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Who benefits from uncertainty?



The 1980s' physics, chemistry, and mathematics and biology courses in high schools suggest that a past focus on "hard" events affect the future.

" thanks Scientific efforts by Laplace would need a certain period of (1749-1827), the theory of probability and decide whether it has been successful follows:

It should also be known that unexpected physical events do not impact the equation of motion. If we make particular events, we should consider the ability of prediction as well as things that would happen that may potentially impact the future. Otherwise, we would guarantee failure, in lieu of success.

This suggestion by French scientist Pierre Laplace was thoroughly examined by Stephen Hawking as well in his latest - and final - book. He explained that how quantum mechanics can prove that nothing in universe or in science is that constant.[1]

ceteris paribus" clauses. Similarly, used is Economics only, or the data we possess will not help us on our path to create a clear vision for our future. economics to rule out the possibility of other factors changing, since the causal relation between two variables is more complex than Political, sociological, demographic, and technological developments must be taken into account as well.

In other words, we try to explain the formulation and description of economics by assuming that all other variables are held constant, except those under immediate consideration. As a natural result, clever students in my classes instantly object to this assumption. In his latest - and final - book:

A butterfly flapping its wings in Australia can "s vision of scientific determinism. Although Laplace's vision of scientific determinism remained valid over the past few centuries, it is not repeatable. The next time the butterfly flaps its wings a host of other things will be different, which will also influence the weather.... study economics as a relatively young branch of science, in a more dynamic way."

Economics has gone through numerous changes since the introduction of equations and formulas into economic theory over the last century. In short, when we think about each theory we had created in the past, each of them would possibly seem quite rational to us; however, there is a very high likelihood that the same static and single-equation models have been chain reaction may not occur again. In other

Without scientifically developed statistics, the government incentives or interventions would get lost at an endless sea of "confusion and uncertainty".

There is significant confusion in emerging countries about education and industry study that is not based on substantial, accurate information would naturally be the cause-effect relationships I mentioned above.

This is a mistake in belief that the use of 'flight' methods may be appropriate for far and agricultural being dynamic and multivariable.

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Sadly, the governments and businesspeople in these countries are trying to make predictions based on current circumstances they can see,

but have the slightest idea about what may be the negative or benefit the most from this fact. As the conditions, they try to gain will eventually disappear. The positive thing is that they are trying to do better.

We are already aware that criticism would bring a reason for improvement by the way. Sadly, this is the first of the leaders' response to criticism about many failing efforts such as the April fact of no government statistics and institutions spin to provide a complete and reliable report to find an effort in statistics does not go unnoticed either.

Today, economies are more fragile than ever before because of people who have been given the chance to defend all the bad decisions prepared and issued by associations or professional intellectuals on their own developments, because of the lack of further developments and facts and science requires to turn data into a valuable. Unfortunately paved the way for rhetorical practices and recklessness, not to mention its usefulness for political leaders

as an instrument even to restrict the freedom of artistic expression and scientific inquiry.

Unfortunately, this is also a strong element of the post-truth era. We have to just sit back and watch since we have no power to turn the tide.

[1] Brief Answers to the Big Questions, Stephen Hawking, 2018