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CONTENT

A.A.Максүтова <u>“TARIKH-I RASHIDI” AS A SOURCE ON THE HISTORY OF JOCHI ULUS (THE GOLDEN HORDE).....</u>	<u>4</u>
A.A.Nuskabay, B.B.Besetayev <u>NEW STUDIED RITUAL FENCES OF THE TURKIC ERA IN ZHETYSU.....</u>	<u>13</u>
Ә.М.Ташқараева <u>ТҮРКІ ХАЛЫҚТАРЫНЫҢ РУХАНИ МӘДЕНИЕТІНДЕГІ ДӘСТҮРЛЕР САБАҚТАСТЫҒЫ («ШАДЖАРА-И-ТАРАКИМЕ» ДЕРЕКТЕРІ БОЙЫНША).....</u>	<u>21</u>
A.S.Shakiyeva <u>THE CONTRIBUTION OF TATAR SCIENTISTS TO THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF JUCHI ULUS.....</u>	<u>32</u>

THE CONTRIBUTION OF TATAR SCIENTISTS TO THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF JUCHI ULUS

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Annotation. The article presents a historiographical review of works on the history of the medieval state of Ulus Jochi in Russian historiography. In particular, attention was drawn to the conceptual changes and new approaches in the work of Tatar researchers on this topic after the collapse of the Soviet Union. Analyzing scientific works, the author identifies four main areas in the study of the history of the Ulus of Jochi in modern Russia. Thus, the author shows the dynamics of changing opinions on this topic, the emergence of new data and ideas. The main sources of the article are works and articles published during this period. The author is looking for a peculiar paradigm of studying the history of Ulus Jochi in the works of Tatar researchers of the last thirty years and seeks to determine the course and scope of the study of the current topic. The paper describes a set of new theoretical ideas about the history of the Jochi Ulus, analyzes the works of Russian researchers. In particular, there are aspects of the latest medieval history that require significant changes in the object of study, a positive assessment of the researchers of the Ulus Jochi. In the article, the author focuses on studies that have a liberal orientation instead of a formative approach to the interpretation of historical facts.

Keywords: Ulus Jochi, Tatar scientists, Mongol Empire, Kievan Rus, Batu Khan.

INTRODUCTION

Considering the works written under the influence of the administrative system in Soviet historiography, it is believed that they were influenced by ideology for a long time, and not by scientific criticism. In this regard, we know that the conclusions regarding the study of the Middle Ages in the history of Kazakhstan have changed. Although the subject of Ulus Jochi was studied during the reign of the Communist Party, the number of negative opinions increased. This is because, in the process of implementing Soviet policy, they tried to influence the minds of people. Despite the fact that the study of the history of the Golden Horde during the Soviet era was strictly controlled, it was one of the most interesting topics for Soviet and foreign researchers. Initially, the influence of the Golden Horde state on Kievan Rus, its socio-economic and cultural aspects attracted the attention of Soviet researchers. Thus, we see that researchers have different views on the history of the Golden Horde. Getting acquainted with the works of Soviet and foreign scientists, one can analyze the data on the history of the Jochi dynasty and gain the necessary historical experience of the last century. In this regard, the analysis of the works of Soviet and foreign scientists is relevant.

DISCUSSION.

During the reign of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, researchers in the republics were influenced by the requirements for the study of national history. Undoubtedly, Ulus Jochi (Golden Horde) existed for about 200-250 years and influenced

the socio-economic and cultural institutions of their peoples. However, the legacy of Soviet historiography proves that an objective assessment of the history of the medieval state was weak. It is also known that the historiographic tradition of the history of the Golden Horde in the Soviet era was not unified. In addition to the official data known in history, there are many hidden and distorted aspects under the influence of political influence. Thus, the works of the Soviet era were severely criticized by the "party-ideological" authorities, were immediately withdrawn from scientific circulation, and a large number of works of a Soviet political nature were published. When writing this article, we sought to identify and analyze the influence of the ideological attitudes that were formed during the Soviet period on the study of the history of the Ulus of Jochi. When writing the article, comparative-historical, chronological methods were used. The first comparative historical analysis makes it possible to reveal the differences between Soviet and foreign historiography, analyze the patterns of research, and free oneself from the narrowness of the field of opinions. This methodological approach allows us to more accurately analyze the significance of the article, the specifics of the content of the works under consideration. The use of the second periodical approach makes it possible to deepen the knowledge of periodical historiographical knowledge when studying the history of the Jochi Ulus. Given the peculiarities of the historical era, this avoids misconceptions.

Since the establishment of Soviet power in the Kazakh steppes, it has influenced the internal politics of the state, including its historical and cultural aspects. However, with the help of Soviet historiography, rich methodological experience in studying our national history has been accumulated; it is possible to form some views on the history of the Ulus of Jochi. Of course, the study of the topic of Ulus Jochi begins in Tsarist Russia. For the first time in 1826, the Russian Academy of Sciences decided that Russian and Western European scientists should publish scientific works that determine the consequences of the Mongol invasion. However, the submitted works will be evaluated negatively by a special commission. Six years later, the Academy of Sciences again became interested in the Mongolian topic as part of the modernization of this topic and decided for the second time to hold a competition to collect information on the history of the Golden Horde. In this regard, in 1832, the well-known orientalist of the 19th century, H.M. Fren. According to the orientalist Fren, "to write the history of the Great Jochi, known as the Golden Horde, it is necessary to use critically processed eastern sources, especially Muslim manuscripts that preserve monuments of the Khan dynasty, fragments from ancient Slavic, Polish and Hungarian manuscripts." Fren's work gives new information about the history of the Golden Horde, but does not address the socio-economic problems of the Jochi dynasty. According to the scientist, "We know the medieval state known as the Golden Horde during the Mongol rule" [1, 9].

G.M. Fren considered the history of the Golden Horde to be a very tragic period, so he was interested in the topic only from a scientific point of view. The second competition of the Russian Academy of Sciences failed and did not lead to great success. The reason for the failure of this event was the lack of scientific research on the history of the Golden Horde. However, interest in the study of the Golden Horde did not decrease, and research continued. In general, pre-revolutionary historiography introduced new concrete materials to the scientific community in the study of the history of the Golden Horde.

Shikhabetdin Marjani is a cult figure who studied the sources, the author of more than thirty works on history, including the history of the Golden Horde. According to Sh. Marjani, the Golden Horde became one of the greatest states of the Middle Ages. In his work, he pointed out the decline of the economy, culture, internal strife and civil strife as the main reasons for the collapse of the state. In his work, Sh. Marjani did not confine himself to studying sources, he also compared and analyzed. Thanks to this, the history of the Golden Horde is revealed with new details. The history of the Golden Horde was one of the most important topics in the scientific community of the Soviet period. Due to the totalitarian system that developed during the Soviet period, the work of all researchers was strictly controlled. Its main feature is the use of Marxist methodology. With the establishment of a rigid political system at that time, historical science was completely subordinated to the party ideological system.

On this topic, we can mention the scientific work of Professor R.F. Ballon "The Old and New Palace of the Golden Horde", published in 1922 based on the results of archaeological work [2]. As a result of archaeological work, the author recognized the territory of the Golden Horde as a developed cultural center. In general, the work of R.F. Ballona is written with a positive assessment of the history of the Golden Horde. In the work with the help of archaeological research, a significant number of settlements were identified in the Golden Horde period. The author's research has changed the attitude towards the Golden Horde settlements.

In 1930, the work of N. Arzyutov "The Golden Horde" was published, dedicated to the history of the Ulus of Jochi. According to the author: "The Golden Horde was the culmination of a number of major military and political events in Asia. The world famous Genghis Khan sought to conquer a large territory and send his army to all corners of the world" [3, 1]. The work, initiated by N. Arzyutov, was aimed at acquainting the public with the political history of the medieval Golden Horde.

In 1934 Academician B.Ya. Vladimirtsov "The social structure of the Mongols" was published on behalf of the Academy of Sciences of the Soviet Union [4]. This work contains information about the medieval history, economy and feudal nature of the Mongolian state founded by Genghis Khan. The work of B.Ya. Vladimirtsova describes the features of the social structure of the Mongol Empire. He also said that the country has influenced the history of Asian and European countries. The author's work lacks information about the social structure of the Mongols as a whole, only some mention of the social structure. Therefore, when writing a work, the author travels to Mongolia and gets acquainted with the social structure of the population. This work was aimed at writing the history of the social structure of the Mongolian state in the Soviet era. In our opinion, it is impossible to compare the life of medieval Mongolia with the twentieth century. This is due to the fact that the social structure of the Mongolian people, which has gone through centuries of change and global development, may change. Therefore, the work of B. Ya. Vladimirtsev is a subjective version.

As a result of ignoring historical facts, the bourgeois nationalists became more and more accustomed to writing historical facts differently. Thus, when writing history, not only historical figures are overlooked, but also some historically significant events. In the 40s of the twentieth century, the influence of the "Pokrovsky school" was formed in society. This is because the work of supporters of Pokrovsky's idea is considered anti-Marxist perverted. M. N. Pokrovsky and representatives of his school believed that

"history is the politics of the past." This leads to a further distortion of historical thought, and hence to the process of the revival of history. The Pokrovsky school led to the emergence of an opposing view of the emerging Marxist-Leninist politics. The work of A. F. Ryazanov is a vivid proof of such work [5]. Thus, in the 1940s, a search began for solutions to the problems that arose in a spatial society. By decision of the Central Committee, a decision was made to publish scientific literature "A Short Course in the History of the All-Union Communist Party of Bolsheviks". The historical significance of this work lies in the fact that, according to Marxist teaching, it would be the answer to a number of questions in the interpretation of the theory of Marxism-Leninism in order to avoid the mistakes made by representatives of the Pokrovsky school.

In 1941, at the initiative of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, the work "Collection of materials related to the history of the Golden Horde" was published. This work contains a collection of medieval manuscripts by V.G. Tizenhausen, as well as its originality, published by scientists A. A. Romaskevich and S. A. Volin. V.G. Tiesenhausen received a Venetian manuscript containing information about the history of the Golden Horde, copies of Leiden and Parisian manuscripts, as well as translations of some manuscripts in the work [6]. For example, in this collection of materials we find valuable information in the works of Tyzenhausen "History and Guzide", "Anonymous Alexander", translations of the works of medieval authors Juzzani, Juvaini and Rashid-ad-Dinsin [6, 6]. Despite the historical significance of these materials, it should be noted that they do not contain geographic information, which often coincides with ancient chronicles. The narrowness of the circle of historical and geographical information was largely due to the fact that the vast majority of Arab authors never visited the Jochi dynasty, but often received information from diplomats and merchants. Of course, in some cases, the work may contain distorted or even unreliable information. From a geographical point of view, of great interest is the general characteristics of the territory of the state, including a list of various regions and cities. It is noteworthy that the information contained in the work contains detailed information about the geographical areas that have changed as a result of the military wars between Amir Temir and Toktamys, which are not found in Arabic sources.

In 1941, as part of the definition of the scientific concept of the Soviet Union, "Essays on the history of the Kazakh SSR" by M. Vyatkin were published, aimed at describing the national history of the Kazakh people. When writing the work, the author uses archival documents, direct and indirect manuscripts. When writing this textbook, the scientist adhered to the point of view that the Golden Horde Empire was a feudal state [7, 69]. According to academician M. Vyatkin, the western, northern and central parts of the territory of modern Kazakhstan were part of the Juchi Ulus, and became known in history as the Kok Orda or the Golden Horde. Thus, the author determined the territory of the tribes belonging to the sons of Jochi. In fact, Academician M. Vyatkin actively carried out the tasks of the Soviet government, wrote national history. He strove to write in the most Marxist-Leninist style, quoting passages from Lenin's writings. In writing the history of the Mongol Empire one can find opinions about their devastating actions and their consequences. Academician M. Vyatkin also said that the Russian principalities were not part of the Golden Horde, but only served as vassals.

In the course of a historiographic review, it is necessary to study the history of the Golden Horde and not forget about general conclusions about certain aspects of its

historical geography. One of these fundamental works is the "History of the Kazakh SSR" of 1943 [8]. In addition to the Soviet historical interpretation of the history of the Golden Horde, there are also errors in this work. For example, the political history of the Golden Horde is written from a narrow scientific point of view. There is an erroneous idea about the origin of the names "Ak Orda", "Kok Orda" and "Golden Horde". The book is written with a direct Marxist-Leninist assessment of the social structure of the work.

The work of A.N. Nasonov "Mongols and Russia" is part of a series of works of a Demarckist-Leninist character. When writing the history of Mongolia, the author quoted Karl Marx from The Secret Diplomatic History of the Eighteenth Century. For example, "The Tatar yoke lasted... more than two centuries. It was a yoke that not only suppresses, but destroys and withers the soul of people who fall in love with it. The Mongol-Tatars established a regime of systematic terror, armed with looting and massacres" [9, 3]. However, A.N. Nasonov made political mistakes when writing the history of the Golden Horde.

One of the most famous scientific works in Soviet historiography is the work of B. Grekov and A. Yakubovsky "The Golden Horde". In his work, Academician A.Yu. Yakubovsky dwells in detail on the history of feudal civil strife in the Golden Horde in the 60-70s of the XIV century [10]. The authors also share information about the emergence of independent peoples, i.e. history of the White Horde and the Blue Horde.

In 1951, B. Grekov and A. Yakubovsky published The Golden Horde and Its Fall. It is known that this work was a continuation of the work of the Golden Horde. According to the data, one of the main lands belonging to the Ulus of Jochi is the entire territory of Deshty Kipchak. However, during the lifetime of Jochi, he was obliged to own the settlement only nominally and actually conquer it. He also described the heroic struggle of the Russian people against the Tatars as a result of such historical events [11]. As a result, the content of their works is generalized, often limited to a small number of sources or duplicates. The USSR Academy of Sciences recognized the last section as the best work on the discussion of labor. In Soviet times, the authorities fought against all provocative actions in writing the history of the Kazakh people.

In 1958, P.P. Ivanov's work "Essays on the history of Central Asia (XVI-XIX centuries)" describes the history of the Golden Horde, military and political events that took place in the Kypchak steppe. Using the data, the scientist drew attention to the fact that "the formation of the White Horde, its political and socio-economic life have not been studied in detail, therefore this topic has not been considered in detail" [12, 17]. The author states in his work: "During the years of the Golden Horde power, the rulers of the White Horde could not achieve independence in any power, but acted only as vassals" [12, 58].

In 1966, on the basis of archaeological data in the work of G.A. Fedorova-Davydov "Nomads of Eastern Europe under the Rule of the Golden Horde Khans" [13, 6] examines the ethnogenesis of nomads, the anthropology of the Pechenegs, the relationship between nomads and Kievan Rus. In the course of the study, the author provides data on the burial traditions of the nomads of the Golden Horde. However, this tradition belonged not only to the Mongols, but also to the Pechenegs and Turkic tribes under the influence of the Golden Horde khans. According to this work, as a result of the Mongol invasion, the tradition of tribal division was abolished, and the Desht-Kipchak

steppe became a form of feudal development under the national system. The author for the first time studied the influence of military-political and ethnic processes on the social structure of the state and drew conclusions about the history of the formation of new ethnic groups on the territory of the Jochi Ulus. In 1985, in the monograph by V.L. Egorov considers historical and geographical issues related to the Golden Horde [14, 5]. The monograph says that the Mongol aristocracy used Kievan Rus for economic gain, as an inexhaustible source of replenishment. In general, the author in his work reveals the historical and geographical problems of the Batu Ulus, but little is known about the eastern part of the Jochi Ulus - the White Horde. As the historical significance of this work, information about the history of the emergence of the term "Golden Horde" is given. Historically, work is important not only for the political history of the Golden Horde, but also for the territorial and geographical assessment of the state. Disputes about the place and role of the Great Patriotic War in history are still ongoing. There are many mysteries in the history of the medieval state. The main reasons are the lack of information, the complexity of the problem, and the second is the ideological pressure of the state on researchers. Thus, we can conclude that works on Soviet historiography did not have an unambiguous approach to the history of the Ulus of Jochi.

CONCLUSION.

To date, many works on the history of Ulus Jochi have been published. However, comprehensive studies of the formation, ethnic composition, culture and history of the world-famous medieval giant have not been conducted. Of course, despite the presence of a common historiographic trend in the history of the Golden Horde, research was conducted on specific and separate topics. However, these historiographic works could not cover all issues related to the history of the Golden Horde, and several reasons were identified for this. Firstly, due to the absence of a state in the territory, data at different stages are not fully developed at present. Secondly, the works written in the Soviet period were considered from the Marxist-Leninist point of view and submitted to the position of the central government. And foreign scientists tried to study comprehensively and objectively. For these reasons, the history of the Golden Horde still needs to be studied in detail.

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ВКЛАД ТАТАРСКИХ УЧЕНЫХ В ИЗУЧЕНИЕ ИСТОРИИ УЛУСА ДЖУЧИ

Аннотация. В статье представлен историографический обзор работ по истории средневекового государства Улус Джучи в российской историографии. В частности, было обращено внимание на концептуальные изменения и новые подходы в работе татарских исследователей по этой теме после распада Советского Союза. Анализируя научные труды, автор выделяет четыре основных направления в изучении истории улуса Джучи в современной России. Таким образом, автор показывает динамику изменения мнений на эту тему, появление новых данных и идей. Основными источниками статьи являются работы и статьи, опубликованные за этот период. Автор ищет своеобразную парадигму изучения истории улуса Джучи в работах татарских исследователей последних тридцати лет и стремится определить ход и объем изучения текущей темы. В статье описывается совокупность новых теоретических представлений об истории улуса Джучи, анализируются работы российских исследователей. В частности, существуют аспекты новейшей средневековой истории, требующие существенных изменений в объекте изучения, положительной оценки исследователей улуса Джучи. В статье автор акцентирует внимание на исследованиях, которые имеют либеральную направленность вместо формирующего подхода к интерпретации исторических фактов.

Ключевые слова: Улус Джучи, татарские ученые, Монгольская империя, Киевская Русь, хан Батый.

ТАТАР ҒАЛЫМДАРЫНЫҢ ЖОШЫ ҰЛЫСЫНЫҢ ТАРИХЫН ЗЕРТТЕУГЕ ҚОСҚАН ҮЛЕСІ

Аннотация. Мақалада орыс тарихнамасындағы ортағасырлық Ұлыс Жошы мемлекетінің тарихы туралы еңбектерге тарихнамалық шолу берілген. Атап айтқанда, Кеңес Одағы ыдырағаннан кейін татар зерттеушілерінің осы тақырып бойынша жұмысындағы тұжырымдамалық өзгерістер мен жаңа тәсілдерге назар аударылды. Ғылыми еңбектерді талдай отырып, автор қазіргі Ресейдегі Жошы ұлысының тарихын зерттеудің төрт негізгі бағытын анықтайды. Осылайша, автор осы тақырыптағы пікірлердің өзгеру динамикасын, жаңа деректер мен идеялардың пайда болуын көрсетеді. Мақаланың негізгі көздері-осы кезеңде жарияланған жұмыстар мен мақалалар. Автор соңғы отыз жылдағы татар зерттеушілерінің еңбектерінде Жошы ұлысының тарихын зерттеудің өзіндік парадигмасын іздейді және ағымдағы тақырыпты зерттеудің барысы мен көлемін анықтауға тырысады. Мақалада Жошы Ұлысының тарихы туралы жаңа теориялық идеялардың жиынтығы сипатталған, ресейлік зерттеушілердің жұмыстары талданған. Атап айтқанда, зерттеу объектісінде елеулі өзгерістерді, Жошы ұлысының зерттеушілерінің оң бағасын талап ететін соңғы ортағасырлық тарихтың аспектілері бар. Мақалада автор тарихи фактілерді түсіндіруге қалыптастырушы тәсілдің орнына либералды бағыты бар зерттеулерге назар аударады.

Түйінді сөздер: Ұлыс Жошы, татар ғалымдары, Моңғол империясы, Киев Русі, хан Бату.

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