**THE NATIONAL LIBERATION STRUGGLE IN KAZAKHSTAN IN THE 80-90S OF THE XX CENTURY**

 On the eve of the collapse of the USSR, the increase in socio-political tension in Kazakhstan led to the expansion of the wave of mass protests and the expansion of the national liberation movement. With the formation of the student movement and public unions, the struggle for independence became more acute, and on December 16, 1991, Kazakhstan declared its independence. In the late 1980s, the long-standing crisis in the economic, political and social spheres in the USSR and the world socialist system became even more acute. Although the public dissatisfaction that was emerging in Kazakhstan on the eve of the collapse of the Soviet empire did not manifest itself in an open form, the opportunity to start a protest movement against the policy of colonialism and systematic assimilation arose at the end of 1986. Dinmohammed Kunayev, who headed the Communist Party of Kazakhstan for many years, was dismissed. D. Kunayev, one of the well-known figures of the modern history of Kazakhstan, was dismissed from his job " allowing bribery and bureaucracy in the administration". It is known that also in Uzbekistan, after the change of the local party leadership, the investigative work was started, which was observed with mass repressions based on so-called facts. Such a fate was expected in Kazakhstan in 1986 when G. Kolby came to power. At that time, they tried to connect it with a change of position, hiding the real reasons for dissatisfaction in the Union.

 On December 17-19, 1986, thousands of Kazakh students held a rally in Alma-Ata to protest the appointment of Colby instead of Kunayev. It was reported that two Russian guards were killed in the chaotic conditions, and thousands of people were injured. Punishment measures were applied to peaceful demonstration participants. For the first time, the army was used to restore order. In general, 1986 entered Soviet history as a year of inter-ethnic conflict. A few months before the events in Kazakhstan, in March-April, there was a conflict between Yakut students and Russian youth in Yakutia. This, in turn, caused serious concern to the Soviet party leadership, but an immediate change to a new assignment at that time could have deepened the political tension. The Soviet leadership, fearing the further strengthening of the protest wave, had to appoint S. Kubasov, a Kazakh by nationality, to the position of the second secretary of the Central Committee of the Kazakhstan CP on January 10, 1987 (6, 87). In order not to repeat the events again, the participants were persecuted and arrested through the DTK. The events of Alma-Ata showed that the national issue in Central Asia is serious, and hatred of the Russians and the empire in their example is deepening. The students' protest movement created a dynamism that is not typical for the social and political life of the republic. Many public associations and non-governmental organizations led by intellectuals have appeared in the direction of solving the problems that have accumulated over the years.

 The gradual democratization of the society as a whole and the weakening of the administrative-emirate system stimulated the formation and development of new social and political movements. The entry of the anti-nuclear movement "Neveda-Semipalatinsky" into the political arena meant a new stage in the development of Kazakh society. The movement was led by prominent writer and public figure Oljas Suleymenov. It was only natural that the public organizations that were formed on the eve of the collapse of the USSR demanded the solution of socio-ecological problems. Even when it was a part of the Soviet Union, the ecological situation of Central Asia was getting worse and worse. The main reason for this is the massive planting of agricultural crops without taking into account the possibilities of local conditions, the artificial expansion of cultivated areas, the testing of hundreds of nuclear weapons both underground and above ground and in the air by either the USSR or China, etc. was. As a result of the disturbance of the ecological balance, the Central Asian republics always occupied the first places in terms of child mortality in the scale of the former Union, the process of generational breakdown became intensive, and the number of oncological diseases increased.

 Therefore, one of the main issues facing the states located in the region was to maintain the natural balance and make joint efforts to solve environmental problems. The USSR repeatedly tested nuclear weapons in different parts of the region. Semipalatinsk is now considered a special danger zone by the UN. It should be noted that nuclear tests are also being conducted in China's Xinjiang province, which is located on the border with Kazakhstan and is inhabited by Uyghur Turks, not far from Semipalatinsk.

 After Kolbin´s appointment to another post in Moscow, on June 22, 1989, Nazarbayev, son of Nursultan Abish, was elected the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Kazakhstan. The factor that determined Nazarbayev to take a place in the hearts of the Kazakh Turks as a leader was related to the language issue. The policy of cultural invasion and assimilation carried out by the Soviets over a long period of time, on the other hand, as a result of the settlement of Russian immigrants, who were the majority of local Kazakhs, the Russian language was used as the official language of Kazakhstan for many years. In September 1989, Nazarbayev achieved the declaration of Kazakh Turkish as the state language of the republic. After that, the Kazakh Turk would be able to use his native language at the official level in his country (7, 187). The Kazakh Turks, who have been under the influence of the Russian language and culture for many years and have been hurt, treat Nazarbayev with great respect and esteem for his service in protecting their national identity.

 The processes taking place in the center, the softening of the Soviet society by "reconstruction", and the fact that the bureaucratic state apparatus could no longer work with the administrative-emirate methods had a wide echo in Kazakhstan. Starting from 1990, the political situation in the republic changed radically. Socio-political movements began to influence the institutions, first of all, the ruling structure of the KP of Kazakhstan. They accused the leadership of the crisis in the economy and the failure of the implemented reforms. At that time, differences of opinion also arose within the KP, and there were clear opinions that the party itself was in serious need of reforms. The essence of the course of democratization of the society was to ensure the increase of people's control in the political system. Taking advantage of such conditions, new parties entered the political arena. "Azat", "Jeltoksan", "Alash", "Birlik", Social-Democratic Party, etc. The creation of new public associations, in turn, necessitated the formation of a legal framework regulating the activities of public organizations. In this regard, on April 14, 1989, the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR adopted the law "On the establishment and activity of independent public associations". With the law "On Public Unions" adopted by the Supreme Soviet in the summer of 1991, a legal framework was formed that stimulated the development of public unions in the republic.

 The coup attempt in Moscow on August 19, 1991 and the creation of the State Emergency Situation Committee (SEC) accelerated the collapse of the USSR, and at the same time gave impetus to the expansion of the national liberation movement in the allied republics. An appeal to the people of N. Nazarbayev, who stated that he would not obey the decisions of the DFVK at this time, as in most Turkic-speaking republics of the USSR, here too the local party was able to preserve its structure, in other words, it was possible to preserve the ruling position by undergoing certain qualitative changes in the course of the processes in society. . In addition to numerous socio-political movements in the country, there were also reform-minded innovative forces within the KP of Kazakhstan. On December 16, 1991, Kazakhstan declared its independence.

 The Supreme Soviet adopted the law "On the state independence of the Republic of Kazakhstan". On June 4, 1992, the law "On the national flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan" was adopted. The national flag of the Republic of Kazakhstan is made of square blue cloth. In the middle of the flag there is a sun consisting of 32 light rays and below it a steppe eagle, and on the left side there is a vertical line of national motifs. Sun, national motifs, rays of light and eagle images are golden. Blue represents Turkishness, the sun is the source of life, and the eagle is a sign of animal husbandry. The national coat of arms of the Republic of Kazakhstan was created on June 4, 1992. The state language of the country is the Kazakh language, which belongs to the family of Turkic languages.