

THE MOST EXPENSIVE HOTELS IN THE WORLD

Полякова Н.О., гр. ГРС-30

Науковий керівник – викл. Л.А. Подворна
Харківський державний університет харчування та торгівлі

If money is no object, you can stay in the most luxurious hotels around the world and enjoy a variety of unusual benefits and services that will make your trip feel like a slice of paradise. How about a private basketball court in your suite of rooms? Or an exclusive pool, gym and even a cinema tucked away in your own private quarters? And of course don't forget about the butler who will be at your beck and call, 24 hours a day. These are just a few of the options that exist for the wealthiest travelers. Keep in mind that most of the pricey hotel rooms are full suites with multiple bedrooms and bathrooms and most of the amenities of home and then some, including oriental rugs, priceless antiques and large screen TVs, plus exceptional service that can't be beat.

If anyone knows how to vacation in Las Vegas, that will be Hugh Hefner. Even though he is known as a homebody he has spent a few nights away from the mansion at the Sky Villa. The suite itself was built to model the original playboy mansion; it also incorporates elements derived from a vintage Playboy magazine article about the ultimate bachelor pad. The suite cost roughly \$10 million to build but the high-rollers can rent it for a small \$40,000 a night. The two-story 9,000 square foot Villa includes a glass elevator, a rotating bed set beneath a mirrored ceiling, and a glass wall Jacuzzi that extends out over the hotel and offers amazing Strip views, around-the-clock butler service, massage and spa rooms, work-out room and poker table, fireplace, three bedrooms, and pop-up plasma TVs.

The Imperial Suite, which is actually an entire top floor of the hotel, is reached via a private elevator and has four bedrooms, six bathrooms with mosaic marble floor, a cocktail lounge and a terrace with a dramatic view through the bulletproof windows over the city, Lake Geneva and Mont Blanc – all of which overlook Lake Geneva. The suite is decorated in a contemporary style, with marble and hardwood floors. The living room has a billiards table, a library and a cocktail lounge with a view of the water fountain, and can accommodate 40 people. The dining room seats 26 people around an oval mahogany table.

The hotel's staff reassures guests that the security in the Imperial Suite is among the best in the world, ideal for celebrities or traveling heads of state who visit the United Nations headquarters next door at the Palais Wilson.

HISTORY OF AMERICAN MANAGEMENT

Помінова С.І., гр. МВ-29

Науковий керівник – ст. викл. О.О. Мануєнкова
Харківський державний університет харчування та торгівлі

Frederick Taylor, known as the father of scientific management, played a significant role in the development of the personnel function in the early 1900s. In his book, *Shop Management*, Taylor advocated the "scientific" selection and training of workers. He also pioneered incentive systems that rewarded workers for meeting and/or exceeding performance standards. Although Taylor's focus primarily was on optimizing efficiency in manufacturing environments, his principles laid the ground-work for future management development.

One of the most popular management theories of that time was Douglas McGregor's Theory X and Y. It assumes that people are lazy, they don't want to work, and it is the job of the manager to force or coerce them to work. McGregor's Theory X makes three basic assumptions: (1) The average human being dislikes work and will do anything to get out of it; (2) most people must be coerced, controlled, directed, and threatened or punished to get them to work toward organizational objectives; and (3) the average human being prefers to be directed, wishes to avoid responsibility, has relatively little ambition, and places job security above ambition.

According to this theory, responsibility for demonstrating initiative and motivation lies with the employee and failure to perform is his or her fault. Employees are motivated by extrinsic rewards such as money, promotions, and tenure. The set of assumptions for Theory Y is (1) the average human does not dislike work and it is as natural as play; (2) people will exercise self-direction and self-control in order to achieve objectives; (3) rewards of satisfaction and self-actualization are obtained from effort put forth to achieve organizational objectives; (4) the average human being not only accepts but also seeks responsibility; (5) human beings are creative and imaginative in solving organizational problems; and (6) the intellectual potential of the average human is only partially realized. If productivity is low and employees are not motivated, then it is considered failure on the manager's part.

There are many ways to structure an organization, which are discussed extensively in the articles referred to previously. It is important to note that the choice of structure is important for the type of organization, its customers, and the products or services it provides – all which influence the goals of the organization.