

Enterprises The Nature Of Uncertainty And Risk In The Activity

Ergasheva Fotimakhon Ibragimovna¹

Abstract: Uncertainty in economic processes as well as in the activities of enterprises and its essence is revealed in the article. The approaches of scientists to this concept have been studied, explained, and the reasons for its occurrence have been shown. The interaction aspects of uncertainty and risk are highlighted.

Keywords: uncertainty, measurement of information, selection from alternatives, quality of information, source of risk, uncertain natural factor, stability and controllability of organizational and economic system, dependence of risk on uncertainty

Introduction

Under most conditions of uncertainty, managers make many decisions based on various future conditions, but they cannot actually control them. However, such uncertainties are necessary for many operations (primarily strategic) for planning system development, both at the level of general management and at the level of risk management. The better a leader is able to predict future external and internal conditions, the greater the chance of making feasible plans.

Any risky situation is primarily due to insufficient available information. If the action is clear, if there is complete information about the upcoming changes, and if the probability of force majeure is minimized, the level of risk will be low.

Analysis of resources on the topic

Uncertainty is the fact that the future values of various parameters are not accurate due to various reasons and, first of all, as a result of incomplete or incorrect information about the conditions for the implementation of the decision, including the relevant costs and results. Incomplete or wrong idea about.

In the socio-economic aspect of the problem of uncertainty, it is possible to distinguish a number of groups of terminological concepts that describe the category of "uncertainty" from different points of view. In addition, each rule about uncertainty is related to others and does not contradict the content of the rules, but only complements and expands existing ideas [9].

The approach to uncertainty was considered in the researches of many scientists as well as in the scientific researches of Ye.A. Kuzmin [4]. Scientists' approaches to uncertainty can be systematized into groups as follows:

1. Uncertainty is considered as a measure of information. A similar approach to uncertainty can be seen in the scientific works of M. Meskon, M. Albert, F. Khedouri, AIArkhypova, AKBolshakova, RMKachalov and many other scientists.

2. Uncertainty reflects the state of the system relative to "ideal conditions" when knowledge is fully determined. The ideas of accepting uncertainty as a state of the system in relation to conditions where information is completely known and determined are covered in the research of many other scientists WEWalker, P. Harremoes, J.Rotmans, P.Janssen, DPTHunnisen, EEKulikova, MIVolkova, MVGracheva.

¹ Namangan Institute of Engineering and Technology
Associate Professor of the "Economics" Department, Ph.D



3. Uncertainty is perceived as the possibility of choosing alternatives and the abundance of this choice (variability of choice). C. Rodger, J. Petch, LFDogil, EEKulikova and others are among the scientists and experts who have dealt with uncertainty from the point of view of the existence of alternatives.

4. Uncertainty determines the quality of information (reliability, completeness, value, relevance, accuracy). This problem is revealed in the works of R Schiller, J Akerloff, D. Kahneman, A. Tversky, A. Benerji, VD Milovidov and others.

5. Uncertainty is a relevant source of risk. Russian and foreign researchers have been and continue to be engaged in this research. These include LNTapman, T.Bedford, RTKuk, Ya.D.Vishnyakov, NNRadaev, NBERmasova, VVXristianovsky, VPSHcherbina and others.

6. Uncertainty refers to ambiguity in the implementation of events created by unknown natural factors. This can be seen in the definition given in the work of M. Mescon, M. Albert and F. Hedouri: "A decision is made in conditions of uncertainty, when it is not possible to estimate the probability of potential outcomes."

7. Uncertainty is a natural limitation of the management and stability of the organizational-economic system. The higher the controllability, the more flexible the system is to the effects of the external and internal environment.

In practice, all the necessary information about the situation at a given time, as well as in the long term, will never be known [2]. Therefore, there is always uncertainty about the future state of the object. This uncertainty arises from the fact that, based on the available information, it is not possible to determine:

a) what states the analyzed object can take in the future - modeling the further development of the situation can create many different states that the object takes, depending on various external and internal operating conditions;

b) which of the known possible states this object can take - in fact, it is impossible to predict exactly which of the possible states the object will take, except that the object is currently unknown the factor of presence of lum cases cannot be ignored.

Choosing a form of uncertainty allows you to start searching for additional information to create a complete picture of the current situation.

Uncertainty reflects the multifaceted nature of the future development of the situation, that is, the ambiguity of its results [3].

Research methodology

In the course of the research, scientists' approaches to the concept of uncertainty were studied, problems in the process of uncertainty were shown, and the relationship between uncertainty and risk was shown, and appropriate conclusions were formed. Observation, theoretical research and generalization methods were used on the basis of the studied data.

Analysis and results

The difficulty of predicting the development of the situation and changes in the state of the object in conditions of uncertainty makes risk an integral part of modern business, and also helps to form various [mechanisms of forecasting and risk management 1.5].

The main causes of uncertainty are:

1) spontaneous occurrence of natural processes and events, natural disasters (storms, earthquakes, floods, etc.);

2) randomness of socio-economic and technological processes (the same events manifest themselves differently in similar conditions);

3) conflicting tendencies, conflict of interests (military operations, inter-ethnic conflicts);



- 4) the probabilistic nature of scientific and technical progress (it is impossible to determine the negative consequences of individual scientific discoveries and inventions);
- 5) lack of sufficient information about the studied object, process, event;
- 6) limited resources (material, financial, labor) in making and implementing decisions;
- 7) the impossibility of knowing the object accurately, taking into account the current level and methods of scientific knowledge;
- 8) limitation of a person's conscious activity, differences in socio-psychological relations, evaluations, behavior.

There are several reasons that do not allow to ignore the uncertainty factors, one of them is the randomness of many events that cannot be fully determined in principle by their nature, the future variability of the information received about them and the emergence of problematic situations in them [6, 7.8].

Conclusion

Studies have shown that the relationship between uncertainty and risk concepts is as follows:

1) risk is associated with uncertainty - in this case, uncertainty is the result of incomplete and (or) incorrect information about the conditions of decision-making, including the relevant costs and results, and For other reasons, it is understood as an incomplete or incorrect idea of its future value. Uncertainty is associated with the possibility of unfavorable situations and consequences that occur during the implementation of the solution, which leads to risk;

2) a risky situation is a type of uncertainty, there is a possibility of occurrence of events and their probability can be objectively assessed. The difference between risk and uncertainty refers to the way information is determined and is determined by the presence (in the case of risk) or absence (in the case of uncertainty) of probabilistic properties of uncontrollable variables.

These differences are taken into account in the mathematical theory of operations research, where they distinguish decision-making problems under risk and, accordingly, uncertainty.

Thus, we can talk about the close connection between the concepts of uncertainty and risk: the higher the level of uncertainty, the higher the risk of the situation developing in an unplanned scenario, and as a result, risk appears. However, uncertainty does not equal failure, as existing conditions may ultimately reduce risk and lead to a positive outcome.

Resources

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