

## CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INSTABILITY IN THE PROJECTION OF MAINTAINING THE SUSTAINABILITY OF TERRITORIAL COMMUNITIES: A THEORETICAL DISCOURSE

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**Abstract.** *The article substantiates the scientific approaches to understanding the essence of the concept of “instability” and deepens the theoretical aspects of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of related terms that complement this area of knowledge. Considerable attention is paid to the crisis aspects, causes and nature of its manifestation. The author proves the multidisciplinary nature of the concepts of “crisis” and “instability”, as well as the historical conditions for changing approaches to their interpretation. The interrelationships between the concepts of “crisis”, “polycrisis”, “instability” and “political instability” are substantiated. The author analyzes theoretical approaches to the study of crisis as a phenomenon in the economy, identifies the main directions of interpretation of the concept in the historical context: crisis as a temporary phenomenon that automatically leads to the full use of resources; crisis as a normal phase of the economic cycle, followed by depression; crises as unpredictable shocks; crises and systemic instability in market economies. It is argued that the crisis is the cause of socio-economic and political instability. Given the causes, nature of impact and manifestation, instability as a phenomenon should be distinguished as: economic, financial, political, social, and environmental. However, in the current context of globalization of interconnections and mutual influences, such a division into separate types is somewhat “blurred”, although certain dominant factors can be identified. Political instability is often the root cause of many types of instability, and thus a destructive factor in the economic growth of territories. It is emphasized that the development of tools and measures to preserve/strengthen the resilience of territorial communities requires a thorough analysis of the causes of the crisis and instability as its consequence. The key to the sustainability of territorial communities in conditions of instability is effective crisis management.*

**Key words:** *crisis, instability, territorial community, sustainability, socio-economic systems, local self-government.*

In recent years, there has been an increase in crisis phenomena, and thus their combination, which leads to the emergence of “polycrises”. Such trends have a significant impact on the development of socio-economic systems at different levels, changing the patterns of progress.

The purpose of the article is to deepen the theoretical foundations and study scientific approaches to understanding “instability” in the projection of justifying its impact on maintaining the financial stability of territorial communities.

The article substantiates the scientific approaches to understanding the essence of the concept of “instability” and deepens the theoretical aspects of the conceptual and categorical apparatus of related terms that complement this area of knowledge. Considerable attention is paid to the crisis aspects, causes and nature of its manifestation. The author proves the multidisciplinary nature of the concepts of “crisis” and “instability”, as well as the historical conditions for changing approaches to their interpretation. The interrelationships between the concepts of “crisis”, “polycrisis”, “instability” and “political instability” are substantiated. The author analyzes theoretical approaches to the study of crisis as a phenomenon in the economy, identifies the main directions of interpretation of the concept in the historical context: crisis as a temporary phenomenon that automatically leads to the full use of resources; crisis as a normal phase of the economic cycle, followed by depression; crises as unpredictable shocks; crises and systemic instability in market economies. It is argued that the crisis is the cause of socio-economic and political instability. Given the causes, nature of impact and manifestation, instability as a phenomenon should be distinguished as: economic, financial, political, social, and environmental. However, in the current context of globalization of interconnections and mutual influences, such a division into separate types is somewhat “blurred”, although certain dominant factors can be identified. Political instability is often the root cause of many types of instability, and thus a destructive factor in the economic growth of territories. It is emphasized that the development of tools and measures to preserve/strengthen the resilience of territorial communities requires a thorough analysis of the causes of the crisis and instability as its consequence. The key to the sustainability of territorial communities in conditions of instability is effective crisis management.

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