

Dialectics of Generality, Specificity and Individuality in the Manifestation of the Theory of Stratagems

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Abstract

The article describes the peculiarities of the theory of stratagems, the existence of a dialectic of generality, specificity and individuality in their manifestation, the attitude of Western and Eastern researchers to it and the ideas put forward.

Keywords: *strategiem, the theory of strategist, way of thinking, stratagems at the personal level, "Chinese wisdom", "Asian dragons".*

In today's modern interpretation of the history and theory of stratagems,¹ you can see a number of aspects, trace the features of their manifestation. In this regard, in our opinion, when analyzing stratagems, it is important to rely on the categories of generality, the specificity of dialectics and the category of individuality, as well as on the principles of connection and interdependence between them. This is due to the fact that stratagems also appear in accordance with these categories, separately, that is, at the individual level, and at levels that are characterized by a social and general, that is, national and universal scale.

Western researchers H.F. Singer and R. Green, as well as V. Alimasov and D. Kadyrov, who published the first data in Uzbekistan, and others on the problem of the manifestation of stratagems at the individual and general, private and separate levels, and the connection and interdependence between them. The analysis of their work, although the purpose of these scholars is not to make a specific and extensive analysis of this aspect of the subject, is to show that each of them has not overlooked this aspect of the issue.

Professor V. Alimasov also spoke about the cases of applying stratagems that are manifested at the personal level and are characteristic of smart people[1]. According to him, evidence and examples of this can be found not only in China, but also among other peoples, in all spheres and forms of human mental activity.

Researcher D. Kadyrov notes that in the introduction to the book "Cunning in War - 36 Stratagems" published in Taipei in 1985: "Stratagems are like a dagger hidden in the human brain, and it glows only when you want to use it. It is used by the military, as well as politicians, businessmen and scientists. Anyone who knows how to use tricks can instantly bring a decent world into chaos or a chaotic world in order. He can shine with lightning in the clear sky, turning poverty into wealth, hatred into respect and despair into victory. Инсон ҳаёти – бу кураш, курашда эса стратегема керак. Everyone is on the edge of the battlefield, so the reason for despair is that if you look at something that belongs to one person, it becomes another's prey. A person who knows how to use stratagems always keeps the initiative in their hands. Whether in a palace or a hut, stratagem always comes in handy"[2].

Obviously, in this opinion, emphasized by D. Kadyrov, there are signs that stratagems are

¹ "Stratagem" is the expression of knowledge, conclusions and opinions guided by the human mind that serve specific goals and objectives and enable them to achieve them, and also represent planned and well thought out actions and conclusions. Although in its original lexical sense, stratagem was formed as a field of military science, in the history of world philosophy and human thought there are cases when stratagem is interpreted as the science of defeating the enemy with special thinking and mental power.

manifested not only at the individual, but also at the general level. This is evidenced by the phrase "Human life is a struggle, and struggle requires a stratagem" or "Stratagem is always useful, whether in a palace or in a hut".

The individuality of the manifestation of stratagems is also confirmed by the following words of Horro von Zenger: "Chaos is a mental reality, a phenomenon that is the same in China and in the West. "As long as there are people, there will be stratagems". Zenger writes that it was decided in the West that deception and cunning were characteristic of the Chinese and the East in general. The phrase "East is a subtle reality" is based on just such a point of view[3]. Therefore, cunning, deception, trick are evaluated differently in the East, in China and in the West, in Europe. For example, if in Chinese philosophy, persecution is perceived as a manifestation of a cunning mind, then the West condemns them and even punishes them as intrigues, cynicism. In the Tao Te Ching and the Book of Changes, chauvinism is recognized as a way of life and a way of thinking.

At the same time, no one can deny that the stratagems developed in Ancient Greece and Rome influenced the formation and development of modern Western civilization, on the basis of which Western man formed a system of social relations based on individualism and the rule of law.

In the same way, the formation of the thinking of the peoples of the East, the presence of strategic foundations influencing the way of life and life principles of people in this region, relied on a way of thinking that gives priority to sociality, customs and traditions, and does not lose its influence today.

As some experts note, the West conquered the East, but the two worlds could not reconcile, and both remained divided. The world was dominated by the economic model of the West, the Western foundations of life were accepted as an axiom. However, after World War II, a Japanese business model emerged that was unique and highly productive in the world. Gradually, another successful business model appeared - the Chinese one. Chinese goods, electronics and clothing, which are essential in everyday life, have flooded the world market. The pertinent question arises, what is the success of Japan, Taiwan, South Korea, and now China? There are many factors for this miracle, but this success is based on the oriental mentality, wisdom and genius of ancient China. It is here that the teachings of the true strategists of the East are hidden and the basic principles of social, economic, military and political success are expressed.

This cannot be achieved without mastering the basics of "Chinese wisdom". The doctrine of Chinese stratagems is a subject that is difficult to understand even for specialists. Therefore, today it is important to study this problem theoretically, especially from a political, social and economic point of view. It is important to study these stratagems in the field of ideology, propaganda technologies, political philosophy, psychology, economic theory, marketing, management [4].

Of all the management methods currently used, the experience of the Far Eastern countries is of the greatest interest in the world. The recovery of post-war Japan, the rapid growth of "Asian dragons" such as Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and Singapore, and especially the growth of the Chinese economy demonstrate the effectiveness of the economic development stratagems adopted in these countries. Undoubtedly, the leading role in this success is played by the principles of the Eastern stratagem, which ensure success. It is clear that these principles are based on the classical Chinese stratagem, which was founded two and a half thousand years ago.

For this reason, in recent years, interest in this stratagem and its strategic foundations has increased in the most developed countries of the West. On their basis, new strategic policies, theories and concepts of stratagems based on strategic philosophy began to be developed. It is true that the authors of some of them do not like to admit this and try to present certain theories and concepts as a product of their thinking. Without a deep analysis of this aspect of the problem, we will try to reveal the theory of stratagems with the help of several works devoted to certain strategic principles and doctrines that are important in the life of today's Western

countries and peoples.

Philosopher and psychologist Karl Jaspers (1883-1969), one of the founders of existentialism, put forward the concept of finding community and unity in the world-historical process in his work "The Content and Purpose of History" (Vom Ursprung und Ziel der Geschichte, 1949). This unity is interpreted as a common result of problems, and not as a spontaneous placement of any community in a rigid plan.

Jaspers points out that humanity has the opportunity to move to a new "fundamental era" that creates the unity of humanity through love and free communication.

This work by Jaspers can serve as one of the main sources for describing the universal foundations and universal aspects of stratagem theory. In it, the author expresses the essence of the work, trying to analyze the process of formation and development of general strategic principles for the development of all mankind.

In this regard, the two-volume work "Extinction of Europe", written by the German philosopher, one of the representatives of the philosophy of life of O. Spengler in 1918-1922, is based on stratagems different from the approach of K. Jaspers. In this play, written under the influence of the tragic consequences of the First World War, the author puts forward his doctrine of human civilization, the place and significance of the culture of each region and a particular people in history. O. Spengler seeks to create a historical and philosophical basis for the formation and functioning of peoples and civilizations. Written on the basis of many scientific sources and with serious scientific conclusions and predictions, this work has attracted the attention of many scientists and experts throughout the twentieth century.

The author of the work tries to determine the place of European culture among other cultures by changing the boundaries of traditional historiographic sciences. To this end, the West sharply criticizes the principles based on the historical sciences that existed in the nineteenth century. These are Eurocentrism, panlogism, historicism, "linear" orientations. Spengler contrasts his own developments with other cultures that have reached a high level of their development.

Co-authored with Rosenstock and Hesse, *The Nature of European Revolutions and Nations*, which describes the strategic foundations of social movements and revolutions in Western countries over the past centuries, differs somewhat from *The End of Europe* in terms of stratagem theory. The book consists of two parts: "Theory of Revolutions" and "Revolutionary Movements in Europe", which analyzes concepts such as "revolution", "nation", "national character" and "power", and also compares the concepts of "West" and "Europe". According to Rosenstock and Hesse, revolutions, like any human activity, are primarily associated with cultural events that can lead to the formation of new cultural principles. Therefore, revolutions are a new step, a unique jumping technique, along with constant breakdown and destruction, the authors say.

It should be noted that the history of mankind is a continuous process, consisting of the emergence, practice, interaction of various stratagems and ideologies. In this process, stratagems differ depending on what forces they serve and to what goals they lead confident people. This, in turn, forces one to study the history of strategic processes, they force one to understand the essence behind it. Today's scholars and experts leading research in this field recognize that the history of ideas about stratagems goes back to ancient times and that certain views were formed in both the West and the East. While researchers of the history of Eastern stratagems inevitably associate it with the thinking of the ancient Chinese, some Western scholars trace the formation and improvement of stratagems characteristic of this region since ancient times of the social and spiritual development of Ancient Greece and Rome.

In fact, the history and evolution of ideas in this direction is also universal, and it is indisputable that in the past, each nation and country formed opinions and conclusions in the form of certain stratagems, similar strategic factors and principles. In this sense, "Stratagem" can be described as a concept guided

by the human mind, which serves specific goals and objectives and allows them to be achieved, and represents knowledge, conclusions and opinions, which are planned and well thought out actions and activities. This description allows us to classify stratagems, allows us to visualize their content, features of manifestation and scope.

Experience in this area has shown that various strategic theories, concepts and doctrines based on specific stratagems have also been formed. In this context, it is possible to analyze stratagems based on the dialectics of the categories of generality, specificity and particular philosophy, to study various strategic theories and methods and means of their implementation. This, in turn, helps to determine the universal principles in this area, national characteristics and strategic opportunities at the individual level, goals and objectives on which they are based. It should be noted that in the process of development of society, the transition from one stage to another requires the solution of certain problems in all spheres of life, especially in the field of stratagems, as well as in the socio-political and economic spheres. Because every human society cannot move towards new goals without changing its new era, conditions, situations, views and attitudes that have become a tradition, without relying on a certain stratagem. This requires the development of new stratagems, new views, attitudes and principles. In such a period of a crucial turn, it becomes relevant to determine extremely important strategic goals and priorities specific to a particular stage of development, for the fate of peoples following the path of development.

At the moment, the importance of stratagems, not only in their individual manifestations, but also in general aspects, is associated with the growing interest in research in this area and their results, and this is not accidental. It is no secret that both in the West and in the East, stratagems that were initially developed or manifested at the individual level have been and remain the basis for many stratagems and programs developed at the national and state levels.

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