

# ECONOMIC & MANAGEMENT ISSUES IN **RETROSPECT & PROSPECT**



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*(Edited by: Eszter Wirth, Orhan Şimşek, Şükrü Apaydın)*

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## EVALUATION OF CULTURE POLICIES IN TURKEY'S DEVELOPMENT PLANS

*Yaşar AKÇA<sup>1</sup>, Şaban ESEN<sup>2</sup>, Gökhan ÖZER<sup>3</sup>*

### 1. Introduction

Culture is the whole of moral and material values such as language, religion and history consciousness transmitted from one generation to another created by society in time (Poyraz, 2014, p. 210). At the same time, culture forms the living and thinking style of a society in addition to its common identity. Cultural development brings political, economic and social development with it. Art is another significant element of culture; art is the statement of a feeling, a work or a design (Papuççu, 2014, p. 391). Cultural heritage is transmitted to future generations through art. Existence of individuals with a strong sense of art and aesthetics will enable the support of a whole community. What makes human beings different from other living creatures is the culture it produces. Culture is a philosophy of life, a way of living it. Music, food, religion, belief, art, literature, technology and consciousness of history are the elements of culture. All these cultural heritages are the basic elements of development thrust. A development movement that is not based on national culture will surely fail. Stepping into the future with a society that has an identity, a personality, a national and moral consciousness will make things easier. Such a social form can only be accomplished with the contribution of a whole society. Thanks to the intense cultural activities, common moral values of a society will be supported and that society will get stronger as it will have a stronger common national identity and national solidarity. The goal of this article is to determine the state of culture and to draw a future road map in order to present future sense of movement.

### 2. Turkey's Development Plans

Five Years Development Plans, prepared by the Ministry of Development, former name: State planning Organization (SPO), are the basic policy documents that present economic, social and cultural developments targeted by Turkey in the long term. Ten different development plans for the years between 1963 and 2018 were prepared and practiced in Turkey in order to ensure a rapid industrialization in the country. The basic goal of all of these development plans is to ensure a fortunate and prosperous life for Turkish community and set conditions for a life that is compatible with human dignity. Solution suggestions that direct the nation are included in each development plan. Quantitative goals that are planned are also included in these five years development plans. One of the basic goals of development policies is to develop and extend national culture. The basic goal of culture policy is to ensure democratization and create a society that will set human beings free. It is significant to regard cultural richness as the main element of development thrust.

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### **2.1. The First Five Years Development Plan (1963 — 1967)**

Handicrafts will be prioritized (SPO, 1963, p. 146). The important regions in terms of handicrafts are: Bursa: knife and rug, Kütahya: chinaware and weaving, Gaziantep: copper works, Sivas and Trabzon: silver works, carpet and rug, Erzurum: jewelry, jet works, Konya and Adapazarı: wood works, Eskişehir: meerschaum works, Kırşehir: carpet and rug, Kahramanmaraş: embroidery and hand-painted kerchief, Siirt: rug and etc. Necessary precautions will be taken in order to develop small arts that are specific to a region (SPO, 1963, p. 361). Putting goods to foreign markets will be supported in order to develop Turkish carpet-making and handicrafts. A central organization is necessary in order to be able to establish, direct and control financing, organization to ensure raw material, find market, make regulations and have quality control processes. Disorganized city development should be prevented by ensuring income to societies that deal with agriculture and handicrafts and production of touristic souvenirs should be supported in order to be able to export them (SPO, 1963, p. 363). Local production of souvenirs and other needs of tourists such as food and drinks should be supported and organized in areas with tourist facilities (SPO, 1963, p. 428).

### **2.2. The Second Five Years Development Plan (1968 — 1972)**

Development of handicrafts can partially solve the problem of unemployment (SPO, 1968, p. 134). Teaching programs for each education level will be supported by art education (SPO, 1968, p. 159). In order to support and increase the level and position of Turkish cultural works, training and educating artists is the main goal. International culture festivals will be supported. Scientific researches, assessments and advertising activities will be supported in each branch of Turkish art and folklore (SPO, 1968, p. 187). Local administrations and voluntary agencies should be supported in order to be able to carry out cultural activities and protect cultural heritage. Advertising activities in order to promote Turkish culture will be supported. Regular programs will be formed and followed in order to be able to ensure other local citizens benefit from specific cultural activities such as state ballet, opera, orchestra and theatre. Protection of old pieces of art will be prioritized and precautions will be taken in order to prevent them from being smuggled (SPO, 1968, p. 190). Programs that will ensure young generation involve in cultural and artistic activities should be made (SPO, 1968, p. 257). Local small pieces of art will be analyzed and developed in terms of color, pattern and shape (SPO, 1968, p. 565).

### **2.3. The Third Five Years Development Plan (1973 — 1977)**

Development of tourism ensured formation of a market for handicrafts that can be sold as souvenirs (SPO, 1972, p. 562). Handicrafts will also be used for employment; families will be able to gain income through these products as traditional art values will be developed and popularized (SPO, 1972, p. 563). Technical support and marketing products will be formed and an organization will be established in order to increase traditional handicrafts in the third plan period. This organization will especially give importance to export traditional products. Traditional, historical or regional patterns, color and shapes will be protected; some specific high standards for the art of tile-making, meerschaum, the art of weaving rug and carpet will be set. Necessary raw materials will be supplied and organized (SPO, 1972, p. 564). Precautions will be taken and studies will be made in order to protect and develop Turkish handicraft (SPO, 1972, p. 786). Concerts, theatres, cinema and other types of cultural activities will be organized in order to enable people benefit from them for free or on payment of a small fee. Turkish film-making will be developed (SPO, 1972, p. 787). Manuscripts will be collected and carefully protected in a center in order to be able to prevent them from decay and present to the public under better circumstances (SPO, 1972, p. 788).



#### **2.4. The Fourth Five Years Development Plan (1979 — 1983)**

Turkey has a rich cultural treasure thanks to its geographical location which combined various different cultures for centuries (SPO, 1978, p. 150). Attempts to protect historical monuments and works were limited. It is necessary to take steps in order to support private and state theatres. State conservatories are insufficient in terms of quality and quantity under current conditions, they aren't able to support artists in the country or to raise new ones (SPO, 1978, p. 152). Culture festivals and activities should be developed; thus, artists and public members will be socialized, cultural activities of different regions will be supported and cultural activities will be known by many people (SPO, 1978, p. 154). In the fourth five years development plan period, scientific cultural and artistic creations will be supported and precautions will be taken in order to protect them. Local administrations will be supported in order to have efficient roles in activities such as supporting theatres or establishing libraries and culture houses (SPO, 1978, p. 285). Musical instruments and necessary tools for making music will be produced in the country, domestic production will be prioritized. Necessary financial and legal precautions will be efficiently taken in order to protect historical cultural heritages. Historical artifact smuggling will be prevented and necessary precautions will carefully be taken (SPO, 1978, p. 286).

#### **2.5. The Fifth Five Years Development Plan (1985 — 1989)**

Culture and art are the basic elements of protecting and developing national values (SPO, 1984, p. 2). Sustaining our culture and keeping our values alive will be the main goals and necessary steps will be taken in order to involve them as a part of modern life. Protection of the richness of Turkish language and ensuring its continuation in its natural flow will be ensured through scientific studies on the issue. An incentive system that will ease purchasing of buildings that have historical value will be established in order to ensure private individuals buy, renovate and protect these historical values (SPO, 1984, p. 147). Our national culture's artistic and aesthetic style will be used while preparing new architectural structures, monuments etc. Museums will not be limited with exhibitions or advertising activities, conferences and seminars will be held in these places in order to attract the attention of the public, especially young individuals. Production of affordable books will be ensured, publishing and distribution of them will be supported. Literature, painting, theatre and different branches of art, which are significant in cultural life, will be supported and increased. Studies will be carried out in order to refunction different works, which reflect Turkish nationality and values, written in old Turkish and other languages; they will be carefully translated in order to be able to benefit from them (SPO, 1984, p. 148).

#### **2.6. The Sixth Five Years Development Plan (1990 — 1994)**

Developing and popularizing national culture is one of the basic elements of development plans. Contribution of foundations, associations and local administrations to cultural activities will be supported. Protection of cultural assets, natural beauties and cultural values will be prioritized. Mass communication tools will be used as much as possible for sustaining national culture and generalizing it. Getting children adopt the habit of reading and upskilling them will be significant. Producing cartoons and comic strips, writing children's book and publishing them will be supported (SPO, 1989, p. 322). Local works will be important in theatre. Travelling theatres will bring services to masses. State support for private theatres will continue. Necessary regulations will be prepared in order to guarantee authors royalties. Dual cultural interchange programs will be based on promoting our culture in foreign countries. Protection and renovation of cultural assets will be prioritized (SPO, 1989, p. 323). Efforts

will continue in order to bring back historical works that were smuggled. Municipalities will give importance to protecting historical architectural fabric (SPO, 1989, p. 324).

### **2.7. The Seventh Five Years Development Plan (1996 — 2000)**

Protection of national culture, development and generalization of it which are the basic elements of development and opening to foreign countries, will be prioritized (SPO, 1995, p. 30). Tangible and intangible cultural assets will be carefully protected. National consciousness of citizens living in foreign countries will be important, their bonds with Turkey will be developed; social and cultural relations with different countries, especially Turkic ones, will be improved. Determining historical and cultural assets in foreign lands will be ensured. Public institutions and foundations will give more effort to domestic and foreign promotional activities, private initiatives, foundations and associations will be supported in this respect (SPO, 1995, p. 31). Enriching and sustaining natural and cultural values are some of the basic goals (SPO, 1995, p. 162). In order to minimize the destruction of cultural and natural assets, ecological balance will be taken into consideration while determining places for settlement (SPO, 1995, p. 176). Contribution of private sector will be ensured in order to promote artistic activities (SPO, 1995, p. 180).

### **2.8. The Eighth Five Years Development Plan (2001 — 2005)**

Projects under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture will be created in order to ensure children get to know art at early ages. Strengthening cultural substructure and popularizing cultural activities are important. Qualified work force in the field of culture is important while meeting financial necessities and ensuring coordination are still insufficient (SPO, 2000, p. 97). Researches on Turkish language will be prioritized. Turkish culture will be advertised in order to create a center of attraction. Cultural cooperation with Turkic Republics and relative communities will be accelerated (SPO, 2000, p. 98). Works will be carried out for raising awareness of the public and public workers about the protection of cultural assets. Smuggling of historical artifacts will be prevented.

Traditional Turkish arts and folklore will be protected, developed and promoted; all of the artistic activities will be supported. Directors, scenarists and actors will be raised, educated and supported; authentic thinking and production in culture and art will be encouraged, individuals and artists who make contribution to cultural life will be supported (SPO, 2000, p. 99).

### **2.9. The Ninth Five Years Development Plan (2007 — 2013)**

Proper environments will be prepared for developing arts. Everybody in the society will be able to reach cultural activities easily. Inventory of our cultural heritage will be prepared, works for restoring them will continue, public consciousness will be increased. The dimension of culture will be prioritized in social and economic policies. Turkish language will be used correctly and efficiently. As a part of developing and generalizing culture tourism, domestic examples that are protected for their authentic features will be increased. Material culture products, especially traditional handicrafts, will be exported. Production of cultural products such as cinema and documentary will be encouraged; their shares in national income and in exportation will be increased. Necessary steps will be taken in order to decrease socio-cultural adaptation problems resulting from migration and irregular urbanization. Policies that increase tolerance, social dialogue and culture of partnership will be prioritized (SPO, 2006, p. 90).

### **2.10. The Tenth Five Years Development Plan (2014 — 2018)**

A significant part of historical artifacts are restored. It is important to establish culture policies in a way that they support social integrity and solidarity. Participation in cultural and artistic activities should become a habit. Our cultural relations with world countries, especially with the ones that we have common history, will be developed. Important historical figures, events, Turkish legendary characters, elements of cultural richness will be reflected in documentaries, series and cartoons. Contribution of the industry of culture to national income, exportation and promotion will be increased. Cultural identity will be protected while preparing urban transformation projects. Domestic and foreign cultural heritages will be protected in a way that they contribute to culture tourism. Historical areas in cities will be protected and they will be transformed into the centers of attraction (Ministry of Development, 2013, p. 45). Studies for transforming Turkish language into a globally spoken language will be encouraged. Children will have culture and art education at early ages (Ministry of Development, 2013, p. 46).

### **3. Result and Suggestions**

Culture policies in Turkey for ten different development plans for the years between 1963 and 2018 are analyzed in this study. It is seen that there are various suggestions about culture policies in all of the plans. Despite this positive situation, there is no detail about how to put the suggestions into action, which is a significant deficiency. Promises that explain policies should be explained. It is pleasing to see that there are many articles about culture in every development plan; but the critical point is to see the will of the state in terms of putting the promises in development plans into practice. It is observed and concluded by the writers of this article that, related public organizations and institutions still do not have sufficient appreciation about the significance and the potential of culture policies. The role of the state in culture policies is to support the process of transforming cultural richness into economic value, to make innovations and prepare substructure; thus, as a suggestion about developing culture and art, it should be compulsory to establish the faculties of fine arts and conservatories in each public and private university. By doing so, protecting Turkish arts, transmitting them into next generations, diversifying and developing artistic creations will be possible. There should be Fine Arts Secondary schools and Fine Arts High Schools in each city, and children who are interested should be able to go to these schools and take education at early ages. Every individual, from kindergarten to the last grade of university should have a hobby in sports and arts at the same time. Various cultural and artistic projects should be made, thus, it may be possible to save students from the addiction of cell phones and internet. Culture and art programs should be included in all of the media broadcasts, especially TV series. The right to reach culture should be taken under constitutional guarantee just like the right to have education. There will be an increase in the interest and participation of the public into culture and art activities when easy access to culture is seen as a human right. The scope of moral and material protection of artists should be broadened. There must be an extensive judicial infrastructure about culture and art. The share of the protection of cultural assets taken as a part of property tax by Municipalities should be used for the purposes mentioned above. Historical cultural assets of Turkey should be brought to light as fast as possible; they should be announced to the world with efficient promotional activities. Natural and cultural heritages should be enriched as a whole; they should be protected carefully and transmitted to the next generations. The goal of transforming Turkey into a country proud of its unique language, rich literature, theatre, cinema, folklore, visual and written media publishing, art, architecture, original handicrafts and other cultural varieties isn't merely the duty of the state. Turkish nation created this unique culture and art, it is the duty of this nation to live and sustain it; it is under the conscientious responsibility of the nation.

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