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INTERRELATION OF THE SYSTEM CRISIS WITH THE CRISIS PROCESSES AT THE MICRO LEVEL

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ВЗАИМОСВЯЗЬ СИСТЕМНОГО КРИЗИСА С КРИЗИСНЫМИ ПРОЦЕССАМИ НА МИКРОУРОВНЕ

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The article reveals the problems of development of the organizational mechanism of the interrelation between macro-meso- and microeconomic anti-crisis management, the lack of effective institutional and electronic governance for decision-making and implementation of anti-crisis management decisions. The analysis of increasing of the main indicators in the economy of country in recent years has been carried out, the infusion of funds for the modernization of fixed assets of the agrarian sector has been estimated. The calculation of the forecast indicators of the components of the gross domestic product for the future is made. The authors suggest to use more actively the potential of the financial sector of the economy which will lead to positive changes in the real sector of the economy.

Мақалада дағдарысқа қарсы басқарудың макро, микро, мезо деңгейлердегі байланыстарының ұйымдық даму мәселелері қарастырылған, сондай ақ дағдарысқа қарсы басқару шешімдерін қабылдау үшін тиімді қызмет жасайтын институционалдық және аймақтық құрылымдардың болмау мәселесі қарастырылады. Соңғы жылдары ұлттық экономиканың негізгі көрсеткіштерінің артуына талдау, ауыл шаруашылығы саласы негіздерін жаңғырту үшін қаражаты бағаланды. Болашақта болжам жалпы ішкі өнім компоненттерін есептеу жасалған. Авторлар нақты экономикада оң өзгерістер әкелетін экономиканың қаржы секторының әлеуетін неғұрлым белсенді пайдалану ұсынылды.

В статье раскрыты проблемы развития организационного механизма взаимосвязи макро- мезо- и микроэкономического антикризисного управления, отсутствие эффективно действующей институциональной и региональной структуры для принятия и реализации антикризисных управленческих решений. Проведен анализ повышения основных показателей в экономике страны за последние годы, дана оценка вливанию средств на модернизацию основных фондов аграрной отрасли. Сделан расчет прогнозных показателей компонентов валового внутреннего продукта на перспективу. Авторами предлагается активнее использовать потенциал финансового сектора экономики, который приведет к позитивным изменениям в реальном секторе экономики.

Key words: crisis, anticrisis, economy, micro level, macro level, finance, structure, management, enterprises.

Негізгі сөздер: дағдарыс, анти дағдарыс, экономика, микро деңгей, макро деңгей, қаржы, құрылым, басқару, кәсіпорын.

Ключевые слова: кризис, антикризис, экономика, микроуровень, макроуровень, финансы, структура, управление, предприятия.

Introduction

In the current conditions of the development of the economy of Kazakhstan, the state requires mobilization of all efforts to create conditions for overcoming the economic crisis and ensuring the effective functioning of the national economy. Crisis processes at macro and micro levels are caused by a combination of imperfect organization of the production process in market conditions, constant changes in the external environment of the enterprise, and ineffective management decisions. In Kazakhstan, the systemic crisis of transforming macroeconomics was added to this.

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Objects and methods of research

The object of the study is the state system that determines the processes of minimizing the economic crisis. The method of research was a set of theoretical, methodological and practical issues of anticipating crises at the macro and micro level of economic development. The information-empirical base of the research was formed on the basis of the data of the Statistics Agency of the Republic of Kazakhstan, methodological and instructive materials, expert assessments and observations of the authors. The article uses economic-statistical, monographic methods.

Results and discussion

The market system is connected, first of all, with the macroeconomics, which determines the functioning of the economy as a whole from the point of view of ensuring conditions for sustainable economic growth, full employment of resources and satisfaction of the society's requirements with the necessary goods. For microeconomics, as their object is an individual market system, which in its magnitude can have different scales from each other, which does not prevent them from interacting with other units, and it means to have their own environment in one way or another influencing its development. Here, microeconomics inevitably goes to the problems of macroeconomics, which indicates the conventionality of

the boundaries between both parts of the economic, that is, the market system.

The realization of the strategic goals of economic development and the strengthening of the social foundations of society is conditioned by the level of statehood: definition of the purposes of development of a society and subjects of its managing; implementation of development programs for various sectors of the economy and the market; the behavior of power structures and officials of various ranks to ensure state goals in the market; organization of management that ensures the economic soundness of society (business entities); implementation of organizational and legal and other norms of legislative, executive and judicial power (the main components of the state power Constitution)

The position of the state is determined by its economic and social policies, the foundations of monetary relations, the place of the state sector in solving social and economic problems and social production. The political and economic transformations carried out in the republic since independence, were aimed to translating the country's socioeconomic system into market conditions and principles of functioning.

Macroeconomic reform implemented by the government included measures to privatize and restructure state property, increase the degree of economic liberalization, reduce inflation, reduce and regulate the budget deficit, and institutional reforms [1]. The role of the state usually amounted to the development of entrepreneurial activities and the interests of profit, the privatization of property and its privatization in order to create the opportunity to be an owner and an efficient producer, to acquire sovereignty in the desired volumes. All this in its time led to a paradigm (the paradigm is a system of a certain kind of changes or evidence of the interdependence of the corresponding phenomena under the influence of various factors, economic phenomena, political decisions, etc.) of state uncertainty. This uncertainty can be demonstrated by a dynamic graph of the state's behavior, solving the problems of the significance of its vertical and horizontal formations (drawing 1).

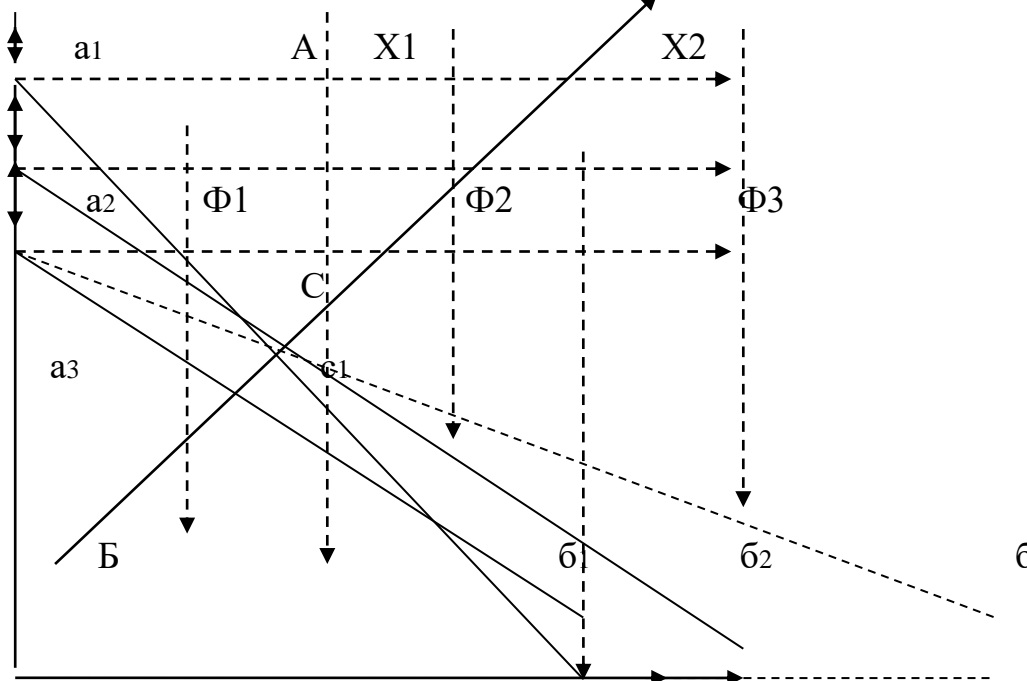
Vertical formations - along the AB line. Horizontal formations (without self-government bodies) - along the BV line. The center of equilibrium is the point C.

With the most insignificant decrease in the level of state influence (segment a1 - a2), the corresponding significance of the phenomenon along the horizontal line (б1 - б2) occurs.

To balance the phenomenon, one must either increase the horizontal equilibrium spectrum of the conjugate solutions of economic development, financing, social guarantees (a3-

b3), or shift the center of equilibrium to the origin of the coordinate network to point (C1).

The shift of the center of equilibrium to the initial point of coordinates does not indicate a concession by the state of its functions to horizontal structures (power, government). This situation can be interpreted as a weakening of the role and significance of the state as the organizing foundation of society.



Drawing 1 - Paradigm of the state vertical of management of social and economic processes
 Note - Compiled by the authors on basis of research

It should be taken in mind that there are economic entities of different levels (business structures (X1, X2) or financial structures (Ф1, Ф2, Ф3) that have their own directions of influence on horizontal systems of organizational and economic and other information. Than lower the status of state participation in solving economic and social problems, so more responsibility is placed on horizontal structures (subjects of different levels) of public administration.

Relations between subjects of different levels of management (X1, X2, F1, F2, F3) and horizontal structures for the implementation of various types of anti-crisis measures are regulated by laws and regulations, instructions, decisions, resolutions.

The paradigm considered by us is a common background for the implementation of the main measures of anti-crisis management (regulation) applied to a specific business entity.

The beginning of economic growth in Kazakhstan is connected with a purposeful state policy on overcoming the consequences of the transition period and technical backwardness, as a rule, it was more successful at that time. Having mobilized the resources of the country, the state directed them to the sphere of extraction, thus minimizing the possible economic crisis. However, the inertia of the built-up economic model did not allow later switching to more effective methods of regulating the agriculture of the state. State financing of agricultural subsidies, benefits to loss-making enterprises, restructuring became the basis of the foundations of the national economic model. The strategy "Kazakhstan -2050" sets the task of large-scale modernization of the agro-industrial complex, as a result of which we must become a global player in the world food market [2].

Summarizing past economic processes, it is advisable to assess the perspective of today. Summarizing past economic processes, it is advisable to assess the perspective of today. In modern conditions, the Republic of Kazakhstan is paving its way to a new level of development through the modernization and strengthening of the industrial sector of the economy [3]. For the organization of a primary economic recovery and a significant increase in production volumes, it may take no more than 5-7 years. In this version, it is easy to predict the traditional danger for Kazakhstan - the state can become not a regulator, but a legal guarantor of the company's relations with the private investor all over the world, and remain as main economic entity.

Despite a sharp increase in 2016, agriculture is still experiencing a deficit of investment support compared to other sectors of the national economy. Over the past year, the volume of investment in fixed assets of agricultural enterprises was increased by 51% and amounted to KZT 253 billion.

Earlier this year, the inflow of funds for the modernization of fixed assets of agrarians also increased - in January-February, the amount of investments was KZT19.4 billion, or 14% more than it was for the same period last year.

However, the share of agriculture in the total volume of all investments in the economy of the Republic of Kazakhstan remains low: by the results of 2016 it has grown to 3.3% from 2.4%. This situation shows the attitude of investors towards the industry, which highly assesses the risks of financing the agricultural sector. On the other hand, it also shows the possibilities of the producers themselves, which can not dramatically increase investment in the renewal of their funds.

That is why the basis for the anticrisis management of agricultural enterprises on the threshold of economic recovery should initially be based on methods that combine both traditional state support and tough market relations with the ability to compete with the subsequent mandatory inclusion of bankruptcy procedures for unprofitable agricultural enterprises. There are changes in the concept of the content of crisis management from a generalized view of the adoption of anti-crisis measures to the management system, which defines the foresight of the danger of the crisis, symptoms and measures to minimize the negative consequences of the crisis and use its functions for later development. The above definition captivates with

its completeness. At the same time, it aspires to substitute for the concept of management as a whole. Anticrisis is a specifically conditioned system of measures, characterized by a high rate of change, unpredictability of situations, the need for flexible, organizational management structures that are changing in accordance with anti-crisis priorities, and other ways of stabilizing the situation and financial recovery of various business entities, or reducing various risks in developing a strategy of behavior Various subjects of market relations.

In Kazakhstan, radical social and economic reforms have been carried out for more than twenty years. The expired period in duration is sufficient to analyze the results of market transformations in the social and economic terms. In recent years, there has been an increasing number of opinions on the need for a comprehensive analysis and inventory of the results of the reform of the Kazakh economy, on the revision of the mechanisms for its market self-regulation and on the growing threat of the country's economic crisis.

The choice of the position of the assessment of reforms carried out in Kazakhstan should be based on: economic interests of the person and the most important motives of his rational behavior in economic activities; the degree of regulatory influence of the state on economic processes with the aim of harmonizing market and non-market relations between economic entities in the spheres of production, distribution, exchange and consumption; criteria for assessing the effectiveness of market reforms.

In our opinion, the objective reasons of the economic crisis of Kazakhstani enterprises are: first, disproportions between sectors and spheres of management, as well as spontaneous actions of entrepreneurs, which have based their work on private economic interest to the detriment of public interests.

Secondly, the contradiction between the level of development of the productive forces and the system of economic relations is no less significant cause of the economic crisis in Kazakhstan at the micro level.

Thirdly, the contradiction of the personal interests of the owners of enterprises to the interests of the work collective led to a crisis situation. First, disproportions between sectors and spheres of management, as well as spontaneous actions of entrepreneurs, which have based their work on private economic interest to the detriment of public interests;

Secondly, the contradiction between the level of development of the productive forces and the system of economic relations is no less significant cause of the economic crisis in Kazakhstan at the micro level. Thirdly, the contradiction of the personal interests of the owners of enterprises to the interests of the work collective led to a crisis situation. Fourthly, the crisis is caused by low labor productivity, its motivation, imperfection of technologies, which caused the discrepancy of product quality with market demand.

The openness of the economy of Kazakhstan, the liberalization of foreign trade have caused the filling of the domestic market with better products of consumer and investment demand. This led to the problem of the sale of goods, reduced the profitability of domestic products, which gave insolvency of enterprises and their stagnation.

Fifthly, the low level of concentration of production, especially of the internally-oriented sector, since large industrial and scientific-production complexes were destroyed during the privatization process. To the subjective reasons can be attributed to the imperfection of management, the lack of scientific knowledge in the complication of the activities of economic agents in the new market conditions. Subjective factors also added to objective factors. Uncertainty of the market situation increases the onset of the crisis at the micro level, because the limited knowledge of the causes of the recession, depression causes various miscalculations, the adoption of incorrect management decisions. In turn, in many respects, it is precisely the uncertainty, unexpectedness of many conditions, either panic, or, on the contrary, purely passive-contemplative behavior of enterprise managers and their subordinates.

Along with uncertainty, the important cause of the micro-level crisis (from the perspective of the role of the subjective factor) is the danger, i.e. The ability to inflict damage to material values, or employees of the enterprise in the event of an incorrect decision by the director's corps. Conditions of danger and increased vulnerability at the micro level are created, threats to the sustainability of the enterprise development. It is connected, therefore, at the microlevel with the importance of focusing not only in times of crisis, but also in general on transient so-called human errors. Miscalculations in choosing a model for building a business, attempts to enter the modern social system at an accelerated pace determined both the crisis of the macrosystem, and the decline, stagnation in the microeconomic framework.

To the subjective reasons for the crisis at the micro level, one can also include institutional factors, the inability of Kazakhstani organizations to reduce the danger of the crisis due to the inability of management to plan the operation of the enterprise, manage it, amortizing external influences and mistakes from the macro system. Heads of domestic enterprises could prevent the onset of the crisis by using a set of various strategies, timely improving the organizational structure of their enterprises in a timely manner to predetermine the crisis through the use of crisis management.

The low level of profitability of production ultimately leads to a micro-level increase in the insolvency of enterprises operating in the domestic market, the inability to ensure the normal reproduction of individual capital. This leads to a crisis of domestic enterprises. However, the difference in profitability, in turn, determines the direction of investment, and the flow of capital into a more profitable export-oriented and infrastructure sector.

According to the Committee on Statistics of Kazakhstan, Kazakhstan's trade turnover in January 2016 decreased by \$ 1876,1 million and amounted to \$ 4 329,7 million. Including: Imports - 1 575,8 (36,4%); Export - 2 753,9 (63,6%). The share in total grain exports for the ten months of 2016 is 16,5% compared to October 2015 by – 0,5% Moreover, there is a social crisis characterized by exacerbation of the contradictions between the interests of various social groups: workers and employers, entrepreneurs and trade unions, managers and staff, oligarchic groups with the rest of the population, large and small businesses, which affected the emergence of a crisis situation at the enterprise level.

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According to the forecast of socio-economic development of Kazakhstan, the sectoral

structure of the economy in 2016-2020 will not undergo significant changes in comparison with the proportions of previous periods. Relying on the fundamental factors shaping the price situation on commodity exchanges, in 2015, production is expected to decline in traditional export-oriented sectors of the economy, with subsequent growth in 2016-2020: GVA industry will grow at an average of 2,1% in 2016-2020; The Ministry of Energy of the Republic of Kazakhstan, taking into account the negative trend of the world oil price, revised forecasts for the volume of oil production downward. According to forecasts in 2015, the volume of oil production will be 80,5 million tons, followed by an increase to 92 million tons in 2020.

GVA manufacturing will grow within 1,1% - 3,9% in 2016-2020 and by 2014 will increase by 10,7%. The average annual increase in gross agricultural output will amount to 2.8%. Anticipating rates will be livestock, which will increase by 23,5% by 2014, while crop production will grow less by 16,0% by 2014.

A feature of the economic downturn in Kazakhstan is also the technical and technological crisis, i.e. Crisis of new technologies of innovative ideas with a clearly expressed demand for them in all sectors and spheres of management. The lack of sufficient funds from Kazakh enterprises does not allow them to purchase new equipment and technologies. The support of research institutes is weakened by fragmented projects that do not justify themselves, which ultimately do not bring any result. GVA manufacturing will grow within 1,1% - 3,9% in 2016-2020 and by 2014 will

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This analysis of the forecast components shows the growth of the household in 2017 and a further decline, which confirms the continuation of the crisis in the sectors and spheres of the economy of Kazakhstan (table 1). These features also outlined the specifics of the economic crisis at the micro level. On old equipment it is impossible to create competitive products. To solve the problems of processing agricultural products, the tasks are set to perform technical re-equipment, reconstruction, construction of new enterprises and using innovative technologies in a short time [4].

Table 1 - Forecast indicators of GDP components for 2016-2020, in% to the previous year

Name	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020
	Evaluation		Forecast		
Costs on final consumption	101,7	103,1	102,2	102,3	102,5
Households	100,6	102,2	101,8	101,7	102,1
Bodies of state administration	106,9	107,1	104,4	105,0	104,5
Non-profit organizations serving households	102,0	101,5	101,5	101,4	101,4
Gross capital formation	103,5	103,7	103,3	103,5	103,6
Net exports of goods and services	102,3	113,1	111,1	109,0	108,7
Export of goods and services	89,4	102,4	101,8	103,2	102,2
Import of goods and services	86,8	100,4	100,0	101,8	100,6
Gross domestic product	102,1	103,6	102,9	103,0	103,1

Note: Calculated by authors

The state should encourage its economic, fiscal budget policy process of interconnection of financial innovations that should precede the commercialization of clusters of technical and

economic innovations. This means the importance of financing a single technological chain, from R & D to their introduction into the production process and further widespread in the industry.

Simultaneously, the domestic market must be prepared for the perception of these innovative products. Such complex financing of extractive and processing industries will allow to connect the creation of joint-stock financial structures combining the functions of commercial and investment banks with the real sector.

The change in innovation activity in the financial system of the economy actually means the beginning of a process of a kind of information selection of various informal associations of innovators and, accordingly, clusters of radical innovations from financial institutions. At the first stage, financial sector entities cut off the funding of all innovator pools, since investment risks are very high. At the first stage of the existence of a new technological regime in the economy, there is a sharp increase in uncertainty due to the inconsistency of the institutional conditions that have developed. This contributes to the emergence of an economic crisis that reduces the effectiveness of entrenched behavior patterns and opens up opportunities for institutional innovations which are necessary for the commercialization of technical and economic achievements.

This is due to the fact that during the crisis and depression phase many enterprises are objectively put in such conditions when it is necessary to invest large financial resources in new technologies, modern machines and equipment in order to preserve their business. They buy them either in the market of innovations, or directly from the research institute, which means the commercialization of innovations. At the stage of recovery, enterprises must accumulate financial resources, take loans, issue securities, so that immediately after the phase of a slowdown in growth they can acquire innovative technologies and new generation equipment. This allows you to reduce production costs, while improving the quality of products and create conditions for economic recovery.

Positive changes in the real sector of the economy are impossible without active use of the potential of the financial sector of the economy. Only relying on their own sources of investment (profits amortization fund), domestic enterprises will not provide sustainable growth in the long term. In the conditions of tight budget constraints, it is necessary to abandon those programs that lead to their inefficient use [5].

Conclusion

Economic reforms and the formation of market relations in the agricultural sector of the economy determine for today new tasks, the solutions of which require the development of entrepreneurship and business activity. Stability and development of market relations in agriculture is associated with the formation of multi-structure in the agrarian sphere of the economy. Denationalization and privatization of public sector enterprises did not produce the expected results. Most of these farms went the way of creating different forms of corporatization, without changing the economic system. Principal mistakes are made in resolving questions of co-operation of agricultural enterprises with enterprises processing agricultural raw materials. Due to the lack of a controlling stake in agricultural enterprises, processing enterprises can determine their conditions, therefore agricultural producers are forced to create their own small processing shops, thereby violating the optimally formed commodity zones and the associated capacities of processing enterprises, crushing large processing complexes at Small businesses.

The disparity in prices for agricultural products and industries that produce material and technical means of production for this industry has had a severe impact on the purchasing power of the agricultural commodity producer. Thus, there are problems of improving the structure and relationships between the spheres of the agroindustrial complex, the main one of which is the optimization of the systems of movement of agricultural products from producer to consumer.

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