

Секция «Антикризисное управление в современных условиях»

About crisis situations and public management issues

Жилейкин Андрей Андреевич

Студент (магистр)

Московский государственный институт международных отношений, Москва, Россия

E-mail: zhileykin@outlook.com

Coming into common use as politically correct euphemism to disguise the processes of economic downturn and social disruption, crisis becomes increasingly important.

Currently, when describing the crisis, specialists use widish variety of representations and terms, keep on searching the right definitions. Crisis events are often compared to natural disasters, catastrophes and these terms mean sharp, abrupt qualitative change of the object (Sadovnichy 2014, p.22). Efforts to create a universal theory of crisis are under way, including new terms and an interdisciplinary basis are brought in, such as innovation crisis, global crisis or even era of crisis and others. The most objective definition is the one, proposed by professor Atamanchuk G. V. (2014, p. 26): 'failures, deteriorations (sharp entropy), the destruction of conditions and factors of living systems'. By studying the modern character of these phenomena, the question of the role of public administration as a major actor becomes more urgent, not only in the process of overcoming the crisis, but also in the process of occurrence.

Ideas of Sorokin P. and his rich methodological instrumentarium laid the foundation for further scientists, many of whom mark the crises, especially the world-wide crises, as contributing to more dynamic thinking, the increment of new and that is verified by the synergetic approach. Crisis is represented, on the one hand, as a difficult phenomenon for society, and, on the other hand, as an opportunity to promote self-improvement and self-organizing systems. The purpose of administrative influence in this case is guiding the processes, keeping situation on the right track and subsequent recovery steps, as well as loss minimization.

According to Marxist theory, before the Industrial Revolution of the late 18th century there were no regularly recurring booms and depressions. These cycles occur at about the same time as modern industry; therefore crises are an inherent feature of the capitalist economy. Specialists noted certain features of the crisis situations in the modern periods of so-called late capitalism. Research of objective and subjective reasons in their mutual influence on each other and the nature of emerging crisis phenomena shows that they appear from the relevant management issues (Habermas 2010, p. 13). The role of subject of executive decision-making in the event and development of a crisis situation is explained in detail in the theories of human errors, failure and normal breakdown. The malicious actions in favor of a narrow group of people and to detriment of the majority should be also mentioned. Some specialists are inclined to assess the recent financial market turmoil and global warming issues. Thus, public management processes and crisis situations can be both a cause and consequence vis a vis one another.

Since the second half of the twentieth century, specialists have treated the crisis as a relatively controlled process, its research becomes more practical and real reflection in the management and general administration. Prigogine I. was one of the first who used the basis for such approaches, in which he saw a relatively controlled process with different phases and tasks, which can be influenced (2001, p. 83). These ideas were continued and supported from the standpoint of uncertainty theories, complexity, chaos and controlled chaos.

This means that object of administrative influence consists not only with the crisis, but also a set of related factors, such as social, political and economic problems, conflicts, risks, threats, and other vulnerabilities and social matters arising from the above. At the same time, the state steps forward as the main actor. According to the professor Okhotskiy E. V. (2014, p.

89) it is presented as a ‘multifactorial control system, characterized by its own specific set of mechanisms and tools, technologies and style of control action’, which includes the crisis analysis; investigation of the causes for the crisis; development of response plans; choice of preferred directions of domestic and foreign policy, its proper resource support.

The system of government control at the modern stage of development engages with a structural crisis and covers various spheres of social and economic life. Among its main original features, which distinguish it from a number of previous crises, are: the global nature; increasing number of environmental problems and man-made disasters; strengthening of economic and political uncertainty; policy of sanctions and informational confrontation.

Although key principals for the study area are proposed, further work is required especially in disclosing the present-day crisis, looking for new methods of public administration and searching for contemporary approaches in domestic and foreign policy.

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