

The Practical Significance and Scope of the Public Library Law in the Cultural Benefiting People Project

Huan Lin^{1, a}

¹School of Leshan, Leshan Normal University, Leshan, 614800, China

^aamitu0728@qq.com

Abstract

The promulgation of the Public Library Law and the implementation of the cultural project for the benefit of the people are of great significance for further improving China's cultural legal system, ensuring the development of public libraries, promoting the basic cultural rights and interests of the people, and building a harmonious socialist society. Based on the analysis of the current situation of the construction of library legal system and the implementation of cultural projects for the benefit of the people in China, this paper further discusses the practical significance and scope of public library law in cultural projects for the benefit of the people. It emphasizes the leading position of governments at all levels in the promotion of laws and the implementation of projects, and supports and guides the active participation of social enterprises and the people. We should steadily promote the marketization of public services, encourage the government to promulgate policies and regulations supporting the Public Library Law, further improve the legal system and use the relevant provisions of the law to regulate the specific activities of public cultural facilities, and expand the scope of radiation of the law in the project, so as to continuously enrich and improve the cultural project for the benefit of the people.

Keywords

Public cultural service system; Cultural rights and interests; Law on Public Libraries; Cultural project for the benefit of the people.

1. Introduction

At present, China has entered a transitional period of reform and development, and the main contradiction in our society is no longer the problem of people's food and clothing, but the contradiction between people's growing need for a better life and unbalanced and inadequate development. To solve this contradiction, we must promote the development of public cultural undertakings in China. As two indispensable parts of public cultural services in China, public librarianship and cultural projects for the benefit of the people are related in many ways. The implementation of the Public Library Law can promote the development of libraries in China, and the development of public libraries is also one of the important measures to improve the public cultural service system. It can make the project of cultural benefiting the people shared by more people and better meet the spiritual and cultural needs of the masses. It is of great practical significance to study the interaction mechanism and relationship between the implementation of public library law and the development of cultural projects for the benefit of the people for the development of public cultural undertakings and the solution of the main contradictions facing our country.

In China, as a basic right of citizens, cultural rights have been gradually valued with the development of society [1]. With the development of market economy and the improvement of people's material living standards, the basic food and clothing have been met, so the demand

for culture and the degree of attention are constantly improving. In this context, the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China put forward the slogan of speeding up the construction of "cultural project for the benefit of the people", which is a project to popularize culture to the broad masses of the people. Can help citizens meet their cultural needs and rights [2].

At present, more and more attention has been paid to cultural soft power, and how to promote the development of public cultural undertakings has been paid more and more attention by the society. This paper studies how the implementation of the Public Library Law will affect the development of librarianship and cultural projects for the benefit of the people, and gives relevant countermeasures and suggestions on how to promote the implementation and construction of both.

2. Public Library Law and the Project of Cultural Benefiting the People

2.1. Current Situation of Practice in China

Law is a code of conduct to adjust social relations, which is closely related to the political life of the country and people's daily life. The library law is a special law about the librarianship made by the national legislative body. It is the core and the highest form of the library policy. It is an important means for the country to lead, organize and develop the librarianship[3]. According to the author's research and summary of the current laws and regulations in the construction of libraries in China, it is found that there are the following main problems in the construction of the legal system of libraries in China at present: First, neither the laws and regulations for libraries nor the relevant legal provisions are universally applicable and can not provide reference guidelines for the overall construction of public libraries. Secondly, there is a lack of regulations for library managers, the construction of professional access system is incomplete, and there is still a practice of using libraries and reference rooms as "shelters" for idle and miscellaneous personnel. Thirdly, the existing legal system of libraries has been aging and has not been updated and improved in time. Therefore, many of the existing legal provisions are no longer applicable to the current situation. Fourthly, the existing laws and regulations lack clear support for the construction of public library resources, and the database resources of public libraries mainly rely on major database providers, which restricts the development of public libraries.

The project of cultural benefiting the people was put forward at the 17th National Congress of the Communist Party of China. It is a great project after the rapid improvement of the material living standards of the people of the whole country. It is also a project that benefits the people of the whole country and popularizes popular culture. Since the "Cultural Project for the Benefit of the People" was put forward in 2007, it has brought many benefits to the grassroots people. However, through research and review of relevant news materials, the author also found that there are the following problems in the construction process of "cultural projects for the benefit of the people" in various places: First, the form of cultural products in cultural projects for the benefit of the people is relatively single and lacks attraction. In the specific implementation process, the cultural project for the benefit of the people mainly takes the form of community film screening, mobile stage performances, free opening of art galleries and public libraries. Although the form is relatively rich, the content is not rich enough, mostly elegant art, which is not attractive to the public. Secondly, it lacks the support and restraint of relevant laws. As a result, there is no uniform reference standard in the implementation of cultural projects in different places, and the projects can not be truly implemented. Thirdly, public cultural services need to be improved urgently, many places have the form of "sending culture", and the relevant personnel do not fully take into account the cultural needs of residents, but force residents to accept passively in order to complete the task. It inhibits the

real cultural needs of the residents themselves. Fourthly, due to the lack of relevant policy guarantees, there is a waste of resources in the implementation of the project, such as inadequate utilization of urban and rural shared resources, multi-management, multi-channel and low-level duplication of construction projects.

2.2. Current Practice in Foreign Countries

According to the Survey of Libraries in Developed Countries, there are 16421 public libraries in the United States, with an average of one public library per 2000 people. There are 5,183 public libraries in the UK, one for every 10,000 people [4].

The earliest public library law in the United States originated from the Massachusetts General Assembly in 1848, which approved the establishment of the Boston Public Library Act. By 1890, 29 States had promulgated library laws one after another [5]. In 1956, the United States federal government formally promulgated the Library Services Act, which is an important milestone in the history of American library legislation. The provision of annual financial allocation for public libraries in rural areas makes public libraries more popular in the United States [6]; In 1996, the United States promulgated the Library Services and Technology Act, which emphasizes the need to strengthen the use of public library information. Although the laws and regulations of the library laws of the state governments and the federal government are different, generally speaking, the following provisions are clear: the first is to attach importance to the guarantee of funds, the government provides special funds for public libraries, and the special tax is used exclusively; The second is to authorize local governments to establish public libraries as the main body, so as to ensure the social and public welfare of public libraries [7]; Thirdly, the law covers all kinds of libraries, and the Library Services and Technology Act promulgated by the Federal Government covers almost all types of libraries, from professional libraries to primary and secondary school libraries and university libraries, and its legal effect has been greatly enhanced.

In 1850, the United Kingdom promulgated the earliest public library law, followed by the Public Libraries and Museums Act, which clearly requires the government to provide relevant public library services for the British people [8]. Another unique feature of British public librarianship is the establishment of regional councils for inter-library cooperation, which have certain powers and are responsible for providing public library services for citizens' work and study. To some extent, the councils can be regarded as a quasi-autonomous body of public libraries. Its existence makes British public libraries run in a better order.

In 1899, Japan promulgated the first library law, the Library Law, which established the important position of libraries in education. In 1948 and 1950, the National Diet Library Law, the Library Law and the School Library Law were promulgated successively, which really formed the three legal pillars of Japanese library law [9]. Observing the legal system of Japanese libraries, it is not difficult to find that the steady development of Japanese libraries is related to its perfect laws and regulations, which have clear provisions on the service standards of different types of libraries, the entry system of library staff, and the sources of library funds.

The marketization of public service is one of the core themes of the new public management movement in Britain, the United States and other countries. The marketization of foreign public services has effectively alleviated the contradiction between the limited supply capacity of governments and the growing public demand [10]. Many developed countries, such as Britain, the United States and Japan, have promulgated a series of laws related to public libraries to further promote the comprehensive development of their cultural industries, such as performing arts, art museums, film and television industry, book publishing industry and tourism, in the form of contract leasing, public-private partnership, user payment and voucher system. In this regard, The author believes that the main reason for the difference between China and developed countries is that the current legal system of public libraries in China is

imperfect, public libraries are difficult to develop continuously and steadily, and the role of public libraries in promoting China's public cultural service system is not obvious.

3. The Practical Significance of Public Library Law in the Project of Cultural Benefiting the People

The "cultural projects for the benefit of the people" include such key projects as the project to extend radio and television coverage to every village, the national cultural information resources sharing project, the rural film projection project, the rural library project, the western development student aid project and the TV into ten thousand homes project[11]. Due to the wide layout of cultural projects for the benefit of the people, covering many fields of engineering design, and the lack of uniform legal provisions in the implementation process, a series of problems have been encountered in the process of project development in recent years. The promulgation of the Public Library Law not only contributes to the steady development of public libraries, It also plays a great role in promoting the cause of libraries and even public culture in China, and has profound practical significance for the development of cultural projects for the benefit of the people.

3.1. Promoting the Marketization of Public Services

The marketization of public service is the common trend of social governance in western countries, and it is also one of the hot issues in China's administrative reform [12]. Compared with western countries, China's market-oriented reform of public services started late, but it has been exploring the way to meet the growing needs of the people for public cultural services. Article 4 of the Public Library Law stipulates that "the State encourages citizens, legal persons and other organizations to establish public libraries with self-financing". "People's governments at or above the county level shall actively mobilize social forces to participate in the construction of public libraries and give policy support in accordance with the relevant provisions of the State." Article 23 stipulates that "the state promotes the establishment and improvement of the corporate governance structure of public libraries, and absorbs representatives of relevant parties, professionals and the public to participate in the management." The above legal provisions point out the development direction of public libraries in the future, and also have direct reference significance for the implementation of cultural projects for the benefit of the people.

3.2. Safeguarding Citizens' Cultural Rights and Interests and Strengthening Social Governance

The Public Library Law and the Cultural Benefiting People Project have effectively solved the problem of conflict and dissatisfaction caused by the uneven distribution of cultural resources among citizens, effectively avoided the widespread form of "sending culture" in the implementation of the project, and fundamentally met the real cultural needs of the people. Article 10 of the Public Library Law stipulates that: "The state should establish a convenient and practical network of public libraries covering urban and rural areas, and the people's governments at or above the county level should set up corresponding public libraries." Article 18 stipulates that "local governments should strengthen the construction of comprehensive cultural service centers at the grass-roots level in urban streets, communities, towns and administrative villages, and set up libraries.". As can be seen from these provision, The public library law provides protection for the basic reading rights and interests of the masses, which coincides with the concept of protecting the cultural rights and interests of citizens in the cultural project for the benefit of the people. It ensures the rational distribution of cultural resources from the guidance of law and the implementation of specific measures, effectively

promotes the harmonious development of society, and is a major innovation in social governance.

3.3. Realizing Resource Sharing and Narrowing the Gap Between Urban and Rural Areas

Article 17 of the Public Library Law stipulates that "public libraries may name their collections of documents and materials or their buildings and other facilities with the names and names of donors according to law", and Article 28 points out that different public libraries may carry out joint procurement and services to realize the sharing and co-construction of documents and information resources. Article 33 clearly stipulates that libraries should provide four free services to make public libraries popular. In reality, different regions have different cultural levels and cultural appreciation preferences, which also hinders the construction of cultural projects for the benefit of the people in terms of comprehensive popularization, and makes the cultural products provided by the project to the public single. Through joint procurement, joint service and book exchange among different libraries, libraries in different regions can share resources. These measures enable libraries to break the barriers of information resources, make library resources accessible to everyone, and effectively promote the development of librarianship in rural areas. It has promoted the popularization of cultural projects for the benefit of the people and further narrowed the gap between urban and rural areas.

3.4. Building A Society Ruled by Law

As a product of spirit, law must reflect the level and requirements of the development of spiritual civilization [13]. The Public Library Law plays an important role in improving China's cultural legal system, promoting the further implementation of cultural projects for the benefit of the people, and building a society ruled by law, which directly reflects the content of China's socialist spiritual civilization construction. First, The Public Library Law has made detailed provisions on the construction of public libraries at the national, provincial, municipal, county, township and village levels, which makes up for the gaps in the legal system of libraries in China and deepens the dimension of the implementation of cultural projects for the benefit of the people. Secondly, The Public Library Law clearly States that it provides four free services, such as document lending and free opening of reading rooms, which is consistent with the idea that everyone can enjoy equal cultural resources without distinction of social class or educational level in the cultural project for the benefit of the people. Therefore, the project will be implemented with the law as a strong support. The Public Library Law also takes into account the needs of vulnerable groups such as the elderly and the disabled, and stipulates that libraries should provide barrier-free equipment and security services for them, which fully reflects the requirements of attaching importance to humanistic care and safeguarding the fundamental interests of the people in a society ruled by law. Finally, the Public Library Law proposes to strengthen the construction of digital libraries. It makes the development of libraries keep pace with the trend of the times and sets an example for laws and regulations to keep pace with the times.

4. The Function Scope of Public Library Law in the Project of Cultural Benefiting the People

The public library law and the cultural project for the benefit of the people interact and restrict each other. Public Library Law People can enjoy better library services, and the implementation of the cultural project for the benefit of the people has made the masses of our country influenced by culture. When the overall cultural literacy of the people is improved, people will have a higher demand for libraries, thus promoting the process of library legislation. The relationship between the two is not a subsidiary relationship, but a parallel relationship

between different levels. They work together from the cultural institutional environment and practical programs, and jointly promote the development of public cultural undertakings in China.

The author lists the organizations, related resources, specific activities, beneficiaries and project objectives related to various projects in the cultural project for the benefit of the people in Table 1 for analysis and comparison with the relevant provisions of the Public Library Law, and further explores the relevance of law and project and the scope of law in the project.

Table 1. The scope of role and relevant provisions of the Public Library Law in the cultural project for the benefit of the people

Cultural project for the benefit of the people	The Scope of Public Library Law					Relevant provisions of the Public Library Law
	Organization	Related Resources	Specific Activities	Benefit the people	Engineering Objectives	
Radio and TV project for every village	√	—	—	—	√	Articles 1, 13, 31
National Cultural Information Resources Sharing Project	√	√	√	√	√	Arts. 1, 8, 13, 30, 31, 32, 40
Rural Film Projection Project	√	—	—	—	√	Articles 1, 13, 39
Rural Bookstore Project	√	√	√	√	√	Arts. 1, 4, 6, 7, 11, 13, 31
Western Development Student Assistance Project	√	—	—	—	√	Articles 1, 7, 31, 48
TV into ten thousand homes project	√	—	—	—	√	Arts. 1, 7, 8, 13, 45

Note: √ means that the project is directly related to the law, — means that the project is indirectly related to the law.

The project of radio and television coverage for every village is a project organized and implemented by the state to solve the problem of farmers listening to radio and watching TV in the "blind area" covered by radio and television signals[14]. The Public Library Law requires "adhering to the government's leading role and encouraging social participation" and "improving the digital and networked service system". The radio and television project for every village has the same goal as the Public Library Law. Local radio and television departments at all levels will actively respond to the legal requirements and actively promote the construction of large-scale coverage of rural radio and television programs. Gradually improve the coverage level of wireless radio and television in remote rural areas, continuously optimize and upgrade in the fields of regular/real-time automatic broadcasting of information release, publicity of policies and regulations, rural cultural education, rural entertainment life and personalized broadcasting, and constantly improve the quality of rural people's listening to and watching wireless radio and television programs.

The National Cultural Information Resources Sharing Project takes the construction of digital resources as the core, the construction of grass-roots service outlets as the focus, and the use of various means of communication to accelerate. Sharing cultural information resources, educating the broad masses of the people with advanced culture, and improving their scientific and cultural quality and ideological and moral quality[15]. The project concept and the "Public Library Law" state support public libraries to carry out joint procurement, joint cataloguing,

joint services, to achieve the co-construction and sharing of literature and information. "The state builds a unified and interconnected digital service network of public libraries" and the purpose of the law is consistent. The Law on Public Libraries integrates the resources of public libraries, cultural centers, art galleries, museums, mass art galleries, cultural stations, cultural centers of rural towns and rural bookstores in the form of law, relying on these existing cultural facilities to disseminate cultural information resources and provide them to the public for use, thus forming a mass cultural network covering urban and rural areas.

The rural film projection project is a cultural and recreational activity serving the grassroots people. Adhering to the same concept as the Public Library Law, it aims to enrich the spiritual and cultural life of the masses, safeguard the basic cultural rights and interests of citizens, and improve their scientific and cultural quality. Before the promulgation of the law, there were a series of forms of "sending culture" in the rural film projection project. Contrary to the original intention of project implementation [16]. With the promulgation and implementation of the Public Library Law, county-level public libraries should follow the legal requirements of "providing convenient services for the public through mobile service facilities and self-service facilities", actively introduce digital film resources, undertake rural film projection projects, and realize the diversification of roles under the guidance of the law and relying on the market-oriented background of public services.

The Rural Bookstore Project is a public cultural service facility established in administrative villages to meet the cultural needs of farmers, managed by farmers themselves, which can provide farmers with practical books, newspapers and audio-visual electronic products to read audio-visual conditions [17]. Since the implementation of the project, there are many problems, mainly reflected in the lack of special personnel to manage some bookstores, the lack of readers, the lack of books to read, and the unreasonable structure of book content [18]. The Public Library Law clearly requires that "the state should support the development of public libraries in old revolutionary areas, ethnic minority areas, border areas and poverty-stricken areas", and that public libraries should be equipped with "staff suitable for their functions and collection scale". The Rural Bookstore Project is directly affected by the Public Library Law in terms of organization, related resources and activities, beneficiaries and objectives, and the law also makes direct requirements for the work of the General Administration of Press and Publication, starting with the construction standards and management of rural bookstores, the budget of special funds and the unified allocation of publications. Improve the predicament in the current construction of rural bookstores, so that farmers can really benefit from it.

The Publicity Department of the CPC Central Committee, the Central Civilization Office and the Ministry of Education are responsible for the implementation of the Western Development Assistance Project. Western Development Strategy Decision-making to help the western region Excellent in both character and learning It is an important measure for students from poor families to successfully complete their studies and promote the economic and cultural construction and development of the western region. The Public Library Law clearly States that the state supports the development of public libraries in border areas and poverty-stricken areas, and supports public libraries to strengthen exchanges and cooperation with school libraries and carry out joint services. So, According to the law, public libraries should become one of the main bodies of the implementation of the western development student aid project, allocate special funds to purchase textbooks for poor students in the western region, and cooperate with schools to establish reading rooms to provide students with a good learning environment, so as to help the implementation of the western development student aid project.

In response to the call of the state, the TV project is an effective carrier to further solve the problem of people's difficulty in watching TV and to strengthen the ideological and moral construction and spiritual civilization construction of farmers in poor areas. The Public Library Law requires that "the government should take the lead and encourage social participation",

"the state should take measures such as government purchasing services". "Support the services provided by public libraries established by citizens, legal persons and other organizations". The Public Library Law directly regulates the cultural functions of the government, urges the government to promulgate relevant policies to encourage enterprises to produce, reduce and exempt taxes, and promotes the revitalization of national brands by means of centralized procurement, as well as the promotion of TV into ten thousand projects. So as to protect the basic cultural rights and interests of citizens, improve the scientific and cultural quality of citizens and the degree of social civilization.

5. Conclusion

5.1. Government-led, Improve the Legal System and Implement Cultural Projects for the Benefit of the People

Local governments should formulate a series of policies and laws to adapt to the development of local public libraries according to local conditions and the Public Library Law. As a national written law, the Public Library Law aims to promote the development of public libraries in China, further develop the functions of public libraries, and safeguard the basic cultural rights and interests of citizens. Improve citizens' scientific and cultural literacy and the level of social civilization. However, the Public Library Law, which is universally applicable, can not fully take into account the actual situation in all parts of the country, and needs the support of relevant local laws and regulations. Governments at all levels should base themselves on the actual situation of the region and closely integrate the characteristics of the region. To promulgate policies, regulations and standards suitable for local development in line with the Public Library Law. Under the leadership of the government, we should improve the legal system of libraries, implement the project of cultural benefiting the people, fundamentally guarantee and promote the development of libraries, and further promote the construction process of a society ruled by law in China.

5.2. Formulate Policies to Ensure the Implementation of Laws and Projects

In the process of popularization of public library law and construction of cultural projects for the benefit of the people, while adhering to the leading position of the government, various social enterprises, grass-roots cultural teams and cultural volunteers constitute a huge construction team. During this process, inevitably, there will be unclear division of responsibilities, unreasonable allocation of funds, uneven allocation of human resources and uneven distribution of interests, which will lead to the obstruction of law promotion and project construction. Therefore, the author believes that it is necessary to formulate a set of rules and regulations to regulate and restrict the behavior of all participants in this field. The system mainly includes general principles, department responsibility management methods, post responsibility management methods, asset management, reward and punishment regulations, regular meeting system and safety management. The publicity and promotion of the Public Library Law, the radio and television village-to-village project, the national cultural information resources sharing project, the rural film projection project, the rural bookstore project, and the western development student aid project and the TV into ten thousand families project all have corresponding rules and regulations to guarantee the details of each activity in the implementation link, so that the law can play its greatest role. Cultural projects for the benefit of the people can operate efficiently.

5.3. Cooperation Between Government and Enterprises to Steadily Promote the Marketization of Public Services

With the development of China's market economy and the deepening of administrative system reform, the voice of vigorously supporting the private economy is growing, and further

improving the market-oriented scheme of public services to provide high-quality public services needed by the people is a hot issue of current social concern. Firstly, public libraries should follow the requirements of the Public Library Law. Starting from the nature of the board of directors, the responsibilities of relevant parties, the main contents of the articles of association, the autonomy of personnel management and income distribution, we should formulate relevant supporting rules and regulations to further promote the reform of corporate governance structure of public libraries. Secondly, in the process of implementing the project of cultural benefiting the people, we should encourage and support the participation of social forces. The government should provide preferential policies such as project subsidies, directional subsidies and loan discounts for all kinds of cultural enterprises participating in the construction of projects, and actively introduce private capital. The government has signed contracts with relevant enterprises, introduced market mechanisms in the fields of education, culture, sports, science and technology, and purchased public cultural services from social forces by means of centralized procurement. We will further promote the marketization of public services in China.

5.4. Promote the Project by Law to Protect the Basic Cultural Rights and Interests of Citizens

Cultural projects for the benefit of the people should be guided by local folk culture and the cultural needs of the masses, constantly enrich the forms of cultural products, and enhance the people's sense of access to public cultural services. Cultural rights and interests are one of the basic rights and interests of the people. With the rapid development of China's social economy, The main contradiction in our society has changed from the problem of food and clothing to the contradiction between the people's growing need for a better life and the unbalanced and inadequate development. How to enhance people's demand for spiritual and cultural life and safeguard people's basic cultural rights and interests is a major issue today. The Public Library Law and the Cultural Benefit Project have effectively solved the problem of conflict and dissatisfaction caused by the uneven distribution of cultural resources among citizens. After the promulgation of the Public Library Law, readers can enjoy library resources free of charge regardless of their occupation and educational level, which guarantees the rights and interests of all readers in law. In order to make the law come true, As the public library in the cultural project for the benefit of the people, it should take the lead, speed up the construction of service facilities network, ensure that the services provided by the project are accessible to everyone, pave the way for the equalization of public cultural services, and realize innovative social governance.

5.5. Clarify the Responsibilities of the Government and Effectively Promote the Promotion of Laws and the Implementation of Projects

The promulgation of the Public Library Law effectively regulates the problems in the implementation of the current project, and clearly stipulates the responsibilities of the government, including the national, central, provincial, prefecture-level and county-level governments. Local governments should strengthen the construction of public libraries and promote the implementation of cultural projects for the benefit of the people in order to further improve the public cultural service system. We should improve the operation and management system of public libraries, give full play to their service functions, and encourage all forces to participate in the construction of public libraries and cultural projects for the benefit of the people. Firstly, governments at all levels should organize and study the Public Library Law. Publicity, promotion, implementation and enforcement of laws should be included in the government's work plan and carried out in an orderly manner. Secondly, we should guarantee the funds for the promotion of laws and the construction of projects. Funding guarantee is the prerequisite and material basis for the people to make equal use of the achievements of cultural

projects for the benefit of the people. Moreover, the government guarantees the construction of the talent team and regularly inspects the comprehensive quality of the staff. Establish the standardization and institutionalization of relevant vocational education and vocational qualification certification. Finally, strengthen supervision. The government regularly supervises the construction of the project, the operation of funds and the efficiency of their use, and conducts special questionnaires and opinions collection for the local people, and urges relevant departments to constantly adjust their own systems to ensure the efficient operation of the project.

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