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UNCERTAINTY AND RISKS AS FACTORS IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF MODERN SOCIETY

Currently, integration and interethnic cooperation, covering an increasing number of countries, have led to the emergence of globalization processes of a new content, exacerbating existing contradictions in society. One of the significant signs of globalization has become uncertainty and the formation of new types of risks and threats with significant consequences for the existence of all humanity. "In this regard, there is a need for a new reflection of modern social processes in the context of security. Therefore, concepts such as "uncertainty" and "risk" have become not only key in determining the main features of modern society, but also acquired the status of general scientific categories. Today they are the main components of a number of basic socio-philosophical categories, such as "society", "personality", "social institution", etc." [1].

A review of the reference literature showed that currently there is no single definition of both concepts; General terminology is used, which is characterized depending on specific circumstances. In philosophical dictionaries, the term "uncertainty" is interpreted as "insufficient precision and clarity of expression of thought, which, therefore, allows for two or even multiple interpretations" [2]. The term risk is defined as "an undesirable event that may or may not occur" [3].

In most philosophical studies, special attention is paid to the historical aspect of the concept of "uncertainty", analysis of the ontological and epistemological aspects of uncertainty within the framework of subject-object interaction and the object of knowledge. In a number of works, uncertainty is explored as part of the communicative environment surrounding the subject. Very often the concept of "uncertainty" is considered in comparison with the concept of "risk". The problem of uncertainty is also reflected in synergetics, where it is presented as one of the main characteristics of bifurcation points in the processes of self-organization of society. It is generally accepted that bifurcation points represent a turning point in development when nothing can be predicted. The concept of "future shock" by E. Toffler defines uncertainty as a result of instability and variability of social and cultural processes in society. Basically, in studies of uncertainty, an ontological characteristic is given, which manifests itself as the unpredictability of future developments, and the concept of "uncertainty" is most often used when it is impossible to accurately describe the procedure for posing a problem, to characterize an unregulated process, multi-vector social development.

The study of this problem allows us to come to the following conclusion: uncertainty is becoming the main phenomenon of modern society, violating social stability in the processes of development of social systems, especially during periods of active and rapid changes in the economic, political and social spheres. Rapidly occurring changes in the life of society come into irreconcilable contradiction with past established social ties. The main institutions of the new political, economic and social system are in the process of formation and, in connection with this; the results of their activities are extremely unpredictable.

References

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