

XX-ASRNING 30-YILLARIDA OSIYO MAMLAKATLARI

Srojeva Gulbahor Vahobovna

Buxoro Davlat Universiteti

Arxeologiya va Buxoro tarixi kafedrası o'qituvchisi.

gulbahorsrojeva@gmail.com

<https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11670477>

Annotatsiya. Butun Yaponiya diplomatiyasi turli hiyla-nayranglar bilan o'z maqsadlarini yashirishga harakat qilgan. Londonda yaponlar tashabbusi bilan Xitoyni qaytadan ta'sir doiralari bo'lish haqidagi muzokaralar boshlanadi. AQShga amerika-yapon do'stligini mustahkamlashni targ'ib qilish va antisovet holatini vujudga keltirish uchun bir guruh yapon jurnalistlari jo'natiladi. 1931-yil avgustida yapon monopoliyasi oligarxi Okura bir guruh amerika banklari rahbarlari va kongress liderlari bilan uchrashuvlar o'tkazadi. Uchrashuvda SSSRga qarshi birlashishni qat'iyat bilan ta'kidlaydi

Kalit so'zlar: Yaponiya, Koreya, diplomatiya, SSSR, Minami diviziyasi.

ASIAN COUNTRIES IN THE 30S OF THE 20TH CENTURY

Abstract. The entire Japanese diplomacy tried to hide its goals with various tricks. On the initiative of the Japanese, negotiations on the division of China into spheres of influence begin in London. A group of Japanese journalists is sent to the United States to promote the strengthening of American-Japanese friendship and create an anti-Soviet situation. In August 1931, Japanese monopoly oligarch Okura held meetings with a group of American bank executives and congressional leaders. At the meeting, he insists on uniting against the USSR

Key words: Japan, Korea, diplomacy, USSR, Minami division.

СТРАНЫ АЗИИ В 30-Е ГОДЫ 20 ВЕКА.

Аннотация. Вся японская дипломатия пыталась скрыть свои цели различными ухищрениями. По инициативе японцев в Лондоне начинаются переговоры о разделе Китая на сферы влияния. Группа японских журналистов направляется в США для содействия укреплению американо-японской дружбы и создания антисоветской обстановки. В августе 1931 года японский олигарх-монополист Окура провел встречи с группой руководителей американских банков и лидеров Конгресса. На встрече он настаивает на объединении против СССР.

Ключевые слова: Япония, Корея, дипломатия, СССР, дивизия Минами.

1929-1932-yillardagi dunyo iqtisodiy inqirozi Yaponiyada ichki ijtimoiy muammolar va AQSh, Angliya hamda boshqa yirik davlatlar bilan raqobatlarini kuchaytiradi. Qishloqlarda feodal qoldiqlarning ustunligi, turmush tarzining qoloqligi ichki savdoda cheklanganlikka olib keladi.

Iqtisodiy inqiroz natijasida Yaponiya eksporti 32%, import esa 30%ga pasayadi. Tashqi savdoning pasayishi Yaponiya iqtisodiga juda katta ta'sir ko'rsatadi. Narxlarning tushib ketishi natijasida noyob mahsulotlar narxining 60% ko'tarilishiga, yollanma ishchilarning ahvolini yomonlashishiga olib keladi. Yaponiyada ishsizlar va ish bilan ta'minlanmaganlar soni 3 mln kishiga yetadi¹.

¹ История дипломатии. Москва. 1959. С. 638.

Ular bu vaziyatdan fashistik davlatlar bilan munosabatlarni yaxshilash va tashqi ekspansiyani kuchaytirish orqali chiqib ketishni maqsad qiladilar. 1930-yil sentyabrda markaziy apparatdagi bir guruh zobitlar podpolkovnik Xisimoto “Gullagan olcha jamiyati”ni tuzadilar.

Yashirin tashkilotning dasturida Manchjuriya (shimoliy-sharqiy Xitoy) va Mongoliyani bosib olish ilgari surilgan edi².

Shimoliy-sharqiy Xitoy provinsiyalari va Mongoliya ancha vaqtdan buyon yaponlarni o‘ziga jalb etib kelardi. Manchjuriya hududi sanoat mahsulotlari uchun bozor va xom ashyo bazasi (ko‘mir, cho‘yan va boshqa mahsulotlar) hisoblanar, hududdagi chet el kapitalining asosiy qismi Yaponiya kapitalistlariga tegishli edi (taxminan 1,5 mlrd ien).

Ayni paytda, Xitoyda yaponlarning mamlakat ichkarisiga kirishiga qarshilik kuchayib boradi. Angliya va amerika sarmoyadorlari Yaponiyani Manchjuriyadan siqib chiqarish uchun Xuludao nomli Uzoq portni va shu bilan parallel ravishda YUMJD (janubiy Manchjuriya temir yo‘li)ni qurishni davom ettiradilar. Bu yaponlarning noroziligiga sabab bo‘ladi. Yaponlar Manchjuriyani bosib olishni o‘zlarining birinchi darajali vazifasi deb hisoblab, bu yerdagi chet el kapitalini siqib chiqarishni va kelajakda Xitoy hamda SSSRga qarshi platsdarmga aylantirishni maqsad qilgan edilar.

1931-yil 12-martga mo‘ljallangan isyon amalga oshmay qolsa-da, hukumat tarkibini o‘zgarishiga olib keladi. Bu hukumatga harbiy vazir etib, qo‘shindagi fashist guruhlar bilan mustahkam aloqada bo‘lgan general Minami tayinlanadi³.

1931-yil 4-avgust kuni instruktiv majlisida Minami diviziyasi shimoliy-sharqiy Xitoy va Mongoliyadagi masalasini harbiy yo‘l bilan hal etishga bag‘ishlangan yig‘ilishi o‘tkaziladi.

Generalning muammoni harbiy yo‘l bilan hal qilish haqidagi taklifi targ‘ibot vositasi sifatida qabul qilinadi. Harbiy-siyosiy doiralar bu inqirozdan faqat urush yo‘li bilan chiqish mumkinligini yoqlaydilar⁴.

Manchjuriyani “bolshevik ta’siri”dan qutqarish maqsadida antisovet targ‘iboti kuchaytiriladi. Dastlabki davrda g‘arb davlatlari yaponlarning bu yerdagi targ‘ibotlari faqatgina SSSRga qarshi qaratiladi va Xitoydagi mulklarga hech qanday daxl qilmaydi degan fikrda edilar.

Yapon diplomatlari ham o‘zlarining antisovet shiorlari Vashington, London va Parijda xaryixohlik bilan qarshi olinadi degan niyatda bo‘lganlar⁵.

Butun Yaponiya diplomatiyasi turli hiyla-nayranglar bilan o‘z maqsadlarini yashirishga harakat qilgan. Londonda yaponlar tashabbusi bilan Xitoyni qaytadan ta’sir doiralariga bo‘lish haqidagi muzokaralar boshlanadi. AQShga amerika-yapon do‘stligini mustahkamlashni targ‘ib qilish va antisovet holatini vujudga keltirish uchun bir guruh yapon jurnalistlari jo‘natiladi. 1931-yil avgustida yapon monopoliyasi oligarxi Okura bir guruh amerika banklari rahbarlari va kongress liderlari bilan uchrashuvlar o‘tkazadi. Uchrashuvda SSSRga qarshi birlashishni qat’iyat bilan ta’kidlaydi⁶.

² Молодяков В.Э. Эпоха борьбы: Сиратори Тосио (1887-1949): дипломат, политик, мыслитель. Москва. 2006. С. 45

³ Кошкин А. А. Предыстория заключения пакта Молотова-Мацуока//Вопросы истории. 1993.№ 6. С. 154.

⁴ История дипломатии. Москва. 1959. С. 639

⁵ Ўша асар. С. 640

⁶ История международных отношений. Основные этапы с древности до наших дней. Москва. Логос. 2007. С. 57

Yaponlarning antisovet kompaniyasi AQSh boshqaruv guruhlarini tomonidan xayrixohlik bilan qarshi olinadi. Amerika diplomatiyasi esa doimiy ravishda yapon-sovet munosabatlarini buzilishi uchun harakat qiladi va AQSh davlat kotibi Stimson 1931-yil bahorida bu haqda shunday degan edi: “Mamlakatlarimiz o‘rtasidagi abadiy va mustahkam do‘stligimiz abadiydir. Okean bizni ajratmaydi, aksincha, birlashtiradi”⁷.

1931-yil 17-sentyabrda yapon diplomati Debutsi AQSh davlat kotibi Stimson huzuriga oddiy vizit bilan boradi. Stimson va Debutsi masalani muhokama qiladilar va ikki davlat o‘rtasidagi munosabatlar oldindan ham hozirgidek do‘stona bo‘lganligini ta’kidlaydilar.

Shu kuni AQShning Yaponiyadagi elchisi Forbs tashqi ishlar vaziri Sidexara huzurida bo‘lib, u bilan Manchjuriya holati haqidagi masalani muhokama qiladi. Shimoliy Xitoydagi vaziyat soat sayin murakkablashib borayotgan edi. Davlat departamentida so‘zga chiqqan AQShning Xitoydagi elchisi Jeyson bu haqida ma’lumot beradi. 1931-yil mart oyidayoq amerika razvedkasi Yaponiyaning tez orada Manchjuriyaga bostirib kirishi haqidagi ma’lumot bilan tanish edi. Ammo amerika rahbarlarida Yaponiyaning Manchjuriyaga kirishiga to‘sqinlik qilish rejalari bo‘lmagan. Chunki, shimoliy-sharqiy Xitoydan boshlanib, mamlakat ichkarisigacha rejalashtirilgan KVJD (Xitoy harbiy temir yo‘li) Yaponiya va SSSR o‘rtasidagi to‘qnashuvni keltirib chiqarishi kerak edi⁸.

Yapon diplomatiyasi hujumga zo‘r berib yordamlasha boshladi. 1904-yili Rossiyaga qarshi urush boshlamasdan oldin Nankin hukumatini tartibga solish haqidagi muzokaralar boshlangan edi. Yapon elchisi olib borilayotgan muzokaralar shimoliy-sharqiy Xitoydagi butun bahsli masalalarni tartibga solishi mumkinligi haqida bayonot beradi.

Xitoydagi Chan Kayshi hukumatining SSSRning mamlakat ichkarisigacha kirib borish va bu yerda ta’siri kuchayishiga qarshi kurashi yapon diplomatiyasiga qo‘l kelar edi. Nankin va Shanyan hukumatlari 1929-yildagi Xabarvosk bayonida yuklatilgan majburiyatlarini bajarmayotgan edilar. Shimoliy-sharqiy provinsiyalarida oqgvardiyachilarning SSSR va Xitoy o‘rtasidagi qarama-qarshilikni kuchaytirayotgan faol harakatlari davom etayotgan edi.

REFERENCES

1. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). XX ASR BOSHLARIDA XITOYNING YAPON AGRESSIVASIGA QARSHI KURASHI. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMYIY JURNALI, 4(5), 264-273.
2. Srojjeva, G. (2024). 1929-1932-YILLARDAGI JAHON IQTISODIY INQIROZI DAVRIDA YAPONIYA. NRJ, 1(2), 118-128.
3. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). Canada during the world economic crisis of 1929-1933. TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMYIY JURNALI, 4(4), 48-54.
4. Srojjeva, G. (2024). ATTENTION PAID TO PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 258–266. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/30750>

⁷ История дипломатии. Москва. 1959. С. 640

⁸ Латышев И.А. Внутренняя политика японского империализма накануне войны на Тихом океане. 1931-1941. Москва. Госполитиздат, 1955. С. 89.

5. Srojjeva, G. (2024). THE CANADIAN ECONOMY DURING THE GLOBAL ECONOMIC CRISIS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 57–63. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/30678>
6. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). Role of Preschool Educational Institutions in Education of a Perfect Person. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 208-214.
7. Vahobovna, S. G. (2023). QUYI ZARAFSHON VOHASI TURIZM IMKONIYATLARI.
8. Srojjeva, G. (2024). STRENGTHENING THE MATERIAL AND TECHNICAL BASE OF PRESCHOOL EDUCATION AND TRAINING INSTITUTIONS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 673–681. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29450>
9. Srojjeva, G. (2024). INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 1041–1050. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29547>
10. Srojjeva, G. (2024). SOLUTIONS, RESULTS AND PROBLEMS OF REFORMS IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 782–788.
11. Srojjeva, G. (2024). EFFECTIVE FORMS OF SPIRITUAL AND MORAL EDUCATION AND EDUCATIONAL WORK IN A PRESCHOOL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTION. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 247–253. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29010>
12. Vahobovna, S. G. (2021). Khoja Abdulkhaliq Ghijduvani And Its Method. *European Journal of Humanities and Educational Advancements*, 2(10), 39-40.
13. Gulbahor, S. (2023). CONTINUITY IN EDUCATION-CHIEF MEZON. *Modern Science and Research*, 2, 834-839.
14. Srojjeva, G. (2023). LOWER ZARAFSHAN OASIS TOURISM OPPORTUNITIES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 199–204.
15. Srojjeva, G. (2023). CONTINUITY IN EDUCATION-CHIEF MEZON. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 834–839. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27238>
16. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). YANGI O'ZBEKISTONDA MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM-TARBIYA MUASSASALARIGA QARATILAYATGAN E'TIBOR.
17. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM MUASSASIDA MA'NAVIY-AXLOQIY TARBIYA VA MA'RIFIY ISHLARNING SAMARALI SHAKLLARI.
18. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). TALIM SOHASIDAGI ISLOHATLAR ECHIMI, NATIJALARI VA MUAMMOLARI.
19. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). MAKTABGACHA TA'LIM-TARBIYA MUASSASALARI MODDIY TEXNIKA BAZASINI MUSTAHKAMLASH.
20. Srojjeva, G. (2024). TA'LIM SOHASIDA XALQARO HAMKORLIK..
21. Vahobovna, S. G. (2024). JAHON IQTISODIY INQIROZI DAVRIDA KANADA IQTISODIYOTI.
22. Vahobovna, S. G. (2023). TA'LIMDA UZVIYLIK-BOSH ME'ZON.

23. Berdiyeva Sitora Utkerovna. (2024). "SHUM BOLA" ASARINING TARJIMASIDA MILLIY YUMORISTIK XUSUSIYATLAR. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(4), 420–430. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10968935>
24. Berdiyeva, S. (2023). A STORY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 262-266.
25. Berdiyeva, S. (2024). EXPLORING INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 923-927.
26. Berdiyeva, S. (2024). TEACHING YOUNG LEARNERS THROUGH THE USE OF CLIL METHOD. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 473-480.
27. Berdiyeva, S. (2023). UNLOCKING LANGUAGE LEARNING POTENTIAL: THE IMPACT OF MULTIMEDIA IN LANGUAGE EDUCATION. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 314-318.
28. Safarova, Z. T., & Berdiyeva, S. U. (2024). TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF THE STORY "NAUGHTY BOY". *Modern Scientific Research International Scientific Journal*, 2(2), 10-16.
29. Berdiyeva, S. U. (2023). THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GAME-BASED LEARNING AND GAMIFICATION [Data set].
30. Khamraeva, G. (2023). The Role of Information Gap Activities in Teaching Speaking in Esl Classes. ЦЕНТР НАУЧНЫХ ПУБЛИКАЦИЙ (buxdu. uz), 33(33).
31. Utkerovna, B. S. (2023). Teaching Grammar Effectively: Strategies for Success. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(10), 241-245.
32. Utkerovna, B. S. (2023). Effective Ways of Improving Language Learners' Communication Skills through Story-Based Approach. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(9), 563-567.
33. Berdiyeva, S. (2023). Advantages and Disadvantages of Teaching through Role-Playing Activities. In *Academic International Conference on Multi-Disciplinary Studies and Education (Vol. 1, No. 19, pp. 88-92)*.
34. Berdiyeva, S. (2023). A STORY-BASED APPROACH IN TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGE. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 262-266.
35. Berdiyeva, S. U. (2023). THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GAME-BASED LEARNING AND GAMIFICATION [Data set]. Zenodo.
36. Utkerovna, S. (2023). BENEFITS OF TEACHING FOREIGN LANGUAGES THROUGH ROLE-PLAYING ACTIVITIES. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 723-729.
37. Utkerovna, B. S. (2023). SHUM BOLA ASARINING TARJIMASIDA TARJIMON MAHORATI. DENMARK" THEORETICAL AND PRACTICAL FOUNDATIONS OF SCIENTIFIC PROGRESS IN MODERN SOCIETY", 14(1).
38. Utkirovna, B. S. (2023). Characteristics of the Works of Charles Dickens. *European Science Methodical Journal*, 1(3), 24-28.

39. Berdiyeva, S. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF ROLE PLAYING ACTIVITIES IN IMPROVING LEARNERS' LANGUAGE SKILLS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 75-78.
40. Utkerovna, B. S. (2024). IMAGE OF CHILDREN IN UZBEK LITERATURE. *TA'LIM VA RIVOJLANISH TAHLILI ONLAYN ILMIY JURNALI*, 4(5), 103-108.
41. Utkerovna, B. S. (2024). TEACHING YOUNG LEARNERS THROUGH THE USE OF CLIL METHOD.
42. Oxunjonovna, B. D. (2023). MAHMUD QOSHG'ARIYNING "DEVONU LUGOTIT TURK" DAGI SHAKLINI HAM, MAZMUNINI HAM SAQLAGAN IDIOMALAR TAHLILI.
43. Bobojonova, D. (2024). TYPES OF OCCUPATIONS RELATED TO THE LIFE OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE (within the profession of blacksmithing). *Modern Science and Research*, 3(2), 739–746. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/29461>
44. More Citation Formats
45. Bobojonova D. (2024). MANIFESTATION OF LEXEMES RELATED TO THE PROFESSION OF BLACKSMITHING IN FOLK PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 3(1), 687–693. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/28380>
46. More Citation Formats
47. Bobojonova Dilnoza Okhunjonovna. (2023). Mahmud Kashgari's Work "Devonu Lug'otit Turk" is an Important Scientific Heritage. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(10), 538–543. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/2169>
48. Bobojonova, D. (2023). MAHMUD KASHGARI'S WORK "DEVONU LUG'OTIT TURK" IS AN IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC HERITAGE. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(12), 742–748. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/27184>
49. Bobojonova, D. (2023). THE ROLE OF MAHMUD KASHGARI'S WORK "DEVONU LUG'OTIT TURK" IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UZBEK LANGUAGE. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(4), 568–5672. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/19394>
50. More Citation Formats
51. Okhunjonovna, B. D. (2023). Comparative Analysis of Proverbs in "Devonu Lug`Otit Turk" and Currently Available. *European Journal of Higher Education and Academic Advancement*, 1(2), 194–198. Retrieved from <https://journal.silkroad-science.com/index.php/EJHEAA/article/view/139>
52. Bobojonova Dilnoza Okhunjonovna. (2023). A Proverb is a Product of Folk Wisdom. *American Journal of Language, Literacy and Learning in STEM Education (2993-2769)*, 1(9), 333–338. Retrieved from <https://grnjournal.us/index.php/STEM/article/view/1509>
53. Oxunjonovna, B. D. (2022). O'ZBEK TILSHUNOSLIGIDA LISSONIY INTERFERENSIYANING KO'RINISHLARI. *PEDAGOGS jurnali*, 14(1), 22-25.

54. Bobojonova, D. (2023). THE IMPORTANCE OF UZBEK FOLK PROVERBS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 670–675. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/25751>
55. More Citation Formats
56. Bobojonova, D. (2023). MAHMOUD QOSHGARI'S "DEVONU LEXICOTIT TURK" AND ITS PLACE IN LINGUISTICS. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 538–540. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/24506>
57. Bobojonova, D. . (2023). ANALYSIS OF IDIOMS THAT PRESERVE BOTH FORM AND CONTENT IN MAHMUD KASHGARI'S "DEVONU LUG`OTIT TURK". *Modern Science and Research*, 2(9), 64–67. Retrieved from <https://inlibrary.uz/index.php/science-research/article/view/23909>
58. Okhunjonovna, B. D. (2024). Analysis of Folk Proverbs Based on Medicine. *EUROPEAN JOURNAL OF INNOVATION IN NONFORMAL EDUCATION*, 4(3), 125-131.
59. Rahmonova, S. (2023). DYNAMICS AND MAIN DIRECTIONS OF SPIRITUAL AND CULTURAL REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN UZBEKISTAN. *Modern Science and Research*, 2(10), 850-854
60. Shuhrat kizi, R. S. . (2023). The Development of Spiritual and Cultural Reforms in the Development Strategy of New Uzbekistan. *International Journal of Culture and Modernity*, 32, 61–66Rahmonova, S. (2023).
61. YUKSAK MA'NAVİYATLÍ AVLOD-UCHINCHÍ RENESSANS BUNYODKORLARÍ. *Наука и технология в современном мире*, 2(3), 76-79.
62. Rahmonova, S. (2023). YANGI O 'ZBEKISTONDA MA'NAVİY-MADANIY ISLOHOTLAR. *Current approaches and new research in modern sciences*, 2(10), 40-43.
63. Rahmonova Sanoat Shuhrat kizi. (2024). HARMONY OF EDUCATION AND TRAINING. *МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА*, 2(4), 366–375. извлечено от <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/mpttp/article/view/5154>.
64. Rahmonova, S. (2024). THE REFORMS IMPLEMENTED IN NEW UZBEKISTAN ARE THE FOUNDATION OF THE THIRD RENAISSANCE. *MODERN SCIENCE AND RESEARCH*, 3(4), 394–399. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.10969679>
65. Rahmonova Sanoat Shuhrat qizi, & Sodiqova Durdona Abdu Soli qizi. (2024). THE ROLE OF THE FAMILY IN YOUTH EDUCATION. *МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА*, 2(4), 664–674. извлечено от <https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/mpttp/article/view/5265>
66. Rahmonova Sanoat Shuhrat qizi, & Yo'ldasheva Marjona Muhammad qizi. (2024). ДОЛЗАРБ ВОПРОСЫ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ И ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК. *МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА*, 2(4), 767–777. <https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.11066266>
67. Rahmonova Sanoat Shuhrat qizi. (2024). USE OF SUSTAINABLE INNOVATION METHODS IN FIGHTING AGAINST THE INFLUENCE OF "POWER CULTURE". *МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА*, 2(5),

36–48.

извлечено

от

<https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/mpttp/article/view/5481>

68. Rahmonova Sanoat Shuhrat qizi, & Yo'ldasheva Marjona Muhammad qizi. (2024). ДОЛЗАРБ ВОПРОСЫ СОЦИАЛЬНЫХ И ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК. МЕДИЦИНА, ПЕДАГОГИКА И ТЕХНОЛОГИЯ: ТЕОРИЯ И ПРАКТИКА, 2(4), 767–777.

извлечено

от

<https://universalpublishings.com/index.php/mpttp/article/view/5312>