

# Contribution of Non-Formal Education Based on Local Wisdom With The Moderation Variable Of Technological Empowerment On Accessibility Of Tourism Education

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## Abstract

Researchers are interested in measuring the contribution of non-formal education with local wisdom moderated by people's technological awareness to make it easier for people who want to learn about tourism without being limited by any aspect through non-formal education.

The population in this study was 141 PKBM managers in Banyuwangi. Determining the sample size used the Slovin formula with a total sample of 59 people. The sampling technique was disproportionate stratified random sampling. Data collection uses questionnaires and institutional records. The validity test of the instrument uses the product moment correlation formula, while the reliability test uses Cronbach's Alpha. The measuring tool is proven to be valid and reliable for research instruments.

Path analysis was used to test the hypothesis of this research. The research results are as follows: (a) The PNF variable based on local wisdom (X) obtained a tcount of 7.745 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $7.745 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the variable PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X) partially has a significant influence on the variable Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y), (b) The Technological Empowerment variable (Z) obtained a tcount of 6.829 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $6.829 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) partially has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y), (c) Fcount is 29.138 (Sig F = 0.000). Ftable at the 5% real level with 3 and 56 degrees of freedom is 11.203. Because Fcount > Ftable ( $29.138 > 7.41$ ) and Sig F < 5% ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) then  $H_0$  is rejected which means that together the variables PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), Technology Empowerment (Z) have an influence which is significant for the variable Tourism Education Accessibility (Y). It can be concluded that the PNF variable based on

local wisdom (X), through the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y).

**Keywords:** Non-Formal Education, Local Wisdom, Technology Empowerment, Accessibility.

## 1.0 Introduction

Non-formal education is education that is held outside the school system, including family (informal) education within it, the purpose of which is as a supplement, complement and substitute for formal education. In accordance with Law No. 20 of 2003 article 26 which states that "non-formal education is provided for community members who need educational services that function as a substitute, addition or complement to formal education". Based on this article, it is clear that out-of-school education (non-formal education) is organized to complement school education (formal education). Out-of-school education is a lifelong educational process towards a goal through coaching and developing attitudes, skills and knowledge based on daily life experiences and influenced by learning resources in an environment, for example parents, friends, neighbors, books, museums, libraries.

One of the efforts made to make it easier for people to receive education through non-formal education is equality education. The phenomenon of non-formal education, especially equality education, is not only intended for people who cannot afford it, but also people who are financially capable, but people who consciously, for various reasons, choose to study specifically at home or what is known as homeschooling. This learning model is legally recognized as equal education which the Directorate of Equal Education views as greatly helping the community in gaining access to education. Equal education is even more important in improving lifelong education. Educational services provided by the community through non-formal education have very broad dimensions, because they can improve students' knowledge, skills and personality attitudes. In accordance with its function as a substitute, addition and/or complement to education, non-formal education can be provided to people who have special conditions. The specificity of non-formal education services can be due to economic factors (underprivileged/poor), geographical (remote), social (unemployed, former criminals, etc.), psychosocial (not wanting to enter formal education), or other factors. Therefore, children from marginalized community groups have the right to a decent education.

Non-formal education is able to provide access to all communities without being limited by age or cost, so the term easily accessible is very appropriate. Banyuwangi Regency has a diversity of people who choose the educational path. One way is through pursuing a package that is equivalent to a formal graduate. This can have a positive impact on the community, especially for tourism development, which Banyuwangi Regency is famous for tourism. Banyuwangi Regency is the area with the largest area in East Java Province, which is located at the eastern tip of Java Island. The Banyuwangi region stretches from the highlands to the lowlands with abundant natural resource potential and wealth. Banyuwangi has a very diverse attraction in the tourism sector. Banyuwangi Regency has natural views such as beaches, mountains, forests, national parks and others. Based on the diversity of tourism assets which are more dominant in natural tourism, the priority tourism

development is ecotourism or in other words environmental and cultural tourism development. Banyuwangi Regency to the north borders Situbondo Regency. Meanwhile, to the east it borders the Bali Strait. Geographically, Banyuwangi Regency is located at coordinates 7'45'15' West Longitude-80'43'2' East Longitude, has a land area of 5,782.50km<sup>2</sup> including beaches, land and mountains, has a coastline of 175 kilometers, and has three destinations Tours that are quite famous are the Ijen Crater which has the natural phenomenon of blue fire (Blue Fire), Plengkung Beach (G-Land) with waves reaching a height of up to seven meters which is the best for surfing, Sukamade Beach which is home to various species of turtles. to reproduce. The original tribe that lives in Banyuwangi Regency is the Osing tribe. It is located at the eastern tip of the island of Java. Banyuwangi Regency has complete transportation access including land, sea and air transportation. Banyuwangi Regency also has several arts, culinary delights and languages that are different from other regions.

Based on opinion(Northouse, 2018), many organizations in the public, private, and non-profit sectors are moving away from traditional management functions toward a people/participant/employee empowerment model based on various leadership models. This opinion makes the role of the Regent very necessary in carrying out his duties as a leader, especially to develop tourism. Tourism in Banyuwangi Regency has now been able to develop rapidly, although the stigma of shamanism is still attached. This rapid development will not be successful if it is not carried out jointly with high community participation. Growing awareness from the community is really needed, especially regarding tourism which is believed to be able to further empower the community. This is confirmed by research conducted by(Hosney (Harry) Zuruba, Alexandru Ionescua, 2015), statistics show us that with the importance of the tourism industry, even immigrants can be impacted. The United States' economic income from the tourism industry is approximately \$110 billion per year. In the European Union, even with the financial economic decline of the last five years, tourism has become a key factor in the solution to overcome the economic crisis. From this, the tourism sector can have an impact on community empowerment even though there is a bad stigma.

One of the successes of tourism in Banyuwangi is through non-formal education, because people can increase their knowledge related to tourism through the non-formal education they have received. Non-formal education is education that is carried out regularly, consciously, but not too strictly following fixed rules, as in formal education at school, because non-formal education is generally carried out not in the physical environment of the school, non-formal education is identical to external education. school. Therefore non-formal education is carried out outside of school, so the main target is members of society, therefore non-formal education programs must be made in such a way that they are flexible but straightforward, but still attract the interest of education consumers. This is in line with opinion(Gee, 2015)which describes non-formal education as covering forms of instruction carried out consciously and promoted by tutors and the learning community themselves (learning situations) sought by both parties (facilitator and recipient). Coombs in(Gee, 2015)states the definition for non-formal education: Any organized educational activity outside a structured formal system that is intended to serve a learning population and identifiable learning goals. This definition has the advantage of specifying the main characteristics of non-formal education: (a) consisting of organized and structured activities; (b) designed for groups or individuals who truly need it; (c) organized to achieve a set of

mutually determined learning objectives; and (d) these non-institutionalized activities are carried out outside the established education system and are aimed at students who are not officially registered at school.

The local wisdom in Banyuwangi Regency has its own characteristics which are very clearly different from other areas. The following are the findings of several studies related to local wisdom in Banyuwangi Regency which has a very deep meaning or philosophy:

- 1) The people of Olehsari Village interpret the Seblang Dance ritual tradition as cleansing the village to express the community's gratitude for the blessings given. The Seblang Dance ritual tradition is a symbol of local culture owned by the people of Olehsari Village. This can be interpreted to mean that the Seblang dance ritual tradition can provide gratitude for what one has without having a sense of 'tama', especially by obtaining money through corruption (Alya Azolla Rosa, 2020).
- 2) The differences in ethnicity in Banyuwangi Regency, especially the Osing tribe, Javanese tribe and Madurese tribe, as well as geographic location, of course also influence their routine patterns and physical activities and of course influence their talent potential. This shows that different ethnicities can also influence differences in daily activities carried out (Mislán, 2020).
- 3) Other findings related to local wisdom in Banyuwangi Regency are slightly different. Research conducted by (Nurchayati, 2020) regarding the Using Tribe is still strong in traditional ceremonies in daily life. However, the younger generation's knowledge of culture or traditional rituals in modern times has begun to fade as a result of increasingly advanced technology.
- 4) The local wisdom of the Using tribe has values that can be used as a learning resource, namely religion, love of the environment, cooperation (mutual cooperation), togetherness, equality, creativity and responsibility.
- 5) Research results (Anastasia, 2013) state that Banyuwangi Regency has cultural potential that is attractive to tourists, namely the culture of the Using tribe. Osing culture in Banyuwangi Regency is spread across several sub-districts, but the one that is still strong in maintaining the Osing tradition is Kemiren Village, Glagah District. Therefore, in 1995 the village of Kemiren was designated as a tourist destination which made it a tourist village/used tourist area.
- 6) The results of research conducted by (Sri Yuniati, 2014) show that social institutions in the Using community do not fully receive support from the local government. Even though the regional government has made several policies to empower social institutions, these have not been fully implemented by social institutions. Therefore, there needs to be guidance for social institutions through training methods, under studies, and coaching counseling.

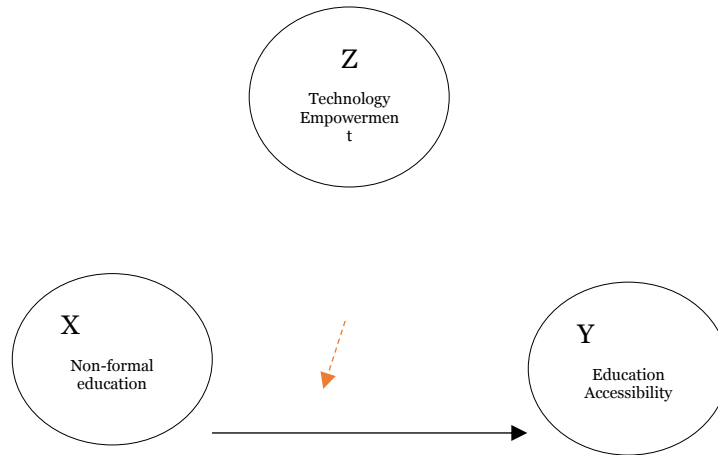
Based on this, researchers are interested in measuring the contribution of non-formal education with local wisdom moderated by people's technological awareness to make it easier for people who want to learn about tourism without being limited by any aspect through non-formal education.

## 2.0 Research Method

This research was conducted to analyze the contribution of non-formal education based on local wisdom with the moderating variable technological empowerment on the

accessibility of tourism education in Banyuwangi Regency. The description of this research design is as shown in the following figure.

**Figure 1 Research Design Model**



**Information:**

X : Non-formal education (independent variable)

Y : Accessibility of Tourism Education  
(dependent variable)

Z : Technology Empowerment (intervening variable)

→ : Direct Influence

-.-> : Indirect Influence

The research location was carried out at Community Learning Activity Centers (PKBM) throughout Banyuwangi Regency. This research was conducted from May 2023 to July 2023. According to Sugiyono (2015:92), "population is a generalization area consisting of: objects/subjects that have certain quantities and characteristics determined by the researcher to be studied and then conclusions drawn." The research population is the entire object to be studied, where in this study the population is 141 PKBM managers, with details in the following table:

**Table 1**

**Population Details**

<b>o</b>	<b>Subdistrict</b>	<b>ber PKBM</b>	<b>Num of</b>	<b>Number of Managers</b>
	Pesanggaran	2		6
	Bangorejo	2		6
	Purwoharjo	1		3
	Tegaldlimo	1		3
	Muncar	4		12
	Cluring	1		3
	Gambiran	0		0
	Srono	2		6
	Rooftile	2		6
	Glenmore	1		3
0				
	Kalibaru	3		9
1				
	Singojuruh	2		6
2				
	Rogojampi	4		12
3				
	Kabat	2		6
4				
	Glagah	1		3
5				
	Banyuwangi	1		3
6				
	Giri	2		6
7				
	Wongsorejo	2		6
8				
	Songgon	2		6
9				
	Sempu	4		12
0				
	Kalipuro	1		3
1				
	Siliragung	1		3
2				
	Tegalsari	5		15
3				
	Slippery	1		3
4				



	Blimbingsari	0	0
5			
	<b>Amount</b>	<b>47</b>	<b>141</b>

Source: Secondary Research Data Processed in 2023

Sugiyono (2015:93) said "a sample is part of the number and characteristics of the population. If the population is large, and it is impossible for researchers to study everything in the population, for example due to limited funds, energy and time, then researchers can use samples taken from that population. What is learned from an Engineering sample, the conclusions will be applicable to the population. For this reason, samples taken from the population must be truly representative."

Sampling in this study used the Disproportionate Stratified Random Sampling technique, according to Sugiyono (2016: 82) "This technique is used to determine the number of samples, if the population is equal but not proportional". This technique is used because there are parts of the strata that are too small in number. For this research, samples were taken based on the Slovin formula in Juliansyah's book (2015:158), namely:

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + (N \times e^2)}$$

Information :

- n : number of sample elements/members
- N : number of elements/members of the population
- e : error level (error level) (note: generally used 1% or 0.01, 5% or 0.05 and 10% or 0.1) (notes can be chosen by the researcher)

$$n = \frac{141}{1 + 141 (0,10)^2}$$

$$n = \frac{141}{2,41}$$

58.5 = —→ Rounded 59

As a result of determining the sample size above, the respondents for this study were 59 people with the following details:

**Table 2****Details of Samples Taken**

<b>Subdistrict</b>	<b>Number of Managers</b>
Pesanggaran	3
Bangorejo	3
Purwoharjo	1
Tegaldlimo	1
Muncar	4
Cluring	1
Gambiran	0
Srono	3
Rooftile	3
Glenmore	1
Kalibaru	4
Singojuruh	3
Rogojampi	4
Kabat	3
Glagah	1
Banyuwangi	1
Giri	3
Wongsorejo	3
Songgon	3
Sempu	4
Kalipuro	1
Siliragung	1
Tegalsari	7
Slippery	1
Blimbingsari	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>59</b>

Source: Secondary Research Data Processed in 2023



Sampling in this study used the disproportionate stratified random sampling technique, this technique is used to determine the number of samples, if the population is equal but less than proportional. This technique is used because there are parts of the strata that are too small in number. The sample is to be proportional to the total population in each sub-district divided by 2, for a result of 0.5 rounded down, and especially for the management population whose number is 12 divided by 2 and reduced by 2. From these results, the number of samples taken is 59 and it is proportional that each region has equality of the number of samples taken based on the existing population.

The scale is a composite based on the intensity structure of the questions. In this research, the measurement scale used by researchers is the Likert scale. According to Sudaryono (2014:93) "the Likert scale is used to measure the attitudes, opinions and perceptions of a person or group of people about social phenomena". So by using a Likert scale, the variables to be measured are translated into indicator variables, then they are translated back into benchmarks for preparing predetermined instrument items which can be in the form of questions or statements. The measurement scale used in this research for each independent and dependent variable is:

**Table 3**  
**Measurement Scale**

<b>Respondent's Answer</b>	<b>S core</b>
Strongly agree	5
Agree	4
Simply Agree	3
Don't agree	2
Strongly Disagree	1

Source: Sudaryono, 2014

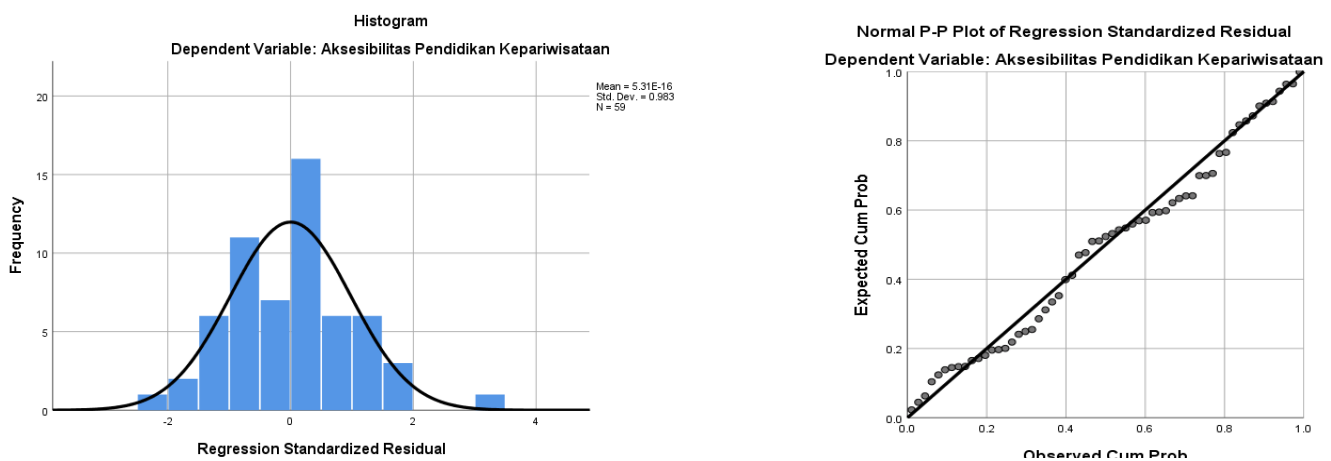
Primary data is data taken or obtained from the field or collecting data directly by distributing questionnaires filled out by PKBM managers in Banyuwangi Regency. Secondary data is data taken or obtained from existing sources, including records of PKBM institutions in Banyuwangi in the form of brief history, organizational structure, number and division of work of managers and so on. The data collection method used in this research is a questionnaire and institutional records in the form of a brief history, organizational structure, and so on. A questionnaire is a method in which researchers prepare a written list of questions which are then distributed to respondents in order to obtain data related to the activities carried out by PKBM. This questionnaire was given to PKBM managers in Banyuwangi Regency. The researcher tried to provide an explanation to the respondents first before filling in the questionnaire distributed. The researcher waited for the results of the answers to the questionnaire given to the respondents to be completed.

When filling out the questionnaire, respondents are given the freedom to choose the answers provided by the researcher, namely by marking a checklist on the alternative answers provided by the researcher. According to Sofar (2017:3) "descriptive statistics is a part of statistical science that studies the procedures for compiling, processing and presenting data, with the aim of describing the characteristics, properties, conditions or characteristics of populations, communities, organizations, as they are. Its activities are limited to collecting, processing, presenting and concluding data, without making generalizations or applying the conclusions of the research results generally to the population." Sugiyono (2016:148) states "inferential statistics (often also called inductive statistics or probability statistics), is a statistical technique used to analyze sample data and the results are applied to the population. This statistic will be suitable for use if the sample is taken from a clear population, and the sampling technique from the population is carried out randomly."

#### 4.0 Application and Analysis

In fulfilling the use of multiple linear regression, classical assumptions must be tested so that the results obtained from regression analysis are not biased. This multiple linear regression calculation uses the IBM SPSS Statistics 26 application tool. The following is a test of the classic assumptions of regression, as follows: 1) The normality test aims to test whether in the path analysis model the confounding or residual variables have a normal distribution. The method used to test normality in this research is graphic analysis and statistical analysis using Kolmogorov-Smirnov. The regression model meets the normality assumption if the histogram shows a normal distribution pattern and the probability plot is located around the diagonal line, and the significance value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test is greater than the  $\alpha$  used. The test results are presented as follows:

Figure 2 Normality Test Results



**Table 4**

**Kolmogorov-Smirnov Method Normality Test Results**

Variable	Significance	Information
<i>Residual Model (e)</i>	0.417	Normally distributed

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

The assumption of normality in the picture above is that the data on the histogram graph follows a normal line and the distribution of data on the normal probability plot graph is located around the diagonal line and the significance value of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test on the Residual model is 0.417 which is greater than  $\alpha$  (0.05) so it can be it was concluded that the residual data from the regression model was normally distributed (the normality assumption was met). 2) The multicollinearity test aims to test whether the regression model finds a correlation between the independent variables. A good regression model should have no correlation between independent variables. To detect the presence or absence of multicollinearity by analyzing the correlation matrix of independent variables which can be seen through the Variance Inflation Factor (VIF). If the VIF value is  $<10$ , it is concluded that there is no multicollinearity between the independent variables.

**Table 5**

**Multicollinearity Assumption Test Results**

Independent Variable	Tolerance	VIF	Information
Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y)	0.512	3,437	Multicollinearity does not occur
Technology Empowerment (Z)	0.498	3,345	Multicollinearity does not occur
PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X)	0.576	3,482	Multicollinearity does not occur

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

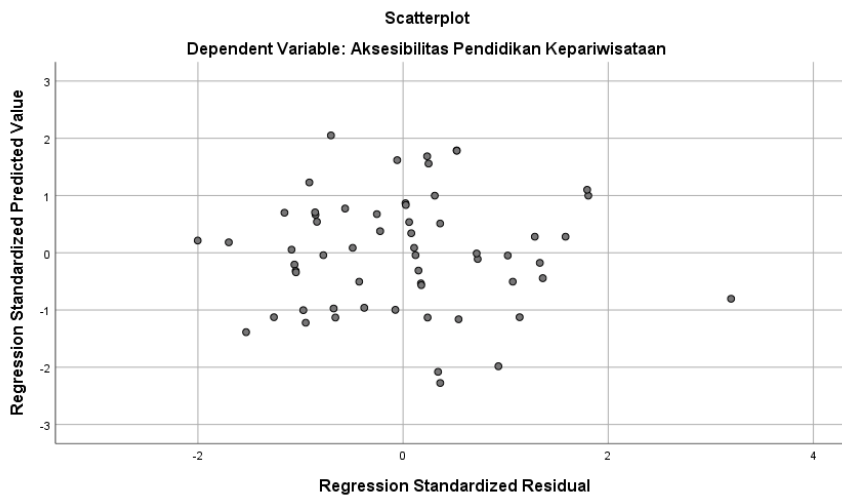
Based on the table above, it can be seen that the independent variables in this study have (VIF) Variance Inflation Factors smaller than 10, so it can be said that there are no symptoms of multicollinearity between the independent variables in this study. 3) The heteroscedasticity test aims to test whether in the regression model there is inequality of variance from the residuals of one observation to another. A good regression model is a model where heteroscedasticity does not occur. A good regression model is a model where

heteroscedasticity does not occur. The provisions of the heteroscedasticity test are as follows:

- a. If there is a certain pattern, such as the dots forming a certain regular pattern (wavy, widening then narrowing), then this indicates heteroscedasticity has occurred.
- b. If there is no clear pattern, and the points spread above and below 0 on the Y axis, then heteroscedasticity does not occur.

The following is a graph of the heteroscedasticity test results:

**Figure 3 Scatterplot of Heteroscedasticity Test**



The results of the analysis in the figure above show that the points are spread randomly and do not form a particular pattern. This shows that there is no indication of heteroscedasticity in the model tested so this assumption is met.

Apart from using the graphic method, testing the heteroscedasticity assumption can also be carried out using the Glejser test statistical testing method. The Glejser test is carried out by regressing the absolute value of the residual on the independent variable. If the sig value. > 0.05 then it does not contain heteroscedasticity. The Glejser test results can be seen in the following table:

**Table 6**

**Glejser Test Results**

Independent variable	Sig.	Information
Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y)	0.679	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
Technology Empowerment (Z)	0.618	Heteroscedasticity does not occur
PNF Based on Local	0.642	Heteroscedasticity does not occur

Wisdom (X)

occur

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

Based on table 6, it is known that for each variable a sig value is obtained. > 0.05, it is concluded that heteroscedasticity does not occur. Or in other words, the non-heteroscedasticity assumption has been fulfilled.

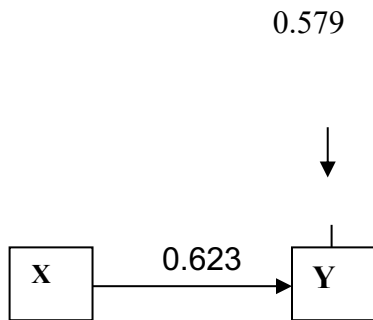
### 1. Path Analysis

The results of path analysis calculations are used to predict the magnitude of the influence between the dependent variable, namely Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y), with the independent variable, namely PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), as well as the moderating variable Technology Empowerment (Z) with direct and indirect influences. The results of calculations using the SPSS 26 program can be shown in the following table:

First substructure path equation:

$$Y = B + \rho X + \varepsilon$$

The results can be described as follows:



**Table 7**

#### X Path Analysis Test Results

Model	Beta	R Square
(Constant)	23,657	0.421
PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X)	0.623	

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

$\sqrt{1 - 0,421} = 0,579$  The dependent variable in the results of the first substructure path analysis test is Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) while the independent variable is Local Wisdom-Based PNF (X), for the value  $\varepsilon =$

The path model based on the analysis results is:

$$Y = 23.657 + 0.623 X + 0.579\epsilon$$

The interpretation of the path analysis model above is as follows:

- $\beta_0 = 23,657$

The constant of this path equation shows a value of 23,657, meaning that if there was no contribution from the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X), Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) would have a value of 23,657.

- $\beta_1 = 0.623$

This path coefficient shows the magnitude of the contribution made by the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) to the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y). The coefficient of the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) is positive, meaning that every increase in the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) by 1 unit will increase the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y) by 0.623 assuming other variables are constant.

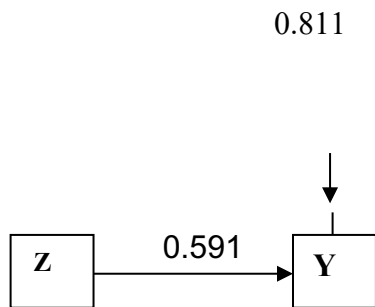
- $\epsilon = 0.579$

The path coefficient shows the number  $\epsilon = 0.579$ , meaning that the influence of other factors not studied on the first substructure is 0.579.

Second substructure path equation:

$$Y = B + \rho Z + \epsilon$$

The results can be described as follows:



**Table 8**

**Z Path Analysis Test Results**

Model	Beta	R Square
(Constant)	22,482	0.342
Technology Empowerment (Z)	0.591	

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

$\sqrt{1 - 0,342} = 0,811$  The dependent variable in the results of the first substructure path analysis test is Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) while the independent variable is Local Wisdom (Z), for the value  $\epsilon =$

The path model based on the analysis results is:

$$Y = 22.482 + 0.591\epsilon$$

The interpretation of the path analysis model above is as follows:

- $\beta_0 = 22,482$

The constant of this path equation shows a value of 22.482, meaning that if there was no contribution from the Technology Empowerment variable (Z), Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) would have a value of 22.482.

- $\beta_1 = 0.591$

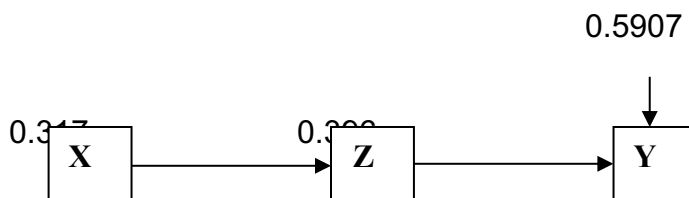
This path coefficient shows the magnitude of the contribution made by the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) to the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y). The coefficient of the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) is positive, meaning that every increase in the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) by 1 unit will increase the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y) by 0.591 assuming other variables are constant.

- $\epsilon = 0.811$

The path coefficient shows the number  $\epsilon = 0.811$ , which means that the influence of other factors not studied on the second substructure is 0.811.

Third substructure path equation:

$$Y = B + \rho X + \rho Z + \epsilon$$



**Table 9**  
**X and Z Path Analysis Test Results**

Model	Beta	R Square
(Constant)	10,467	0.651
PNF Based on Local Wisdom(X)	0.317	
Technology Empowerment (Z)	0.396	

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023



$\sqrt{1 - 0,651} = 0.5907$  The dependent variable in the results of the second substructure path analysis test is Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y) while the independent variable is PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), and the moderating variable is Technology Empowerment (Z) for the value  $\epsilon$ =The path model based on the analysis results is:

$$Y = 10.467 + 0.317\epsilon$$

The interpretation of the path analysis model above is as follows:

- $\beta_0 = 10.467$

The constant of this path equation shows a value of 10.467, meaning that if there were no contribution from the PNF variables based on Local Wisdom (X) and Technology Empowerment (Z), Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) would have a value of 10.467.

- $\beta_1 = 0.317$

This path coefficient shows the magnitude of the contribution made by the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) to the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y). The coefficient of the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) is positive, meaning that every increase in the Local Wisdom-Based PNF variable (X) by 1 unit will increase Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) by 0.317 assuming other variables are constant.

- $\beta_2 = 0.396$

This path coefficient shows the magnitude of the contribution made by the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) to the Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y). The coefficient of the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) is positive, meaning that every increase in the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) by 1 unit will increase Tourism Education Accessibility (Y) by 0.396 assuming other variables are constant.

- $\epsilon = 0.5907$

The path coefficient shows the number  $\epsilon = 0.5907$ , meaning that the influence of other factors not studied on the third substructure is 0.5907.

## 2. Hypothesis testing

Partial path model testing is used to determine whether each independent variable individually has a significant influence on the dependent variable or not. The independent variable is said to have a significant effect if  $t_{count} > t_{table}$  or significant  $< \alpha = 0.05$ . Partial path model testing is as follows:

**Table 10**

### Partial Test Results (t Test)

Independent variable	tcount	Sig. Q	ttable	Information
PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X)	7,745	0,000	2,013	Significant
Local Wisdom (Z)	6,829	0,000	2,013	Significant

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

OnHypothesis testing for the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X) obtained a tcount of 7.745 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $7.745 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X) partially has a significant influence on the variable Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y).

OnHypothesis testing for the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) obtained a tcount of 6.829 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $6.829 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) partially has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y).

The F statistical test basically shows whether all the independent or independent variables included in the model have a joint influence on the dependent/dependent variable. If the Fsig value is smaller than 0.05 then Ho can be rejected at a 5% degree of confidence that the independent variable simultaneously and significantly influences the dependent variable. If the calculated F is greater than the table F value, then Ho is rejected and Ha is accepted. Simultaneous regression model testing is as follows:

- Simultaneous hypothesis model 1

The simultaneous hypothesis model 1 is the influence of X through Z on Y, for the following results:

**Table 11**

**Simultaneous Test Results (F Test)**

Model	Df	Ftable	Fcount	Sig.
Regression	3	7.41	29,138	0,000
Residual	56			
Total	59			

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

Based on the calculation results in table 11, the Fcount is 29.138 (Sig F = 0.000). Ftable at the 5% real level with 3 and 56 degrees of freedom is 11.203. Because Fcount > Ftable ( $29.138 > 7.41$ ) and Sig F < 5% ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) then Ho is rejected which means that together the variables PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), Technology Empowerment (Z) have an influence which is significant for the variable Tourism Education Accessibility (Y). It can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X), through the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y).

The coefficient of determination (R<sup>2</sup>) essentially measures how far the model's ability to explain variations in the dependent variable, while the rest is explained by other variables outside the model. This research uses the adjusted R Square value to evaluate the best path model.

**Table 12**
**Coefficient of Determination (R<sup>2</sup>)**

R	R Square	Adjusted Square	R
0.901	0.481	0.498	

Source: Primary research data processed in 2023

Based on the analysis that has been carried out, the R Square value is 0.498 or 49.8%. This means that the magnitude of the influence of the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X), through technological empowerment (Z), on the accessibility of tourism education (Y) is 49.8%, while the remaining influence of 50.2% is explained by other variables outside the equation. regression or which was not examined in this study.

## 5.0 Discussion

it Based on the research results that variable PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X) obtained a tcount of 7.745 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $7.745 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X) partially has a significant influence on the variable Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y). This is in accordance with theory (Hoppers, 2006) The educational process is carried out with a flexible curriculum and methodology, capable of adapting to students' needs and interests, where time is not a predetermined factor but depends on the needs of the learning community, of course different from formal education, but in accordance with agreed standards called non-formal education. As the name suggests, non-formal education is included in family education. To show its unique essence and to differentiate from other modes of education, is not that simple. The difficulty stems from the inherent characteristics of the NFE, which are its high degree of elasticity and openness to change, and its readiness to adapt to a heterogeneous population with many and varied educational needs. (Romi & Schmida, 2009). Non-formal education is different from formal education in many ways. It is flexible in terms of curriculum, and methodology but learning in this setting is not by chance, but rather deliberate and organized. Students' needs and interests are placed at the center and time frames are lacking (Grajcevci & Shala, 2016).

Apart from that, researchers also found that the Technological Empowerment (Z) variable obtained a t count of 6.829 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the tcount test is greater than ttable ( $6.829 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) partially has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y). this is in accordance with theory Prasongko & Sari, (2019), accessibility is a concept that combines a geographic land use management system with a transportation network system that connects it. Accessibility is a measure of comfort or convenience regarding the way land

use locations interact with each other and how 'easy' or 'difficult' the location is to reach through the transportation network system.

The same statement was also expressed by Warpani in (Bollen et al., nd) that connectivity or access is the level of ease of connecting from one place to another. If people can easily connect from place A and come to place B or vice versa, especially if the connection can be made using various means or means of communication, then AB access is said to be high. However, there are always differences regarding the meaning of accessibility. As said by (Boon et al., 2002), accessibility is defined and applied in several fields of science and in different ways, resulting in different meanings for each field of science. Accessibility is a measure of ease that includes time, cost and effort in moving between places or areas of a system (Magribi, 1999). Good accessibility is expected to be able to overcome several mobility barriers, both related to physical mobility, for example accessing roads, shops, office buildings, schools, cultural centers, industrial and recreational locations, both non-physical activities such as opportunities to work, obtain education, access information, receive legal protection and guarantees (Ibrahim et al., 2020).

Apart from that, researchers also found that  $F_{count}$  was 29.138 (Sig F = 0.000).  $F_{table}$  at the 5% real level with 3 and 56 degrees of freedom is 11.203. Because  $F_{count} > F_{table}$  ( $29.138 > 11.203$ ) and Sig F < 5% ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) then  $H_0$  is rejected which means that together the variables PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), Technology Empowerment (Z) have an influence which is significant for the variable Tourism Education Accessibility (Y). It can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X), through the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y). This is in accordance with opinion (Widi et al., 2013) said that accessibility means that everyone regardless of their origin has equal access or opportunities to education in all types, networks and educational channels. Education is expected to be accessible to every citizen regardless of social, economic, cultural, tribal, ethnic and religious status. Children with disabilities are no exception, they also have the same right to be able to access a broad education. Understanding accessibility in tourism according to (Onainor, 2019), accessibility is the means and infrastructure to get to a destination. Road access, availability of transportation facilities and road signs are important aspects for a destination.

There are many areas in Indonesia that have natural and cultural beauty that is suitable for sale to tourists, but do not have good accessibility, so that when they are introduced and sold, not many tourists are interested in visiting them. It should also be noted that good road access alone is not enough without the availability of transportation facilities. For individual tourists, public transportation is very important because most of them organize their own trips without the help of travel agents, so they are very dependent on public facilities and facilities. According to Sunaryo in (Onainor, 2019). Accessibility is an important requirement to make it easier for visitors to visit a tourist attraction. Accessibility is all the means that make it easy for tourists to reach a destination or related tourist destinations. Accessibility not only concerns the ease of transportation for tourists to reach a certain tourist spot or destination, but also the time required, directional signs to tourist locations and other related devices.

## 6.0 Conclusion

Based on the results of research regarding this in Donomulyo District, Malang Regency, it can be concluded as follows:

- a. Variable PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X) obtained a  $t$ count of 7.745 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the  $t$ count test is greater than  $t$ table ( $7.745 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X) partially has a significant influence on the variable Accessibility of Tourism Education (Y).
- b. Variable Technological Empowerment (Z) obtained a  $t$ count of 6.829 with a significance value of 0.000. The statistical value of the  $t$ count test is greater than  $t$ table ( $6.829 > 2.013$ ) or the significance value is smaller than  $\alpha = 0.05$ , so it can be concluded that the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) partially has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y).
- c.  $F$ count is 29.138 (Sig  $F = 0.000$ ).  $F$ table at the 5% real level with 3 and 56 degrees of freedom is 11.203. Because  $F$ count  $> F$ table ( $29.138 > 7.41$ ) and Sig  $F < 5\%$  ( $0.000 < 0.05$ ) then  $H_0$  is rejected which means that together the variables PNF Based on Local Wisdom (X), Technology Empowerment (Z) have an influence which is significant for the variable Tourism Education Accessibility (Y). It can be concluded that the PNF variable based on local wisdom (X), through the Technology Empowerment variable (Z) has a significant influence on the Tourism Education Accessibility variable (Y).

## SUGGESTIONS

Suggestions that can be given to PKBM managers are: managers continue to develop technology and accessibility of tourism education for learning citizens to make it more holistic and more interesting.

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