

IKKINCHI JAHON URUSHIDAN SO'NG YAPONIYADAGI MADANIY VA IJTIMOYIY MEROS

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Kirish. Ikkinchi Jahon Urushi insoniyat tarixidagi eng halokatli mojarolardan biri bo'lib, u ko'plab davlatlar qatori Yaponiyaning ham siyosiy, ijtimoiy va madaniy hayotiga chuqur ta'sir ko'rsatdi. 1945-yilda urush yakunlangach, Yaponiya G'arb tomonidan, xususan, AQSh boshchiligidagi ittifoqchi davlatlar nazorati ostiga o'tdi. Bu bosqichda mamlakatda demokratik islohotlar, iqtisodiy qayta qurishlar va madaniy yangilanishlar boshlangan bo'lsa-da, yapon xalqining an'anaviy qadriyatlari va madaniy merosi saqlab qolindi hamda yangi davrga moslashtirildi. Ikkinchi jahon urushidan so'ng Yaponiya vayronaga aylangan davlatlardan biri edi.

Ammo oradan atigi 20–30 yil o'tgach, bu mamlakat jahonning yetakchi iqtisodiyotlari safidan joy oldi. Bu holat tarixda “Yapon mo'jizasi” nomi bilan tilga olinadi. Ushbu mo'jiza nafaqat iqtisodiy yuksalishni, balki siyosiy va madaniy jihatdan ham taraqqiy etgan model bo'lib, u dunyo tarixida chuqur iz qoldirgan. Yaponiyaning tiklanish va yuksalish jarayoni 1945-yildan 1990-yillargacha davom etgan bo'lib, u bir necha bosqichlarda kechdi. Uning asosiy jihatlari quyidagilardan iborat: Urushdan keyin Yaponiya sanoati butkul yemirilgan edi. AQSh tomonidan ko'rsatilgan iqtisodiy yordam, islohotlar (agrar islohotlar, yirik kompaniyalarni qayta tashkil etish) va mehnatga asoslangan jamiyat bu davrda poydevor bo'ldi. Yaponiya eksportga yo'naltirilgan industrial strategiya yordamida avtomobilsozlik, elektronika, kema qurish sohalarida dunyoda yetakchilikka erishdi. Neft inqiroziga qarshi energiya samaradorligi va yuqori texnologiyali ishlab chiqarishga o'tish, inson kapitaliga sarmoya va korporativ boshqaruvdagi izchillik Yaponiya mo'jizasining asosiy omillari bo'ldi.

Urushdan keyingi davrda G'arb ta'sirining kuchayishiga qaramay, yaponlar o'zlarining asrlar davomida shakllangan madaniy an'analarini asrab-avaylashga katta e'tibor qaratdilar.

Xususan, Kabuki va Noh teatr san'ati, ikebana (gullarni artistik joylashtirish san'ati), choy marosimi (chado) va kaligrafiya kabi an'anaviy san'at turlari yana jonlantirildi va ommalashtirildi.

Madaniy va ijtimoiy meros. Yapon mo'jizasi nafaqat iqtisodiy, balki madaniy va ijtimoiy jihatdan ham ta'sirli bo'ldi:

- Ish madaniyati (hayot-makon korporatsiyalar, butun umr ish bilan bandlik);
- Ta'lim tizimining yuqori sifati;
- Innovatsiyalarga ochiqlik;
- Milliy qadriyatlar va g'ururning saqlanishi global kapitalizm bilan uyg'unlashgan holda mavjud bo'ldi.

Ikkinchi jahon urushi insoniyat tarixidagi eng vayronkor va fojeali urush bo'ldi.

Ayniqsa, 1945-yilning 6-avgust kuni AQSh tomonidan Yaponiyaning Xirosima shahriga tashlangan atom bombasi minglab begunoh insonlar hayotiga zomin bo'ldi. Urushning bu qurolli jinoyati nafaqat jismoniy vayronagarchilik, balki ruhiy jarohatlar ham qoldirdi. Ushbu fojeaning eng ta'sirli ramzlaridan biri — Sadako Sasaki va uning ming qog'oz turnasi bo'ldi. Bugungi kunda bu voqea nafaqat Yaponiya, balki butun dunyo uchun tinchlik va umid ramziga aylangan.

Sadako Sasaki — atom fojeasining timsoli

Sadako Sasaki 1943-yil Xirosima shahrida tug'ilgan. U ikki yoshida Xirosimaga tashlangan atom bombasi portlashi vaqtida shahar markazidan taxminan ikki kilometr uzoqlikda bo'lgan. O'sha damda tirik qolgan bo'lsa-da, oradan o'n yil o'tgach, Sadakoda leykemiya (oq qon kasalligi) aniqlandi. Bu kasallik ko'plab atom bombasi qurbonlarida keyinchalik paydo bo'lgan bo'lib, u "atom bombasi kasalligi" deb ham ataladi.

Ming qog'oz turna afsonasi va Sadakoning orzusi

Yapon xalq e'tiqodida mingta qog'ozdan yasalgan turna qushi (orizuru) tayyorlagan odamning istagi ro'yobga chiqadi, deb hisoblanadi. Sadako hayotining so'nggi kunlarida shunday orzuga — tuzalish umidiga tayangan holda turna yasashni boshlaydi. Ba'zi manbalarga ko'ra, u 644 ta turnani yasagan, boshqalar esa uning mingdan ortiq turna yasaganini yozadi.

Turna yasash Sadako uchun nafaqat ruhiy taskin, balki tinchlik, sabr-toqat va umid timsoli edi. U hatto o'zining do'stlari va kasalxona hamkasblari uchun ham turnalar yasagan.

Xotira haykali: Tinchlikka chaqiriq

1958-yilda Xirosimada Bolalar Tinchlik Haykali (Children's Peace Monument) ochildi.

Bu haykal Sadako Sasaki va atom bombasi qurboni bo'lgan barcha bolalarga bag'ishlangan. Haykalda ikki qo'lini yuqoriga ko'targan qizaloq — Sadako — tasvirlangan, uning qo'lida esa katta qog'oz turna qushi bor. Haykalning poydevorida shunday yozuv bor:

"Bu bizning faryodimiz. Bu bizning duomiz. Tinchlik uchun tinimsiz harakat qilaylik."

Har yili 6-avgust kuni — Xirosimaga bomba tashlangan kun — dunyoning turli nuqtalaridan yoshlar ushbu haykal oldiga minglab rangli qog'oz turnalarni keltiradilar. Bu an'ana hali-hanuz davom etmoqda.

Sadakoning o'rni va ramziy ma'nosi. Sadakoning hayoti va vafoti nafaqat fojea, balki insoniyatga saboq bo'la oldi. Uning hikoyasi quyidagi qadriyatlarni o'zida mujassam etadi:

- Tinchliksevarlik — urushga qarshi insoniy da'vat;
- Umid va sabr — og'ir sinovlarga qaramay yashashga intilish;
- Insonparvarlik — global hamjihatlikni qo'llab-quvvatlashga chaqiriq.

Sadakoning hikoyasi bugungi kunda maktablarda, tinchlik targ'ibot markazlarida, muzeylarda, filmlar va kitoblar orqali targ'ib qilinmoqda.

Xulosa. Sadako va uning ming qog'oz turnasi nafaqat bir bolaning fojeasini, balki insoniyatning urushsiz kelajak sari intilishini anglatadi. Bu hikoya bugun ham dolzarbligini yo'qotmagan: u har bir kishiga tinchlikning qadri, umid va insoniylik haqida o'ylashga undaydi. Sadako — tinchlik, sabr-toqat va global birdamlik ramzidir. Uning xotirasi orqali butun insoniyat urushlarning oldini olish, yadroviy qurolni yo'q qilish, tinch hayot kechirish g'oyalarini yodda saqlashi zarur. Yapon mo'jizasi — insoniyat tarixidagi eng yirik iqtisodiy tiklanish hodisalaridan biridir.

Uning tarixdagi oʻrni nafaqat raqamlar va iqtisodiy koʻrsatkichlarda, balki xalq irodasi, madaniyat va milliy yuksalish namunasi sifatida saqlanib qolgan. Bugungi kunda ushbu model koʻplab rivojlanayotgan mamlakatlar tomonidan oʻrganilmoqda va moslashtirilmoqda.

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