

Original Research Article

Disabled-Friendly City Landscape Landscape Approach in the Tourist Destination Environment

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Abstract | The presence of disabled in the tourism industry is an integral opportunity for tourist destination cities to use this integral potential. Disabled-Friendly City is a city that can provide an urban space that is suitable for the disabled. This paper analyzes the multilateral analysis of the disabled-friendly city with the landscape approach and aims to introduce the strategies that can be considered in the conceptual model of designing the desired urban space for disabled tourists. The method employed in this research was descriptive-analytical. By examining and analyzing the data extracted from the valid papers, an analytical inference has been made to examine the friendly urban landscape of the disabled friend. Studies in this research paper suggests that the urban landscape of disabled-friendly city disabled, as a tourist destination, can be shaped by strategies for accessibility, appropriate, rehabilitating, equalizing opportunities, quality, preventing social exclusion, and creating special attractions for people with disabilities. These strategies increase the participation of the disabled in tourism and prioritize the choice of the city as a tourist destination. Each of these strategies includes policies and actions that make the city a good place for disabled tourists.

Keywords | *Disabled-Friendly City, Urban Landscape, Tourism, Accessibility, Adjustment.*

Introduction | Disability is one of the aspects of human life that has existed in various forms throughout history and in all societies (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 158). This social phenomenon is an inseparable part of human life and every human being will experience this condition during his life for various reasons such as illness, accidents, or reaching old age. Nowadays, regardless of the advances in science, technology, and public awareness, the number of this group of society is growing every year (Jome Pur, Eesa Lu & Easa Lu, 2016, 22).

According to the World Health Organization, about 15% of the world's population lives with a sort of disability (World Tourism Organization, 2016, 4). In Iran, according to available statistics, about 4% of the population is

disabled with various physical, mental, sensory, and psychological disabilities (Dastyar & Mohammadi, 2019, 358). Statistics indicate that with the development of science and technology and the increase in accidents, not only the number of disabled is not dwindling, but it also is growing every year and the majority of society is constantly among the minority groups (Hasanpour & Ahadi, 2017, 128). A large number of the disabled society is applicants for travel and tourism, and if the possibility and field of travel are prepared for them, they can be considered as an integral subset of tourists. Since travel and tourism can strengthen their morale and intensify vitality among them and prevent their isolation and aloofness.

Regardless of the rapidly growing number of tourists with disabilities, which is known to have a strong nexus with the senior travel industry, the tourism industry

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has paid little attention to the distinctive preferences of these tourists for accessible travel facilities (Lyu, 2017, 404). However, paying attention to the disabled and solving their problems and structural difficulties is one of the basic steps towards sustainable development (Zarrinkafshian, 2016, 178). Participation in cultural, recreational, leisure, and physical activities are among the integral components for all members of society that should be available to everyone. But disabled are often deprived of the right to participate in a wide range of opportunities. Discrimination in cultural life is a global phenomenon that takes place in various forms (Maghami & Amir Shakarami, 2018, 306). One of the reasons for this discrimination is the lack of a comprehensive and equal view on the issue of disability in the design of urban systems and structures. Cities are designed to meet the needs of ordinary people, and this design focuses less on disability.

This issue becomes more important due to the high rate of change in normal human society since they cannot be adjusted to them, let alone to a disabled who may have various limitations (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 158). Now, one of the most important problems of urban spaces is the inadequacy of its spaces concerning people with disabilities, which is significant in both physical and behavioral cases. The first is due to the results of incorrect urban planning and practical urban planning measures, and the second is due to its socio-cultural consequences (Bezi, Kiani & Afrasiabi Rad, 2010, 105).

The landscape is a term that has different meanings. One of its most common meanings is the visual perception of the continuity of a pre-planned or accidental view of a facade or frame or a complex mechanism that enables the explanation and presentation of places in the world (Nunes, 2013, 50). The subject of the landscape is considered in the discussion of human places, a subject that has biological, ontological, and logical assumptions. The landscape is a type of relationship with the environment and it is one type of place. A place that its existence depends on the relationship with the subject and the living mentality (Mansouri & Shafia, 2019, 44). Hence, landscape tourism is an aspect of tourism as a system of knowledge that considers the perception and cognition of the visited location (ibid, 49). In this tourism, the reasons for the onphenomenon are really important.

In this paper, using the perspective of the landscape, the components of the disabled-friendly city are examined. After examining the disability and the need to address the issue of the presence of the disabled in society as tourists, the factors affecting the urban landscape of the disabled are described. The main reasons for these factors are examined in creating a tourist destination.

Research question

An important question about the presence of disabled

tourists in a tourist destination is what features should be considered in the design of urban space so that the city is suitable for their presence and the city is considered a disabled-friendly city. How and why these characteristics are defined and how they can create a favorable environment to be considered as a desirable tourist destination for the disabled. The proper context is developed in a community, the positive effects of it can be observed in cultural, social, and cultural dimensions.

Research methodology

The methodology employed in this research was analytical. Data collection was performed in the library to review the valid papers related to disability, tourism for the disabled, and urban space design. The initial data have been presented descriptively. By examining and analyzing this data, an analytical inference has been carried out to examine the disabled-friendly city landscape: landscape approach in the tourist destination environment.

Theoretical foundations

• Disability

Defining disability has been one of the most challenging issues that humanity has encountered. For years, it has been debated whether the definition is needed. How these definitions should be elaborated or concise, and what should it look like? The term disability is used to refer to the loss or limitation of opportunities to cope up with social life on an equal footing with others, and the word disability refers to a group of different functional limitations that take place in any population and country in the world (Khazaei, Amani & Davarpanah, 2018, 774). However, in some cases, these two terms are considered synonymous or are used interchangeably.

According to the World Health Organization, a disabled person as any person unable to secure by himself, wholly or partly, the necessities of a normal individual social life, as a result of a deficiency, either congenital or not, in his or her physical or mental capabilities (Maghami & Amir Shakarami, 2018, 308).

Disability is defined as the deprivation and inadequate status of a person which is the result of a disability and limit a person in executing a task or action that is considered for the person according to age, gender, social, cultural and natural conditions (Barari & Ghaffari, 2015, 282). It is a mental or physical disorder that essentially limits one or more major activities (Saeedi, 2018, 2).

Jalali Farahani, disability is defined as permanent limitations in various physical, sensory, or mental areas in which a person with a disability has a problem or limitation in daily life compared to other members of society. In terms of the cause of disability, three categories can be identified:

- Genetic causes such as Down syndrome,
- Congenital causes caused by lack of care during pregnancy,
- Life incidents such as war, accident, environmental pollution (Jalali Farahani, 2011, 4).

About 15% of the disabled are born with disabilities and the rest become disabled throughout life. Hence, one can say that everyone in his life is likely to join the society of the disabled (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 167). On the other hand, four groups of disabled play a key role in designing the urban environment.

- Mobility and Physical Impairments. Mobility and Physical Impairment disabilities will be divided into two groups of disabled and disabled using wheelchairs, which including the physically disabled in one of the bodies, wheelchair users, children and the elderly, women during pregnancy or carrying a child in a carriage.
- Vision and hearing disabilities that include the blind, the visually impaired, and the deaf.
- Intellectual disability.
- Disabilities which is a combination of the aforementioned issues (Safdarzadeh, 2012, 38).

In other words, disability is any type of disability or lack of ability (due to disruption) that restricts an individual's activity to do something in a way that ordinary people do or restrict or exclude the scope of his activity (Taghvaei, Moradi & Safarabadi, 2010, 51). From the Social point of view, disability is a difference rather than a disorder. Hence, being disabled indicates a neutral position not negative. A disability is a real thing and has its own limitations. However looking at disability is a social product that is built in the process of interaction between the human and society (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 167).

• Accessible tourism

Spending spare time involves a set of activities that the person takes to rest, either for recreation or for the development of information, personal training or social free participation or manifestation of creativity at a time regardless of the job, family and social obligations (Alizadeh, Abdi & Rahimi Kakehjoob, 2012, 55). One of these activities is tourism. Accessible Tourism is one of the special types of tourism and they travel to tourist destinations for recreation, leisure, vacation, health, education, religion, sports, business, or family reasons (Asadi, Basouli, Boroumandzad & Aghabagheri, 2019, 386). The disabled have become an important part of the tourism industry. Disabled are still growing as a consumer niche in the tourism industry (Bizjak, Knezevic, & Cvretznik, 2011, 843).

For countries seeking to expand inbound tourism industries, it is important to have the essential facilities in terms of location and to understand how they can

address the specific needs of disabled tourists. Regardless of the potential tourism industry for the disabled, the existing tourism industry mainly marginalizes the disabled or even discourages the purchase of its products (Ghobadian, 2017, 79). In other words, regardless of the good potential for the presence of disabled as tourists, due to the lack of proper design of facilities, various purposes have not been able to use this capacity.

The disabled have a completely different tourism experience. For many disabled passengers, the travel experience includes difficulties related to public transportation and accommodation (Ahangaran, Mousavi Bazargan & Nazari Orkani, 2014, 12). They generate more revenue in the travel season and have more loyalty to tourism destinations (ibid, 13).

The presence of disabled in tourism, have a positive economic and cultural impact on the destination, and will also result in positive psychological changes in people with disabilities. By designing a suitable urban space, it is possible to create a suitable platform for them to get out of isolation and return disabled people to society and use their participation in a socio-economic-cultural activity. Such activities can increase life expectancy in the disabled and cause freshness, communication with others, participation in team works and prevention of isolation and boredom, increase happiness and self-confidence and reduce depression and anxiety (Pourranjbar, Keshavarz, Sharifian & Farahani, 2014, 175). Besides, people with more social connections are less likely to suffer from mental and physical illnesses (Naderi, Sakinepoor, Farhadi & Shabani, 2017, 2).

It should be noted that recreational and tourism activities that take place in outdoor areas have more of a participatory and collective aspect that requires special space and facilities. In this regard, public spaces have a major role in providing the platform for the formation and cohesion of such activities (Alizadeh et al., 2012, 55). To encourage the disabled to participate in a tourist destination, these spaces must be designed in such a way that they can meet their needs in that environment.

The tourism environment for the disabled has three types of intrinsic (physical), interactive, and environmental (sociological) barriers. These limitations are also known as intrapersonal, interpersonal, and structural and are changing and fluctuating over time. Individual constraints refer to people's unproven mental states, such as depression and anxiety that affect people's participation and priorities. Personal limitations take place in the absence or lack of access for others and hinder their social participation. This type of restriction applies specifically to tourists who need more help from others in their daily lives. Structural constraints include elements that interfere with a person's priority and social

activity, such as transportation, information, and price (Asadi et al., 2019, 387). The art of urban planning is to be able to establish interaction and balance between stakeholders (Shaterian, Eshnavi & Ganjipour, 2017, 59) and remove these barriers. Some researchers believe that the reason for the lack of travel among the disabled is not the disability, but the limitation they encounter (Ghobadian, 2017, 80).

• Urban spaces

Urban space is a new field of urban research that studies the fluid perception of citizens of the city concerning about concerning about their symbols and physical examples by historical study and social events, and the range of perceptual domains of space concerning concerning the social, historical and functional life of the city. The material space with its social and psychological dimensions and the shape of the city forms the geometry of this space. This space consists of three dimensions in a body (form), function (activity), and perception meaning (Sarvar, Salehi Sarighkhanbiglou & Mubarak, 2017, 30). Urban public spaces play an important role in urban development programs. Public space is a space that is created according to the needs of citizens and is open to the public. The characteristic of this space is that it allows the presence of various groups of people (Shaterian et al., 2017, 59). Urban spaces in contemporary cities that is considered as an attraction for tourists, can be divided into two categories.

- Modern or new spaces such as parks, modern shopping centers, cultural centers, squares, and plazas
- Traditional spaces such as bazaars, shrines, cemeteries, gardens, mosques, and other historical places (Ghanbari, Derakhshan, Salehi & Ahmadi, 2017, 25).

Accessibility for disabled in urban spaces is bringing them back into the community (Bezi et al., 2010, 105). The basic strategy for eliminating the problems of the disabled is to abandon the problem that causes social isolation and ignorance the disabled in the social policy system (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 167). The design of special disabled spaces does not isolate them from young and healthy people, but they call for a very common and normal relationship, just like healthy people in social relations (Sarvar, Mohammadi Hamidi & Valikhani, 2014, 87). Due to the characteristics of different groups of disabled people, spaces should be designed in such a way that they can easily and simply provide access to them and do not create obstacles in their way (Taghvaei et al., 2010, 51). In urban planning, spaces are divided into three categories:

- Public spaces: that is the context for social interactions of all residents of the city.
- Semi-public spaces: which is considered the interface between the realm of private and public behavior.

- Private spaces: which refers to the privacy of certain individuals and groups.

Urban public spaces have become important in urban development programs. This is due to the impact of such spaces on strengthening the city's socio-cultural prestige and thus the production of social capital (Sarvar et al., 2014, 85). When disabled are invited to a non-disabled environment, the gap between being disabled and not disabled will be obvious. Lack of opportunities of benefiting the disabled from urban facilities and spaces is not due to their disability but in terms of social disability and its inability to adapt the facilities of urban spaces to the needs of this spectrum of society (Gorji Azandariani & Shirzad Nazarloo, 2018, 139). In public space, there is a chance that some social boundaries be broken and people be gathered in a new social environment (Akbari Oghaz & Hanaee, 2018, 88).

Strategies for creating a disabled-friendly Landscape

As mentioned in the previous sections, to reach a tourist destination that is friendly to the disabled, urban space and facilities must be tailored to the needs of the disabled. From the landscape design point of view, some of the strategies for creating a disabled-friendly city are as follows.

• Adjustment

The concept of environmental Adjustment has changed and has evolved more scope in the last few decades. This concept first became synonymous with the removal of physical barriers in the built environment and the environment was used without Obstacles. In the 1980 s, this concept gained a broader scope (Gorji Azandariani & Shirzad Nazarloo, 2018, 141). Adjustment is to provide the same context for the individual use of the existing facilities of the society with any mental and physical conditions and following the needs of that person, including welfare, social, economic, cultural and natural resources (Taghvaei et al., 2010, 51). Adjustment of the environment for the disabled, improving the environment and providing the necessary equipment is such that the disabled can operate freely and without feeling threatened in their surroundings and benefit from social, cultural, economic, and service facilities while maintaining the necessary personal independence (Babae Ahari, 2004, 19). From another point of view, adaptation refers to the correction of passages. So that disabled can freely and safely in their surroundings, including public places, passages, urban environment, and public buildings, and benefit from environmental, social, cultural, and economic facilities while maintaining individual independence (Safdarzadeh, 2012, 36).

Adjustment of the urban context is one of the most

important things to help the disabled to unify the urban environment for this group of people in the community. The most important discussion about the Adjustment of urban spaces and public buildings for the disabled is the removal of obstacles in the movement routes or the construction of special accesses for these people (Khazaei et al., 2018, 772).

Adjustment in urban spaces are so important that one of the most important criteria is considered for the utility of urban space from the disabled point of view. Parameters such as the design of passages, sidewalks, facilities for furniture, buildings are considered in the accessibility. If the urban space is unsuitable, there will be no choice as a destination by the disabled.

• Accessibility

Among the requirements for the growth and development of societies is the creation of suitable space and physical bases for the use of public services and facilities for all sections of society, to move and move better and easier access in the city (Taghvaei et al., 2010, 48). Accessibility refers to anyone who can easily use that product or tourism service regardless of the type of disability (sensory, communication, and mental) (Ahangaran et al., 2014, 12). Accessibility means the availability of a product, vehicle, service, environment, or facility, for the highest possible number of disabled people as well as the disabled. It involves those qualities which the product, service, or environment should have to be safe and in equal terms by all persons, especially those with a disability. This is essential in today's tourism. In equal conditions, it should be used by all people, especially those who have some kind of disability. This is essential in today's tourism (Ghobadian, 2017, 82).

The World Tourism Organization defines accessible tourism for all as a form of tourism that involves a participatory process among managers that enables people with access needs, including movement, vision, hearing, and cognition, to be independent and equal. They are committed to providing comprehensive, well-designed tourism products, services, and environments (ibid). According to Darcy and Dixon, accessible tourism enables people in need of access, including motor, visual, auditory, and perceptual dimensions, to be independent and to maintain equality and dignity of tourism products, services, and environments. They are designed and used in a comprehensive way (Ahangaran et al., 2014, 13).

The Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities requires governments to ensure that the disabled have access to tourism and tourism services. However, there are several obstacles to access inclusive tourism for people with disabilities. Among the existing barriers to tourism for the disabled are inaccessible air transport and lack of trained staff, lack of available public transport,

lack of information about tourist attractions (Maghami & Amir Shakarami, 2018, 321). In other words, to create access, in addition to physical and hardware structures that can be easily accessed and used by disabled tourists, it is necessary to design and implement Adjustments of systems and processes to use these infrastructures. The empowerment of human resources is very important in this regard.

• Rehabilitation

Rehabilitation is a broad concept that ranges from helping to solve physical problems in resolving widespread mental problems (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 170). Rehabilitation refers to a process that aims to empower disabled people to achieve and maintain the maximum level of physical, sensory, mental, psychological, and social performance that leads to purposeful rehabilitation (Saeedi, 2018, 2). The World Health Organization defines rehabilitation as the first response to disability, which can be divided into three stages: medical, professional, and social rehabilitation (Khazaei et al., 2018, 775). The provision of vehicles and medical assistance, with adjustment changes in it for the disabled in such a way as to provide mobility for the disabled, is one of the important aspects of rehabilitation (ibid, 783).

Community-based rehabilitation referred to as revolutionary disability rehabilitation which is a social development strategy for rehabilitation, equalization of opportunities, and social integration for all people with disabilities. This type of rehabilitation is achieved through the joint efforts of people with disabilities, families, society, and the provision of health, educational, professional, and social services (Sadeghi Fassaei & Fatemi Nia, 2015, 171). In a disabled-friendly city, in addition to the appropriateness and availability of the environment, tools, and equipment, landmarks should be considered to help to solve the problem of those who travel to this city as tourists. In this regard, in addition to preparing a suitable platform for the presence of people with disabilities, and improve the level of physical, sensory, mental, psychological and social performance so that people can rehabilitate while attending this destination. However, the presence of disabled in the tourism industry can increase their vitality and improve their mental state.

• Quality

The issue of quality can be examined in two aspects. The quality of the urban environment and the quality of life of the disabled. However, with the increase in the quality of the urban environment, it is possible to improve the quality of life of the disabled.

Accessibility of an urban environment along with improving the quality of the urban environment can have a positive impact on the minds of citizens and especially

the disabled in the urban space (Hasanpour & Ahadi, 2017, 131). The quality of urban spaces can be divided into two categories: Space (forms and shapes); Quality resulting from compatibility between the constituent components of space (form, function, and meaning). In the simplest classification, quality can be divided into two categories of real (objective) qualities and pronouns (mental) (Sarvar et al., 2017, 31). Optimal urban space is a space that not only attracts people but also encourages them to spend more time doing their activities and being in space, thus improving people's satisfaction and quality of life in addition to social, environmental, and economic values. Increases the city (Akbari Oghaz & Hanaee, 2018, 87).

On the other hand, quality of life has been introduced as a novel concept of health, which is related to the social, psychological, functional, and physical aspects of health (Abdolahi, 2016, 2). Quality of life, from a lexical point of view, means how to live and include the differences which are unique to everyone, specific and unique which are different from others.

Quality of life is a relative, multifaceted concept and is influenced by time, place, and individual and social values (Rezvani & Mansourian, 2008, 4). Dissart and Deller argue that the quality of life of each person depends on the external and objective facts of the individual's life and the inner and inner perception he has of these factors and his own (Ghanbari et al., 2017, 26).

There is a statistically significant difference between the dimensions of quality of life (physical performance, physical problems, mental problems, vitality, mental health, social performance, body pain, and general health) in both statistically active and inactive elderly groups. Quality of life scored higher than inactive elderly people (Naderi et al., 2017, 2). Research indicates that the quality of life of the disabled is less than the normal population (Abdolahi, 2016, 2). Changes in social support affect the quality of life of people with disabilities, and disabled who receive more social support have a greater social network (Khosravi-Tapeh, Raheb, Arshi & Eglima, 2015, 182).

As mentioned above, by addressing various aspects of urban quality, and creating a quality environment by considering the desired criteria for the disabled, it is possible to improve the quality of life indicators in these destinations. In addition to improving the satisfaction of the local community, this will also affect the satisfaction of tourists and will increase the loyalty and repeat the trip to the destination of the disabled-friendly tourist. The issue is the quality of urban space and the quality of life on both sides, and the promotion of each can affect the other and ultimately result in the development of society.

• Equality of opportunities

Adjustment of urban public spaces, the physical context to achieve equal opportunities for all individuals and groups of society to move and accessibility in the city and each person's access to all urban spaces is a necessity for growth and development of society (Taghvaii & Moradi, 2006, 9). All supportive policies for the disabled are an integral component of equality of opportunity, which means that society must use all its resources in such a way that all people, both disabled and non-disabled, have an equal chance to participate in society (Maghami & Amir Shakarami, 2018, 310). Indeed, the purpose of adjusting of the urban environment for disabled is accessibility to achieve relative independence. In other words, equality of opportunity, social justice and the adjustment of urban spaces, especially urban traffic, is the physical condition to reach equal opportunities for all people and groups of society. To mobilization and move to all urban spaces, and accessibility to all urban spaces, it is necessary for the growth and development of society (Taghvaii & Moradi, 2006, 9). Indeed, the purpose of adjusting the urban environment is facilitating the disabled independence, in other words, allocating equal opportunities, social justice, rejoining the disabled residents to the society, and creating an environment without barriers (Gorji Azandariani & Shirzad Nazarloo, 2018, 151). Equality of opportunities must be used conceptually in urban design, facilities and infrastructure, transportation, and so on. A city designed based on equal opportunities can be a great destination for disabled tourists. A city is where social justice has an objective component and people will feel good about being in the city.

• Preventing of social exclusion

One of the most integral functions of tourism for the disabled is to prevent the social exclusion of this integral group of society. When a city prepares to host people with disabilities, it motivates people with disabilities, which reduces the sense of social exclusion among them. To Blake Moore, social exclusion is the process by which social groups and individuals are excluded from society and marginalized. Measuring social exclusion by any measure is a global social problem. This means that it is mostly known as a threat to personal happiness, the ability of health systems and social and economic well-being of all communities and nations (Zarrinkafshian, 2016, 180). One of the reasons it can lead to social exclusion is discrimination. Discrimination against the entertainment and leisure of the disabled is conceivable in two ways.

• Direct discrimination is the neglect of persons with disabilities and their humiliation by the committing of affirmative action, such as the enactment of laws

and regulations impeding the access of disabled to facilities or opportunities.

- Indirect discrimination can be defined as an act of omission. For instance, a person may be deprived of attending a center due to a lack of adaptation (Maghami & Amir Shakarami, 2018, 311).

Social Exclusion refers to the one who does not participate in key activities of the society in which he or she lives' – one definition of the socially excluded (Brhardt, Le Grand & Piachaud, 2002, 34). In other words, the relationship between social exclusion and disabled tourism in particular. When an individual has a feeling of exclusion, so they will not be involved in tourism activity. On the other hand, they will feel for their presence a suitable bed is provided and the host community does not discriminate them, more likely to contribute to social participation.

- **Special tourist attraction**

Each tourist destination has numerous attractions. These attractions can be customs, historical monuments, medical services, etc., each of them represents one type of tourism. To attract disabled tourists, the disabled-friendly city must provide other attractions that are suitable for this social group. Some of these attractions are as follows: **Security:** Security is significant for all groups of people. Where people feel uncomfortable or scared, the realm of urban space downsizes and people do not appear in that space. In particular, the problem of security is more refined. When the security of the disabled is compromised by inadequate design, their movement, and consequently their interactions decrease (Akbari Oghaz & Hanaee, 2018).

Support: Social support is a network of communication that provides emotional camaraderie, cooperation, and affection, and refers to a person's perception of love and support from family, friends, and others. Social support makes a person feel cared for, loved, respected, and valued, which is part of a broad network of communication (Khosravi-Tapeh et al., 2015, 178). Social support provides reassurance to individuals and people feel acceptance during it. A city that can show its support for the disabled in its facilities can be a good destination for their presence.

Tax exemption: Financial issues are really important for people with disabilities. In developed countries, income tax exemptions are more widespread and meticulous, one of which is tax exemptions for the disabled. In most countries, disabled are not only exempt from paying taxes, but are even supported (Mehregan & Eskandari Ata, 2016, 53). Considering that a large percentage disabled are not in the right economic position, creating such exemptions in destinations can result in greater presence and attractiveness of the destination.

Culture of acceptance: Changing the attitude of the people of society towards the disabled and their position in society is effective in enhancing and strengthening their social participation (Khazaee et al., 2018, 784). When a host community has a favorable attitude towards the presence of people with disabilities, there are good customary systems that enhance the desirability of the destination.

Interaction: Social interaction refers to creating a relationship between two or more people that causes a reaction between them and this type of reaction is known for both parties (Akbari Oghaz & Hanaee, 2018, 86). One of the most integral urban attractions is the creation of a space for people to interact with each other. This has a special place for the disabled and reduces their isolation.

Conclusion

The population of the disabled in the present world is growing. This population is one of the main potential groups in the tourism industry and, if a city can observe the basics in its urban space concept design, it can be a desired destination for the presence of individuals with disabilities. This can be beneficial both for the disabled and for managing the destination of tourism.

Urban spaces should be suitable for this group and, in addition to the prosperity of social interaction, provide equal opportunities for disabled people or tourists so they can be readily available in space. It is observed, however, that these cases are not properly implemented and confined to symbolic movements or limited structures.

However, it is observed that these cases are not implemented properly in practice and are confined to mere motions or limited structures.

Tourism is a system to know and understand that its goal is to realize the growth and movement towards perfection. To this end, a basic revision must take place in a sense of place. The landscape is the product of human interaction with the environment and society, and landscape tourism can express new reasons for an event. This requires that, by understanding the reasons for a phenomenon, it takes steps to cope with the nature of phenomena.

In some cases, due to the distance of main cause, it is considered to have a close connection with the main reason. Hence, in this category, the cause of the phenomenon is discussed in order to design and implement manifestations according to its authenticity. In order to consider the city as a destination for the disabled, it must be disabled in the city. There is no adequate reason for this to be considered creating a few specific pathways of the disabled or the iconic structures. Then, the concept of equality of opportunity, perceived

access, and why they are deeply analyzed, the designs are taken from the iconic state of the mind and the motto. Disabled-friendly city is a new response to the interaction between the disabled and the city, which causes the active presence of this group in urban environments and social activities, and can also reduce many undesirable social phenomena. The landscape approach as an Objective-subjective phenomenon can cause this answer to have a clear meaning and be considered comprehensively. The urban landscape of the disabled is not merely physical, but expresses the concept of urban design in a way that

is understandable to the disabled tourist on the one hand and the urban designer on the other.

Disabled-friendly city is a new approach in urban space design to interact with the environment of a city and the disabled who have chosen that city as a tourist destination. The landscape approach to this design can redefine the identity and meaning of this city and design the conceptual model of urban space based on the concepts presented in this approach, such as appropriate, accessibility, fitness, rehabilitation, equal opportunities, special attractions, and prevention of social exclusion.

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