

Access To Nature For Persons With Disabilities Perspective and Practices of Tourism Providers: Systematic Literature Review

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Abstract

Access to nature is an important dimension of inclusive tourism and should be available to all individuals, including persons with disabilities. Despite growing recognition of accessibility as a fundamental aspect of inclusive tourism, persons with disabilities continue to encounter barriers when accessing nature-based tourism destinations. Tourism providers play a crucial role in addressing these challenges through their perspectives, management decisions, and accessibility practices. However, understanding how providers perceive accessibility, translate their understanding into practical measures, and respond to the needs of different disability groups remains important for advancing inclusive tourism. This study aims to systematically review the perspectives and practices of tourism providers regarding access to nature for persons with disabilities, with particular attention to the barriers that hinder the implementation of accessible and inclusive tourism experiences. A systematic literature review (SLR) was conducted using predefined inclusion and exclusion criteria, with the study selection process guided by the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses (PRISMA) framework. The literature search and screening process resulted in eight articles being included in the final review. The findings indicate that, although tourism providers recognize the importance of accessibility, this awareness does not necessarily translate into adequate accessibility practices. The reviewed literature identifies inadequate facilities and infrastructure, negative attitudes, and limited knowledge of the specific needs of different disability groups as persistent barriers to inclusive nature-based tourism. These findings highlight the importance of examining accessibility not only in terms of physical infrastructure but also in relation to provider awareness, staff competence, and the implementation of inclusive service practices. This review contributes to the inclusive tourism literature by synthesizing evidence on the relationship between tourism providers' perspectives, accessibility practices, and persistent implementation barriers. The findings emphasize the need for more comprehensive accessibility planning, targeted training for tourism personnel, and greater consideration of the diverse needs of persons with disabilities in the management of nature-based tourism destinations.

Keywords: Nature-based tourism, Accessibility, Persons with disabilities, Tourism providers; Inclusive tourism, Systematic literature review

1. INTRODUCTION

Providing access to nature is a fundamental right for all individuals, including people with disabilities. The context provided does not directly address the specific question of access to nature as a fundamental right for persons with disabilities. However, we can draw some relevant insights from the information provided on accessibility and the rights of persons with disabilities in general. The right to equal access is a fundamental principle that covers various aspects of the lives of persons with disabilities. As stated in (Mavrov, 2018). Previous research has highlighted the importance of people with disabilities having access to nature. Still, there is a lack of understanding of tourism providers' perspectives and practices in facilitating access to nature for this population. Research on accessible nature-based tourism for people with disabilities shows a complex landscape of challenges and opportunities. While there is a growing interest in making nature more accessible, some barriers remain, especially from the supply side. Various studies have identified significant challenges faced by tourism service providers in developing inclusive

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forms of accessible nature-based tourism. These challenges include limited knowledge of consumers with disabilities, lack of financial resources and long-term planning, and the absence of a holistic accessibility perspective (Wall-Reinius et al., 2023). In addition, there is a gap in understanding the unique perspectives, experiences and needs of people with disabilities in the hospitality and tourism industry (Park & Kim, 2024).

Tourism service providers often lack comprehensive knowledge of the diverse needs of people with disabilities, hindering their ability to offer inclusive nature-based experiences (Wall-Reinius et al., 2023). This extends to understanding the unique perspectives and experiences of different disability communities, such as wheelchair users, deaf people, and the visually impaired. Many tourism service providers fail to adopt a comprehensive approach to accessibility, focusing on isolated aspects and not considering the overall visitor experience (Nigg et al., 2024; Wall-Reinius et al., 2023). This gap is evident in the lack of attention to all elements of inclusive tourism development, including the involvement of people with disabilities as producers and consumers, their self-representation, and participation in decision-making (Nicolaisen et al., 2012). Tourism providers' perceptions of disability are more diverse than previously thought, with reference to the medical and social models of disability (Nicolaisen et al., 2012). This complexity presents challenges in developing a consistent and practical approach to accessible tourism. In cultural heritage tourism, there is a significant gap in understanding how to balance conservation interests with the need for improved physical access for travellers with disabilities (Goodall et al., 2005).

While progress has been made in the technical accessibility of tourism websites, more comprehensive research is still needed on the supply-side perspective of accessible nature-based tourism (Nicolaisen et al., 2012; Wall-Reinius et al., 2023). This research aims to address the knowledge gap by conducting a systematic literature review of existing research on the topic. Systematic literature reviews have been widely used in various fields to synthesize current knowledge, identify research trends, and highlight gaps for future investigation (Hassinen et al., 2024). Interestingly, some researchers have used innovative methods to improve the traditional systematic review process. For example (Abdallah & Khalil, 2024) Propose a hybrid methodology for literature review (HMLR) that combines text mining with manual review to automate and accelerate the identification of key concepts and research gaps. This approach is beneficial for rapidly evolving fields or when dealing with large amounts of literature. What are the perspectives and practices of tourism service providers in facilitating access to nature for people with disabilities? Based on the context, the perspectives and practices of tourism providers in facilitating access to nature for people with disabilities can be summarized as follows: Tourism providers are increasingly recognizing the importance of accessible tourism for people with disabilities, but there are still significant barriers to overcome. Research has identified that limited facilities at tourist sites, negative attitudes towards people with disabilities, and inaccessible transportation facilities are some of the main factors that limit travellers with disabilities from taking nature trips (Kara, 2023). Interestingly, the needs and experiences of individuals with different types of disabilities vary. For example, the availability of guides or companions affects tourism accessibility for the visually impaired, while the availability of physical infrastructure affects accessibility for people with physical disabilities (Rochman et al., 2022). This highlights the need for tourism providers to consider the specific needs of different disability groups when designing accessible nature tourism experiences.

Despite the growing body of research on accessible tourism, existing studies have largely examined specific accessibility barriers, the experiences of tourists with disabilities, or particular dimensions of inclusive tourism. Although these studies provide valuable insights, the evidence concerning tourism providers' perspectives and practices in facilitating access to nature for persons with disabilities remains fragmented. In particular, there is a need to synthesize how tourism providers understand accessibility,

translate their perceptions into practical measures, and address the diverse needs of people with different types of disabilities in nature-based tourism settings. Furthermore, the relationship between providers' awareness of accessibility and the actual implementation of inclusive practices, as well as the organizational and structural barriers that may hinder such implementation, requires further examination. Therefore, this study addresses these gaps through a systematic literature review of existing research, bringing together evidence on tourism providers' perspectives, accessibility practices, and implementation challenges. By integrating these dimensions, the review seeks to provide a more comprehensive understanding of the current state of accessible nature-based tourism and identify priorities for future research and practice.

2. RESEARCH METHOD

A Systematic Literature Review (SLR) is a rigorous and comprehensive method for synthesizing existing research on a specific topic or research question. It involves a structured approach to identifying, selecting, and critically analyzing relevant studies to provide a thorough overview of the current state of knowledge in a particular field (Mohamed Shaffril et al., 2021; Varsha et al., 2024).

Research Questions

The questions in this research are divided into two parts to analyze Access to Nature for Persons with Disabilities. The questions in this research are as follows: 1). Research Question 1: What are the Perspective Acces to Nature for Persons Disabilities of Tourism Providers?; 2). Research Question 2: What are the Practices of Access to Nature for Persons with Disabilities of Tourism Providers?

Selecting Database

This research applied the Systematic Literature Review (SLR) method to provide a comprehensive overview of the research conducted. The database used in this research is Ebsco, which provides access to a wide range of academic journals. Through this database, the researcher conducted a literature search relevant to the research theme being investigated.

Appropriate Search Term

People with disabilities face significant barriers in accessing nature and outdoor recreation despite the known health and well-being benefits associated with experiences in nature. Physical and social barriers have long prevented their full participation in outdoor activities, especially in protected areas (Kling, 2024). These barriers are not only physical accessibility but also environmental, structural and process barriers that affect their overall access to services, including Health services (Wall-Reinius et al., 2023). In this SLR research, all the literature to be reviewed came from 1 academic research database. The keywords used to search the research literature use Boolean syntax with the aim of combining various keywords such as AND and OR. The set of keywords used in this research is as follows: ("Acces" OR "Accessibility" OR "Availability" OR "Barriers") AND ("Nature" OR "Natural Environment" OR "Green Space") AND ("Perspective" OR "Experience" OR "Perceptions") AND ("Practices" OR "Strategies" OR "Approaches") AND ("Disabilities OR "Special Needs") AND ("Tourism OR "Tourist" OR "Travel" OR "Holiday" OR "Vacation" OR "Leisure")

Inclusion / Exclusion Criteria

Inclusion criteria in this study consisted of 4 different criteria as follows: 1). This research article focuses on disability and natural tourist destinations; 2). This research article presents an Empirical study journal; 3). The research article is published in English; 4). The research articles are from the best six countries.

Furthermore, the exclusion criteria in this study consisted of 2 criteria as follows: 1). Duplicate research articles are eliminated; 2). SLR and Literature Review articles are ignored.

Sample Selection

The research articles reviewed in this study were obtained through string keyword searches on predefined research databases. The search results on one database identified a total of 65 articles that could be reviewed in this study. Next, a prism methodology was conducted to select 65 research articles that fit the predetermined inclusion and exclusion criteria. The stages and flow of research literature screening can be seen more clearly in the following figure:

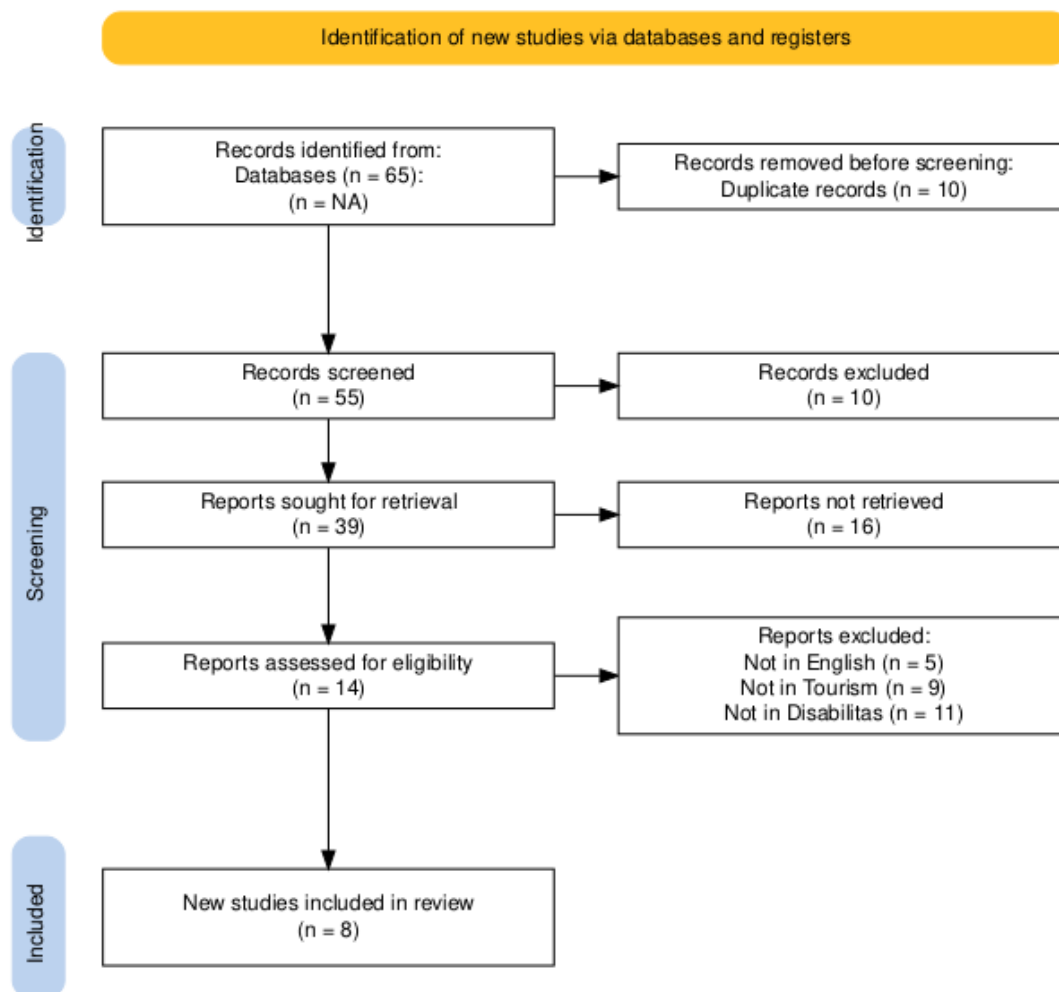


Figure 1. PRISMA Flowchart for the Literature Screening Process

At the PRISMA flow chart stage at figure 1 above, 10 duplicate research articles were removed from the source database. Furthermore, checking journals, including academic journals, where the results of the check were removed, and as many as 16 research articles were removed so that the articles that were relevant to be reviewed and further analyzed were $n = 39$. Then, the author conducted an in-depth analysis of the 39 research articles so that from this process, the number of research articles that were relevant to be reviewed and further analyzed became $n = 8$ articles. The eight research articles were then extracted to determine the country, theory used, and journal publisher. The last step was to analyze accessibility to nature for people with disabilities.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

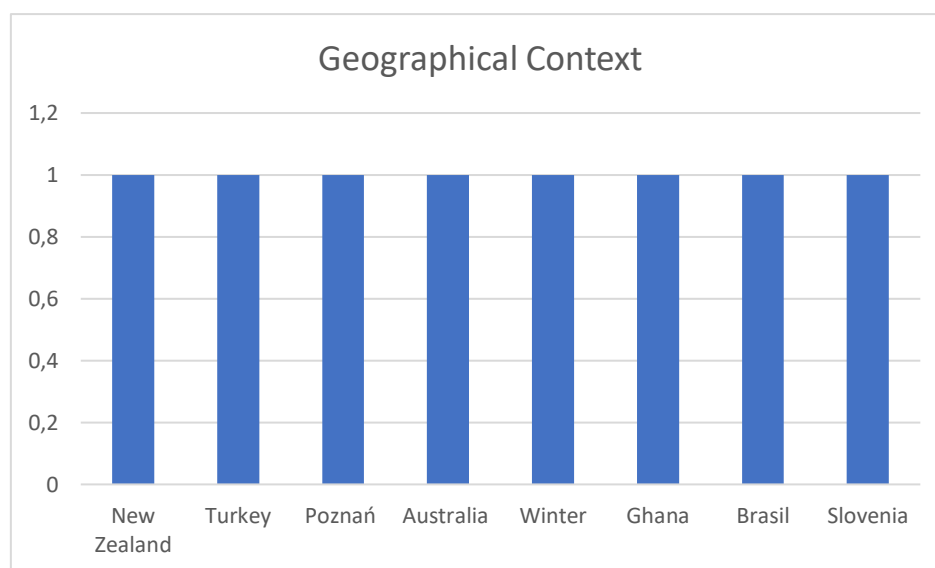
Results

A review of 8 research articles was conducted to determine Perspectives and Practices for people with disabilities in tourism. The results of the analysis and review are presented in the following two sections: (1) A quantitative analysis was conducted to understand the geographic distribution and publishers of research journals related to Access to Nature for Persons with Disabilities. (2) Qualitative synthesis analysis was conducted to identify the theories used in research articles related to Access to Nature for Persons with Disabilities. (3) Qualitative synthesis analysis to determine the implications and applications that influence the application of Access to Nature for Persons with Disabilities in the tourist experience.

Geographical Context

The geographical context at table 1 below presents the empirical research activities conducted. In the list of studies, most of the research literature was conducted in New Zealand with 1 study (Lovelock, 2010). Furthermore, the research literature conducted in Turkey is as many as 1 study (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). One research piece of literature was conducted in Poznan (Zajadacz, 2014). Literature research conducted in Australia as much as 1 study (Small et al., 2012). Research literature was conducted in Winter as much as 1 study (Anderson et al., 2005). Literature research was conducted in Ghana, and as much as 1 study was conducted (Adam et al., 2017). Research literature was conducted in Brazil in as much as 1 study. Finally, one research piece of literature was conducted in Slovenia (Kukanja & Planinc, 2023a).

Table. 1 Geographical Context

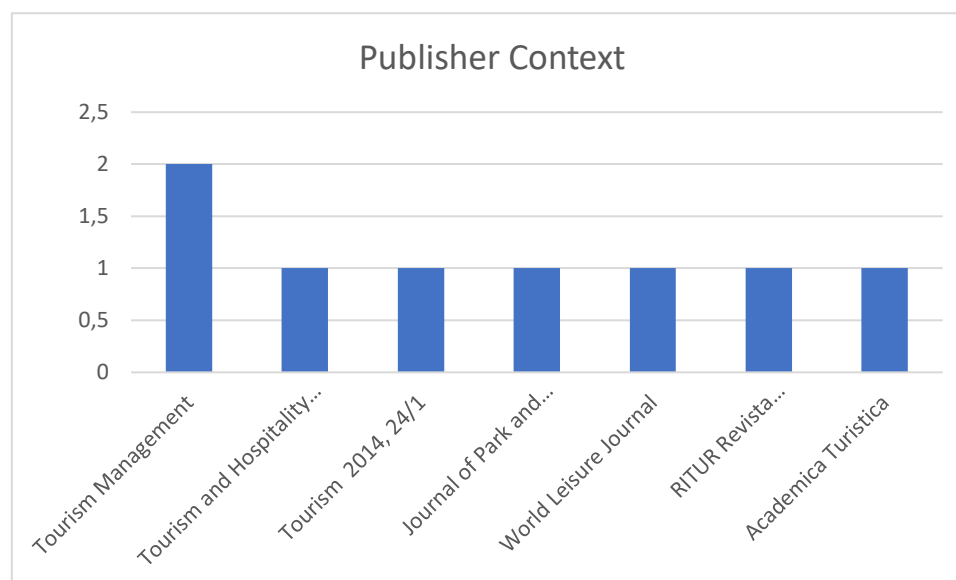


Publisher Context

The geographical context below presents the empirical research activities conducted. In the list of research, this research was published in Tourism Management 2 times (Lovelock, 2010) (Small et al., 2012). Furthermore, the research was published in Tourism and Hospitality Management (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). Research published in Tourism 2014, 1/24 (Zajadacz, 2014). Penelitian dipublikasikan di Journal of Park and Recreation Administration (Anderson et al., 2005). Research published in World Leisure Journal (Adam et al., 2017). Research published in RITUR Revista Iberoamericana de Turismo

(de Lima Claudino et al., 2022). The last research was published in *Academica Turistica* (Kukanja & Planinc, 2023a).

Table. 2 Publisher Context



Access To Nature for Persons with Disabilities Perspective of Tourism Providers

The access to nature perspective for people with disabilities acknowledges the diversity within the mobility disability population, recognizing that each individual may have different needs and desires based on the nature and severity of their disability. This perspective calls for more segmented research in future studies to better understand the specific requirements of different subgroups within the disability community (Lovelock, 2010). Understand the multiple benefits of mobile cycling for people with visual impairments, emphasizing social inclusion, embodied experiences, equality, camaraderie, advocacy, and overall well-being. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of how cycling can serve as a powerful tool to improve the lives of people with disabilities (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). The geographic perspective emphasizes the importance of understanding tourism spaces not just as physical areas but as complex systems that include various interacting components, such as the natural environment, cultural heritage, tourism infrastructure, and social dynamics. This holistic view enables a comprehensive analysis of how these elements affect accessibility. The geographic perspective in this article highlights the importance of individual conditions and behaviours in determining accessibility. This perspective recognizes that factors such as health, age, financial resources, and personal circumstances play an important role in how tourists experience and explore tourism spaces (Zajadacz, 2014). This research is informed by social constructivist theory, which focuses on how social context and interactions shape individual experiences. This perspective highlights the importance of societal attitudes and beliefs about disability, which can significantly influence the experience of PwVIs in tourism settings. It emphasizes the importance of multisensory experiences in tourism. It argues that the tourism industry should move beyond an eye-centered view and consider how other senses, such as touch, sound and smell, can enhance the travel experience for PwVI.

In summary, the perspective of the journal article seeks to broaden the understanding of the tourism experience by incorporating the voices and needs of people with visual impairments, advocating for a more inclusive and equitable tourism industry that recognizes the embodied

nature of all travel experiences (Small et al., 2012). This theory emphasizes the importance of understanding the experiences and perspectives of marginalized groups from their point of view. In this study, the researcher aimed to collect data directly from girls with disabilities, recognizing that their lived experiences provide valuable insights that are often overlooked. These perspectives were used to explore how girls with disabilities perceive their status and experiences within active recreation environments. The researchers sought to understand how these girls negotiate their identities and advocate for their needs in environments that may not be fully inclusive or accommodating. This study also aligns with feminist perspectives that address issues of gender and disability. It highlights the intersectionality of being female and having a disability, which creates unique challenges and barriers to participating in physical activity. This research underscores the need to consider gender and disability in discussions about access to recreation and the importance of promoting equality and inclusion for all girls.

The perspective guiding this research emphasizes the importance of understanding the experiences of girls with disabilities through their voices, advocating for their inclusion in active recreation, and addressing the systemic barriers they face. This theoretical framework provides a foundation for analyzing the findings and developing recommendations to improve recreational opportunities for this population (Anderson et al., 2005). This study explores how people with disabilities construct their understanding of leisure and its significance in their lives, which is influenced by their interactions with non-disabled individuals and social norms. The research highlights how negative social attitudes and perceptions of disability shape the experiences of people with disabilities. These constructions often lead to exclusion and marginalization, which affects their participation in leisure. The symbolic interactionist framework allows for an examination of how people with disabilities negotiate their identity and agency in the face of social constraints. The framework emphasizes the importance of personal and social interactions in defining their leisure experiences. The symbolic interactionist perspective provides a comprehensive perspective for understanding the complexity of leisure constraints and the lived experiences of persons with disabilities in the Ghanaian context (Adam et al., 2017). This article emphasizes the need for public policies that actively promote the inclusion of people with disabilities in tourism. This includes creating incentives for tourism providers to develop accessible services and facilities. This article highlights the important role that organizations that support individuals with disabilities play in facilitating access to adventure tourism. These entities can help raise awareness, provide resources and advocate for necessary changes in the tourism sector. This perspective recognizes that adventure tourism can be adapted to meet the needs of individuals with physical disabilities.

This adaptability can lead to increased social integration, personal empowerment, and opportunities for individuals to experience new challenges and thrills. This article promotes the idea that adventure tourism can serve as a means for individuals with disabilities to overcome personal challenges, gain autonomy, and engage in social activities, thereby enriching their lives. This perspective is one of optimism and advocacy for change, encouraging stakeholders in the tourism industry to recognize the value of inclusivity and take actionable steps to create a more accessible adventure tourism landscape (de Lima Claudino et al., 2022). The authors argue that improving physical accessibility is not just a legal or ethical obligation but also an economic opportunity. They suggest that accessible restaurant environments can attract a broader customer base, including people with disabilities, which can improve overall business performance. However, the study's findings suggest that restaurant managers may not fully realize this potential, as no significant correlation was found between accessibility and sales revenue. The authors emphasize the need for further research to explore the complexities of the relationship between physical accessibility and business performance. They

suggest that future studies should use controlled trials and cross-country comparisons to provide more definitive insights into how accessibility affects sales and customer satisfaction. The study findings also have implications for policymakers, suggesting that legislative frameworks should not only focus on compliance but also promote the economic benefits of accessibility. This perspective encourages a holistic approach to accessibility that considers social inclusion and economic viability (Kukanja & Planinc, 2023a).

Access To Nature for Persons with Disabilities Practices of Tourism Providers

This practice on access to nature for people with disabilities addresses the need to develop infrastructure that accommodates people with mobility disabilities, such as wheelchair-accessible paths, transportation options, and facilities in nature. The practice aims to improve the overall experience of people with disabilities while safeguarding the natural environment. The study highlights the importance of educating the public and tourism operators about the needs of people with mobility disabilities. Raising awareness can foster a more inclusive attitude towards accessibility in outdoor recreation and improve understanding of the environmental impacts of different modes of access (Lovelock, 2010). The practices outlined in the journal focus on developing inclusive cycling experiences for people with visual impairments through tandem partnerships, organized events, training programs, supportive environments, building friendships, raising awareness, and feedback mechanisms. These practices aim to increase social inclusion and improve the overall quality of life for cyclists with visual impairments (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). Effective practices in improving accessibility require collaboration between various stakeholders, including local governments, tourism operators, community organizations, and people with disabilities. By working together, these groups can develop comprehensive strategies and solutions that address the various needs of travellers. Implementing training programs for tourism industry staff on accessibility issues and the needs of persons with disabilities is another recommended practice. Raising awareness among employees can result in better customer service and a more welcoming environment for all travellers (Zajadacz, 2014).

These practices aim to create a more equitable and inclusive environment for girls with disabilities in active recreation, ultimately improving their health, well-being and social engagement. The study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between various stakeholders, including families, community organizations, and recreation providers, to achieve these goals (Anderson et al., 2005). Families and communities should be encouraged to provide better support for persons with disabilities in their recreational activities. This could involve creating networks or groups that facilitate social interaction and recreational activities among people with disabilities, such as the Persons with Disabilities Act (Act 715), to ensure that people with disabilities are included in social and national programs. This will help overcome systemic barriers and encourage equal opportunities to participate in recreational activities. Recreational experiences of people with disabilities are needed to inform practice and policy. Advocacy groups should work to highlight the challenges faced by people with disabilities and encourage changes that improve their recreational opportunities (Adam et al., 2017). Advocacy efforts should focus on highlighting the benefits of including people with disabilities in tourism activities, both for the individuals themselves and for the wider community. Engagement with local communities and support organizations can encourage a more inclusive tourism environment. These entities can provide valuable insight and support in developing accessible tourism initiatives (de Lima Claudino et al., 2022).

Conducting regular audits of restaurant facilities can help identify areas that require improvement. Managers should assess the physical accessibility of their establishment, focusing on critical areas such as entrances, seating arrangements, and restroom facilities. This proactive approach can result in timely adjustments that improve accessibility. Adopting universal design principles can help create spaces that

are accessible to everyone, regardless of their abilities. This includes designing wheelchair-friendly entrances, providing clear signage, and ensuring that seating arrangements accommodate a variety of needs. Restaurants should actively promote accessible features and Offerings to attract a broader customer base, including people with disabilities and their families. Highlighting accessibility in marketing materials can raise awareness and encourage more customers to visit. Restaurant managers can collaborate with local governments and organizations to stay informed about accessibility regulations and resources available to upgrade their facilities. These partnerships can facilitate compliance with legal requirements and improve overall community accessibility. While research finds that managers often feel the financial burden of making accessibility improvements, they need to realize the long-term benefits of such investments. Allocating resources to improve accessibility can result in increased customer satisfaction and a higher likelihood of sales in the long run (Kukanja & Planinc, 2023b).

Discussion

The Access to Nature for People with Disabilities perspective acknowledges the diversity within the mobility disability population, recognizing that individuals may have different needs and desires based on the nature and severity of their disabilities. This perspective calls for more segmented research in future studies to better understand the specific requirements of different subgroups within the disability community (Lovelock, 2010). The public and managers of public places need to be educated about the importance of accessibility to nature for people with disabilities. This awareness can help in planning and developing more inclusive facilities. Routes to nature areas should have good accessibility, including wide sidewalks, ramps, and clear signage to help people with disabilities find their way. This is important so that they can enjoy the beauty of nature unhindered. Places like parks, hiking trails, and recreation areas should be designed with the needs of people with disabilities in mind. This includes providing level paths, easy-to-travel surfaces, and facilities such as accessible seating (Agustina & Nurzanah, 2019). The research suggests that Mount Papandayan Nature Park provides unique facilities for people with disabilities and individuals with special needs. In addition, it is important to build friendly access for people with disabilities so that they can enjoy the beauty of nature without obstacles. Safety and comfort for all visitors, including people with disabilities, should be a priority in the management of tourist attractions (Fitra & Ceha, 2021).

Understand the multiple benefits of mobile cycling for people with visual impairments, emphasizing social inclusion, embodied experiences, equality, camaraderie, advocacy, and overall well-being. These insights contribute to a deeper understanding of how cycling can serve as a powerful tool to improve the lives of people with disabilities (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). The researcher aimed to collect data directly from girls with disabilities, recognizing that their lived experiences provide valuable insights that are often overlooked. This perspective was used to explore how girls with disabilities perceive their status and experiences within active recreation environments. The researchers sought to understand how these girls negotiate their identities and advocate for their needs in environments that may not be fully inclusive or accommodating. By advocating for their inclusion in active recreation, addressing the systemic barriers they face and developing recommendations to improve recreational opportunities for this population, the researchers sought to understand how these girls negotiate their identities and advocate for their needs in environments that may not be fully inclusive or accommodating (Anderson et al., 2005).

Furthermore, the practice of access to nature for people with disabilities addresses the need to develop infrastructure that accommodates people with mobility disabilities, such as wheelchair-accessible paths, transportation options, and facilities in nature. This practice aims to improve the overall experience of people with disabilities while safeguarding the natural environment (Lovelock, 2010). The practices

outlined in the journal focus on developing inclusive cycling experiences for people with visual impairments through tandem partnerships, organized events, training programs, supportive environments, building friendships, raising awareness, and feedback mechanisms. These practices aim to increase social inclusion and improve the overall quality of life for cyclists with visual impairments (Asan & Aksoz, 2022). Effective practices in improving accessibility require collaboration between various stakeholders, including local governments, tourism operators, community organizations, and people with disabilities. By working together, these groups can develop comprehensive strategies and solutions that address the various needs of travellers. Implementing training programs for tourism industry staff on accessibility issues and the needs of persons with disabilities is another recommended practice. Raising awareness among employees can result in better customer service and a more welcoming environment for all travellers (Zajadacz, 2014). These practices aim to create a more equitable and inclusive environment for girls with disabilities in active recreation, ultimately improving their health, well-being and social engagement. The study emphasizes the importance of collaboration between various stakeholders, including families, community organizations, and recreation providers, to achieve these goals (Anderson et al., 2005). Families and communities should be encouraged to provide better support for people with disabilities in their recreational activities. Advocacy groups should also work to highlight the challenges faced by people with disabilities and encourage changes that improve their recreational opportunities (Adam et al., 2017).

Access to nature for people with disabilities in the Pangumbahan Nature Tourism Area is still a challenge. Based on observations, the access road in the area is still dirt and uneven, which makes it difficult for visitors with special needs to enjoy tourism. In addition, facilities that suit the needs of people with disabilities, such as special toilets and safe access roads, are not yet fully available. According to Tourism Ministerial Regulation No. 3/2018, access roads for people with disabilities must have a minimum width of 1.5 meters and be free from obstructions. However, the current conditions in Pangumbahan do not meet these criteria, especially during rainy weather, which causes some roads to be waterlogged. To improve accessibility for people with disabilities in Pangumbahan Nature Tourism Area, some solutions that can be applied are to build a path specifically designed for people with disabilities, with a minimum width of 1.5 meters, flat surface, and free from obstacles such as trees or poles. These paths should be well maintained to ensure the comfort and safety of visitors, and specially designed toilets for people with disabilities should be provided, which meet accessibility standards, including sufficient space for wheelchair manoeuvring and necessary equipment such as handrails and appropriate seating. Training staff at tourist sites to understand the needs of people with disabilities and how to assist them so that visitors feel more comfortable and safe when visiting; improving existing infrastructure, such as roads and parking lots, to ensure that people with disabilities can easily access all areas. This includes repairing damaged roads and ensuring that parking areas are close to entrances. Finally, campaigns should be made to raise awareness about the importance of accessibility for people with disabilities among tourism managers and the general public so that there is more significant support for this initiative (Fadjarwati & Wahyudin, 2022).

4. CONCLUSION

The systematic literature review examined and reviewed eight research articles that met the inclusion criteria to answer the research questions. Based on the analysis conducted, access to nature for people with disabilities in the tourism industry has a significant impact on the way tourists interact with natural destinations. Although there is a growing awareness of the need for inclusive tourism, significant barriers such as inadequate facilities, lack of knowledge about the needs of people with disabilities, and negative attitudes still hinder the development of accessible tourism experiences. This research shows

that it can improve marketing, accessibility, and the overall visitor experience. In the future, integration with other technologies may expand its potential applications in tourism. Moreover, it is important to continue exploring the positive and negative implications of usage to ensure that these technologies can effectively contribute to the sustainability of the tourism industry. In addition, this research emphasizes the need for a more holistic and segmented approach to understanding the needs of people with disabilities. The involvement of people with disabilities in planning and decision-making is also crucial to creating a more inclusive tourism experience. As such, this study recommends increased training and education for tourism service providers as well as the development of policies that support accessibility to ensure that all individuals, regardless of disability, can enjoy the beauty of nature.

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