БИБЛИОТЕКИ – ЧТЕНЕ – КОМУНИКАЦИИ
Осемнадесета национална научна конференция с международно участие
Велико Търново, 14–15 ноември 2019 г.
БИБЛИОТЕКИ
ЧТЕНЕ
КОМУНИКАЦИИ

ОСЕМНАДЕСЕТА НАЦИОНАЛНА НАУЧНА
КОНФЕРЕНЦИЯ С МЕЖДУНАРОДНО УЧАСТИЕ

14–15 ноември 2019 г.

Посветена на
130-годишнината от учредяването на първата обществена библиотека в град Велико Търново и на темата за прилагането на библиотечното законодателство, авторското право и сродните му права в работата на библиотеките

и на 70-годишнината от рождението на проф. д-р Елена Георгиева, една от основателите на катедра „Библиотекознание“ и неин дългогодишен преподавател

Народна библиотека „П. Р. Славейков“
Велико Търново, 2020
Изданието се осъществява с финансова подкрепа на Фондация „Глобални библиотеки – България“

Авторите на докладите носят пълна отговорност за съдържанието, оригиналността, изказаните становища и цитираните източници и литература.

© Доц. д-р Александър Ковачев, съставител, автор статия, 2020
© Доц. д-р Калина Иванова, съставител, уводни думи, 2020
© Доц. д-р Нина Пономарьова, уводна статия, 2020
© Д-р Иван Александров, съставител, 2020
© Калоян Здравков, графичен дизайн, 2020
© Марина Стайкова, технически редактор, 2020
© Авторски колектив, 2020
© Народна библиотека „П. Р. Славейков“ – Велико Търново, 2020

ISSN: 1313-8138
A General Evaluation Regarding Public Library Legislation in Turkey

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Altay
Bartin University, Turkey
Sezer Nihat, PhD Student
ULSIT

Обща оценка на законодательството на публичните библиотеки в Турция

Доц. д-р Ахмет Алтай
Университет в Бартън, Турция
Сезер Нихат, докторант
УниBIT

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-

1 Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bartın Üniversitesi, ahmetalay57@hotmail.com
2 Dr. Sezer Nehat, UniBIT Sofia, cezar89ss@gmail.com
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 kaynaktan yasal düzenlemeler olarak da ifade edilen mevzuat, hukuk kurumuna 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 resmileştirecek yürürlüğe sokan, onların sınırlarını belirleyen temel argümanlardır. İçinde bulunduğu toplumdaki herkes, hiçbir ayrım gözetmeksiniz bilgi ve hizmet sunan toplumsal kurumlar olan halk köprüpleri de, süreklilikleri ve yönetim yapışı içinde yer almasını sağlayan yasal düzenlemeler (mevzuata) dayanmalıdır. Halk köprüplerinin amaç ve işlevlerini sağlıklı bir şekilde yürüttebilmeleri açısından kapsayıcı yasal düzenlemeler büyük önem taşmaktadır. Zira Halk köprüplerinin işlevlerini ve iştenin hizmet düzeylerini sürdürübilmeleri için yasal düzenlemelerle deşteklemleri gerekir. Yasal düzenlemeler, halk köprüpleri için varlıklarının kanıtlanması adına gelmektedir. Halk köprüpleri ile ilgili yapılan yasal düzenlemeler, her ülkenin yönetim ve hukuki yapısına bağlı olarak farklılık gösterebilir. Bununla birlikte, halk köprüpleri ile ilgili mevzuat, devlet yönetiminin hangi kademelerinin halk köprüplerini finansman, personel, derme, bina, strateji, standartlar, yasal yapı, denetim, yeni hizmet alanları, vb. alanlarda deşteklelemekten sorumlu ol-
duğunun ve bu desleşin nasıl verileceğini açık bir şekilde belirtmelidir. Ayrıca, halk kütüphaneleri mevzuatı ülkede kıya da bölgede kütüphanelerin bütününe tam olarak bir çerçeve içine almalıdır.

Türkiye’deki halk kütüphanelerine ilişkin yasal mevzuatının tarihsel gelişiminin ve günümüzdeki mevcut durumunun genel hâlâtıyla ele alınıldığı bu çalışmada, halk kütüphanesi mevzuatının devlet erki, halk kütüphaneleri, halk kütüphanesi yöneticileri, çalışanları, paydaşları ve kullanıcıları açısından getirdiği görev, sorumluluğ ve hakların ortaya konması amaçlanmaktadır. Tarama yönteminin kullanıldığı çalışmada önce mevzuat ve halk kütüphanesi kavramları ele alınarak halk kütüphaneleri ile mevzuat arasındaki kısıtma noktalarına dikkat çekilecek, ardından Türkiye’deki halk kütüphanelerine ilişkin hukuki düzenlemelerin tarihsel gelişimi anlatılacak ve Türkiye’de 2012 yılında yürütüleceğini giren Halk Kütüphaneleri Yönetmelüğinin halk kütüphaneleri, halk kütüphanesi çalışanları, yöneticileri, paydaşları, ve kullanıcıları açısından bir değerlendirme yapılacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuğ bölümünde ise Türkiye’deki halk kütüphaneleri mevzuatına yönelik genel bir bakış açısı ortaya konmaya çalışılacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Halk Kütüphanesi, Mevzuat, Yönetmelik, Türkiye

Resümé: Spomenati kao pravni normi u mnogo resursa, zakonodatelstva sa dokumenti, kojto sa v obhvat na pravna organizacija i osiguravat produljavanje na sozialnite otnosheniya v ramkite na konkretni pravila. Sozialnite otnosheniya uključuju radotata na sozialnite organizacii. Studiovetelno pravnite razredbi sa osnovni argumenti, kojto opredeljat sozialnite organizacii, obnarabu tetihata cel i funkcii, katog ni formalizirat i opredelat tekhnite granici. Obshchestvenite bibliotekhi, kojto sa sozialni organizacii, kojto predostavat znania i uslugi na vski individ v obshchestvoto bez diskriminacii, trjebva da se osnovavat na zakonvi razredbi (zakonodatelstva), kojto im povoljavat da bblat nespetsnati i da sushchestvujat v administrativna struktura. Pljubovazhajtete pravnite razredbi imat ogromno znachenje za publichtite bibliotekhi da izpilianat striktro svoeto prednazenienie i funkcii. Za da poddjarat funkcii na i iskano nivo na obsluhvanje, publichtite bibliotekhi trjabva da bblat podkremen ot zakonvite razredbi. Pravnite razredbi oznachavat dokazatelstvo za tetihoto sushchestvuvane za publichtite bibliotekhi. Pravnite razredbi otnosno publichtite bibliotekhi mogat da se razlichavat v zavisnost ot administrativnata i prava struktura na vska strana. V dopolnenie, zakonodatelstvoto otnosno publichtite bibliotekhi trjabva jasno da utochni koj dzhavani rukovodstvo trjebva da sa otgovorni za podnomaganeto na publichtite bibliotekhi v oblastata na finansite, personala, sbyi-
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. (Yılmaz, 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 cov-
ers 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 lev-
el 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 (Yılmaz, 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 at-
tention 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 ex-
tremely 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 adminis-
trators, employees and users of libraries, library managers, library em-
ployees 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 technolog-
ical developments that are happening very fast today.

Based on the above information, it can be said that the legisla-
tion 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; Yilmaz, 2005, p. 64; Yilmaz, 2010, p. 304–305; Karadeniz, 2012, p. 85; Usefulgül and Yilmaz, 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 Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, 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-
The Director 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; Anameriş, 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, Derne, 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”. (Özdemirici, 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. The mission of public libraries in Turkey, responsibilities and services, mostly 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.

References:


2. **Altay, A.** (2017). The public library services in Turkey and Bulgaria in the transition process to information society. İstanbul: Ideal Culture Publications.


Съдържание / Content

Предговор ................................................................. 5
От съставителите

Уводни думи .......................................................... 35
Доц. д-р Калина Иванова

Елена Георгиева: ученый и человек .................................. 38
Доц. д-р Н. Понамарева

Пленарна сесия

Авторскоправна институционална политика .................. 43
Проф. д-р Таня Тодорова

Copyright institutional policy
Prof. Dr. Sc. Tanya Todorova

Ускаливаље избора свих типова грађе у поступку дигитализације
уз поштовање Закона о ауторским и сродним правима ............... 57
Соња Шуковић, Славица Младеновић

Matching the Selection of All Types of Materials in the Process of
Digitization in Compliance with the Copyright and Related Rights Act
Sonja Sukovic, Slavica Mladenovic

Türkiye'deki Halk Kütüphanesi Mevzuati Üzerine Genel Bir
Değerlendirme.......................................................... 70
Ahmet Alpay, Sezer Nihat

A General Evaluation Regarding Public Library Legislation
in Turkey
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet Alpay, Sezer Nihat

Книга и авторско право – между традицията и глобалния свят ...... 92
Проф. д-р Лучезар Георгиев

Book and copyright – between tradition and the global world
Prof. Dr. Lachezar Georgiev

Авторските права и тяхната роля при обучението на учениците
в училище и библиотеката на гимназията..............................115
Стефан Стефанов

Copyrights and their role in the education of students in school
and the library of the high school
Stefan Stefanov
Концепции за развитие на интелектуалната собственост в Аргентина................................................................. 122

Гл. ас. д-р Стела Георгиева

Concepts for the development of intellectual property in Argentina
Chief Assist. Prof. Dr. Stella Georgieva

Авторското право и дигитализирането на библиотечните фондове – предизвикателства и възможни решения.................................................. 135

Гл. ас. д-р Мариела Димитрова-Гализова

Copyright and digitalizing library funds – challenges and possible solutions
Chief Assist. Prof. Mariela Dimitrova-Galizova

Политематична сесия

Компаративистичен модел на триадата
„Електронна библиотека – четене – комуникация“ ...................... 143

Проф. д-р Александра Куманова, ас. д-р Николай Василев,
Мирослава Трянова

Comparativistic model of the triad Electronic library – reading – communications
Prof. DSc. Alexandra Kumanova, Assist. Prof. Nikolay Vasiliev,
Miroslava Trayanova

Цифрове колекции как форма организация електронного
собрания: практика Президентской библиотеки......................... 156

Степева Мария, канд. пед. наук

Digital collections as a means for organizing electronic content: the practice of the Presidential Library
Dr. Maria Stegueva

Библиотека как форма институализации памяти....................... 165

Дфн Маркова Татьяна

Library as form insititutionalization of memory
Dr. Sc. Tatyana B. Markova

Болгарская библиография в трудах доктора И. В. Гудовщиковской......173

Дон. д-р Пономарева Нина

Bulgarian bibliography in the works of Dr. I. V. Gudovschikova
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nina Ponomareva

Е-платформата като комуникационен и образователен
интерактивен канал ................................................................. 181

Проф. дфн Иванка Янова, доц. д-р Силвия Станчева,
ддоц. д-р Румелина Василева
The e-platform as a communication and educational interactive channel
Prof. Dr. Sc. Ivanka Yankova, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Silva Stancheva,
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rumelina Vasileva

Мобилните библиотеки в 21 век ......................................................... 198
Дон. д-р Лизия Лозанова

The 21st Century Mobile Library
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lilia Lozanova

Дигиталният път на хартията днес .................................................. 208
Илиана Вакриева

The digital route of the paper today
Riana Vakrilova

Кой и как представя България пред света....................................... 217
Ас. Николай Попперов

Who and how presents Bulgaria to the world
Assist. Prof. Nikolay Popetrov

Стандарти и терминология в сферата на консервацията и
реставрирането на документално наследство .................................. 226
Д-р инж. Искара Цветанска

Standards and terminology in the field of conservation and
restoration of documentary heritage
Dr. Eng. Iskra Tsvetanska

Захари Стоянов в специалните колекции на Регионална библиотека
„Люuben Karavelov“ .............................................................................. 234
Валерия Йорданова, Ренета Константинова

Zahari Stoyanov in the special collections of Lyuben Karavelov
Regional Library
Valeria Yordanova, Reneta Konstantinova

Люuben Karavelov в личната библиотека на акад. Михаил Арнаудов...... 244
Георгия Генчева, Силва Василева, Христина Везирева

Lyuben Karavelov in the personal library of Acad. Mikhail Arnaudov
Genoveva Gencheva, Silva Vasilieva, Hristina Vezireva

Послания на времето. Академик Михаил Арнаудов – познат и
неизвестен .............................................................................................. 257
Ренета Константинова

Messages of time. Mikhail Arnaudov – known and unknown
Reneta Konstantinova
Кратка характеристика и структура на читалищна мрежа – исторически аспекти и съвременост

Доц. д-р Венцислав Велев

*Short description and structure of a community center – historical aspects and modernity*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ventislav Velev

Забравени старобългарски ръкописи

Проф. д-р Димитър Кенанов

*The forgotten bulgarian manuscripts*

Prof. Dr. Sc. Dimitar Kenanov

Три библиотечни правилника от миналото и поуките от тях

Доц. д-р Евгения Русинова

*Three library statuses from the past and lessons learned from them*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Evgeniya Rusinova

Книгоиздателски тенденции в годините на преход (1944–1948)

Мargarет Поппетрова

*Book publishing trends in the years of transition (1944–1948)*

Margaret Poppetrova

Тенденции и проблеми полета в книгопечаването и книгоразпространението

Ас. д-р Стефка Чернева

*Trends and problem fields in book publishing and book distribution*

Assist. Prof. Dr. Stefka Cherneva

Персонални библиографски указатели, съставени в Народна библиотека „П. Р. Славейков“ – Велико Търново в началото на 21 век

Доц. д-р Александър Ковачев

*Personal bibliographic directories compiled at the National Library „P. R. Slaveykov“ – Veliko Tarnovo in the early 21st century*

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Alexander Kovachev

Изследване на модели за възприемане на технологията при избор на система за управление на обучението

Проф. д-р Иванка Янкова, Йоана Димитрова

*Research of technology adoption models in choosing LMS in corporations*

Prof. Dsc. Ivanka Yankova, Ioana Dimitrova

Ролята на интерактивните методи за развитие на критическото мислене на учащите от началното училище в условията на приобщаващо образование

Гл. ас. д-р Петя Марчева-Йошовска

*Research of technology adoption models in choosing LMS in corporations*

Prof. Dsc. Ivanka Yankova, Ioana Dimitrova

Ролята на интерактивните методи за развитие на критическото мислене на учащите от началното училище в условията на приобщаващо образование

Гл. ас. д-р Петя Марчева-Йошовска
The role of interactive methods for developing the critical thinking of Primary school students in the context of Inclusive Education
Chief Assišt. Dr. Petya Marcheva-Yoshovska

За мястото и ролята на приказките в овладяването на българския език като втори от 5–6 годишни деца – съвременни акценти................................................................. 352
Д–р Вешибе Балиева

The position and part of children’s stories in mastering bulgarian as a second language by 5–6 year olds – present-day accentuations
Dr. Vehbie Baliieva

Отпадането от училище и защо мерките не сработват.................. 363
Марияна Георгиева

Dropout and why the measures don’t work
Mariyana Georgieva

Въвеждане на електронно обучение в предприятието..................... 369
Йоана Димитрова

Introducing e-learning in the enterprise
Yoana Dimitrova

Електронни ресурси за деца в българското интернет пространство....382
Гл. ас. д–р Калина Минчева, Деница Младенова

Electronic resources for children in the bulgarian internet space
Chief Assišt. Dr. Kalina Mincheva, Denitsa Mladenova

Профессионалната квалификация и още нещо.................................. 394
Деница Димитрова

Vocational qualification and something more…
Denitsa Dimitrova

Финландските библиотеки – потребителски ориентирани, мултикултурни средища............................................................. 406
Деница Атева

Finnish libraries – consumer-oriented, multicultural centers
Denitsa Ateva

Генерал Александър Александрович Пушкин и България............. 417
Павлина Владева

General Aleksander Pushkin and Bulgaria
Pavlina Vladeva
Горнооряховската читалищна библиотека в периода 1869–1969 година ................................................................. 426
Атанас Коев

Library of Gorna Oryahovitsa during the period of 1869–1969
Atanas Koev

Преводът на лексика от английски на полски и български език по примера на статии в сп. National Geographic.
Разлики и средства ................................................................. 436
Марта Гајецка

Translating vocabulary from English into Polish and Bulgarian using the example of National Geographic articles.
Differences and tools
Marta Gajička

История и памет: Търновският затвор през 1876 г. ......................... 447
Доц. д-р Светла Атанасова

History and memory: Tarnovo’s prison in 1876
Assoc. Prof. Dr Svetla Atanasova

Драматичната съдба на Старозагорската литературна история........... 454
Георги Георгиев

The dramatic fate of Stara Zagora literary history
Georgi Georgiev

Представяне на организациите и проекти

Цели и издателска дейност на Македонския научен институт....... 463
Гл. ас. д-р Георги Георгиев

Goals and publishing of the Macedonian Science Institute
Chief Assis. Prof. Dr Georgi Georgiev

Институтът за исторически изследвания при БАН и последните
изследвания, отразени в изданието му ........................................ 469
Д-р Волода Миладков, ас. Николай Поппетров

The Institute for Historical Research at the Bulgarian Academy
of Sciences and recent studies reflected in its publications
Dr. Volda Miladkov, Assis. Prof. Nikolay Poppetrov

Представяне на проект „Цифрово представяне и съхраняване
културното наследство от старопечатен фонд и историческия
театрален салон на НЧ „Надежда 1869“ – Велико Търново........... 478
Арх. Донка Колева-Радева
Presentation of the project „Digital presentation and preservation of the cultural heritage of the old-print fund and the historical theater salon of the Nadezhda 1869 Community Center, Veliko Tarnovo

Arch. Donka Koleva-Rădeva

Библиотеките – културни центрове за информация и вдъхновение ......493

Антонио Перез Морено, Петя Кирилова

Libraries – cultural centers of information and inspiration

Antonio Perez Moreno, Petya Kirilova
БИБЛИОТЕКИ – ЧТЕНЕ – КОМУНИКАЦИИ
Осемнадесета национална научна конференция с международно участие
Велико Търново, 14–15 ноември 2019 г.

Българска
Първо издание
Научна

Съставители: доц. д-р Александър Ковачев
dоц. д-р Калина Иванова
d-р Иван Александров

Научен редактор: доц. д-р Калина Иванова
Технически редактор: Марина Стойкова

Формат 60x90/16
Печатни коли 31,5
Печат: Печатница Сира

ISSN 1313-8138