



The implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) as a pathway to realize inclusive tourism at West Bandung Regency

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Abstract:

This study aims to explore opportunities and equal rights for persons with disabilities to enjoy and participate in tourism activities in West Bandung Regency as part of Indonesia's ratification of CRPD. This is a descriptive-analytical study using a qualitative methodology with normative juridical approach and a juridical qualitative technique for the data analysis. The West Bandung Regency Government implements the CRPD through adoption two regional regulations: Regional Regulation No. 2 of 2022 on Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and Regional Regulation No. 7 of 2013 on the Organization of Regional Tourism in West Bandung Regency. The study reveals that implementation so far has mostly been at the legal-formal level and has not yet been fully carried out in practice. Stronger collaboration is needed between local and national governments, along with active community participation.

Keywords:

Rights, tourism, inclusive, persons with disabilities.

Resumen:

El presente estudio tiene como objetivo explorar las oportunidades y la igualdad de derechos de las personas con discapacidad para disfrutar y participar en actividades turísticas en la regencia de Bandung Occidental, como parte de la ratificación de la Convención sobre los Derechos de las Personas con Discapacidad (CRPD) por parte de Indonesia. Se trata de un estudio descriptivo-analítico que utiliza una metodología cualitativa con un enfoque jurídico normativo y una técnica cualitativa jurídica para el

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análisis de los datos. El Gobierno de la Regencia de Bandung Occidental aplica la CRPD mediante la adopción de dos reglamentos regionales: el Reglamento Regional n.º 2 de 2022 sobre el respeto, la protección y el cumplimiento de los derechos de las personas con discapacidad y el Reglamento Regional n.º 7 de 2013 sobre la organización del turismo regional en la Regencia de Bandung Occidental. El estudio revela que se ha aplicado principalmente de modo jurídico-formal y aún no se ha llevado a cabo plenamente en la práctica. Se necesita una colaboración más estrecha entre los gobiernos locales y nacionales, junto con una participación activa de la sociedad.

Palabras clave:

Derechos, turismo, inclusivo, personas con discapacidad.

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1. INTRODUCTION

An inclusive society can be understood as a society that is able to accept all forms of diversity and integrates them into its social structures and infrastructure. In an inclusive society, everyone should have equal opportunities (Lily and Sharma 2025). Diversity in a community may include differences in gender, language, culture, race, religion, economic status, ethnicity, and also differences in mental and/or physical abilities—commonly referred to as disabilities (Vyas 2021). People with disabilities are one of the key groups represented in an inclusive community.

An inclusive social environment is one that is open, free of barriers, welcoming, and pleasant, where all members of the society respect and embrace differences. A crucial step toward becoming an inclusive society is learning to accept and appreciate these differences. Unfortunately, people with disabilities are still not fully accepted. Their limitations often cause them serious obstacles in daily activities, social participation and vulnerable to injustice.

Several cases in tourist areas, such as the lack of tactile-audio formats, braille, or interactive visual media for sensory disabilities, disabled toilets that do not meet standards, and tourist officers who lack technical training on the specific needs of disabilities, show that there are some unfulfilled rights of persons with disabilities if we are referring to the existing regulations. Due to their limitations, they often face obstacles in interacting with and participating in their communities. The establishment of an environment that supports the fulfilment of the rights of persons with disabilities is one of the efforts to realize equal rights for persons with disabilities and inclusive sustainable development.

The essence of human rights lies in the fact that they are a fundamental need for all people. Every individual, without exception, is entitled to human rights. The international community has made various efforts to promote, protect, and fulfill these rights. The United Nations (UN), as an international organization dedicated to maintaining global security and peace, emphasizes the fundamental human rights recognition and respect for human dignity and humanitarian values in its Charter. This reflects how deeply human rights are intertwined with human life.

After World War II, the UN set three main tasks in the field of human rights (Effendi 1994): (1) To proclaim a Universal Declaration of Human Rights as a global standard for all nations and humanity; (2) To create international treaties on human rights that would be binding on countries that ratify them; and (3) To establish supervisory bodies that monitor the implementation of these treaties. The first task was achieved with the adoption of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) on 10 December 1948. The second and third tasks were fulfilled later through the creation of two international covenants on 16 December 1966, which are the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) and the International Covenant on Economic, Social, and Cultural Rights (ICESCR). The relationship between these three international instruments in efforts to realize inclusive tourism for persons with disabilities plays a very important role. The UDHR, ICESCR and ICCPR are mutually reinforcing and inseparable. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) provides a moral foundation for equality, while the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR) and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) provide the basic legal framework for achieving equality and fulfilling the rights of persons with disabilities.

The birth of the UDHR marked a turning point—it made clear that human rights are a matter of global concern. This is because the concept of human rights is inherently universal and cannot be ignored or denied. In the years that followed, the UN continued to develop legal instruments that strengthened human rights protections, not just generally but also for specific vulnerable groups.

Among those considered vulnerable to human rights violations, marginalization, and discrimination are persons with disabilities. In response, the UN formally adopted the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD), which is the first instrument to comprehensively bridge the gap between civil-political and economic-social rights for persons with disabilities. Signed on March 30, 2007, the CRPD represents a shift in how society views disability—from perceiving persons with disabilities as “objects” of social protection and charity to acknowledging them as persons with rights, autonomy, and the ability to actively contribute in the community. It remains the only international human rights treaty specifically dedicated to the human rights of persons with disabilities and serves as a global legal framework.

Indonesia ratified the CRPD on November 10, 2011, through Law No. 19 of 2011 (Agustin *et al.* 2023). This ratification demonstrates Indonesia’s legal and political commitment to protecting the human rights of its citizens with disabilities (Almahdi 2023). Respect, fulfillment, and assurance of these rights must be upheld across all aspects of life, including politics, tourism, social affairs, education, and culture.

The tourism sector deserves more attention. As a key driver of sustainable and global development, tourism must become more inclusive. Equality of accessibility for persons with disabilities to cultural and tourism activities is further reinforced in Law No. 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities. Types of Persons with Disabilities as referred to in Article 4, Paragraph (1) of Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities include: (1) Physical Disabilities such as amputations, paralysis, and paraplegia; (2) Intellectual Disabilities such as people with below-average cognitive capabilities as well as Down syndrome; (3) Mental Disabilities such as having bipolar disorder, personality disorders schizophrenia, and depression (Psychosocial types) as well as hyperactivity and autism (Developmental types); lastly, (4) Sensory Disabilities such as visual impairments, speech delay, and/or hearing impairments. Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities guarantees equal rights and opportunities for persons with disabilities to access tourism and enjoy cultural life. This highlights the vital role of inclusive tourism as a form of human rights fulfillment for travelers and service users with disabilities.

Based on the problems and previous research, this study’s objective is to explore opportunities as well as equal rights for persons with disabilities to enjoy cultural activities and participate in tourism. This highlights the important role of inclusive tourism as a way to fulfill the human rights of tourists and service users with disabilities. To achieve this main goal, the study focuses on identifying policies and regulations related to efforts in promoting inclusive tourism as well as identifying the obstacles that prevent persons with disabilities from fully enjoying the tourism sector. The benefits of this research include providing input

for the government or related agencies regarding the human rights of persons with disabilities as part of the effort to build an inclusive tourism environment in West Bandung Regency. Additionally, it serves as a valuable reference for lecturers and students in the ongoing effort to strengthen the enforcement of human rights.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Inclusive tourism refers to tourism development that reaches and provides equal opportunities for everyone, including persons with disabilities, to enjoy tourism activities. Disability-friendly inclusive tourism plays a key role in achieving the SDGs formulated by the United Nations—particularly SDG 10 and SDG 11. Tourism can significantly contribute to the achievement of these goals, and inclusive, sustainable tourism is strongly emphasized in the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. To realize inclusive and sustainable tourism, the principles and values of human rights must be used as a foundation in both tourism business operations and management. Meeting the rights of persons with disabilities is important within the tourism sector for achieving sustainable development. Moreover, countries that have ratified the CRPD are obliged to take necessary actions to actively ensure that the rights are met—especially in recreation and access to tourism services.

There are several academic studies and international journal articles related to this topic. One of them is research by Darcy *et al.*, which explored the development of disability and tourism by conceptualizing and defining accessible tourism. Darcy *et al.* found that there has been a shift conceptual in how accessibility in the tourism sector is approached—moving toward creating equality for tourists with disabilities (Darcy *et al.* 2020). The article highlights the growing global recognition of accessible tourism and efforts by various countries to actively develop tourism that is inclusive for people with disabilities. In some of these countries, promoting accessibility has even become a key part of their tourism campaigns. However, the article draws on data from a limited number of countries and does not fully represent global trends.

Another relevant study is by Ferraz and Serpa, which explored the connection between human rights and tourism (Ferraz and Serpa 2021). The authors argue that tourism relates to human rights through the fulfillment of basic human needs as outlined in various declarations and statements on human rights. The article reveals that the key dimensions of this relationship and explores the cultural interaction, human dignity, rights, and the actors and systems involved in the tourism industry. His writing focuses more on a philosophical reflection on how tourism interacts with human rights and cultural values.

Another relevant academic article was conducted by Astawa *et al.*, which explored how collaborative governance in inclusive tourism contributes to the development of sustainable tourism in Bali, Indonesia (Astawa *et al.* 2024). The study uses a quantitative approach, focusing on the principles of collaboration theory to support the realization of sustainable tourism villages. The research concludes that collaboration between government actors and the presence of inclusive tourism have a positive influence and play a major role in driving sustainable tourism efforts.

The academic works mentioned above primarily examine inclusive tourism with regard to persons with disabilities and its role in sustainable development. However, these studies do not yet address the legal or normative aspects based on the obligations arising from international legal instruments. Thus, it is important to explore, through academic research, how international conventions specifically, those that mandate states to take action to fulfill the rights of persons with disabilities in accessing inclusive tourism—are implemented from a normative legal perspective. There is a noticeable difference between the international legal standards set forth in such conventions and the actual practices in local tourism governance. This difference underlines the need for further research to evaluate the normative implementation of international commitments at the regional level.

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

A descriptive-analytical approach are adopt with the aim of examine national and international legal instruments in relation to relevant legal theories and their practical implementation regarding to inclusive tourism. The analysis draws upon systematically collected factual information derived from secondary data such as:

1. Primary legal sources such as laws and local regulations;
2. Secondary legal resources, including expert analyses and doctrines pertaining to the application of international agreements on the rights of people with disabilities; and
3. Tertiary legal materials such as legal dictionaries.

The methodology applies qualitative analysis to examine the implementation of international provisions within national regulations at the regional level. The juridical-normative approach is utilized—emphasizing the examination of secondary data or the library research which includes:

1. Primary legal sources, such as national legislation, international conventions, and universally recognized principles of international human rights law;
2. Secondary legal sources, which assist in analyzing and interpreting the primary sources, including previous research about inclusive tourism, academic publications (books, journals, and papers), and other relevant literature; and
3. Tertiary legal sources, which provide guidance in understanding the primary and secondary materials, such as law dictionary and similar references.

All collected data are analyzed using juridical qualitative methods, with attention given to the hierarchy of legal norms, explore that no legal provisions contradict one another and that legal certainty is achieved.

4. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

People with disabilities are one of the most vulnerable groups to discrimination in various aspects of life. Even though international and national human rights movements have been actively promoted since the adoption of the UDHR, in general, persons with disabilities remain at the margins when it comes to enjoying these rights. The World Health

Organisation (WHO) estimates that 16% of the global population has mobility/physical, vision, psychological, hearing, cognitive/learning, and invisible disabilities (Jamin *et al.* 2024). Regarding legal protection for persons with disabilities, Disability Law serves as the foundation of the national provisions. According to Article 1, Paragraph 5 of the Disability Law, protection is an effort to safeguard, nurture, and empower the rights of persons with disabilities. The enforcement of legal protection is not only the responsibility of the government and the state but also that of all citizens. The general public often does not realize that persons with disabilities have equal rights as other citizens.

According to the Great Dictionary of Bahasa Indonesia (KBBI), the word “*penyandang*” means a person who carries or suffers from impairment. Meanwhile, “*disabilitas*” is an Indonesian term adopted from the English word “disability” (plural, disabilities), meaning impairment or inability. The term “*penyandang disabilitas*” is used as a replacement for the older term “*penyandang cacat*” (person with a defect), which was more commonly used previously. The term “*penyandang disabilitas*” officially came into use after the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) was ratified.

According to Article 1, Paragraph 1 of Law Number 8 of 2016 concerning Persons with Disabilities defined persons with disabilities as individuals who have long-term sensory, intellectual, physical, and/or mental impairments which may pose a challenge in having effective and full participation in the community compared to the others on an equal basis.

Protecting the rights of persons with disabilities is not only about recognizing their existence but also about improving the fulfillment of their rights in life aspect, including their rights in the field of tourism. Tourism based on a human rights perspective plays a crucial role at the international, national, and regional levels, as well as for local governments and communities, other stakeholders, non-governmental organizations, and for the sustainability of future generations (Dharmawan 2012). Unfortunately, persons with disabilities in Indonesia face a high risk of social barriers that can lead to dependency (Toro *et al.* 2015).

Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities is a normative legal step taken by Indonesia. The Indonesian government signed the CRPD on March 30, 2007, in New York. The signage of this convention shows Indonesia’s commitment to respecting, protecting, fulfilling, and advancing the rights of persons with disabilities.

Through ratification, the country also obliges to implement the rights by adjusting its laws, regulations, and administrative systems with the CRPD. This includes changing customs, discriminatory laws, and practices against persons with disabilities. It also ensures their participation in all life aspects, such as employment, arts and culture, health, education, politics, and sports, as well as the use of ICT.

Regarding tourism-related rights, Law Number 19 of 2011, which ratifies the CRPD, outlines in Article 30, Paragraph 1, Letter (c) that countries must acknowledge the right of persons with disabilities to fully and equally participate in cultural life. To support this, they are required to take appropriate steps to ensure access for persons with disabilities to various cultural venues and services—such as cinemas, libraries, museums, theaters, and tourism facilities. Whenever feasible, access should also be provided to culturally significant sites and monuments. Article 30, Paragraph 5, Letter (c) emphasizes that to ensure people

with disabilities can take part equally in recreational, leisure, and sports activities, States Parties must take suitable steps to guarantee their access to venues for sports, tourism, and recreation.

The provisions in the convention act as a foundation for persons with disabilities to gain equality and accessibility in tourism. This becomes the main goal of realizing inclusive tourism. The next step toward achieving inclusive tourism is emphasized in Article 5, Paragraph 1, Letter (k) of Law Number 8 of 2016 on Persons with Disabilities, which outlines the rights that must be granted to persons with disabilities—one of which is the right to culture and tourism.

Furthermore, Article 16 of the Persons with Disabilities Law states that persons with disabilities have the cultural and tourism rights to:

- Obtain equality and chances to engage in cultural and artistic endeavors.;
- Acquire equitable chances to work in the tourist industry, manage tourism-related firms, take part in tourism development, and/or engage in tourism activities; and
- Be treated fairly, have easy access, and be given accommodations that meet their needs as visitors.

The responsibility to realize inclusive tourism does not lie solely with the central government but also with local governments. This aligns with the mandate in Article 85, Paragraphs 1 and 2 of the Persons with Disabilities Law, which states:

1. The government and local governments shall ensure that cultural and tourism services are accessible to people with disabilities.
2. Accessible tourism services for persons with disabilities, as referred to in Paragraph (1), include:
 - a. The availability of tourism information in audio, visual, and tactile formats; and
 - b. The availability of tour guides who are able to describe tourist attractions to visually impaired tourists, guide hearing-impaired tourists using sign language, and have skills to provide mobility assistance.

Based on the legal foundation mentioned earlier, each local government is expected to take steps to realize inclusive tourism. West Bandung Regency is one of Indonesia's regions rich in tourist attractions. Therefore, realizing inclusive tourism as a form of implementing the CRPD is an important topic to examine the efforts of West Bandung local government in implementing the convention.

Nationally, it is not only the West Bandung Regency government that is working to implement the CRPD in Indonesia. Several other tourist areas in Indonesia, such as Bali and Yogyakarta, are making various efforts to realize inclusive tourism in accordance with the mandate of the CRPD. Various scientific literature studies show that Bandung, Bali and Yogyakarta have taken various approaches, such as policy formulation, cooperation with disability organizations and communities, infrastructure development and the effectiveness of local regulations in realizing inclusive tourism. A comparison of research results related to policy variations in Bandung, Bali and Yogyakarta shows efforts towards uniformity in the implementation of the CRPD. The Special Region of Yogyakarta Government has

issued a series of special local regulations to implement the CRPD. The Yogyakarta regional government plays an active role in providing inclusive public transportation such as *Transjogya* and facilitating spaces for expression through the Disabilities Culture Week. Meanwhile, policies in Bali emphasize collaborative governance that integrates local wisdom values. Through collaborative governance, the Bali regional government strives to create inclusive and sustainable tourism. The West Bandung regency government issued West Bandung Regency Regulation Number 2 of 2022 concerning Respect, Protection and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, as a normative legal step in the implementation of the CRPD.

The next comparison is in terms of the involvement of organizations and disability communities initiated by local governments in realizing inclusive tourism. Based on the study, the West Bandung Regency local government has not optimized the involvement of organizations and disability communities in realizing accessibility and inclusiveness in tourism. Meanwhile, in Yogyakarta, the disability community is not only an object or tourist, but also a tourism actor (producer). An example of this is the Inclusive Rhythmical Wellness (*gamelan*) programme, which involves persons with disabilities. Furthermore, in Bali, the local government involves the empowerment of marginalised communities so that they can actively participate in sustainable tourism development. One obstacle to the involvement of communities of persons with disabilities is the negative stigma attached to them by tourism businesses.

The availability of inclusive tourism infrastructure varies across different regions in Indonesia. Physical accessibility to tourism in West Bandung is still not optimal, as evidenced by the lack of guide paths, tactile facilities (models/audio) and interactive visual media. However, several tourist attractions already provide special toilets for people with disabilities equipped with handrails. The Yogyakarta Special Region Government has demonstrated innovation in infrastructure that supports inclusive tourism, namely raised *wayang* paintings and Javanese script in Braille format to help visually impaired tourists imagine cultural motifs.

In terms of information accessibility, various studies show that many tourism websites still have limited online content accessibility and are too generic for persons with disabilities. Research studies from various local governments show that each has its own emphasis on inclusive tourism implementation programmes. Yogyakarta stands out in its involvement of persons with disabilities as active participants and its strong local regulations, Bali emphasizes cross-stakeholder collaboration, while the West Bandung Regency Government has taken the first steps in establishing local regulations and faces major challenges in providing infrastructure specific to various types of disabilities.

The presence of persons with disabilities is often unnoticed by the general public. Even government data on the country's population of persons with disabilities faces challenges. Difficulties in data collection sometimes occur because communities are reluctant to provide specific information about family members with disabilities. This is also due to cultural taboos surrounding the existence of persons with disabilities.

Since persons with disabilities are the greatest minority population in the world, it is imperative that the rights of children with disabilities be upheld. Over 80% of them reside in developing countries, such as Indonesia. These numbers demonstrate how crucial it is

to acknowledge and assist people with disabilities in order to ensure that their rights are upheld.

The most recent data from the research location shows that the number of persons with disabilities in West Bandung Regency is 5,788 people based on report of Social Services Department of Regency of West Bandung on 2021. The data is shown as follows:

TABLE 1

No.	Sub-district	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1	Cipongkor	162	141	303
2	Cipendeuy	146	121	267
3	Gununghalu	188	170	358
4	Cipatat	325	248	573
5	Batujajar	164	151	315
6	Cikalong wetan	243	179	422
7	Cihampelas	268	221	489
8	Cicilin	249	199	448
9	Ngamprah	236	180	416
10	Lembang	294	243	537
11	Parangpong	95	89	184
12	Cisarua	132	124	256
13	Saguling	51	38	89
14	Rongga	183	110	293
15	Sindangkerta	159	124	283
16	Padalarang	315	240	555
	Cumulative total	3210	2578	5788

Table 1. Persons with disabilities divided by sub-district (2021).

TABLE 2

No.	Disability type	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	Physical disability	1025	748	1773
2.	Sensory disability	898	959	1857
3.	Mental disability	206	104	310
4.	Intellectual disability	570	391	961
5.	Multiple disabilities	511	376	887
	Cumulative total	3210	2578	5788

Table 2. Persons with disabilities divided by disability types (2021).

TABLE 3

No.	Age range	Gender		Total
		Male	Female	
1.	0-17 years old	334	260	594
2.	18-59 years old	2006	1503	3509
3.	60+ years old (elderly with disability)	871	814	1685
	Cumulative total	3210	2578	5788

Table 3. Persons with disabilities divided by age range (2021).

TABLE 4

No.	Tourism site	Description	Location
1.	Dago Dream Park	Dago Dream Park is a vacation spot that combines Javanese, Sundanese, and Balinese concepts.	Jalan Dago Giri, Km. 2,2, Lembang, Kabupaten Bandung Barat.
2.	Bukit Senyum	Located on the slopes of Mount Burangrang, this place is perfect for enjoying a high view of Bandung.	Kampung Pasir Manggu, Desa Cipada, Cikalong Wetan, Bandung Barat.
3.	The Great Asia Afrika	This tourist attraction is still in the Lembang area and features the beauty of seven countries from two continents: Indonesia, Thailand, Korea, Japan, India, the Middle East, and Africa.	Jalan Raya Lembang - Bandung, No.71, Gudangkahuripan, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
4.	Lembang Park & Zoo	This place is a combination of a park and a zoo located in Lembang.	Jalan Kolonel Masturi, No. 171, Sukajaya, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
5.	Stone Garden Citatah	Stone Garden Citatah is a vast land area with irregular rock formations.	Desa Gunung Masigit, Cipatat, Bandung Barat.
6.	Sanghyang Heuleut	Sanghyang Heuleut is a water tourism site, a lake surrounded by stunning rocks and cliffs.	Kampung Cipanas, Rajamandala Kulon, Cipatat, Bandung Barat.
7.	Ciwangun Indah Camp	This camping and recreation area carries an adventure and outbound nature concept.	Kampung Ciwangun, Desa Cihanjung Rahayu, Jaln Kolonel Masturi, parongpong, Bandung Barat.

No.	Tourism site	Description	Location
8.	The Lodge Maribaya	The tourist spot has many Instagrammable photo spots and exciting rides.	Jalan Maribaya, No. 149/252, babakan Gentong, Cibodas, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
9.	Floating Market Lembang	The Floating Market offers a variety of activities, from recreation and culinary experiences to finding the best photo opportunities.	Jalan Grand Hotel, No. 33E, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
10.	Tebing Keraton	Located at a height, this cliff offers beautiful views and a stretch of pine forest.	Puncak Kordon, Ciburial, Cimenyan, Bandung Barat.
11.	Kebun Begonia	Kebun Begonia features various ornamental plants and serves as a popular photo spot for visitors.	Jalan Maribaya, No.120A, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
12.	Sanghyang Kenit	This tourist attraction is a green-colored river stream where visitors can swim, do river tubing, explore caves, and camp.	Cisambeng Cipanas, Rajamandala Kulon, Cipatat, Bandung Barat.
13.	Dusun Bambu	Dusun Bambu is a nature-themed recreational spot blending traditional Sundanese culture.	Dusun Bambu, Lembang, Kertawang, Cisarua, Bandung Barat.
14.	Taman Lembah Dewata	This Park offers typical mountain scenery with a rainwater catchment lake as a complement.	Jalan Raya Tangkuban Perahu, No. Km. 3,7, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
15.	Curug Malela	This waterfall is a well-known tourist spot, perfect for relaxation and relieving stress.	Kampung Manglid, Cicadas, Rongga, Bandung Barat.
16.	Orchid Forest Cikole	This orchid garden is the largest in Indonesia, with 157 types of orchids from various countries.	Genteng, Cikole, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
17.	Gunung Putri	This mountain is a trekking spot for beginner hikers because it consists of stairs and only takes 30 minutes to reach the peak.	Jalan Gunung Putri, No. 184, Jayagiri, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
18.	Taman Hutan Jayagiri Lembang	This Park is located at the foot of Mount Tangkuban Perahu and consists of a pine forest and a large garden.	Jayagiri, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
19.	Maribaya Natural Hot Spring Resort	This tourist destination is a popular natural hot spring bath in Bandung.	Jalan Maribaya, Langensari, Lembang, Bandung Barat.

No.	Tourism site	Description	Location
20.	Curug Halimun	This waterfall is a hidden paradise in West Bandung.	Saguling, Batujajar, Bandung Barat.
21.	Observatorium Bosscha	Besides being a center for research and knowledge, the Bosscha Observatory also serves as an educational and recreational tourist spot.	Jalan Peneropongan Bintang, No. 4, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
22.	Lembang Wonderland	A theme park which features a fairy tale concept	Jalan Raya Lembang, No. 177, Jayagiri, Lembang, Bandung Barat.
23.	Sendang Geulis Kahuripan	This water tourism spot is a clear spring-fed lake.	Ganjarsari, Cikalong Wetan, Bandung Barat.
24.	Gua Pawon	This cave is still in the same area as Stone Garden Citatah and is a historical site as the home of ancient humans.	Kampung Cibukur, Gunung Masigit, Cipatat, Bandung Barat.
25.	Curug Penganten	is still a natural and water tourism site that is rarely visited, so it remains pristine and natural.	Padaashi, Cisarua, Bandung Barat.

Table 4. 25 Tourism destinations in West Bandung Regency.

The data on these 25 tourist destinations was collected based on data from online media sources that selected the best tourist attractions in West Bandung Regency.

Inclusive tourism pays special attention to disabilities by fulfilling the basic principles of tourism, which include attractiveness, availability, and accessibility. The basic design applied to every tourist attraction should be universal. Furthermore, arranging the design of tourist sites to accommodate visitors with special needs is a fundamental requirement that must be met for a site to be considered inclusive.

The West Bandung Regency Government has enacted several local regulations concerning the rights of persons with disabilities and their connection to tourism. These regulations are the first step taken by The Regional Government to support inclusive tourism programs. The regulations are West Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2022 and West Bandung Regency Regional Regulation number 7 of 2013. The first regulation is about Respecting, Protecting, and Fulfilling the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and the next regulation is about Regional Tourism Management in West Bandung Regency.

4.1. WEST BANDUNG REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 2 OF 2022 ON THE RESPECT, PROTECTION, AND FULFILLMENT OF THE RIGHTS OF PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES

This regulation covers the fulfillment, protection, and respect of the rights of persons with disabilities, including ensuring equal opportunities for persons with disabilities in all aspects

of local government administration and community life. It also covers the provision of accessibility and appropriate accommodations.

Article 7(k) recognizes the right of persons with disabilities to access culture and tourism. This right is also supported by Article 5(k) of the Disability Law, which emphasizes that people with disabilities must be granted access to cultural and tourism-related opportunities. Article 20 further explains this right by stating it includes:

- a) Equal access and opportunity to take part in cultural and artistic activities;
- b) Equal chances to participate in tourism, whether as tourists, workers, entrepreneurs, or contributors to tourism development; and
- c) Equally proper facilities that ensure accessibility, appropriate services, and accommodations tailored to their needs as tourists.

Next, Article 48 states:

1. The Regional Government, in regards to Respecting, Protecting, and Fulfilling the Rights to Culture and Tourism, must guarantee that persons with disabilities:
 - a. Have equal opportunity and access to actively participate in art and cultural activities;
 - b. Have equal opportunity to engage in tourism activities, run tourism businesses, work in the tourism sector, and/or take part in tourism development and
 - c. Receive proper facilities for access, treatment, and accommodation according to their needs as tourists
2. The implementation of the obligations in paragraph (1) letter (a) is carried out by providing accessibility for persons with disabilities to cultural and tourism services, including:
 - a. Availability of tourism information in audio, visual, and tactile formats; and
 - b. Availability of tour guides who are able to describe tourist attractions for visually impaired tourists, guide hearing-impaired tourists using sign language, and have skills in providing mobility assistance.

The provisions stated in this Regional Regulation are in line with the rules contained in the Disability Law.

4.2. WEST BANDUNG REGENCY REGIONAL REGULATION NUMBER 7 OF 2013 ON THE IMPLEMENTATION OF REGIONAL TOURISM IN WEST BANDUNG REGENCY

Framework of the local regulations governing tourism in the area, Article 37 Paragraph 1 (a) (West Bandung Regency Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2013 on the Implementation of Regional Tourism in West Bandung Regency) ensures that everyone has the right to access and enjoy tourism opportunities. Additionally, Article 38 outlines the rights of every tourist, which include receiving clear and accurate information about tourist destinations; access to standard-compliant tourism services; legal and personal safety; healthcare support; respect for personal rights; and insurance coverage for high-risk activities.

Article 39 provides further details regarding tourists with disabilities. It explains that individuals with physical disabilities, along with children and the elderly, are entitled to special facilities that meet their specific needs.

From this provision, tourists with disabilities have the right to receive accommodations suited to their conditions. Additionally, Article 41 Paragraph 1 letter (a) outlines the responsibilities of regional governments. It states that they must ensure the availability of tourism-related information, legal protection, and the safety and security of all tourists.

West Bandung Regency has a variety of destinations ranging from nature tourism to geotourism. However, empirical studies show that most destinations in this region are not yet fully disability-friendly.

Tourism development is an integral part of the overall progress of West Bandung Regency. The importance of creating inclusive tourism in the region is part of the broader effort to contribute to inclusive and sustainable development. The need for inclusive tourism has become increasingly evident in today's global context. Inclusive tourism generates positive outcomes, such as ensuring equal opportunities and supporting the United Nations' SDGs—especially in promoting health and well-being as well as eliminating discrimination (Churilina *et al.* 2021). Community involvement refers to the participation of local residents and their level of acceptance toward persons with disabilities (Widyawati *et al.* 2023).

Efforts to realize inclusive tourism require collaboration between the government, the private sector, and disability organizations. The government needs to invest in accessible infrastructure, such as building roads and public facilities that are friendly to persons with disabilities. Training and education for tourism industry workers are also essential so they can provide proper and inclusive services to tourists with disabilities. Collaboration with disability organizations can further strengthen the realization of inclusive tourism. The existence of disability organizations can provide guidance and ensure that the needs and perspectives of tourists with disabilities are well accommodated.

The government can also act as a facilitator in building cooperation between the public sector, private businesses, and disability organizations. Furthermore, the government can provide financial support for accessible infrastructure and staff training. Truly inclusive and sustainable tourism can only be achieved if all stakeholders—including the government, businesses, disability organizations, and civil society—are committed to putting human rights at the center of tourism development and management.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

In conclusion, the West Bandung Regency Government has taken important step towards fulfilling the ratification of CRPD through several local regulations, including Regional Regulation Number 2 of 2022 on the Respect, Protection, and Fulfillment of the Rights of Persons with Disabilities, and Regional Regulation Number 7 of 2013 on the Implementation of Regional Tourism in West Bandung Regency. However, this implementation remains predominantly legal formal. This is evident from the fact that several tourist destinations still fall short of meeting the accessibility and inclusivity standards outlined in the regulations. To achieve full compliance of the Convention, there

must be stronger synergy between local and national governments, along with active participation from the civil society. Only through multi stakeholder collaboration and shared commitment so that the rights of persons with disabilities can be fulfilled in accordance with the mandate of the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities.

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