

DELOVANJE GLOBALIZACIJE NA NASTANAK I RAZVOJ KRIZE

THE IMPACT OF GLOBALIZATION ON THE EMERGENCE AND DEVELOPMENT OF CRISIS

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Summary

To prevent and avoid negative scenarios of socio-economic systems development it is needed to understand clearly the causes of occurrence and development of events and trends which determine the evolution of the crises. To establish the causes of the crises it is necessary to determine the range of objects which are inherent in the crisis, to find out the nature of crises, their types, and only then to find out some common causes of various types of crises in different socio-economic systems.

It should be mentioned that not enough attention is paid in the literature to the features of contradictions, imbalance between which, results with crisis, but at the same time determines the evolution (development) of socio-economic systems. After revision of the scientific literature on the problems and contradictions of the crisis development in socio-economic systems, we consider that it is logical to distinguish between three main blocks of dialectical contradictions in socio-economic systems, imbalance between which, has resulted in the development of crises phenomena.

The socio-economic system of any rank from the enterprise to the global economy is dynamic. Its condition at a definite point of time differs from the previous and will differ from the future condition. Certain area of the set of all possible states of the socio-economic system is considered to be "normal", and the other – "crisis". Splitting of the sets of system states into "acceptable" conditions and the conditions which are interpreted as negative is usually done from the position of its development. The basic assumption, as has already been mentioned, is the availability in each system dialectically connected to opposite processes. Then the "normal", or safe condition in a system can be logically defined as the one in which there is a balance between the mentioned pairs of processes. M. Fomina and V. Pruhodko state that such state balances between destruction and renewal, decay and combination, separation and integration in the frames of the system, and thus ensure its existence and dynamics as a whole. If the balance of opposites is broken in the system, so its state is considered to be negative, and in the case of major violations it is considered to be crisis.

Therefore, it is more logical to believe that the intensification of contradictions in the system leads to crisis phenomena, that could escalate to crisis (the system enters a new state), but they may be liquidated due to certain influences (internal and external) and the system will continue to function in the same state or condition. So, under the term of "crisis", we will understand crisis

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phenomena because it is impossible to distinguish whether the crisis phenomena is really a crisis or if they are removed without switching to a new state. First, we would like to emphasize that globalization makes dialectical impact on the appearance and development of the crisis: while increasing and decreasing the frequency of occurrence and degree of manifestation.

Strengthening the interrelations between countries leads to the increase of their interdependence from each other. Under the conditions of globalization, business entities in one country become dependent on markets and resources of other countries. For socio-economic systems at the rank of enterprises the external environment under the global conditions is not socio-economic system of higher rank (national economy), which includes the enterprise, but socio-economic systems of a higher rank. Thus, in the context of globalization “the ripples effect” has an international character: negative phenomena in one country can cause threats for enterprises activity in the other and through them carries a negative effect on its state.

By changing the nature of competition, globalization affects the appearance and development of the crisis in social and economic systems of various ranks. Under the conditions of increasing dynamics, multi-aspects, multi-market systems, and aggressive competition, negative phenomena in the external and internal environment of social and economic systems arise continuously. Mostly they have a local impact on the activity of the socio-economic system. That is why it is more correct to call them “quasi-crisis”.

For the second, in the current context of globalization there is a significant amount of financial and intellectual capital, which is free from the use in a particular socio-economic system. But it becomes more and more difficult to engage it to the use because the other socio-economic systems try to make the same. If they do it, then the international flows of investment or intellectual capital bypass certain country or, on another level, – the enterprise. Then we consider that it is true to state “blocking” of flows of resources in the socio-economic system. To prevent this it is needed to spend constantly some resources to maintain the proper level of appeal for those types of resources needed for development.

Therefore, the introduced and justified term “quasi-crisis pressure” allows combining the approach to competition as competition for ranked positions in the system of resources, redistribution with the management of system development from the standpoint of preventing crises. Globalization dialectically affects the frequency and the degree of manifestation of crisis in socio-economic systems. On one hand, due to the activities of international financial institutions countering crisis is made in individual countries, but the impact of globalization on increasing and strengthening crisis manifestation in socio-economic systems of various ranks is much wider. Such effect is done: (1) due to the strengthening of “chain effect” of crisis (as a result of interconnectedness of separate economics increase); (2) due to the appearance and formation of socio-economic system of the highest level – world economy, in which the crises are objectively conditioned stage of evolutionary development; (3) by increasing of quasi-crisis pressure (due to changing competition under the influence of globalization). Therefore, prevention of the appearance and development of crisis to avert degradation of the system or its reduction becomes of a particular importance in the management of socio-economic systems in terms of global competition.

Moreover, the presence of continuously existing threats to reduce the resources required for the operation of the system, brings to the front a long-term (strategic) horizon of management to ensure a minimum level of resources to deal with the constant quasi-crisis pressure.

Keywords: crisis, development, globalization, system, dynamics, resources
