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РЕСУРСТУК ИЛИМ: ЭКОНОМИКАЛЫК ЖАНА ФИЛОСОФИЯЛЫК ТАЛДОО

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РЕСУРСОЛОГИЯ: ЭКОНОМИКО-ФИЛОСОФСКИЙ АНАЛИЗ

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RESURCEOLOGY: ECONOMIC AND PHILOSOPHICAL ANALYSIS

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Карала турган маселе – заманбап ресурстук дүйнөтаанымдын теориялык жана прикладдык маселеси болмокчу. Адамзат коомчулугунда Ресурс деген түшүнүк азыркыга чейин толук кандуу экономикалык философиянын категориялык аппаратына кире элек. Ресурстук багыттагы ой жүгүртүү дүйнөгө көз караштын ажырагыс белгисине айланмайын, экономиканы, коомду жана мамлекетти натыйжалуу башкаруу мүмкүн эмес экендигин практика көрсөтүүдө. «Ресурсология» дефинициясы экономиканы, философияны, башкаруу илимин, геосаясатты, социологияны жана финансы тармагын бириктирген туюнтма катары каралат. Учурдагы «жашыл экономика», «инновациялык экономика», «санарип экономикасы», «энергетикалык концепция» сыяктуу комплекстүү түшүнүктөрдү бириктирүү менен, ресурстук дүйнөтааным эң негизги адам ресурстунун ар кандай жагдайларын изилдөөчү илим болуп саналмакчы. Илимий тезаурус катарында «Ресурсология» келечекте өз функциясын аткарат деген ишенимди айтмакчыбыз. Жаңы терминди киргизүү менен, ой жүгүртүүнүн мурда ачыла элек контекстин – ресурстук дүйнөтаанымды изилдөөнү сунуш кылабыз.

**Негизги сөздөр:** ресурстук илим, ресурс, ресурстук каргыш, тартыштык, экономикалык теория, саясий система, экономика, диверсификация.

Исходя из аналитического материала последних десятилетий, пришло время обобщать наиболее приоритетные научные концепции и выявить существенно важные проблемы, чтобы решить их комплексно. Эти научные проблемы концентрируются вокруг основополагающей темы. На сегодня это – концептуально новое отношение к ресурсам. Эта теоретическая концепция объединяет ряд понятий вокруг одной терминологической дефиниции «Ресурсология», то есть науки о ресурсной экономике и ресурсоориентированном мировоззрении. Объединив современные комплексные понятия «зеленая экономика», «инновационная экономика», «цифровая экономика», «энергетическая концепция» ресурсное мировоззрение станет самой фундаментальной наукой, изучающей различные аспекты человеческих ресурсов. В качестве научного тезауруса мы хотели бы выразить веру в то, что «Ресурсология» будет выполнять свою функцию в будущем. Введя новый термин, мы предлагаем изучить ранее не обнаруженный контекст мышления – ресурсное мировоззрение.

**Ключевые слова:** ресурсология, ресурс, ресурсное проклятие, дефицит, экономическая теория, политическая система, экономика, диверсификация.

*Economic theories and philosophical trends are developing intensively, in a way of diversifying concepts. Economic theories and philosophical trends are developing intensively, in way of diversifying concepts. Therefore, recently, more and more voices are heard in favor of the four aspects of the «non-power», economy «Green», «Creative», «Digital» and «Innovative». There is a trend*

*towards a decrease in material-intensive production in favor of resource-saving technologies. This theoretical concept combines a number of concepts around new terminological definition of «Resourceology», that is, the science of resource economics and a resource-oriented worldview.*

**Key words:** resource science, resource, resource curse, scarcity, economic theory, political system, economy, diversification.

In general terms, resources are a radically fundamental essence of nature and human, with eternally missing components. Scarcity is a permanent companion of resources, even with a sufficiency of material components. Because there are no structures in nature that reach the full Unity ( $Nr=1.0$ ). Resources must be evaluated in a temporal, strategic dimension, and at the same time it is necessary to think in terms of epochal, and not transient, temporary. The concept of «resource» and the concept of «potential» close to it is widely used in economic theory and psychology and economic theory.

Resources - material and non-material (intangible wealth) - are vital components of the economy, finance, technical and technological means, energy, natural resources, as well as information, intellectual and spiritual forms of life ( $Nr<1.0$ , where the totality of resources is always less than the whole, some units).

There are also political and geopolitical resources in a broad dimension. Geographic location and interstate relations are the key to solving domestic and international problems in quantitative and qualitative terms. Water & energetic, geological and customs resources are the most important contributory sources of development on a total national scale (State level).

Reserves are a necessary component of the resource base of the economy and human essence. Stocks' availability, renewable means of production are of enduring value for such universal phenomenon as a Resource.

Being adherents of the practical principle of philosophical and economic analysis, we aim to comprehend the resource basis for the development of economic thinking. That is, philosophy embedded in the system of economic thinking. Therefore, it became necessary to publish such a «complete» term as Resourceology.

The next value in importance may be the educational resource and the information society, plus intellectualized digital economy. Based on these judgments, we note the need to make a Technological turn in order to overcome the notorious «resource curse» (the paradox of plenty).

This is the effective use of inventions and innovations in the field of information, production and political technologies. Without a scientific approach to resource management, it is impossible to achieve any significant results in economy and public policy.

A comprehensive analysis of the Resourceology leads to the fact that the main resource for the development of the system (state system, economy, politics, management pyramid) is a HUMAN, with its advantages and disadvantages, with a complex worldview, an entity that is always striving to achieve perfection. In the 21st century, resources become the decisive driving force of social progress when they are properly used in organizational measures in social restructuring and the development of the economic segment.

The ecological system without the control of the resource factor cannot be maintained in balance.

An information resource, based on knowledges becomes an integral non-material factor of development. An interesting, inherent feature of resources is their scarcity in all their components. Completeness, or surplus of resources does not happen in nature ( $Nr < 1 - Dn$ ).

Every economy suffers a perpetual shortage even with an excess of material resources. Therefore, planning the speed of work, activities, programs is the strategic importance.

$$R_t = N_r - D_r,$$

Nevertheless, with a concentrated look at a series of problems, the Time is put forward as the main resource for the life of mankind. The speed of execution and the pace of actions of step-by-step programs are also important as a task for the development of the economy. A resource in this perspective is like success, achieving a goal as satisfying the next stages of tasks.

$$R_t = N_r - D_r,$$

That is the difference between the total amount of resources and the deficit in all its indicators. E.g. the inevitable shortage is replenished in the time period of activity, in a certain process of events.

Quality is also important component of resources: it is the essence of the result of the organization of work. As the highest achievement in the qualification of performers, quality concentrates the latest achievements of the technological process and knowledge resources.

Each operation requires the activation of resource components. It is by definition made up of two groups:

A. Megaresources:

- Natural wealth (natural resources);
- Equipment and artificial structures;
- Money;
- Personnel.

B. Metaresources:

- Reasonable interaction between people - real car-

riers of ideas and conscious decisions;

- Intelligence;
- talents and abilities of people;
- Time;
- Information;
- Spiritual values.

At present, it is necessary to re-examine the resource-meaning vision of the system's development. Expert assessments of the activities of each state structure are needed, which are somehow involved in the distribution and functioning of resources on a strategic and tactical scale.

In the resourceological vision, Social time has an important place as a collectively conscious experience of common tasks for their solution in chronological comprehension. Because it is understood as the sum of people's personal time. Interaction between people in only social time and space is a catalyst for the fulfillment of tasks and the manifestation of the potential of resources.

Feelings and emotions, psychological balance are of great organizational importance and are used as conceptual elements of social time in scientific vision of the resource.

In methodological terms, the subordination of goals is built in the following way:

- Degree of importance;
- Tasks by ranking (by execution time and disclosure of meanings);
- The sequence of execution (attack - overcoming uncertainty - result (form));
- People and technical and technological means in the information age as a symbiosis of resources.

For states with a weak economy like Kyrgyzstan, but owning rich natural resources, if you do not use resources efficiently, or do not know how to use your own, internal resources at all, then they will simply be taken away and foreign forces will dispose of them. For example, this happened with our gold mining industry, where a Canadian private company used the Kumtor Gold Company for its own interests, causing irreversible environmental damage.

In extreme cases, it is possible to use resources of strategic importance with other countries in an equal and mutually beneficial partnership (for example, for Kyrgyzstan - water and energy resources in the Central Asian region).

Of course, the main and defining resource in the country are human resources. A person acts as a subject, creator, engine and goal of the development of the state and the economy. The educational level, professionalism, personal qualities and social activity of people are the parameters of the development of society. At the same time, the talent, purposefulness and interest of a person are the motivators which form human capital. Humanity has not yet properly learned how to manage resources.

Deep implementation of resource science in all spheres of life will save the world from energy shortages, economic collapse, political crises and financial default. Of course, harmony with nature is the main condition for stabilizing the resource base of states. At the same time, each individual country is a stabilizer and a reservoir of resources.

«Resourceology» as a definition is aimed at realizing that it is a holistic worldview, as a system of views on the economy and society. The philosophy of this category is based on universalism, because the resource is a universal category. This theoretical statement is based on the integration of many sciences such as economics, philosophy, geology, climatology, ecology, statistics, political science (including geopolitics) and sociology [9].

Resource science as a scientific direction is intended to become a «road map» for the development of countries with different levels of economic development, their strategic course towards a progressive trend in the economy and society [10].

Structural elements of resource interaction are, as a rule, subject, object, goal, means, process and result. The so-called «closed» relationship «object, process, result» gives a stable integrity to this system. In it, the object and the result form a single whole, which differs in time and in its state. The object of interaction itself is a product of the previous interaction, and its result will, in turn, become an object for future interaction. The result of subject-object and subject-subject interaction are «products»: discoveries, inventions, new types of products and means that meet human needs. It is also connections or relationships, roles, status, position, or their change or transformation.

The quality of the product of subject-object interaction depends on many factors, but primarily on the state of the subject, object and the process of interaction [1].

Here we cannot fail to mention the so-called «resource curse», or the paradox of plenty (abundance). The Resource Curse, a theory about the negative impact of natural wealth on economic growth, was first voiced by Richard Authy in 1993 [6] to explain the strange situation that rich countries in natural basic resources were unable to use this wealth to develop their economies, and contrary to growth expectations, had lower growth than countries with fewer natural resources. The main problems of resource-oriented states include worst governance and corruption.

The resource curse is a term used to describe the paradoxical situation in which a country falls economically despite having valuable natural resources. The resource curse can also be called the resource trap or the paradox of abundance [5].

There are many possible explanations for this phenomenon, but generally speaking, it is thought to be caused by too much of a country's capital and labor force being concentrated in just a few resource-dependent industries.

Without adequate investment in other sectors, countries can become vulnerable to falling commodity prices, leading to long-term economic underperformance.

In addition to raw materials, the lagging states were unable to realize human resources. In countries where there are many talented and educated people, the inability to organize human capital leads to general frustration and social apathy. Revolutionary moods in young democracies like Kyrgyzstan, and the suppression of the will of the people by a repressive state machine in authoritarian states with dictatorial regimes, give the same result: a low or depressed economic level of the nation. In such countries, apparent economic growth continues to lag dynamically behind the advanced economies of the world at increasing rates [11].

Kyrgyzstan has an excellent natural environment for the development of tourism and healthcare. But first of all, the inability (or unwillingness) to organize work with the available resources as a demotivator - pulls the country all time back. Here it is necessary to deal with the priority areas for development, and not for the ruin of the country's nature. Kyrgyzstan should not such a poor country if natural resources are used effectively.

According to World Bank estimates, «The Kyrgyz economy is vulnerable to external shocks due to its dependence on the Kumtor gold mine alone, which accounts for about 10% of GDP deflator, as well as on remittances from labor migrants, which accounted for about 30% of

Eric Reinert in his famous work «How rich countries got rich and why poor countries remain poor» [2] points out that the vicious circle of poverty in countries, even those with rich resources, is not associated with the resources themselves, but with a concentration on mono-production in industries with decreasing return and abuse (according to the theory of comparative advantage) [3].

Inability to organize the management system and social policy leads to a decrease in production or the complete destruction of the existing production base. In such states, the entire system works to serve the family-mafia and criminal structures, but not the state system.

As for the economy of Kyrgyzstan, main problem is its lack of diversification (or lack of it at all). The World Bank believes that the Kyrgyz Republic maintains macro-economic stability, invests in infrastructure and improves access to social services. To fully realize the potential, it is necessary to diversify the economy through the development of the private sector, as well as improve the skills and productivity of the workforce.

In terms of complexity, the economy of Kyrgyzstan is significantly inferior not only to such «backward» economies of Russia and other CIS countries, but also to the SCO (Shanghai Organization) and other countries of the «third world». Countries exporting oil and gas, as well as other natural resources, have some degree of sophistication and import-export strategies. The success and failure

of the diversification of countries exporting oil and other natural resources depend more on the implementation of appropriate economic policies than on other circumstances. Many oil-exporting countries, however, show partial success in diversifying their economies, and the degree of success of these processes also varies greatly [16]. In this regard, Kyrgyzstan could find the use of its water, energy and natural potential for integrated management in order to successfully enter the international market.

All «conditionally diversified» countries practice a fairly high degree of economic openness: low customs duties, no or few restrictions on the export and import of goods and services, openness of capital markets, and a high degree of openness of labor markets. The most successful countries are those that, even before or at an early stage of the resource curse, joined one or another large bloc or customs union (like Mexico to NAFTA, or Norway in a limited regime to the EU, or the UAE to the GCC, or Indonesia to ASEAN, and then to AFTA - ASEAN Free Trade Area + 3). And who will Kyrgyzstan join?

For example, since the early 1990s, Russia has been pursuing a policy of distancing itself from local and global economic unions, in which its weight would not be dominant. The exception is WTO accession, which happened prohibitively late for Russia, at the end of 2012, after a record 18 years of negotiations. It may be interesting that Kyrgyzstan was one of the «mediators» for Russia's accession to the WTO.

A separate topic for reflection can be geopolitics as the basis of modern management of the world's resources, by regional segments.

The priority base for the economic relationship of Kyrgyzstan with neighboring countries and other foreign countries can be the water and energy system. Water and energy are a unity whole for a systematic approach, but a separate constructive field for sectoral research.

The water resources and water management infrastructure of Kyrgyzstan are a critical asset in the country's resource base. The country is located on the sources of fresh water. It is possible to provide 100 percent energy only on the basis of hydroelectric power plants. It is possible to build a hydropower plant on the sites of extraction of coal, producing by-product chemicals. In addition, the abundance of sun and winds would make it possible to produce energy for each region of the country and sell excess water energy to China, Pakistan, Afghanistan and other neighboring countries.

Nevertheless, the inability or unwillingness of state servants of all levels, tied up in corruption and living on the contradiction of personal interest's vs state interests, makes it impossible for the successful development of the country's economy. In the energy industry alone, there are several dozen parasitic companies «feeding» at the expense of the people without producing a single watt of electricity.

Kyrgyzstan is almost the only country in Central

Asia whose water resources are almost completely formed on its own territory and this is its hydrological feature and advantages. The Kyrgyz Republic has significant water and hydropower resources, and this is one of its main wealth.

Everyone knows that the hydropower potential of rivers in the land Ala-Too is about 174 billion kWh. hour, and power - 19.8 million kW. Huge volumes of water resources are concentrated in 6580 glaciers, the reserves of which are about 760 billion cubic meters.

The framework of the union within the structure of the EAEU (TEU) should not be limited to duty-free trade, because it requires the unification of standards, logistics, mutual recognition of qualifications, at least partial unification of labor markets and other opportunities offered by modern economic forms of associations. Our main strategic partner, Russia, had and still has alternative opportunities for joining such alliances. For example, GDP of the EU is 13 times more than GDP of Russia. It would make slightly less economic sense to form a customs union between Russia and China and Turkey. Then the integration of the Kyrgyz economy to the Russian one would be much easier.

But the general approach of Russia (in cooperation with Kyrgyzstan and other post-soviet states) is dictated by two strategic priorities: 1) the aspiration to dominate even at the expense of economic benefits; 2) intends to maintain maximum flexibility in the field of building economic barriers and protectionism. This is done, apparently, in order to protect the economic interests of selected producers and to the detriment of the economic situation and the incomes of the general public. The Russian-formed EAEU (TES), in which Russia represents about 80% of the total economy, cannot be considered an effective union, since the economic power of the partners is too small to have an influence the economic development of Russia [15].

As Kyrgyzstan seeks profitable development in economic partnership with Russia and China, a «transit alliance» between Russia and China and the EU to provide a cost-effective overland trade route between Southeast Asia and Europe could turn Russia into a leading player in the \$1 trillion-plus-a-year, growing transit market. It is a few percent per year. Finally, by becoming an associate member of the EU, Russia could use the EU's hesitation in terms of rapprochement with Turkey and act as an intermediary, forming an economic union with Turkey (whose GDP is 68% of Russia), making it easier for Turkey to interact with the European market. Thus, it would ensure the successful promotion of the Kyrgyz economy in an alliance only with Russia. Integration into the Turkic world is still elusive for the Kyrgyz Republic due to the disintegration of the economies of the Turkic Community.

Explicit differentiation of economies is due to the time of conflict between Russia and Ukraine. Who is interested in this economic dissonance and devastating

military clash causing split the world in two? Everyone understands that the main motivating cause of this conflict is the struggle for resources [13]. These include: territories, natural deposits and terrestrial biomass, hydrocarbon energy, fresh water. At the same time, the international distribution of labor has changed: the resource state of countries has changed. The military spending of the belligerents and their allies devours the vast resources of countries not even involved in military actions.

The Russian-Ukrainian war 2022 provoked by the destructive forces of the West, can to some extent reduce the resource base of the Russian Federation and its allies, but will not be able to destroy it, as the countries imposing all sorts of sanctions against Russia as planning. Because Russia is promptly diversifying its economy, based on the current reality.

Now the World Order will be formed according to a new scenario: the enlargement of military-economic unions and the slow internal dismemberment of some countries along territorial lines. The distribution and reorganization of the internal package of resources will have the character of re-diversification [14].

The most important to study in terms of resources is the so-called. «Substitution effect»: higher wages in resource-related industries attract better talent from other industries, while at the same time helping to crowd out human capital. In order to increase the competitiveness of the national economy, it is necessary to develop innovative and technological development priorities [4].

Prior to this, it was believed that the presence of a country - the dominant partner, which receives economic advantages through the use of cheaper labor, territorial resources and other features of a resource-dependent country, can play a key role in the process of diversification and does not increase the risks of the economy [14].

Life does not stand still, and the development of trade and economic relations of the Russian Federation does not stop, but vice versa. For example, Russia became the leader in the supply of crude oil to China in May 2022 - 8.42 million tons. Previously, Saudi Arabia occupied this position for a year and a half. Moscow offers 'huge discounts' to shoppers in China [17].

With all the diversity of the concept of «resource», we single out a new field of science as **Resourceology**, meaning an interdisciplinary branch of knowledge that has intellectual and practical value in the process of studying the economic realities of our time, with a focus on the future. Without the right resource vision, it is difficult to find good prospects for the development of society and the economy. An integrated approach to resources is becoming a topical requirement in the context of studying new economic realities. A person as a subject of the economy cannot but turn to the logical and philosophical aspects of economic knowledge as a tool for the proper management of the system of economic and social relations

that form the basis of statehood.

The task of the day is to find the shortest way out of the global economic collapse. One of the tools to achieve this goal is a comprehensive approach to the key problems of the economy. From these considerations, a study is being undertaken of what was previously hidden from the attention of researchers - a resource approach to thinking. These are the motives for the emergence of an interdisciplinary definition of «resource science» – the Resourceology in term.

The methodology of resource-oriented thinking has the following components:

- Financial approach. Financial intelligence is a big capital. Those who know how to create wealth and develop - people with resource-oriented thinking. Not that person is rich who, for example, got hundreds of millions of dollars in the lottery, but truly the one who appreciates and knows how to create wealth is rich.

- «Reserve» Accounting calculation. The ability to calculate existing income and losses with a margin for the future, the ability to calculate fallback options for the development of resources - these are people truly with accounting baggage.

- Multivariate Economic Analysis. This is a system of views on national wealth in terms of the accumulation and maintenance of this wealth with various options.

- Philosophical generalization. Ontological outlook and cognitive experience, as well as abstraction of the processes of accumulation and development of the resource base of the object under study.

- Logical conclusion. The ability to generalize and make a reasonable and fundamental systematic conclusion is the basis and result of a systematic analysis of the country's resource base.

Resource Based Thinking (RBT) is an obstacle to bad governance and to corruption in the public administration's system (PA). Conversely, a poorly organized and corrupt management system is the result of a lack of resource-oriented thinking in a management. RBT is the most disciplined mindset that leaves no chance for bad organization and worse planning of production. Only a well-organized economy can have the most progressive development. A systematic approach to RBT sets the task of correct perception of reality in relation to available and potential resources. The fact is that the formation of the future resource depends on the degree of readiness of people to create values and rationally use resources.

If we do not use our internal resources effectively, or do not know how to use them at all, then they will simply be taken away and foreign forces will dispose of them. As a last resort, it is possible to use resources of a strategic scale with other countries in an equal and mutually beneficial partnership.

The final conclusion:

The humanity has not yet properly learned to manage resources. Deep implementation of Resource Science in all spheres of life will save the world from energy shortages, economic collapse, political crises and financial default. Of course, harmony with natural laws is the main condition for stabilizing the resource base of states. Each separate country is a stabilizer and reservoir of resources.

So, the «Resourceology» as a definition is aimed at realizing that it is a holistic worldview, as a system of interpretations on the economy and society. The philosophy of this category is based on the principle of universalism, because the Resource is an universal category.

Resource science as a strategic direction is intended to become a «road map» for the development of any country, its strategic course for the progressive growth of the economy and society.

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