Sources of synergy in the financial and environmental regulation of the state

Ainura Ryspaeva1, Nazar Temirov2, Nazgul Kasymbaeva3, Kasymkulova Chinara4*

1 I. Razzakov Kyrgyz State Technical University, Higher School of Economics and Business, Department of Finance, Analysis and Accounting, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
2 Kyrgyz National University named after J. Balasagyn, Faculty of Economics, Department of Economics, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
3 International University of the Kyrgyz Republic, Department of Economics and Management, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic
4 Bishkek financial and economic technique named after A. Toktonaliev of Research university “Kyrgyz economic university named after Musa Ryskulbekov”, Bishkek, Kyrgyz Republic

Abstract. At the present stage of the development of economic science, the identification of synergy in it involves the study of patterns occurring in the production relations of society involving the production of public goods using the productive forces of nature. All this presupposes the formation of some kind of social system of production. Thus, the economy allows humanity to find the most optimal way of its development. All this presupposes the identification of objective patterns in the process of economic development in a particular country as an economy. At the same time, we should not forget that within each individual country, as a separate economy, the same laws operate that are not different from the basic and general laws of the natural sciences, presupposing objective reality itself, despite the fact that each individual country is not without its own particular features of formation, formation and development, taking into account environmental processes.

Keywords: synergy of financial regulation, synergy of environmental regulation, synergetic effect, productive forces of nature, ecological environment

Introduction

Economics studies social or economic relationships with productive forces (this is social reproduction), which involves the study of relationships within society itself as a whole. Using the achievements and data of the natural sciences in them, economic science is considered only as an external environment, which is opposed to society as a whole, which may seem like a completely natural phenomenon.

The study of productive forces in connection with the production relations of economic science, i.e. reproduction cannot ignore the former, which directly affect the relations of

* Corresponding author: bakuila_sj@kstu.kg
production themselves. All this leads to the need to form a close connection between physical geography, which allows us to understand the general patterns of nature itself and economic science, and which highlights the general patterns of social relations.

Materials and Methods

The theory of reproduction was ahead of the emergence of the theory of economic growth itself, the origins of which date back to the works of Francois Quesnet [1]. His merit lies in the study of the content and structure of the French economy as a whole. It showed the movement of the national product, which is the essential side of the economic life of society in the state, which found its expression in the formation and constant development of economic relations between the classes (classes) that emerged at that time: land owners, tenant farmers, artisans and traders. It erroneously recognized that only farmers were the productive class, while artisans, traders and landowners were classified as unproductive classes. This can be explained by the fact that in his time geographical factors played the most important role in social production in the quality of agriculture.

In turn, the great economist of the 19th century. Karl Marx highly appreciated F. Quesnay's model and called it a “brilliant idea” that reflected the basic mechanisms of the reproductive process. Seeing this in them, K. Marx called these processes reproduction, which were not noticed by the author himself. He saw in it the process of capital production itself as reproduction, and circulation as only a form of this reproduction process. For the first time there was an attempt to include in this process of reproduction the origin of income, the exchange between capital and income, the relationship between reproductive and final consumption...; finally, it was an attempt to represent, as moments in the process of reproduction, the circulation between the two great divisions of productive labor - between the production of raw materials and industry - and all this in one "Table", which in fact consists of only five lines connecting six starting points, or points return" [2]. In addition, he was the founder of the theory of the dual nature of labor, which states that concrete labor creates utility, and abstract labor creates new value [3]. Also in the second volume of “Capital”, the author examines in more detail reproduction as a single systemic organized process, which includes the reproduction of resources (capital), and the reproduction of labor, and the reproduction of production relations [4].

Developing this theory, K. Marx identified two directions: a) in the reproduction process there are two divisions - the production of means of production and the production of consumer goods; b) identified and described two types of reproduction: simple and expanded - when resources are renewed in increasing volumes, which, if the quality also changes, ensures, in the understanding of J. Schumpeter, economic development [5].

The subsequent development of each of these two directions determines the theoretical position of economic growth, in which the practice of obtaining a synergistic effect in its development is also possible.

Since reproduction is an objective category of economic life, we believe that it is impossible to do without it in theoretical constructions of economic growth and obtaining a synergistic effect in it. It should be noted that this did not work out for J. Schumpeter, although he did not use the term reproduction, although he wrote that “a specific development process rests... on previous development... and any development process rests... on previous development... and any development process creates the prerequisites for subsequent development, due to which their forms change and things happen differently than they would have happened...” [6]. We know that in the case of “the development process creates the prerequisites for the subsequent development” of something, we can only talk about the process of reproduction without meaning any other process.
Thus, it can be noted that objective reality consists of the laws of nature itself and the general laws of social relations in a single integrity. Economic growth and reproduction are interconnected and mutually conditioning categories, without which the theory of economic growth cannot have a complete and complete form.

**Results and discussion**

According to the generally accepted definition, reproduction is understood as a continuously ongoing process of renewal of productive forces, in the required volumes and increased quality, and production relations corresponding to them in content. Productive forces, which represent a systemically organized set of resources that are necessary for the production of specific products in a certain area, country and region in accordance with territorial specialization, play a crucial role in the very formation of productive forces. The productive forces of certain areas, countries and regions focused on the production of agricultural products are different in composition and content from regions whose production is aimed at mining or mechanical engineering. And without their corresponding renewal of the structure and content of its productive forces, reproduction is generally impossible. It is necessary to maintain a minimal impact on the environment in everything, that is, not to harm the environment.

Not only productive forces, but also production relations must be reproduced in all parts of the world, territorial regions and altitudes, with a full reflection of the order of interaction of its members established in society in the sphere of production, distribution, exchange and consumption of material and spiritual goods and services. Industrial relations cover all public, political, legal, economic, social and other public relations, and institutions, including at the regional level.

The category of reproduction can be used not only in individual areas, countries and regions. Productive forces, in contrast to production relations, are more colorful, since they have their own distinctive territorial characteristics, clearly defined natural boundaries, terrain, landscape features, etc. We can combine all this coloring of the distinctive features of the productive forces and generally call them features of physical geography, due to natural nature. And their influence on the productive forces is more than obvious. Consequently, sources of obtaining a synergistic effect in the economic development of the region, country and region can also be the impact on the productive forces and “forces” of physical geography, taking into account the environmental regulation of territories.

Consequently, the process of social production repeatedly uses the “interpenetrating” connection between physical geography, private economic and technical sciences. Geographical sciences study the conditions of social production, the geographical environment in which the process of social production takes place and which at the same time is the material for economical production. Economic sciences study intra-societal relations “regarding” production. Technical sciences study tools of production [7]. Such a connection between the natural, social and technical systems of sciences clearly shows us the unity of the various sciences in general, which participate in production itself as related sciences, which does not exclude the main, most important differences between them, which are objectively determined mainly in the various subjects of their study.

Economic science does not pay enough attention to productive forces, which can be represented by a combination of productive forces and objects of labor. It is they who determine the differences between different regions and countries, even with the existing identical method of production, highlighting their own economically significant specifics of development. The same or general mode of production undoubtedly imparts some similarity to all the districts, countries and regions in which it is "established" or "formed". The latter excludes the possibility of complete originality, complete independence from the historical process in a particular
country. For example, as we know, feudal relations that prevailed in all feudal countries led to the features of a certain community, and market relations prevail in all countries with dominant private ownership of factors of production, also lead to the same features of similarity between them.

It is necessary to form causal connections between the development of society and the ecological environment, since with each stage of development society begins a new revision and revaluation of the ecological environment. Thus, productive forces develop not only through the dominant influence of the method of production; they are also influenced by objective laws of nature, which economists have not paid enough attention to. Consequently, the degree of use of natural laws of nature for the entire society should increase even with the same methods of production.

Economic science attaches great importance to determining the method of production for the development of productive forces, and loses its “interest” in the effect of many laws of nature on them, on the same productive forces of society, which can be a source of synergy in the economic development of the country. The unity of the production method cannot exclude significant differences in production forces, since the operation of objective laws of nature (natural laws) within them in different countries may differ from each other. The impact of the latter is the main force of interaction between humanity and nature, even when the same methods of production exist. Ignoring this provision (law) leads to denial of the significance of geographical features and underestimation of natural conditions, as well as the importance of economic consideration of geographical specifics.

For example, feudal China differed from feudal England in many very important ways, and feudal England in many respects was unlike feudal Russia [8]. The same method of production can enhance the similarities between individual countries, but in no case can eliminate the differences between them, and presupposes the existence of a specific model of economic development that will need to be developed and implemented taking into account the geographical characteristics of each individual area, country and region.

Thus, we can say that the commonality of production relations cannot completely eliminate the very differences in the productive forces formed long before the formed political society of mankind - the geographical and ecological environment. It is they who, even under the influence of the same social laws in different geographical and ecological environments, give different results, which determined the inevitability of territorial differences even in the same form of social production. Social production in different countries and different regions, with the same method of production, will always have its own characteristics, its own local specifics.

Social production develops directly under the influence of historical development, the specificity of each country, it directly forms a unique feature of the existing productive forces of the region, country and region. Also, the peculiarity in social production and the specificity of its formation in the historical process appear from “various external influences” that are experienced by individual areas, countries and regions. Such influences also need to be taken into account; for example, there can hardly be two countries that would experience exactly the same influence from their neighbors. It has always been somewhat different. And this cannot but leave its mark, cannot but strengthen its imprint, cannot but strengthen the geographical specificity in the productive forces of districts, countries and regions [9].

Consequently, we come to the conclusion that the productive forces of a particular region, country and region are subject to and develop according to the following laws of nature in addition to the method of production: 1) the physical environment, which mainly affects the growth rate of the productive forces and their specialization; 2) historical features - the specifics of development and 3) the impact of external factors, i.e. the influence on the productive forces of one region, country and region of other countries (spatial location).

Thus, the main specific features of the development of productive forces mainly lead to specific features and relations of production, since production forces and relations of production
cannot exist without each other. We see that through the relationship between production forces and production relations, we can find out the main reason that even with the same methods of social production, the objective laws of nature determine the differences between areas, countries and regions and the production relations existing in them. Underestimation of the natural laws of nature will lead to a misunderstanding of the power of many differences in the relations of production, since in a mediocre form physical geography influences the relations of production.

Consequently, the problems of accelerating and decelerating the pace of development of production forces, the laws of physical geography or natural nature are the source of accelerating or decelerating the development of social life in our country and the mountainous regions of Eurasia.

Adaptation to the mountain environment is the ability to adapt to a wide range of environmental conditions and the effective use of its genetic resources, which determines the productive forces of society. These resources in their natural state should be used with minimal impact on very sensitive mountain landscapes, which, in our opinion, will become a source of synergistic effect in the formation of productive forces in Kyrgyzstan, which will increase the amount of fixed capital in the production capabilities of our country.

For example, mountain regions are characterized by different forms of relief, with corresponding parameters of functioning in “living” and “non-living” nature. The results of the movement of substances in it (denudation and accumulation, accumulation and degradation of ice, precipitation), which cause changes in atmospheric pressure, local changes in the density of “inanimate” nature; vertical inversions of their density give rise to convective and adventitious movements.

The relief itself is determined by the presence of exogenous movements with gravitational instability of the masses of the earth's surface, the depth of which cannot exceed 10 cm. Thus, if Kyrgyzstan is a mountainous country, respectively, 90% of the mountain surface is occupied by slopes, then we can say that the scale of transport here is very large. It is also influenced by: weathering processes, the intensity of rock movement depending on the curvature of the slope, the characteristics of “inanimate” nature and moisture content.

The weathering processes are directly affected by the number of winds and their intensity, the very movement of “inanimate” nature - the steepness of the slope, which can be classified as up to 35 - 37°, in which the processes of falling off and shedding are characteristic; at a steepness of 20° and above, landslides of “inanimate” nature are characteristic, depending on the level of groundwater; more than 12 – 15° - landslide processes depending on the hydrogeological conditions and lithology of the “inanimate” nature itself and 1 – 2° the movement of which occurs over time and tectonic conditions.

To form “advanced” growth of the productive forces of Kyrgyz society, it is necessary to direct all these geographical or natural processes of formation of the movement of “inanimate” nature to “channels” - a quantitative and qualitative increase in the resources that make up the productive forces of Kyrgyzstan. In our opinion, this is the essence of innovative development according to J. Schumpeter, which “hides” the very “synergistic effect” of obtaining a more suitable source of economic growth in our country.

Under the influence of pluvial (water) processes, not only relief forms arise, but also sediments corresponding to them in genesis, due to which pluvial morpholithogenesis occurs. The above processes can become a source of obtaining a synergistic effect in the formation of a more qualitative and quantitative increase in the productive forces of our country. Taken together, they are called pluvial, or erosion-accumulation processes [10].

We know that the geographic envelope consists of three interacting and interpenetrating geospheres, each of which corresponds to one of the three physical states of matter, namely: lithosphere (solid matter), atmosphere (gaseous matter), hydrosphere (liquid matter). In each of the presented geospheres there is a wide range of phenomena that differ in nature. So, if rocks
and soils belong to the lithosphere, but their origin is different; the atmosphere is a gaseous state, represented by air, and the gases dissolved in water are different in nature from each other; The hydrosphere, which includes the waters of seas, rivers, lakes and plant and animal waters, is not the same thing. All this suggests differences between such parts of the biosphere as vegetation, animals and bacteria are obvious.

The components of physical geography are: rocks and relief, water, air, soil and living organisms. The rate of change of its components is different and does not coincide between them. Based on the slowness of the rate of their change, they can be arranged in a descending order: lithogenic base>relief>water>climatic phenomena>soil>vegetation>fauna [11].

It can be said that all geographical processes inherent in the water resources of Kyrgyzstan are not fully used for the reproduction of the productive forces of our country. Their skillful and active use in the formation of productive forces will allow them to be increased not only quantitatively, but also qualitatively, which will be the main source of obtaining a synergistic effect in achieving economic growth, through a qualitative and quantitative increase in productive forces.

As we see, all climatic zones in Kyrgyzstan have great diversity, because the main factor of this diversity is mountains of different altitudes. Those altitudes in which it will be possible to grow appropriate agricultural and other crops and organize the production of products with the lowest specific economic costs are not fully used. It is necessary to develop systems of standard indicators to determine the altitudinal zones that provide the lowest specific investment for the production of one or another agricultural product in our country. All this will lead to a synergistic effect in improving the productive forces of Kyrgyzstan.

Consequently, the use of the above-mentioned features of the mountains of Kyrgyzstan will make it possible to determine the directions for the development of agricultural production of certain goods that will require the lowest economic costs in its organization, production, distribution and consumption in our country. What will certainly affect the qualitative improvement and quantitative increase in our existing productive forces, which can be attributed to obtaining a synergistic effect in the formation of sources for expanded reproduction, which ensures economic growth itself.

It should be noted that any state objectively assumes the existence of a financial system. Consequently, it can be noted that the process of formation of the financial system in the country can quite clearly describe the pattern of the emergence of the state as an institution of a politicized society. Thus, at the beginning, with the unity of individual and actual rights between two persons, there is an objective need for the exchange of goods available to each other. And as a result of the expansion of exchange processes between groups of these individuals, the prerequisites for tribal associations are determined, involving the creation of common monetary funds for survival in natural conditions unfavorable for human life, and with the further strengthening of these same tribal institutions, the first states appear, the continued existence of which is determined by the formation and development of its financial system.

A. A. Porokhovsky, highlighting the main specifics of economic growth at the present stage, determined in particular that by the beginning of the 21st century in the world “the global dissemination of market principles of economic management had completed” and, as a result, it became possible to form a “general theoretical and methodological platform for analysis reproduction process as a cyclical phenomenon within a single country, regional associations and the entire world economy” [12]. Consequently, reproduction appears to be a category that includes not only the material components of production activity, but also the direct influence of natural laws of nature (laws of physical geography, etc.) on the reproduction of the productive forces of districts, countries and regions themselves, which predetermine and constitute production relations people and society as a whole. Thus, the practical application of the theory of economic growth and development in synthesis with the theory of reproduction of the
productive forces of society with the influence of the basic laws of nature on them should be called synergistic economic development and their management.

Further scientific development of the theory of economic growth seems relevant due to objectively important economic issues: 1) the growth of the Earth's population; 2) limited resources of the planet; and 3) the limitlessness of human needs. All this presupposes the main directions of development of social production - expanded reproduction, which is primarily associated with the development of science and technology, which makes it possible to increase the production of goods at a higher rate.

According to the theory of J. Schumpeter, the driving force of economic development is innovation, leading not to a simple quantitative increase in production and consumption, but also to the economic development of the country, expressed in the acquisition of new qualitative characteristics by the economy. According to his theory, both quantitative and qualitative characteristics are a consequence of the “implementation of new combinations” of limited resources and new opportunities in the following areas: 1) production of new goods; 2) introduction of new technologies at enterprises; 3) development of new markets for the company’s goods; 4) the use of new sources of raw materials in the production of products and 5) the introduction of new organizational structures (management reorganization) [13].

Consequently, quantitative indicators are accumulated on an innovative basis, as the law of nature says - the transition of quantity into quality; in general, the economy acquires new qualitative characteristics. To put it differently, the basis of economic growth is innovation, which, in turn, leads to economic development: accumulated quantity inevitably turns into quality. Consequently, a more detailed consideration of the concept of economic growth (a set of quantitative indicators with the influence of environmental processes). J. Schumpeter coined the concept of “innovation,” combining into one two different, interconnected and interacting categories in a market economy: the world of science, which is reflected in the knowledge gained, and is reflected in engineering and technology; and the business itself [14]. Thus, his teachings can be dialectically concretized in the existing systemic approach, which can be divided into its individual components.

Conclusion

As we know, synergy is the effectiveness of the interaction of interconnected elements in the system. This means that synergy results in the phenomenon of a synergistic effect within the system itself. According to objective necessity, one can speak only if the system performs its own functions intended for it [15].

Thus, we can say that synergy can be a property of a system that arises as a result of the interaction of system elements. The interaction of system elements with each other causes the emergence of processes. This leads to the fact that we can only say that synergy is not characteristic of any system, but takes place in the very processes of interaction of elements within the system itself.

References

3. V. I. Belyaev Economic growth and regional reproduction: dialectics of productive forces and industrial relations in solving strategic problems of regional development. Economics