

THE MODEL OF TURKEY IN LEGAL PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

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ABSTRACT :

By the developing of the concept of common heritage of humanity in the international community, the idea of the development of natural or man-created precious, carrying the universal values that belong to a single state is abandoned. Such cultural artifacts are accepted as the common heritage of all humanity. The international enforcement efforts which are being executed by this purpose and organizations are created are encouraging the protection of world cultural heritage and transferring to future generations.

Legal actions are required to transmit world cultural heritage to future generations because of the facing technological, natural or man-made threats of world cultural heritage. Protection of cultural heritage by legal ways is the base of all protection ways.

Significant changes in existing law are made for the protection of cultural assets in the last period in Turkey. After international agreements are signed by Turkey, our national legislation is must be determined compliance with international law in the process of integration of cultural assets with contemporary life.

In this study, national legislation of Turkey are examined which are based on conservation of our cultural assets that composes our cultural heritage and transfer of assets to future generations. It is aimed to provide contribution to compliance by international contemporary approach and application principles in this study.

INTRODUCTION

Protection of cultural and natural heritage of the state and society in the 2000s and one of the most interesting subject, and the European Council, European Union and an area of focus of the work of various organs in cases. Besides, many international regulations relating to protection of natural and cultural environment (heritage), the protection of human rights is now (3rd generation rights, solidarity rights, environmental rights, etc.) has been evaluated with. Throughout history many different cultures and civilizations in the collision and merger and still preserves the features of Anatolia and Thrace, on the cultural heritage has left many people today are carrying. Our country's territory is located within the heritage roots in ancient Anatolian cultures (Hittite, Lycian, Carian, Phrygian, etc.), the Mediterranean and Aegean cultures (Mycenaean, Hellenic, Roman, Byzantine, etc.), Central Asia, Iran, the Arab influence with the Seljuk and Ottoman sources are. The diversity and richness, while Turkey, perhaps the only example in the world, to protect this heritage and to pass on to future generations to be determined for policy and strategy also requires very great efforts to be spent.

Turkey which is in such a position is the top country among the countries that have high universal responsibilities in the protection of cultural heritage of humanity. The importance of the protection of cultural heritage can not be limited with just only promoting our values to future generations. Past experience in creating the future is regarded as the most important resource is a vital necessity. Personality as a community of nations to develop their cultural identity and integrate with the new living environment is important. In architecture and urbanism at the national and historical values are achieved without taking into account the formation of

modern alienation in society provides speeding. Different cultures and cultural heritage, the same attention and respect in

protecting both the globalized world, peace and brotherhood of the deep-rooted will ensure, as well as different cultures to each other the interaction with the rich and colorful cultural mosaic in the development of a driving force will create.

Cultural heritage on the territory of our country has remained at the bottom or under water since the past years include the ongoing accumulation of all the material remains is a set of oral traditions. These values are meaningful for all people, and therefore accepted as the common heritage of humanity and to protect future generations will be transferred.

In the past, urban historical-cultural-religious values / symbols of the protection even more local, regional or national-religious identity to create a vehicle seen as, and in their respective countries by the conservation approach to the forefront was. In our age of conservation of natural values and cultural values that emphasizes the common heritage of mankind. In this context, conservation, global scale is considered as an international area of responsibility (Hunter, 2001: 110).

Since the 1970s, focusing on the international platform for sustained efforts, our country has taken its place. UNESCO 'or our country in 1983, with member states had adopted "**The Convention for the Protection of World Cultural and Natural Heritage**" by the state pursuant to the provisions of protection of land, even to has committed cultural and natural assets. Our country in the Pamukkale, Goreme, Cappadocia, Istanbul, Bogazkoy Nemrut Mountain, Xanthos-Letoon, Patara and cultural heritage of the Great Mosque and Hospital was listed as a World Cultural Heritage. With the countries of the European Council in 1985 our country signed the European Convention on Conservation of Architectural Heritage "Law

No. 3534 of 13.04.1989 and entered into force the day. Protection of the Mediterranean Sea Against Pollution (Barcelona) Convention 100 in accordance with the importance of historic sites in the Mediterranean partner countries in the 17 sites we were protected.

1. LEGAL REGULATIONS

Preservation of cultural heritage as alive and future generations is exposed to "learning and knowledge acquisition rights," human self-development rights, "such as universal basic and social rights are fulfilled in terms of importance that is expressed. Natural assets, with the geological era, belonging to the prehistoric and historic periods, and also of the rare examples of the above reasons, must be protected. In this issue, other than for the rest, "features the beauty and respect the protection required, above ground, underground or under water in the" natural property that, as of nature, ecological balance and protection as well as moral reasons, be protected are. Understanding of cultural and natural heritage protection, settled in our country, has a rich cultural heritage and natural assets as well as in Turkey and constitutional laws, duties and powers of the state has held in this matter.

63rd Article of 1982 Constitution is as follows: "The government, history, culture and ensures the protection of natural assets and values, for this purpose shall take measures to support and encourage. These assets and values of private property are subject to be imposed limits, and therefore entitled to be accorded to and exemptions are regulated by law. "The constitutional provisions in accordance with our country's historical and cultural assets, protecting the state in a very concrete tasks that are installed and in this context of the administration as" public service "and" law enforcement "and" supporting and encouraging "a combination of activities is foreseen to be fulfilled. (Erkut, 2003:285).

Efforts on the protection of cultural assets in Turkey, Ottoman Empire started in the last period, have gained momentum with the establishment of the republic. In this process, adopted on 25/4/1973 the Antiquities Act No. 1710, Republic is the first general-protection legislation. Later in 1983 No. of Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act 2863 have been removed; these changes have been made at various dates in the law. Also, wear No. 5366 at the Historical & Cultural Preservation and Renewal of Real Property Law on the Use of Living been removed.

Today, the Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act 2863 is in force which is issued in 1983. Concerned with law and in law in 1987 and 3386 with law changes made in 2004 and 5226 has shaped the final version. Law, site, cultural heritage, natural heritage, conservation, protection and have defined the concepts, the necessary protection of immovable cultural and natural assets have listed examples of which are in the nature of public goods provision has been connected. Ministry of culture heritage protection authority and responsibility was made in many areas (Gurpinar, 2001:87). Laws imposed by the maintenance and repair responsibilities to fulfill weakness of those estates expropriated, the Ministry of Culture to preserve the same, in cash and provide technical assistance to this purpose, revenues from the state budget will be allocated allowances to be given credit interest consisting of a fund formation issues in the law took place.

1.1. THE CONCEPT AND IMPORTANCE OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS

The concept of cultural and natural assets of the current Law on the Protection of Cultural and Natural Heritage in 2863 Limited is regulated. Depending on the administrative law issued in the same direction in text editor includes explanatory definitions.

1.1.1 Concept of Cultural and Natural Assets

Protection of cultural and natural assets is important in the description. The values to be protected must first be defined in the correct format.

1.1.1.1. Concept of Cultural Assets

Legislators of its assets, "the prehistoric and historic era of science, culture, religion and art-related or that prehistoric or historic periods of social life become the subject scientifically and culturally authentic valuable space on the ground or under water, under all movable and immovable assets "were defined as (KTVKK m.3/a-1). Legislators to define the cultural heritage, archaeological or archaeological qualities outweigh the qualifications is a priority. On the prehistoric era of cultural property belonging to or identified with that point, registered as cultural assets in the decisions leading application does not go parallel. Made today, have not yet completed the useful life of buildings can be registered as cultural assets, even in practice is seen (Pitman, 2009:4).

1.1.1.2. Concept of Natural Assets

In the law of nature assets, "the geological periods of history before and historic periods belonging to the rare reviews or features, and beauty in terms of protection required, above ground, and underground or under water in values" are defined as (KTVKK m.3/a-2). Were brought in laws defining the nature of the decisions contained in the asset register as many reasons not to do. Natural assets as the identification and registration-related decisions, some over the age of trees, some tree species and natural assets, as some trees, communities and plant diversity of the area they are natural sites under the name of natural assets registered as is. Practice law in the presence of naturally exists between the results of which should be removed from this conflict, contrary to the law in practice is not being executed. The correct approach, the Law is unable to respond to the needs of (Pitman, 2009:5).

1.1.2. The Importance of Cultural and Natural Assets

Awareness of cultural and natural assets to the nation and the product creation process, as the concrete is very important witnesses. Against the interests of our cultural and natural assets is as an indicator of a country's development of civilization. Countries in terms of national unity continued to take care of cultural and natural assets, to protect them, to pass on to younger generations through the formation conditions of the nation and strengthening the continuity of consciousness that are obliged to provide. This requirement of the importance of cultural and natural assets is not given the opportunity to be ignored. Because of the importance of community life in terms of cultural and natural assets should be transferred to future generations (Private, 1998:43).

The preservation and strengthening awareness of nationhood, national sovereignty is a close relationship between the protections. Global world, political and geographical boundaries between communities in the face of the loss of important economic and cultural power has come to the fore. Cultural forces that are not supported by the timing of economic success is inevitably become insignificant (Pitman, 2009:7-8).

Also requested the protection of cultural and natural assets;

- National sovereignty in a meaningful way to ensure continued and continue to strengthen the effectiveness of cultural and natural assets is one of main factors,
- Creating awareness in the nation-young generations, in terms of conservation and development of national history and the past as an objective witness to the importance of cultural and natural assets,
- Cultural and natural heritage as a part of our national culture, heritage of humanity as part of the act must be taken into consideration.

1.2. CLASSIFICATION OF CULTURAL AND NATURAL ASSETS

Cultural and natural assets of the concept of content, looking at the history of humanity in terms of paramount importance to the empire's administrative center of the imperial court and this court used in the property, the soldiers' clothes and weapons, the palace of the people of jewelry, up to the many objects and buildings of this concept is within. Humanity's historical change and development process witnessed all kinds of structures and handmade products, date / cultural assets as described, should be protected rare natural beauty, the natural assets as we face (Kanadoğlu, 2007:116). Therefore, by a wide range and variety of cultural and natural assets and the importance of determining the legal status of protected parallel provision, protection of assets required a classification made on the basis of certain qualifications are required. Classification of cultural and natural assets is subject to two different approaches. These are classified as cultural and natural assets and movable and immovable cultural and natural assets are classified as.

1.2.1. Classification of Cultural and Natural Heritage as Movable and immovable

Outstanding cultural and natural assets and the classification according to this classification approach is movable and immovable assets class. Basic categories of property law in line with the approach of the movable and immovable cultural and natural assets be classified according to their standing and their legal status in accordance with this classification is to determine the benefits and obligations. For the protection of cultural and natural assets and the legal status of applications in the same way as the execution is not likely. Protection of ancient remains of ancient cave oyuntu money will not be subject to the same method of protection. Over the protection of immovable cultural and natural heritage, while highlighting the approach should be preserved in the museum is being moved. Movable cultural and natural assets taken abroad to be outside the law in ways more often witnessed while overseas real estate assets as a whole can not be missed. In contrast immovable cultural and natural assets to be subject to illegal trading in the event that assets in general, large losses due to falling apart while trying to movable assets, will suffer less. Briefly referred to this case because the movable and immovable cultural and natural assets to be more

accurate from a legal perspective by looking at the classification. Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act 2863 of the first approach, movable and immovable cultural and natural assets to be split into two depending on their direction. According to the arrangements in law, movable and immovable cultural and natural assets are subject to different protection schemes. Protection measures, to protect officers and the competent administrative departments, the act of violation of laws and sanctions to be movable and immovable properties were adjusted.

1.2.2. Classification as Cultural and Natural Assets

Cultural and natural assets within its own definition refers to a classification. Communities' cultural, historical and natural assets protection requirements in accordance with these assets, but also all of humanity's common heritage is movement produced by the cultural and natural assets of the concept of protection is mandatory assets, cultural heritage and natural assets as under two headings collect. Legislation, the preferred definition, according to the protection required common heritage assets, people, produced by human hands and labor is the product of the existence and the natural processes occur in the presence of the two groups are divided into (Kanadoğlu, 2007:76).

Humanity's effort is a product of the historical existence of human life, its role in these assets out of the grounds, construction process and experienced the historical events of national and human culture in terms of its value by taking into account as a separate item, the cultural assets of specific value as a protection of the right approach. Work towards the protection of cultural assets and practices that threaten the existence or the risk of false-to-use protection of natural assets are different. Be protected as natural assets, the assets, the natural events occur, the rare beauty of the property and consists of the natural process. Protection of the natural formation of this prominent feature in the work, to avoid interference by the presence of the terms of the formation process is to try to continue. Hence cultural heritage protection work in their natural assets, create and use cases as the risks are substantial differences.

Preservation of cultural assets on the current status of efforts to reduce the impact of natural events while highlighting the protection of natural assets is essential to ensure the continuation of natural conditions. Cultural assets protection works in conjunction with human life become subject, protection-a balance between providing and using the protection key, while the natural assets of intensive human use away from the eclipse is preferred and protected using the approach of nature for their presence is invalid. Nature of the cultural assets in the formation of community among the factors that affect cultural property be a reflection of the culture, we face as a result.

Stated reasons for the cultural and natural assets, qualities, significance, conservation measures and their impact on community life because of the difference, as cultural heritage and natural assets can be divided into two groups. In line with this distinction in the legal regulation of cultural heritage and natural assets for the benefit of the regulation are separate (Pitman, 2009: 12).

2. CULTURAL PROTECTION IN THE FRAMEWORK OF LAW NUMBERED 2863

Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act 2863 No. cultural and natural assets of the principle of conservation efforts, including rules and regulations are aimed at setting priorities. Regulations specified by law, the legal status of cultural and natural assets are also identified. Law 5.maddesinde brought that in editing, "the state, public institutions and organizations belonging to the real estate and private law, subject to real and legal persons owned the property in the presence of known or later will show up as the protection necessary movable and immovable cultural and natural assets of state owned properties in the" is emphasized (m.5 / I). Were brought in laws to be in the nature of state-owned status, economic challenges and highlighted the use of protection as is necessary to allow continued survival in a parallel arrangement seems.

Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act has made the arrangements according to the cultural and natural assets of the owners of the administration in protecting give orders and instructions to comply as long as owners of being and Protection Act, not contrary, all the rights and privileges to use will continue. Brought about protecting the administration violated his obligations to the public in the event the property in question will be passed (KTVKK m.11). Legislator's cultural and natural assets, owners of the property rights arising from the rights and privileges in the use of his long-editing, property rights, public interest in accordance with use directions in the constitutional arrangement parallel to the thought and the public interest to use the requirements details of the law organizing necessity of fulfilling is (Pitman, 2009:13). Property rights set limits on the use continues to the next, cultural and natural assets for all negative actions, the responsible about the state property damage as if the administrative / criminal sanctions implementation path to go from the arrangements covered are included.

One of the most important features of the 2863 law on urban sites planned to bring the concept of conservation. "Conservation Development Plan" is defined by this law that has gained currency. 2863 in accordance with law "Conservation Plans" has to be made by municipalities. However, when the Council deems necessary technical and financial assistance from the Ministry of Culture may take. In some cities (Istanbul, Ankara, Izmir, Bursa, Antalya, etc.), conservation planning efforts, local governments have created their own units, and still are made through. During these planning efforts, local governments lack the technical aspects of their tender for the open competition or to protect the project plans are obtained (Gultekin, 2001:220).

Law No. 10 of 2863 The article in the protection of cultural values "of the Ministry of Culture," has made a responsible and competent. Decree Law No. 379 of 13.9.1989 diary Ministry of Culture and Natural Heritage Protection and the General Directorate of Monuments and Museums General Directorate has done with this task. Nevertheless, the Union of Historical Cities, Çevgön, TACA Foundation, Plumb, Architects, Local Agenda 21 and some NGOs such as finance, industry and media organizations are continuing their efforts to protect. They do not find their place in the legal framework of these organizations do not have any enforcement power, and often protect themselves on the scale necessary to make repairs on the scale of a single monument (Kejanlı-Ali-Yılmaz.2007: 181).

Protection Act is giving obligations to Preservation and Protection Committee of the Supreme Council predominantly for the protection of cultural and natural values. Correctly

identified the presence of this responsibility, the culture they have created and applied right to the protection and enforcement decisions to be taken include various sizes (Hunter, 2001). In fact, these laws for the first time from the center to local spread in question is that, in the center of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection High Council set by the Ministry in the region of Immovable Cultural and Natural Heritage Area Committees be established in the form of reflection found (Ozdemir, 2005:25). District committees, the High Council decided to follow his principles into practice for the condition have been tasked to make decisions.

These two concepts are protected by law. These

- All buildings must be protected in the scale of cultural and natural assets,
- Sites.

2863 law, the scope of conservation activities in the urban environment dimension to the scale of single buildings, expanded, No. 3386 Law on Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection of objects with a single structure and detailed definitions are included. However, a planned conservation area will be protected in the urban scale, this plan also highlighted the "Conservation Development Plan" was to be expressed. 6 of the law Article 7, and accordingly and 8 article, the only structure on the scale while covering the protection of the works, 6 with Article 17 and its resolution The article was also covered issues related to the site. This law, in connection with our country today is an urban site protection and the application works, Culture of the Ministry of the Conservation Board, local governments, planners or planning groups and people with each other direct or indirect relationships are (Gurpinar, 2000:119).

Act 2863, particularly in 2004 after the 5226 amendments to the law in accordance with the norms of international protection has become the model. With this law, so far unmentioned management areas, management plans, such as port created new definitions, in conservation planning and priority action areas have tried to make it possible to determine.

Conservation law requires a limited number of immovable cultural and natural assets were sort. 6 of the Act the article will be secured by immovable cultural and natural assets are as follows:

- a) Protection of natural assets with the necessary has been moved to the end of the 19th century,
- b) Have been made after the specified date and property in terms of importance by the Ministry of Culture and Tourism should protection of common property,
- c) The immovable cultural assets within the site area,
- d) National history in our measures because of the time concept and the registration in question without the National Struggle and the Republic of Turkey in the foundation of great historical events witnessed the building and identify areas for Mustafa Kemal Atatürk used by the houses.

However, Protection Boards architectural, historical, aesthetic, archaeological, and other important terms and features not found the necessary decisions taken under the protection of the property, protection of cultural assets are not considered necessary. Tombs, written, illustrated and embossed rocks, picture caves, mounds, tumuli, ancient ruins, acropolis and necropolis, castles, forts, towers, walls, historic barracks, forts and fortifications, and in them the hard weapons; ruins, a caravanserai, inns, bath and madrassas; vaults, tombs, and inscriptions, bridges, aqueducts, waterways, reservoirs and

wells, on the road remains, from the stones, the old boundaries indicating perforated stones, standing stones, altars, shipyards, docks and historical palaces, mansions, houses, seaside homes and mansions, mosques, musallam the Namazgah Games, the fountain and fountain are, almshouse, mint, şifahane, muvakkithane, simkeşhane, lodges and the lodges are, cemeteries, prepare, arasta the bazaar, closed bazaars, chest and, Sitel, sinagoklar, basilicas, churches, monasteries, complex, ancient monuments and remains of walls, frescoes, reliefs, mosaics, fairy chimneys and other real properties, are examples of cultural assets. Date caves, rock shelters, trees and tree communities with characteristics similar showing; real estate are examples of natural assets.

The status of the property will be protected and the presence of a culture determined to win and registration = documents = document ratified and is projected to register a pass from the stage. Necessary protection of immovable cultural and natural assets, and identification of natural sites, under the coordination of the Ministry of Culture and Tourism and related activities by taking the views of affected institutions are made. Determination to be made in the presence of cultural and natural history, art, and other characteristics of the region are taken into account. Keeping in mind the possibility of the state, in which case the transfer of property that reflects the work enough, the protection of cultural assets is determined as necessary. Must be protected immovable cultural and natural assets as identifying and registering a property in relation to protected areas established by the decisions taken in contravention of the built and physical intervention may be made, they re-use can not be opened or used can not be changed. Based maintenance, construction, installation, drilling, partially or completely destroying, burning, digging or other construction work, and physical intervention is considered (Private, 1998:143).

Legislators, cultural assets as have been registered the building with the first group of natural or archeological site has been declared the land on all taxes, duties and be exempt from it would be provision tied, in addition, aiming to protect will be made, will be material and other equipment or taxes, and mortar that has held exempt. In addition to repairs to be made for the construction of applications by municipalities, tax, fee receipt and expenditure of contributions of human activities such as exceptions are not subject to the control structure was not clearly regulated.

Conservation practices of real estates which have been registered as cultural and natural assets are financial burden of higher applications requiring technical expertise. In this case, the introduction of public funding in the form of contributions to the protection of cultural and natural assets should be provided.

Cultural and natural assets as the announcement / registration of immovable property has been used outside of the law and the exemption granted in case of exceptions in parallel with the public the benefits of sanctions should be applied in accordance with the law is regulated. Cultural and natural assets will apply sanctions against those who harm, administrative sanctions and criminal sanctions can be grouped under two headings. Cultural and natural heritage protection at the point of administration had given the orders and instructions will act against the private legal persons caused by / performed against applications relevant administrative units by the elimination by the illegality of the removal process done 'administrative sanctions, as we have encountered (Kanadoğlu, 2007:98). Immovable cultural and natural assets to protect as a legislator, "Sit areas, must be protected cultural property and their protection in the areas of approved plans and projects outside the application made or

done that led to the charge of the conservation district boards in matters relating to the plan and project organization and implementation responsibility to make shall be prohibited for a period of five years. Judicial sanctions behaviors that harm the cultural and natural assets against the sanctions are applied by judicial decision. Cultural and Natural Heritage Protection Act 2863 No. cultural and natural property damage in respect of the conduct and penalties for various crimes have been brought.

3. THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN PROTECTION OF CULTURAL HERITAGE

Officially declared as cultural heritage, whether movable or immovable property is transferred from generation to generation, and natural and cultural heritage protection of the legal regulations are to the fore. However, legislation, regulations and supervisory functions, as well as the restrictions are also fulfilled. Therefore, the authority to enact legislation needs to act more precisely.i

Moreover, the protection of cultural heritage can not be accomplished only with the legal regulations. Protection of natural and cultural assets and sensitive to people's conscious awareness of conservation and culture has simply required. The resources to realize this, the media play an important role.

The communication stack that provides radio, television, newspapers and magazines covering all media as the media has a large number of tasks. Among these tasks are particularly prominent, social tasks. Media, this type of functionality information, supervision, guidance, knowledge and skills forward, educate the feelings expressed on the social relationship building, alerting the necessary roles of the public building type may be listed.

Preservation of cultural heritage is the most important stage of public awareness. This will instill public consciousness of the media. Public duties assumed by the media thanks to the protection of people's cultural heritage as well as breaking them, to destroy, to trade in illegal acts such as the avoidance of issues have to be educational and instructive. This type of functionality should be presented before the public cultural heritage and cultural heritage of the past-future links should be established. The function is to entertain the media today stands out. Educate the media, while preserving the cultural heritage must also elect to have fun.

Televisions among media organizations to create culture and conservation awareness have come to more important position because of including visuals in preservation of cultural heritage. In television and protection of Turkey has taken the promotion of cultural heritage is protected and how programs are made of. However, such educational programs for viewers not being tracked and viewed by many with interest rate concerns are not published in time. Therefore, control of radio and television in Turkey to fulfill the task that the Supreme Board of Radio and Television (RTUK) is passed to a different application. No. 3984 Law on the Establishment and Broadcasts of Radio and Television of the 33 suspension of sentence pursuant to applicable program broadcast radio and television companies stopped the program are required to publish a substitute program. 33. The article is as follows: "... the publication stopped the program in place of the same publication generation, every time the same time and ad-free, the relevant public institutions and organizations Supreme Council prepared by education, culture, traffic, women's and children's rights, young people's physical, moral development, drug and struggle with bad habits, good use of Turkish language programs and

environmental education issues are published. ". RTÜK programs that do qualify for this purpose and will be published is. Among these programs, the majority of Turkey is related to its cultural heritage. This application by the public broadcaster and are perceived as a punishment, because television is changing the channel, though, that such publications are still running on television.

In this type of cultural practices and protect public awareness has led to the settlement. Through other media to protect cultural and natural assets and the assets to be transferred to future generations is widespread awareness among the people. With this awareness of legal regulations can be more easily applied.

CONCLUSION

Cultural heritage of every society to defend their own rights and duties are. Because the identity of communities, for their inspiration, these values are found. The use of these rights and the fulfillment of this mission, but based on accurate information has become a normal part of life and widespread protection of cultural assets can happen.

Preservation of cultural heritage as alive and future generations to transfer, "learning and knowledge acquisition rights," human self-development rights, "such as universal basic and social rights are fulfilled in terms is of great importance. Natural assets; geological periods of history before and historic periods belonging to the rare examples as the features and beauty in terms of protection required, above ground, underground or under water in the "natural assets, the above listed reasons, as well as the nature of the environmental balance of protection and moral reasons, they are protected.

In almost every country for the protection of the constitutional and legal arrangements are realized. 63 of the Constitution of our country substances that are able to guarantee the constitutional protection of cultural heritage with the 2863 Act has been subject to detailed regulation. In these regulatory requirements in accordance with changes made at various dates.

To meet the needs of these laws, some issues should be taken into consideration. At the beginning of this issue of international law and practice has come to be closely monitored. Implementing regulations of other countries and studies should be carefully monitored and must be adapted to our country. Meet the needs of our laws.

New legal regulations in the different nature also very important, especially to local government being installed on new responsibilities in this regard and have equipped them with new powers is. New resources are created for local governments; many projects started and will cause the application level. Legislation to protect cultural assets through various tax immunity recognized owners, as well as the protection of cultural property created incentives for the venture. In this way, nature and cultural heritage protection cases, particularly to owners, adopted by the whole society should be expected to ensure. One of the other important issues of protectionism, protectionism is to adopt by all segments of society. Which will achieve this is the media. Among the social tasks of the media to sort information, training and cultural awareness through knowledge and awareness of heritage protection to all segments of society will be able to reach.

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