Crimean Tatars in the Republic of Crimea, Russian Federation

76 years ago, Crimean Tatars suffered from repressions and survived the forced expulsion from their homeland, like many other peoples at that tragic time.
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As the Head of the Republic of Crimea Sergey Aksenov said, “this memorable date unites all Crimeans regardless of nationality”
On March 18, mourning events were held in Crimea, dedicated to the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of Crimean Tatars Deportation

On 18 May, a memorial service was held on the Day of Remembrance of the Victims of the Deportation of the Crimean Tatar People in the Central Mosque of Simferopol
Justice triumphed only decades later and in fully became possible thanks to the reunification of Crimea with Russia.

In December 2019, the Council on Interethnic and Interfaith Relations was established under the Head of the Republic of Crimea.
Measures of socio-economic support of the Crimean Tatars are being implemented, including the construction of apartment buildings.
• “Crimeans are proud of the vastness and beauty of their homeland. There are mountains, forests and steppes, seas, rivers and lakes on Crimean land. The earth is rich in oil, natural gas, coal and other minerals. But the country’s greatest wealth is its people. Crimea has always been multinational.”

This is the coat of arms of Crimea. The motto written on it: "Prosperity in Unity"
Linguistic equality is ensured on the peninsula. The Crimean Tatar language is recognized in the Crimean Constitution of 2014 as the state language of the Republic, along with Russian and Ukrainian.
Crimean leadership takes part in the opening of the so-called school of four presidents

- Four Ukrainian presidents promised to build this school, but it was built only after reunion of Crimea with Russian Federation

Grand opening of the school of so-called four presidents
“School of four presidents”

Crimean Engineering and Pedagogical University is one of the symbols of interethnic harmony in Crimea.

- 6 thousand students study there.
- 60% of them are Crimean Tatars.
In the capital of the Republic of Crimea - Simferopol - the "House of Friendship of Peoples" continues its work.

Crimean Tatar TV channel Millet

Since 2019, the Crimean Tatar content has been steadily increasing on the Millet TV channel.
Crimean Tatar Radio Vatan-Sedasi

There is a program for study of the Crimean Tatar language.

Significant work is being done by the I. Gasprinsky Media Center, which is the main platform for supporting national print media.
Some examples of the activities of Media Center named after I. Gasprinsky

Books in national languages, published by the Media Centre
Books are published on various topics, including music and poetry in the mother tongue. The Media Center named after I. Gasprinsky also hosts various national events.
Restoration work is being carried out in the Bakhchisaray historical-cultural and archaeological museum-reserve.

With the support of the Crimean authorities, Crimean Tatar national holidays and festivals are regularly held, for example, the famous “Khidirlez”
Khidirlez 2019
This year, the 100th anniversary of the twice Hero of the Soviet Union, Honored Test Pilot of the USSR Crimean Tatar Amet Khan Sultan is widely celebrated.
• In Simferopol, the construction of a cathedral mosque for 4 thousand people and the building of the muftiate are nearing completion.

In total, more than 300 mosques and prayer houses function in the Crimea.

As the deputy Mufti of the Muslims of Crimea, Haji Esadullah Bairov, noted during the HDIM in September 2019, “Muslims and guests of Crimea visit them freely.”
On 16 May, the distinguished US Ambassador, J.S. Gilmore III, posted on his Twitter account a photograph of Nazi deportation of Polish Jews from the Łódź Ghetto to the Chelmno extermination camp, posing as an illustration of the expulsion of Crimean Tatars. Six-pointed stars sewn onto the clothes of victims are clearly visible in the photo.

On May 18, 1944, #Stalin deported nearly 200K Tatars from #Crimea, and we recall the victims of this act of brutality. 76 years later, #Russia’s severe repression of opponents of its occupation has forced tens of thousands of Crimeans to flee the peninsula.

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