



# The Relationship Between Urban Farming Learning and The Successful Development of Tourism Villages in Lestari Village, Kebonsari Village, Sukun District, Malang City

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## Abstract

This study aims to examine in depth the relationship between urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development in Kampung Lestari, Kebonsari Village, Sukun District, Malang City. Tourism, particularly tourism village development, plays a crucial role in improving the welfare of local communities through economic diversification and community empowerment. In this context, urban farming is identified as a highly relevant and sustainable innovative approach to tourism village development. This practice not only contributes to local food security but also has significant potential to become a unique educational tourist attraction, offering interactive experiences for visitors, and actively empowering local residents in managing their environmental potential. This study used quantitative methods with a descriptive approach to analyze the collected data. Data were obtained through a survey involving participants in Kampung Lestari and analyzed using statistical techniques to identify significant relationships between variables. The results consistently indicate a significant and positive relationship between the level of community understanding and participation in urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development. These findings indicate that the more intensive and effective the implementation and understanding of urban farming principles by the community, the higher the success of tourism villages in achieving their development goals, including increasing local economic income and increasing active community participation.

**Keywords:** Learning; Urban Farming; Tourism Village; Development Success

## 1. Introduction

Tourism in Indonesia is growing rapidly and becoming a source of economic growth. Tourism villages have emerged as an attractive alternative for tourism development, combining natural resources, culture, and local community empowerment. Kampung Lestari in Malang is an example of a village that has developed a tourism village concept based on urban farming. The development of tourism villages is an important strategy for improving the local economy and empowering communities. In a dense urban context, urban farming has emerged as an innovation that not only supports food security but also has the potential to become a compelling tourist attraction. The integration of urban farming into tourism village development offers opportunities to create educational, interactive, and sustainable tourism experiences. Tourists can learn about urban farming practices, participate in farming activities, and understand the importance of local agriculture in supporting urban life.

Diverse learning approaches can be tailored to individual needs, social contexts, and learning objectives, creating effective and meaningful learning experiences. The basic concepts of learning in out-of-school education include flexibility, active participation, an orientation toward practical skills, and an emphasis on self-development and community empowerment. Out-of-school education plays a crucial role in equipping individuals with skills and knowledge that benefit not only their personal lives but also their communities. With an approach responsive to community needs, out-of-school education helps individuals and groups overcome social and economic challenges and supports social development and community well-being in various contexts. Urban farming learning is an educational program that focuses on the application of agricultural practices in urban environments. In this program, the community is invited to learn how to plant, care for, and harvest various types of crops in limited areas, such as yards, rooftops, or vacant land around urban areas. As part of out-of-school education, urban farming learning is complemented by a practical approach that not only provides agricultural skills but also knowledge about environmental sustainability and food security.

Law of the Republic of Indonesia Number 6 of 2014 grants villages autonomy to govern their territories and manage development according to local needs for the welfare of the community. The implementation of this law opens opportunities for village governments to innovate in enhancing development and improving social order. Village governments face both opportunities and challenges in facing the dynamics of the ASEAN Economic Community (AEC), which demands the strengthening of institutions and human resources. Amidst these dynamic political, cultural, and economic currents, the potential for conflict arises due to differences in background and culture among village communities. The success of developing tourist villages depends heavily on each village's ability to implement programs appropriate to its context, while adhering to sound identification of planning, promotion, infrastructure, and management factors.

Tourism development must be community-centered, involving them in the provision of sustainable tourism services to maximize economic benefits. The number of tourist villages in Indonesia is projected to reach 4,674 by 2023, a 36.7% increase from the previous year. Model tourist villages in Indonesia demonstrate the potential of community-based tourism to empower communities, preserve culture and the environment, and generate sustainable economic impact. The criteria for model tourist villages include community empowerment, cultural and environmental preservation, service quality, innovation and creativity, and economic sustainability. Tourist villages in Malang offer a wealth of culture, traditions, and local wisdom, often located in beautiful areas with stunning natural scenery. Pujon Tourism Village, for example, offers an agrotourism experience with vegetable and fruit gardens that attract tourists. Gubugklakah Village combines adventure and cultural tourism, with the community actively involved in tourism management. Glintung Go Green Village integrates environmental values into educational tourism, becoming a pioneer in eco-friendly villages with a focus on water conservation, reforestation, and waste management. The development of a tourism village requires unique and specific tourist attractions, as well as supporting factors such as a wealth of tourism products, quality human resources, community enthusiasm, infrastructure, supporting facilities, tourism institutional structures, and land availability. Kampung Lestari in Malang City has the potential to be developed as a tourism village, using an out-of-school education approach that empowers the community

through skills development and awareness to manage socio-economic dynamics. An effective tourism village development strategy involves planning, management, and community empowerment to achieve improved welfare. The development of urban farming in Kampung Lestari began in 2018 through the development of a neighborhood park, with various types of vegetables planted along the paved roads by a farmer group. This activity involves residents in independently procuring seeds, with proceeds from vegetable sales going toward urban farming development. This potential makes Kampung Lestari a potential destination for development as a tourism village.

This research focuses on Kampung Lestari in Malang City, a tourism village that innovatively integrates urban farming practices into its development concept. Malang City, as one of the major cities in East Java, has unique urban dynamics, including strong community initiatives in developing urban farming as a response to the challenges of urbanization and the need for green spaces. Kampung Lestari serves as an interesting case study due to its success in combining urban farming with tourism, creating a development model with potential for replication in other urban areas. This research also aims to explore the relationship between urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development in Kampung Lestari, as well as to understand the implementation of urban farming learning in this tourism village.

## **2. Method**

This study used a quantitative approach using correlational techniques. Data were collected through questionnaires distributed to 50 respondents directly involved in the urban farming program and tourism village management. The researchers measured two main variables: variable X, Urban Farming Learning (with indicators such as skills, participation, environmental awareness, and technology application), and variable Y, Tourism Village Development Success (measured using indicators of community empowerment, local economy, tourist visits, sustainability, and infrastructure).

Data collection was conducted through a combination of observation methods, distributing questionnaires to respondents, and reviewing documents related to programs and activities in Kampung Lestari. Data analysis involved descriptive analysis to provide an overview of the research variables, as well as inferential analysis to examine the relationships between variables. Inferential analysis included a normality test to ensure data distribution, a linearity test to examine the linear relationship between variables, and a Pearson correlation test to measure the strength and direction of the relationship between urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

### **3.1 Result**

The research results show that urban farming learning in Kampung Lestari covers various important aspects, such as effective urban farming techniques, optimal utilization of limited land, and sustainable natural resource management. This program not only equips the community with technical farming skills but also significantly increases their awareness of the importance of agriculture in strengthening local food security and supporting the development of sustainable tourism villages.

There is a significant relationship between urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development in Kampung Lestari. The development of tourism villages that integrate urban farming provides various benefits. Economically, this is evident in increased

community income through the sale of local agricultural products and the development of agriculture-based tourism. Furthermore, there are significant social benefits, including improved community skills in various fields, active participation in tourism management, strengthening local identity, and increasing awareness of the importance of environmental conservation. Environmentally, urban farming supports sustainable agricultural practices and efficient resource management, which ultimately contribute to overall environmental conservation.

The descriptive analysis results in the table below show that the average score for urban farming learning was 50.86, with a moderate spread. This means that most respondents provided assessments or experiences that fell around this value. The average score for the tourism village development variable was slightly higher than for urban farming learning, at 53.30. The standard deviation was smaller, indicating that the data were more homogeneous or less dispersed. Both variables showed relatively high average scores and a relatively normal distribution with a moderate spread. This indicates that the majority of respondents had relatively consistent perceptions of both variables. The descriptive analysis results indicate that the urban farming learning program in Kampung Lestari has had a positive impact on the community's knowledge and skills. The research results show that urban farming learning in Kampung Lestari encompasses various aspects, including agricultural techniques, environmental management, and the integration of agriculture with tourism. The development of tourism villages in Kampung Lestari is considered successful due to active community participation, utilization of local potential, and support from various parties. There is a positive and significant relationship between urban farming learning and the success of tourism village development in Kampung Lestari.

### 3.2 Discussion

**Table 1. Descriptive Analysis Results**

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Pembelajaran Urban Farming	50	38	64	50.86	5.566
Pengembangan Desa Wisata	50	44	66	53.30	4.586
Valid N (listwise)	50				

The majority of respondents stated "agree" and "strongly agree" with statements related to knowledge about urban farming, understanding of urban farming techniques, ability to select crop types, plant care skills, and understanding the use of agricultural technology. Research data shows that the majority of respondents (44% agree, 50% strongly agree) have knowledge of urban farming. Most respondents also understand urban farming techniques applicable in urban areas (60% agree, 30% strongly agree), can select appropriate crop types (62% agree, 32% strongly agree), and can care for plants independently (66% agree, 22% strongly agree).

This indicates that the learning program has successfully equipped the community with basic knowledge and skills in urban farming. Furthermore, the majority of

respondents also demonstrated high levels of enthusiasm and participation in the urban farming program.

They actively participated in training, utilized their yards for farming, and managed agricultural products. This program not only improved farming skills but also raised awareness of the importance of agriculture in strengthening local food security and supporting the development of tourism villages.

Normality Test

This study used the Shapiro-Wilk normality test with the help of SPSS 27.0 for Windows software. To determine whether the data used in the study were normally distributed, a comparison was made at a significance level of 0.05. If the significance value obtained is greater than 0.05, the data are considered normally distributed. The results of the normality test for the research variables are presented in the following table.

Table 2. Normality Test

	Tests of Normality					
	Kolmogorov-Smirnov <sup>a</sup>			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Pembelajaran Urban Farming	.090	50	.200*	.962	50	.106
Pengembangan Desa Wisata	.118	50	.079	.965	50	.146

\*. This is a lower bound of the true significance.

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Linearity Test

Table 3. Anova Table

		ANOVA Table					
			Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Pengembangan Desa Wisata * Pembelajaran Urban Farming	Between Groups	(Combined)	554.533	17	32.620	2.193	.027
		Linearity	123.566	1	123.566	8.308	.007
		Deviation from Linearity	430.967	16	26.935	1.811	.075
	Within Groups		475.967	32	14.874		
	Total		1030.500	49			

The results of the table above show a significant linear relationship between the variables. Urban Farming Learning and Tourism Village Development, because a linearity significance value below 0.05 provides statistical evidence that the relationship between variables can be well explained by a linear model. Meanwhile, a deviation from linearity significance value exceeding 0.05 indicates that the linear model is appropriate and there are no non-linear patterns that need to be considered.

Correlation Test

Based on the test results presented in the table below, the significance value (Sig. 2tailed) was 0.014, which is lower than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a positive and significant relationship between Urban Farming Learning and Tourism Village

Development. This positive relationship means that the higher the intensity or quality of urban farming learning, the higher the likelihood of tourism village development. The correlation value of 0.346 falls into the moderate/weak positive correlation category, but remains statistically significant because it has a significance value of  $<0.05$ .

**Correlations**

		Pembelajaran Urban Farming	Pengembangan Desa Wisata
Pembelajaran Urban Farming	Pearson Correlation	1	.346*
	Sig. (2tailed)		0.014
	N	50	50
Pengembangan Desa Wisata	Pearson Correlation	.346*	1
	Sig. (2tailed)	0.014	
	N	50	50

The findings of this study have important implications for the development of tourism villages in Kampung Lestari and other areas with similar potential. Urban farming programs are not only a means to improve food security and the local economy, but can also be a unique and educational tourist attraction. Developing urban farming-based tourism villages can create positive synergies between agriculture and tourism, providing economic, social, and environmental benefits to the community. This creates jobs, increases community income, preserves the environment, and strengthens local identity. Therefore, it is important for the government, tourism managers, and the community to continue supporting and developing innovative and sustainable urban farming programs.

**Technological Innovation through Smart Farming:** The implementation of smart farming is a crucial element strengthening the development of urban farming in Kampung Lestari. The use of soil moisture sensors, automatic irrigation systems, and the use of renewable energy make farming activities more efficient, visually appealing, and educational for tourists. This technology also encourages the younger generation to become involved in urban farming. By integrating digital technology into farming practices, Kampung Lestari not only expands its tourist appeal but also serves as a model for a smart village that adapts to current developments. Farmer groups in Kampung Lestari have actively utilized innovative agricultural technology, including a smart farming system, which efficiently irrigates crops

through a network of underground pipes connected to hoses, allowing water to directly reach the roots. Another advantage of smart farming is its control which can be done directly from your smartphone, saving time and energy when watering.

The success of tourism village development in Kampung Lestari is also supported by innovation and technology. The implementation of smart farming improves agricultural efficiency, attracts tourists, and makes Kampung Lestari a model for smart villages. The implementation of Community-Based Tourism (CBT) in Kampung Lestari begins with training and empowerment of residents to develop the capacity to manage tourism villages. This way, the community is not only a passive beneficiary but also actively participates in creating added value. To achieve these tourism village development goals, support such as financial assistance, facilities and infrastructure as complementary infrastructure, and training and coaching in developing tourism villages is provided. This is implemented by the management group in Kampung Lestari during the development process, which involves several stages, one of which is obtaining approval from relevant parties, namely community leaders, government officials, and local residents, through deliberation to avoid social inequality. Therefore, researchers identified that in the successful development of management groups, in addition to management strategies, learning about urban farming is also necessary.

#### 4. Conclusion

Urban farming learning at Kampung Lestari involves many aspects, focusing on urban agricultural management, utilization of limited land, and sustainable natural resource management. Through this learning, public awareness of the importance of agriculture in strengthening local food security is increasing, while also providing added value to village tourism development efforts. The implementation of smart farming through the use of soil moisture sensors, an efficient automatic drip irrigation system, and the use of solar panels not only provides a unique visual and educational attraction for visitors, but also contributes to the development of the area.

Therefore, tourism managers at Kampung Lestari are expected to continue to innovate in development, both in agricultural techniques, tourism management, and the use of technology.

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