

**Kahraman Muhammad PİRİYEV**

Institute of Economics of Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences,

Doctoral student

E-mail: qpriyev95@gmail.com

## MANAGEMENT METHODOLOGY OF GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISES

### Summary

The purpose of the article is to take anti-crisis measures during the emergence of world economic crises, to form a mechanism for the functioning of the economic system as a whole, and also to eliminate the causes and negative consequences of the crisis by determining the implemented measures. on complex management. The implementation of anti-crisis measures and their management is the basis of economic stability and balanced activity in any sphere. If we consider anti-crisis management as a field of activity, the main result of which should be the creation of conditions for crisis-free development of enterprises, and considering that it is impossible to create these conditions for social and economic development. model within the framework of the market, it is quite obvious that specialists in anti-crisis management recreate the acuteness of economic crises, It is necessary to be ready to change the social and economic foundations of modern society.

**Key words:** economic crisis, anti-crisis management, economy

**UOT:** 339

**DOI:** 10.54414/MTIM2799

### Intradaction

The word crisis (from Greek - krisis - decision, exit point, result) means. The concept of "anti-crisis management" began to appear in local literature in the 90s. Anti-crisis management was understood as the management of enterprises and their liquidation bankruptcy procedures. Currently, anti-crisis management is understood as not only aimed at removing the enterprise from the crisis, but also at saving it from bankruptcy or its liquidation, as well as preventing crisis events, acting as a guarantee of the successful development of solving the main issues of the enterprise, aiming at maximizing the provision of material needs of its employees. are understood as measures.

### Analiz

Anti-crisis management is a management in which issues of anticipating the threat of crisis, analyzing its symptoms, measures to reduce the negative consequences of the crisis, and using its factors for future development are addressed in a certain form. The following stages can be attributed to the content of anti-crisis management:

1. Taking into account the external environment, the analysis of the enterprise situation, or the crisis situation reasons for ranting;

2. Business planning to increase the competitive advantages of the enterprise;

3. Preparation of procedures for improving the financial system of the enterprise for their realization;

4. Application of innovations in all spheres of the enterprise's activity.(3)

Anti-crisis management methods and procedures are the process of creating and developing conditions for getting out of a crisis situation, and applying them to the socio-economic development of the financial and economic activities of enterprises, fields, and individual enterprises. In the financial and economic activity of the entities that are the basis of crises in the economy, they are divided into strategic crisis, tactical crisis and solvency crisis.

Anti-crisis management is primarily determined by the human factor. Also, it allows to find ways out of critical situations, such as perceived human activity, to gather efforts in

solving the most complex problems, to use the experience of coping with existing situations that have occurred before.

Unexpected crises are the most dangerous. The entire set of problems in anti-crisis management can be divided into 4 groups:

1. Problems of recognition of pre-crisis situations and crisis prevention mechanisms.

2. Problems related to the main spheres of the organization's life activity: defining the purpose of the organization, management goals and management methods in crisis situations. This group includes a complex of problems of a financial and economic nature, problems of organization and legal maintenance, and many socially psychological problems.

3. Crisis forecasting problems and options for behavior in a crisis situation, search and management of necessary information, problems of assessment and preparation of analysis of anti-crisis situations, problems of development of innovation strategies that allow the organization to be removed from the crisis.

4. Conflictological problems and personnel selections are always accompanied in crisis situations, investment problems of marketing, the problem of bankruptcy and the examination of the improvement of enterprises.-  
(2)

Anti-crisis management by the composition of the above-mentioned typical problems is a specific characteristic of those features. One of the characteristics of any administration is its subject. Human activity is always the subject of management. Organizational management is the management of the joint activity of people.(1)

Any management should be anti-crisis in some sense when the enterprise enters the conditions of crisis development or in all cases. If the failure to accept this rule leads to negative consequences, its consideration helps the crisis situation to pass painlessly. One of the main features of anti-crisis management is the matching of formal and informal management. The claim may seem paradoxical that informal governance reflects the need for formal governance, and is necessary as its supplement. In management practice, problems and situations arise that can only be solved on an

informal basis. Moreover, the number of such problems increases during the development of man, production and society. Informal management is already developing organically, fighting against any external permanent threat. Informal management can have both negative and positive effects. For example, informal governance norms may be lower than formally established governance norms.

Let's consider some of the features of the anti-crisis management system:

**Anti-crisis management functions of the nervous system.** They reflect the subject of management and determine its results. In this case, five management operations can be selected: pre-crisis management, crisis management, management of crisis exit processes, minimization of losses and missed opportunities, timely decision-making.

**Maybe There are always internal and external constraints to manage.** These two groups of restrictions are reflected in a certain variable ratio. ATI should ensure their regulation. Internal limitations are managed through the improvement of the motivation system, as well as the improvement of management information provision, training, personnel selection and rotation through it. External restrictions are regulated by the development of the public relations and marketing system.

**Formal vunity of informal administration.** Effective organization of various combinations of such a union is very important from the point of view of anti-crisis management. Thus, informal governance can create anarchy by cultural organizations, but formal governance can lead to procrastination.

**Anti-crisis management The management system has the ability to choose a rational development strategy depending on the depth of the crisis.** This strategy refers to the elements that make it important: crisis warning, preparation for its emergence; adverse effects of crisis events, slowing down of its processes; use of resources through stabilization of situations, additional resources; calculated risk; exit from successive crisis; defining a strategy for overcoming the consequences of the crisis.

The main factors that tighten the efficiency of the anti-crisis management system are the following:

1. *Professional anti-crisis managementspecial preparation for the injection system.* This includes not only the general professionalism of management, which is of course necessary, but also reflects such characteristics as professional knowledge and skills.(3)

2. *Management skills given by nature and acquired in a special training process.* In many crisis situations, personal management skills are a decisive factor in the exit from the crisis or its mitigation. Therefore, it is especially important to conduct a psychological screening of managers for the aviation space vehicle, to select such personalities, who are capable of sensitively reacting to the approaching crisis and managing under extreme conditions.

3. *Methodology of making risky decisions.* It must be created and studied, because it determines such qualities of many management decisions, such as timeliness, integrity of problem reflection, concreteness, organizational importance, which are extremely necessary during the aviation space vehicle.

4. *Scientific analysis of the situation, prediction of trends.* It allows you to keep all the manifestations of the approaching or past crisis in the field of meeting.

5. *Corporatism* - that is, the understanding and acceptance of the goals of the organization by all employees, preparation is devoted to work for their achievement, this is internal patriotism and fandom.

6. *Leadership*, which is determined not only by the personality of the manager, but also by the established style of work, the structure of the management (management) personnel.

7. *Strategy and quality of anti-crisis programs.*

8. *Operability and flexibility of management.*

9. *The human factor.* To a certain extent, it reflects factors 2, 5, 6, namely management skills, corporateness and leadership. It should be noted that there is a concept of an anti-crisis team for aviation spacecraft - teams of

supporters, who have the right common idea and unconditional trust in each other.

10. *Crisis monitoring system.* By its definition, it organizes specially organized actions to the probability and reality of the attack of the crisis and is necessary for its timely detection and recognition. For example, today a new system of nuclear reactor monitoring has been developed, which is built on a relatively simple visual assessment of its condition.(6)

The processes of applying the legislative norms of bankruptcy to economic entities are the main element of anti-crisis management. These proceedings include elements of bankruptcy proceedings, judicial investigations, arbitration proceedings, examinations and liquidations. The processes of diagnosis, prevention of cost-effective relations, planning, innovations, are directly related to crises, and are left outside the anti-crisis effect.

Based on the definition of the subject of anti-crisis management, its main functions can be selected. They include:

- a) cognitive function;
- b) practical function;
- c) methodological function;
- d) educational.(3)

Dynamic programming - a computational method for solving certain structural management problems, is conceived as a rather multi-step decision-making process. In this case, the research goes through three stages:

- Building a mathematical model. In the model, an object is formed with the help of the process of obtaining information about diagnostics;
- Performance of management duties;
- Analysis and summarization of obtained results using different methods of diagnostics.

The purpose of diagnostics is to determine the state of the object of research and to give a conclusion about its state to the date and perspective of the completion of this research, and then to correct the effective policy, strategy and tactics.

Tasks of diagnostics - determination of measures aimed at coordinating the work of all constituent elements of the system. Professional management is impossible without a clear understanding of the state of the managed object

at any level. Diagnostics is closely related to task analysis and forecasting.

As a result of our research, the efficiency of diagnostics is determined by the following sequence of stages:

- creation of an object belonging to a special class or group;
- detecting differences of the object by comparing the base parameters and its actual parameters;
- determination of possible deviations from baseline indicators;
- preparation of the methodology of the formation of established norms as base indicators.(3)

One of the important characteristics of the crisis is the time factor. Time always has a significant economic value, especially in times of crisis. For example, the valuation of the business determined with the help of cash flow discounting is based on the assumed models for the diagnosis of the crisis, its stages, and the valuation of the enterprise in force includes the time factor.

### CONCLUSION

Anti-crisis management has a single direction, which ultimately will allow the organization to get out of the crisis or is aimed at saving it. The anti-crisis management system is quite flexible and is built according to each situation and problems of an individual organization. Early diagnosis of crisis events in the activity of the enterprise, the urgency of reacting to the adequacy of the response to the degree of danger and the possibility of the full realization of the enterprise's potential are based on the principles of the anti-crisis management system. The important factor here is the timely diagnosis of problems. The sooner the problem solving mechanisms are found, the more the

company's chances of getting out of the crisis increase.

The goals of anti-crisis management should respond to the property and other material interests of other persons related to this enterprise (or they may be connected in the future) in various situations, as well as to the interests of the creditors of the enterprise (funds previously given on bank and commercial loans to minimize their losses).

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**Qəhrəman Məhəmməd PİRİYEV**

Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının İqtisadiyyat İnstitutu,

Doktorant

E-mail: [qpiriyev95@gmail.com](mailto:qpiriyev95@gmail.com)

## **QLOBAL İQTİSADI BÖHRANLARIN İDARƏETMƏNİN METODOLOGİYASI**

### **Xülasə**

Məqalənin məqsədi qlobal iqtisadi böhranların yaranması halları zamanında antiböhran tədbirlərinin görülməsi, ümumilikdə iqtisadi sistemin fəaliyyət mexanizminin formalaşdırılması, böhranın əmələ gəlmə səbəbləri və neqativ nəticələrin müəyyən olunması yolu ilə aradan qaldırılmasında kompleks idarə edilməsi üzrə icra edilən tədbirlər təşkil edir. Antiböhran tədbirlərinin həyata keçirilməsi və onların idarə edilməsi istənilən sfera üzrə iqtisadi stabilliyin və tarazlı fəaliyyətin əsasını təşkil edir. Əgər fəaliyyət sferası kimi antiböhran idarəetməsinə baxmaqsa, hansının ki, əsas nəticəsiylə müəssisələrin böhransız inkişafı üçün şəraitlərin yaradılması olmalıdır və nəzərə alaraq ki, bazar çərçivəsində ictimai-iqtisadi modelin bu şəraitin yaradılması mümkün deyil, onda tamamilə aşkardır ki, antiböhran idarəetməsi üzrə mütəxəssis iqtisadi böhranlar sərtlərini yenidən yaradan müasir cəmiyyətin ictimai-iqtisadi əsaslarının dəyişikliyi üçün hazırlanmış olmalıdır.

**Açar sözlər:** iqtisadi böhran, antiböhran idarəetməsi, iqtisadiyyat

**Кахраман Мухаммад ПИРИЕВ**

Институт Экономики Национальной Академии Наук Азербайджана,

E-mail: [qpiriev95@gmail.com](mailto:qpiriev95@gmail.com)

## **МЕТОДОЛОГИЯ УПРАВЛЕНИЯ ГЛОБАЛЬНЫМИ ЭКОНОМИЧЕСКИМИ КРИЗИСАМИ**

### **Резюме**

Цель статьи - принять антикризисные меры в период возникновения мировых экономических кризисов, сформировать механизм функционирования экономической системы в целом, а также устранить причины и негативные последствия кризиса путем определения реализуемых мер. по комплексному управлению. Реализация антикризисных мер и управление ими – основа экономической стабильности и сбалансированной деятельности в любой сфере. Если рассматривать антикризисное управление как сферу деятельности, главным результатом которой должно стать создание условий для бескризисного развития предприятий, а учитывая, что создать эти условия социально-экономического развития невозможно. модели в рамках рынка, то совершенно очевидно, что специалисты по антикризисному управлению воссоздают остроту экономических кризисов, необходимо быть готовым к изменению социально-экономических основ современного общества.

**Ключевые слова:** экономический кризис, антикризисное управление, экономика

**Daxil olub:** 16.08.2023