

Hotel.

(2). What is hotel?

A Hotel is a place where a benefited traveller receives a accommodation according food, beverage, ent. etc. provided. The guest is in a position to pay for the services and is in a fit condition to receive the facilities.

Hotel is a place all who conduct themselves properly & who being able to pay & ready to pay for their entertainment are exempt if there be anything for themselves & who without any stipulated, engagement as to the duration of their stay or as to the

state of compensation are while these as to the while these supplied at a reasonable cost with their means lodging and other services of attention as are necessary to use in a temporary home.

All those who have stayed in hotel or have plans to stay in hotel or any other lodging establishment can be put under hospitality market. Hence all traveller including tourist, visitor, businessman, business traveller, pilgrim & company executive etc. can be put under the hospitality market.

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Contribution tour to GDP.

An Estimated 3000 million tourist trips and annually are there. which may also include those travelling and of social and villages ~~person~~ purpose.

The industry expects a boom in tourism in the domestic sector in India and the growth of 10 to 15% over the next few years. A growth in tourism with certainty means a boom in hotel and restaurant and in focus on it in service sector and human resource manning.

The hospitality industry as grown at 23.7% in 2005 and 2006.

The ~~Hotel~~ ^{Hotel} industry GDP Contribution to Indian economy. tourism and hotel industry contributed to world economy which is illustrated by a direct impact of 3.8% of total GDP and the ~~com~~ the direct impact of Hotel and tourist economy in 10.6% the year 2005 was ~~to~~ ^{to}

≠ Employment Generation.

Hotel industry in India has great caliber of growth and development manpower requirement of Hotel is on size. Star hotels require specialized & trained staff of various department like food and beverage, food production, house keeping, front office and public relations. The employment opportunity in hotels vary within the industry and its largely the size of the hotel. Each room in a 5 star hotel needs 3 person and jobs with direct or indirectly assist the latter core group.

≠ Revenue Generation.

Revenues of hotels and restaurant in India during the financial year 2006 and 2007 was 604.32 Billion. The growth of 21.27% over the previous year. Currently there are around 2000 hotel approved and classified the

by the ministry of tourism.
The growth in revenue in the
year 2016 was INR 826.76
billion

Infrastructural Development

The growth in hotel industry has
led to a rapid development of
infrastructure within the country.
The establishment of resorts and
hotels in hill areas like
Nainital, Dehradun (Uttarakhand) has
led to the making of roads
in previously inaccessible
areas.

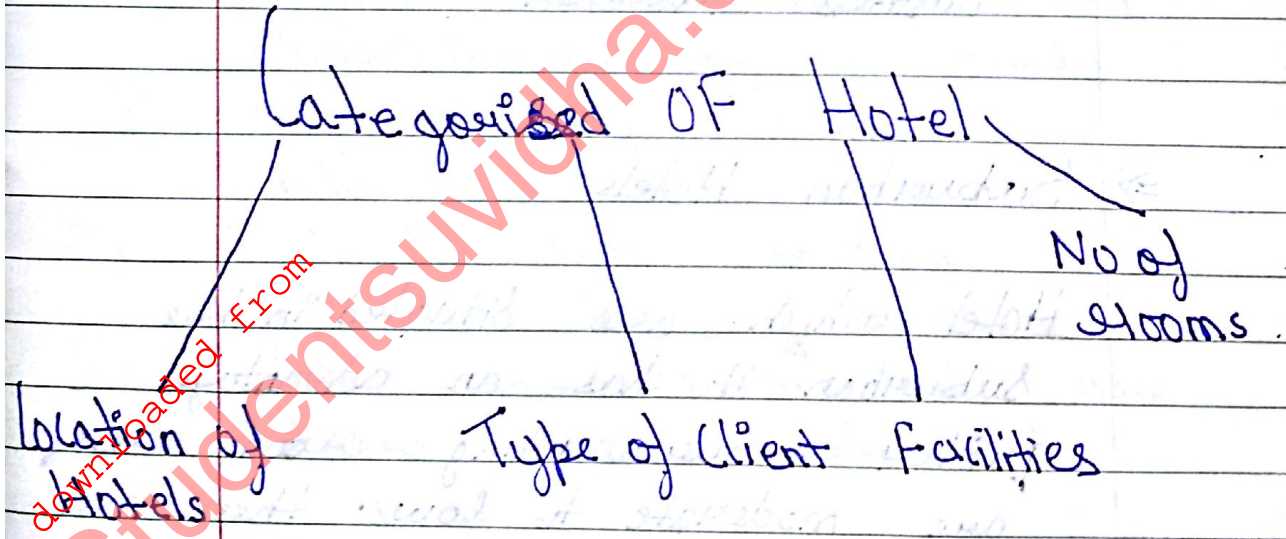
Foreign Exchange Earnings

Since Hospitality industry is an integral
part of tourism industry, its role
in foreign
exchange for the country can
not be underestimated.

The foreign tourist visiting in
India require accommodation
and therefore pays in form of foreign
currency. The more the

tourist ~~to~~ receives the more revenue is generated by the hotel and therefore the foreign exchange reserve also increases.

Categories of Hotel



Location of Hotels

Type of Client Facilities

No of Rooms

Classification of Hotel by Location.

⇒ Downtown / City / Commercial / Business.

Hotels which are situated in the heart of the city near the shopping complex public building, theatre etc are called the Downtown or City Hotels. Room rate in these hotels are high due to location advantage. These hotels are mostly by the business travellers.

⇒ Suburban Hotels

Hotels which are situated in the suburban it has an advantage quiet surrounding room rates are moderate to low. These are mostly preferred the budget traveller and organization which conduct conference, seminar and educational program.

⇒ Resorts

Hotel which are situated near beaches or on Island or near places of natural beauty are called resorts. These are mostly preferred by holiday travellers specially family.

ex. Goa, Shimla, Kerala.

⇒ Airport Hotel...

Hotel which are situated near the airport premises are called the airport hotels. These are mostly preferred by travellers who had only

in the city making it in for them to stay in downtown hotel. The room rates are there are moderate to high.

⇒ Transit Hotel

Hotel which are situated near the transit area like airport, seaport, railway station, interstate

bus terminal are called hotel. these are also preferred by the transit passenger who has only a few hours in the city.

⇒ Motel

A Hotel which are situated on the highway is called Motel. mostly preferred by highway traveller, who come to stay over night

Meal Plans

Meal Plan is a package proposal offered by the hotel to the customer which include room charge plus meal.

⇒ American Plan (A.P)

The American Plan include room charges + B'fast + lunch + Dinner (rooms & all meals)

⇒ Modified American Plan (MAP)

Room charges + 2 meals (usually b'fast & dinner)

⇒ European Plan

Room only, no meal

⇒ Continental Plans

Room charges + b'fast

⇒ Bermuda Plan

Room charges + American b'fast.

(Classification according to Size.

The Capacity of the hotel in terms of the no. of rooms in a yardstick of the categorisation of size. Hotel with 100 rooms and less may be term as small hotels. those with 101-300 may be called medium size, hotel with 301 to 600 rooms called large hotel with over

600 room may be termed as
Very large hotel.

Classification according to facilities

Hotel can also be categorised on the basis of facilities a hotel has to offer most of the countries adopt the star rating system. Star rating are given on the basis of no of facilities and standard of facilities a hotel has to offer these customer. A A & Five star hotel must have following facilities

~~Centralised. Centralised air condition~~
~~attached with hot & cold water~~
~~facility~~

Centralised air condition wall to wall
Capacity attached bathroom
with hot & cold water facility,
one speciality resto, one
multiple. wine resto one
24 hour coffee shop, one
24 hour room coffee shop,
one services bar,
banquet facility,

parking, valley parking, business centre, health club, beauty salon, swimming pools, laundry, telephone, internet facility, fax, wheel chair of differently able guest etc. these are just some of the criteria for a 5 star rating. Certain such facilities are given as the star rating of the hotel was lower & lower.

Classification of

Type of Client: Categorisation of hotel on the basis of type of client we offer often have such as group hotels, business hotel, family hotel etc. group hotel cater mostly to group travellers are on American plan.

→ Business Hotel: cater to business travellers and are on European Plan. Resorts mostly cater to family to holidays and are on American plan. That is why resorts are

also called family hotel

Classification according to length of

stay

- a) Transit hotel
- b) Residential hotel
- c) Semi residential

≠ Transit hotel are where the client stay for a day or just a few hours.

≠ Residential hotel ⇒ where the guest stay for a longer period at least a month.

⇒ Semi residential - are normal hotel with some specific rooms allotted for long stay rooms.

Types of Rooms in a hotel.

Bedding Type

Bed size vary considerably around the world with most countries having their own standard and measurement. The most common bed types can be as follow.

- Single → Design of one person.
- Double Bed → Design of two people.
- Queen size bed → An extra large double bed
- King size bed → Largest size double bed. It is also refer to as standard king size.

Hotel provide the different categories of room to suit budget need requirement of different traveller. The most common types of room available around the world are.

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(1). Single room \Rightarrow A room with one normal single size bed

(2). Double room \rightarrow A room with one double bed.

(3). Twin room \rightarrow A room with two single separate bed.

(4). Triplet \rightarrow A room with twin + one extra bed.

(5). Hollywood twin \rightarrow A room with two single separate bed joint together with a common head board.

(6). Single suite \rightarrow A single suite has one single room and one living room

(7). Double Suite room \rightarrow A double suite has one double room & one living room.

(8). Cabana - A room that has an attaches swimming pool & one extra sofa + bed.

(9). Lanai → A room over looking seeing beauty like river, water falls, mountain etc.

(10) Duplex Suite → Rooms separated over to floors two floor connected through and internal stairs case.

(11) Pent House → A roof top room with a open terrace.

(12) Presidential Suite → The Presidential Suite has one master bedroom two or three extra bedroom, dining area, living room, private swimming pool, private gymnasium, private courtyard, private kitchen.

(13) A Standard room → A regular size sleeping room. the wedding night consist of one or two double bed. these categories usually refer to the most basic room type offered by the hotel. It has basic standard amenities and furnishing. standard room of. have no view

on a poor view

(14) Superior Room → The Superior room is often defined by the location of the room it may be located on the lower floor. Have a view & may include a double, Queen size or King size

(15) Deluxe Room → This is a regular size sleeping room. This type of room would offer best location, best view and the highest level of furnishing, amenities & decor. Usually include a Queen size or a King size bed.

Vocabulary of defining rooms also include "

Adjoining → two or more rooms next to one another but not connect by a common door.

PAGE NO. _____		
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inter connecting room \rightarrow Two or more sleeping rooms with a common between them.

Apartment: a separate living area kitchen facility & a bedroom.

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