



Stratagems That Transform Reality in The Strategy of Development

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Abstract: The article provides information about the necessity of developing a strategy of development in the Republic of Uzbekistan and its significance for human society. It highlights the importance of considering historical processes of ancient and recent times in determining strategic goals in the modern era and explains the role of development strategies in the progress of society.

Keywords: Development strategy, stratagem, theory of stratagems, strategy, political and social system.

INTRODUCTION: In today's era of globalization, differentiation and stratification within human society are deepening, while socio-political conflicts are intensifying both within states and in the international arena. Political and social systems are undergoing change before our eyes, with the uncertainty, disorder, and instability of social development constantly increasing. The search for new criteria of social life, on a global scale, reveals a sharp clash between universal human principles of life and the national, religious, social, and technological interests of different groups. In such conditions, the development and implementation of strategic documents become a natural necessity for understanding correctly the purposes and ultimate outcomes of reforms and innovations being carried out in various spheres of life, which play a crucial role in the fate of peoples and states.

Concepts developed in previous centuries do not allow us to fully comprehend the role and significance of these phenomena, their internal structure, and their mechanisms of functioning, nor do they enable us to identify the specific features of their transformation in the modern stage. A development strategy, however, expresses the long-term prospects of a state's progress,

the ultimate goals of society, and a comprehensive model of the desired future. The more clearly a people can envision their set goals and the future image of the state to be built, the more resolute and purposeful their actions become, fostering conscious activity and increasing social mobilization. Most importantly, strategy expresses the purpose of development, unites people in this cause, and mobilizes them for practical action.

A human society possessing sufficient knowledge about the periodicity of development processes and the experiences of historical events both ancient and recent approaches the present day with a new outlook, comprehending the new agenda for national reform and the renewed content of political and social ideology.

METHODOLOGY

An analysis of the literature on the subject allows us to classify them into three groups:

The first group includes rare works on historical-political thought, state governance, and the essence of reforms in society: Nizam al-Mulk. *Siyosatnoma* (*Siyar al-Muluk*) (Second revised and expanded edition – Tashkent: Yangi Asr Avlodi, 2008, 239 p.); Temur Tuzuklari (G'afur G'ulom Publishing House, Tashkent, 1991). These works place special emphasis on just governance and strategic principles.

The second group consists of Western sources where the theoretical foundations of modern stratagems were introduced: Plato. *Politics*. Trans. and commentary by R. Svetlov. St. Petersburg: Platonic Philosophical Society, 2019, 212 p.; Machiavelli. *The Prince*. Trans. from Italian, ed. by A. K. Djivelegov and N. S. Kurochkina. *Akademicheskii*, 2018, 495 p.; Harro von Senger. *Stratagems. On the Chinese Art of Living and Survival: The Famous 36 Stratagems over Three Millennia*. Moscow: Progress, Kultura, 1995; Zenger, H. von. *Stratagems. On the Chinese Art of Living and Survival*, Vols. 1–2. Moscow: Eksmo, 2004; Kaihan Krippendorff. *The Art of the Advantage: 36 Stratagems in the Age of Competition*. St. Petersburg, 2005; Harro von Senger. *Complete Collection of the 36 Famous Chinese Stratagems in One Volume*. Moscow: Eksmo, 2018, 1040 p.

The third group comprises studies dedicated specifically to the theme of stratagems in Uzbekistan during the years of independence: Qodirov, D. *The 36 Chinese Stratagems: Secrets of Military Tricks and Economic Success*. Bukhara: BuxDU, 2016; Alimasov, V. *Stratagem – The Science of Thinking and Overcoming // "Philosophy or the Art of Thinking."* Tashkent: Noshir Publishing House, 2008. These studies reveal the modern interpretation of the history and theory of

stratagems.

RESULTS

During the years of independence, Uzbekistan has embarked on fundamental reforms and changes to build a new society. Studying the Strategy for the Socio-Economic Development of Uzbekistan and its connection with the country's priorities for progress has become one of the urgent tasks for understanding its general laws and specific characteristics.

One of the important sources for developing strategies of progress and implementing reforms is the work *Siyosatnoma* or *Siyar al-Muluk* (*The Book of Government* or *The Lives of Kings*), written in 1091 by Abu Ali Hasan ibn Ali al-Tusi, known as Nizam al-Mulk (1018–1092), the wise vizier of the Seljuks, who left an indelible mark on Eastern history and world political thought.

As a political program of the Seljuks, the main strategies of this work call for strengthening central authority; encouraging kings and rulers toward justice, fairness, reconciliation, and compassion; ensuring rational governance with strict rules and order; appointing officials who are conscientious, honest, and faithful; and striving for the prosperity, well-being, peace, and unity of the country [1].

One of the notable strategies in this work is that the central government must be extremely strong; only then will peace and justice prevail in the state, the people will achieve their goals, and society will live in harmony, fairness, and compassion. The core stratagem here is: "If a centralized state does not have a unified strategy, supporters of different strategies and ideas will struggle for power, which may lead to much bloodshed and oppression." [1]

The historical-political treatise *Temur Tuzuklari* (*The Institutes of Temur*) is also one of the important sources for developing modern strategies. This work is a valuable source on the history of the 14th–15th centuries, narrating Amir Temur's liberation of Mawarannahr from the Mongols, his rise to power, the establishment of an independent and centralized state, and the activities carried out by the *Sahibqiran*.

In *Temur Tuzuklari*, particular attention is paid to the necessity of citizens' unconditional obedience to Sharia and laws. During the reign of Amir Temur, strict supervision was exercised in every province to ensure that judges fully adhered to laws, peace and stability prevailed, and lawbreakers were punished. In addition to these issues, *Temur Tuzuklari* provides detailed information on maintaining soldiers and warriors, supplying them with food and salaries, the duties of viziers, the procedures for rewarding emirs, soldiers,

and others, their mutual interactions, as well as other socio-political and military matters [2]. The ideas expressed in this work have not lost their significance even today and are still used in improving the structure of our state and society.

In Western countries, too, scholarly sources have been created to analyze the theoretical foundations of modern stratagem theory. The treatise *Strategematon* by the ancient Roman statesman Sextus Julius Frontinus (30–103 CE), as well as works devoted to socio-political issues by the ancient Greek philosopher Plato (427–347 BCE, Athens)—such as *The Republic*, *The Laws*, *Critias*, and *Politics*, along with political treatises written by his student—are considered important sources for today's theory of stratagems [3].

In particular, in his works, Plato discusses the state and methods of governance, classifying forms of government into oligarchy, democracy, tyranny, and theocracy. Plato was a supporter of the aristocratic state, presenting utopian and idealistic views about the perfect state. Among his most important stratagems in this regard are: "The state should be governed by wise, industrious, intelligent, and capable individuals" and "The essential feature of the perfect state is adherence to the laws of justice." [4]

The main work of the Italian political thinker Niccolò Machiavelli (1469–1527), *The Prince*, published in 1513, is recognized as the first book in the history of European Renaissance socio-philosophical and political thought to substantiate the idea of a centralized state and the strategic principles underpinning it. It is no coincidence that it astonished all of Europe in its time [5].

The study of stratagems began in the late 20th century, with Swiss scholar Harro von Senger and English philosopher Robert Greene considered the distinguished specialists who introduced this concept into discourse. Senger's *Strategeme*. Band 1 (*Stratagems*, Vol. 1, 1999) and *Strategeme*. Band 2 (*Stratagems: The Chinese Art of Living and Survival*, Vol. 2, 2004), along with Robert Greene's *The 48 Laws of Power* (1998) and *The 33 Strategies of War* (2006), discuss this subject in detail [6].

In Harro von Senger's aforementioned works, totaling more than 1,300 pages, information is provided on the theory and practice of stratagems, their formation and significance, and the origins of Chinese stratagems. The works classify them, present their Western analogues, and highlight their enduring influence [7].

In Uzbekistan, one of the very few works directly dedicated to the subject of stratagems is the scholarly treatise by Davronbek Qodirov, *The 36 Chinese Stratagems: Secrets of Military Tricks and Economic*

Success. This work provides information on the famous 36 Chinese stratagems, explaining their content through historical events and commentary recorded in books on the subject. The author emphasizes: "In the East, particularly in China, the secrets of wisdom for victory and success on the battlefield were expressed 2,500 years ago in the form of 36 stratagems. Furthermore, the ways in which present-day East Asian countries, considered 'dragons' and 'tigers,' employ these strategies in the economy and modern business, as well as in competition, are revealed. This scholarly treatise is intended as supplementary reading in philosophy, the history and theory of national strategy, propaganda technologies, marketing and management, psychology, history, and pre-military training courses. It is also designed for those interested in strategy and manipulation, entrepreneurs, leaders, and the general readership." [8]

Doctor of Philosophy in Philosophical Sciences, Professor V. Alimasov, in his article published in the newspaper *Hurriyat* in 2008, also provided concise information on this topic. He emphasized:

"Although the globalization processes taking place in the world today are regarded as a positive phenomenon, it is not difficult to notice that they hinder the free expression of the 'self' of national and individual consciousness. The unification of lifestyle, cultural diversity, modes of thinking, and laws in the name of planetary governance (some politicians and researchers even propose the strategy of creating a planetary government or state) may lead to the unification of the very diversity and pluralism that human reason, consciousness, and spirit constantly desire.

Therefore, while supporting globalization processes, scholars today face the challenge of preserving cultural diversity, individual modes of thinking, the inclination toward unique inquiries, and pluralism. The growing interest in Chinese stratagems in recent years is one such example of these efforts." [9]

CONCLUSION

The subject of stratagems, their associated theories, their practical application, their universal aspects, and their manifestation at the national level is among the least studied scientific topics in our country. The scarcity of scientific literature on this issue does not mean that the topic is irrelevant; rather, it indicates that research into it began only relatively recently, not only in our country but also worldwide. At the same time, it should be emphasized that in recent years the number of scholarly works and studies on this topic has been increasing both abroad and in our country.

In the process of social development, the transition

from one stage to another necessitates addressing certain problems in all areas of life—particularly in the economy, society, and politics—as well as in the field of stratagems and strategies. This is because a new era, condition, or situation cannot take steps toward new goals without changing traditional views and attitudes, without relying on a certain strategy. This, in turn, requires the development of a new strategy, fresh perspectives, attitudes, and principles. In such crucial turning points, identifying strategic goals and the dominant principles appropriate to a given stage of development becomes a vital necessity for the fate of peoples pursuing the path of progress.

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