

Chapter 5

Classification of Hotels

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Abstract:

The classification of hotels is a fundamental aspect of the global hospitality industry, providing a systematic framework for organizing and differentiating lodging establishments based on their characteristics, standards, and target markets. This chapter explores the diverse criteria used in hotel classification, including size, location, ownership and management, star rating, target market, duration of stay, and level of service. Hotel classification serves multiple purposes; it ensures consistency in quality standards, facilitates guest decision-making, assists tourism authorities in regulation and marketing, and supports investors and hoteliers in defining market positioning. The study emphasizes that classification is not merely a labeling process but a strategic mechanism that reflects the operational complexity, service philosophy, and branding of a hotel. The chapter begins by categorizing hotels based on size, ranging from small family-run establishments to mega-chain hotels with hundreds of rooms, illustrating how size influences staffing,

service style, and guest experience. It further examines location-based classification, such as city hotels, resort hotels, airport hotels, and highway motels, which cater to specific traveler needs and geographical contexts. The discussion on ownership and management highlights various operational models independent, chain-affiliated, franchise, and management contract hotels each offering unique advantages in brand recognition, control, and market reach. The star rating system, one of the most recognized global classification frameworks, is explored in depth, covering standards from basic one-star accommodations to luxurious five- and seven-star properties that symbolize opulence, exclusivity, and personalized service. Moreover, the chapter analyzes classification by target market, such as business, leisure, boutique, and budget hotels, revealing how market segmentation influences design, amenities, and marketing strategies.

Keywords: *Classification of Hotels, Plan, Size, Location*

Introduction:

The hotel industry is a vital component of the global tourism and hospitality sector, providing accommodation, comfort, and services to travellers across diverse destinations. To ensure consistency, quality standards, and operational efficiency, hotels are classified based on several criteria such as size, ownership, target market, star rating, and service type. Classification helps both customers and industry professionals identify the level of luxury, amenities, and pricing associated with each property. It also assists government bodies, tourism authorities, and investors in setting benchmarks for quality assurance and policy formulation. The classification of hotels, therefore, serves as an essential framework for organizing the vast

and varied landscape of lodging establishments, enhancing transparency, competitiveness, and service excellence within the industry. Typically classified by size hotels are defined as Small according to the number of rooms for accommodation with supporting rooms. Small Hotels can have 25 rooms. And hotels having 26-99 room capacities can be defined as Average Hotels. Rooms of 100 to 299 will be said as an Above Average Hotel, where a Large Hotel should have more than 300 rooms to reside.

Classification of Star Hotels includes number of stars selected by the body “Hotels & Restaurants Approval & Committee (HRACC)” which may be 1-5 by stars plus 5* Deluxe & 5* according to the Star-System. In addition, the study discusses classifications based on duration of stay and service levels, including transient, extended-stay, and full-service hotels, which cater to different travel behaviors and purposes. The significance of hotel classification lies in its ability to create transparency, enhance service standardization, and promote healthy competition within the industry. From a consumer standpoint, it helps travelers make informed decisions about accommodation that best aligns with their needs and budget. From an operational perspective, it assists hoteliers in benchmarking performance, managing brand reputation, and aligning offerings with market expectations. the classification of hotels represents an essential organizational tool that bridges the gap between service delivery and consumer perception. It serves as a universal language of quality within the hospitality industry, facilitating both domestic and international tourism development. As the industry continues to evolve with technological innovations, sustainability initiatives, and shifting traveler expectations, hotel classification systems must also adapt to incorporate new dimensions of hospitality excellence.

Understanding these classifications is therefore indispensable for hospitality professionals, researchers, and policymakers seeking to enhance service quality, operational efficiency, and guest satisfaction in an increasingly competitive global tourism environment.

CLASSIFICATION OF STAR HOTELS BASED ON SIZE					
STAR CATEGORY	★ ONE STAR	★★ TWO STAR	★★★ THREE STAR	★★★★ FOUR STAR	★★★★★ FIVE STAR
SIZE (Approx. No. of Guest Rooms)	10 – 25 Rooms 	26 – 50 Rooms 	51 – 100 Rooms 	101 – 250 Rooms 	Above 250 Rooms 
Hotel Size Category	Small	Small to Medium	Medium	Large	Very Large / Luxury
Typical Property Type	Budget Hotel, Guest House	Economy Hotel, Limited Service Hotel	Full Service Hotel, Comfort Hotel	Upscale Hotel, Business Hotel	Luxury Hotel, Resort, Palace Hotel
Target Guests	Budget Travelers, Backpackers	Budget & Economy Travelers	Leisure Travelers, Families, Business Travelers	Business Travelers, High-end Leisure Travelers	Luxury Travelers, High-end Business Guests, VIPs
Facilities & Services	• Basic Accommodation • Clean Rooms • Attached Bathroom • Basic Amenities	• Comfortable Rooms • Attached Bathroom • TV, Telephone • Limited Services	• Well Furnished Rooms • 24 Hrs Room Service • Restaurant • More Guest Services	• Spacious Rooms • Multi-cuisine Restaurant • Business Facilities • Recreational Facilities	• Luxury Rooms & Suites • Multiple Restaurants • Premium Services • Extensive Facilities

Figure 1. Classification of Hotels Based on Size.

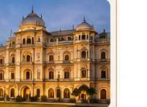
Classification Based on Size

Hotels can be classified according to the number of guest rooms they offer, as size directly impacts their operational complexity, staffing requirements, and market focus. Small hotels usually have fewer than 25 rooms and often cater to local travelers or budget-conscious guests. These establishments emphasize personalized service and homely comfort, often operated as family-run businesses or boutique properties. Medium-sized hotels, typically ranging from 25 to 100 rooms, balance personalized attention with moderate amenities, appealing to both business and leisure travelers. Large hotels, with

over 100 rooms, are often part of chain operations or luxury brands, offering extensive facilities such as multiple restaurants, banquet halls, spas, and conference rooms. Mega hotels, especially in urban or resort destinations, may exceed 500 rooms and cater to international markets, conventions, and group tours. The size classification helps determine not only the service scope but also the staffing ratios, management style, and market positioning of each hotel.

Classification Based on Location

The location of a hotel significantly influences its type, clientele, and service offerings. City or downtown hotels are located in the heart of metropolitan areas, targeting business travelers, corporate guests, and tourists seeking convenience and access to urban attractions. Airport hotels serve transit passengers and airline crews, offering short-term stays, meeting rooms, and efficient transport facilities. Resort hotels are situated in scenic areas such as beaches, mountains, or lakesides, providing recreational amenities like swimming pools, spas, sports facilities, and entertainment programs. Suburban hotels are found on the outskirts of cities, appealing to travelers seeking quieter environments with easy access to both urban and rural attractions. Highway or roadside hotels, including motels, cater primarily to motorists and offer basic accommodation with parking convenience. Heritage hotels, found in historical buildings or palaces, provide guests with a unique experience rooted in culture, tradition, and architecture. Thus, the geographical setting of a hotel plays a crucial role in shaping its operational model and market segment.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOTELS BASED ON LOCATION						
Hotels are classified on the basis of the place where they are situated.						
LOCATION CATEGORY	CITY CENTER HOTELS	AIRPORT HOTELS	HIGHWAY HOTELS	RESORT HOTELS	BEACH RESORT HOTELS	HERITAGE HOTELS
 LOCATION	Located in the heart of the city, close to business districts, shopping areas and attractions. 	Located near airports, within or close to the airport premises. 	Located on or near highways, major roads and expressways. 	Located in scenic places like hills, lakes, forests or holiday destinations. 	Located near beaches or coastal areas. 	Located in historical buildings like palaces, forts, havelis or old mansions. 
 TYPICAL EXAMPLES	• Business hotels • Commercial hotels • Downtown hotels • Convention hotels	• Transit hotels • Airport transit hotels • Airport luxury hotels	• Highway motels • Roadside hotels • Way-side inns	• Hill resorts • Lake resorts • Jungle resorts • Holiday resorts	• Beach resorts • Coastal hotels • Seaside resorts	• Palace hotels • Fort hotels • Heritage resorts • Heritage boutique hotels
 ACCESSIBILITY	Easily accessible in the city; close to transport hubs.	Very easy access for air travelers; usually within 5–10 km of the airport.	Easily accessible from highways and main roads.	Accessible via road or air; usually away from city noise.	Accessible via road or air; near coastal areas and beaches.	Accessible from cities or tourist centers; often located in heritage or rural areas.
 TARGET GUESTS	Business travelers, corporate guests, conference delegates, city tourists.	Transit travelers, business travelers, flight layover guests.	Road travelers, families, tourists, transporters.	Leisure travelers, vacationers, families, honeymoon couples.	Leisure travelers, vacationers, beach lovers, adventure tourists.	Leisure travelers, culture and history lovers, luxury travelers, international tourists.
 KEY FEATURES	Modern facilities, close to business & entertainment areas, high demand.	Convenience, quick check-in/out, airport shuttle, short stay comfort.	Easy parking, quick service, economical stay, good food facilities.	Scenic beauty, peaceful environment, recreational facilities.	Sea view, water sports, relaxation, beach activities, leisure facilities.	Royal ambiance, unique architecture, cultural experience, personalized services.

There are also City Hotels, Downtown Hotels & Commercial Hotels, These hotels are located in the central crowd area, little expensive than the local area hotels like boarding houses. These are operated by solvent business people and focusing more income tourists and occasionally moving people in different parts of the country .The hotels are generally not far from market places, railway destinations, airports and intercity bus stands with easy communication supporting. These hotels mainly do their business by location basis within a geographical boundary. Hotels took places nearside the city area or in the sub-town areas are generally called Sub Urban Hotels. These types of hotels are typically medium-sized and provide economic prices. Some may be large or small by commercial importance, historical value and tourism context. These are operated by less investments concentrating low income tourists or moving people on occasion.

Airport Hotels are definitely stand places very near the local and international airports, Airport Hotels are linked with various travel agents and services centers. These are of different services including tour programs and event management. Size and level of services are very high by standard in these hotels because of foreigner's presence. .Potential customers also include business delegates, passengers and high profile national guests. Travelers often canceled flights and airline staffs also use these hotels for single or couple of nights spending. Hotels provide transport facilities along reservations by courtesy of services focusing satisfied customer services. Motor Hotels commonly called Motels are used for transit services generally looking alongside the high-way road which are always considered economical and provide comfortable single-night accommodation having facilities of garage for car, access of petroleum station and more affording. There is also Resort Hotels generally set up for attracting tourists near historical places by geographical context. Recreational supporting is highly ensured here with sight -seeing to the borders. It also includes different events like games, dancing, entertainment club and more on demand from the valuable customers.

Classification of Hotel by Plan

Hotels are often classified according to the type of meal plan or tariff system they offer to guests, which determines the range of meals and services included in the room rate. This classification helps travelers select accommodations that best suit their preferences, budgets, and travel purposes, while enabling hotels to design flexible pricing structures for different market segments. The most common hotel plans include the European Plan (EP), Continental Plan (CP), American Plan (AP), and Modified American Plan (MAP). Under the

European Plan (EP), the room rate includes only the accommodation, and guests pay separately for all meals and beverages consumed during their stay. This plan offers flexibility and is widely preferred by business travelers and tourists who wish to explore local cuisines outside the hotel. The Continental Plan (CP) includes the room rate and a light continental breakfast, typically consisting of items such as bread, butter, jam, pastries, and beverages like tea or coffee. It is most commonly adopted by business hotels and city centers catering to travelers who prefer a quick, light morning meal. The American Plan (AP), also known as the full board plan, includes the room rate along with three main meals breakfast, lunch, and dinner offered in the hotel's restaurant or dining area. This plan is popular among resort hotels, heritage properties, and destination accommodations where guests spend most of their time on the premises and prefer an all-inclusive experience.

The Modified American Plan (MAP), or half board plan, includes accommodation with two meals generally breakfast and either lunch or dinner providing a balanced option for travelers seeking a combination of convenience and flexibility. In addition to these, modern hotels also offer variations such as the Bed and Breakfast (B&B) Plan, similar to CP but often associated with small inns or boutique hotels that focus on personalized service and homely comfort. Some luxury and resort hotels use All-Inclusive Plans, where accommodation, meals, snacks, beverages, and certain recreational activities are bundled into a single price, offering guests a seamless and worry-free stay. The classification of hotels by plan thus serves both operational and marketing functions, allowing hotels to tailor offerings based on guest preferences, duration of stay, and destination characteristics. From the guest's perspective,

understanding these meal plans ensures clarity in budgeting and expectations, while for hoteliers, it provides a framework for revenue management, cost control, and service customization key components in achieving guest satisfaction and operational efficiency in the competitive hospitality industry.

1. American plan: Room rent, breakfast, lunch and dinner is available
2. Modified American plan: room rent, breakfast and lunch or dinner optional.
3. Continental plan: room rent with continental breakfast is available
4. European plan: Only room rent

4. Classification Based on Ownership and Management

Ownership structure determines the control, branding, and operational model of a hotel. Independent hotels operate autonomously, owned and managed by individuals or private entities without affiliation to a chain or brand.

CLASSIFICATION OF HOTELS BY PLAN						
Hotels are classified on the basis of the facility plan adopted for providing services and amenities.						
PLAN CATEGORY	AMERICAN PLAN (AP)	EUROPEAN PLAN (EP)	MODIFIED AMERICAN PLAN (MAP)	CONTINENTAL PLAN (CP)	BERMUDA PLAN (BP)	ALL INCLUSIVE PLAN (AI)
DEFINITION 	Room rate includes accommodation and all meals. 	Room rate includes only accommodation; meals charged separately. 	Room rate includes accommodation and one meal (usually breakfast). 	Room rate includes accommodation and breakfast. 	Room rate includes accommodation, breakfast and one main meal. 	Room rate includes accommodation, all meals, selected beverages and other facilities. 
MEALS INCLUDED 	• Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner	• No meals included	• Usually Breakfast (Other meals charged extra)	• Breakfast only	• Breakfast • One main meal (Lunch or Dinner)	• Breakfast • Lunch • Dinner • Snacks & Beverages (As per facilities)
ROOM RATE INCLUDES 	Accommodation + All Meals	Accommodation Only	Accommodation + One Meal	Accommodation + Breakfast	Accommodation + Breakfast + One Main Meal	Accommodation + All Meals + Drinks & Other Facilities
TYPICAL EXAMPLE 	Full service hotels, resorts, luxury hotels	Budget hotels, business hotels, city hotels	Business hotels, tourist hotels	Mid-scale hotels, budget hotels	Tourist hotels, resorts	Resorts, beach hotels, cruise ships, holiday villages
ADVANTAGES 	Convenient for guests; no need to pay separately for meals.	Guest can choose where and what to eat.	Economical; breakfast included saves cost.	Popular with business travelers; economical.	Cost-effective; two meals included.	Hassle-free holiday experience; everything included.
DISADVANTAGES 	Higher room rate; less flexibility in choosing meals.	Additional cost for meals; inconvenient at times.	Only one meal included; other meals extra.	Limited to breakfast only.	One meal not included; extra charges.	Generally high cost; limited choice of food & drinks.

Figure 3. Classification of Hotel by Plan

They often emphasize local culture, creativity, and flexibility in service delivery. Chain hotels, on the other hand, belong to national or international brands such as Marriott, Hilton, or Taj, ensuring standardized services, global recognition, and strong brand loyalty. Within chains, some hotels operate under management contracts, where the property is owned by one party but managed by a professional company. Franchise hotels allow owners to operate under a recognized brand name by paying franchise fees and adhering to brand standards. Lease and referral hotels also exist, where ownership and operations are divided under specific contractual arrangements. This classification provides insights into the business structure, investment model, and degree of operational independence within the hotel industry.

Classification Based on Star Rating

One of the most widely recognized systems for classifying hotels is the star rating system, which evaluates the quality of facilities, services, and guest experience.

- One-Star Hotels provide basic accommodation with minimal amenities, focusing on affordability and essential comfort.
- Two-Star Hotels offer modest improvements in room quality and limited dining or housekeeping services.
- Three-Star Hotels provide comfortable lodging with additional features like in-house restaurants, conference spaces, and improved service quality.
- Four-Star Hotels represent upscale properties with superior amenities, multiple dining options, fitness centers, and professional service standards.

- Five-Star Hotels are synonymous with luxury, elegance, and personalized service, offering world-class facilities such as spas, fine dining, concierge assistance, and exclusive experiences. Some countries also recognize Six- or Seven-Star Hotels, representing ultra-luxury establishments such as the Burj Al Arab in Dubai or The Oberoi Rajvilas in Jaipur, which redefine hospitality through exceptional architecture, exclusivity, and bespoke guest experiences. The star classification helps travelers make informed choices and ensures consistent service expectations across regions.

Hotels are often designed and marketed to serve specific guest segments, leading to classifications based on target clientele. Business hotels cater primarily to corporate travelers, offering meeting rooms, high-speed internet, and proximity to business districts. Leisure or resort hotels focus on vacationers, emphasizing recreation, wellness, and relaxation. Boutique hotels appeal to guests seeking unique design, intimate ambiance, and personalized experiences. Budget hotels provide affordable lodging for students, backpackers, and cost-conscious travelers. Extended-stay hotels or serviced apartments target guests who require long-term accommodation, offering kitchenettes and home-like facilities. Convention hotels are designed to host large meetings, conferences, and exhibitions, with extensive event infrastructure. This classification enables hotels to align their services, pricing, and marketing strategies with the preferences of distinct customer groups.

The duration of guest stay also influences hotel classification. Transient hotels cater to short-term guests, typically staying for one to three nights. Residential or extended-stay hotels serve long-term

visitors such as expatriates, corporate employees, or relocated families, providing larger rooms and homely amenities. Service level further differentiates hotels into full-service hotels, which offer comprehensive dining, recreation, and concierge facilities, and limited-service hotels, which focus on essential comfort without extensive amenities. All-suite hotels provide spacious accommodations suitable for families and business executives. These distinctions help hospitality professionals cater efficiently to the varying needs of travelers, from short-term tourists to long-term residents.

Hotel classification is vital for maintaining quality standards, guiding consumer expectations, and promoting fair competition in the hospitality industry. It enables travelers to assess the level of comfort, price range, and service quality before booking. For tourism authorities, classification systems facilitate regulation, tourism marketing, and benchmarking. Investors and developers use classifications to determine market positioning, design strategies, and pricing structures. Moreover, in a globalized travel environment, standardized classification systems enhance transparency and comparability across regions. The classification also contributes to workforce training, service design, and brand development, thereby improving the overall professionalism of the hotel industry.

Classification of Hotels by Facilities

Hotels can also be classified according to the range, quality, and type of facilities they provide to guests, which significantly influence customer satisfaction, market positioning, and pricing. The facilities offered by a hotel determine its level of comfort, luxury, and service quality, reflecting both the property's investment scale and its

intended clientele. This classification is one of the most practical ways for travelers to distinguish between basic accommodation and full-service hospitality experiences. The scope of facilities encompasses not only the physical infrastructure such as rooms, restaurants, and recreational areas but also auxiliary services that contribute to overall guest experience, including technology integration, wellness amenities, business support, and leisure offerings. At the foundational level, basic or budget hotels provide essential facilities designed for affordability and functionality. These properties focus on core services such as clean rooms, basic furnishings, and limited dining or self-service options. They cater primarily to budget-conscious travelers, backpackers, and transit guests who prioritize cost over luxury. Moving up the spectrum, mid-range hotels offer a more balanced combination of comfort and convenience, typically featuring well-furnished rooms, in-house dining outlets, room service, Wi-Fi connectivity, conference facilities, and basic recreational amenities. These hotels are common in urban centers and cater to business travelers and families seeking moderate comfort at reasonable rates.

Luxury hotels, on the other hand, provide an extensive array of high-end facilities that emphasize sophistication, comfort, and exclusivity. These establishments are often part of renowned international chains or heritage brands, offering features such as fine-dining restaurants, multi-cuisine buffets, 24-hour concierge service, spas, swimming pools, fitness centers, banquet halls, business lounges, valet parking, and technologically advanced guest rooms. Luxury hotels are designed to deliver a personalized experience, incorporating aesthetic architecture, high-quality furnishings, and attentive service standards. Their facilities often extend beyond accommodation to

include wellness spas, golf courses, art galleries, and curated cultural experiences, making them destinations in themselves. Further along the classification, boutique and lifestyle hotels emphasize specialized and aesthetic facilities that enhance individuality and ambiance. These properties may include thematic interiors, designer furniture, curated art, intimate dining spaces, and customized in-room technology. The facilities in boutique hotels focus on delivering experiential value rather than scale, appealing to travelers who seek authenticity, design, and exclusivity. In contrast, resort hotels are equipped with extensive recreational facilities such as swimming pools, adventure sports areas, beach access, spa and wellness centers, golf courses, entertainment zones, and multiple restaurants. Resorts are destination-oriented and are designed to meet the leisure and recreational needs of vacationers and families.

Business or conference hotels provide specialized facilities aimed at the corporate segment. These include business centers, high-speed internet, meeting and board rooms, conference halls, audiovisual equipment, secretarial services, and dedicated event-planning support. The focus is on efficiency, connectivity, and professionalism, enabling guests to work comfortably during their stay. Additionally, airport hotels and transit properties emphasize quick service, shuttle facilities, flexible check-in/check-out timings, and short-term amenities suited for travelers on tight schedules. Modern hospitality also includes eco-friendly or sustainable hotels, which provide environmentally conscious facilities such as energy-efficient systems, waste management, water recycling, and locally sourced food options. These properties often include nature-based amenities and promote responsible tourism through green certifications and community involvement. Similarly, wellness and spa hotels have gained

popularity for their health-oriented facilities, including yoga studios, meditation centers, organic dining, and holistic therapy programs. classification of hotels by facilities is essential for defining brand identity, market segmentation, and service expectations. The diversity of facilities across different hotel categories enables travelers to select properties that align with their comfort level, budget, and purpose of visit. For hotel managers and tourism professionals, understanding this classification is critical for developing service strategies, enhancing competitiveness, and maintaining customer satisfaction. The variety of facilities offered reflects not only the hotel's financial capacity and market focus but also its commitment to innovation, comfort, and the evolving needs of the global traveler.

Types of Hotel Rooms

A hotel room means comfort, privacy, security and convenience to its occupants. Hotels offer different types of rooms that range in size, luxury and amenities. The look of a hotel room is affected by the location of the hotel itself, its target market and level of service provided. Standard rooms, also referred to as single rooms or single-occupancy rooms, are the oldest type of rooms in the hotel business. They are typically good value for money, cozy and comfortable. Standard rooms are equipped with basic amenities and are generally the most affordable. Their price depends on various factors, including the view from their windows, design and type of furniture, the softness of the beds and so on. Standard rooms in 3-star hotels, for instance, are typically decorated with made-to-order furniture. Five-star standard rooms are equipped with luxury furniture, functional amenities and works of art---sculptures and/or paintings. Standard rooms vary in size, depending on the rating of the hotel. Standard rooms in 2-star hotels, for instance, are between 20 to 30 square feet,

while those in 5-star hotels are required to be at least 52.5 square feet. Standard rooms are ideal for individual stays or short, overnight breaks.

Single room: A room that has a single bed meant for one person is called a single room.

Double room: A room that has a double bed meant for two persons.

Twin room: A room that has two single beds for two persons. This is Ideal for Business and for official stays in a hotel.

Studio Room: Accommodation in which a sofa converts into to bed.

Suit room: Accommodation which includes dining, sitting, bedroom.

Duplex room: A room spread over two floors with interconnectivity.

Duplex Room: A Set of rooms connected by an internal staircase, generally the parlor is at the lower level.

Efficiency Room: A room that has a Kitchen Facility. This type of room is mostly available in hotels.

Hollywood Twin bedded room: A room that has two single beds with one headboard meant for two persons.

Hospitality Room: A room that is adjacent to each other, having a connecting door open when required.

Pent House: A room that is situated in the status level(top most floor). A part of which may be open to Sky.

Cabana: A room situated near by the swimming pool and away from main building used for changing cloths and bathing.

Deluxe rooms are typically among the most expensive in a hotel. Deluxe rooms are larger than standard rooms in size and differ between hotels in their degrees of comfort. They are equipped with

basic and bonus amenities, including free access to a fitness center or pool, massage sessions, tours, alcoholic drinks and desserts. Deluxe rooms usually offer specific views: sea view, mountain view, garden view or inside view.

Suites are small apartments that accommodate families or large parties. There are several types of suites, including super suites, standard suites and junior suites. Super suites are also called luxurious suites, president suites and executive suites. They are typically the most opulent room in a hotel. Standard suites are small sized apartments that range in size between 92 and 131 square feet. They are equipped with standard amenities, including high-speed Internet, television and telephone. Standard suites are ideal for business travelers. Junior suites are large rooms that slightly exceed standard rooms in size. They are a step above single rooms in size and offered amenities but are not as lavish as standard or luxurious suites. Junior suites are priced according to their size, amenities and opulence. They typically range between 30 and 82 square feet in size. Junior suites are fully-equipped and include a kitchenette and Internet access, besides standard amenities. They are perfect for honeymooners, vacationers and business people.

Conclusion

The classification of hotels provides a structured understanding of the hospitality industry's diversity and complexity. By categorizing hotels based on size, location, ownership, rating, target market, and service level, stakeholders can effectively manage operations, align services with market demands, and enhance guest satisfaction. Classification not only supports industry regulation and marketing but also ensures that travelers receive consistent and reliable

experiences across destinations. In the dynamic global tourism landscape, where customer preferences and technologies continually evolve, hotel classification remains an essential tool for standardization, differentiation, and sustainable growth. It bridges the gap between consumer expectations and service delivery, upholding the core values of hospitality comfort, quality, and care.

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