DISCIPLINARY EDUCATION IN THE HOSPITALITY FIELD: A STUDY IN BANDUNG TOURISM HIGH SCHOOL

Teddy CHANDRA, Sofyan SAURI, Ace SURYADI  
Bandung Tourism High School, Bandung  
University of Education Indonesia  
buhharyahmedal@gmail.com

ABSTRACT
In Indonesia context, the character education is concerning with the Disciplinary education model. This paper sought the hospitality studies that conducted the discipline development study of Bandung Tourism High School (STPB). It aimed to know about how discipline education process in the hospitality subject at the High School of Tourism Bandung (STPB). It applied a qualitative research method. Data of research results show that discipline education has long implemented as a part of STPB education system. Data also reavealed the various problems in the class room.

Keywords: Education, Discipline, Hospitality.

Introduction
Indonesian educational regulation as mention in UUSPN no. 20 of 2003, chapter 1 article 1 verse 1 says: “education is a conscious and planned effort to create an atmosphere of learning in the learning process so that learners actively develop their potential to have spiritual spiritual power, self-control, personality, intelligence, noble character, and skills needed him, society, nation, and country”. Various definitions and notions of discipline are expressed by many experts or institutions, one of which is "Discipline has a definition as a consistent attitude in doing something" (MONE, 2001: 7). Based on the restriction of the discipline of the MONE then if we do a form of deed or activity consistently.

Teachers have done it with discipline. For example, if we are consistent to always wake up and start activities before the call to prayer shubuh, then our consistency is a form of discipline. Every individual should have self-discipline, especially the discipline in carrying out and carrying out every obligation, this is important because,Self-discipline is an active ability in self direction, which includes four complex active abilities: identifying a setting, determining appropriate roles in the setting, performing roles effectively, and sustaining, in the sense of making it a sustainable behavior (Kindsvatter, Willen, and Ishler, 1996: 81).

Self-discipline can be done if an individual can identify a setting, this means every individual must know what obligations should be done. Then after that an individual must be able to also determine what role according to the setting and must be run in the fulfillment of various obligations. It is expected that these individuals can bring their role as well as possible. And finally, after all three of these complex abilities are done, an individual must be able to retain his action into a sustainable behavior, and this is a self-discipline.Why is discipline absolutely necessary in the life of every individual? This is because,Self-discipline shapes us not to follow the desires of the heart that lead to self-denigration or self-destruction, but to pursue what is good for ourselves, and to pursue healthy / positive desires at an appropriate level. Self-discipline also shapes us not to be content with what we have achieved, by developing abilities, working with time-oriented management, and producing something meaningful for life. All that is a form of respect (Lickona and Wamaungo, 2012: 75).

Thus self-discipline can develop our potential to become more optimal again. With self-discipline, an individual will not be satisfied with a achievement or achievement he achieved. Individuals will not feel at home inhabiting the comfort zone they experienced. He will always improve his achievements and
achievements constantly and continuously. He was about to stop when he died. Therefore, the individual will become a qualified and superior individual. While the expert divides the discipline into two meanings, the first pertains to the planning side and the second relates to the giving of sanctions or punishments. Dupper (2010) argued that the discipline has two different meanings, but both have a meaningful relationship: (1) discipline can be defined as a sequence of planned activities or exercises, which are deemed necessary to achieve a goal, (2) discipline can be interpreted as punishment of undesirable behavior or violate any applicable rules or regulations (Dupper, 2010: 19). Ideally an educator or leader must be able to optimize the first form of discipline from the discipline that he or she should be able to direct the individual into a planned sequence of activities in an objective achievement, and if the former is unsuccessful due to the various disciplinary acts of learners or subordinates, then the second form of disciplinary meaning in the form of sanctions for each offense can be executed, however, this step should be avoided by any educator or leader. A contemporary management expert once put forward various principles in management studies, and one of them is the principle of discipline because he thinks, there are 14 principles in helping to concentrate discussions in the field of management theory, one of which is the discipline that is essential to streamline the operations of the organization, and is an agreement between the organization and its members. Thus a manager must determine a sanction in disciplinary violation (Fayol in Mullins, 1995: 113).

Discipline in the sense of understanding an agreement between an organization and its members is realized by each individual will make the operational activities of an organization to be more optimal, so that various forms of sanctions in a breach of discipline that has been determined manager can be avoided. Discipline areas should be able to give a strong influence to each member of this organization because "The area of discipline can have a strong impact on the individual in the organization. Discipline is management action to enforce organizational standards. It is two types of, preventive and corrective" (Davis, 1981: 366). Thus a discipline is sometimes forced because discipline is an organizational management action to impose enforcement of standards or rules of the organization. Discipline is preventive and preventive and corrective to justify wrong actions. Preventive discipline is the discipline enforced in order to enforce the rules of an organization before the occurrence of violations of the various rules. While the corrective discipline is discipline that is enforced to improve the situation after the occurrence of a violation of the rules of an organization. Discipline is absolutely necessary in the scope of employment, because discipline can ensure the sustainability of one's career in the industrial world. In the Law of the Republic of Indonesia no. 13 of 2003 on employment article 158 paragraph 1, explained that employers may terminate the employment relationship to workers / laborers on the grounds that workers have committed various violations of regulations or discipline. Therefore, every worker should pay attention to self-discipline in working so that he can avoid the act of dismissal that will harm him economically. Discipline is included in the six elements proposed by Lickona, as is well known in the previous paragraph, Lickona proposed six elements to consider in the formation of moral character and culture in school, "moral leadership of the principal, discipline, family, democratic atmosphere, cooperation the harmonious, and the time available to solve moral problems at school" (Lickona, 1992). Having previously reviewed six elements in character formation and moral culture, this paragraph reaffirms how discipline is closely related to character issues. Because indeed between good character and discipline is something that is directly proportional. If the character is good, then the level of discipline will tend to be good, and vice versa. In the context of nationality, discipline has to do with good citizens.

Some of the characteristics of good citizens include: religious, honest, disciplined, responsible, tolerant, aware of rights and duties, loving truth and justice, sensitive to the environment, independent and confident, simple, open and understanding criticism and advice, obedient and obedient to the rules, do not like to do trouble, and innovative (Halimi in Budimansyah & Komalasari, 2011: 532). Of the characteristics of this good citizen, one character is discipline. The facts prove that if we look at the Japanese state for example, the level of discipline of its citizens is quite good and has become their way of life, then economically the Japanese state into the group of developed countries. This is because the discipline that has been entrusted and run by every Japanese citizen, carried also to the realm of their country's economy, with the discipline they have to create a relatively high productivity figures. The values of discipline can be disseminated through an educational institution, because, in an effective
school, teachers and other education personnel can work together in formulating and formulating school policies, improving the quality of learning, selecting textbooks, strengthening school discipline, and creating effective programs for character development” (Suryadi Budimansyah & Komalasari, 2011: 129).

Strengthening school discipline can be done primarily by starting from the example of school leaders and educators, to the discipline of all members of the school's institutions. Good exemplary will give a strong influence in an education. For example if an institutional leader wants to forbid everyone to arrive late, then the leader must be the first to never arrive too late. When a student comes late and it is seen by his subordinates or by learners, then the ban will be in vain due to bad examples earlier. Once the importance of a discipline to the point, every religion always teaches kindness to its people, mutual respect, be honest, polite, discipline, and so forth. Therefore, the internalization of religious teachings in everyday life will strengthen one's character both in his capacity as an individual and as a citizen of the Indonesian nation (Azra, 2008). Thus the link between discipline and the quality of a person's religious character.

In Islamic religious literature we also have known about the story of Uhud war experienced by the Prophet Muhammad and the believers. What an army of believers who had excelled and been on the wind turned around to be struck by the enemy's rapid attack which saw the weak side of one of the defense posts left by a group of faithful troops due to their undisciplined. Discipline will make an individual become more organized because the key to the principle of "order" is a discipline. Discipline will be able to maintain and maintain a system that is formed. And it is discipline that will create a system and a certainty. Without a discipline an order will be destroyed. Instead discipline will create an order that will produce a success. Prayer is a means to train a discipline. Time has been determined with certainty so that people who are able to perform prayers in a discipline, will undoubtedly produce also individuals who have high discipline. the ability to perform timely prayers, is a guarantee that the person, besides being trustworthy, also has an awareness of the importance of a time to be fulfilled. The content of the prayer must be orderly and orderly, starting from ablution, intention, takbirotul ihram to greetings. All done in order and very regularly. This illustrates how a regularity starts from the way of thinking (prayer) to physical execution. This is the real training of discipline, given directly by God (Agustian, 2001: 212). The guidance of the character of professionalism based on discipline education is absolutely necessary for the students of hospitality majors because "Professional development programs: education and training are given to staff members for the purpose of improving present job skills and knowledge and / or prepare them for other positions" (Ninemeier & Perdue, 2005: 517). Therefore various professional development programs such as education and training should be provided to each member of the organization with the aim of improving their skills and knowledge of the work or also to prepare them for occupying various other positions. Likewise, the process or activity of professionalism development for the students of hospitality majors is very important to be run because of "Professional development activities: formal and informal training and education undertaken to provide the additional positions within a career" (Ninemeier & Perdue, 2005: 556).

Thus professional coaching activities in the form of formal and informal training and education should be undertaken to provide additional knowledge, skills and experience to prepare them for a career and a better and responsible position in the future. Hospitality is an industry whose products are visible and invisible products, services and goods, as well as other related businesses. This is according to some experts who say "From the foregoing discussion the reader will have perceived that the hospitality product is all of the above: tangible and intangible, a service and a good, and everything in between" (Lewis & Chambers, 1989: 36). So the topic of conversation about hospitality products in their books is limited to tangible and intangible products, services and goods, as well as everything in those things. In general, if we discuss the concept of the hospitality industry, then the dimension of its products. The first dimension is the visible dimension of the product, the consumer will easily see the good or bad quality of a product, eg visible hospitality products such as: food and beverages served at a restaurant, rooms and hotel facilities for rent, and others. While the second dimension of hospitality products is the invisible dimensions such as hospitality, courtesy, politeness and various forms of service to other consumers.
In tourism, hospitality is an industry that has been globalized and developed rapidly along with the development of the world of tourism. And has contributed greatly to the economic growth and welfare of the wider community, because, it is parallel with the global development of the tourism industry, the industry has a very global industry. Economic growth in the world has contributed to this growth in the industry, with economic prosperity contributing to dramatic changes in social habits (Kandampully, 2002: 9). Thus, parallel to the global development of the tourism industry, the hospitality industry has become a truly global industry (Matondang, 2016). Economic growth in most countries depends upon the world tourism.

The World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC) records that the tourism industry where hospitality belongs to the domain of its study, is a leading industry in the world and provides enough jobs for many people. New tourism stands as one of the world's leading industries. According to the World Travel and Tourism Council (WTTC), travel and tourism in the early years of this century is expected to generate more than 200 million people - or one in every twelve workers worldwide (WTTC, 2001). The council has also forecast that, by 2011, the economy will constitute 11% of global GDP (Kandampully, 2002: 7), we know that the tourism industry is the world's foremost industry. Based on the information from the World Travel and Tourism Board (WTTC), the travel and tourism industry in the last years of the century is expected to absorb labor both directly and indirectly, over 200 million people, which means one in 12 workers worldwide (WTTC, 2001). The council has also predicted that in 2011, the economic activity of travel and tourism will contribute 11% to Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In his study, hospitality can be viewed from several perspectives, three among the standpoint of functional is as follows: "Hospitality, as a generic service term, can be seen as being comprised of three play functional areas – Accommodations, food & beverage, and entertainment" (Kandampully, 2002: 11). From this statement we understand that hospitality in the general terminology of services, can be seen from three main functional areas, namely: accommodation, food and beverage and also entertainment. Accommodation is any form of business providing facilities for tourists, so that he gets comfort as if he was at home alone. The food and beverage fields are also inseparable from the hospitality industry, because everyone will need food and drinks as well as need sleep and rest. As for entertainment, it is a complement to the hospitality industry that cannot be ignored. The rapid growth of tourism industry also triggered the growth of the hospitality industry and will affect the growth of other industries globally. Because hospitality is a service business, so to study management and operations cannot be separated from service framework and service management theories. Kandampully (2002: 11) suggests: As noted above, hospitality is one of the fastest-growing service sectors throughout the world. In many ways, the hospitality industry can very closely associate with the tourism industry.

In almost all circumstances, the growth of the tourism industry has fuelled the growth of hospitality, resulting in its development as a global industry. According to Kandampully, as mentioned earlier, hospitality is one of the fastest-growing services sector in the world. In many ways, the hospitality industry can very closely associate with the tourism industry. Even in every circumstance, the growth of the tourism industry will encourage the growth of the hospitality industry, which will eventually lead to the development of this industry as a global industry. Other than that, must be emphasize that hospitality is essentially a service business enterprises. The hospitality business must therefore be studied within a service frame work, and services management theory is required to understand and explain hospitality management and operations (Kandampully, 2002: 11). The sense that the hospitality industry should be viewed essentially as a service business organization. The hospitality business must be studied within the framework of services, and any service management theories will be needed to understand and explain the management and operation of the hospitality industry. As an industry engaged in services and services, discipline is highly preferred and demanded from human resources of hospitality industry players. Without discipline, the consumers of this industry will feel disadvantaged that will ultimately adversely affect the sustainability of the hospitality industry.

**Method of the Research**

The authors conducted this study using a qualitative approach by case study in qualitative research. Qualitative research is a naturalistic research because "field research situation is natural or natural, what it
Qualitative research is commonly used to examine social humanities problems holistically and naturally. Qualitative research is an inquiry process of understanding based on distinct methodological traditions of inquiry that explore a social or human problem. The researcher builds a complex, holistic picture, analyzes words, reports detailed views of informants, and conducts the study in a natural setting (Creswell, 1998: 15). Qualitative research is a process of research to understand problems based on different methodological traditions to explore humanities or social issues. Researchers build complexly, about the full picture, word analysis, detailed reports of informant views, and linking studies in a natural setting.

Qualitative research is a research with a relatively long period due to. Qualitative inquiry is for the researcher who is willing to do the following:

- Commit to extensive time in the field.
- Engage in the complex, time-consuming process of data analysis the ambitious task of sorting through large amounts of data and reducing them to a few themes or categories.
- Write long passages, because the evidence must substantiate claims and the writer needs to show multiple perspectives.
- Participate in a form of social and human science research that does not have firm guidelines or specific procedures and is evolving and changing constantly (Creswell, 1998: 17).

From the above information, qualitative research is intended for researchers who are willing to: (1) commit in a long time in the field. (2) deals with complex situations in time-consuming and ambitious data analysis in sorting large amounts of data and reducing it. (3) write long paragraphs, because the research evidence is a substantial statement and the writer needs to show multiple perspectives. (4) participates in the form of research on social science and humanity that does not have a fixed standard or specific procedure. This research seeks to reveal how the implementation of character education in the development of professionalism in the field of hospitality at the High School of Tourism Bandung. Epistemologically, qualitative research can be described as a study that looked at phenomena holistically, has a natural setting, in accordance with the existing reality, researchers avoid assumptions and conclusions priori, and phenomena observed flexible and not steady.

Extensive descriptions can be written, and in fact are written, about the underlying epistemology of qualitative research. For the purposes of this discussion, the major pints can be summarized as follows:

a. Phenomena should be viewed holistically, and complex phenomena cannot be reduced to a few factors or partitioned into independent parts.

b. The researcher operates in a natural setting and to the extent possible should maintain an openness about what will be observed, collected, etc., in order to avoid missing something important.

c. It is the perceptions of those being studied that are important, and to the extent possible these perceptions are to be captured in order to obtain an accurate “measure” of reality.

d. A priori assumptions, and certainly a priori conclusions, are to be avoided in favor of post hoc conclusions.

e. That the “world”, actually phenomena in the world, is perceived as described by Popper (1972) a cloudlike. This implies a somewhat loosely constructed model, one in which there is flexibility in prediction, for example, and one which is not run in a mechanistic manner according to a set of laws (Wiersma, 1995: 211).

Thus epistemologically in qualitative research a long description can be written down, and factually written, about the epistemology of qualitative research. For the purpose of discussing the epistemology of qualitative research, it can be concluded that: 1) phenomena must be holistically reviewed, and complex phenomena cannot be reduced to several factors or segmented into individual parts. 2) the researcher operates in a natural situation and for some possibilities, the researcher must maintain openness about what to observe, collect, etc., in order to avoid missed important things. 3) the perception of the object of study is important, and for some possibility this perception should be captured for the sake of the accuracy of the size of reality. 4) Priority assumptions, or rather a priori conclusion, should be avoided to aid post hoc conclusion. And 5) that the actual phenomenon, perceived as portrayed by Popper (1972) as a
form of cloud. This implies a kind of non constructive model, or something that gives flexibility in prediction, and something that does not work mechanically based on a set of values.

**Result and Discussion**

**Result**

The results are described as follows:

1) Student discipline STPB observed from their attitude that: (a) uphold the value of ethics, aesthetics and morals, (b) have uniformed discipline, (c) discipline to keep the lecture attendance;

2) Programs organized in the framework of disciplinary development in the professional development of STPB students are as follows: (a) the existence of disciplinary and professional attitude improvement program for students (b) the existence of the basic leadership training program for students.

3) The process of disciplinary development in the professional development of STPB students is carried out in the following manner: (a) Implementation of Academic and Student Activity Regulations, (b) educative learning process, (c) purposive discipline enforcement, (d) stipulation of sanctions preventive and curative.

The findings of research in the form of some problems in student discipline, program and professionalism development process, with the findings of meaning in the value of Attitude are more important than fact. The recommendations of the results of this study is intended for all relevant stakeholder STPB education in order to optimize professionalism training in the field of hospitality for STPB students.

**Discussion**

From the results of research and studies that have been done in a relatively holistic and comprehensive about professionalism coaching students of Management Patiseri School of Tourism Bandung, then there are some conclusions that the authors pointed out by referring to the research questions, namely as follows:

1) Student discipline of Bandung High School of Tourism observed from their attitude that:
   a. Uphold the ethical, aesthetic and moral values that are evident in their attitude of mutual respect for the differences. Bandung High School Students consist of various races and tribes and with various religious differences, but the harmonization of social interaction that exists between fellow students are well preserved. This seems to be due to the origins of students coming from all over Indonesia, causing them to still bring local wisdom and the culture of the region from which they are required to respect customs, ethics, aesthetics and moral values. In the context of Sauri culture (2012: 217) states that: In general, culture can be understood as the result of the intellect, mind, taste, intention, and human work. Culture is the result if the mind, mind, ciptarasa, karsa, and human work that cannot be separated from the values of needs. The results of the intellect, mind, taste and desire that have been realized by the values of a universal humanity developed into a civilization.
   b. It has a uniformed discipline that symbolizes a value of professionalism, because of the uniform with so many standards we can measure the level of discipline of an individual. Some professions have certain uniforms that are the standard of the profession, sometimes the standards are related in terms of security and safety. However, there are also uniform professions in addition to being a safety factor also functions as an appearance attribute to beautify and show the identity and pride of the profession. Not only is it important that the job be well done, but the professional chef should have a sense of pride in doing it well. Pride should also extend to personal appearance and behavior in and around the kitchen. The professional chef should be well groomed and in a clean, well maintained uniform when working (Labensky & Hause, 2011: 15).
   c. Discipline to maintain the absence of lectures as a form of awareness that the Bandung Tourism High School impose strict attendance rules. Because of the reality in the tourism industry (especially the hospitality industry), it shows that discipline is the main thing (if reluctant to say the most important). And indeed discipline and reverence is the core of the service work in the field of hospitality. While the expert divides the discipline into two meanings, the first pertains to the planning side and the second relates to the giving of sanctions or punishments. Dupper...
(2010:19) states that discipline has two different meanings, but both have a meaningful relationship: (1) discipline can be defined as a sequence of planned activities or exercises, which are deemed necessary to achieve a goal, (2) discipline can be interpreted as punishment of undesirable behavior or violate any applicable rules or regulations (Dupper, 2010: 19).

2) Description of the program organized in order to foster discipline in the development of professionalism of students of Bandung High School of Tourism are as follows:
   a. The existence of disciplinary and professional attitudes program for students, in the form of student development activities in the form of discipline education, campus orientation, marching line and also various other team building activities. Semi-military development is intended to change the character of learners are behavioristic. Using the concept of Reinforcement and The Shaping of Behavior from Skinner. Semi-military development is intended to change the character of learners are behavioristic. Using the concept of Reinforcement and The Shaping of Behavior from Skinner in which he says, Reinforcement, Carefully administered, can enable us to shape an organism’s behavior so that by operant learning processes, it will come to emit desired behaviors, often behaviors that it would never have emitted, left to its own devices (Hall & Lindzey, 1985: 472).
   b. The Leadership Training Program for students, by providing various leadership education materials in the form of general lectures and various physical activities with problem solving and team building nuances. Basic Leadership Training is intended to form candidate leaders who qualify ala Mawardi. LDK is meant to form appropriate qualified candidates in which according to Al-Mawardi in Sauri (2012: 225) there are seven requirements to be a leader: First, it must be fair, second, knowledgeable and able to perform ijtihad, both in verse and field of law, third, perfect hearing, sight and speech, so that known can be arrested. Four, healthy physically, so able to perform the task well, five, clever argument in fostering people's politics and regulate the welfare, six, dare to fight against the enemy, seven, nasab must be from the quraisy.

3) Description of disciplinary development process in professional development of students of Bandung High School of Tourism conducted in the following way:
   a. Implementation of Academic and Student Activity Regulations, in which the rules formulated may be included in the domain of Ivan Pavlov's Classical Conditioning concept which assumes that behavior can be conditioned. Because every living thing will make adjustments to the various stimuli it receives. Where between one stimulus with another different stimulus will be responded differently by every living creature. The various regulations formulated may be included in the domain shadow of Ivan Pavlov's Classical Conditioning concept which in Hall & Lindzey (1985: 468) states:a stimulus that elicits a particular response from n organism is paired with another stimulus that comes in time to elicit the same kind response; we say that the second operation and the second response have been conditioned to occur. For example, suppose we observe that a dog, when presented with a meat, begins to salivate. Now suppose that just before we present the meat to the dog, we sound bell. At first the dog salivates only when the meat appears, but after several such presentations, he salivates at the sound of the bell, before the meat is presented. The reinforcing agent here is the meat; its presentation strengthens the likelihood that salivation will occur when the bell is heard. The meat is a positive reinforcer because its presentation increases the chances of the response in which we are interested.
   b. An educative learning process, to modify behavior with experience conditioned on the Phenix concept. Holistically, the whole learning process that is part of the curriculum is intended to foster and or modify the discipline and professional character of STPB students, because learning or learning according to Phenix (1964: 121) is: "Learning is the modification of behavior by experience, and the measure of what has been learned is the change in observable behavior. The major conceptual tool for the investigation of learning is conditioning”.
   c. Purposive enforcement of the discipline, carried out in accordance with the guidebook of the Regulations on the Implementation of Academic and Student Activities. Enforcement of this discipline is done during the student's education at the High School of Tourism Bandung. Discipline areas should be able to give a strong influence to each member of this organization
because "The area of discipline can have a strong impact on the individual in the organization. Discipline is management action to enforce organizational standards. It is two types of, preventive and corrective" (Davis, 1981: 366). Thus a discipline is sometimes forced because discipline is an organizational management action to impose enforcement of standards or rules of the organization. Discipline is preventive and preventive and corrective to justify wrong actions. Preventive discipline is the discipline enforced in order to enforce the rules of an organization before the occurrence of violations of the various rules. While the corrective discipline is discipline that is enforced to improve the situation after the occurrence of a violation of the rules of an organization.

d. The establishment of preventive and curative sanctions ranging from the lightest to the toughest such, and it is all intended for student discipline. Why is discipline absolutely necessary in the life of every individual? This is because, Self-discipline shapes us not to follow the desires of the heart that lead to self-denigration or self-destruction, but to pursue what is good for ourselves, and to pursue healthy/positive desires at an appropriate level. Self-discipline also shapes us not to be content with what we have achieved, by developing abilities, working with time-oriented management, and producing something meaningful for life. That all is a form of reverence" (Lickona and Wamaungo, 2012: 75). In addition to some of the conclusions that have been detailed above, from this research also produced some research findings and findings of meaning, as follows:

Research Findings:

a. The existence of a handful of students who are still problematic in terms of discipline recorded in the documents in the study program.

b. The existence of several discipline education programs whose implementation still needs continuous improvement to be better.

c. The existence of a disciplined education process whose implementation must be firmly indiscriminately and discriminatory.

Conclusion

From the results of research and studies that have been done in a relatively holistic and comprehensive disciplinary education of students of study program of Patiseri Management at Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung, it is concluded that although there are some obstacles faced, but the implementation of disciplinary education in the study program of Patiseri Management at Sekolah Tinggi Pariwisata Bandung has been running fairly well, it is seen from the actual condition of student discipline, coaching programs, and the process, but still needed various evaluations and improvements for more optimal results in the future.

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Submit Date: 06.07. 2018, Acceptance Date: 25.08.2018, DOI NO: 10.7456/1080SSE/386

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