

Research Horizon

ISSN: 2808-0696 (p), 2807-9531 (e)

Research Horizon

Volume: 05

Issue: 06

Year: 2025

Page: 3359-3370

Citation:

Sutrisno, D., Harsanto, B., Cupian, C., & Ramadan, A. E. W. (2025). The role of women's disability community in developing inclusive tourism. *Research Horizon*, 5(6), 3359-3370.

Article History:

Received: October 3, 2025

Revised: November 5, 2025

Accepted: December 17, 2025

Online since: December 31, 2025

The Role of Women's Disability Community in Developing Inclusive Tourism

Debbie Sutrisno^{*}, Budi Harsanto¹, Cupian¹

¹ Universitas Padjadjaran, Bandung, Indonesia

^{*} Corresponding author: Debbie Sutrisno (debbie23001@mail.unpad.ac.id)

Abstract

The development of inclusive tourism in Indonesia is crucial because it aims to ensure that everyone, including people with disabilities and other vulnerable groups, has equal opportunities in tourism activities. This study aims to explore the role of communities empowering women with disabilities in the development of inclusive tourism. This study used qualitative methods through in-depth interviews, field observations, and documentation, involving informants from the women with disabilities community, tourism group, MSMEs, regional officials, and the local community. The results show that the women with disabilities community plays a strategic role in realizing sustainable inclusive tourism. Member participation increases self-confidence, expands social networks, and provides additional income for community members. Furthermore, the implementation of inclusive tourism has positive impacts on the community, such as increased economic activity, preservation of local culture, and strengthening environmental awareness. However, challenges remain, including strengthening government and community support, improving accessible infrastructure, expanding training programs, and strengthening cross-stakeholder collaboration to create truly inclusive and competitive tourism destinations.

Keywords

Community-Based Tourism, Community Empowerment, Disability, Inclusive Tourism.

1. Introduction

Indonesia has the resources to boost its economy through the tourism sector (Wan et al., 2018; Mardani et al., 2021; Aida et al., 2024). The abundance of attractions and unique cultures means that many regencies and cities in the country rely heavily on tourism for their income. In 2023, as the COVID-19 pandemic began to subside, the number of international tourists increased to 5.88 million. Gradually, as activity restrictions eased, the number of international tourists continued to rise, reaching 16.2 million in 2024. Data from the Ministry of Tourism and Creative Economy shows that in 2023, the tourism and creative economy sectors contributed approximately 3.9 percent to gross domestic product, with the added value of the creative economy estimated at around IDR 1,414.77 trillion. This figure is predicted to increase by 2024, with the government targeting IDR 3,000 trillion in cash flow and IDR 1,187 billion in creative economy product transactions.

Beyond the economic aspect, tourism can also have a social impact when implemented inclusively (Swesti, 2019; Pribadi, 2021). Inclusive tourism is an approach that provides a place for all levels of society, including those categorized as disabled or marginalized groups, to participate and benefit economically, socially, and culturally from a tourism area. This approach emphasizes social justice, participation, and accessibility as the foundation of destination development (Sari, 2025).

In Bandung, the Merajut Asa Kita (Merakit) Community, located in the Rajut Binong creative economy area, is working to create an inclusive tourism destination. The community, which has been operating since 2022, engages women with disabilities in the development of the creative economy area. The community was formed when consumers requested handicrafts from the Tourism Awareness Group (*Kelompok Sadar Wisata/Pokdarwis*), a group of women with disabilities who had previously been unable to provide them. This need was finally met when a Pokdawis member met with a disabled Binong resident skilled in handmade knitting. Based on this request, it was discovered that other women with disabilities in the Binong area were already producing handicrafts but were struggling to market them. They had been working independently due to their lack of formal employment.

Research on the development of inclusive areas that include people with disabilities has been conducted in several cities in African countries (Hinjou, 2022; Munodawafa, 2022). Furthermore, research on inclusive tourism areas related to disabilities has also been conducted in Indonesia (Mulyati, 2020; Saputra, 2022; Waruwu, 2024). Therefore, studies on inclusive tourism are important because they can provide insight into the challenges and opportunities for sustainable tourism development.

While existing studies have discussed inclusive tourism and disability issues, limited attention has been given to community-based initiatives led by women with disabilities as active actors in tourism development, particularly within creative economy contexts. This research addresses this gap by employing a qualitative approach to capture in-depth community experiences and practices. The urgency of this study lies in the growing demand for inclusive and sustainable tourism, making empirical evidence from grassroots initiatives essential for informing community empowerment strategies and local tourism development, especially in the Rajut Binong Jati area. This study aims to examine the role of communities of women with disabilities in influencing inclusive tourism development and to identify the challenges faced in establishing inclusive tourism areas.

2. Literature Review

2.1. Creative Tourism Villages

The development of villages in several cities, particularly those serving as tourist destinations, is currently transforming into creative tourism villages. Villages are urban areas with unique characteristics that make them worthy of being considered tourist destinations. In these areas, the people maintain relatively similar traditions and culture from the past to the present. The natural resources and environment in the area are also well-maintained, a crucial factor in a tourism village (Afriza, 2023).

Embracing indigenous culture and creatively crafting activities, including art performances, can impact the local tourism sector. Local elements such as local values, cultural heritage, and surrounding conditions, including creative festivals, when properly developed, can become a circular economy or sustainable practice (Kusumastuti, 2024). To present a culture that can become a selling point, communities must be able to explore and identify valuable, rare, and unique tourism resources. When these cultural values are deemed superior by potential tourists, creative tourism areas will become preferred destinations, even in urban areas.

According to Prasajo (2020), the transformation of urban villages into tourist attractions is driven by encouragement from local governments, who are trying to develop new areas to attract tourists. This is inseparable from the government's directive in 2009, with the issuance of Presidential Instruction Number 6 concerning the Development of the Creative Economy. With the potential of existing history, an area can be transformed to attract tourists by showcasing its uniqueness, with one goal being to improve the local economy

2.2. Community-Based Tourism

A community is a group of people who live and interact with each other in a specific area and have strong social ties. McMillan and Chavis (1986) explain that a community is a collection of individuals who share a sense of belonging, emotional attachment, and the belief that their members' needs will be met as long as they commit to remaining together. In the context of community development, Ife and Tesoriero (2008) state that community is difficult to define simply because it has various meanings. However, there are common characteristics that can be used to understand it.

Communities generally operate on a human scale, a scale of interaction that is easily controlled by individuals because it involves people who know each other. Furthermore, communities create identity and a sense of belonging, which are an important part of a person's self-concept. Membership in a community also carries rights and obligations, so members are expected to play an active role in ensuring the community's sustainability (Hastiani et al., 2024). Through *gemeinschaft* social relations, communities enable individuals to fulfill various roles and contribute their abilities to the common good. Communities also provide a space for the preservation and expression of local culture, which shapes the uniqueness and distinctive values of a social group (Ife & Tesoriero, 2008).

Communities play a crucial role in tourism development by creating authentic and participatory experiences that attract tourists seeking meaningful engagement (Suriyankietkaew, 2025). Local community involvement influences cultural, social, environmental, developmental, and economic aspects, while fostering social networks and collaboration for sustainable tourism. Community-Based Tourism (CBT) places local communities as key actors in destination management, from planning to resource utilization for collective benefit. CBT not only increases community income and strengthens cultural identity but also supports environmental conservation. Moreover, CBT enhances human resource quality by focusing on individual capacity development beyond economic outcomes (Singgalen, 2025).

2.3. Inclusive Tourism

Inclusive tourism is an approach that aims to ensure all segments of society, including persons with disabilities and marginalized groups, can participate in and benefit economically, socially, and culturally from tourism development. It emphasizes social justice, participation, and accessibility as core principles of destination development (Sari, 2025). According to Bakker (2017), inclusive tourism requires active stakeholder participation and equality in the use of resources and contributions, although such inclusive growth has not yet been fully understood or implemented by many tourism actors. Inclusive tourism therefore focuses on involving marginalized groups not only as consumers but also as producers in tourism activities (Scheyvens, 2017).

Inclusive tourism also serves as a strategy to strengthen the capacity of marginalized communities to engage in sustainable tourism development. From a development perspective, it contributes to poverty reduction and reduces inequality by creating employment opportunities and supporting local economic activities (Boonyasana, 2021). Economically, the involvement of persons with disabilities in tourism management generates social, cultural, and financial benefits by providing additional income, even if it remains supplementary (Rozi, 2025). Socially, inclusive tourism ensures that all local community members can actively participate in shaping tourism sustainability (Pereira, 2021). From an international development perspective, inclusive tourism helps reduce inequality through shared welfare, sustainable resource management, and community empowerment (Gupta, 2015).

Furthermore, inclusive tourism promotes social innovation that strengthens community resilience and supports sustainability principles by minimizing negative impacts and maximizing positive outcomes of tourism (Partanen, 2024). In sustainable tourism, inclusive tourism plays a crucial role in reducing access barriers, empowering marginalized communities, enhancing participation in decision-making, and fostering mutual learning and respect between local communities and tourists (Scheyvens, 2017; Astawa, 2024)

3. Methods

This study examines the role of the community of women with disabilities, Merajut Asa Kita (Merakit), in developing an inclusive tourism area through community empowerment based in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong, Bandung City, using a qualitative research method. This method is used to obtain information in the form of spoken and written data as well as observed behaviors within a specific context, in accordance with the research paradigm, approach, and objectives to be achieved.

In collecting data, the researcher conducted fieldwork and carried out data reduction, presentation, analysis, and interpretation in a complete, comprehensive, and holistic manner based on the underlying philosophical framework. The results of the interpretation were then discussed and tested for validity to ensure the accuracy of the research findings (Hamzah, 2020). The purpose of qualitative research is to allow researchers to provide explanations that are not rigid, where procedures are based on the results of observations and interviews. The study involved ten informants consisting of both male and female participants who represented various stakeholder groups in Kampung Rajut Binong. These included one community initiator, five community members, one Pokdarwis member, one Head of Community Association (*Rukun Warga/RW*), one MSME actor, and one Head of Binong Jati Village. The diversity of roles among the informants provided a comprehensive perspective on community involvement and leadership in the development of inclusive tourism.

The research employed an in-depth interview method as the primary data collection technique. This method was conducted face-to-face with each research

subject. The questions were designed to explore various perspectives, experiences, and understandings of inclusive tourism and its impacts in the creative tourism area of Kampung Rajut Binong. Several questions focused on the subjects' understanding by exploring the concepts, functions, objectives, involved stakeholders, and resources in inclusive tourism.

Meanwhile, the implementation aspect was examined through questions related to the use of natural resources, environmental conservation programs or activities, evaluation of implementation, and challenges faced during the implementation of inclusive tourism in Kampung Rajut Binong. Observations on the preservation and promotion of local traditions, community involvement, and participation in training activities were also conducted to understand the context of Kampung Rajut Binong and to examine how the community is involved in inclusive tourism development activities.

An analytical approach was used to analyze data obtained from interviews and observations. This analysis helped identify patterns, themes, and concepts emerging from the data. The stages of data analysis in this study included data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. The results of this analysis were used to answer the research questions and to develop an understanding of how community members and local residents perceive and implement inclusive tourism in Kampung Rajut Binong, Bandung City.

4. Results

4.1. Community Commitment in Inclusive Tourism Development

In general, almost all informants demonstrated an understanding of and commitment to developing an inclusive tourism area, as they perceive inclusive tourism to provide opportunities for all individuals, including persons with disabilities, to actively participate. Inclusive tourism is not only viewed as a moral obligation but also as a practical strategy for empowering diverse community members and improving tourism infrastructure (Sari, 2025).

Several informants clearly expressed the aspiration to establish Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong Jati as an inclusive tourism destination. Informant 1 emphasized that the long-term vision of the community is to create a tourism area that is safe, comfortable, and inclusive. This vision is reflected in efforts to develop basic supporting facilities such as accessible toilets, improved road access, and wheelchair-friendly tourism routes through collaboration with the government. Similarly, Informant 10 highlighted that inclusivity has been embedded in the development process for a considerable period, noting that accessible pathways have already been established and expressing hope that broader community involvement can be achieved in the future.

These perspectives indicate that inclusive tourism is understood as an approach that empowers people from various backgrounds while simultaneously encouraging improvements in infrastructure that benefit all visitors, including those with physical limitations. The informants' views are aligned with Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities, which mandates the provision of disability-friendly facilities and services in public sectors, including tourism. Moreover, inclusive tourism is consistent with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11, which aims to create inclusive and sustainable cities. Informants also emphasized that inclusive tourism development should extend beyond physical accessibility for tourists with disabilities and include the provision of economic opportunities for persons with disabilities as active actors in the tourism industry (Murti, 2024).

Beyond social inclusion, inclusive tourism in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong has also generated positive environmental impacts. Informants 8 and 10 explained that cooperation between community members and neighborhood units (*Rukun*

Tetangga/RT) has contributed to improved environmental cleanliness, particularly in residential areas that were previously perceived as slum-like. In addition, Informant 1 described an environmental innovation related to plastic waste management, in which used plastic beverage bottles are collected, processed, and transformed into knitting yarn, thereby integrating environmental sustainability into creative economic activities.

Economic benefits were also widely acknowledged by the informants. Informants 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6 stated that inclusive tourism activities have provided additional income and helped reduce daily expenses, as some production activities can be carried out from home without incurring transportation costs. Informant 7 noted that economic benefits are distributed more evenly among community members through a rotation system involving Family Welfare Movement (*Pemberdayaan dan Kesejahteraan Keluarga/PKK*) women in the preparation of food and beverages for visiting tourists. Meanwhile, Informant 9 emphasized broader economic impacts, observing a significant increase in local economic activity due to tourist spending. These findings are consistent with Rozi (2025), who highlights that the involvement of persons with disabilities in tourism management generates economic, social, and cultural benefits, even when the income obtained remains supplementary.

4.2. Implementation of Inclusive Tourism

The findings related to the implementation of inclusive tourism in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong indicate that empowerment of women with disabilities constitutes a central component of tourism development in the area. This empowerment is primarily facilitated through the Merakit community, which provides structured access for women with disabilities to participate actively in tourism activities. One of the key forms of participation is their involvement as tour guides, workshop facilitators, and creative producers within the tourism village.

According to Informant 4, participation in tourism activities extends beyond knitting production. Informant 4 explained that she is frequently invited to participate in exhibitions outside the village and to engage with visitors such as journalists and students who come for interviews and learning activities. Through these interactions, Informant 4 experienced increased self-confidence and a stronger sense of being valued, especially when compared to previous experiences in which persons with disabilities were often ignored or underestimated. This narrative highlights how inclusive tourism provides not only economic opportunities but also social recognition and personal development for women with disabilities (Sari, 2025).

Further insights were provided by Informant 1, who described the organizational structure that supports inclusive tourism implementation. Informant 1 explained that a management team has been established to ensure cooperation and collaboration among various stakeholders, including local guides and community members. Through this collaborative framework, women with disabilities are no longer limited to producing handicrafts but are also encouraged to share their skills and knowledge directly with visitors through workshops and guided activities (Hinjou, 2022). As a result, women with disabilities in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong are able to assume multiple roles, functioning both as artisans and as guides within the tourism ecosystem.

In addition to the Merakit community, several other communities and local businesses are involved in developing the tourism area, enabling Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong to reach a wider audience. This broader involvement strengthens the visibility of inclusive tourism practices and contributes to the sustainability of tourism activities by expanding networks and collaboration. The findings demonstrate that the implementation of inclusive tourism in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong is characterized by participatory structures, role diversification, and increased social inclusion for women with disabilities.

4.3. Obstacles and Challenges in Developing Inclusive Tourism

The community faces several obstacles in its efforts to implement inclusive tourism in Kampung Rajut Binong. One of the main challenges identified is the limited availability of supporting infrastructure, particularly for tourists with disabilities. Informant 1 explained that accessibility remains a significant issue because many tourism locations are situated within narrow alleys, making them difficult to access for persons with disabilities. As a result, not all community members, including workers with disabilities from nearby production areas, are able to participate fully in tourism-related activities. In addition, the condition of roads is uneven, and public facilities that support accessibility, such as disability-friendly toilets, are still very limited (Hinjou, 2022).

Another challenge relates to social dynamics within the community. Informant 8 noted that there is a lack of shared understanding between community members who actively support tourism development and those who feel less involved or excluded from the process. This situation highlights the need for more intensive community outreach and communication to ensure that residents are aware of existing opportunities and understand how they can participate (Astawa, 2024). Some community members perceive tourism development primarily as a business initiative and express concerns that it may create competition, rather than collective benefits, which can hinder broader community engagement.

In addition to infrastructure and social challenges, capacity building for women with disabilities remains an important issue. Informant 4 explained that although women with disabilities are actively involved in tourism activities, many still wish to develop additional skills to become more independent and adaptive to changing market demands. Limitations in skills development are partly due to the fact that much of their knowledge has been acquired through self-learning rather than formal training. Consequently, there is a strong need for mentors who can provide guidance on creating more contemporary products and help women with disabilities keep pace with evolving trends. This finding indicates that sustained training and mentoring programs are essential to strengthening the long-term implementation of inclusive tourism in Kampung Rajut Binong.

5. Discussion

The findings of this study demonstrate that the development of inclusive tourism in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong reflects a community-driven approach that integrates social inclusion, environmental sustainability, and local economic empowerment. The commitment of local stakeholders to inclusivity aligns with the broader conceptual framework of inclusive tourism, which emphasizes equal participation, accessibility, and shared benefits for all community members, including persons with disabilities.

The strong awareness among informants regarding inclusive tourism indicates that inclusivity is not merely understood as physical accessibility, but also as a mechanism for empowering marginalized groups as active actors in tourism development. This perspective is consistent with Murti (2024), who emphasizes that inclusive tourism should extend beyond infrastructure provision to include economic participation for persons with disabilities. The vision reflects a long-term orientation toward inclusive destination planning, supported by national policy through Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities and global commitments under the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly Goal 11 on inclusive and sustainable cities.

Environmental impacts emerging from inclusive tourism practices in Kampung Rajut Binong further reinforce the integrative nature of this approach. Community collaboration in maintaining environmental cleanliness and managing plastic waste

illustrates how inclusive tourism can foster collective responsibility toward sustainability. The innovation of transforming plastic waste into knitting yarn demonstrates how environmental concerns are embedded within local creative economies. This finding supports Mangindaan (2025), who argues that tourism management grounded in sustainability principles can significantly enhance public awareness of environmental conservation. From a social and ethical perspective, such practices align with Astawa (2024), who highlights the role of inclusive tourism in encouraging active community participation in preserving environmental and social sustainability.

Economically, the findings reveal that inclusive tourism has generated tangible benefits for local residents, including women with disabilities and other community groups. Additional income opportunities, flexible home-based production, and the rotation of economic activities among PKK members illustrate a more equitable distribution of tourism benefits. These outcomes correspond with Rozi (2025), who notes that the involvement of persons with disabilities in tourism management contributes not only to economic gains but also to social and cultural empowerment, even when income levels remain supplementary.

The empowerment of women with disabilities emerges as a central theme in the implementation of inclusive tourism in Kampung Rajut Binong. Their involvement as artisans, trainers, and tour guides has enhanced self-confidence and social recognition, addressing the marginalization often experienced by women with disabilities. This finding resonates with Palulungan (2020), who underscores the importance of gender equality within sustainable development, and with Yuwanto (2022), who highlights the persistent negative stereotypes faced by women with disabilities. Accessible and participatory programs, as observed in this study, create opportunities for equal contribution and impact, supporting Aldawsari's (2025) argument that inclusive programs can standardize access to opportunities regardless of individual background.

Despite these positive outcomes, the discussion also highlights persistent challenges related to infrastructure limitations, uneven community engagement, and the need for continuous capacity building. These constraints suggest that while inclusive tourism in Kampung Wisata Rajut Binong has made significant progress, sustained support from government, communities, and other stakeholders remains essential to strengthen inclusivity and ensure long-term sustainability.

6. Conclusion

Interviews and observations in the Rajut Binong area of Bandung City reveal that the local community demonstrates a strong commitment to promoting inclusive tourism. The findings indicate that community members understand inclusive tourism as a key requirement for sustainable tourism development, as it enables all individuals, including persons with disabilities, to participate without barriers. This understanding directly addresses the research objective of identifying community perspectives and practices related to inclusive tourism development in Kampung Rajut Binong. The community's aspiration to learn sign language further reflects their awareness of accessibility needs, particularly for deaf tourists, and highlights an effort to improve the quality of inclusive tourism services.

However, the study also identifies several limitations and challenges in implementing inclusive tourism. Limited supporting infrastructure remains a major constraint, especially in ensuring accessibility across the tourism area. In addition, not all residents feel involved in the development process, resulting in partial community support. This lack of inclusivity within the community itself has led to the closure of several facilities and the relocation of tourism activities to smaller and less optimal spaces. These challenges indicate that inclusive tourism development

requires not only physical accessibility but also inclusive governance and participatory planning.

The findings imply that stronger collaboration between the community and local authorities is essential to sustain inclusive tourism initiatives. Efforts should focus on increasing public awareness of inclusive tourism principles, strengthening community capacity to provide meaningful tourism experiences, and expanding training programs for marginalized groups, particularly persons with disabilities.

This study is limited by its focus on a single tourism village, which may restrict the generalizability of the findings. Future research is recommended to examine inclusive tourism practices in multiple destinations, compare different community-based models, and assess the long-term socio-economic impacts of inclusive tourism on marginalized groups.

References

- Afriza. (2023). *Pengelolaan kampung wisata kreatif*. Malang: Amerta Media.
- Aida. (2024). The effect of the tourism sector on economic growth in Indonesia. *WSEAS Transactions on Business and Economics*, 21(1), 845–854.
- Aldawsari. (2025). Educational and cultural strategies for inclusion and psychosocial empowerment of women with disabilities facing occupational challenges. *ArtsEduca*, 42(1), 15–28.
- Astawa, I. K. (2024). Inclusive tourism: A driving force for collaborative governance in advancing sustainable village tourism. *Asian Journal of Business Research*, 14(1), 45–62.
- Bakker, M. (2017). Inclusive growth versus pro-poor growth: Implications for tourism development. *Tourism and Hospitality Research*, 17(4), 384–391.
- Boonyasana, K. (2021). Developing the tourism sector for poverty reduction and inclusive sustainable growth in Thailand. In *Poverty reduction for inclusive sustainable growth in developing Asia* (pp. 113–129). Manila: Asian Development Bank.
- Gupta, J. (2016). Sustainable development goals and inclusive development. *International Environmental Agreements: Politics, Law and Economics*, 16(3), 433–448.
- Hamzah, A. (2020). *Metode penelitian kuantitatif: Kajian teoretik dan praktik*. Malang: Literasi Nusantara.
- Hastiani, R. K., Karamina, B., Andriyani, A., & Wati, I. R. (2024). Enhancing local economies through community-based tourism: preserving cultural distinctions. *Research Horizon*, 4(6), 435–444.
- Hinjou, M. (2022). Gender equality and disability inclusion in tourism employment in Namibia. *Sustainable Development Goals Series*, 6(1), 77–92.
- Ife, J., & Tesoriero, F. (2008). *Community development: Community-based alternatives in an age of globalisation*. Yogyakarta: Pustaka Pelajar.
- Kusumastuti, A. (2024). Leveraging local value in a post-smart tourism village to encourage sustainable tourism. *Sustainability*, 16(2), 1–15.
- Mangindaan, D. (2025). Pengembangan potensi pariwisata berkelanjutan dan ekonomi inklusif Desa Talawaan, Kabupaten Minahasa Utara. *Jurnal Pengabdian Masyarakat*, 3(2), 101–112.
- Mardani. (2021). Does international tourism promote economic growth? Evidence from Indonesia. *GeoJournal of Tourism and Geosites*, 37(3), 865–872.
- Mukhtar. (2013). *Metode praktis penelitian deskriptif kualitatif*. Jakarta: Referensi (GP Press Group).
- Mulyati. (2020). Sinergitas pemberdayaan kampung disabilitas dan kampung wisata untuk mewujudkan Simbatan sebagai desa wisata. In *Prosiding Seminar Nasional Pengabdian Masyarakat FlipMAS* (pp. 55–62). Yogyakarta.
- Munodawafa, M. (2022). Empowerment of women with disabilities in the tourism sector in Zimbabwe: A review of policies and laws. *Sustainable Development Goals Series*, 5(2), 89–104.
- Murti, R. (2024). Penguatan pariwisata inklusif: Dampak pelatihan public speaking untuk tour guiding bagi komunitas difabel. *Jurnal Atma Inovasia*, 4(6), 215–224.
- Palulungan, L. (2020). *Perempuan, masyarakat patriarki, dan kesetaraan gender*. Makassar: Yayasan Bursa Pengetahuan Indonesia Timur.

- Partanen, A. (2024). *Social innovations for inclusive development in tourism*. Nordia Geographical Publications, 53(2), 23–39.
- Pereira, C. (2021). The new SWOT for a sustainable world. *Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity*, 7(1), 1–14.
- Prasojo, Z. H. (2020). Dislokasi identitas agama dan budaya perkotaan: Perkembangan kampung wisata di Kota Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Sosiologi Walisongo*, 4(1), 1–16.
- Pribadi, R. (2021). Pariwisata berbasis masyarakat dan dampaknya terhadap sosial, ekonomi, dan lingkungan. *Jurnal Sosial dan Sains (Sosains)*, 1(2), 145–156.
- Rozi. (2025). Partisipasi penyandang disabilitas dalam pengembangan desa wisata berbasis kearifan lokal di Bengkala, Bali. *INKLUSI: Journal of Disability Studies*, 12(2), 205–221.
- Saputra, A. (2022). Strategi pengembangan pariwisata berkelanjutan dan inklusif pada kawasan desa wisata Pulau Derawan. *E-Jurnal Kewirausahaan*, 5(1), 33–45.
- Sari, D. (2025). Pariwisata inklusif: Tantangan dalam mewujudkan destinasi wisata ramah difabel di Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Pariwisata*, 12(2), 145–158.
- Scheyvens, R. (2017). Inclusive tourism development. *Tourism Geographies*, 20(4), 589–609.
- Singgalen, Y. A. (2025). *Pariwisata berbasis komunitas*. Bandung: Widina Media Utama.
- Suriyankietkaew, S. (2025). Community capitals framework for sustainable development: A qualitative study of creative tourism in Ban Chiang World Heritage Site. *Sustainability*, 17(8), 3311–3326.
- Swesti, W. (2019). Dampak pariwisata terhadap kondisi sosial budaya masyarakat di Banda Aceh. *Jurnal Kepariwisata Indonesia*, 13(2), 49–65.
- Wan, Y. K. P. (2018). Economic and environmental impacts of mass tourism on regional tourism destinations in Indonesia. *Journal of Asian Finance, Economics and Business*, 5(3), 31–40.
- Waruwu, D. (2024). Pemberdayaan penyandang disabilitas pada objek wisata Kuta Bali. *Jurnal Civics Media Kajian Kewarganegaraan*, 16(1), 1–12.
- Yuwanto, L. (2022). Faktor penghambat perempuan penyandang disabilitas dalam partisipasi pengurangan risiko bencana. *Jurnal Dialektika Sosial dan Budaya*, 3(2), 89–101.

Acknowledgment

We gratefully acknowledge the contributions of individuals who supported the completion of this article.

Funding Information

This research did not receive any funding.

Conflict of Interest Statement

The authors declare that there is no conflict of interest.

Ethical Approval and Originality Statement

Ethical approval was obtained for this study. The manuscript represents original work and has not been previously published, nor is it under consideration by another journal.

Data Disclosure Statement

The data that support the findings of this study are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.



Copyright: © 2025 by the authors.

This work is licensed under the terms and conditions of the Creative Commons Attribution-ShareAlike 4.0 International License

(<https://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-sa/4.0/>).