



## ANALYSIS OF THE CAUSES AND FACTORS OF CRISIS SITUATIONS

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**Abstract:** In this article, we analyze the origins of conflicts of interest and states of war in the global political arena. It also examines the causes of escalating crisis situations, government overthrows, and revolutions in countries.

**Keywords:** Politics, economy, culture, science and education, crisis, revolution, reform, movement, party, electoral process, government, head of state.

Many people may have different understandings of what a crisis is. Their opinions may be partially correct. There are also those who divide crises into types. Based on the definitions given to it, it is also possible to understand the factors of its emergence. Crises in the world often occur in two forms.

1. Foreseeable crisis situations that arise as a result of some incorrect step taken.

2. One can imagine crises that arise unexpectedly; one can hear about them happening in some other region, state, or organization. However, it is difficult to know when it will occur in your country or community. It is not for nothing that our people have the saying: "The pot doesn't break every day, but when it does, it breaks in an instant."

Foreseeable crisis situations: Even if they don't obey you, they can be anticipated. An example of such a crisis is the losing side of competitors, as every organization, institution, and agency, even countries, are essentially competitors for each other. Therefore, in today's rapidly developing fields such as information technology or telecommunications, companies often engage in a "race," periodically surpassing one another. This applies even to higher educational institutions and all other processes around us. Which one would you say is the most noticeable? Yes, undoubtedly, during elections, voters who are showered with a deluge of promises from political parties may also find themselves in crisis situations.

Thus, we should not be surprised if one of two competitors advertises a new mobile phone, a new service, or the sudden appearance of a fast processor. The other company is already expected to be working on an even better phone, better service, or an even faster processor. This ensures the maintenance of stability. Even if a company has no competitors, this is still a form of crisis.

Regarding educational institutions, if we consider students as products, we can measure them by their ability to secure good positions at the next level. The fact that school graduates enter higher education indicates that their school has organized a higher-quality educational process than others. When speaking about crisis situations observed in schools, this is often due to the negligence of parents and rampant bribery among school administrators. This can be observed in all types of education. Higher educational institutions shape the future intellectual class of the country. Increased competition between them leads to the country's development. However, if this is not the case, that is, if there is no competitor to the institution (if there is no other institution providing this type of education), it will gradually lead to a

decrease in the quality of education. Other such factors may include hiring teachers based on connections, bribery, regional favoritism, and organizational processes based on kinship. The main factor leading the country to crisis is also the decline of the education sector. From time to time, the following crisis situations can be observed in countries: socio-political, economic, religious-spiritual, cultural-educational, and demographic crises.

Factors causing the socio-political crisis:

Government, which is fully controlled by a certain group, a single party, or an individual;  
In political processes, parties use fraudulent methods to gain control of the government;  
Distribution of power in the country by covert forces (economic and political resources);  
Increasing influence of external factors on the internal affairs of the country (the emergence of anti-government sentiment among the population from abroad by another powerful country or opposition);

Factors causing an economic crisis:

Artificial figures (false reports); excess imports over exports;  
Imbalance in the state of gross domestic product per capita;  
Devaluation of the country's currency in a very short time (within 10 years).

Organizational misconduct crisis factors:

The crisis of misconduct of the organization arises when management makes certain decisions, knowing the harmful consequences for stakeholders and external parties;

When organizations commit intentional illegal actions, such as taking bribes, transferring confidential information, etc., the misconduct of the organization's management leads to a crisis.

Factors contributing to the religious-spiritual and cultural crisis:

People's belief in two or more religions, the views of which differ from each other;  
Monotheism of the population of the country: incorrect interference of the religious authorities in political matters.

The causes of the crisis process in the demographic situation are:

A sharp increase in the population, an increase in the birth rate;  
A sharp decline in population, a decrease in births, and an aging population.[1]

Crisis situations that arise unexpectedly (which cannot be fully predicted): In the emergence of such crisis situations, mainly internal factors are not observed. If a crisis occurs at any enterprise (on a national scale), it causes great disorder and causes fear and anxiety among employees (people), unexpected unplanned events (strikes, rebellion against management) begin to occur. This is caused by external factors. They, in turn, are divided into the following types.

Natural crisis:

Environmental and ecological degradation leads to a natural crisis, and such phenomena are completely beyond human control;

Tornadoes, earthquakes, storms, landslides, tsunamis, floods, droughts, volcanic eruptions, and other natural disasters. These natural phenomena always leave humanity helpless with their sudden appearance.

Corruption:

Some well-known employees begin to commit criminal acts to fulfill their demands. With the help of external factors (custodianship, bribery of high-ranking officials...), they can move to the leadership of the organization or, using their position, acquire artificial wealth;

False rumors and actions about the theft of large sums of money by company officials lead to a crisis of loss of goodwill.

Mismanagement, crisis of national values in the country:

Incorrect governance arises when management supports short-term growth in relation to the country's national values, while ignoring broader problems.

Crisis of accumulated problems:

Ignoring minor shortcomings and problems in time can lead to a subsequent crisis.[2]

In conclusion, a crisis situation is actually like a common name for certain diseases. Ignoring illness means that a person gradually surrenders to it. I am sure that the diseases of society also reach your ears under different names. In every aspect of our lives, there is a crisis situation underlying this or that disorder.

Confucius asked his student Zygong: "Do you think I have learned a lot from Sin?" Zygong: Isn't that so? Confucius replied: "No, I consider this one thing." The word "associated with the worries of life" implies an understanding of world history through the realization of patterns, without studying everything one by one.[3]

In my opinion, Confucius thought about falling into this crisis situation. The emergence of a crisis situation can be some object (organization, company, institution, and country). It could also be one person. This is a concept related to a person's mental state. Societies that we perceive as objects actually arise from the human factor. The human factor is a labor resource in a country, a taxpayer, a part of society, that is, a citizen, who demands their rights from it. In this regard, the way society is managed is of great importance. The manager, in general, is also an active member of this society. In the two parts of this chapter, we will see that some historical events, in particular, continue to have a negative impact on the world. Consequently, environmental crime, especially in one country, inevitably affects others. I consider it the biggest crime in the world that the competition between the USSR and the USA and nuclear tests during the Cold War led to global warming. It hasn't been long since the Antarctic ice began to melt.

If the Antarctic glaciers continue to melt, there will be a risk of flooding for coastal countries. Initially, it was found in the Atlantic Ocean border cities of the USA, in western Europe in Great Britain, Ireland and France, in southern Asia in India, Pakistan, China, among many other countries. Intermittent forest fires in the Russian Federation and Canada are also accelerating global warming. After floods, there is a possibility of a return to the ice age, and we are on the verge of a major natural crisis. This alerts the global community. However, the UN's inability to take action against the drug market is a real-life proof of the falsehood of the fairy tale about the concept of the global community.

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