



Development of Crisis Phenomena in Social and Economic Systems in Conditions of Globalization

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Abstract

The article develops proposals for the systematization of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems in the conditions of globalization. It was established that globalization only increases the frequency of crisis phenomena and their scale. It was proved that the strengthening of relations between individual countries predetermines the growth of their interdependence. It was determined that in the context of globalization, the economic entities of one country become dependent on the markets or resources of other countries. For the socioeconomic systems of an enterprise rank, the environment in modern conditions is often not the socioeconomic system of the higher rank, which includes the enterprise, but other socio-economic systems of higher rank. Therefore, the emergence of crisis situations is often considered in terms of the interaction of the socio-economic system of a certain level with the system of the higher level, considering the fact that the impact of crisis phenomena is the determining one.

Keywords: Crisis, Phenomenon, Socio-Economic System, Competition, Uncertainty, Management, Situation, Problem, Economy, Globalization.

1. Introduction

One of the key problems of modern economic science in the management of socio-economic systems in conditions of increased competition is the problem of avoiding crisis phenomena and minimizing their consequences. At the same time, globalization of economic relations predetermines the increase in dynamics of the external and internal environment, revitalizes the competitive struggle, which in modern conditions acquires new forms, properties, and qualities. This increases the uncertainty of future states, predetermines the likelihood of development of crisis phenomena at different levels of socio-economic systems, which objectively need to change the basics of management of enterprises, regions, countries, highlighting the anti-crisis aspect.

Crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems in conditions of global competition acquire increasingly lingering, often systematic character, become more and more difficult to foresee. The realities of the economy of the Russian Federation testify to imperfection of anti-crisis management both at the level of enterprises and at the level of regions and the country in general: many enterprises are in crisis, in a number of export-oriented sectors there is an economic downturn, with the smallest changes in the world commodity and financial markets, the problems also arise in the financial sector.

No modern enterprise, industry or region is able to work stably and efficiently without involving all possible mechanisms of crisis management.

The study of the problems of development of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems under the conditions of globalization has found its reflection in the works of M.V. Gesheva [1], V.A. Yakushev [2], V.N. Ovchinnikov [3], R.S. Dzarasov [4], E.V. Travkina [5], V.V. Trofimov [6] and others.

Contrary to the considerable interest of scientists, the complex of scientific and practical problems related to activation and use of the mechanism of strategic anti-crisis management of socio-economic systems in conditions of global competition remains insufficiently explored. In particular, the influence of global competitive environment on the nature and specificity of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems at different levels, the relationship between these phenomena at micro, meso- and macroeconomic levels have been little studied.

The features of crisis avoidance tools and development of anti-crisis strategies to ensure the development of socio-economic systems under the unfavorable influence of the global competitive environment have not been sufficiently studied either. This predetermines the need for a comprehensive scientific analysis of the processes taking place within the framework of crisis management mechanism of socio-economic systems with a view to maximizing its effective use for developing anti-crisis strategies.

2. Methods

The article uses a wide range of generally accepted methods of scientific research of socio-economic processes and phenomena and the interrelations between them. The choice of research methods was determined by the specifics of the scientific problems being solved. With the help of systematic analysis, the essence of competition was determined at the present stage of development of world economy. The methods of induction and deduction were used to determine the nature of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems and the impact of competition on them, and also to determine the characteristics of these phenomena in the modern global economy. The method of generalization revealed the most important tendencies of the transformation of competitive relations at different levels of socio-economic systems [7, 8, 9].

The information base of the research was legislative and normative legal acts, statistical materials of state authorities and local self-government, scientific publications of Russian and foreign scientists on the problems of development of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems under the conditions of globalization.

In the process of research, it was planned to substantiate the features of the development of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems in the conditions of globalization, as well as the strategy for managing socio-economic processes in the modern conditions. In addition, the task was to develop techniques for assessing the factors that affect the management of crisis phenomena, identify and formulate the main directions of development of socio-economic systems in the conditions of globalization.

3. Results

Socio-economic systems are formed due to the interaction between them and the external environment of social and economic actors and institutions that function in the spheres of production, distribution, and consumption of tangible and intangible resources. In the process of interaction of the elements of the system at its different levels - of an enterprise, region, national or world economy - the crises may arise that significantly slow down their development, reduce efficiency.

In order to avoid negative scenarios for development of socio-economic systems, it is necessary, first of all, to determine the causes of the emergence and development of phenomena and trends that predetermine the development of the crisis, to identify the range of objects that are characterized by crises, to clarify the nature of crises, their types, to find common signs of crises in different social and economic systems. The causes of crisis situations in the socio-economic system can be divided into two groups: 1) external to the system, which they are not able to influence or their influence is limited; 2) internal, arising from the functioning of the social and economic system itself.

The external factors of the socio-economic system at the national level are negative or crisis phenomena in the global economic system. Therefore, there is a possibility of the emergence of crisis phenomena in the entire global socio-economic system, which are manifested differently in different countries. The national economy, as a structural subdivision of the world system, is subjected to its specifics and laws.

Despite the prevalence of crises and crisis phenomena, their essence remains unclear. The aggravation of disagreements predetermines a violation of the system balance. The imbalance of dialectic disagreements in the system leads to loss of controllability, the ability of the system to maintain its functioning in a certain state. So, the aggravation of disagreements and imbalance are primary, and the changing parameters and loss of controllability, self-support of functioning, predictability are their consequences.

Since disagreements are inherent in any system, the crisis is possible in all socio-economic systems, although this does not mean that crisis is inevitable in all socio-economic systems of all ranks. However, the approach to the crisis as a violation of the balance of dialectical differences provides that in all socio-economic systems, regardless of rank, there are always such disagreements, so there is always a possibility of crises.

In terms of scope and scale, dialectical differences at an enterprise differ from disagreements in the national or world economy, however, the basics of crisis research in all socio-economic systems are the same. These fundamentals take into account, first of all, the evolutionary role of crises, because dialectical disagreements are at the same time development factors, and the imbalance between them provides a significant acceleration of the evolutionary dynamics of the socioeconomic system, facilitates its transition to other states, regardless of rank: from enterprises to the world economy.

Among the groups of disagreements in socio-economic systems at different levels, competition for resources between the social and

economic subsystems that are part of the socio-economic systems of all levels is the defining one. The subjects of management, in any case, solve the dilemma: to increase the support of country's economy or budget expenditures for social needs (at the level of the national economy) or to spend additional income on expansion (modernization) of production or on stimulation of personnel (at the enterprise level).

Finding and maintaining a balance in the allocation of resources is a difficult task and is associated with competition since the resource needs of subsystems require the resources that the system receives in the competitive rivalry. Analyzing the international competitiveness of the national economy, one can note that it is called upon to ensure the simultaneous realization of national interests for the sake of economic security, i.e. provide resources to the national economy, and provide the social subsystem with resources.

Another group of disagreements is consolidation and decentralization, characteristic of all socio-economic systems - from the global economic system to the enterprise. They are concentrated at the level of resources: the rivalry of sub-divisions of enterprise, regions, individual countries in the blocs for powers is the competition between the subjects of management for independence in determining the development trajectory and the components of the system, to which their governing influence is extended.

The third group is formed by disagreements between the "new" and the "old." The new does not grow out of the old, but is near, over time replacing it. The disagreements of this group are the basis of the theory of the cyclical development of the economy. Therefore, the complexity of socio-economic systems predetermines the diversity of disagreements in them, and so, the differences in crises. Based on the analysis of sources, the authors identified the classification of crises in socio-economic systems (Figure 1).

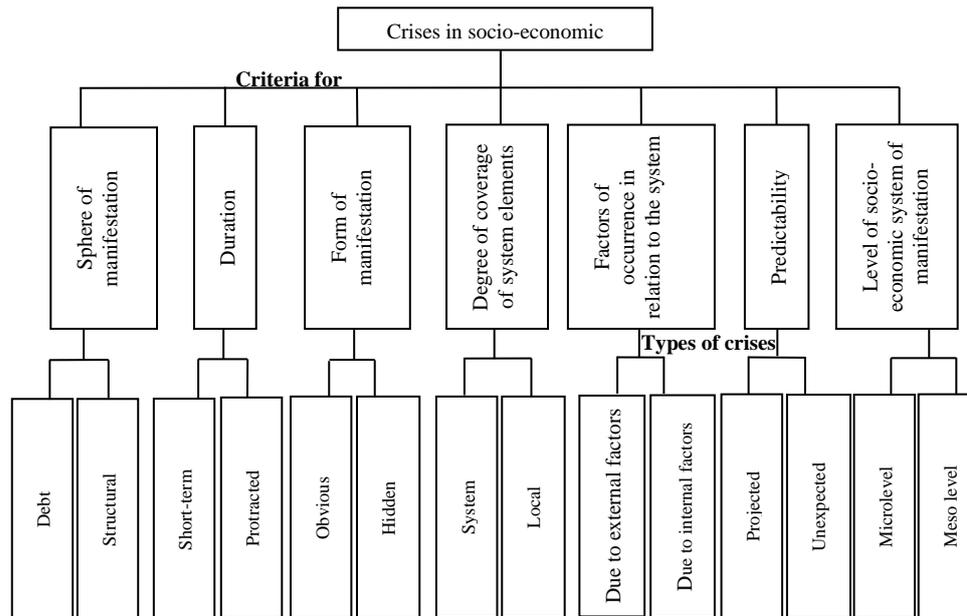


Fig. 1: Classification of crises in socio-economic systems

The above-mentioned types of crises are only poles of classification according to the criteria of the division. In general, each crisis is unique both in terms of degree of influence on the economic system, duration, the degree of coverage of the elements of the system, and other attributes. Therefore, while finding out the reasons for the emergence of crises, it is important to take into account such a factor as the cyclical nature of economic processes at the national and global levels, which is associated with the duration of recovery of the world economy after the crisis.

The cyclical nature of world development has shown that the emergence of crises at the global and national levels is inevitable in the process of the economic cycle. The authors distinguish five types of crises that are related to the cyclical nature of economic processes at different time horizons: 1) crises with a periodicity of 2-4 years (the crisis of so-called small cycles), the reasons for their emergence lie in the sphere of monetary relations; 2) crises with a periodicity of 10-20 years (crises of middle cycles), these crises are predetermined by the processes in the spheres of production and exchange, and are also caused by aging of the means of production; 3) crises with a periodicity of 40-60 years (the crisis associated with Kondratieff cycle), the causes of these crises should be sought in the field of technology and innovation; 4) crises with a periodicity of 100-350 years (the crisis of secular cycles) are associated with age-old trends and changes in the stages of development of productive forces; 5) crises with a very high periodicity (of thousand years) associated with civilizational cycles and are caused by a change in the epochs and the dominant sector in economy.

The crises of different periodicity can overlap each other, in such conditions, crisis phenomena acquire a special severity. The cyclical crisis also plays a productive role, because after its completion a new economic cycle begins, which brings the world economy to a new trajectory of development. Cyclical crises mean the limitation of resources that are redistributed through global and national markets and enter national economies, so they can be attracted to ensure both functioning and developing of socio-economic systems at different levels. Such a restriction can cause crises of different kinds.

For example, due to the fact that subjects of management of socio-economic systems at different levels - from enterprises to state governments - cover the lack of resources by borrowing, a debt arises. If its volume is such that the country is not capable of servicing it, a debt crisis arises. The problem of debt crises was

particularly acute with the growth of public debt in many countries of the world, the governments of which, in order to cover the lack of resources, actively resorted to borrowing from foreign markets. Since the finances of modern countries are closely interrelated in the global financial system, the debt crisis in one country poses a danger to many other countries and even to the world financial system in general. So, according to experts, the spontaneous default of Greece cost euro area more than 1 trillion Euro; even greater can be the losses from the insolvency of Italy and Spain. Preventing the likely consequences of such crises, international institutions, in particular, the IMF, provide financial and technical assistance to countries whose governments are not in a position to service public debt and need additional resources.

4. Discussion

The reliability of the presented approaches to the substantiation of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems is confirmed by the fact that the financial crisis in each individual country can take different forms - currency, banking and debt crisis - and have different depth of manifestation depending on the stability of the country's financial system. Therefore, one of the criteria for assessing the impact on the functioning of the socio-economic system is the extent to which it covers the main components of the system [10, 11, 12].

Crisis phenomena that accompany the crisis, as a rule, are interrelated. At the same time, the crisis state of the enterprise is characterized by a certain sequence, a peculiar chain of economic phenomena connected by cause-effect relations. As for the crises of socio-economic systems of higher levels, then to the list of these phenomena, in addition to economic, socio-economic and psychological can also be attributed. Thus, the economic crisis will worsen both the possibilities of material and technical support, and the state of financial security will cause psychological and social crises.

The emergence of crisis phenomena in one of the spheres of the functioning of the socio-economic system predetermines the emergence or deepening of crisis phenomena in another sphere. It is possible, on the contrary, to establish the reverse sequence, i.e. crisis phenomena in the defining spheres of the functioning of socio-economic systems are growing cyclically. There is a kind of crisis cycle, the essence of which is the spread of the local crisis to

the whole system, and in some cases to other socio-economic systems.

The totality of local crises at the same time predetermines a systemic crisis, which is caused by a complex interlacing of external and internal factors. Therefore, one of the main tasks of international economic policy is to promote the development of poor countries in the world, including providing them with assistance in overcoming negative trends and phenomena. In some cases, such external assistance avoids the destructive reorganization of the socio-economic system of national rank and returns it to the state, in which it was before the onset of the crisis.

5. Conclusions

To sum up, it can be noted that globalization only increases the frequency of crisis events and increases their scale. Strengthening the interconnections between individual countries also predetermines the growth of their interdependence. In conditions of globalization, the economic entities of one country become dependent on the markets or resources of other countries. For socioeconomic systems of enterprise rank, external environment in modern conditions is often not the socioeconomic system of the higher rank (the national economy), which includes the enterprise, but other socio-economic systems of the higher rank.

Therefore, the emergence of crisis situations is often considered in the context of interaction of the socio-economic system of a certain level with the higher-level system, considering the fact that the impact of crisis phenomena is the determining one. In this regard, each crisis is the result of a complex combination of the influence of internal and external factors and the relationship between crises in systems of different levels is asymmetric and ambiguous. Thus, the crisis in the higher-level social and economic system unambiguously negatively affects the systems of the lower level.

At the same time, under the conditions of globalization, some economies significantly affect the global economic system, while others (less developed) have no noticeable influence. Practice showed that changing the nature of competition, globalization significantly affects the emergence and development of crisis phenomena in socio-economic systems at different levels. With the growth of dynamism, multidimensionality, and aggressiveness of competition, negative phenomena in the external and internal environments of socio-economic systems arise constantly. For the most part, they affect the activity of the socioeconomic system locally, so it is more correct to call them quasi-market ones.

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