











Turks in 1956 was eliminated, but Ahıska Turks could not return to their homeland. As the Ahıska Turks were forbidden to return to their homeland, they started to immigrate to places close to Ahıska Region.

In fact, from the first day of exile, Ahıska Turks were always in a struggle to return to their own land. During this period, migrations were mostly made for Azerbaijan because it was easier to go to the homeland from here. Ahıska Turks organized ten congresses up to the events of Fergana and the main purpose of these congresses is to create the fighting spirit necessary to return to their homeland. With Garbaçov's coming to power, the hopes of the Ahıska Turks to return to their homeland have been revived, but during this time, the events of the Fergana have emerged, and the exile has been faced for the second time.

Ahıska Turks lived in peace and harmony within the borders of Uzbekistan until the Fergana Incidents occurred, however, with the onset of the Fergana incidents, the Ahıska Turks were once again exiled and subjected to forced migration by Uzbekistan. An event in the market has grown to the threshold of exile (Alım, Doğanay, & Şimşek, 2016: 304 - 313). The tension between Uzbek and Ahıska youth, which started on the grounds of cheating during bargaining, was prevented from growing. However, the discussions between the Ahıska Turks and the Uzbeks have never ended and subsequently turned into bloody attacks. The cause of the Fergana events is known as ethnic hatred, intense unemployment and religious rumors among youth (Kolukırık, 2011: 167 - 181).

In fact, all these ethnic conflicts are a game of the Soviet Union. With its division and management strategy, its focused attention differently and managed to provoke Uzbekistan. Thus, violent clashes took place between Ahıska Turks and Uzbekistan, the land that carries the same blood. The Soviet Union managed to make two societies enemies, and eventually bloodshed. Red flags were hung in their homes by giving excessive amounts of drugs and alcohol to young people from Ahıska (Devrisheva K., 2019: 1170 - 1186). Their aim was to distinguish the houses of Ahıska Turks and burn them. All the houses were looted by prisoners released from prison and the Uzbek people. As a result of the increasing bloody clashes, Fergana Valley has been the tomb of thousands of Ahıska Turks.

Another reason was that Uzbeks started to be unemployed because of Ahıska Turks because Ahıska Turks have a richer economy causes the Uzbeks to provoke (Kolukırık, 2011: 167-181). For these reasons, the attacks against Ahıska Turks have reached the line stage. After these events, Ahıska Turks were excluded by the entire population of Uzbekistan and were declared as undesirable people. The events in the Fergana valley spread in a short time and the Ahıska Turks were subjected to violence, oppression and torture. After many bloody events, Ahıska Turks had to migrate, leaving their 45 years of persecution in the Fergana valley.

Before the Fergana events emerged, the struggle of the Ahıska Turks to return to the homeland was progressing, but after these events, the Ahıska Turks had to migrate to different regions and their national struggles were weakened. Ahıska Turks found the cure to take refuge in Soviet soldiers (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411). Ahıska Turks are in search of homeland again and started to immigrate to Azerbaijan, which embraced them. The other part of the immigration was directed towards Russia, Ukraine, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411). The 1944 exile and 1989 exile for Ahıska Turks were made only because they were Turkish. The Ahıska Turks have never disrupted their unity and solidarity since the first day they were exiled from their homeland and have always continued their struggle to return to their homeland. The problem of returning to the homeland that started in the period of the Soviet Union continues today.

After the dissolution of the Soviet Union and the death of Stalin, Georgia became an independent state. However, since the Georgians did not want the revival of the Turkish presence in the region, they did not allow the Ahıska Turks to return to Georgia. In particular, the Armenian population did not want the Ahıska Turks to return and showed great reactions to it (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411). It became impossible to

return to the region as a Turk. They would either accept the Georgian identity and the Christian religion, or they would not be admitted to the region. Ahıska Turks never compromised their national identity. Another reason why the Ahıska Turks are not accepted into the homeland has been shown as the inadequate economy, but in such a case the Council of Europe has announced that it will provide the necessary economic support (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411). At this stage, international organizations should provide the necessary financial support in order to prevent Georgia from making excuses for economic problems. Georgia was admitted to the Council of Europe because it declared that the Ahıska Turks would take steps to return to their homeland, but Georgia did not maintain the same stability, although it initially accepted this requirement (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411).

The first light of hope for Ahıska Turks was the beginning of the membership of the Council of Europe. In fact, when we look at 2007, Georgia has confirmed the return of thousands of Ahıska Turks on the homeland, but it has deterred most of them by returning various difficulties and obstacles. Despite the decisions of the Council of Europe, the issue of returning to the homeland has remained unsolvable since Georgia acted unstable and reluctant.

Georgia already has territorial integrity problems with South Ossetia on the one hand and Abkhazia on the other (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). Therefore, with the return of the Ahıska Turks, the territorial integrity will be compromised. Therefore, Georgia did not want the existing problems to be exacerbated anymore and it has managed to prevent the return of Ahıska Turks by revealing various difficulties. If the Ahıska Turks want to return to their homeland, they must come under the citizenship of their country of origin. Moreover, they are not subject to relocation to Ahıska Region and they would be distributed equally throughout Georgia. Ahıska Turks could not act boldly against all these conditions and lost their desire to return home. A Georgian assimilation was tried to be done secretly, but the Ahıska Turks did not tolerate this. At first, other states, including Turkey, should insist on the return of Meskhetian Turks to Georgia.

### **2.1. Ahıska Turks Around Turkey Migration Process**

Ahıska Turks have been subjected to minority treatment throughout history because they are both Muslims and Turks. The only Turkish community that did not have its own state administration was Ahıska Turks. Ahıska Turks managed not to be assimilated because they had a closed family life. It was very important for Turkey because the Meskhetian region was passing through all the roads from Akhaltsikhe extending to Central Asia. Ahıska Turks immigrated to Turkey first began in 1829 and continues until today, this migration as compulsory and free. In particular, the period of exile, fighting the Russian troops were able to escape the Meskhetian Turks from some of Turkey's borders. The first migrations to Turkey occurred in those years. After the Fergana events began an intense wave of immigration from Uzbekistan to Turkey. Unlike other states, Turkey has provided support to migration to its territory and has maintained a successful integration process.

There are no serious differences between Turkey and the Meskhetian Turks have been so easily complete the process of integration. Although Ahıska Turks were subjected to various pressures during the Soviet period, they never compromised their religion and nation. Their loyalty to Turkey has always continued. Ahıska Turks have embraced Turkey as their homeland after their homeland. Ahıska Turks were found in the continuous application to emigrate to Turkey. In line with these applications, negotiations started between Ahıska Turks and the Soviet Union, but the negotiations ended unsuccessfully as there were immigration problems with Bulgaria at that time (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86).

Turgut Ozal period with immigration requests in Turkey has come up again and the first steps have been taken in accordance with the instructions (Devrisheva, 2019: 333 - 352). As a result of the decision published in the Official Journal of the Meskhetian Turks began their exodus to Turkey. a certain number each year has

been reported in Turkey will be accepted in the human population. Ahıska Turks, who struggle to survive under difficult conditions, are given priority in the migration stage (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). On top of that intense migratory movements towards Ahıska began to Turkey from the regions inhabited by Ahıska Turks. The migrations initially made within the scope of the resettlement policy started to return to free migrations. Only 150 families were placed in Turkey within the scope of Settlement immigration and citizenship has been given to these families very soon (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). Other immigrant families continued to arrive in Turkey is free. Migration Settlement scope of Meskhetian Turks to Turkey placed to help, but there has been considerable Turkey Meskhetian Turks who settled in the scope of free migration assistance could be made the same. Since Ahıska Turks are in our country, they are the group with the most extensive rights and freedoms. Most countries are against dual citizenship. Even Georgia under the pretext that the Meskhetian Turks had removed obstacles to return home but Turkey has approached it adopted country of moderate and Meskhetian Turks. Most of these migrations were made by Ahıska Turks who settled in Azerbaijan after the Fergana events (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86).

This year Turkey was dealing with the problem in the fight against terrorism on the one hand the one hand the economic crisis. Thus, it was canceled on migration which will be held in Turkey. Contrary to decisions, immigration by the Turks from Ahıska continues despite being illegal. Therefore, Ahıska citizenship and residency rights for Turkey's permission has presented several opportunities for Turkey. In order to obtain Turkish citizenship for 5 years it has emerged obligation to reside in Turkey (Ganiyeva, 2012: 176-188). On the other hand, an Ahıska Turk who wants to gain citizenship by marriage must stay married for at least 3 years (Mekengeç, 2014: 160-179). Meskhetian Turks who do not have Turkish citizenship in the territory of Turkey "is located in the Turkish Foreign Noble" class (Mekengeç, 2014: 160-179). Considering the working conditions, privileges were provided to Ahıska Turks. However, although Turkey provided much convenience by citizenship, residence and work permit issues have not been resolved.

Especially after 2003, conditions became more difficult for Ahıska Turks. Until 2003 work permit and residence permit were issued at the same time, but after 2003 only residence permit began to be issued (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). Ahıska people who do not have a work permit are forced to work under low wages and conditions. Turkey has always been a homeland for them. Due to Turkey's political and economic stability in Turkey it was more demand begins to increase, and a second migration has also come from Ukraine to Turkey.

## **2.2.Ahıska Turks Around Krasnodar Migration Process**

As explained in other chapters, the Ahıska Turks who were exiled from the Ahıska region on the orders of Stalin in 1944 had to migrate to many regions, especially Uzbekistan, and continued their struggle in these regions. Since most of the Ahıska Turks have been changed their nationality and names in exile, a clear population number cannot be determined. Ahıska Turks and Uzbeks lived in peace and tranquility before the Fergana events started. Therefore, the Ahıska Turks experienced great fear and surprise with the start of the Fergana events. As a result of these bloody attacks between two Turkish communities with the same blood, the people of Ahıska found the cure to other countries.

Ahıska people, who had to leave Uzbekistan, started to migrate to the villages of Russia. It was planned by the Russians to migrate to different regions in groups, but the Ahıska Turks did not allow this because their ties could be cut off as a result of this separation. The As explained in other chapters, the Ahıska Turks who were exiled from the Ahıska region on the orders of Stalin in 1944 had to migrate to many regions, especially Uzbekistan, and continued their struggle in these regions. Since most of the Ahıska Turks have been changed their nationality and names in exile, a clear population number cannot be determined. Ahıska Turks and Uzbeks lived in peace and tranquility before the Fergana events started. Therefore, the Ahıska Turks experienced great fear and surprise with the start of the Fergana events. As a result of these bloody attacks between two Turkish communities with the same blood, the people of Ahıska found the cure to other



countries. Ahıska people, who had to leave Uzbekistan, started to migrate to the villages of Russia. It was planned by the Russians to migrate to different regions in groups, but the Ahıska Turks did not allow this because their ties could be cut off as a result of this separation. The Turks extending to America has started. Ahıska Turks had to migrate once again because they could not return to their homeland and it is unknown that they will not be exposed to a new exile in the future.

Ahıska Turks have been exposed to discriminatory policies and pressures in most of the regions they migrated to. After the exile of 1944, the return of Ahıska Turks to their homeland did not happen again. They have been subjected to violent attacks and discrimination by the locals in their regions.

Especially in the Krasnodar Territory, all the rights and freedoms of Ahıska Turks were taken away and the people continued to live under threat. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights includes the article "No one can be arbitrarily captured and exiled" (Agezova, 2017: 264 - 270). According to this rule, people have freedom of liberty and freedom of residence, but the fundamental rights and freedoms of Ahıska Turks have been repeatedly violated. The situation becomes even more unsolvable as the United Nations maintains its silence in the face of this inhuman persecution suffered by Ahıska Turks (Agezova, 2017: 264 - 270). Despite all the struggles of Ahıska Turks to return to their own land, International Organizations do not show a positive approach in this regard. The first step for Ahıska Turks to return to Georgia was taken by the Council of Europe, but it was not concluded due to Georgia's unstable behavior. It has created many obstacles to prevent Georgia's Ahıska Turks from returning. The most important obstacle is the lack of dual citizenship. Ahıska Turks had to leave citizenship of other countries. Most of the Ahıska Turks gave up returning to their lands because of the exiles they experienced and because they did not trust the Georgian Government because there is no guarantee that they will not live a new exile. Georgia migrated to the remote regions from their homeland to disrupt the unity and solidarity of the Ahıska Turks (Agezova, 2017: 264 - 270). According to Article 13 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the expression "Everyone has the right to leave any country, including his own country, and return to his country" (Agezova, 2017: 264 - 270). According to this rule, people have the right and freedom to immigrate, but this legal right of Ahıska Turks is violated, and a rule violation is made. Georgia does not allow the Ahıska Turks to return as Turks. They would either be Georgian or not accepted into the homeland. This condition of Georgia goes against the principle of equality. Georgian Prime Minister Giorgi Kvirikashvili used the word Turkish for the first time for Ahıska Turks and this is a very important development in the international public (Agezova, 2017: 264 - 270). Today, the Ahıska Turks are living under the patronage of other countries as a stateless society. Therefore, most of them are deprived of rights and freedom. Unless the United Nations and International Organizations take a step towards Ahıska Turks, the ordeal of Ahıska Turks will continue.

### **2.3. Ahıska Turks Around America Migration Process**

Ahıska Turks had to migrate because they were stateless. Ahıska Turks, who were exiled from their homeland in 1944, could not return to their homeland again. Since the Ahıska Turks could not return to their homeland, they migrated to different geographies. These include Uzbekistan, Russia, the United States and Turkey. The Fergana Incidents and Ahıska Turks were exiled for the second time and had to migrate to the inner parts of Russia. Ahıska Turks have always been a community that is not wanted by the Russians. Especially the Ahıska Turks who immigrated to the Krasnodar region tried to survive under the harshest conditions. Ahıska Turks had to have a residence permit since the Soviet Union came to the region before it broke up, but Russia did not grant a residence permit (Poyraz & GÜLER, 2019: 187-216). That is why Ahıska Turks continue to exist as a stateless community. Basic human rights of Ahıska Turks were confiscated. Since they do not have any identity or passport, they do not have the right to education, to work and to travel. Especially because of the racist and aggressive behavior of the people of the region, Ahıska Turks were exposed to discrimination. As the day goes by, the situation in Krasnodar has become even more deplorable. Ahıska Turks had to live an illegal life (Devrisheva K., 2019: 1170 - 1186). Inhuman treatment of Ahıska Turks has been put on the agenda by International Public Opinion. America did not remain silent

anymore and embraced Ahıska Turks. A compromise was reached with Russia in order to immigrate Ahıska Turks to America (Şahin, 2014: 18 - 95). Ahıska Turks joined the American population under the name of refugees. All the needs of Ahıska Turks have been met by America. In fact, immigration to America is an example of forced migration because Ahıska Turks who escaped from the pressure in Krasnodar found redemption in America. Towards the end of 2004, mass movements of immigrants began. To date, around 10,000 Ahıska Turks have immigrated to America and have been settled in states such as Texas, Pennsylvania and Florida (Akış & Seferov, 2008: 393-411). Ahıska Turks living in America started to learn English in a short time to adapt and find a job in a short time. The worker deficit in America was very high and Ahıska Turks are known for their hard work. Ahıska Turks closed the workers deficit in America in a short time and successfully completed the adaptation process. Ahıska Turks are named as “American Meskhetian Turk” in American Laws (Poyraz & Güler, 2019: 187-216). Ahıska Turks settled in every region, not only around a certain region. America, which has been researching Ahıska Turks for a long time, has provided the acceptance of Ahıska Turks as a result of these studies. Ahıska Turks never went against the state administration and easily adapted to the regions they migrated to. After the September 11 attacks, America did not see the Ahıska Turks as a dangerous people and accepted them as refugees (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). All needs of Ahıska Turks, primarily health, were met. Health screenings were made free of charge and those with health problems were examined. In the face of these aids, no fees were requested from the Turks from Ahıska. America wanted to prevent Ahıska Turks from becoming stateless (Kurt & Açıkgöz, 2017: 107 - 127). Aid by America to Ahıska Turks reveals the importance it attaches to human rights. In fact, the interests of America increase the support for Ahıska Turks. America will have the right to participate in the developments in the South Caucasus as it gives the immigration right to Ahıska Turks (Kurt & Açıkgöz, 2017: 107 - 127). If the Ahıska Turks managed to return to Georgia, America could claim rights on the region. Therefore, he always wanted to keep the Ahıska Turks close to him. Ahıska Turks have learned to struggle and work under all conditions due to their difficulties. They worked in low-income jobs until they learned English. After the discrimination and restrictions in the Krasnodar region, the rights and liberties granted in America have been a glimmer of hope for Ahıska Turks. At first, Ahıska Turks experienced fear due to this behavior of America and thought that they would be exposed to new human rights violations. For this reason, they have abstained from the migration process, but after a while they were very satisfied with the hosting of America. America made a strategic move with this settlement policy. In fact, America has claimed the Armenian population, not the Ahıska Turks on the Ahıska Region, because the return of the Ahıska Turks to the homeland will disturb the Armenian population the most (Sargin, 2006: 11 - 85). Therefore, America has allowed Ahıska Turks to migrate to the country for the welfare of Armenians. As a result of immigration to America, the probability of Ahıska Turks to return to their own lands has been slightly weakened. Ahıska Turks managed to preserve their identity thanks to their strong family ties and were not assimilated (Hasanoğlu, 2016: 192 - 200).

### **3. ATTACKS ON TURKS OF AHISKA AND PROBLEMS ENCOUNTERED**

Ahıska Turks had to migrate to different geographies, especially Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan, after their great exile in 1944. At the same time, 1944 is the date when the return doors of Ahıska Turks to the country were completely closed. In line with the order of Stalin, all the Turks from Ahıska were filled into animal vaguest and exiled. The Ahıska Turks who were sent into exile were told that they would return after the German threat left the region, but there is no such threat (Aydingün & Aydingün, 2015: 77 - 86). The aim of the Russians is to eliminate the Turkish presence in the region. Most of the Ahıska Turks died during exile because they traveled under harsh conditions. The Turks from Ahıska, who managed to survive, were settled in new countries. 15,000 Ahıska Turks migrated to Kyrgyzstan (Faigov, 2015: 22-75). The immigration of Ahıska Turks to Kyrgyzstan continued its mobility in the following years. Especially the Turks from Ahıska, who had to migrate for the second time after the Fergana events, left the territory of Uzbekistan and settled in Kyrgyzstan. According to the data obtained from the last census, 51,750 Ahıskans are alive in Kyrgyzstan

(Guseynova, 2008: 94-118). Kyrgyzstan was added to the life of Ahıska Turks full of exiles. Turkey's President Abdullah Gül has also visited Kyrgyzstan and received official response by the Government to visit the locals. Abdulla GÜL gave moderate speeches to the Ahıska Turks on their return to their homeland and provided moral support. Abdullah GÜL personally held meetings with Ahıska Turks in Bishkek (Faigov, 2015: 22-75). Internal turmoil has occurred in Kyrgyzstan for political reasons. The events that started with the revolutionary movements have grown and created an impact throughout the country. The conflicts were also effective in Maveyka village where Ahıska Turks lived and carried out attacks on Ahıska Turks. Great damage was done to the fields and crops of Ahıska Turks by the revolutionaries (Faigov, 2015: 22-75). Crops that are the source of livelihood of Ahıska Turks were destroyed. The group, who could not get his anger, set the houses and cars of Ahıska Turks on fire. As a result of these attacks, Ahıska Turks had to leave their villages. In the events in the Fergana valley and in Maveyka Village, the fact that the attackers were alcoholic showed similarity (Faigov, 2015: 22-75). Torture and persecution of Ahıska Turks increased their severity, so it was difficult to control the events. As a result of these attacks, Ahıska Turks had to leave the territory of Kyrgyzstan.

After the Fergana Events, the Ahıska Turks had to leave Uzbekistan and migrated to different geographies. One of the countries they immigrated was Ukraine. Ahıska Turks have settled in the southern and southeastern parts of Ukraine (Akpınar, 2016: 327 - 343). Ahıska Turks have surrounded the Donetsk region, which has rich coal deposits, and they continue their lives in this region. The city of Donetzz is a new residential area established under the iron and steel industry (Akpınar, 2016: 327 - 343). Most of the immigration of Ahıska Turks to Ukraine occurred after the Fergana Incidents. Since Ukraine is a secluded and conflict-free country, Ahıska Turks wanted to immigrate to this region. Ahıska Turks make a living with agriculture and animal husbandry in Ukraine as in other countries. Ahıska Turks have never had any ethnic problems or conflicts with the locals (Aydingün İ., 2016: 13 - 46). Contrary to the problems experienced in other countries, Ahıska Turks have established good relations with the local people in Ukraine. At the same time, Ahıska Turks were never excluded by the locals and did not undergo discriminatory movements. Ahıska Turks living in Ukraine live in Kiev, Donetsk, Kharkov cities and surrounding centers (Seferov & Akış, 2008: 393-411).

In 2014, after Russia annexed Crimea, armed clashes were launched in the Donetsk and Luhansk regions by separatist Russians (Akpınar, 2016: 327 - 343). The clashes between the separatist Russian organizations and Ukraine have strengthened and started to threaten Ahıska Turks. The war between Russia and Ukraine caused serious damage to the places where Ahıska Turks lived. Despite being exiled by other countries, Ahıska Turks emigrated from Ukraine with their own consent. Ahıska Turks, who were caught in the middle of the two fires, left Ukraine to protect their lives. At the request of Homeland Society of Ahıska Turks it has been decided to accept Turkey (Akpınar, 2016: 327 - 343). Ahıska Turks resettlement context of migration has been provided acceptance of Turkey. Ahıska Turks were first settled in Erzincan. Ahıska Turks, who lived under the most difficult conditions, were given priority. Turkey has always been a second home for Ahıska Turks. The state uses all its facilities for Turks from Ahıska. Financial support is provided by the state for the home and livelihood needs of Ahıska Turks. Migration of Ahıska Turks to Üzümlü continues today. Despite all these migrations, kinship ties have never been broken thanks to the strong feelings of national unity and togetherness of Ahıska Turks. Moreover, they have managed to preserve their Turkish identity in every region they visit.

### **CONCLUSION: THE CURRENT SITUATION OF AHİSKA TURKS**

Ahıska Turks were exiled from Georgian lands in 1944 and could not return to these lands again. Ahıska Turks never lost their hope of returning to their homeland one day. Since Ahıska Turks could not return to their home country, they had to migrate to different geographies of the world. They were mostly excluded in the geographies they migrated to and were exposed to

discrimination. Krasnodar, Uzbekistan and Kyrgyzstan have been disappointing for Ahıska Turks. Bloody attacks have been carried out on Ahıska Turks and human rights violations have reached the line stage. Today, Ahıska Turks are known as a stateless community. Meskhetian Turks, first aid came from Turkey, but has not been enough. The United Nations Commissioner for Refugees also noticed the desperation of Ahıska Turks (Seferov & Akıř, 2008: 393-411). Ahıska Turks, with a population of around 600,000 today, live in about 15 countries in the world and nearly a hundred regions (Seferov & Akıř, 2008: 393-411). The Soviet Union wanted the Ahıska Turks to disperse and the Turkish Union to break down, therefore Soviet Union exiled the Ahıska Turks to remote areas. Most importantly, despite all the distances Meskhetian Turks from throughout history it has always managed to maintain his loyalty to Turkey. Ahıska Turks emigrated most countries including Turkey, Kazakhstan, Russia, Azerbaijan and Kyrgyzstan. (Seferov & Akıř, 2008: 393-411).

All in all, Ahıska Turks exiled from their own lands because they were against the interests of the Soviet Union. There is no justification for exile of Ahıska Turks. The Soviet Union had to hold the Ahıska Region to reach the Caucasus and the warm seas. At the same time, Ahıska Turks and Turkey border were neighbors. So, the Soviet Union felt threatened. Stalin ordered the exile because he did not want the Turkish Union and people of Turkish origin in the region. Stalin is the killer who ordered this brutal exile. The year 1944 is a shame in the name of the Turkish World and humanity. It is known as Hitler, the most brutal and cruel leader ever, but Stalin's cruelty to Ahıska Turks is at least as painless as Hitler. Ahıska Turks were filled into animal vaguest and sent towards the journey of death. The main purpose of the Russians is to carry out their Christianization and Georgian policies. Therefore, Georgian and Armenian populations were placed in the abandoned lands. Ahıska Turks could not return to Ahıska land after this exile. They immigrated to areas close to their own lands, but in these regions, they lived a life under fear and oppression. The Fergana Incidents and the Ahıska Turks were betrayed by Uzbekistan, which has blood ties. With the Fergana Events, the Turks from Ahıska have been subjected to bloody attacks and had to migrate from the Fergana region. Ahıska Turks took refuge in Russia as a last resort. Russia has been against the Turkish presence and unity throughout history. Therefore, he did not want a Turkish structuring in the region. An exile life full of torture has begun for Ahıska Turks who immigrated to the Krasnodar Territory. The Krasnodar region was the place where the worst treatments were made to the Ahıska Turks. Ahıska Turks were not given a residence permit, racist attacks and discriminations were made. The most serious human rights violations occurred in the Krasnodar region. Ahıska Turks fleeing heavy pressure from Turkey and forced to migrate to America remained. Republic of Turkey is the second homeland for Ahıska Turks. Despite all assimilation policies, Ahıska Turks have managed to preserve their national identity and religious beliefs. Ahıska Turks are known for their loyalty to Turkey and always has never sever their ties with Turkey. Ahıska Turks, who migrated to Kyrgyzstan and Ukraine after their exile, also faced similar attacks. Especially in Kyrgyzstan, bloody attacks were carried out on Ahıska Turks. So, they had to leave the area. Contrary to the violent clashes in other countries, Ahıska Turks had no problems in Ukraine, but Ahıska Turks had to leave the region because the separatist movements in Ukraine also spread to Maveyka village. Ahıska Turks are called a stateless people today. If Georgia does not take a moderate approach, the Ahıska Turks cannot find a solution. The problem of the return of Ahıska Turks to Georgia should be conveyed to the public by other countries and stable steps

should be taken. Meskhetian Turks and Turkey must be in unity and solidarity. Turkey must take decisive action on the issue of Ahiska Turks and Ahiska Turks should be with the public. Although Ahiska Species are far from their homeland, they have always owned the Turkishness bond. The only solution for Ahiska Turks is to return to their lands.

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