A MIND MAP TO SHOW THE PLACE OF THE GENERATIONS OF THE BABURIANS IN THE WORLD CIVILIZATION.

A.G.Ganiev, T.D. Xudoyqulov, D.A.Maxmudov, M. Elboyeva, M.O.Abduraxmonov

Shahrisabz branch of Tashkent State Pedagogical University, Uzbekistan.E-mail: fizika.1011@mail.ru

ABSTRACT

This article gives you brief information on how to use mind maps. Mind maps can be used to visualize data on any subject. This mind map not only shows the "place of the Baburids dynasty in world civilization", but also provides information that encourages the reader to think about it, the history of the Baburids, and to "imagine" the events of that period. If we take into account that "creative thinking" is not possible without imagination, it is important to show the heritage of our generations with the help of "mind map". It has also been suggested that visualization of verbal information can increase the effectiveness of education several times, and that in this regard, the Mind Map is an ideal tool for teaching 'creative thinking' and an important scientific analysis of how it is useful.

Keywords:

Roger, Sperry, DNA, Mind Map, Baburis, Humayun Shah, "Divine Religion", person who pray another religion, Juzya, Agra Castle, "Humoyunnoma", "Tuzuki Jahongiri", "Etimod-ud-davla", Neurobiologist, biochemist Erek Kand.

Article Received: 18 October 2020, Revised: 3 November 2020, Accepted: 24 December 2020

Introduction

The rapid development of science and technology requires new areas of production and the training of qualified specialists in these areas. Their preparation and retraining costs a lot of money. If the specialist himself created new technologies, it would be possible to reduce costs and train specialists who would be able to meet the needs of new industries.

What knowledge and skills do they need to do this?

- be able to distinguish the most relevant from the huge data flow and acquire knowledge related to it;
- to be able to apply this knowledge in a new situation;
- identify the most important problems based on the acquired knowledge;
- be able to apply solutions to problems in the production of findings.

Those who meet such requirements are called "creative thinkers" [1].

"Creative thinking" is taught in the educational process.

"Creative thinking" is thinking that aims to create something new to find a solution to a problem. Creative thinking in education is focused on understanding the meaning of a topic, encouraging students to develop imagination and 'creative thinking'. People have different thinking abilities, and intellectual competence as well. What is the reason for this? Genetics (human biological nature) or environment and upbringing? In general, the genetic code passed down from generation to generation plays an important role in the formation of the human intellect. DNA is irreversible and unique, and only the first steps are being taken to change it. The 2020 Nobel Prize in Chemistry was given to E. Sherpante and to Di Dudna [3]. At the same time, scholars acknowledge the unique role of education in the formation of the individual. According to them, the use of innovative teaching methods can improve students' thinking skills and improve their memory dozens of times. This means that while genetics plays an important role in a person's intellectual potential, the influence of the environment in which he or she grows up is also significant. [4]

What changes take place in the human brain during education? Neurobiologist and biochemist Erek Kandel (winner of the 2006 Nobel Prize) has shown that the "transmitter"

ISSN: 00333077

(neuron) of the human brain changes during education. Even the smallest detail can lead to changes in the structure of the neuron. [5]

Are people's brains the same or different? Each human brain is made up of the hippocampus, the pituitary gland, and the world's thinnest store of electrochemical knowledge, the cerebral cortex. Their functions in any brain are the same. So what is the individuality of each human brain?

The cerebral cortex covers the right and left hemispheres of the brain. They control certain human activities. American neurophysiologist **Sperry Roger** won the semi-Nobel Prize in 1981 for his "discovery of the connection to the functional specialties of the cerebral hemispheres."

The left hemisphere of the brain controls the right side of the body. It has developed logical thinking mechanisms.

The right hemisphere of the brain controls the left side of the body. It has a well-developed mechanism of figurative thinking, which creates non-standard ideas.

In the human brain, neurons that carry information open specific channels of movement. These canals are like "trails". There are no two people in the world who have the same "paths". Different parts of the human brain develop differently. No matter what we do or learn throughout our lives, it affects the shape and appearance of the neurons in our brain. In other words, it changes its "trails".

There are many ways to develop creative thinking skills. Below we look at one of the modern methods, the mind map. [1]

A "mind map" is an analytical tool for finding a solution to any problem based on "creative thinking."

Advantages of intelligence map. Visualizing verbal information increases the effectiveness of teaching several times. In this sense, the "Mind Map" is an ideal tool for teaching "creative thinking".

- clarifies the problem;

- organizes the information needed to plan the solution of the problem;
- helps to fully describe the situation;
- gives a visual view of verbal information;
- becomes a means of storing all necessary information;
- encourages unusual solutions;
- develops spatial visual intelligence.

The Mind Map is not only a powerful tool for storing data in memory but also has several useful functions:

- develops "creative thinking" and expresses the process of thinking in an unusual way. Facilitates the emergence of new ideas and their integration;
- requires attention to a specific topic in order to find the most optimal solution to the problem. This teaches concentration.
- teaches to determine the main direction of the problem, without paying attention to secondary issues.

Experiments have shown that the mind map is a natural reflection of the thought process that takes place in the human brain. In other words, man thinks using an inner mind map.

The mind map has three components:

- 1. Central image. It should reflect the topic being studied.
- 2. Thick branches protruding from the central image. These branches describe the main themes of the problem under study. In turn, the main branches are divided into branches, which represent the smaller branches.
- 3. Each branch must have one keyword or image. Because the word expresses this or that and leads to the birth of new ideas.

When creating a mind map, it is necessary to pay attention to the following aspects:

Colour. Multicolour helps to improve one's memory and creative thinking. It enlivens the image and enhances its appeal. Helps keep data in memory for a long time.

Image. The brain perceives images faster than words. Because it processes visual information 60,000 times faster than verbal

information. Imaging develops imagination and stimulates the right hemisphere of the brain to function actively.

The brain is more receptive to information in the IM form than in the textual form. According to R. Hober's experiment on "image recognition" in 1970, such human memory is in fact "photographic" memory. The average person can remember more than 98% of the 10,000 photos shown to them. As a result, an "Mind Map" of colour images can be used as the best means of storing information in the brain.

The word. On the branches of IM are special words written. The point is that each word has its own connection. This, in turn, leads to the emergence of new ideas. This is because the

words in the following sections provide an interest in the content of the object and get to the heart of the matter. In other words, it serves as a loop for the brain and can be used to hang impressions. So the creation of an "mind map" leads to the development of imagination. This, in turn, activates the right hemisphere of the brain and, consequently, improves "creative thinking" skills. Today, Mind Map technology has been created to create a "mind map".

Mind map "Heritage of Baburi's descendants".

Mind maps can be used to visualize data on any subject. Below is the mind map "The Legacy of the Baburid Generations".

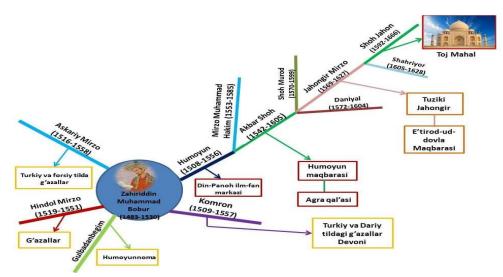


Figure 1. "The legacy of the descendants of the Baburids" mind map.

This mind map not only shows the "place of the Baburid dynasty in the world civilization," but also encourages the reader to reflect on it, to "imagine" the history of the Baburids and the events of that period. If we take into account that "creative thinking" is not possible without imagination, it is important to show the heritage of our generations with the help of "mind map". The mind map shows the following information.

A miniature school was founded by **Humayun Shah**. He founded a science center in the capital called "Din-Panoh". He developed Indo-Iranian relations [7]. A devon was written by

Komron Mirzotomoni. Three manuscripts of the Devonian have survived. There are 40 poems in them: 40 ghazals, 21 fards, 26 ruba-iy, 3 continents, 9 masnavis and compositions (1114 verses). Poems in Dari language: 26 ghazals, 22 fards, 4 rubais, 3 continents, 4 masnavi (346 verses). Some ghazals, rubais, and fards written in Dari, which are not included in the Devonian manuscripts, have been found in various tazkiras and bayoz. Komron Mirza's poems in the known Dari language consist of 418 verses. Like his father Babur, he wrote mainly in the ghazal genre. Hindol Mirza was interested in poetry and wrote

ghazals in Turkish and Persian. [9] Askari Mirzo was interested in poetry and wrote ghazals in Persian and Turkish. Akbar Jalaliddin Muhammad sponsored science and art. He introduced the "Divine Religion". He abolished the "juzya" tax on non-believers and the tax on pilgrimages to holy places. In 1603, a special decree allowed Christians to practice their religion. 1570 -Humayun's Mausoleum is built in Delhi. 1565 - A stone is laid at the foundation of Agra Castle. It was ordered to build the city of Fotexpur Sekri. During the reign of Jahangirshah Nuriddin, fine arts, miniatures, and literature flourished, and he wrote Tuzuki Jahongiri. Shah Jahan built the Taj Mahal mausoleum after his wife Mumtoz Mahal [13:60]. Gulbadanbegim is the author "Humoyunnoma". The play provides important information about the place of the Baburis in Indian history.

Conclusion

- Visualization of information is important for the development of "imagination" and "creative thinking" in students.
- One of the most effective ways to visualize data is the Mind Map. It helps to develop students' ability to "imagine" by gathering information and thinking.
- The article contains a mind map "Heritage of the descendants of the Baburids." It contains information about the descendants of Z. M. Babur, their literary heritage, and the monuments built by them.
- This "Mind Map" shows that this modern method of education can help to gather information on any subject and keep it in the memory of students.
- Reflecting on the information in the Mind Map helps students to 'imagine' them and develop 'creative thinking' skills.

Reference

[1] A.G.Ganiev, S.X.Normurodova, Z.Sh.Abdunazarova, A.Xudoyberdiyeva.

- [2] European Journal of Molecular & Clinical Medicine ISSN 2515-8260
- [3] Volume 7, Issue 11, 2020.
- [4] M.I. Meerovich, L.I. Shragina Technology of creative thinking. HARVEST. Minsk. 2003, (pp.12-19);
- [5] R.S. Nemov Psychology. Book 3. Moscow. VLADOS 2005 (pp. 56-62).
- [6] Nobel laureates on chemistry Nur-Sultan in 2020. Kazinform 2020;
- [7] Bono de Edward. Serious creative thinking. Minsk LLC "Popourri", 2015 (pp.20-80);
- [8] E.R. Kandel. In Search of Memory / translated by P. Petrov-M. Astrel. 2012.736 p.;
- [9] T. Busen "Mind Maps" Moscow. "Mann. Ivanov and Ferver "2019, pp. 25-90;
- [10] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016. B 23;
- [11] Ochilov E. Bobur. (brochure), Tashkent, Abu Press - Consult. 2011. 31 pages;
- [12] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016.
 B 29. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boburiylar.
- [13] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016.
 111 pages. https://uz.wikipedia.org/wiki/Boburiylar;
- [14] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016. B 29;
- [15] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016. 111 pages;
- [16] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016.B 60;
- [17] Satimov G. The Baburids. Historical and educational booklet. Tashkent, Sharq, 2016. B-84:
- [18] Boburnoma Tashkent, "New Century Generation" 2018. 704 bet.
- [19] Bobur. Boburnoma. T., 2002;

- [20] Hayriddin Sultan. Boburiynoma. T., 1996;
- [21] History of Uzbek literature. 5 volumes. Volume 3 T., 1978;
- [22] Nisari. Muzakkiri ahbob. T., 1993;
- [23] Hasanov H. Babur is a tourist and naturalist. T., 1983;
- [24] Erskin U. Bobur is in India. T., 1995;
- [25] Muhammad Solih. Shaybaniynoma. T., 1982;
- [26] Vosifiy. Badoe' ul-vaqoe. T., 1979;
- [27] Alisher Navoi. Majolis un-nafois. T., 1975;
- [28] Fitrat. Selected works. Volume 2 T., 2000;