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БИБЛИОТЕКИ ЧЕТЕНЕ КОМУНИКАЦИИ

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Türkiye'deki Halk Kütüphanesi Mevzuatı Üzerine Genel Bir Değerlendirme

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A General Evaluation Regarding Public Library Legislation in Turkey

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Обща оценка на законодателството на публичните библиотеки в Турция

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Abstract: *Mentioned as legal regulations in many resources, legislations are documents that are within the scope of legal organization and provide the continuation of social relations within specific rules. Social relations include the works of social organizations. Hence, legal regulations are basic arguments that define social organizations, promulgate their purpose and functions by formalizing them, and determining their limits. Public libraries, which are social organizations that provide knowledge and service to every individual in the society without discrimination, must be based on legal regulations (legislations) that enables them to be continuous and exist in administrative structure. Inclusive legal regulations have a huge importance for public libraries to conduct their purpose and functions sturdily. For in order to maintain their functions and requested service level, Public libraries are required to be supported by legal regulations. Legal regulations mean proof of their ex-*

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istence for public libraries. Legal regulations regarding public libraries may differ based on the administrative and legal structure of every country. In addition, the legislation regarding the public libraries must clearly specify which state line managements shall be responsible for supporting public libraries in finance, personnel, collecting, building, strategy, standards, legal structure, monitoring, new service areas, etc., and how this support shall be provided. Also, public library legislation must completely include all libraries within the country or the region.

This study, which approaches the current status and historical development of the legal legislation regarding public libraries, aims to present the duties, responsibilities, and rights regarding state power, public libraries, executives of the public libraries, employees, shareholders, and users. In this study, in which survey method was used, firstly, the attention will be drawn to intersection points of public libraries and legislation by addressing the concepts of legislation and public library. Then, the historical development of the legal regulations regarding public libraries will be addressed, and the Public Library Regulation, which came into effect in 2012, will be evaluated in terms of public libraries, their employees, executives, shareholders, and users. In the conclusion, a point of view regarding the public library legislation in Turkey will be put forward.

Keywords: Public Library, Legislation, Regulation, Turkey

Soyut: Birçok kaynakta yasal düzenlemeler olarak da ifade edilen mevzuat, hukuk kurumu kapsamına giren ve toplumsal ilişkilerin, belirlenen kurallar çerçevesinde sürdürülmesini sağlayan belgelerdir. Toplumsal ilişkiler toplumsal kuruluşların çalışmalarını da içine almaktadır. Dolayısıyla, yasal düzenlemeler toplumsal kuruluşları tanımlayan, amaç ve işlevlerini resmileştirerek yürürlüğe sokan, onların sınırlarını belirleyen temel argümanlardır. İçinde bulunduğu toplumdaki herkese, hiçbir ayırım gözetmeksizin bilgi ve hizmet sunan toplumsal kurumlar olan halk kütüphaneleri de, sürekliliklerini ve yönetim yapısı içinde yer almalarını sağlayacak yasal düzenlemelere (mevzuata) dayanmalıdırlar. Halk kütüphanelerinin amaç ve işlevlerini sağlıklı bir şekilde yürütebilmeleri açısından kapsayıcı yasal düzenlemeler büyük önem taşımaktadır. Zira Halk kütüphanelerinin işlevlerini ve istenen hizmet düzeylerini sürdürebilmeleri için yasal düzenlemelerle desteklenmeleri gerekir. Yasal düzenlemeler, halk kütüphaneleri için varlıklarının kanıtı anlamına gelmektedir. Halk kütüphaneleri ile ilgili yapılan yasal düzenlemeler, her ülkenin yönetim ve hukuki yapısına bağlı olarak farklılık gösterebilir. Bununla birlikte, halk kütüphaneleri ile ilgili mevzuat, devlet yönetiminin hangi kademelerinin halk kütüphanelerini finansman, personel, derme, bina, strateji, standartlar, yasal yapı, denetim, yeni hizmet alanları, vb. alanlarda desteklemekten sorumlu ol-

duğunu ve bu desteğin nasıl verileceğini açık bir şekilde belirtmelidir. Ayrıca, halk kütüphanesi mevzuatı ülkedeki ya da bölgedeki kütüphanelerin bütününe tam olarak bir çerçeve içine almalıdır.

Türkiye'deki halk kütüphanelerine ilişkin yasal mevzuatın tarihsel gelişiminin ve günümüzdeki mevcut durumunun genel hatlarıyla ele alındığı bu çalışmada, halk kütüphanesi mevzuatının devlet erki, halk kütüphaneleri, halk kütüphanesi yöneticileri, çalışanları, paydaşları ve kullanıcıları açısından getirdiği görev, sorumluluk ve hakların ortaya konması amaçlanmaktadır. tarama yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada önce mevzuat ve halk kütüphanesi kavramları ele alınarak halk kütüphaneleri ile mevzuat arasındaki kesişme noktalarına dikkat çekilecek, ardından Türkiye'deki halk kütüphanelerine ilişkin hukuki düzenlemelerin tarihsel gelişimi anlatılacak ve Türkiye'de 2012 yılında yürürlüğe giren Halk Kütüphaneleri Yönetmeliğinin halk kütüphaneleri, halk kütüphanesi çalışanları, yöneticileri, paydaşları, ve kullanıcıları açısından bir değerlendirmesi yapılacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuç bölümünde ise Türkiye'deki halk kütüphanesi mevzuatına yönelik genel bir bakış açısı ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Halk Kütüphanesi, Mevzuat, Yönetmelik, Türkiye

Резюме: Споменати като правни норми в много ресурси, законодателствата са документи, които са в обхвата на правната организация и осигуряват продължаване на социалните отношения в рамките на конкретни правила. Социалните отношения включват работата на социалните организации. Следователно правните разпоредби са основни аргументи, които определят социалните организации, обнародват тяхната цел и функции, като ги формализират и определят техните граници. Общественият библиотеките, които са социални организации, които предоставят знания и услуги на всеки индивид в обществото без дискриминация, трябва да се основават на законови разпоредби (законодателства), които им позволяват да бъдат непрекъснати и да съществуват в административна структура. Приобщаващите правни разпоредби имат огромно значение за публичните библиотеки да изпълняват стриктно своето предназначение и функции. За да поддържат функциите си и исканото ниво на обслужване, публичните библиотеки трябва да бъдат подкрепени от законовите разпоредби. Правните разпоредби означават доказателство за тяхното съществуване за публичните библиотеки. Правните разпоредби относно публичните библиотеки могат да се различават в зависимост от административната и правна структура на всяка страна. В допълнение, законодателството относно публичните библиотеки трябва ясно да уточни кои държавни ръководства трябва да са отговорни за подпомагането на публичните библиотеки в областта на финансите, персонала, съби-

рането, изграждането, стратегията, стандартите, правната структура, мониторинга, новите сфери на обслужване и т.н., и как тази подкрепа се предоставя. Също така законодателството за публичните библиотеки трябва изцяло да включва всички библиотеки в страната или региона.

Това проучване, което се доближава до актуалното състояние и историческото развитие на правната нормативна уредба относно публичните библиотеки, има за цел да представи задълженията, отговорностите и правата по отношение на държавната власт, публичните библиотеки, изпълнителните директори на публичните библиотеки, служителите, акционерите и потребителите. В това проучване, в който е използван методът на изследване, първо, ще бъде привлечено вниманието към пресечните точки на публичните библиотеки и законодателството чрез разглеждане на концепциите на законодателството и публичната библиотека. След това ще бъде разгледано историческото развитие на правните разпоредби относно публичните библиотеки и Регламентът за публичните библиотеки, който влезе в сила през 2012 г., ще бъде оценен по отношение на публичните библиотеки, техните служители, ръководители, акционери и потребители. В заключение ще бъде изложена гледна точка относно законодателството за публичната библиотека в Търки.

Ключови думи: Публична библиотека, законодателство, регламент, Турция

1. Introduction

The legislation, which is the whole of the mandatory provisions (Sefercioğlu, 1999, p. 23) which are the basis of the mandatory provisions brought by the laws and the laws and the implementation of them, issued by the competent organizations or authorities for purposes such as the presentation of their application, in accordance with certain procedures, the constitution, laws, decrees, statutes, regulations, directives, even development plan and circulars, determines the limits of the areas of action as well as the duties, rights and responsibilities of the stakeholders of the discipline (Akkaya, 2018, p.95). Exceptions are set aside, they are generally classified as constitution, law, international agreement, decree, statutes, regulations and circulars according to the scope of the legislation of the countries. In the upper ring of these classified legal regulations, the constitution and the sub-ring of laws contain regulations and circulars. is the most From

top to bottom or from bottom to bottom, the legislative elements must be compatible with each other and complement each other. In other words, no legislative element should contradict the legal regulations at its higher level, especially the constitution.

Legal regulations are documents that fall within the scope of the legal institution and ensure that social relations are maintained within the framework of established rules. Social relations also include the work of social organizations. Therefore, legal regulations are documents that define social organizations and formalize their purpose and functions. Therefore, the facts that give organizations assets, in a sense, are legal regulations. (Yilmaz, 2006, p. 302) Public libraries are social organizations that provide culture, education and information services to people from all walks of life without discrimination. To ensure that public libraries as social institutions can effectively provide services and maintain their existence in a qualified manner, a good determination of their boundaries, duties, rights and responsibilities, and it needs to be secured by legal regulations. As long as public libraries have social functions, these institutions will always have direct or indirect relations with legislation. However, the current, flexible and inclusive legislation on public libraries will significantly strengthen their influence and influence in social life.

In this study, which was prepared to make a general assessment of public library legislation in Turkey, the scanning method was used. In this context, literature was scanned to collect the data used in the study and regulations, guidelines and circulars, which are the basic elements of legislation concerning public libraries in Turkey, were examined. In the introduction to the study, the concept of legislation is defined and the importance of legislation in terms of social institutions is emphasized. In the introduction section, a brief information was also given about the purpose, method and sections of the study. In the public libraries and legislation section, which is the second part of the study, the relationship between public libraries and legislation is examined and the question of why legislation is important and necessary in terms of public libraries has been tried to be answered. In the third chapter, the Legislation of Public Libraries in Turkey, a brief information was given primarily about the public library system in Turkey, and then the historical devel-

opment of public library legislation in Turkey was explained and the public libraries have been analyzed in terms of the current situation in terms of legislation. In this context, the question of what the public libraries regulation, which came into force in 2012 and is still in force, brought to public library legislation, as is different from the previous public library guidelines in Turkey, was tried to be answered and an assessment has been made in general terms of the regulation. In the conclusion of the study, a general perspective on the issue was tried to be established by focusing on the current state of public library legislation in Turkey and the causes of problems in this field.

2. Public Libraries and Legislation

In a country, the constitution, laws, decrees in the power of law, regulations, directives, statutes are considered among the basic legal regulations. Legal regulations are documents that fall within the scope of the legal institution and ensure that social relations are maintained within the framework of the established rule. Social relations also include the work of social organizations. Therefore, legal regulations are documents that define social organizations and formalize their purpose and functions. Therefore, legal regulations are facts that give organizations assets, in a sense, in a sense. In order for public public institutions that are in the public interest to serve for their purposes and to successfully demonstrate the social contribution expected of them, the institution's duty rights and responsibilities and boundaries are determined by legislation. is extremely important. Because while the relevant legislation makes it possible to make the roadmap for the institution's field of activity more realistic, on the other hand, the legislation will enable the community to better understand the institution and expectations are expected in this context. (Akkaya, 2018, p. 97).

Information centers, whose main mission is to be a bridge between knowledge and its users, are also very important social organizations. In this context, legal regulations are essential basic support elements for information centers. Support of legal regulations is an essential requirement for information centers to be part and component of national information policies. Information centers need to be supported by legal regulations in order to maintain their function and desired lev-

els of service. Legal regulations are the main pillars of the existence and development of information centers. The legal regulations concerning information centers also reflect the nature of national cultural policy. According to Akkaya (2018, p. 102), the reasons for the need for legal regulations in information centers are as follows:

- Quantitative and qualitative increase in knowledge,
- The expansion of the clan that is professionally interested in knowledge,
- Increasing the meaning and importance of developments in the field of science,
- An increase in the number of scientists and the diversification of their interests,
- Diversification and dissemination of information center types,
- Increasing the number of information professionals,
- Diversification and increase of services provided in information centers,
- The need to establish international policies in the world of information and information centers.

Public libraries, one of the most important and widespread types of information centers, are social institutions that provide free cultural and educational services to everyone without discrimination and support the development and development of the society in which they live (Altay, 2017, p.). With these qualities, public libraries should be based on legal regulations (legislation) that will ensure their continuity and place within the management structure. Inclusive legal arrangements are of great importance in order for public libraries to carry out their purposes and functions in a healthy manner.

The legal arrangements for the public library may be in different forms depending on the changes in the political, social, cultural, economic and legal structure of the society in which it is located. In some countries or regions, the law is exclusive to public libraries; in others; they are part of a broader law that includes different types of libraries. Public library regulations may also vary in terms of content and legal level. However, legislation on public libraries should state which levels of government are responsible for their support and how they should

be financially supported. It should also frame the entire libraries in the country or region. Public libraries are subject to many laws other than private laws concerning them (IFLA, 2007, p. 42–44). whether it covers public libraries directly, Whether some different substances affect public libraries, all legal regulations regarding public libraries are very important for these institutions. Because these arrangements are the basic support for public libraries. Public libraries are an element and component of national information policy and strategies depends on the support of legal regulations. Public libraries need to be supported by legal regulations in order to maintain their function and desired level of service. In summary, legal regulations mean „proof/definition of existence“ for public libraries, i.e. identity. The level of legislation on public libraries (law, decree, statute, regulation, circular, etc.) is also a very important issue (Yilmaz, 2006, p. 302–303).

The UNESCO Public Library Declaration (1994), one of the main references for public libraries, points out that public libraries must be supported by law in order to be one of the most important components of every long-term strategy for culture, information provision, literacy and education. In addition, the BOOK „Public Library service: IFLA/ UNESCO principles for development“ by IFLA (2007) also draws attention to the importance of legal regulations for public libraries.

The legislation of public libraries covers not only managers and employees, but also people from very different groups from seven to seventy. Legislation and the scope and detail of this legislation are extremely important for public libraries serving a wide and diverse group of people. In this context, the legislation on public libraries covers the purposes and functions of these libraries, the rules covering administrators, employees and users of libraries, library managers, library employees and library users responsibilities, all forms and boundaries of communication in the library, and should act as a guide to regulate. In addition, public library legislation should be constantly reviewed and updated, especially due to the social, economic, political and technological developments that are happening very fast today.

Based on the above information, it can be said that the legislation related to public libraries are the texts that determine the limits of the working method and services of public libraries, shape the relations

with the users, external units, upper units and stakeholders and contain the rules that the library employees are responsible to comply with. In other words, public library legislation is the basic guides that direct decision making and service processes of public libraries. Legislation for the Public Libraries regulates the goals in the services they offer and the elements that they will follow to achieve these goals. The fact that these elements are up-to-date, understandable, detailed, comprehensive and holistic will mean that the barriers that public libraries will take in order to be better and valuable for the sake of social life have been reduced. At this point, it is important to keep in touch with the authority preparing the legal arrangements with the managers and employees of public libraries and act in a coordinated manner. When this attention is combined with the sensitivity to take into account the realities of the country, the information centers will facilitate and reinforce the functioning of the legislation information centers with the authority of the legislation. (Akkaya, 2018, p. 105).

3. Legislation of Public Libraries in Turkey

The historical development of legislation on public libraries in Turkey and before handling the current situation to give an overview about the public library system in Turkey would be useful. As a result of the central government mainly public administration structure in Turkey, public library services a large part of that library Culture and Tourism Ministry, one of the main service units Library and conduct their services, depending on the Publications Directorate General. The services of these libraries are planned by the General Directorate of Libraries and Publications; the necessary financing, personnel, collection and building for this service are provided by the same unit; Activities such as strategy, standards, legal structure, auditing, creating new service areas are also carried out centrally (Keseroglu 2004, p. 308; Yılmaz, 2005, p. 64; Yılmaz, 2010, p. 304–305; Karadeniz, 2012, p. 85; Usefçul and Yılmaz, 2012, p. 97).

Table 1. 2018 Statistics on Public Libraries Serving Central Government (KYGM, 2019)

- Total Number of People in Turkey in 1162 and the Children's Library

- Total Number of Books 19,993,613
- Total Number of Books Taken by KYGM in 2018 1.389.925
- Number of Books Purchased by Libraries 129.505
- Number of Subscribed Periodicals 315
- Number of Users (Readers) 25,091,232
- Number of Registered Members 2.201.039
- Number of Materials Loaned 10,443,581
- Number of Cultural Events 5,055
- Number of Users Benefiting from Cultural Activities 725,382
- Total Number of Employees 3,338
- Total Number of Librarians 588
- Number of Mobile Libraries 53
- Number of Temporary Libraries Served 1.375
- Number of Books in Mobile Libraries 158,690
- Number of Readers Using Mobile Libraries 383,634
- Number of Users Subscribing to Mobile Libraries 88,691
- Number of Publications Borrowed at Mobile Libraries 438,858

except for public libraries affiliated to the central government in Turkey are also public libraries established by local governments. It is noteworthy that public libraries established by municipalities have become increasingly widespread, especially in developed cities such as İstanbul, Ankara, İzmir, Adana, Bursa, Diyarbakır and Kayseri. These libraries are not affiliated with public libraries operating under the Ministry of Culture and Tourism Libraries and Publications Directorate. The services of the libraries are planned by the municipalities they are affiliated with; the necessary financing, personnel, collection and building for this service are provided by the same unit; Activities such as strategy, standards, legal structure, supervision and creating new service areas are also carried out by the municipalities they are affiliated with.

For lack of coordination between libraries established by municipalities in Turkey, there is not enough data on the total of these libraries. Total number of libraries, number of collections in libraries, number of staff, number of librarians etc. it is not possible to access a lot of information. The legal basis of public libraries in Turkey, the „Public

Libraries Regulations“ also include these libraries. Some of these libraries continue their activities with legal regulations such as directives and regulations put into effect by the municipality they are affiliated with. Most of the libraries do not have a legal arrangement that determines their duties, responsibilities, services and limits.

In literature in Turkey, „municipal library“ is defined as a library, this library species growing in recent years, especially in developed cities of Turkey as stated above. In addition, public libraries serving under the General Directorate of Libraries and Publications are much more numerous and have a widespread network than libraries established by local administrations. In other words established by local governments in Turkey, although there are public libraries Public Library system is mainly center.

When we look at the legal regulations for public libraries in Turkey, in the arrangements made in this area are often seen as preferable by the regulations. Regulations are legal regulations that either fill the gaps of laws, complement them, or which are the main legal regulations in practice in areas where there are no laws. Because there is no law for public libraries in Turkey is filling this gap regulations. Public libraries are one of the oldest and most common types of libraries in Turkey. However, the task of public libraries in Turkey until 1981, it is observed that legal arrangements covering the responsibilities and services. Public libraries have continued their activities within different institutions and subject to the regulations of those institutions since the foundation of the Republic. In 1929, with the establishment of the Ministry of Education Culture Department Libraries Directorate, public libraries were linked to this directorate. In 1965, the Undersecretariat of Culture was established under the Ministry of National Education, and since then, public libraries have also performed their services under the General Directorate of Libraries affiliated to the relevant undersecretariat.

Especially in Turkey, where continuous power changed hands in the 1970s, political instability and political polarization that has been a period dominated. The political environment of the 70s also negatively affected the legislation on public libraries. The units to which public libraries are affiliated have experienced constant changes with the effects of daily politics and ideological conflicts. Until 1972, the Gener-

al Directorate of Libraries, which was under the Ministry of National Education, was affiliated to the Undersecretariat of Culture at this date and to the Ministry of Culture in 1974. The Ministry of Culture, which was merged with the Ministry of National Education in 1977, started to serve as a separate ministry a year later. The fact that the organizational structure is constantly changing in the ministry to which it is affiliated has also made public libraries difficult to set targets and develop plans in line with these targets. Almost every government that came to power in these years when the government changed hands frequently made amendments on legal legislation in line with their own ideologies. For example, the “Ministry of Culture Book and Periodicals Selection Board Regulation”, which changed five times between 1975–1981, is a good example of the situation. (Keseroğlu, 1989: 156)

In the early 1980s, three regulations and a directive were prepared on public and children's libraries. The first of the regulations is the „Public Libraries Task and Working Regulation“ prepared in 1981. In the regulation, all the officers working in the public library are introduced and their duties are specified. The second regulation; It is the Regulation on Public and Children's Libraries prepared in 1982. This regulation defines the duties of public libraries and organizations within the public library organization. In this respect, it provides integrity with other regulations. The purpose of the regulation explains the establishment, duties and obligations of public and children's libraries. The third regulation is; It is the “Educational Activities Regulation in Libraries” dated 1981. The regulation lays down the framework of how and what cultural and educational activities will be carried out in libraries. The Regulation aims to provide educational and cultural activities in the library and to help libraries in the cultural and social development of the society in this way, in order to increase the relations of public libraries with the surrounding public and thereby develop the reading and research habits of children and adults (Onat Öz, 1997, p. 130. ; Yılmaz, 2005, p. 306–307; Anameriç, 2008, p. 164). Apart from these regulations, the „Technical Studies Directive“ was put into effect in 1983 in order to ensure that the technical studies to be carried out in public libraries are carried out in accordance with certain rules. Fixture registration, cataloging, classification, placement, statistics etc. made in public

libraries with the published directive. many technical works and processes have been tried to be brought to a certain standard. These three regulations and a directive enacted in the early 1980s, for many years the activities of public libraries in Turkey, limitations, duties, rights and are the most basic legal basis governing their responsibilities. The “Ministry of Culture Publication Selection Regulation”, which came into force in 1998, is also very important for our subject. The regulation, which aims to frame the compilation process and policy of public libraries, includes rules on how to choose and send the publications received by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism to be sent to public libraries.

The adequacy and timeliness of the above-mentioned legal regulations has been a topic discussed both by librarians and academicians since the late 1980s. „Legal Regulations and Standardization Studies in Libraries“ were carried out in 1988 under the leadership of the General Directorate of Libraries and Publications in order to reveal the deficiencies of the regulations, especially regarding the standards and to propose solutions for this issue. In the studies, standards related to library legislation, library services (reader services, technical services, administrative services) and library elements (building, user, personnel, collection, budget) were tried to be determined. It is a very positive approach to come to the agenda of disabled users especially in the building and library standards studies conducted within the scope of these studies. (Onat Öz, 1997, p. 138). In 1997, the Turkish Librarians Association prepared a draft law with the title of “Draft Information and Document Services” and forwarded it to the ministry of culture. However, there was no result from this attempt (Çelik, 2001, p. 2–3). the task of managing the public library for the public libraries in Turkey fails to cover fully its responsibilities and services, day needs that meet current is not, the necessity of a public library law, opinions were voiced in many academic studies.

Since the 2000s, the public library in the world and in Turkey from rapid change due to technological developments in Turkey was also affected on a large scale. During this period, radical changes were experienced in user services, technical services and administrative services, which are the main services of public libraries. In the same process, public libraries had to redefine and configure their basic components,

collection, users, staff, buildings and budgets with a new perspective in line with the innovations brought by information technologies. The idea that the legal regulations that came into force in the 1980s during the years of such a great transformation could not meet the needs of public libraries started to be expressed even more loudly. This situation reveals the necessity to review the relevant legislation and make it modern. In this context, studies have been initiated for the preparation of a new public library regulation by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism, which is the center of the Public Libraries. During the preparation of the public library regulation, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism carried out its works with a participatory method by benefiting from the opinions of the relevant non-governmental organizations, academicians, public libraries managers and employees. As a result of the studies, the Public Libraries Regulation came into force in 2012. With the enforcement of the Public Libraries Regulation, legal regulations (five regulations and one directive), most of which were prepared in the early 1980s, were out of date and could not meet the requirements.

Public Libraries Regulation No. 28170 dated 11.01.2012 consists of 6 sections and 45 articles. These sections are:

- First Part: Purpose, Scope, Basis and Definitions (includes Articles 1 and 4).
- Second Part: Duties, Powers and Responsibilities (Covers Articles 5 and 9).
- Third Part: Principles and Standards (covers Articles 10 and 14).
- Fourth Part: Technical Services (Includes Articles 15 And 21).
- Fifth Part: User Services (includes Articles 22 and 32).
- Chapter Six: Miscellaneous and Final Provisions (covers Articles 33 and 45).

The Public Libraries regulation has the potential to meet the needs of the public libraries that are more inclusive, up-to-date, and public libraries in many respects than those that were in effect before and after it came into force. In this context, to make a general assessment of the regulation:

- In the first section of the Regulation titled “Purpose, Scope, Basis and Definitions”, a general and inclusive perspective on public libraries is presented without going into much detail. In addition, professional terms related to public libraries have been extensively defined in the regulation to prevent confusion. Since a professional terminology is used in the entire regulation, it is very useful to define the terms related to librarianship profession and science in this section.
- In the second part of the regulation where the duties, powers and responsibilities of public libraries are determined, the functions and duties of public libraries are comprehensively explained in accordance with the requirements and conditions of the day. While listing the Functions and Duties, the local qualities of public libraries were emphasized, attention was paid to the services that should be given to disadvantaged (disabled, home dependent, minority etc.) groups, and it was stated that there would be positive discrimination against women in public library services. In addition, NGOs, local administrations, schools, public institutions, etc. in public libraries services. A governance approach that emphasizes effective cooperation with foreign institutions also draws attention. In this section, it is emphasized that the librarians’ staff will be a pioneer in listing the duties and powers of librarians, following the professional developments in their fields and reflecting these developments to the services in their library. It is also stated that librarians are the most authoritative people in a library after the manager and assistant manager. This statement in the regulation put an end to the discussion of librarians in library libraries or chiefs, which is an important problem in public libraries until 2012. In Article 8 of the Regulation, the directors of the provincial public library are assigned duties on the coordination and supervision of public libraries within the provincial borders.

- international principles and standards for the regulation titled Principles and Standards for the first time in the third section of the public library reference service, principles and standards appropriate to the conditions in Turkey have been tried to be created. In this context the building, Derme, staff and taking into account the requirements of Turkey in the hardware issues and requirements have been established many of the principles and standards. Although these standards have not been applied in many public libraries until today, it is important that they are included in a legal arrangement in writing. In the third section, principles and standards have been developed for the criteria for opening a public library. Especially in the article 13 of the third part of the regulation, “there is at least one librarian in each library and the number of librarians to be assigned in the library is at least 1/3 of the total number of staff” is extremely positive in terms of the employment of librarians in public libraries.
- In the Technical Services Department, which is the fourth part of the Regulation, there is detailed information about technical processes such as providing material, saving materials, cataloging and classification, placement, binding, sorting and reduction. In this section of the regulation, it is also legally recorded that public libraries can provide their own books – apart from books sent from the center.
- The fifth part of the regulation focuses on user services. Unlike previous regulations, users are given the right to return a publication they borrowed to a public library in a different city in this section. It also provides users with “interlibrary loan” service. With the interlibrary loan service, the user can borrow that book from the public library in another city through the public library in the city where he / she does not have a book that he needs. In the fifth section, it is stated that public libraries can provide consultancy services through “telephone, mail, e-mail and similar ways” for the first time in terms of consultancy

services in public libraries and will meet the information needs of the users. Article 25 of the Regulation also emphasizes the necessity to organize educational meetings for users to benefit from printed and electronic resources, computers and networks. Other issues that are emphasized in the fifth section are public relations, educational and cultural activities in public libraries, library week celebrations and mobile library services offered to users. In the Article 30 of the Regulation, the statement “Service is provided through temporary collections to places where there are places such as rest camps, youth camps, plateaus, hot springs and similar places where people are intensified at certain times and with the approval of the governor’s office.” a related public libraries in Turkey it is an innovation that was first mentioned in the legislation. The expression “Libraries provide special services for disabled, sick, elderly and home-dependent people and housewives” in Article 31 is a reflection of the need for libraries to place disadvantaged users in their services. “Libraries in Article 32 provide internet access services to enable the public to access public information on the Internet and to improve information technologies and information literacy skills. Libraries use all kinds of information technologies in order to perform their functions and functions and to increase the quality of the services they offer.” The importance of information technologies, computer and internet use in libraries is emphasized.

- Regulation „Miscellaneous and Final Provisions“ in the sixth chapter titled are also extremely important and a first of its carrying materials for public libraries in Turkey. Issues such as securing the information of public library users, transferring public libraries connected to central government to other institutions, and taking over libraries belonging to other institutions are detailed in this section. Article 40 of the Regulation is an article that constitutes the legal infrastructure of benefiting people who want to

volunteer in public libraries. The regulation has a feature that encourages volunteering in this aspect. In addition, students studying in the information and document management departments of the Universities, which are included in the 41st article of the regulation, can do internships in the library directorates that have librarians". Regulation has also emphasized the importance of statistical work which is one of the major problems of public libraries in Turkey.

To make a general assessment about the public libraries regulation; There are important innovations in the related regulation for the librarianship profession and librarians. The regulation includes public relations, services to private groups, technical services, internet and information services, volunteering, etc. contains positive statements in many areas. Especially the references to international standards in the regulation are remarkable. It is an extremely important step for the development of public libraries with the principles and standards it brings, new regulations for librarians and library managers, user-centered understanding and approach that considers information services and information technologies. However, there is a negative situation in terms of the law is still the lack of a public library public library services in Turkey. In Turkey, until today, because it is not a legal basis concerning the public libraries „with regulation“ it has been tried to be managed. Regulations are also a legislation, but they are not as strong a basis as a “law”. (Özdemirci, 2003, p. 65; Karadeniz, 2012, p. 85–94; T.R.Ministry of Culture 2012 Activity Report, 2019, p. 102).

4. Conclusion

Legislation that includes all the laws, regulations, regulations and similar elements in force in a country is very important for public libraries as well as for all social institutions. Because public libraries should have sufficient legal basis and legal infrastructure in order to have a wider range of movement and to realize their goals and functions. When the most extensive network having a basis in legislation, public libraries types of libraries in Turkey, in the past these libraries it is remarkable that legal infrastructures have been created

with regulations and directives. mission of public libraries in Turkey, responsibilities and services, most until 2012, five regulations which came into force at the beginning of the 1980s, and was regulated by a directive. These directives and regulations were legal regulations that were prepared with a protection-oriented approach, had no professional terminology, were outdated and could not meet the needs of public libraries. It can be stated that the Public Libraries Regulation, which came into force in 2012 instead of the relevant legislation, has largely met the requirements in the field of public libraries, reflects current developments, displays a positive approach towards librarians and includes international principles and standards. The Regulation oriented content protection legislation for public libraries in Turkey from an approach focused on the user and its use is an important reflection of the evolution of the approach.

Public Libraries Regulation can be considered as a very positive step for public libraries in terms of content and scope. However, the existence of regulation does not eliminate the deficiencies and problems on legislation for public libraries in Turkey. The absence of a law on the First of all public libraries in Turkey is an important shortcoming in terms of public libraries. Regulations are legal regulations that facilitate the implementation of laws under normal conditions and which contain more details than the laws. regulations in the relevant area of law because it is not a public library is installed in Turkey as a function of attaining a legal basis to guide and direct application to application. Regulations are also legislation, but they are not as strong and inclusive as the “law”. In this context, covering public libraries established by the central and local governments in Turkey, the task of these libraries, authority, will guidance on responsibility and service, and also the center and a law to create a legal basis for coordination and cooperation between public libraries established by local governments than the effective introduction of public libraries It is very important in terms of providing effective services and strengthening its representation in social life.

In order to enact a comprehensive public library law, public library managers and librarians, in particular; academics in the field of information and document management in Turkey, professional non-governmental organizations, the Ministry of Culture and Tourism

and important responsibilities to local governments is decreasing. A participatory, inclusive and inclusive constitution that will be formed through a governance approach, consultation and collaboration will make important contributions to the development of both public libraries and the science of librarianship.

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