

ASERS

# Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

Quarterly

Volume XIII

Issue 2(58)

Spring 2022

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI

<https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

 **ASERS**  
Publishing



Editor in Chief

**Ramona PÎRVU**

University of Craiova, Romania

Editorial Advisory Board

**Omran Abdelnaser**

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

**Huong Ha**

University of Newcastle, Singapore,  
Australia

**Harjeet Kaur**

HELP University College, Malaysia

**Janusz Grabara**

Czestochowa University of Technology,  
Poland

**Vicky Katsoni**

Techonological Educational Institute of  
Athens, Greece

**Sebastian Kot**

Czestochowa University of Technology,  
The Institute of Logistics and International  
Management, Poland

**Nodar Lekishvili**

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

**Andreea Marin-Pantelescu**

Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,  
Romania

**Piotr Misztal**

The Jan Kochanowski University in  
Kielce, Faculty of Management and  
Administration, Poland

**Agnieszka Mrozik**

Faculty of Biology and Environmental  
protection, University of Silesia, Katowice,  
Poland

**Chuen-Chee Pek**

Nottingham University Business School,  
Malaysia

**Roberta De Santis**

LUISS University, Italy

**Fabio Gaetano Santeramo**

University of Foggia, Italy

**Dan Selişteanu**

University of Craiova, Romania

**Laura Ungureanu**

Spiru Haret University, Romania

ASERS Publishing

<http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

## Table of Contents:

1	<b>Designing an Adventure Tourism Package from the Preferences of the Visitors</b> Mauricio CARVACHE-FRANCO, Wilmer CARVACHE-FRANCO, Orly CARVACHE-FRANCO, Aldo ALVAREZ-RISCO, Miguel ORDEN-MEJÍA, Xavier RECALDE-LINO	305
2	<b>Stakeholders' Synergies in Developing Smart Tourism Destination. A Phenomenographic Study</b> Nurdin HIDAYAH, Herlan SUHERLAN, Fajar Kusnadi Kusumah PUTRA	313
3	<b>Antecedents of Tourists' Intentions to Visit in the Context of Coffee Tourism</b> Usep SUHUD, Mamoon ALLAN, Vanessa GAFFAR	324
4	<b>Theoretical and Methodological Fundamentals of the Modern Paradigm of Quality Management in the Field of Tourism</b> Vadym Viktorovych BAYEV, Ivan Stepanovych BAKHOV, Tetiana Vitaliivna MIRZODAIEVA, Olena ROZMETOVA, Nataliya BORETSKAYA	338
5	<b>Tourism Sustainability Strategy during New Normal Period for "Balkondes" in Borobudur Area</b> Andhatu ACHSA, Rian DESTININGSIH, Fitrah Sari ISLAMI, Ivo NOVITANINGTYAS, Budi RAHARDJO	346
6	<b>The Impact of Revolutions and Terrorist Attacks on Tourism. Case Study: Egypt</b> Daniel BAKOTA, Magdalena MORGA, Arkadiusz PLOMINSKI, Mariusz RZETALA	354
7	<b>Assessment of Service Quality of Leisure Center and the Intention to Revisit a Destination</b> Ahmed ALSHIHA	367
8	<b>Tourist Attraction Satisfaction Factors from Online Reviews. A Case Study of Tourist Attractions In Thailand</b> Vimolboon CHERAPANUKORN, Prompong SUGUNNASIL	379
9	<b>Challenges to Tourism Development in Sub-Saharan Africa. A Case of Malawi</b> Mathews LAMBULIRA, Felix G. BELLO	391
10	<b>Analyzing the Factors that Influence the Entrepreneur Business Performance of Tourism Destination of Kuala Terengganu City Centre, Malaysia</b> Muhammad Abi Sofian Abdul HALIM, Nurul Farahiyah AWANG, Khatijah OMAR, Jumadil SAPUTRA, Siti Nor Adawiyah Azzahra KAMARUDDIN, Hazman SAMSUDIN	403
11	<b>Beach Area Development Strategy as the Prime Tourism Area in Indonesia</b> HAILUDDIN, Mukmin SURYATNI, Imamudin YULIADI, Syarwani CANON, SYAPARUDDIN, ENDRI	414
12	<b>Banking Risks and Lending to Tourism and Hotel Businesses amid the COVID-19 Pandemic</b> Gulnur KOZHAMZHAROVA, Lutpulla OMARBAKIYEV, Oksana KOGUT, Saule ZHUMASHEVA, Anelya SAULEMBEKOVA, Gulnar ABDRAKHMANOVA	427
13	<b>The Effect of Social Marketing Strategy on Urban Tourism Growth and Economic Development in Zanjan, Iran</b> Toktam SALARI, Omar YOUSEFI, Hossein AZIMI	438

**Editor in Chief**

**Ramona PÎRVU**

University of Craiova, Romania

**Editorial Advisory Board**

**Omran Abdelnaser**

University Sains Malaysia, Malaysia

**Huong Ha**

University of Newcastle, Singapore,  
Australia

**Harjeet Kaur**

HELP University College, Malaysia

**Janusz Grabara**

Czestochowa University of Technology,  
Poland

**Vicky Katsoni**

Techonological Educational Institute of  
Athens, Greece

**Sebastian Kot**

Czestochowa University of Technology,  
The Institute of Logistics and International  
Management, Poland

**Nodar Lekishvili**

Tbilisi State University, Georgia

**Andreea Marin-Pantelescu**

Academy of Economic Studies Bucharest,  
Romania

**Piotr Misztal**

The Jan Kochanowski University in  
Kielce, Faculty of Management and  
Administration, Poland

**Agnieszka Mrozik**

Faculty of Biology and Environmental  
protection, University of Silesia, Katowice,  
Poland

**Chuen-Chee Pek**

Nottingham University Business School,  
Malaysia

**Roberta De Santis**

LUISS University, Italy

**Fabio Gaetano Santeramo**

University of Foggia, Italy

**Dan Selişteanu**

University of Craiova, Romania

**Laura Ungureanu**

Spiru Haret University, Romania

ASERS Publishing

<http://www.asers.eu/asers-publishing>

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

14	<b>A Literature Review of Efficiency Issues in Tourism</b> Abylkair ASKEYEV, Raissa BAIZHLOVA	445
15	<b>Cultural Tourism in Developed Island Tourist Destinations: The Development of an Alternative Tourism Model In Corfu</b> Georgios KONTOGEORGIS, Nikolaos VAROTSIS	456
16	<b>Hotellogy - A New Branch of Philosophy of Science</b> SUGIYANTO, Ardi SURWIYANTA, Hermawan PRASETYANTO, MUSOLI	466
17	<b>Sustainable Tourism Recovery amid the COVID-19 Pandemic. The Case Study of the Phuket Sandbox Scheme</b> Hongrui ZHU, Mehri YASAMI	477
18	<b>Study of the Effects of Marketing Mix and Service Quality on Tourists' Decisions</b> Dwi Septi HARYANI, Octojaya ABRIYOSO, Sri KURNIA	486
19	<b>Evaluation of the Main Performance Indicators of 4 and 5-Star Hotels using the Example of the Nur-Sultan City, Kazakhstan</b> Assem BEKBULATOVA, Bakyt SYZDYKBAYEVA, Rina AGYBETOVA, Zhanar DULATBEKOVA, Zhaxylyk AKIMOV	497
20	<b>Topical Issues in the Field of Religious Tourism: Current Challenges</b> Svitlana PANCHENKO, Olena KAROPOL, Oleksandr CHUCHALIN, Tetiana KOLISNYCHENKO, Kateryna SEFIKHANOVA, Ievgeniia DRAGOMIROVA	507
21	<b>Modelling Tourist's Intention to Adopt Travel Applications during the Pandemic: A Bangladeshi Perspective</b> S.M. Shariful HAQUE, Chhali UDDIN, Ashiful ISLAM, Mahedi HASAN	515
22	<b>A Study Architectural and Intangible Environment Affecting Occupancy Rate of Five Stars Business Hotel in Amman</b> Emad Al Dein Al FAHMAWEE, Omar A. A. JAWABREH	530
23	<b>Villages' Revitalization Supports a Sustainable Agritourism in Albania</b> Anila SULAJ, Arben TËRPOLLARI, Brunilda KONDI	546
24	<b>Comparative Bibliometric Analysis of the Concepts of "Ecotourism" and "Agrotourism" in the Context of Sustainable Development Economy</b> Oleh VYSOCHAN, Natalia STANASIUK, Mykhailo HONCHAR, Vasyl HYK, Nataliia LYTVYENKO, Olha VYSOCHAN	561
25	<b>The Impact of COVID-19 Pandemic on Nature-Based Tourism in National Parks. Case Studies for Poland</b> Mateusz ROGOWSKI	572
26	<b>National and European Actions for the Development of Rural Areas - Stimulus for Ensuring the Sustainability of Economic Development</b> Teodor Marian COJOCARU, Ramona PÎRVU, Sorin DINULESCU, Lili ȚENEA	586

# Call for Papers Fall Issues 2022 Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism

**Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism** is an interdisciplinary research journal, aimed to publish articles and original research papers that should contribute to the development of both experimental and theoretical nature in the field of Environmental Management and Tourism Sciences.

Journal will publish original research and seeks to cover a wide range of topics regarding environmental management and engineering, environmental management and health, environmental chemistry, environmental protection technologies (water, air, soil), pollution reduction at source and waste minimization, energy and environment, modeling, simulation and optimization for environmental protection; environmental biotechnology, environmental education and sustainable development, environmental strategies and policies, etc. This topic may include the fields indicated above, but are not limited to these.

Authors are encouraged to submit high quality, original works that discuss the latest developments in environmental management research and application with the certain scope to share experiences and research findings and to stimulate more ideas and useful insights regarding current best-practices and future directions in environmental management.

*Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism* is indexed in SCOPUS, RePEC, CEEOL, ProQuest, EBSCO and Cabell Directory databases.

All the papers will be first considered by the Editors for general relevance, originality and significance. If accepted for review, papers will then be subject to double blind peer review.

<b>Deadline for submission:</b>	31 <sup>st</sup> July 2022
<b>Expected publication date:</b>	September 2022
<b>Website:</b>	<a href="https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt">https://journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt</a>
<b>E-mail:</b>	<a href="mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu">jemt@aserspublishing.eu</a>

To prepare your paper for submission, please see full author guidelines in the following file: [JEMT\\_Full\\_Paper\\_Template.docx](#), then send it via email at [jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu).



DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.13.2\(58\).16](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.13.2(58).16)

## Hotellogy - A New Branch of Philosophy of Science

SUGIYANTO

High School of Rural Community Development APMD Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[probosugiyanto@gmail.com](mailto:probosugiyanto@gmail.com)

Ardi SURWIYANTA

Yogyakarta Tourism Academy, Indonesia  
[ardisurwiyanto@gmail.com](mailto:ardisurwiyanto@gmail.com)

Hermawan PRASETYANTO

AMPTA College of Tourism, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[prasetyanto@yahoo.co.id](mailto:prasetyanto@yahoo.co.id)

MUSOLI

Aisyiyah University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia  
[musoli27@gmail.com](mailto:musoli27@gmail.com)

### Suggested Citation:

Sugiyanto, Surwiyanta, A., Prasetyanto, H., Musoli (2022). Hotellogy - A New Branch of Philosophy of Science. *Journal of Environmental Management and Tourism*, (Volume XIII, Spring), 2(58): 466-476. DOI:[10.14505/jemt.v13.2\(58\).16](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.2(58).16)

### Article's History:

Received 6<sup>th</sup> of January 2022; Received in revised form 18<sup>th</sup> of January 2022; Accepted 23<sup>rd</sup> of February 2022; Published 31<sup>st</sup> of March 2022. Copyright ©2022 by ASERS® Publishing. All rights reserved.

### Abstract:

A phenomenon is an embryo that comes from each science, and each science will have a branch of science. As a science, tourism has many branches of sub tourism science. One branch of tourism science is hotellogy. Hotellogy comes from the word of hotel and logy; hence hotellogy is the study of all tourist activities and the surrounding communities and other things related to tourism. There are three terms of science, e.g., ontology, axiology, and epistemology, which make the hotellogy has strong parallels with other existing sciences. Hotellogy is always dynamic and adaptive to the local and global community that has descriptive and predictions functions in various dimensions; therefore, the development of hotellogy is based on the three systems, e.g., social, economic, and biological systems. This research focuses on exploring hotel studies in Indonesia by pieces of literature. There is an opportunity for researchers to examine the situation of hotels in various countries so that the general results between countries regarding the existence of hotels will become complete and waveform knowledge so that the universal identity will become a universal identity of hotellogy becomes stronger.

**Keywords:** hotellogy; philosophy; ontology; epistemology; axiology.

**JEL Classification:** B59; Z32.

### Introduction

Hotellogy is a new science that studies all tourist activities, the community around the hotel, and other matters related to tourism. On that basis, we understand that the development of tourism services is a branch of tourism, and hospitality is a branch of the development of tourism services. Over time the branches of knowledge will experience maturity, becoming independent sciences. Through the philosophy of science approach, three aspects of the science requirements for hospitality science, namely epistemology, ontology, and axiology, will be described to strengthen the position of philosophy, not research methodology. Still, philosophy serves as the basis and direction of scientific development to truth and objectivity. Such conditions support the results of Kamarudin Zaelani (2015) which focus on the actualization of philosophy to develop science in epistemological studies.

This study will discuss the hotels from the corner of philosophy of science by considering methodical, systematic, and coherent knowledge of all reality (Satriya, Negoro Haris 2019). This study will reveal that hotels deserve to be explored as a new branch of science named hotelogy. Hotel is an industry that lives for 24 hours with multiple benefits for various life and professions. The hotel developed by using various disciplines because of correlation with goals and interests; this is by positivism (Habermas 1968). This study would also prove whether hotelogy is confirmed as a new science of action with goals and interests to meet the needs of a better human life to secure public participation (Sugiyanto 2011). This research also will complete and waveform knowledge, developing hotelogy's worldwide identity.

### 1. Research Background. Historical Perspectives

Tourism in Indonesia began since the Dutch colonial period in 1910-1912, marked by the issuance of a decree by the Governor-General of the Netherlands regarding the establishment of Vereeniging Touristen Verkeer (VTV), an office of Tourist Government Agency that acts as an operator or travel agent. Further developments in 1926 established a travel agent in Batavia named Travel Agent Lissone Lindeman (Lisind), based in the Netherlands. In 1928 Lisind was merged into Nederlansche Indische Touristen (Nitour). During the Dutch colonial era, tourism was still limited to white people; even Indonesians could be almost non-existent, tourist visits in Indonesia were still restricted from the Netherlands. As a result of the existence of Nature and the presence of tourists from the Netherlands as the cause of the birth of tourist accommodation, tourists have various needs. One of the tourist needs is accommodation because accommodation functions as a place to rest and fulfill other requirements such as travel information, tourist attractions to be visited, local transportation, and other needs. On that basis, Nature strives to meet the needs of tourists by cooperating with other parties; one of the results of Nitour's collaboration is establishing hotels and other inns. According to Sugiyanto dan Maulana (1998), Dutch-era hotels were found in the port region. The means of transportation that connected one area to another and from one country to another was water transportation via rivers and seas. Hotels built during the Dutch era include the Des Indes Der Nederlanden hotel and the Royal Hotel in Batavia, the Sarkies hotel in Surabaya, the Du Vavilion hotel in Semarang, and the De Boer hotel in Medan. Then in the 1930-1945, new hotels were established, including the Palace Hotel in Malang, the Slier hotel in Solo, the Preanuer hotel in Bandung, the Grand De Yogya hotel in Yogyakarta, and the Salak hotel in Bogor. The areas chosen to build the hotel have something to do with the interests of the colonialists from the Netherlands. When the Dutch had not yet had time to take full advantage of these hotels, in 1942 Japan and the Allies entered and attacked the archipelago, the situation of this country changed according to the tastes of the invaders from Japan and the Allies, so since 1942 Indonesia was controlled by Japan and the Allies, the Dutch leave.

During the Japanese colonial period from 1942 to 1945, tourism in this country was chaotic; no one took care of it, hotels were converted by the Japanese to be used as residences for Japanese officers, dormitories for soldiers, and some were used as hospitals. On August 17, 1945, Indonesia proclaimed an independent country, so Japan and the Allies left Indonesia. After Indonesia's independence from 1946 to 1951, the Indonesian government under President Soekarno-Hatta began to revive the industry to support the Indonesian economy, including the tourism industry (Dieny Ferbianty 2008).

In the 1952 the Indonesian President issued a Presidential Decree containing the formation of an Inter-Departmental Committee for Tourism with the chairman Nazir from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the secretary of RAM. Sastrodanukusumo, from the Head of Parquet at the Attorney General's Office, the main task is to open up the possibilities of opening up the Tourism area. Still, because of the busyness of the main functions, this task cannot be carried out. In 1953, hospitality leaders gathered to establish a tourism organization called the Indonesian Hotel and Restaurant Association (Sergahti) under Prime Minister KRMT Wongsonegoro at the Des Indes hotel (Oka 1990). In 1954 Bank Industri Negara established PT Natour with promoters Margono Djyohadikusumo and Mr. Sumanang, PT Natour was led by Singgih and Hardjomiguno, Natour at that time owned the Transera hotel in Jakarta, the Bali hotel in Denpasar, the Sindhu Beach hotel in Sanur, the Kuta hotel in Bali and the Jaya Pura hotel. A few years later, PT Natour established hotels in various big cities in Indonesia such as Semarang, Yogyakarta, Surabaya, etc. The hotels owned by PT Natour reached tens of thousands. In 1955 the Tourism Indonesia Foundation (YTI) was born to develop the tourism industry to be effective and able to contribute to the economy of the Indonesian nation. In 1957 YTI held a Congress, and the results of the Congress gave birth to the Indonesian Tourism Council (DTI) through the Decree of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia No. commercial and acting as representatives of regional foundations/institutions to assist the government in managing tourism in general in Indonesia through the Ministry of Transportation and appointing Sri Sultan HB IX as the coordinator (Prajogo 1976). In 1961 the Indonesian

Tourism Board (Depari) was born as a substitute for DTI, Depari succeeded in organizing the 12th Pacific Area Travel Association Conference in 1963 in Jakarta and Bandung, this momentum is proof that Indonesia is starting to enter the tourism network in the Asia Pacific and the Far East. In 1966, through the Ministry of Land Transportation, Telecommunications and Tourism, the Government formed the Industrial Tourism Institute of the Republic of Indonesia, abbreviated as GATARI and chaired by Sri Sultan HB IX (Direktorat Jenderal Pariwisata. (1985).

President Soekarno's government has begun to be mentioned since the post-Independence Proclamation of 18-8-1945 and ended in June 1966, with changing cabinets due to the emergency of tourism resources, although it is still very superficial. This proves that tourism resource management is still scattered in various ministries or departments. Ministries that were more or less related to tourism in the Soekarno regime included the ministries of economy and finance, which consisted of the ministers of trade, transportation, maritime affairs, agriculture, plantations, industry, and development.

Through MPRS Decree Number XXXIII/1967 on February 22, 1967, Suharto was appointed as President of the Republic of Indonesia; based on the results of the Fourth Plenary Session of the MPRS on March 23, 1968, Suharto was appointed as the second President of the Republic of Indonesia. On 27 March 1968, Suharto would be sworn in as President (Aswab Nanda Prattama 2019). After being officially inaugurated as President, President Soeharto's first step was to form the One Development Cabinet with Panca Krida; tourism began to get attention because tourism is part of political and economic stability. But tourism has not stood alone as a sector in development work but has become a sub-sector as outlined in the Outlines of State Policy (GBHN) and described through eight equal distribution channels. 9 of 1969, article 2 reads, "the purpose of tourism development is to increase foreign exchange for the country and society in general, introduce and utilize the beauty of nature and culture, and increase national and international brotherhood/friendship (Oka 1990) although not yet independent as a ministry/department. In the fourth development cabinet, the government began to seriously think about tourism, marked by appointing Ahmad Tahir as Minister of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication. Soesilo Soedarman held the fifth Development Cabinet for Post and Telecommunication Tourism, the sixth Development Cabinet of the Ministry of Tourism, Post and Telecommunication was held by Job Ave (1993-1998), and in the Seventh Development Cabinet, the name of the Ministry or Department changed to the Department of Tourism, Arts and Culture and held by Abdul Latief. This is where the Suharto regime stopped and was continued by President BJ. Under the Reform Cabinet of the Ministry of Tourism, Post, and Telecommunication, Habibie changed its name to the Ministry of Tourism and Culture with the minister Marzuki Usman. BJ Habibie ended on 26 October 1999, followed by President K.H. Abdulrahman Wahid (Gusdur), with the name of the National Unity Cabinet of the Ministry of Tourism and Culture changing its name to the Ministry of Health Tourism and the Arts with Minister I Gede Ardika, Gusdur ended in 2001. President Megawati continued with the name Gotong royong Cabinet until 2004. The Ministry of Tourism and Arts changed its name to the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the same ministerial official, I Gede Ardika. Since October 2004, President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono under United Indonesia Cabinet I and II under Ministry of Culture and Tourism with minister Jero Wacik. President SBY Unified Indonesian Cabinet Volume II in October 2011 re-saved the Cabinet of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which was held by Jero Wacik, replaced by Windu Nuryati.

According to Nickell (1987), in the philosophy of tourism, the policy of establishing a tourism department by the government will have an impact on multi sectors; this is in line with President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's belief that tourism can become an economic magnet, which is supported by commitments in the hospitality business that the limitation on market access is cross border. Supply and consumption there are no restrictions I Putu Gel Gel. (2009).

We will discuss the hotels from the philosophy of science by considering that philosophy is a methodical, systematic, and coherent knowledge of all reality (Siswoyo (2013). This study will reveal that hotels deserve to be explored as a new branch of science named hotelogy. Hotel is an industry that lives for 24 hours with multiple benefits for various life and professions. The hotel developed by using various disciplines because of correlation with goals and interests; this is by positivist (Habermas 1968). This study would also prove whether hotelogy is confirmed as a science of action with goals and interests to meet the needs of a better human life to secure public participation (Sugiyanto 2011).

## 2. Methodology

The research entitled hotelogy examines the philosophy of science with a literature review approach. The literature review is a research activity that aims to conduct a serious study of theories and concepts related to the topic to be studied as a basis for moving on to the following research stage. Data were collected through

searching, reading, and reviewing research reports and library materials containing theories relevant to the research to be carried out. Sources of written data are knowledge books, journals, proceedings, lecture materials, modules, newspapers, magazines, meeting minutes, inventory books, decision letters, and other documents. Analysis of library research data begins with collecting secondary data, analyzing, critiquing, and concluding. At the stage of the analysis process, the researcher adds, subtracts, and combines secondary data with the author's experience as a lecturer in hospitality management courses because the author has taught hospitality management courses for more than 15 years at Tourism Vocational Schools, Diploma Programs and Undergraduate Programs. So that secondary data is integrated with experience using content analysis. To maintain the quality of the data and the research results, the researchers conducted a transferability test to external parties to teachers of cognate courses at other universities.

The purpose of literature review research, according to Cooper and Schindler (2011) is to inform the reader of the results of other studies that are closely related to the research conducted at that time, link the research with the existing literature, and fill in the gaps in previous studies. . This literature review is the basis for formulating a theoretical framework which then becomes the basis for developing a conceptual research framework to find and maintain research originality.

### 3. Case Studies

#### 3.1 Philosophy and History of the Birth of Tourism in Indonesia

Amid the debate about the independence of tourism as an independent science, many people wonder which paradigm is used by tourism in choosing an analytical tool to solve problems in tourism. Some argue that the science of tourism uses a social science paradigm, and there is also a semi-science paradigm, namely economics which tends to be more quantitative. This debate ends when it returns to philosophy and the history of tourism development. This is by the opinion (Kenny 1998) that philosophy is intended not to impart knowledge but to understand. Its history shows how difficult it is, even for great thinkers, to construct a complete and coherent vision. Because philosophy can be divided into various sub-categories, namely ontology or the nature of existence and what will happen in tourism science. The epistemology will guide how to study the theory of knowledge; axiology shows moral-based truth, for that matter, right and wrong, fair and unfair, will appear in the learning journey. The journey of knowledge will be vital if scientists understand the history of the birth of science by the results of a study [Wray K Brand 2010) that recommends that the philosophy of science is best understood as a sub-field of philosophy.

In Indonesia, the controversy in the academic world about tourism as a science or not has been studied and debated for quite a long time, 1996 as the first milestone through the Indonesian Tourism Higher Education Association (Hidiktipari) succeeded in declaring and establishing Tourism as an independent scientific discipline, with the reasons: a). Tourism has a vital role for Indonesia, including social, economic, cultural, and environmental aspects in the future. The part of tourism is predicted to be even more significant because tourism will become the largest industry in the world. b). From the perspective of tourism philosophy, tourism has a strong base as an independent science because the ontological, epistemological, and axiological requirements can be adequately fulfilled., c). Historical experience shows that the birth of a new branch of science is permanently colored by pros and cons., d). Developing tourism is not enough with the current vocational education; therefore, tourism requires academic and professional instruction.

For that, it has been agreed that three branches of tourism disciplines have been approved, namely: a). Development of Tourism Services., b). Travel Organization and c) Tourism Development Policy. Of the three branches of tourism, ten sub-branches were developed through the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, namely: 1). Accommodation, Restaurant, and Catering., 2). Convention., 3). Incentives and Exhibitions., 4). Impresario., 5). Attractions (objects and tourist attractions), 6). Travel and Tourism Transportation., 7). Tourism Studies., 8). Tourism Information and Communication., 9). Tourism Marketing and 10). Destination Planning and Management. Furthermore, on February 13, 2008, coordination was held between Hidiktipari, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism with the Directorate General of Higher Education, the result of which was agreed that Tourism as an independent science and encouraged the immediate opening of Undergraduate and Postgraduate programs, because tourism education was still open from the beginning until mid-1998 in Indonesia. It was tiered in secondary schools and vocational schools. The follow-up to the agreement of the three stakeholders above on March 31, 2008, was the second milestone in recognition of tourism as a science. At that time, a letter was issued from the Director-General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education, N0. 947/D/T/2008, addressed to the Minister of Culture and Tourism, which explicitly stated the approval of the opening of Bachelor programs at the Bali Tourism College (STP) and Bandung STP. The discourse on whether tourism is an independent science



or just an object of study from established sciences with a multi-disciplinary approach has been debated for a long time. Referring to the opinion Jovičić (1977), which has preceded using the term tourism discipline (Pitana *et al.* 2008) has proposed that the study of tourism in Indonesia be developed as an independent discipline called tourismology.

The scientific philosophy of tourism is approached using testable methods, such as Ontology exploring objects, Epistemology fanning methodologies to acquire knowledge, and Axiology unraveling the value of knowledge benefits for the environment. Besides using the perspective of scientific philosophy, the study is also carried out using comparative, empirical, and real needs in development methods.

Whether tourism is a scientific discipline should be answered using an explanation of the nature of science. The position of tourism in the tree of knowledge can be identified, and people avoid misleading views.

The tourism concept contains the keyword 'travel' (tour) carried out by someone who travels for pleasure for a while, not to stay or work. If at first the activity of traveling was just for fun, now this activity has become something that must be thoughtfully planned, implemented, and enjoyed, making it no longer straightforward. Tourism is a complex phenomenon in society, so tourism has now developed into a subject of knowledge that deserves to be discussed scientifically. Tourism science deserves to be built on a complex phenomenon through a system of scientific logic, presuppositions, and justifications, and an increase from its status as general knowledge (common sense) to scientific knowledge (science) so that it is equivalent to other sciences.

Scientific aspects in tourism science have met three science requirements: ontology, axiology, and epistemology. The three scientific elements of tourism are explained as follows:

### 1) Ontology

A branch of philosophy that deals with the order and structure of reality in the broadest possible sense that uses categories such as being/being, actuality/potentiality, essence, the basic necessity that exists should exist; in short ontology, is knowledge of being. The basis of the ontology of science: what do you want to know/what is the field of study, limiting it to empirical events/looking for practical objects.

The ontology aspect of tourism science reveals the nature of tourist travel, tourism symptoms, tourist characteristics, tourist infrastructure and facilities, places and attractions of the destinations visited, systems and organizations, and related business activities, as well as supporting components in the area of origin and the size of the head—a tourist destination. Every science must determine the object to study; every science has two things: material objects and formal objects.

Material Object is the entire field/material that targets studying a science. In contrast, the Formal object is the highlighted material/specific part of all material objects that receive special attention from a certain point of view. Several disciplines can have the same material object. Still, different formal objects, for example, hotels and travel agents, have the same material object, namely tourists, but both stand alone because the proper object is different.

To understand the scientific requirements in tourism, it can be explained that the ontology aspect/something you want to know is the tourist as the material object. In contrast, the formal thing is the tourist who uses tourism services both for the needs of tourists/meeting the needs of the related community.

### 2) Axiology

A theory of value relates to the usefulness of acquired knowledge (Suriasumantri 1978). According to Sinclair (1992), in philosophy, value refers to system thinking. Then, value is interpreted as something valuable that every human being covets. Axiology is a science that talks about the goals of science itself; above that, axiology is a science that studies the true nature and benefits of knowledge, and actually from that knowledge, nothing is in vain if we can use it and, of course, put it to good use in the world. In a good way, because some have knowledge that is misused.

The discussion of axiology in the realm of the value of the usefulness of science shows that science is not value-free, meaning that at a particular stage, sometimes science must be adapted to the cultural and moral values of a society so that the value of the usefulness of science is felt by the community in their efforts to improve mutual welfare, not otherwise causing the disaster. Tourism tends to have more robust benefits when compared to its adverse impacts.

There are two general judgments used in axiology, namely ethics and aesthetics. Ethics is one of the oldest branches of philosophy discussed since Socrates' issues of goodness, virtue, justice, etc. (Franz Magnis SusenoFran (1998) define ethics as critical, systematic, and fundamental thinking about moral teachings and views. Based on the explanation above, the ethical product is not good/command and prohibition, but the ethical

product is critical and fundamental thinking. Ethics aims to make humans know and take responsibility for what they do. Responsibility towards self, society, family, surrounding environment, natural environment, and God. There are four types of ethics, namely: 1). Hedonism is a moral view that equates pleasure from a moral perspective with joy, 2). Eudemonism asserts that every human activity pursues a goal, and the goal of the man himself is happiness. 3). Multilateralism, the purpose of the law, is to advance the interests of the citizens, not to impose divine orders/protect so-called natural rights. 4). Deontology, the idea of morals defined by Kant (2005), is the so-called good in its real sense is only goodwill. For example, all human wealth is good if used with charity. While aesthetics is a field of human study that questions the value of beauty, beauty means that in everything, there are elements arranged in an orderly and harmonious manner in a unified whole, comprehensive relationship, meaning that there are beautiful objects that are not merely harmonious and harmonious. Well-patterned but must also have a personality. The substance of beauty is not the quality of an object but something associated with feelings.

### 3) Epistemology

A process of how we get knowledge about an object, the theory of knowledge comes from the Greek language, discusses the problem of knowledge, what science comes from, how does it occur, how far is the limit of science, are there laws of science that guide for us to believe or not believe. However, the epistemological aspect of tourism science can be shown in how tourism obtains scientific truth; the object of tourism science is based on rational thinking logic and can be tested empirically. In getting scientific fact, it can be done through several qualitative or quantitative approaches and or significantly depending on the problem to be solved, Popper (1972) states that the scientific method is a problem solver method, meaning that tourism science itself tends to approach tourism problems that can be solved. This approach is carried out with several techniques, namely:

1) a systems approach emphasizes that the movement of tourists, facilitating community activities, and the implications of both for the life of the wider community are an interconnected "linked system" and influence each other. The provision of tourist facilities will follow every movement of tourists. The interaction of the two will cause a logical influence in the economic, social, cultural, ecological, and even political fields. Thus, tourism as a system will be driven by the dynamics of its subsystems, such as markets, products, and marketing.

2) Institutional approach the institutional approach is where every tourist trip will involve tourists as consumers, providers as suppliers of transportation services, accommodation or lodging services, and packaging of attractions or tourist attractions. These components have a functional relationship that causes travel activities to occur. If one of the components above does not function, the travel activity will not happen.

3) Product Approach, the approach used to categorize tourism as a commodity whose aspects can be explained that are deliberately created to respond to the community's needs.

Tourism is a product of the totality of the four fundamental aspects, namely; according to Burkart and Medlik (1987). there are four aspects (4A) that must be fulfilled by tourism products as a total product, namely: a) Attractions, b) Accessibility (transportation), c) Amenities (facilities), d) Ancillary (institutional).

While the methods that can be used to find scientific truths in tourism are the same as other sciences, namely: a) experimental; b) quantitative; c) qualitative; d) comparative studies; e) exploratory; e) descriptive and other methods according to the problem and research objectives. Such conditions support the study results (Sairah 2021), that the development of science in the philosophy of science is characterized by several principles: novelty, specialization, peculiarity, heuristics, and revolutionary.

### 3.2. Scientific Aspects of Hotelogy as a New Branch of Science

Based on the above explanation (body of knowledge) of tourism science, it has been agreed that three branches of the discipline of tourism, namely: a) tourism service development, b) travel organization and c) tourism development policy. There are ten sub-branches developed through the undergraduate and postgraduate levels, namely: 1) accommodation, restaurants, and catering; 2) convention; 3) incentives and exhibitions; 4) impresario; 5) attractions (objects and tourist attractions); 6) travel and tourist transportation; 7) tourism studies; 8) tourism information and communication; 9) tourism marketing and 10) destination planning and management.

Since the issuance of the letter from the Directorate General of Higher Education, Ministry of National Education No. 947/D/T/2008 dated March 31, 2008, was used as the door and legal basis for the opening of the Faculty of Tourism, not only for STP Bali and Bandung but also for other universities or colleges such as UI, IPB, UGM, etc. For this reason, universities that develop tourism disciplines have a big job, namely tracing and realizing several courses originally as practical courses, excavating their roots with the scientific method into knowledge courses. One of the introductory hospitality courses at the tourism faculty, majoring in hospitality, is

processed into knowledge. For example, UGM at the Faculty of Culture since 1996 has opened a D3 Tourism department. Starting from the 2010/2011 Academic year, it has officially opened an undergraduate Tourism major (S-1), so at this time, the Diploma level Tourism program is classified into vocational schools. A new department is established in the Faculty of Culture, namely Tourism. With the opening of the undergraduate program, the teaching staff has to educate several initially practical courses. For this reason, we tried to build logic to pass the Knowledge of Hospitality Accommodation Business Knowledge into Hotelogy.

Hotelogy was derived from the words hotel and logy. Hotel is a branch of tourism science / one of the tourism products. Tourism is an activity in society that relates to tourists. Logic means knowledge. So hotelogy is a science that studies all tourist activities and the community around hotels and other things related to tourism. We understand that the development of tourism services is a branch of tourism, and hospitality is a branch of the development of tourism services.

Three aspects of science (ontology, epistemology, and axiology) have been described above, but how do these three conditions have justification on the hotel as a science or hotelogy. The three requirements of ontology, epistemology, and axiology in hotelogy are described as follows:

### **1) Ontology Aspect**

The ontology aspect of hospitality science determines the object to be studied, namely material studies and formal studies. The material thing is tourists, and other sciences may have the same material object, but what distinguishes one science from the others lies in its formal object. So, according to the author, the proper thing of hospitality science is looking at tourists to meet the needs and comfort of available accommodation. Maybe other branches of tourism also have the same material object as "tourists," but the formal thing is different; for example, travel service organization science will look at tourists from the aspect of punctuality and safety on the trip.

To meet the scientific requirements in hospitality science, it can be explained that the ontology aspect/something you want to know is tourists as the material object. At the same time, the formal thing is tourists who use hotel services to support tourist needs and meet the needs of the general public. In connection with hospitality science's practical/applied nature, the formal object is the need for hotel accommodation services for tourists and other non-tourist communities who utilize accommodation services studied in one breath; the two can be related or unrelated. What is meant by the general public are not tourists; among others are the people around the hotel who use hotel services for personal purposes such as weddings, swimming, fitness, seminars, etc.

Based on the history of the birth of the hotel, hospitality as science is present amid society, continuously developing and adapting to the diversity of community needs and developing without limits so that until now, hotels have grown side by side with shopping centers, airports, stations, educational centers, hospitals, terminals, tourist attractions and hotels in transportation facilities such as sea cruises, airships, and trains.

### **2) Epistemology Aspect**

Hospitality science can be traced through other sciences' ways of obtaining scientific truth. Scientific truth must be supported by empirical facts that are interpreted rationally. The scientific aspect of hospitality science can be seen in the method used, which is a combination. The mindset of rationalism and empiricism is generally used in every science by describing it in the form of deduction and induction. The epistemology of hospitality science lies in the techniques used to develop it. The development of hotel/hotel development at this time is very holistic, not only meeting the needs of tourists but also expanding to the needs of the public; for example, hotels are developed in various businesses such as wedding services, hotel education, sports, and recreation hotels, hotel exhibitions, and so on. Such conditions support the study results (Roundy and Fayard 2019) on hotel development for several purposes.

Hotels as public places, which are managed commercially, provide opportunities and hope for the community in fulfilling various needs, both individual and group. It is clear that tourists and the general public, who are the object of hospitality science, become a single unit with broad dimensions; therefore, the implementation of hotel development cannot be carried out partially. Given the purpose of establishing a hotel for economic interests (commercially managed) and developing in the community's interests and social interests (CSR), an integrative approach is needed to integrate with local and global communities.

### **3) Axiology Aspect**

In hospitality science, as described above that the birth of hotels in the community as a responsive attitude to meeting the accommodation needs of tourists and the general public, thus there is no need to doubt that hospitality science can contribute to efforts to improve the welfare/dignity and dignity of tourists and the

community. At a macro level, the hotel's presence can contribute to original regional income and foreign exchange, which is quite large; such a situation supports the study results (Lutfiyah 2016), that the effect of economic growth on regional original income.

In line with the dynamics of local and global communities, hospitality science can provide a discriminatory function and predict the positive and negative factors of international tourism development (prediction function).

The existence of hospitality science always coexists with the development of the tourism sector and other sectors that are of concern to the government as well as the attention of the public/private/public, as long as hospitality science will contribute to tourists, society, and the state which has an impact on PAD, state foreign exchange, and association.

### 3.3. Hospitality as an Interdisciplinary Science

The formal object of hospitality science is tourists who use hotel services to support the needs of tourists and meet the needs of the general public. Starting from everyday things and proper values to achieve the welfare of the wider community, it can be emphasized that hospitality science is a cross-disciplinary science or is called an applied interdisciplinary science that distinguishes it from other pure sciences.

According to Mudiyo (2000), the map of science is distinguished between pure science and applied/practical science. Pure science is intended as a theory-oriented science that is useful only for science itself; it means to develop science abstractly to increase the degree of quality of the science itself, Hatta (1954) explains the working process of pure science, studying past problems by providing explanations of cause and effect. The theories were developed to explain similar issues that arise in the future.

While applied science looks forward to using science to get various alternative solutions to a problem so that the desire for a better life and free from pests can be realized, hospitality science to solve the issues (fulfilling needs) faced by tourists and the general public, does not stand alone. This is because social phenomena are more complex than natural phenomena. On that basis, hospitality science can be grouped into interdisciplinary social sciences, so a hospitality science expert cannot make social phenomena only studied from one aspect of the discipline but must be learned from several factors. As an example of repeated incidents of guests or tourists complaining, several possible causes exist. Including hotel services that do not fit well in providing services, perhaps inappropriate information or other factors that cause this; this condition supports the results of a study in Austria that history or events can provide some philosophical evidence with theoretical support evidence (Kinzel (2015).

We must realize that social events or phenomena always make it challenging to determine what aspects are involved and interrelated, which approach is appropriate, and what indicators should be considered. Thus, hospitality science can be classified as an applied social science. In its work process, it is possible to contribute to other sciences, including pure science that is interdisciplinary. Other sciences needed in developing and solving hotel problems include management science, psychology, sociology, engineering, behavioral science, law, etc.

### 3.4. Hotel Development

The definition of hotel development is the process of development and development, namely the process of planned changes to achieve a better or higher degree or level. The objectives of hotel development and construction include a) increasing class/level, for example, from a budget hotel to a star hotel, a three-star hotel (\*\*\*) to a four-star hotel (\*\*\*\*); b) has an increasing impact on increasing the level of consumer satisfaction, so that the level of occupancy increases; c) the level of guest satisfaction increases; d) the activity volume increases or increases, the hotel income will automatically increase. The increase in hotel income has a broad impact on the welfare of human resources, PAD and state taxes automatically increase, taking into account market demand (Marinoski 2010).

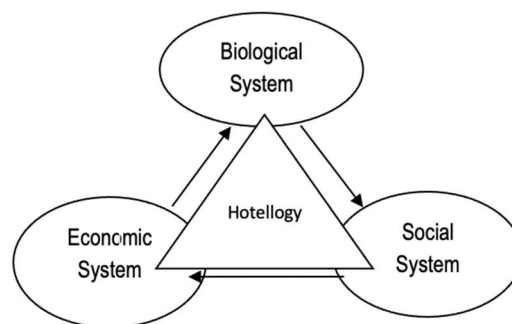
Two factors drive the development and construction of hotels, namely the internal domain (owner's wishes, employee desires and facility demands, external parts (guest/customer demands, government, society, and global policies), as the first example of the study results explained that the community has the opportunity to change, eliminate, or add cultural products that are considered weak.

Furthermore, they emphasize that destructive external and internal factors are integrated into physical development, human resource management, network development, and product in stakeholders and shareholders. The notion of an archive is a note or recording that is typed, printed, or written in the form of numbers, pictures, and letters that have letters. The second example, the study results (Andriyani, Winarno and Wibowo 2020) community needs can be a trigger that needs to be resolved with the togetherness of groups and stakeholders. The success of hotel development internally and externally as a profit corporation can expand the

hotel's corporate social responsibility activities through social welfare institutions or other non-profit organizations (Sugiyanto *et al.* 2017).

According to Sugiyanto (2016), the approach used for hotelology development can refer to action using a system model, namely: a). The economic system approach refers to all the definitions determined that the hotel is built to be managed commercially. This definition shows that the hotel is a source of income for many parties because there will be various economic transactions in the hotel. b). The biological systems approach illustrates that hotel life is based on the 24-365 principle, meaning that the hotel is open 24 hours a day and 365 days a year. The hotel is alive and running without a second stop so that activities run without time limits and are dynamic; on that basis; the hotel is a place of life for many aspects., c). In the social system approach, the relationship between one another is a link that cannot be known between the end and the beginning because life in the hotel can be studied from various aspects, for example, internal aspects (hotel management), in internal aspects there are still many sub-sectors such as owners, employees, and suppliers of hotel needs. Hotel service users have no time limit form and cannot limit locality from the external aspect. The social system is defined as an interlocking and knitting system. The three systems above can be described in the following model

Figure 1. Diagram of Hotel Development



The three systems as described above strengthen the results of the study (Vaesena and Katzavb 2019), that the study of the philosophy of science 'value-free' can occur with various things, it seems that hotelology connects many disciplines so that it is called a science between fields, this condition becomes such solid as in historical and philosophical developments at the United States National Foundation for Science.

## Conclusion

The hotelology can be categorized as a practical inter-field science. The dynamics of hotel development look strong in its formal object, namely the need for hotel accommodation services for tourists and other non-tourist communities who use accommodation services, studied in one breath, the two can be related or unrelated. People use hotel services for personal purposes such as weddings, swimming, fitness, seminars, etc. On that basis, hotelology should become a guideline in running operational hotels. Hotelology's ability as a guideline is due to the many supports from other sciences that strengthen it, such as the role of management science, psychology, engineering science, economics, social science, law, and other sciences. These various other scientific supports illustrate the dynamics of the development of hospitality science and frame the systems approach to be robust, interdependent, and influential. Through the literature, this research focuses on exploring hotel studies in Indonesia so that there is an opportunity for researchers to examine the situation of hotel life in various countries. The general results between countries regarding the existence of hotels will become complete and waveform knowledge so that the universal identity of hotelology becomes stronger.

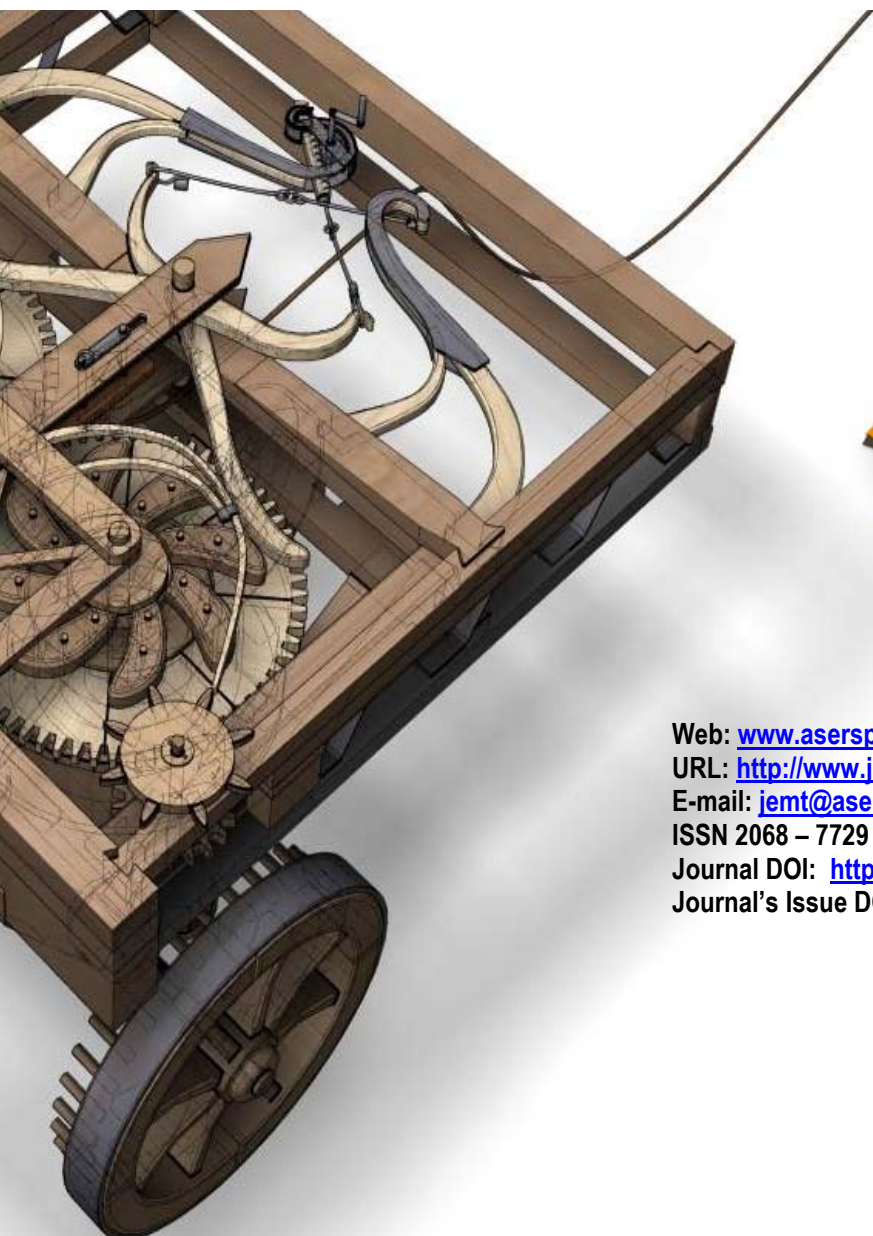
## References

1. Andriyani, R. A., Winarno, A. And Wibowo, J. (2020). Analisis Kebutuhan Masyarakat dalam Pengembangan Dewi Sambi (Desa Wisata Samiran Boyolali) di Desa Samiran, Kecamatan Selo, Kabupaten Boyolali. *Jurnal Nasional Pariwisata*, 12(2), 9–18. (in Indonesian)
2. Burkart, A.J. and Medlik, S. 1987. *Tourism, Past, Present, and Future*. London: Oxford, University.
3. Cooper and Schindler. 2011. *Business research methods. 11th edition*. New York: McGraw Hill Companies.
4. Dieny Ferbianty. 2008. Imperialisme Baru dan Ketergantungan dalam Pembangunan Kepariwisata Indonesia: Studi Kasus Pariwisata di Kota Bandung. <http://Dieny-Yusuf.Com/Find the True Journey of Bandung with Me> (in Indonesian)

5. Franz Magnis Suseno. 1998. *Etika Sosial*. Pustaka Filsafat Kanisius. (in Indonesian)
6. Habermas, J. 1968. *Knowledge and Human Interest*. Translated by Jeremy Shapiro. Boston: Beacon Press, 1968.
7. Hatta, M. 1954. *Beberapa Fasal Ekonomi jilid 1 Djalan Ke Ekonomi dan Koperasi*. Perpustakaan Perguruan Kementrian. (in Indonesian)
8. I Putu Gel Gel. 2009. *Industri Pariwisata Indonesia Dalam Globalisasi Perdagangan Jasa (GATS-WTO) Implikasi Hukum dan Antisipasinya*. Refika Aditama. (in Indonesian)
9. John Sinclair. 1992. *Collins COBUILD English Language Dictionary 1992*. Collins CoBUILD.
10. Jovičić, Dobrica., Ilić, T. 1977. *Indicator of Sustainable Tourism*. University of Belgrade and University of Novi Sad, Serbia. p 4.
11. Jujus S. Suriasumantri. 1978. *Ilmu Dalam Perspektif*. Gramedia Pustaka. (in Indonesian)
12. Kamarudin Zaelani. 2015. Philosophy of science actualization for Islamic science development Philosophical study on an epistemological framework for Islamic sciences, IAIN Mataram NTB. *Journal Homepage: Www.Journals.Elsevier.Com/Pacific-Sciencereview-b-Humanities-and-Social-Sciences*.
13. Kant, I. 2005. *Kritik Atas Akal Budi Praktis*, terj. Nurhadi. terj. Nurhadi (Yogyakarta:Pustaka Pelajar).
14. Kenny, A. 1998. *God and Two Poets: Arthur Hugh Clough dan Gerard Manley Hopkins*. London : Sidgwick and Jackson.
15. Kinzel, K. 2015. Narrative and evidence : How can case studies from the history of science support claims in the philosophy of science? In *Austria Studies in History and Philosophy of Science* 49. Department of Philosophy, University of Vienna.
16. Lutfiyah. 2016. Pengaruh Pertumbuhan Ekonomi Terhadap Pendapatan Asli Daerah (PAD) Di Kabupaten Bangkalan. *Jurnal Ekonomi Pendidikan Dan Kewirausahaan, Universitas Negeri Surabaya*, 4(2). (in Indonesian)
17. Marinovski, N. Angelevska, K. and Najdeska. 2010. *Selectivity As A Modern Tourism Philosophy. Conference Proceedings, Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality*,. Ohrid, University "St. Kliment Ohridski.
18. Mudiyo. 2000. *Sosiologi Ilmu dan Metode* (1st ed.). Aditya Media. (in Indonesian)
19. Nickell, P. 1987. New Tourism Philosophy: Eat, Drink, Be Merry and Learn. *New Orleans City Business, Journal Metairie*, 8(2), 1.
20. Oka, A. Y. 1990. *Pengantar Ilmu Pariwisata*. Angkasa Bandung. (in Indonesian)
21. Pitana, Bandem, I. M., Sadkar, U. H., Damanik, J., Ahmad, S., Bramantyo, H., Kusmayadi, & Syam, N. W. 2008. *Pariwisata Sebagai Disiplin Ilmu Yang Mandiri* (in Indonesian)
22. Popper, K. R. 1972. *Objective Knowledge, An Evluation Approach*. Oxford, University Press.
23. Prajogo. 1976. *Pengantar Pariwisata Indonesia*. Direktorat Jenderal Pariwisata. (in Indonesian)
24. Roundy, P. T. and Fayard, D. 2019. Dynamic Capabilities and Entrepreneurial Ecosystems: The Micro-Foundations of Regional Entrepreneurship. *Journal of Entrepreneurship*, 28(1): 94–120. DOI:<https://doi.org/10.1177/0971355718810296>
25. Sairah, A. R. 2021. Prinsip-Prinsip Kemunculan Disiplin Ilmiah dalam Pemikiran Wilhelm Wundt (1832-1920) tentang Psikologi. *Jurnal Filsafat*, 31(2): 163. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.22146/jf.67737> (in Indonesian)
26. Satriya, H. P., Negoro Suryo and Haris, A. 2019. Tinjauan Filsafat Dalam Pariwisata Budaya. *Jurnal Filsafat Indonesia*, 2(2): 73. (in Indonesian)
27. Siswoyo, S. 2013. *Tourism Philosophy and Policy. Materi Pembelajaran Pengantar Filsafat*. Universitas Ciputra.
28. Sugiyanto dan Maulana. 1998. *Pengantar Pariwisata, dan Perhotelan*. Lembaga Pelatihan Kerja Natour Garuda Indonesia. (in Indonesian)

29. Sugiyanto, D. 2011. Pengembangan Karier SDM Perhotelan Dalam Tinjauan Scientific Management. *Toursma*, 5: 96–110. (in Indonesian)
30. Sugiyanto, Tjahjono, H. K., Hartono, A. and Khuluq, L. 2017. Phenomenological Study on the Governance of “Social Welfare Institutions” in Special Region of Yogyakarta. In *Proceedings of the 30th International Business Information Management Association Conference (IBIMA)*. Available at: <https://ibima.org/search/?q=Phenomenological+Study+on+the+Governance+of+“Social+Welfare+Institutions”+in+Special+Region+of+Yogyakarta>
31. Sugiyanto. 2016. *Manajemen Perhotelan, Modul matakuliah tidak diterbitkan*. Jurusan Bahasa Jepang Sekolah Vokasi UGM. (in Indonesian)
32. Vaesena, K. and Katzavb, J. 2019. The National Science Foundation and philosophy of science’s withdrawal from social concerns. *Journal Studies in History and Philosophy of Science*, 78: 73–82.
33. Wray, K Brand. (2010). Philosophy of Science: What are the Key Journals in the Field? *Erkenn*. 2010. DOI:<https://doi.org/72:423-430>
34. Aswab Nanda Prattama. 2019. “26 Maret 1968, Saat Soeharto Ditunjuk Gantikan Soekarno Jadi Presiden.” *Harian Kompas 3 Maret 1968*. Available at: <https://nasional.kompas.com/read/2019/03/26/18242931/26-maret-1968-saat-soeharto-ditunjuk-gantikan-soekarno-jadi-presiden?page=all> (in Indonesian)
35. Direktorat Jenderal Pariwisata. 1985. *Pariwisata Indonesia dari Masa ke*. Direktorat Jenderal Pariwisata RI. (in Indonesian)

# ASERS



The logo for ASERS Publishing, featuring the word "ASERS" in a bold, orange, sans-serif font with a stylized fan-like graphic to the left, and the word "Publishing" in a smaller, orange, sans-serif font below it.

Web: [www.aserspublishing.eu](http://www.aserspublishing.eu)

URL: <http://www.journals.aserspublishing.eu/jemt>

E-mail: [jemt@aserspublishing.eu](mailto:jemt@aserspublishing.eu)

ISSN 2068 – 7729

Journal DOI: <https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt>

Journal's Issue DOI: [https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.2\(58\).00](https://doi.org/10.14505/jemt.v13.2(58).00)