**Tanzimat'tan Cumhuriyet'e Osmanlı Taşra Teşkilatında Malatya (1839-1924) (13 Punto)**

***Malatya in The Ottoman Provincial Organization From Tanzimat to The Republic (1839-1924) (11 Punto)***

Mehmet KARAGÖZ [[1]](#footnote-1)a , Adı SOYADI [[2]](#footnote-2)b  (11 Punto)

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| **ÖZET** | **ABSTRACT** |
| (150-200 kelime aralığında, özgünlük, yöntem ve sonuç içermeli)Malatya, 1516 yılında Osmanlı taşra teşkilatına “Dulkadiriyye/Maraş” Eyaleti’ne, “Sancâk” olarak dâhil olmuştur. Tanzimat’a kadar mülkî idarî yapısında önemli bir değişiklik olmamıştır. Osmanlı taşra teşkilatında Tanzimat’la başlayan mülkî idarî düzenlemeler sürecinde 1847’de Harput Eyaleti’ne bağlı sancak haline getirildiyse de 1867 Vilâyet Nizâmnâmesi ile Malatya sancak olmaktan çıkarıldı ve “Kaza” statüsünde Diyarbakır Vilayeti’nin Mamüratü’l-aziz sancağına bağlandı. 1870’de ise mülkî idarî olarak tekrar sancak statüsüne yükseltildi ve Osmanlı Devleti’nde 1864’den itibaren uygulamaya konulan, “Müstakil/Mülhak Livâ” ayrımında “Mülhak Livâ” olarak 1883’te yeniden Mamüratü’l-aziz Vilâyeti’ne katıldı. II. Meşrutiyet’ten sonra ve özellikle I. Dünya Savaşı sürecinde, öncelikle asayişin sağlanması, ulaşım ve idari işlerin kolaylıkla yürütülebilmesi maksadıyla birçok liva gibi Malatya’nın da “Müstakil Liva” olması hususunda kanun layihaları hazırlanmıştır. Bu düzenlemeler hukukî anlamda Osmanlı Meclîs-i Mebûsânı’nda tartışmalara konu olmuştur. Nihayet, Milli Mücadele Dönemi’nde, 31 Mayıs 1920 tarihinde I. İcra Vekilleri Heyeti’nin kararıyla “Müstakil Liva” yapılmış ve 20 Nisan 1924 Teşkilât-ı Esâsî’sinin 89. Maddesi ile vilâyet/il olmuştur. | (in the range of 150-200 words, should include originality, methods and results)Malatya was included in the Ottoman provincial organization "Dulkadiriyye/Maraş" State, as "Sancak" in 1516. Until the Tanzimat, there was no significant change in the administrative structure of the property. Although it was transformed into a sanjak of the Harput Province in 1847 during the administrative and administrative arrangements that started with the Tanzimat in the Ottoman provincial organization, Malatya was removed from being a sanjak with the 1867 Provincial Regulations and was attached to the Mamuratü'l-aziz sanjak of the Diyarbakir Province with the status of "Kaza". In 1870, it was raised to the status of sanjak again as a civil administration and joined the Mamuratü'l-aziz Province in 1883 as "Added Livâ" in the distinction of "Independent/Added Livâ", which was put into practice in the Ottoman Empire since 1864. II. After the Second Constitutional Monarchy, and especially during the First World War, laws were prepared for Malatya to become an "Independent Liva", primarily for the purpose of ensuring public order and carrying out transportation and administrative works easily. These regulations have been the subject of discussions in the Ottoman Parliament in the legal sense. Finally, during the National Struggle Period, on May 31, 1920, "Detached Liva" was made with the decision of the First Executive Committee, and it became a province/province with the 89th Article of the Teşkilat-ı Esâsî on 20 April 1924. |
| **Anahtar Kelimeler**Malatya, Sancak, Mülhak Livâ, Müstakil Liva, İl (5 kelime) | **Keywords**Malatya, Sancak, Annexed Liva (5 words) |

1. **Giriş/Introduction (12 Punto)**

Arial Nova Fontu, 11 Punto, 1,15 satır aralığı, iki yana yaslı, tiresiz, paragraf girintisiz,

1. **Literatür/Literature (12 Punto)**

Arial Nova Fontu, 11 Punto, 1,15 satır aralığı, iki yana yaslı, tiresiz, paragraf girintisiz,

1. **Yöntem/Methods (12 Punto)**

Arial Nova Fontu, 11 Punto, 1,15 satır aralığı, iki yana yaslı, tiresiz, paragraf girintisiz,

1. **Başlık/Title (12 Punto)**

Arial Nova Fontu, 11 Punto, 1,15 satır aralığı, iki yana yaslı, tiresiz, paragraf girintisiz,

***Tablolar/Tables*** (ortalanmalı Numaralandırılarak ve başlık verilerek yapılmalı, sayfayı aşmayacak şekilde punto ayarlanmalı)

**Tablo 1:** Başlık (10 Punto)

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | Başlık | Başlık |
| Başlık | Veri | Veri |
| Başlık | Veri | Veri |
| Başlık | Veri | Veri |

***Şekiller/Shapes*** (ortalanmalı, Şeklin altına Numaralandırılarak ve başlık verilerek yapılmalı, sayfayı aşmayacak şekilde ayarlanmalı)

**Şekil 1:** Başlık (10 Punto)

**Resimler/Images** (ortalanmalı Numaralandırılarak ve başlık verilerek yapılmalı, sayfayı aşmayacak şekilde ayarlanmalı, kaynak apa şeklinde belirtilmeli)



**Resim 1:** Başlık (Kaynak, 2020: 13) (10 Punto)

1. **Sonuç / Tartışma / Öneriler – Conclusion/Discussion/Suggestons (12 Punto)**

Arial Nova Fontu, 11 Punto, 1,15 satır aralığı, iki yana yaslı, tiresiz, paragraf girintisiz,

**Kaynakça (APA 6) (12 Punto)**

(İsimlerde sadece baş harf büyük, 9 Punto, İkinci satırdan itibaren 1 cm girintili)

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Çankaya, A. (1968- 1971). *Yeni mülkiye tarihi ve mülkiyeliler*. C. I-VIII. Ankara: Mars Matbaası.

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| **EXTENTED ABSTRACT** |
| (750-1000 kelime aralığında, tek sayfayı aşmayacak, 8 punto, giriş, yöntem ve sonuç gibi alt başlıklar olabilir) **Itroduction**Malatya was included in the Ottoman provincial organization "Dulkadiriyye/Maraş" State, as "Sancak" in 1516. Until the Tanzimat, there was no significant change in the administrative structure of the property. Although it was transformed into a sanjak of the Harput Province in 1847 during the administrative and administrative arrangements that started with the Tanzimat in the Ottoman provincial organization, Malatya was removed from being a sanjak with the 1867 Provincial Regulations and was attached to the Mamuratü'l-aziz sanjak of the Diyarbakir Province with the status of "Kaza". In 1870, it was raised to the status of sanjak again as a civil administration and joined the Mamuratü'l-aziz Province in 1883 as "Added Livâ" in the distinction of "Independent/Added Livâ", which was put into practice in the Ottoman Empire since 1864. II. After the Second Constitutional Monarchy, and especially during the First World War, laws were prepared for Malatya to become an "Independent Liva", primarily for the purpose of ensuring public order and carrying out transportation and administrative works easily. These regulations have been the subject of discussions in the Ottoman Parliament in the legal sense. Finally, during the National Struggle Period, on May 31, 1920, "Detached Liva" was made with the decision of the First Executive Committee, and it became a province/province with the 89th Article of the Teşkilat-ı Esâsî on 20 April 1924.**Methods**Malatya was included in the Ottoman provincial organization "Dulkadiriyye/Maraş" State, as "Sancak" in 1516. Until the Tanzimat, there was no significant change in the administrative structure of the property. 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In 1870, it was raised to the status of sanjak again as a civil administration and joined the Mamuratü'l-aziz Province in 1883 as "Added Livâ" in the distinction of "Independent/Added Livâ", which was put into practice in the Ottoman Empire since 1864. II. After the Second Constitutional Monarchy, and especially during the First World War, laws were prepared for Malatya to become an "Independent Liva", primarily for the purpose of ensuring public order and carrying out transportation and administrative works easily. These regulations have been the subject of discussions in the Ottoman Parliament in the legal sense. Finally, during the National Struggle Period, on May 31, 1920, "Detached Liva" was made with the decision of the First Executive Committee, and it became a province/province with the 89th Article of the Teşkilat-ı Esâsî on 20 April 1924.**Conclusion**Malatya was included in the Ottoman provincial organization "Dulkadiriyye/Maraş" State, as "Sancak" in 1516. 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**EKLER**

(Numaralandırılarak ve başlıklı verilmeli, Etik Kurul belgesi (jpg formatında) varsa ilk ek olarak verilmeli)

**Ek-1:** Etik Kurul İzni (11 punto)

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