the sound of an interlocutor's voice through a microphone and transmit it directly to the hearing aid or cochlear implant of the person with hearing impairment, reducing the impact of background noise.
 - 4- **Infrastructure Amplification System (Magnetic Induction):** Devices installed in environments such as theaters and conference rooms, which transmit sound directly to telecoil-equipped hearing aids, improving sound quality and reducing interference.
 - 5- **Real-Time Transcription Apps:** Mobile apps that use voice recognition to transcribe what is being spoken in real-time, allowing people who are deaf or hard of hearing to follow conversations and presentations.
 - 6- **Vibrotactile or Visual Warning Devices:** Systems that use vibrations or visual signals, such as flashing lights, to alert the person to alarms, doorbells, phone ringing, or other emergencies.
 - 7- **Closed Captioning and Sign Language Interpretation Services (SLI):** Features such as closed captioning for TV shows and videos, as well as live or video Sign Language interpretation services to facilitate communication.
 - 8- **Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC):** Tools that range from communication boards with symbols to applications and software that help in the communication of people who use Sign Language or have difficulties in oral expression.
- (Alves and Santos, 2019).

These technologies aim to ensure the inclusion and autonomy of people with hearing impairment, allowing them to actively participate in various daily activities. According to the WHO, assistive technologies are essential to promote the independence and inclusion of individuals with hearing loss, allowing their participation in educational activities, in the labor market, and in social life. Access to these technologies is essential to achieve universal health coverage goals and to improve overall well-being (World Health Organization, 2019).

In addition, the WHO emphasizes that, globally, many individuals who require assistive technologies for hearing still face access difficulties, especially in low- and middle-income countries, which makes it difficult to include these people (Alves and Santos, 2019). In Brazil, the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 13.146/2015) reinforces the importance of these technologies by establishing clear guidelines for the promotion of accessibility and inclusion (BRASIL, 2015).

The National Health Policy for Persons with Disabilities, established by the Ministry of Health, also highlights the need to expand access to assistive technologies, ensuring that all people with hearing impairment can enjoy their rights fully and equally (BRASIL, Ministério da Saúde, 2010). Studies show that the implementation of assistive technologies contributes significantly to social inclusion and the improvement of the quality of life of these people (Lopes, Santos and Silva, 2020).

As Marconi and Lakatos (2003) point out, the application of these technologies must be accompanied by effective public policies and a continuous effort to raise society's awareness of the importance of inclusion. Qualitative research, according to Oliveira (2013), is essential to understand the impacts of these technologies on the lives of people with hearing impairment and to identify best practices and areas for improvement.

In short, assistive technologies represent a significant advance in promoting the inclusion of people with hearing impairment. However, it is essential that governments and society at large commit to ensuring access to these technologies for all who need them, contributing to a more inclusive and equitable world for all.

OBSTACLES TO THE APPLICABILITY OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES

The obstacles to the applicability of assistive technologies for people with hearing impairment are diverse and represent significant challenges to be overcome. One of the main obstacles is the high cost of devices, which often makes it difficult to access technologies that could improve the quality of life of these people. The World Health Organization (WHO) highlighted that "[...] the cost of assistive technology devices is often prohibitive for people with disabilities, especially in low- and middle-income countries" (WHO, 2019, p. 5). This economic factor prevents many people with hearing impairment from acquiring the devices they need to improve their hearing and quality of life.

In addition, the lack of training of health professionals and educators to properly prescribe assistive technologies also represents a significant obstacle. According to a study carried out by the Federal University of São Paulo (UNIFESP), "[...] the lack of knowledge and adequate training of health professionals is an important barrier to the prescription and effective use of assistive technologies" (UNIFESP, 2018, p. 10). Without proper training, many professionals are unable to recommend the best technological solutions for their patients, limiting the benefits of these technologies.

Another important obstacle is society's resistance to promoting the inclusion of people with hearing impairment and the lack of effective public policies in this regard. The United Nations (UN), in its report on the rights of persons with disabilities, highlighted that "[...] the lack of effective inclusion policies and programs contributes to the marginalization and exclusion of people with hearing impairment" (UN, 2020, p. 15). The absence of structured programs and social resistance to inclusion result in barriers that hinder these people's access to fundamental rights.

The bureaucracy and complexity of the processes to obtain assistive technologies are also relevant obstacles. Often, people with hearing impairments face complicated and

time-consuming procedures to obtain assistive devices, which can discourage and delay access to necessary technologies. Streamlining these processes and ensuring a more efficient and accessible system is crucial to promoting effective inclusion.

Another challenge is the lack of information and awareness about the available technologies. Many people with hearing impairment and their families are unaware of assistive technology options that can improve their quality of life. This may be due to the lack of awareness and education campaigns on the advantages and uses of these technologies, both for the general population and for the potential users themselves.

In the face of these obstacles, it is essential that governments, health and education institutions, and society in general mobilize to overcome these challenges and ensure universal access to assistive technologies for people with hearing impairment. The implementation of effective public policies, investment in professional training, simplification of bureaucratic processes, and the promotion of awareness campaigns are essential measures to ensure the inclusion and respect of the personality rights of these people.

Only with an integrated and collaborative approach will it be possible to promote the dignity and well-being of people with hearing impairment, ensuring that they can fully participate in all spheres of social, educational and professional life. Overcoming the aforementioned obstacles is a vital step towards building a fairer and more inclusive society, where all individuals have the opportunity to fully exercise their rights and potential.

RESISTANCE FROM SOCIETY AND THE LACK OF EFFECTIVE PUBLIC POLICIES

Society's resistance to promoting the inclusion of people with hearing impairment and the lack of effective public policies are significant obstacles that directly impact the applicability of assistive technologies. According to data from the 2019 National Health Survey (PNS), carried out by the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE) "[...] only 32.8% of people with hearing impairment use some type of assistive technology in Brazil, which demonstrates the lack of access and incentive to use these resources" (IBGE, 2019, p. 25).

Society's resistance to promoting the inclusion of people with hearing impairment is often related to prejudices and stereotypes about deafness. As pointed out by a study by the University of São Paulo (USP) "The lack of sensitization and awareness in society about the needs and potential of deaf people contributes to the exclusion and marginalization of these individuals" (USP, 2017, p. 12).

The lack of effective public policies is also an important obstacle to the promotion of the inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, as stated in Law No. 13146/2015, in its article 5

"[...] it is the duty of the State to promote social inclusion and the full exercise of the rights of people with disabilities, ensuring access to adequate assistive services and technologies".

In the face of these challenges, it is essential that effective public policies are implemented that promote the inclusion of people with hearing impairment and ensure universal access to assistive technologies. In addition, continuous work is needed to raise awareness in society to overcome prejudices and stereotypes and promote equal opportunities for people, regardless of their hearing condition.

ABSENCE OF LIBRAS INTERPRETERS AND THE DIFFICULTY IN ACCESSING INFORMATION FOR PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT

The absence of Libras interpreters and the difficulty in accessing information for people with hearing impairment are significant challenges that directly impact the inclusion and exercise of the personality rights of these people. According to data from the Census of the Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics (IBGE, 2019), Brazil has more than 10 million deaf people and 2.7 million with profound deafness. Libras, Brazilian Sign Language, is the main form of communication and expression for people with this disability.

The Libras interpreter is the person responsible for translating sign language into spoken language and vice versa, in any modality, whether oral or written.

The absence of Libras interpreters in public spaces, such as hospitals, schools and government offices, hinders communication and access to essential services for people with hearing impairment. As highlighted in a study by the State University of Campinas (UNICAMP) "[...] the lack of Libras interpreters in public services compromises access to information and basic rights of deaf people, making it difficult for them to integrate into society" (UNICAMP, 2018, p. 14).

It is also salutary to say that the difficulty in accessing information is an additional obstacle faced by people with hearing impairment. The lack of subtitles in television programs, the absence of translation of online content into Libras and the scarcity of adapted educational materials are just a few examples faced by part of this population. As highlighted by the World Health Organization (WHO) in its report on accessibility of information for people with disabilities "The lack of access to information compromises the autonomy and social participation of people with hearing impairment" (WHO, 2017, p. 20).

Given this scenario, it is essential that effective measures are adopted to ensure the presence of Libras interpreters in public spaces and promote the accessibility of information for people with hearing impairment. The implementation of inclusion policies and society's

awareness of the needs and rights of these people are essential steps to overcome these obstacles and promote equal opportunities for all.

SOCIAL INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT: LEGISLATION AND SUS POLICIES IN FOCUS

The social inclusion of people with hearing impairment is an extremely important and relevant topic, which involves not only accessibility issues, but also human rights and equal opportunities. In this context, Brazilian legislation, especially the Statute of Persons with Disabilities and the policies of the Unified Health System (SUS), play a fundamental role in promoting inclusion and guaranteeing the rights of these people.

The Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities, also known as the Statute of Persons with Disabilities, establishes clear guidelines and fundamental guarantees for social inclusion and the promotion of the rights of people with disabilities. This legislation aims to ensure equal opportunities, accessibility and the full participation of these people in society, including those who are hearing impaired. Through the Statute, principles and rights are established that aim to ensure the inclusion and autonomy of people with disabilities, contributing to a fairer and more egalitarian society (BRASIL, 2015).

Within the scope of the Unified Health System (SUS), specific guidelines and policies are also established for the care and inclusion of people with hearing impairment. The National Health Policy for Persons with Disabilities, for example, seeks to guarantee access to quality health services and promote social inclusion, autonomy and programs aimed at the prevention, promotion, treatment and rehabilitation of the health of these individuals (BRASIL, Ministério da Saúde, 2010). These policies are essential to provide comprehensive and effective support to people with hearing impairment, allowing them a better quality of life and full participation in society.

It is essential to emphasize the importance of an integrated and articulated approach between legislation, public policies and the performance of health professionals and other sectors involved, in order to ensure effective social inclusion and respect for the rights of this portion of the population. The implementation and strengthening of these policies and guidelines contribute to the construction of an inclusive, egalitarian and accessible society for all. As Lopes, Santos and Silva (2020) point out, the interaction between these different actors is crucial for the effectiveness of inclusion policies.

In addition to public policies, raising awareness and sensitization of society in relation to the rights of people with hearing impairment are equally important. Educational initiatives and information campaigns can help combat stigma and discrimination, promoting

a culture of respect and appreciation of diversity. According to Alves and Santos (2019), education is a key factor in promoting inclusion and equal opportunities for all individuals.

It is commendable to recognize that the legislation and public policies of the SUS play an essential role in promoting the social inclusion of people with hearing impairment, ensuring access to quality health services, respect for fundamental rights, as well as the promotion of autonomy and active participation of these people in society. However, the continuous engagement and commitment of all sectors of society is necessary to ensure full inclusion and respect for the diversity and dignity of each individual.

As Pereira (2018) observes, research and development of assistive technologies are also essential components in promoting inclusion. These technologies, when accessible and well integrated with health and education services, can significantly transform the lives of people with hearing impairment, providing them with greater opportunities for participation and autonomy.

Therefore, the social inclusion of people with hearing impairment requires a multifaceted approach, which involves robust legislation, effective public policies, professional training, social awareness and technological innovation. Only in this way will it be possible to build a truly inclusive and just society, where everyone can fully exercise their rights and live with dignity and equality.

HUMAN RIGHTS AND INCLUSION OF PEOPLE WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENT: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

Human rights play a key role in promoting inclusion and ensuring equal opportunities for all people, including those with hearing impairments.

The international perspective, represented by international norms and treaties, establishes essential guidelines for the protection and promotion of the rights of these individuals, contributing to a more just and inclusive society.

The United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities is an international milestone in guaranteeing the rights of persons with disabilities, which includes those who are hard of hearing. According to the UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, the Convention aims to ensure equal opportunities, accessibility and respect for the dignity and autonomy of people with hearing impairment (UN, 2006).

The ratification and implementation of the Convention by the signatory countries are fundamental to ensure the inclusion and respect for the rights of people with hearing impairment at a global level. As stated by the UN Special Rapporteur on the Rights of

Persons with Disabilities, it is essential to ensure the inclusion and active participation of these persons in society (UN, 2018).

However, international bodies play a crucial role in monitoring and promoting the rights of people with hearing impairment. The UN Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities carried out periodic evaluations of signatory countries to ensure compliance with the provisions of the Convention and the promotion of inclusion and equal opportunities for these people.

In this way, the continuous commitment to the promotion of human rights and the guarantee of full citizenship and active participation of people with hearing impairment, in all spheres of social and political life, is essential to intentionally aim at a truly effective and globalized inclusion that is respectful of human diversity.

PERSONALITY RIGHTS AND INCLUSION OF ASSISTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: ADVANCES IN THE PROMOTION OF AUTONOMY AND ACCESSIBILITY

Personality rights, which encompass fundamental and inalienable prerogatives of each individual, find in the inclusion of assistive technologies an important ally in promoting autonomy and accessibility for people with disabilities. Technological advancement has enabled the development of innovative solutions that expand opportunities for active participation in society, ensuring the full and effective realization of the rights and dignity inherent to these people.

Assistive technologies, such as voice recognition software, smart prosthetics, alternative communication applications, among others, play a crucial role in breaking down barriers and overcoming limitations imposed by physical, sensory, or cognitive disabilities. These tools provide the inclusion of people with different needs and enhance their skills, allowing interaction in various social, educational and professional contexts. According to Lopes, Santos and Silva (2020), the importance of assistive technology in the inclusion of people with hearing impairment is indisputable, as it facilitates access to information and improves communication.

The use of assistive technologies not only enables the independence and self-sufficiency of people with disabilities, but also contributes to the appreciation of their capacities. By recognizing the importance of accessibility and inclusion, assistive technologies become allies in the pursuit of equal inclusion, in which everyone has the opportunity to fully exercise their rights and enjoy a dignified life. As highlighted by Alves and Santos (2019), social inclusion and the promotion of autonomy are central objectives of assistive technologies, which help to eliminate the barriers faced by people with disabilities.

In this sense, the promotion of universal accessibility and the continuous development of assistive technologies are essential to ensure the inclusion and active participation of all people in society. By considering personality rights as essential pillars of human dignity, the incorporation of assistive technologies into the daily lives of people with disabilities represents a significant step towards building a just and equitable society. The World Health Organization (WHO) emphasizes that the inclusion of assistive technologies is crucial to achieving the full and equal participation of people with disabilities (World Health Organization, 2019).

In addition, it is necessary to highlight the importance of public policies in promoting accessibility and inclusion. The Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities (Law No. 13.146/2015) and the National Health Policy for Persons with Disabilities are examples of legislative and administrative efforts to ensure that persons with disabilities have access to assistive technologies and can exercise their personality rights in a full and dignified manner (BRASIL, 2015; BRAZIL, Ministry of Health, 2010). Legislation provides a legal framework that guarantees accessibility and inclusion, while public policies translate these guarantees into concrete actions.

The continuous development of new assistive technologies and the adaptation of existing ones to the specific needs of people with disabilities are essential aspects for the promotion of autonomy and inclusion. Technological innovation must be accompanied by investments in research and development, as well as by the training and qualification of professionals to use and recommend these technologies effectively (Pereira, 2018).

It is equally important that society as a whole is involved in this process of inclusion, promoting a culture of respect and appreciation of differences. Raising awareness and sensitization of the population about the benefits and importance of assistive technologies are key steps to reduce the stigma and discrimination that often accompany disabilities. As Marconi and Lakatos (2003) observe, raising society's awareness is crucial for the successful implementation of inclusion policies.

Therefore, personality rights and the inclusion of assistive technologies represent significant advances in the promotion of autonomy and accessibility for people with disabilities. The integration of these technologies into the daily lives of people with disabilities, combined with effective public policies and a culture of inclusion, is essential to ensure that everyone can fully exercise their rights and live with dignity and equality. Only through a joint and continuous effort will it be possible to build a truly inclusive and equitable society.

CONCLUSION

The historical trajectory of personality rights and the evolution of assistive technologies for people with hearing impairment reveal significant advances in the promotion of autonomy and accessibility of these individuals. However, even with the benefits provided by assistive technologies, challenges and obstacles still persist, limiting their full applicability and impact on the lives of these people. Society's resistance and the lack of effective public policies are considerable obstacles to the dissemination and use of these technologies, hindering the social inclusion and active participation of people with hearing impairment. The absence of Libras interpreters and the barriers to access to information highlight the need for concrete measures to ensure equal opportunities and respect for the fundamental rights of this population.

In this context, Brazilian legislation, especially the Brazilian Law for the Inclusion of Persons with Disabilities and the policies of the Unified Health System (SUS), play a crucial role in ensuring access to quality health services and promoting the autonomy of people with hearing impairment. The international human rights perspective reinforces the need for global collaboration and commitment to ensure the full citizenship and active participation of people with hearing impairment in all spheres of society. The implementation and strengthening of these policies are essential to create an inclusive environment, where assistive technologies can be effectively applied to improve the quality of life of these people.

Finally, the promotion of personality rights and the inclusion of assistive technologies represent significant advances in the search for a fairer, more inclusive and accessible society for all. The recognition of the importance of the autonomy, accessibility and dignity of people with hearing impairment should guide the implementation of policies and practices aimed at ensuring the full realization of the rights of these individuals. Only through a joint and continuous effort will it be possible to overcome the existing obstacles and promote the effective inclusion of people with hearing impairment, ensuring that everyone can fully exercise their rights and live with dignity and equality.

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