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Electric and Mechanical accidents in the Hospitality Industry-A Case Study

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Abstract

People have always known the meaning of hospitality, which involves welcome, warmth, kindness, and giving. Historically, people valued hospitality greatly since it affected their capacity to practise their religion. Religion is said to be the primary motivator behind the concept of hospitality. Priests, missionaries, and pilgrims constituted a sizable proportion of the travelling public in both ancient and historic eras. They visited religious locations, holy places, and temples significant to their respective religions.

In addition to priests and pilgrims, other travellers included military men and people on diplomatic or political missions. People visit historical landmarks, tourist locations, and local attractions for a variety of purposes, such as vacations, business visits, and recreational activities. Hotels, resorts, motels, or the homes of friends and relatives in distant regions were supposed to be the places where people spent overnight while travelling or paying visits, as people require accommodation and hospitality while on the road.

The primary purpose of this research paper is to determine the meaning and significance of hospitality management. The main topics covered include the characteristics of the hospitality industry, the hospitality industry in India, eco-friendly practices in hospitality management, the skills required for satisfactory hospitality management, and the role of the hospitality industry in tourism.

Understanding this concept will help you comprehend that hotels and accommodations have a lengthy history, and that Britain's industrial and economic progress has influenced them over time. The importance of hospitality management was also increased as a result of the introduction of vehicles such as automobiles, as people began to use them to travel to remote places and other cities that could not be accessed by train. Every tourist destination has lodging options such as hotels, guest homes, and more to provide tourists with the necessary hospitality.

Keywords:

Hospitality Management, Individuals, Industry, Skills, Tourism, Eco-friendly

Introduction

This is the unit's twelfth installment. The hospitality industry's commitment to

security and safety continues with this unit. This unit addresses electrical and mechanical incidents, which may be the most recent types of accident and injury in the hospitality business. Learners ought to be able to learn about these kinds of mishaps in the classroom.

OBJECTIVES

You should be able to: comprehend electrical and mechanical mishaps by the end of this unit. knowledge of the damage types and effects of mechanical and electrical accidents comprehend the safety measures

MECHANICAL/EQUIPMENT ACCIDENT

These are the tools and gadgets that utilise electrical current. The device needs electricity to function. And when the machine is operating, it is switched off or the National Electric Power Authority turns out the lights, at which point the machinery shuts down automatically and the output is cut in half.

TYPES OF INJURY

Only two sorts of injuries can result from mechanical accidents: mechanical cuts and electrical shocks.

Mechanical Cut

The injury can happen when: -

To remove food such as tomato grinding cut, beef mincing cut, maize, corn and bean grinding cut, the hand is inserted within the grinding plate. when a hand accidentally touches a motor blade or a naked blade.

There is a mechanical issue, i.e., the machine is broken and a report for repair has not been completed. The user might not be aware that he or she has placed their hand in a working area when an untrained staff member works the equipment while they are distracted. Safeguarding the lives and property of visitors Protection and safety of the life of the workers safeguarding the management's assets.

Prevention/Safety Measures

Ensure that the equipment is fully functional and that it is adequately shielded from hazards. Make sure you follow the operational guidelines. Prior to use, make sure that all necessary repairs have been made to defective mechanical equipment.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT

This is a life-ire in close proximity to the body. Any time a bodily part comes into contact with a live, naked wire, it is considered an accident. Electricity injuries can range in severity from moderate to fatal in most instances. The current's (power) voltage determines the severity of any electrical damage. Additionally, a low voltage can result in a slight harm

while a high voltage can result in a severe injury.

Types of Electric Injury

One of Electric Injury is Electric Shock

How someone is injured by an electric shock relies on the voltage they unintentionally come into contact with. A flexible wire for a 40 WATT or 60 WATT household lamp will give you a minor electric shock as opposed to a cable for an air conditioner or an electric iron.

Electric burns

Positive and negative connections coming together at the same spot to produce a strong spark is what causes electric burns. Burns are caused by high current radiants that the spark creates and scatters. The electrical engineering workforce frequently suffers from this kind of electrical harm. Electric sparks are the cause of many staff members' patches on their cheeks, necks, and particularly their fingers.

Electric Paralysis

A extremely strong electrical current with a high voltage can render a hard object permanently paralysed. It is brought on similarly to an electric spark. The sole distinction is that electric paralysis involves an extremely strong current.

Causes of Electrical Hazard :

Detective Ear: Electrical hazards can be created during the construction of a building if electrical equipment is not detected. Additionally, an electrical hazard might be caused by a defective electrical installation.

Damaged cables and flexible wires can pose an electric hazard when the positive and negative wires come into contact.

A fire mishap caused by a circuit overload is readily caused by an electric spark.

Due to improper connection, handling electricity without being extinguished can result in an electric hazard.

ELECTRICAL ACCIDENT PREVENTIONS

Do not use moist hands to touch electrical wiring. This is so that electric shocks can occur because water is an excellent conductor of electricity.

To prevent shock, always keep electrical supply cables away from damp surfaces and floors. issues with the main power supply, repairs, installations, or extensions.

GENERAL SUMMARY OF ACCIDENT PREVENTION

Numerous hotels and hospitals in the hospitality sector keep track of cases of accident-related injuries every year. If due care and precautions were followed, many may have been averted. planning for the workplace .At the end of the day, turn off all electrical appliances, with the exception of freezers and refrigerators.

Always shut off all connected devices before doing maintenance, cleaning, or removing an electrical item from the main socket.

Always cut any electric cables off from areas where they could cause damage to legs if stepped on. Always respond quickly to electrical problems and secure the fuse boxes by doing so.

Electrical equipment should only be handled by qualified electricians.

The workplace should be designed to keep potentially hazardous activities inside a defined space. For example, the cover should be located close to sinks and tables so that hot pots of soup or rice don't have to cross busy traffic zones.

Protection

Comply with all the instructions and safety guide of electrical machine and equipment

Resultant Effects

Take into account how your activities may affect other people's safety, such as the need to always clean up spills in high- traffic areas to avoid a slipping accident. Never take anything for granted, and make sure nothing is ever left on a busy street without being taken away and deposited correctly.

Self-Reported Accident

Many people are incredibly naive of the possibility that accidents can occur without warning. Here are a few of the most well- known accidents:

Never support a load on your back; always use your legs. This is a secure procedure, though. However, in some regions of this country, particularly in Niger State, farmers frequently carry loads on their shoulders.

Assistance: If a burden is too big for you to lift, always look for a helping hand. This helps shield the spinal cord from harm and falls.

Alcoholism: Avoid drinking if you have to operate machinery. And if you must drink, avoid using machinery.

Many employees have been hurt as a result of drunk driving accidents. Being inebriated at work is quite risky. It ought to be outlawed. Many businesses constantly view it as a criminal offence.

List five electrical hazard sources for self- evaluation.

Give examples to illustrate self-acclaimed accident.

Conclusion:

You should have learned about the mechanical and electrical mishaps that frequently occur in hotels and hospitals from this unit. You have to have been able to comprehend the causes and any necessary safety measures.

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