



NIRMAL

THE PURE

Under the mentorship of
Mr. C. P. Meghwal
Mr. Pracheer Sharma

GUIDANCE TEAM



Mr. Priyadarshan Lakhawat (Chief Convener)

Principal

Qualification: M.T.M, D.H.M, B.A, Pursuing Ph.D.

Certifications : Qualified Learning Facilitator ,Certified Hospitality Educator (CHE) From AHLA, USA, DTS And DOT By DOPT And Courses On Neurolinguistic Programming

Awards : Two Time National Award Winner For The Best Teacher In Hospitality Education From Ministry Of Tourism Besides Numerous Other Accolades Including Best Employee Award At Oberoi Hotels And Indian Hospitality Educator's Award.

Experience: 24 Years



Mr. Sanjay Arora (Convener)

Head of department, F&B service

Qualification: bachelor degree in hotel management, M.Sc. In Hotel Management, masters in tourism management

Certifications : Qualified learning facilitator, DTS and DOT

Experience: 24 years



Mrs. Bashir Vandana Rawat (Convener)

Head of Department, Room Division

Qualification: Masters of Science in Hotel Management, 3 year Diploma in Hotel Management, Post graduate Diploma in Business administration(Human Resource) ,

Certifications : Qualified Learning Facilitator , Master Trainer (CLF) , Green Belt Holder - Six SIGMA, Train the trainer

Awards : Rajasthan Women's Achievement Award - Education Category

Experience: 24 years



Mr. C.P. Meghwal (Mentor)

Senior Lecturer, Accommodation Operation

Qualification: B.Sc. In Hospitality And Hotel Administration From IHM Jaipur, M.Sc. In Hotel Management From Annamalai University

Certification: Certified Learning Facilitator From NCHMCT Noida, Certified Departmental Trainer At The Oberoi Group Of Hotels, Holding Yellow Belt Six Sigma. Certificate Course On Prevention Of Sexual Harassment At Workplace.

Awards : Employee Of The Month At The Oberoi Udaivilas, Oberoi Group Of Hotels

Experience: 15 Year



Mr. Pracheer sharma (Mentor)

Asstt. Lecturer, food production

Qualification: B.Sc. In hospitality and hotel administration and alumnus of IHM Jaipur, post- graduate diploma in human resource management from ISBM

Certification: certified learning facilitator from NCHMCT ,Noida

Experience: 13 years

EDITORIAL TEAM



ARPITA
Article Handler
Compiler



HARSHIT DOGRA
Article Handler
Compiler



VIKHYAT GUPTA
Graphic Designer
Student Co-ordinator

WHAT IS THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY?

Anirudh Rohilla



Have you ever stayed at a hotel, flown on a plane, or eaten at a restaurant? If so, you have experienced the hospitality industry. The hospitality industry is a broad group of businesses that provide services to customers. It's focused on the satisfaction of customers and providing specific experiences for them. The hospitality industry is unique because it relies so heavily on discretionary income and free time. Think about your last vacation.

Hospitality is about

servicing the guests to provide them with "feel-good- effect" "Athithi devo bhavha" (Guest is god) has been one of central tenets of Indian culture since times immemorial. Today hospitality sector is one of the fastest growing sectors in India and is expected to grow at the rate 8% between 2007 & 2016. Nowadays the travel & tourism industry is also included in hospitality sector. the boom in travel & tourism has led to the further development to hospitality industry.

Areas of the

Hospitality Industry-

The multibillion dollar hospitality industry has three primary areas. The first area is accommodations, which includes hotels, motels, bed and breakfasts, and other lodging businesses. The next area is food and beverage.

Needs for good facilities planning-

Plant facilities influence the costs of operating and therefore profits. Planning allows facilities to comply with laws and/or regulations. Facilities involve high capital-cost expenditures. Facilities are fixed investments, not readily convertible to money or resale.

Facilities are inflexible (i.e. physically fixed and have limited opportunities to be changed). Facilities are long term commitments with protracted periods of financial return.

Facilities planning, design and construction require long lead times. Sound plans for implementation can avoid disruptions in production, and discontinuities for shipping or delivery. Operations often produce detrimental wastes that affect entire

communities. The safety, convenience, appearance, and comfort of industrial facilities influence the attitudes of and the ability to attract suitable employees. Industrial facilities must be planned to meet anticipated future requirements yet compete profitably today. Facilities need to be planned for an appropriate degree of flexibility, expandability, versatility...

What is facility planning?

Amit Dudi



The main aim of any corporate organization is to earn profit. This not only founds on the working of an organization but also on its presentation; more so in the hotel and hospitality sector. The foremost motive or objective of any hotel property is to attract more and more clients and guests and make their visit a great experience. It, thus, becomes a preference to give special consideration to their accommodation and needs while showcasing the best of the local traditions and culture. A great deal of this depends on the architecture and designing of a property.

Architecture is the art or technique of designing and constructing buildings. A good piece of

architecture is one which achieve in satisfying its intended uses—that it should be technically sound as well as aesthetically appealing. Any building design is habitually influenced by the technologies applied. The process of planning, designing, and construction of a hotel is known as its integration. The designing of the building, hotel facilities, and services sets the scene for a spirited atmosphere. Throughout the hotel, the designers and architects create a intellectual ambience of elegance and luxury right from the exterior, to the lobby and public areas, the guest rooms, and every section of the property. The designs are generally at their creative best in the specialty restaurants and nightclubs, as also the guest rooms.

Facility planning includes, Lease management including lease administration and accounting, Capital project planning and management, Maintenance and operations, Energy management, Occupancy and space management, Employee and occupant experience ,Emergency management and business continuity, Real estate management

Our systematic literature review of 232 scientific articles in the FLP domain allowed us to identify the different reference frameworks that led to a new conceptual framework being proposed to classify FLP based on: problem type (new facilities or re-layout); planning approach (static or dynamic); planning phase (joint or detailed distribution); characteristics of facilities (number of buildings, number of floors, considering the space, shape and area of departments); materials handling system configuration (single-row, double- row, multiple-row, parallel-row, closed-loop and open-field configurations); generating and assessing alternatives.

IMPACT OF FACILITY PLANNING ON FACILITY MANAGEMENT

Virendra Rathore



Facility planning and management are critical components of any organization. The success of any organization depends on its ability to plan and manage its resources efficiently, including its facilities. In this article, we will discuss the impact of facility planning on facility management and why it is crucial for organizations to get it right. Facility design and facility management are two crucial aspects of managing and maintaining the day-to-day operations of a building or complex. The design of a facility plays a significant role in determining how efficiently it can be managed, and how well it serves its intended

purpose. In this article, we will explore the impact of facility design on facility management and how both aspects work together to ensure the success of a facility. Facility planning is the process of determining the future needs of an organization and developing a plan to meet those needs. It involves determining the size, type, and Location of facilities, as well as the resources required to maintain and operate them. Facility management, on the other hand, is the ongoing process of maintaining, operating, and improving facilities to meet the needs of the organization.

Benefits of effective facility planning: Effective facility planning can bring several benefits to an organization. These benefits include:

1. Improved operational efficiency: When facilities are planned and managed effectively, it leads to improved operational efficiency. This means that processes are streamlined, and resources are utilized more efficiently, leading to increased productivity and profitability.
2. Increased flexibility: Effective facility planning allows organizations to anticipate future needs and make changes to their facilities accordingly. This flexibility helps organizations to stay ahead of the competition and respond quickly to changing market conditions.
3. Better use of resources: Effective facility planning ensures that resources are used in the most efficient way possible. This includes space, personnel, and equipment, leading to a reduction in waste and increased savings for the organization.
4. Improved employee morale: When facilities are well-maintained and operated efficiently, it has a positive impact on employee morale. Employees are more likely to be productive and motivated when they work in a comfortable and safe environment.

Workmanship for hotel

ABHINAV THAPLIYAL



The hospitality industry is all about providing guests with memorable experiences, and a big part of that is the quality of the facilities and amenities that are offered. In order to deliver on this promise, it is important for hotels to invest in high-quality workmanship that is both functional and aesthetically pleasing. This can be achieved through attention to detail and a commitment to craftsmanship that is reflected in every aspect of the hotel's design and construction.

One of the key areas in which workmanship can have a big impact is in the quality of the furnishings and fixtures in a hotel room. Guests expect a high level of comfort and luxury, and this can be achieved through the use of high-quality materials and expert craftsmanship in the design and construction of beds, chairs, desks, and other furnishings. This not only enhances the overall aesthetic of the room, but it also helps to ensure that these items are durable and long-lasting, providing a better value for guests and the hotel

alike.

Another important aspect of workmanship in hotels is the quality of the finishes used in the construction of the building. This includes the paint and wallpaper, flooring, and other materials used to create the look and feel of the hotel. These finishes can have a major impact on the overall ambiance of the hotel, and high-quality materials and expert craftsmanship can help to ensure that the hotel looks and feels beautiful and well-maintained for years to come.





Paint

Harshit Dogra

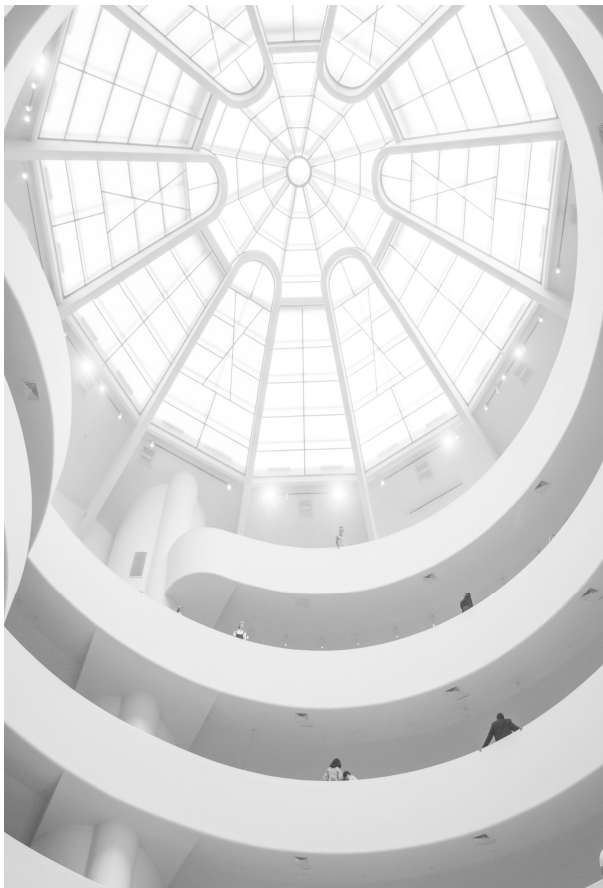
Paint is any pigmented liquid, liquefiable, or solid composition that, after application to a substrate in a thin layer, converts to a film. It is most commonly used to protect, color, or provide texture. Paint can be made in many colors—and in many different types. Paint is typically stored, sold, and applied as a liquid, but most types dry into a solid. Most paints are either oil-based or water-based and each has distinct characteristics. For one, it is illegal in most municipalities to discard oil-based paint down household drains or sewers. Clean-up solvents are also different for water-based paint than they are for oil-based paint. Water-based paints and oil-based paints will cure differently based on the outside ambient temperature of the object being painted (such as a house.) Usually, the object being painted must be over 10 °C (50 °F), although some manufacturers of external paints/primers claim they can be applied when temperatures are as low as 2 °C (35 °F)

TYPES OF PAINTS-

In facility planning, there are several types of paint that are commonly used to enhance the look and durability of a building's interior and exterior surfaces. Some of these paint types include:

1. Epoxy paint
2. Anti-microbial paint
3. Fire-resistant paint
4. Reflective roof coatings
5. Floor coatings
6. Masonry paint
7. Textured paint





Architectural Features and Plans

Ansh Kumar Singh

Hotel design involves the planning, drafting, design and development of hotels. The concept of hotel design is rooted in traditions of hospitality to travelers dating back to ancient times, and the development of many diverse types of hotels has occurred in many cultures. For example, the advent of rail travel in the early 1900s led to the planning, design and development of hotels near railroad stations that catered to rail travelers

Attractive appearance: All over the appearance of a Hotel is one of the very important considerations for a Hotel. It should be attractive and should reflect the architecture of that area and should also have a character of the services being provided in that Hotel.

Efficient Plan: The plan of the Hotel should be such that it should be functional and also appeal to the eye. All the services should be so designed that it meets various principles of layout and design.

Good Location: The design of the Hotel will be guided by the geographical location of the Hotel e.g. if a Hotel is situated near the airport or railway station, the reception of the Hotel will be designed in such a way that it could handle a large number of guests at one time because there is a possibility of guest checking in large groups and around the clock. Similarly, Hotel situated at hill stations, beaches and the Hotels located in heart of the cities and metros will be designed differently.

Suitable Material: The Hotel should be designed in such a way that it should be able to use the material locally available which will be cost-effective and efficient.

Good Workmanship: While designing a Hotel one should consider the fact that what kind of workmanship is available and designer should take advantage of local expertise. This will not only make the hotel efficient but also will be economical.

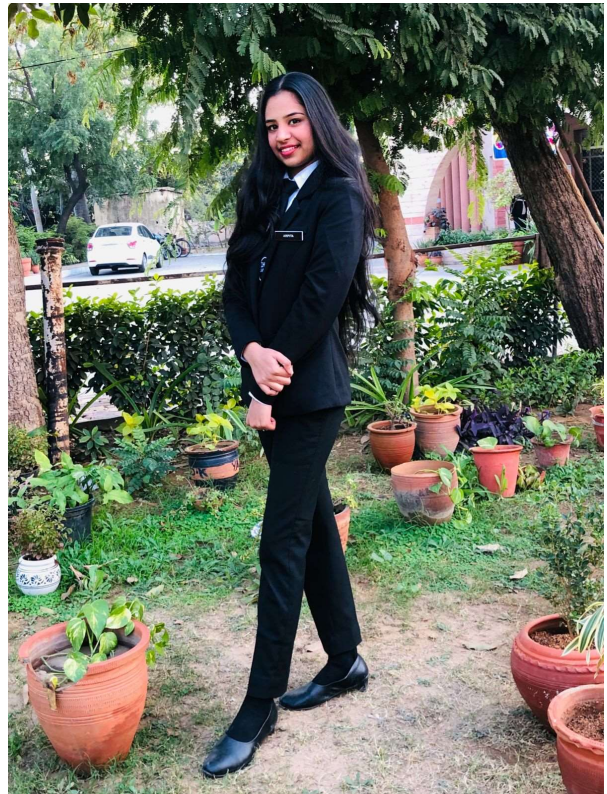


Beverage storage facilities (CELLAR)

Arpita

what is beverage storage facilities- Ensuring accessibility means storing beverage products in an organized manner, so that each stored item is always kept in the same place and thus can be found quickly when needed. The physical arrangement of a storage area is important. Similar items should be kept close to one another.

procedure of beverage storing facility- All gins, for example, should be kept in one area, rye whiskies in another, and scotch whiskies in a third. This kind of arrangement simplifies finding an item when needed. It is helpful, too, for a floor plan of the storage area to be affixed to the door of the facility so that authorized personnel can easily locate items. Bin cards can be affixed to shelves and serve as shelf labels. When properly used, bin cards include essential information (type of beverage, brand name, and bottle size, for example). They may also include



an identification number for beverages.

Temperature & humidity- The proper temperature for storing wine is a constant 55-59°F (12-14°C) with 55-75% humidity. Darkness is also crucial because ultraviolet rays from light can cause wine to spoil. So, if you plan on aging wine for more than a year, then invest in a wine cooler, cellar, rent space at a refrigerated wine storage facility, or claim some real estate in your friend or family's cellar!

CAR PARKING

Vihang Dixit

Safe and secure parking facility for the vehicles is a fundamental right of all visitors. Most of the hotels are unable to provide sufficient parking space for their guests.

Planning of parking totally depends on the availability of the space, size, configuration and contours of a site. There are various types of parking, like

- a) On grade parking (includes on street and off street parking)
- b) Above grade parking
- c) Below grade parking
- d) Composite parking
- e) Parallel parking
- f) Angled parking

On grade parking:- This is the most common and least expensive car parking, totally dependent on the availability of space and its configuration. Low costs of land always support the on grade parking. This requires a lot of maintenance in respect of property management. Parking lots deteriorate with the passage of time. Cracks and break of surface are common problem, if unnoticeable may become serious defects. Preventive maintenance programmed to be ensured. General precautions to be taken are:- Use of salt to melt snow or ice on concrete surface Avoid spillage of oil / kerosene or other liquids on surfaces. Inspection of the area to be done twice a year. Maintenance record to be maintained.

Off-street- the most common and accepted method of satisfying facility parking needs. In many cases, these areas are developed as one large mass parking area. The result is often an installation dotted with huge expanses of asphalt with little consideration of the negative visual impacts. When siting off street parking areas, the designer should consider: Creating multiple smaller parking areas rather than one large mass Integrating planted islands to increase aesthetics Minimize extensive grading operations by designing to the topography Ensuring a distance of at least 15 meters is provided from proposed parking area entrances and exits to intersections Minimizing the number of entrances and exits.



On-street- Permit only parallel parking, Maintain a minimum distance of 15 meters from on-street parking spaces to intersections and off-street parking area entrances, Break up long lines of vehicles with occasional planting island projections if appropriate. Ensure streets maintain required traffic-carrying capacities and provide safe vehicular and pedestrian passage.

Above grade parking:- This is a free standing parking deck of two or more levels. This type provides maximum efficiency in terms of area, structure and circulation. This is least expensive after on grade parking.

Below grade parking:- This is commonly known as underground parking. This is more expensive because of structure and mechanical systems required to construct it. Best method of protecting a dry flood proofed garage from flood waters is to design garage entry to the above BFE (Base Flood Elevation).

Composite parking:- This is basically integrates above and below grade parking types with the building above the structure. It requires special ventilation and sprinkler systems and more elaborate façade

Parallel parking: The vehicles are parked along the length of the road. Here there is no backward movement involved while parking or un parking the vehicle. Hence, it is the most safest parking from the accident perspective. However, it consumes the maximum curb length and therefore only a minimum number of vehicles can be parked for a given kerned length. This method of parking produces least obstruction to the on-going track on the road since least road width is used. For the designer, the parallel parking configuration can be used where suitable off-street parking cannot be accommodated or is not practical. For the driver, parallel parking requires experience, confidence, and patience. Parking spaces should be a minimum of 7.5 meters long and at least 2.75 meters wide. On-street parallel parking spaces should be 3.35 meters wide.

Multiple Level Car Parking- It is a building (or part there hereof) which is designed specifically to be for Automobile Parking and where there are a number of floors or levels on which parking takes place.

Modular construction of a hotel

Shruti Shrivastava



WHAT IS MODULAR CONSTRUCTION-

Modular construction is a building process that assembles materials or components of a building in an off-site location. Commercial modular buildings are non-residential structures built in a controlled manufacturing environment, which are then transported and assembled at the final building site. This can include the entire building or components of a larger structure. Modular contractors typically work hand-in-hand with traditional general contractors to leverage resources and take advantage of each type of construction approach.

•What are the different applications for hotels-

FULL MODULAR:

Entire guestrooms are assembled off-site and installed on-site. Every element of the room can be pre-fabricated and replicated including the walls, windows, carpet, fixtures, accessories and even the artwork on the walls. This is particularly helpful for hotels looking to emulate their portfolio properties and adhere to brand standards.

PARTIAL MODULAR:

Portions of a guestroom, like a bathroom, are assembled as a

pod. The pod is then placed into the traditionally constructed building guestrooms with all electrical, plumbing and mechanical connections.

•SYSTEM KIT:

Electrical, plumbing and mechanical systems are manufactured off-site and kitted. For example, a guestroom electrical panel system is made with the required electrical panel and wiring runs to make all connections. Each kit is labeled for a specific guestroom so it meets all requirements.

NATURAL AND ARTIFICIAL

Srishti Chitkara

A light source is anything that makes light, whether natural and artificial. Natural light sources include the Sun and stars. Artificial light sources include lamp posts and televisions. Light sources is an activity that invites students to investigate where light comes from, how it travels and how it can be used, before they use the power of light to explore the Universe.

Artificial light- There are several different types of sources are incandescent bulbs, halogen lamps, metal halide, fluorescent tube, compact fluorescent light, and LEDs. Light is absolutely essential to plant growth and vitality as it is a key component in photosynthesis. However, different types of plants, both outdoor and indoor, require different amount of light. Although sunlight is best for most plants, they can still be successfully grown using only artificial lights. Artificial lights, when used as grown lights, can be used to aid in both in-home and commercial plant growth. Artificial lights can provide supplemental light to some plants, or can be the only light source available. Some growing methods, like hydroponics, almost exclusively rely on artificial lighting, particularly in large scale, indoor commercial operations.

Artificial light sources are other sources of light which developed to compensate for or assist the natural light. It will have different frequencies and wavelengths that determine the light color. The five most common light sources are as follows:

- Incandescent lamp
- Compact fluorescent lamp
- Fluorescent tube
- Discharge lamp



Natural sources of light- include sunlight, the stars, volcanoes, meteorological lightning and biochemical sources. These types of light are naturally occurring and do not necessarily need humans to create light. Sunlight is one of the most obvious and prominent sources of natural light for humans. It is constantly present in the Earth and provides a large amount of light for people to see by on a daily basis. It is also the largest source of light available to humans. Starlight is similar to sunlight in that it comes from stars that are within the galaxy and beyond, although these stars are much smaller and further away than the sun. Lightning also exists in the atmosphere under ideal conditions and is able to provide a small source of light for the people who live on earth to use. An example of biochemical light on the Earth would be lightning bugs or fireflies and jellyfish who emanate their own light sources from places within their bodies. Daylight is the natural light sources which are obtained as daylight directly or through various openings in buildings like windows, door, glass roofs and atrium. In the end I will like to conclude that the most important difference between natural light and artificial light is that natural is found in nature and artificial is electronic. Natural light has no control over the usage as it is based on the duration of time, artificial light us produced in less quantity, then the consumption is also low.

PLANNING FOR PHYSICALLY CHALLENGED

Kanishk Dudi



Around 10% of the world's population or roughly 650 million people live with a disability. In India, more than 21 million people suffer from one kind of disability or the other, such as blindness, hearing or immobility, etc. This, according to the 2001 Census, accounts for almost 2.1% of the population. According to a research paper, two out of every thousand guests received at hotels are either physically challenged or suffer from speech, mobility, or visual impairment. The Union Ministry of Tourism, in 2009, made it mandatory for all star categories to add facilities for the physically challenged people in various categories.

Types of Physically Challenged Guests

Depending on the various kinds of impairment either in body organs, such as limbs, hands, spinal cord, etc., or of sensory organs, such as eyes, ears, speech etc., people may suffer from various disabilities. As a result, our physically challenged guests, hereafter referred to as special guests, are categorized into the following types.

- Special guests with mobility difficulties
- Special guests who are assisted on wheelchair
- Special guests unassisted on wheelchair
- Special guests with deafness or hearing impairment
- Special guests with learning

disabilities/mental impairment

GUIDELINES FOR PLANNING FACILITIES- The physical needs of each of the above mentioned kinds of guests are different. However, with slight modifications in various areas of the hotels, not only can these properties be rendered easily accessible to them, but by integrating simple unobtrusive facilities in the design structures, the special guests can go about freely without hassling other guests. Access for Guests with Mobility Difficulties

Most of the physical modifications to a hotel property are made to meet the needs of guests with mobility impairments, those who use wheelchairs, canes, or crutches.

Public Entrance- The industry guidelines for the public entrance are as follows.-A public entrance must be accessible to wheelchair use from setting down or car parking point. Where a hotel has a car park, a reserved parking space should be available for a disabled guest, on request. The path from parking point or space to the entrance must be sound in construction, and free obstacles. Deep gravel, cobbles, and potholed surfaces must be avoided. The entrance door must have a clear opening of not less than 67cm. Where there is no ramp, there must be not more than 3 steps to the entrance at any point. Within the reception area, there must be an unobstructed space of not less than 110 cm * 70 cm. Steps to be used by a special guest should have risers, not more than 19 cm, with treads not less than 25 cm deep and 75 cm wide.

Bathroom- The bathroom must be en suite or on the same floor as the special guest's bedroom. Where a bath is provided, it should have horizontal or angled support rail on the far side. Where only shower is provided, it must have a seat (recommended 45-50 cm above floor) and a support rail on the far wall (recommended 25 cm above top of the seat and maximum of 50 cm from center of the seat). Where there is a step into the shower, it should have riser of not more than 19 cm. There must be washbasin within the bathroom/bedroom.

Public entrance- If there is car park, there must be a level reserved space with a minimum width of 3.6 m. The route from parking point or space to the entrance must be levelled or ramped. The threshold at entrance must be not higher than 2 cm.

Interior general- All paths to be used by the special guests must be levelled or ramped. Where the guest is required to use a lift, it must have automatic doors and the controls must be 140 cm or less in height from the floor. Access to the restaurant/dining room, lounge, bar, bedroom, bathroom, and WC (where not en suite) must be levelled or ramped with threshold not higher than 2 cm. Bedroom The surface of the bed must be between 45 and 54 cm from the floor. Door handles, light switches, TV controls, curtain pulls, wardrobe rails etc. should be accessible and not more than 140 cm from the floor. At least one bedroom needs to meet these requirements. Lights switches and telephone (where provided) should not be more than 50 cm from the bed.

Bathroom- The door handle and light switch must be 140 cm or less from the floor. The horizontal or angled support rail at the far side of the bath must be no more than 30 cm above the rim. The rim of the bath must be from 45-50 cm from the floor. Where only a shower is available for the guest, the controls must be 140 cm or less from the floor. Only one bathroom, separate or en suite with the bedroom(s) must meet these requirements.

Guests with Other Disabilities

Visually impaired guests- A sizeable number of travelers today are visually impaired. Certain areas of hotel property may be required by law to display instructions and signs in Braille for the convenience of the visually challenged persons. Buttons of elevators, directions to restrooms, other public areas such as restaurants, lobbies, bars, etc. are areas where such special guests would

welcome Braille.

Deafness or hearing impairment

Just as not every blind guest can read Braille, not every deaf or hearing impaired guest can read lips or communicate in sign language. Staff communication with the hearing impaired guests may keep the following points in mind

Room facilities for the hearing impaired-

A hotel should have one or more guest rooms specially equipped for the hearing impaired guests. These rooms should include the following., a telephone with a flashing light to indicate an incoming call, a television decoder for reading closed captions or programs., a smoke alarm with a flashing light. a knock light for the door; and a vibrating alarm clock. Guest who are mute or have speech impairment Guests with a speech impairment (who either do not speak at all or whose speech is difficult to understand) may not require special equipment, but they do not need understanding and patience from all hotel staff. If you can't understand them, offer them a pen and paper to communicate in writing.

INDIAN GOVERNMENT RULES FOR THE PHYSICALLY

CHALLENGED GUESTS In 2009, the Union Ministry of Tourism made mandatory for all star categories property to incorporate the following infrastructure/services for all disabled guests by September 2010., Easy access for the differently abled guests. At least one room for the differently abled guest. Minimum door width should be 1 m to allow wheelchair access. Room to have audible and visible (blinking light) alarm system. Free accessibility in all public areas and at least one restaurant in 5 star and 5 star deluxe properties. Public restrooms to be unisex. Minimum door width must be 1 m and mandatory to all star hotels. Ramps with anti-slip The Ministry also developed a new format of assessment of category of all star hotels in the month of August 2009. Five marks are allotted for facilities to be offered to physically challenged persons in the star category system.

Water conservation

Sachin Kumar



Water is a highly required natural resource for the execution of life on Earth. So, the Importance of water can not be compared with anything else. Plus, there is no alternative for water. Despite the abundance of water on Earth, there is also a scarcity of freshwater. Even if the planet's 70% surface is covered with water, there is only 0.3% is fresh water that is useful for us. The amount of freshwater is very little. But daily, we are wasting water and polluting it in an uncontrolled way. In order to prevent water scarcity, Water conservation is only the remedy. Water conservation refers to the preservation, control and development of water resources, both surface and groundwater, and prevention of water pollution.

Importance Of Water Conservation-

All the organisms whether it is human, animals, or plants. Each one totally depends on pure and freshwater. We just use fresh water in a way like it is unlimited. This practice should be controlled and tuned for efficient use of water. Water helps body functions to be executed correctly. Water maintains a balance in the ecosystem.

Freshwater is rare to find on the planet. Converting hard water to freshwater will cost a large amount of money and mechanical power that could be infused in other development projects.

Reasons For The Scarcity Of Freshwater-

Moreover, sewage water is also drained into rivers that pollute water. If we talk about natural reasons for the shortage of freshwater is global

warming. With the increasing temperature of the planet, the groundwater level is depleting. Furthermore, clouds are moving away toward the poles from the equator, due to climate change. Ways To Conserve Water

Prefer using a bath tub in place of a shower Use a watering pot water the plants Close the shower when applying soap Use the full capacity of washing machines Use the full capacity of the dish washer Close the tap after drinking water Teach kids not to play with water too much Take only the required amount of water in the glass to drink Check regularly for the leaks and fix them Rainwater harvesting is a water conservation technique to save water.

BLUEPRINT OF A HOTEL BUILDING

Shashank Tiwari



Blue print of a hotel is the series of drawing showing the layout of the part of a building the rooms, their sizes and shapes, doors and windows. There are chances of getting misled if one is unable to read a blueprint. Reading a blueprint for the first time is a great learning experience. Lines, numbers, symbols, and a few words are all that it takes to make a blueprint. A good blueprint should convey all the technical details to its readers.

technical details to its readers. A blueprint is an important document, especially in construction as it is the starting point of any building activity related to a project.

It serves the following purposes- It acts as a basic talking point' between the owner and the architect. It conveys detailed information to the contractors so that they can read, understand, and construct a building according to specifications contained in these documents. A plumber looks at a blueprint to study and install the appropriate types and sizes of plumbing fittings and fixtures at exact locations and points. Managers use blueprint to check the level of performance of the work performed.

One drawing cannot show all the details of the construction procedure for a building or even a restaurant/linen room/guest room. If there is only one drawing, then it would become cluttered with too many lines, notes, and symbols. Each drawing is labeled and shows specific information of interest to workers in a particular field. Information which cannot be depicted graphically can be included in written specifications. The combination of blueprints and written documents is called a construction document.

Plan Views- It is the most common view and is used very frequently. If you were looking down from above a room or area with no ceiling or roof, the view you would get is a plan view.

Elevation views- Elevation views help in deciding how the exterior wall would be done up.

Detailed views- It can be a plan view or an interior elevation drawing of an item that cannot be depicted in sufficient detail in other views.

Perspective Views and Models- This is an impressive technique for selling ideas. It is basically a three dimensional view of a proposed building generally showed to the owners.

Section Views- A section view may be a vertical or sometimes horizontal cutaway view of a wall, roof, or foundation of a building.

Mechanical Views- This is the most frequently used blueprint which gives the idea of all mechanical/electrical systems in the building separately.

Plot and Survey Views- These drawings are made by registered surveyors. They show the legal boundaries of the property.

EFFICIENT PLAN UNDER HOTEL DESIGN

AASTHA SHARMA



What is an efficient plan- An efficient plan utilizes the space and resources in the most optimum way possible. It refers to the layout and planning of facilities while designing the hotel. Planning is the foundation of a structure on which the execution is based. An efficient plan of the hotel is functional as well as aesthetically appealing.

Design considerations to be followed while designing a hotel:
Captivating Appearance,
Efficient plan Good site location,
Target market, Accessibility
Budget, Availability of Civic,
infrastructure Vincyty,
Availability of manpower,
Availability of raw materials,
Legal considerations of the site,
Available space Some of the popular types of modern hotel plans are:- modular construction slip forming arch design cylinder-like structure

Modular construction- This is most recent and promising development in the construction of hotel buildings. The technique has cut down the construction time and costs by 40% as compared to traditional construction method. In this method, room units are constructed separately and hoisted into the place with the help of cranes. Buildings are relatively low cost, time-saving, fire resistant and sound proof.

Slip forming- This was first used in 1930's in the buildings and erection of grain silos and other similar structures. Early slip forming techniques relied on hydraulic jacks and the pouring of concrete into a formwork made of timber. Today slip forming is used to build everything from silo to complexes, chimneys, reservoirs, medium to high-rise buildings, office buildings, hotels, hospitals, bridge support piers, in-ground shafts to dams and power stations. It was used to raise the exterior walls and some of the interior walls and structures of a 15-storey hotel in Petersburg, Florida. It enabled the hotel to be 'topped out' (constructed till the top storey) in just eight days. In Norfolk, Virginia, this technique, which was used in the construction of a 14-storey motor-inn, enabled the builders to cut three months from the normal construction time for a property of that size.

ARCH DESIGN- These designs have cent per cent useable clear span space and do not have any beams, poles and trusses. They are easy to construct and most of the buildings are erected in just a few days. These buildings are well-ventilated and have better airflow than other building types. These buildings are very cost-effective and have a very low cost of developing heating, ventilation and air conditioning systems. The maintenance cost of these buildings is also very low and they are fire-resistant.

Uses of water in Hotel

Shubham Aggarwal



Many hotel units particularly in isolated areas find it economical and convenient to have their own bore well pumps within the premises that provide raw water which is further treated for consumption. But now a days lifting of groundwater through digging of wells needs permission from government departments. A hotel establishment needs a lot of water for various essential functions. An average figure will be 200 liters (about 50 gallons) per person per day.

Availability of Water in Hotels- Water in the hospitality industry is generally supplied by the Govt. Dept. But since hospitality units require quite large amounts of water they are required to have buffer stock of water and for which large tanks and reservoirs are required. Hospitality units generally have their own stand by arrangement for water supply in the form of bore wells. Bore wells are to be dug with the permission of local civic authorities and they charge yearly rent for bore well. Since the bore well provides hard water the hotel has to invest in a water treatment plant. The water is supplied to the various locations in the hotel by means of a large network of pipes, pipe fittings, valves etc.

It is the most commonly used water distribution system where the pressure of water is sufficient to force water throughout a hotel building of six floors or less in height. The maximum number of floors which can be fed with this system depends on pressure, resistance of pipe and the height of the building. This system is used when the water

pressure is inadequate and a circulating pump along with a return pipe is installed to increase water pressure and water to flow constantly throughout the system. This is frequently used on hot water lines to provide an adequate supply of hot water by making a provision of water heater. Here water is forced or pumped to a storage tank (overhead) located on the top floor of the building. When water is required, it flows by gravity from the storage tank to the tap. This system is used in very tall buildings. It is very similar to the circulating puffed system. This technique is frequently used with hot water to ensure adequate amount of hot water at each fixtures. It is a combination of up feed and down feed system. The up feed system is used for the lower building levels and the down feed system for the upper building levels. This system is probably the most efficient distribution system for multiple-floor hotel building because main water supply pressure is utilized to the full extent and additional pressure is generated by pumps to reach water on water storage tank located on the top floor of the building.



SAFETY AND SECURITY MAINTENANCE IN HOTELS

Saksham Raj



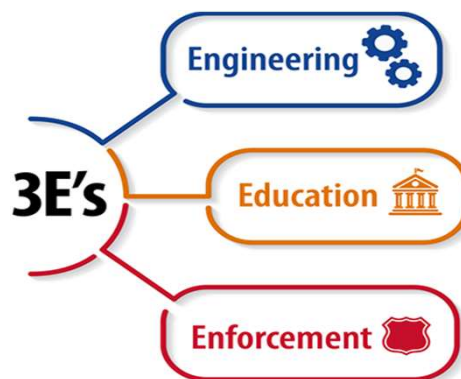
Difference between safety and security-The term 'safety' is used with reference to such things as disasters, emergencies, fire prevention and protection, and conditions that provide for freedom from injury and prevent damage to property. Whereas The term 'security' is used with reference to freedom from fear, anxiety, and doubts concerning humans as well as protection against terrorism and thefts of guest, employee, or hotel property.

Safety management program- The overall objective of a safety management program is to eliminate hazards before they cause any serious accidents. There are some steps through which an effective safety management program can be set up. They are as follows-

- Review work procedures and inspect work areas for safety hazards.
- Make departmental heads aware of the nature and variety of hazards.
- Establish a safety committee.
- Maintain accurate safety records.
- Conduct periodic in- house safety inspections. Train staff members to implement safety consciousness.
- Motivate staff members to be safety conscious. Investigate and analyses all accidents and injuries. Practice safety management and monitor follow-ups. Review the effectiveness of your own safety management program.

The safety of employee can be ensured by following the three Es' of safety: safety education, safety engineering, and safety rules enforcement.

Safety awareness and accident prevention- Safety awareness should be an ongoing program at all establishments. The management of all establishments and should be aware of the laws concerning safe work environments and should be concerned about the safety of their employees. Periodic training should be provided to all staff in order to raise awareness about safety. All employees should be aware of the potential hazards in their respective departments. All heads of departments must ensure that employees follow safe job procedures, correct unsafe conditions immediately, and take adequate time to do the job so that accidents are not caused due to haste.





Address: Institute of Hotel Management, Sikar
Rd, Military Containment, Bani Park, Jaipur,
Rajasthan (302016)
Phone: 0141 220 2812