

FORMS OF CRISIS MANIFESTATION IN REGIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Statement of the problem. To indicate the manifestation of the crisis there are many similar terms and categories - namely, crisis phenomenon, crisis situation and crisis state. Some of them are controversial, others correspond to the time and the conditions in which they occurred. Some terms are studied from limited positions that represent conceptual views of the individual sciences - sociology, politology, systems theory, and others. Specification of these concepts will eliminate their synonymous insufficiently considered use.

Analysis of recent research and publications. In modern scientific literature continues polemics on the definition of the essence and nature of crises, forms of their manifestation in the development of social and economic systems of different levels, starting from micro- and ending with geolevel. Essence, characteristics, causes of emergence and consequences of crises are discussed in many scientific papers by leading foreign and Ukrainian scholars such as L. Barton, J. Vasilenko, V. Gejets, M. Dovbenko, J. Keynes, L. Mises, Yu. Pakhomov, V. Popov, D. Ricardo, A. Smith, M. Tugan-Baranovsky, B. Ulin, A. Filippenko, J. Schumpeter and others.

Essence, characteristics and causes of the crises phenomena are discussed in scientific literature: V. Dubnytski, S. Ivaniuta, I. Kachalova, E. Kozlova, O. Kopylyuk, S. Kholod, A. Shtanhret etc. Special attention to the study of crises situations and crisis conditions was focused in works of S. Belyaev, G. Borisova, V. Burega, Goncharov, A. Denisov, A. Ievseev, G. Ivanov, A. Kopylyuk, V. Koshkin, C. Kukushkin, L. Mikhailov, A. Olszewski, N. Samoukina, A. Semenyhin, A. Shtanhret and others.

However, most scientific investigations paid little attention to the forms of the crisis manifestation development in the social and economic systems of the regional levels. All above mentioned facts testify about the importance of the subject, and causes the choice of research direction.

Formulation of the problem. The aim of the study is to highlight the nature and forms of crisis manifestation in the development of social and economic sphere of the region. The disclosure of possible relationships between nature and forms of crisis manifestation, summarizing the nature and causes of their activation, the extent of localization, character of the course and their possible consequences are studied.

The main material of the study. Some authors consider crisis phenomena as a manifestation of the cyclical patterns of system development. They consider regularities of occurrence and general crisis flow to be general, regardless of the nature of system: economic, political, etc. [1; 2; 3]. According to S. Kholod and A. Shtanhret the crisis phenomenon is the simplest (elementary) component of the crisis, one of the first and the most important symptom of the economic system crisis [4].

Crisis always occur in each functional subsystem of the region and the country. That is why crises are the catalyst for a variety of changes in the functional components of social and economic systems. If these changes are spontaneous and uncontrolled, they can have a positive or negative effect, which manifests itself in the accumulation of crisis phenomena and their dissemination to all functional subsystems. This leads uncontrolled imbalance in the work of the area.

Thus, the crisis phenomenon in the regional social and economic system should be defined as a set of processes of financial, material and informational transformation of its subsystems due to accidental causes (exogenous) or managerial reasons (endogenous). They lead to potential emergence of interference in the performance of the functions of the region. Separate indicators of its operations and compliance with state of the external economic environment can have critical values.

Some crises phenomena do not cause permanent and profound destabilization in the functioning of the region, they are consequences of changes in individual systems of internal and external environment, but they have the ability to grow and produce other crisis phenomena. If we do not pay attention to the crisis phenomena in the functional subsystems of the area and do not take any action, the crisis phenomena may be either activated during their accumulation, or freeze in order to activate later in indefinite time. Activation of the crisis phenomena in all subsystems of the region leads to a crisis situation.

If the crisis phenomenon is used in the economic literature as a synonym for the crisis, there are different points of view to the crisis situation. Some scientists believe that the situation accompanies the system from inception to extinction, is its constant companion and serves as the permanent determining "background" [5; 6]. Others have defined it as a single and unique set of occurrence of multiple events, overlap of all circumstances and conditions [7, p. 198].

The vast majority of researchers rightly point out a direct connection between the crisis phenomenon and the crisis situation. Researches affirm that if the economic system does not respond to the emergence of the crisis phenomenon, the process of negative "coloring" takes place and transition to a crisis situation occurs. [8, p. 44].

Thus, the crisis situation in the regional social and economic system is a growing number of interrelated crises phenomena, which leads to significant long-term disturbances in the performance of its functions, degradation and release of individual indicators of its system performance but does not cause the destruction of the self-preservation of the system.

If you do not pay attention to the crisis in social and economic activities of the region or select a careless and inadequate measures to implement them, it may probably escalate from the crisis situation into crisis state. At the stage of destruction of self-preservation system we should talk about the transition from crisis situation to crisis state. The authors believe that the crisis state should be considered as the accumulation of differences between the structure, volumes of activity, processes and market situation, leading to a further increase of the crisis phenomena and the deterioration of financial condition . [4]

The critical situation of the region is such a form of manifestation of the crisis, which is characterized by the inability of the system to perform its functions because of reasons of internal or external origin. This causes deceleration of the regional social and economic systems activity because of the inability to perform their core functions.

A characteristic feature of the crisis state in the region is its ability to affect negatively the activities of the external environment of the country, and vice versa. This negative effect is manifested in the occurrence in activities of these entities crisis phenomena, crisis situation and even crisis state. As long as the crisis in its smallest manifestations is a problem of one region and does not go beyond its borders, it is an endogenous crisis. Once the crisis in its severe manifestations - crisis state- begins to affect a higher level, the crisis of one region has exogenous nature.

Study of the forms of crisis manifestations in the region and the country, that are labeled as crises phenomena, crisis situation and crisis state is of great importance for their anti-crisis management. It allows to define more clearly the object of the administration and clarify its objectives. Considering that crises phenomenon, crisis situation and crisis state are considered in the activity of social and economic systems as forms of crisis manifestations, their crisis management measures are different. To solve this problem we need to develop identification of the forms of crisis manifestations on the meso and macro levels.

Depending on the impact of crisis on the region activity we offer to complement the three above-mentioned forms by three more forms, namely the pre-crisis state, the actually crisis and post-crisis state. Each of the manifestations of the crisis is part of the process, a certain stage, which characterizes a particular state of crisis in social and economic life of the region. Their general characteristics are presented in Table. 1.

Table 1. Forms of crisis manifestations in the activity of region.

Form of crisis manifestation	Essence and causes of activation	Localization	The nature of progress and consequences
1	2	3	4
Pre-crisis state	Conditions for crisis phenomena occurrence are created.	Certain structural elements of the economic system of the region.	There is no visual manifestation of the crisis, but the existing indicators of economic potential lag from that of the previous years (from that of the country - for the regions, of the world - for the country) or normative values. The economic process is fully manageable, controllable and predictable.
Crisis phenomenon	The simplest, elementary component of crisis. The appearance of irregularities and impediments in the functions of the region. Worsening of certain quantitative or qualitative indicators of the performance of the region that produces local and insignificant negative impact on its activity.	Certain structural elements of the economic system of the region.	The nature of the course - a hidden , mostly controlled , it is possible to fully or almost fully overcome by using resources of the region. - the transition from stability to deterioration of parameters of the region; - lack of consistent deep destabilization in the activity of the region; - uncontrolled development of individual structural components of economic potential and its weakening in the whole region; - increasing of loans burden on equity capital, divergence between the operation and development of the region, violation of the adaptation processes; - minor deviations of indicators of usage of economic potential from indicators of the pre-crisis level or normative values; - is predictable.

1	2	3	4
Crisis situation	The set of crisis phenomena that have autonomous sphere of expression and have a significant negative impact, but do not violate the livelihoods of the region in general. Long significant rejections in fulfillment of the functions of the region and lack of response from its managerial branch.	A separate subsystem or set of economic subsystems of the region within individual elements, functions and processes.	The nature of the course - open , relatively manageable. Anti-crisis stability of the economic system of the region is violated. Implications: - exhaustion of the components of the economic potential of the region and the lack of development; - inefficient management and poor adaptation to market requirements; - weakening of competitive position, significant rise in price of credit resources; - high production costs; - contradictions between the operation and development of the region; - significant deviation of indices of economic potential usage in comparison with pre-crisis level or normative value; - is little predictable.
Crisis state	Increase in the number and scope of crisis leads to a deviation of the system from equilibrium. The rapid deterioration and accumulation of internal contradictions in the economic activity of the region.	Regional economic system	The nature of the course - an open, largely unmanaged . Implications:- significant and prolonged imbalance between the states of meso-and macro-economic environment as well as within them ; - the inability of systems to use internal mechanisms of self-regulation ; - inadequacy and mismatch of administrative decisions taken at regional and national levels ; - systematic deterioration in the efficiency of the usage of economic potential ; - is unpredictable, to eliminate it additional resources and assistance from outside are need.
Actually crisis	Critical by the consequences set of crisis situations and sphere of their manifestation. Inability of most regions of the country to implement their obligations in full.	The economic system of the country.	The nature of the course - an open, largely unmanaged. Violated anti-crisis economic stability of the country. Implications:- the disbalance between macro-states and geo-economic levels; - inefficient administrative decision-making at the macro / geo levels - contradiction between the operation and development of countries that are in different blocks, unions or associations; -destruction of the economic potential of the region, its preservation is problematic; - violation of viable economic system and default of the country; - it is unpredictable, not compatible with the further existence of the economic system and may lead to its liquidation.
Post-crisis state	System state after passing the a crisis stage	The economic system of the regions and the country.	Visual manifestation of the crisis is not visible but indicators of economic potential values lag from pre-crisis levels or normative values. The economic process is fully manageable, controllable and predictable. Internal power of selfregulation is sufficient, management actions are effective and in time, and economic system for quite a long period can develop without showing signs of crisis with the growing trend of economic dynamics.

Conclusions and further research. Summarizing the views of contemporary scientists and scientific approaches on structuring process of the crisis in social and economic systems, we can conclude:

1. The crisis in the development of regional social and economic system should not be viewed as a kind of exception in its activities, and to accept it as inevitable phenomenon that has its beginning and its

end. The constant crises occur periodically or continuously operate, despite efforts to stop them. Under these conditions, the tasks of crisis management of the regions are to considered timely recognition of the crisis, accelerate its course, mitigate possible consequences.

2. The question of structuring process of intensification and development of the crisis in the region should be decided on bases of crisis cyclical nature recognition. Parts of the process must be highlighted - definite forms (phases, stages), each of which describes a particular state of crisis in the life of regional social and economic system - from pre-crisis and post-crisis ending states.

3. The development of the crisis in the economic system does not take place automatically, there is no automatic transition from one stage to another, as well as there is not evident duration of stages. Stages can shrink or stretch over time, the transition from one stage of crisis development to another can occur quickly or rather slowly. Moreover, the crisis of the region can stop at a certain stage of its development cycle and it is fading may last indefinitely.

4. Manifestations of crisis are characterized by the fact that they do not appear suddenly, so there is time to respond, allowing you to define and implement specific anti-crisis measures is before one form will evolve into another form, will pass the point of no return.

5. The most negative impact on economic activity of the region is the simultaneous intensification of the crisis in all its subsystems. It leads to uncontrolled crisis in the economic system, which is the basis of an irreversible crisis in the region. Unsupervised is a crisis in which the long-term significant deviations in rejecting the exercise of the regional functions are irreversible, can not be removed without outside help.

6. Thus, a crisis - is an inevitable stage of operation and development of the social and economic system of the region, which greatly disturbs the equilibrium in the natural course of its development, leads to an imbalance of the system and threaten its priority objectives, determines the objective necessity of its qualitative transformation within limited period of time for decision-making. Crisis should be defined taking into consideration not only the negative effects that occur, but also with positive causal relationships that can give spontaneous solution, beneficial change, solving major problems and become the starting point of a new phase of existence and development of the system, within which there was a crisis.

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Talakh V. FORMS OF CRISIS MANIFESTATION IN REGIONAL SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC SYSTEMS

Purpose. To highlight the nature and manifestations of the crisis in the development of the region, the nature of the course and possible consequences.

Methodology of research: Methods of analysis of existing crisis trends that are investigated in the scientific works of local and foreign researches are studied considering a brief historical excursion and using methods of systematized scientific approaches to existing forms of crisis.

Based on a brief historical excursion and by means of methods of synthesis, scientific approaches to existing forms of crisis are systematized. During scientific investigation of crises phenomena, crisis situations or crisis terms methods of logical and historical approaches to the study of each particular form and the crisis as an economic category as a whole are systematically used.

Theoretical principles (peculiarities) of the formation and progress of each of the manifestations of the global crisis are considered in interdependent relation on regional level and nationwide. Using the method of abstraction, induction and deduction factors that transfer one form of manifestation to another are investigated.

Provided investigation has allowed improving the existing system of forms of crisis flow and presenting it in tabular form. Method of tables allowed showing the advantages of the proposed amendments of the existing theories and focus on certain trends showing the relationship between the manifestations of the forms of crisis, the causes of their activation and localization.

The final result of this work is generalization and conclusions that have applied value in the prevention or facilitation of the character of the crisis flow.

Findings. The nature of the crisis as an economic category is highlighted. The characteristic forms of crisis manifestation in the social and economic development of the regions is uncovered. The reasons of crisis' forms activation, the extent of localization and nature of possible consequences are summarized.

Originality. Three classic forms of crisis are completed by three more, namely: pre-crisis situation, actually crisis and post-crisis situation.

Practical value. Profound detalization of forms of crisis flow will help to implement more efficiently the basic tasks of anticrisis management of the regions - to recognize the beginning of the crisis in time, to accelerate its progress and mitigate the consequences.

Key words: crisis, region, crisis phenomenon, crisis situation, crisis state, actually crisis.