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## THE REALITY OF MUSEUM LIBRARIES IN IRAQ

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### Abstract

The research aims to identify the reality of museum libraries in Iraq in terms of their historical establishment, the human resources working in them, their library collections, the services they provide to the beneficiaries, in addition to the building and furniture, and to identify the events and activities they provide. Interview with museum librarians, in addition to observation through repeated visits to the library to complete the process of collecting data and information related to the research topic.

### The research reached several results, including

1. Lack of human resources specialized in the field of information and libraries
2. Lack of adequate equipment and furniture in all libraries.
3. There are no financial specializations available in the libraries.

### The research came out with a set of recommendations and suggestions, including

1. Providing libraries with human resources specialized in the field of information and libraries.
2. Work to provide the appropriate equipment and furniture.
3. The necessity of providing an independent budget for libraries

**Keywords:** Public Libraries, Specialized Libraries, Museum Libraries

### Introduction

Museum libraries are scientific and cultural institutions concerned with preserving intellectual output that reflects the country's cultural heritage and contributes to developing a sense of national belonging. The research included four sections of the first topic (the problem, importance, objectives, method, data collection tools, research limits, previous studies). The second topic included the definition of public libraries, specialized libraries, museum libraries, their importance, functions, location and building, furniture and equipment, human resources. The budget, the development of its library collections, the types of services, the information provided in libraries, and the third topic was devoted to the field study, which included the analysis of interview questions directed to museum librarians. In the fourth topic, the findings and recommendations of the research were addressed.

### The general framework of the research

#### Research problem

**The research problem can be identified through the following questions:-**

1. What are the locations of museum libraries in Iraq?
2. What are the numbers and qualifications of the world's human resources?

Received: October 30, 2022 / Revised: November 18, 2022 / Accepted: December 03, 2022 / Published: December 30, 2022

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3. What services do you provide to the beneficiaries?
  4. Is there cooperation and coordination with other libraries?
  5. What are the strengths and weaknesses to identify them in order to support and improve them.

### **Research Importance**

The importance of the research lies in shedding light on the reality of the Al-Majjif libraries in Iraq and their effective role in preserving and protecting heritage and rare works of historical value, in addition to introducing this type of libraries and the services they provide that contribute to highlighting their cultural identity.

### **Research Aims**

#### **The research aims to identify**

1. Libraries and their historical development.
2. The organizational structure of the libraries.
3. The human resources working in it.
4. Types of information services provided to beneficiaries.
5. The difficulties it faces and the development of ways to advance its reality

### **Research Questions**

#### **The questions that the study tries to answer are as follows**

1. What is the reality of museum libraries in terms of
2. The historical establishment of these libraries
3. The human resources working therein
4. Preparing and organizing information sources
5. Types of services and information provided therein.

### **Research Methodology**

The research relied on the documentary method through the use of traditional and electronic sources in the theoretical side and the survey method to study the reality of museum libraries and the services they provide to the beneficiaries.

#### **data collection tools**

Data and information related to the research topic were collected using the following tools

1. The interview: The interview was conducted with a number of librarians, who numbered (6) libraries affiliated with the museums.
2. Observation:- Through repeated field visits to the libraries and to see their actual reality and the library collections they contain and the services they provide to the beneficiaries.

### **Search Limits**

1. Objective limits: - identifying the reality in terms of historical establishment, working human resources and office group, as well as “the location, equipment and services provided to the beneficiaries.

2. Spatial limits: The study included the libraries available in the museums, which numbered (6) out of (20) museums. (14) museums were excluded because they did not contain libraries.
3. Time limits: The time period for collecting data and information on the research topic extended between 2021-2022.

### **Previous studies**

Imad Mamdouh Abdel Halim. Libraries of archaeological museums in the Syrian Arab Republic: a field study (Master thesis). - Cairo: Faculty of Arts, 1996.

The study aims to study the libraries of archaeological museums located in the Syrian country in all aspects of security and their archaeological holdings, in addition to the possibility of linking them to information networks. The researcher relied on the documentary method in the subject of his study.

### **Among the most important findings of the researcher**

1. Weakness of information services provided in libraries.
2. Not taking advantage of modern technologies in libraries
3. The slow growth of its library collections and the lack of up-to-date information.

### **The researcher reached the following recommendations.**

1. The existence of a security system for Syrian museums
2. Purify the holdings of libraries that have lost the elements of usefulness.
3. Establishing an information network for each of the Syrian museums.

### **The second topic: the theoretical side**

The topic includes the definition of public libraries - specialized libraries - museum libraries - their importance - their functions - library infrastructure - their services.

Definition of public libraries: - an educational and cultural institution concerned with preserving and organizing intellectual and human heritage and presenting it to all segments of society regardless of class, gender and religion, which gives it priority in public awareness and education (1)

Definition of specialized libraries: A library that works on acquiring specialized collections of information sources and presenting them to specialized people working in specialized institutions. (2)

Definition of Museum Libraries: A complementary necessity to the museum, which plays an important role in the field of education and culture, as it is the source from which specialists derive the information they need in the field of history, archeology and the arts.

Importance: Libraries have great importance that can be listed as follows. (3)

1. It is considered as a repository for preserving and documenting documents, evidence and things related to the history and establishment of its museum institution.
2. The information services provided by Bariqa add to the museum's reputation for being part of the information environment in its museum.
3. Supporting, obligating and assisting researchers during the maintenance of their research path by enabling them to access accurate information about their collections.

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**Functions:- There are several basic functions performed by libraries, which are as follows.-(4)**

1. Planning: An important and necessary stage that precedes the implementation process in which goals are set and policies, forecasts and work programs are drawn up to achieve them.
2. Organizing: It means distributing work to people and defining their positions and responsibilities in a way that ensures the achievement of the objectives set by the institution.
3. Direction:- Choosing the right leadership that can influence people and direct them to work in a way that creates an atmosphere among them Familiarity, love and respect during the implementation of the work, which leads to non-deviation, raise morale and encourage cooperation between them during work.
4. Monitoring: It means monitoring the workers and identifying the progress of work by measuring their performance and following up on their work to ensure that the achieved results are consistent with the objectives set in the work plan.
5. Number of employees: - Employing efficient job cadres in terms of scientific, technical and technical specialization to carry out their job to the fullest.

The site and the building: The site plays an important role in achieving the library's goals, and there are several conditions that must be taken into account when choosing a site. (5)

1. Adequate location for library patrons in terms of proximity.:
2. Determining a sufficient area, taking into consideration future expansions.
3. Choosing locations far from noise and where all appropriate services are available.

The success of the library in providing its services also depends on the building as a part of the library service, as the building that is planned on sound foundations and its specifications are consistent with the actual needs of the library, and to evaluate the library building, the following should be taken into account. (6)

1. The location of the building, i.e. ease of access to it by the beneficiaries.
2. The validity of the building, meaning that it is suitable for the purposes of the service and its capacity for office groups and the largest number of beneficiaries.
3. The capacity of the building, which is intended to accommodate the growth of groups in the future and to allow the establishment of additional activities other than reading, such as organizing seminars and lectures.

Furniture and equipment: The furniture that the library needs is characterized by its diversity, to include shelves for books, magazines, files, indexes and tables of all kinds for employees and readers, in addition to carts for transporting books, chairs, computers, reproductions, photography, audio-visual devices and photographic displays (7) as well as the correct lighting that contributes In improving the health and psychological state of man, ventilation and cooling and its great role in the effectiveness of the building and its suitability for work, as well as the colors and their effect on the formation of lighting, space capacity and psychological sense of comfort.(8)

Human resources:- It is the basic core of managing activities and achieving the goals of the institution and one of the factors that contribute to the successful management of human resources. (9)

1. The competitive advantage that works on investing the human factor and its participation in events and activities in order to provide a better level.
2. The existence of difficulties and challenges helped to create human energies that seek the success of the institutions operating in them.

**Budget:** The budget is used as a tool for transforming the goals of libraries into reality, through which the services and resources allocated to each program in the library are determined, and that they are carefully and accurately developed that helps to use the available funds effectively in achieving the goals of the libraries. (10)

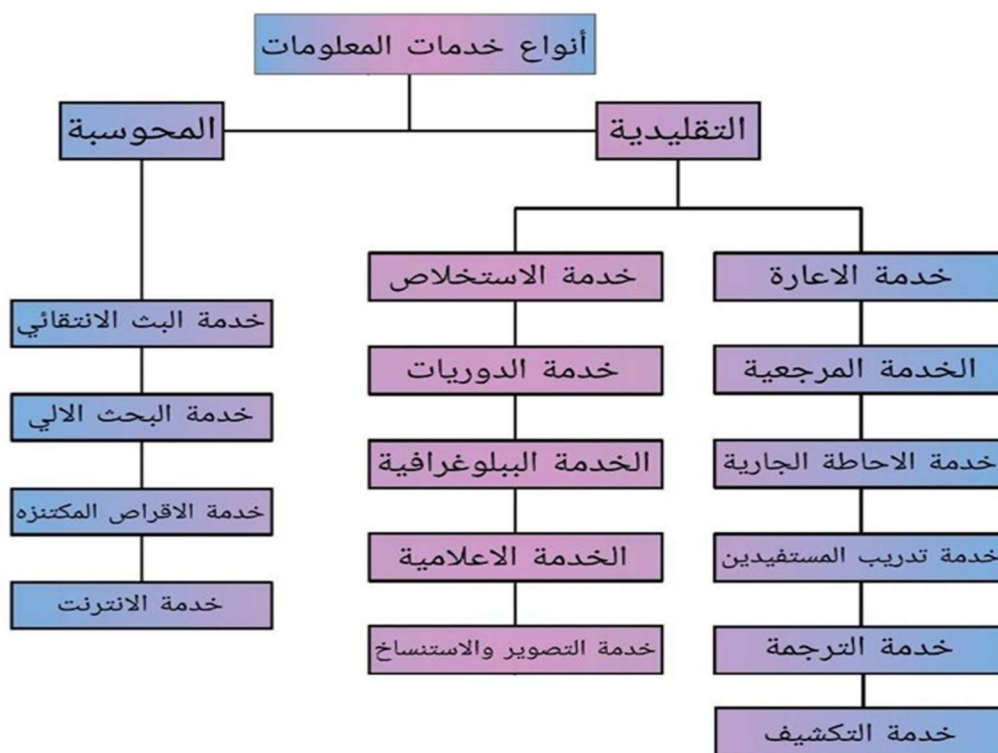
**Library collection development:** - The library must be able to meet the needs of the beneficiaries. There is no unified policy for collection development, but it is according to what the library decides to meet the needs of the majority or minority. In rural areas where the percentage of learners is low, the library collection development policy More difficult compared to the libraries located in city centers or commercial areas, where the percentage of learners is high, due to the different conditions of the beneficiaries. In general, the goal of libraries remains for each individual to have the opportunity to meet his needs (11)

### **Information services provided by libraries**

**Definition of information services:** All activities and events provided by libraries and information centers to beneficiaries in a way that ensures the best use of their holdings and resources and creating the appropriate conditions to satisfy their information needs. (12)

### **Types of information services**

Information services are divided into two parts: traditional information services and computerized information services, as shown in Scheme No. (1)



Striped (1)

## Types of information services

### First: traditional information services

1. Loan service: It means to record information resources for use inside or outside the library for a specific period of time according to certain regulations set by the institution's management and under the supervision of one of its specialized employees. It is one of the indicators that indicate the effectiveness of the library and its relationship with the community of beneficiaries. (13)
2. Reference service:- assisting researchers and library patrons in identifying some basic references and how to use them and answering all their questions and reference inquiries, in addition to performing all the tasks and functions required by the answering process, which is represented in selecting reference works, organizing and preparing them by the information specialist (14)
3. Ongoing Briefing Service: It is intended to review all documents and sources of information that have recently been received within the library and periodically announce to researchers about all new activities and services related to their interests. (15)
4. Beneficiary training service: It is one of the most important programs and services provided by libraries and information centers aimed at developing the skills of the beneficiaries to gain the ability to make use of the available information sources to carry out all the requirements of scientific research (16)
5. Translation service:- One of the basic forms of information services that some libraries and information centers have resorted to to assist beneficiaries and researchers in overcoming language barriers that hinder their research career (17)
6. Indexing service: - Preparing and configuring the entrances that lead to accessing the required information in its sources. (18)

7. Extraction service:- a method of information retrieval that saves the beneficiary time and effort and informs him of everything new in his field of interests by presenting a summary of the content of documents or publications in a manner similar to the style of the original document accompanied by a bibliographic description, which helps the beneficiary in the search process and ensures him ease Access to the original document (19)
8. Servicing of periodicals: Periodicals can be defined as publications that are issued at regular intervals and are published indefinitely. Many writers participate in the preparation of their articles, bearing a “distinctive” title, “serial” numbers, and a specific date. (20)
9. Bibliographical service: It is intended to limit what was issued on a specific topic, author, or institution through collecting information about books and organizing them according to certain rules. (21)
10. Media service:- one of the services provided by libraries and information centers to inform the beneficiaries of their programs and activities to attract the largest possible number of readers. (22)
11. Photocopying and Reproduction Service: It is one of the complementary services to the lending service that libraries work to provide to the beneficiaries to meet their needs of documents that are difficult to obtain due to the lack of copies or the large size of them.(23)

### **Second: Computerized information services**

1. Selective Information Broadcasting Service: A service designed according to the “needs of each specific researcher, as it works on informing him and informing him of modern sources of information related to his field of work and specialization.(24)
2. Direct connection search service: It is intended to use terminals, computers and ready-made software to provide users with procedures for storing and retrieving machine-readable databases in an immediate and direct manner.(25)
3. Chunky Disk Service: It is considered one of the advanced and modern services. Huge amounts of visual, audio and readable information are stored and broadcast to all researchers and beneficiaries through organized programs characterized by their high speed and high quality. (26)
4. Internet service: - The most important services and means of electronic publishing. Many libraries and information centers have begun to work in providing their services, in order to facilitate communication and exchange of information through them. (27)

### **The third topic: the practical side**

The topic includes the analysis of interview questions directed to museum librarians. The interview included a number of axes, numbering (12) and the number of questions (50), as shown in Table No. (1)

Table (1)Interview topics and number of questions

number of questions	Axis address	No
9	first axis: general information about museum libraries	1

3	Axis Two : Human Resources	2
1	third axis : the organizational structure	3
2	Fourth Axis : Equipment and Furniture	4
3	Fifth Axis : Budget	5
5	Sixth axis : the office group	6
4	Seventh Axis : Methods of developing the office group	7
4	Eighth Axis Technical Procedures	8
1	The ninth axis: cooperation	9
15th	tenth axis : information services	10
1	eleventh axis : the electronic library	11
2	Twelfth Axis : Difficulties and Suggested Solutions	2 1
50	Mg	

The first axis: the historical establishment of museum libraries in Iraq, arranged chronologically "according to the years of their establishment".

1. The Library of the Iraqi Museum\*:- An ancient library that derives its nobility and originality from the originality of the museum itself. The library of the Iraqi Museum was established in 1933, that is, 10 years after the establishment of the museum. The archaeological site called for the establishment of a suitable building for it and the library, and the current building was inaugurated in 1966. The library is frequented by a number of visitors and beneficiaries, as most of them are graduate students and researchers in the fields of antiquities, history, Arabic language and the arts. As for the opening hours of the library, it is from 9:00 am - 2:00 pm. The Iraqi Museum Library is the oldest specialized library in Iraq in the field of archeology, as it is primarily concerned with everything that is ancient and has to do with history, travels, religions and ancient beliefs, as well as "the ancient languages that were written in cuneiform and hieroglyphics and ancient alphabets such as Aramaic, Hebrew and Syriac in addition to the living languages used at the present time such as Arabic Turkish, Persian, English, French and German.
2. The Library of the Natural History Research Center and Museum in Baghdad\*\*: A large library was established with the establishment of the Museum in 1946. It is affiliated with the Museum. It consists of a separate building consisting of four floors with an area of (600 m<sup>2</sup>) frequented by a number of professors, researchers and graduate students, in addition to The center's employees are in the first place. Its doors are open (at 8:00 am - 2:00 pm) The library has worked since the beginning of its establishment to provide its services to the beneficiaries and to acquire information sources such as books, periodicals and references specialized in the topics of natural history and environmental biology.
3. Nasiriyah Civilization Museum Library \*\*\*:- A valuable library whose establishment coincided with the establishment of the museum in 1969. It is a unit belonging to the museum that contains a valuable and rare collection of information sources specialized in archeology and history, as it



served as a scientific platform intended for researchers and specialists in archeology at the time, but it was completely burned and destroyed during the period of entry of the American forces And taking it as their headquarters in (2003), which made it today lacking the basic components of the library, but the museum administration is working hard to rehabilitate it and make it a priority of its future plans to advance its reality and restore it as it was in the past.

4. Al-Baghdadi Museum Library \*\*\*\*\*: a library belonging to the museum that was opened in 1970, i.e. with the establishment of the museum. The area of the library is (200 m<sup>2</sup>) and contains many books and library collections specialized in folklore, arts and folklore. The library is frequented by many visitors and tourists through their visit to the museum. The library receives its visitors all days of the week, except on Saturdays and Tuesdays from 9:00 am to 2:00 pm, and entry and reading are free of charge.
5. Basra Natural History Museum Library \*\*\*\*\*:- A unit affiliated with the museum. Its history dates back to the founding of the museum. It was opened in 1972. It has an area of (100 m<sup>2</sup>) and contains library collections specialized in life sciences and marine organisms. Many researchers and students come to the library. Postgraduate studies as well as "human resources working in the museum to benefit from the library collections, especially" with regard to the field of mummification.
6. Hilla Contemporary Museum Library \*\*\*\*\*:- The library was established with the establishment of the museum in (2014) and is one of the museum units. The library is open from 8:30 a.m. to 2 p.m. A number of pioneers, thinkers and readers visit the museum, as well as researchers and graduate students. The library is distinguished by its careful organization and arrangement of holdings, despite the simplicity of what it has This is due to the efficiency of its employees and their keenness to highlight the library as a cultural front to be emulated.

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\*An interview with Dr. Amina Fadel Jaafar, Director of the Library of the Iraqi Museum, interview date 6/2/2022.

\*\*Interview with the Librarian of the Natural History Research Center and Museum Al-Sittah Kifah Hameed, interview date 6/7/2022.

\*\*\*An interview with the librarian of the Nasiriyah Civilization Museum, Al-Sittah, waiting behind the date of the interview, 27/6/2022.

\*\*\*\*An interview with Mr. Basem Al-Anzi, director of the Baghdadi Museum, interview date 6/6/2022.

\*\*\*\*\*An interview with the librarian of the Six Natural History Museum, Basma Muhammad, interview date 16/3/2022

\*\*\*\*\* Interview with the librarian of the Contemporary Hilla Museum, Mr. Ammar Muhammad, interview date May 31, 2022

المحور الثاني: الموارد البشرية

كانت الإجابة عن المحور المتعلق بالموارد البشرية من حيث العدد والشهادة والتخصص وسنوات الخدمة كما موضح في الجدول رقم (7-9)

جدول (7)

الشهادة														
ت	اسم المكتبة	العدد	دكتوراه		ماجستير		دبلوم عالي		بكالوريوس		دبلوم فني		اعدادية فما دون	
			%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد
1	مكتبة المتحف العراقي	12	8.33	1	25	3	8.33	1	5	41.66	1	8.33	1	8.33
2	مكتبة مركز بحوث ومتحف التاريخ الطبيعي (بغداد)	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	66.66	1	33.33	-	-
3	مكتبة متحف الناصرية الحضاري	2	-	1	50	1	-	1	1	50	-	-	-	-
4	مكتبة المتحف البغدادي	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	100	-	-	-	-	-
5	مكتبة متحف التاريخ الطبيعي (البصرة)	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	50	-	-	-	1	50
6	مكتبة متحف الحلة المعاصر	5	-	-	-	-	-	3	60	-	-	-	1	20
مج	مج	25	8.33	1	16	4	4	4	13	52	3	12	3	12

\*اعداديه فما دون: يقصد بها: اعداديه، متوسطه، ابتدائية

جدول (8)  
توزيع الموارد البشرية في مكتبات المتاحف حسب التخصص

%	مج	أخرى *		لغات		فنون جميلة		تربية فنية		هندسة		أدب اللغة الإنكليزية		تاريخ		اثر		معلومات ومكتبات		العدد الإجمالي	اسم المكتبة
		%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد				
99.99	12	16.66	2	8.33	1	16.66	2	8.33	1	-	-	8.33	1	8.33	1	25	3	8.33	1	12	مكتبة المتحف العراقي
99.99	3	33.33	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66.66	2	66.66	2	مكتبة مركز بحوث وتمتف التاريخ الطبيعي
100	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	1	50	1	-	-	2	مكتبة متحف الناصرية الحضاري
100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	مكتبة المتحف البيقادي
100	2	50	1	-	-	50	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	مكتبة متحف التاريخ الطبيعي
100	5	40	2	-	-	-	-	40	2	20	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	مكتبة متحف الحلة المعاصر
100	25	24	6	4	1	12	3	12	3	8	2	8	2	8	2	16	4	12	3	25	مج

\*الأخرى تقصد بها دون تخصص

توزيع الموارد البشرية في مكاتب المناطق حسب سنوات الخدمة  
جدول (9)

سنوات الخدمة										
%	مج	21 فما فوق		20-11		10-1		العدد الإجمالي	اسم المكتبة	ت
		%	عدد	%	عدد	%	عدد			
99.99	12	25	3	16.66	2	58.33	7	12	مكتبة المتحف العراقي	1
99.99	3	66.66	2	33.33	1	-	-	3	مكتبة مركز بحوث ومتحف التاريخ الطبيعي	2
100	2	-	-	-	-	100	2	2	مكتبة متحف الناصرية الحضاري	3
100	1			100	1			1	مكتبة المتحف البغدادي	4
100	2	100	2	-	-	-	2	2	مكتبة متحف التاريخ الطبيعي	5
100	5	80	4	-	-	20	1	5	مكتبة متحف الحلة المعاصر	6

It is clear from Table No. (7) that the total human resources working in museum libraries are (25) employees, and that the total number of those who hold a doctorate for all museum libraries is (4%) and by one person represented by the Iraqi Museum Library, and the total of those who hold a master's degree is (4) (16%) and (4%) of those who hold a higher diploma are one person in the library of the Iraqi Museum. The total number of those who hold a bachelor's degree in all libraries is (13) and at a rate of (52%), as for those who hold a high and middle diploma or less than a QFD Their percentage amounted to (12%) at (3) each. For the Iraqi Museum Library, the highest percentage of human resources in the library was within the bachelor's degree (41.66%), and by (5), and the lowest percentage was (8.33%) by one person within a certificate (PhD, higher diploma, technical diploma, middle school and below), followed by the Library of the Research Center and Museum of Natural History in Baghdad with the highest percentage (66.66%) with (2) Bachelor's degree holders and the lowest (33.33%) with one employee within the technical diploma certificate. The library of the Nasiriyah Civilization Museum comes with an equal percentage (50%), with one employee holding a master's degree And one employee holds a bachelor's degree. It is followed by the Baghdad Museum Library with a percentage of (100%), with one employee holding a bachelor's degree. As for the Library of the Natural History Museum (Basra), the percentage was equal for both of them as well (50%), with one employee holding a bachelor's degree and an employee One of the holders of a preparatory certificate. Followed by the Hilla Museum Contemporary Library, the highest percentage (60%) by (3) holders of a bachelor's degree and the lowest (20%) by one employee for each of the technical diploma holders and the preparatory certificate holders.

As for the distribution of human resources in museum libraries by specialization, it is clear from Table (8) that 12% of the human resources are specialists in the field of (information, libraries, art education, fine arts), and the percentage of specialists in Antiquities (16%) and by (4) in all libraries. As for specialists in the field (history, and English) their percentage was (8%), at (2) for each specialty. The percentage of human resources specialized in (engineering, languages) was (4%) ) by one person for each specialization. As for the other human resources (without specialization), their total amounted to (6), at a rate of (24%). As for the library of the Iraqi Museum, we note that there is a great diversity in the disciplines of human resources. Archeology was the highest specialization in the Iraqi Museum library by (25%) and by (3), and the lowest percentage (8.33%) was within the disciplines (information and libraries literature, history, English language literature, education Artistic, Languages) As for the Library of the Research Center and Natural History Museum, it was the highest percentage (66.66%) with (2) within the information and library specializations, and the lowest percentage (33.33%) with (1) without specialization. In the library of the Nasiriyah Civilization Museum, the percentage was equal (50%) by (1) for each of the two specializations (archeology, history), and the library of the Baghdadi Museum came with a percentage of (100%) by (1) within the discipline of English language literature. As for the Library of the Natural History Museum, the percentage was (50%), which is an equal percentage, with one employee for each of (fine arts, without specialization), and in the Library of the Hilla Museum, the highest percentage was (40%), with (4) within the disciplines (art education, without specialization). And the lowest percentage (20%) by one employee within the specialization (engineering)

As for the distribution of human resources according to years of service, Table No. (9) indicates that (40%) of the human resources in museum libraries are within the category (1-10), while the total human resources within the category (11-20) were (4) At a rate of (16%), and the percentage was (44%) and by (11) within the category (21 and above), and for the Iraqi Museum Library, it was the highest percentage of human resources within the category (1-10) at a rate of (58.33%) by (7) The lowest percentage was (16.66%) with (2) within the category (11-20). The Library of the Natural History Research Center and Museum came in with the highest percentage (66.66%) with (2) within the category (21-21) and the lowest percentage (33.33). % (by one employee within the category (11-20). Followed by the Nasiriyah Museum Library with the highest percentage (100%) by (2) within the category (1-10). Also, the Baghdad Museum was the highest percentage (100%) with one employee within the category. (11-20). The highest percentage of human resources in the library of the Natural History Museum in Basra was within the category (21-and above) at (100%) and at (2). As for the library of the Contemporary Hilla Museum, it was the highest percentage of human resources in the category ( 21- and above) at a rate of (80%) by (4) and the lowest (20%) by one employee within the category (1-10).

**The third axis: the organizational structure:**

The answer was about the axis of the library's organizational structure as shown in Table No. (11)

both		yes		total number
%	the number	%	the number	
66.66	4	33.33	2	6

Table No. (11) Shows that (33.33%) of two libraries are (the Iraqi Museum Library, the Hilla Contemporary Museum Library) and they have a special organizational structure for the library. The General Authority for Antiquities and Heritage has several subordinate divisions (Arabic Language Division, Foreign Language Division, Ancient Language Division, and Digital Library Division). The library consists of the library administrator on his behalf, the agent who is responsible for informing, computing and cataloging the library.

كانت الإجابة عن سؤال المحور المتعلق بالتجهيزات والاثاث كمتا موضح في الجدول (12)

جدول (12)

التجهيزات والاثاث الخاصة بالمكتبات

نوع الأثاث								اسم المكتبة	ت
أجهزة أخرى	أجهزة التدفئة	أجهزة التبريد	أجهزة الطباعة والاستنساخ	عدد الحواسيب	عدد المناضد	عدد مقاعد الجلوس	عدد الخزانات		
-	-	2	1	2	7	18	4	مكتبة المتحف العراقي	1
-	-	4	-	2	2	12	60	مكتبة مركز بحوث ومتحف التاريخ الطبيعي	2
-	-	2	-	-	3	10	2	مكتبة متحف الناصرية الحضاري	3
-	-	1	-	-	2	8	20	مكتبة المتحف البغدادي	4
-	-	1	-	1	4	6	58	مكتبة متحف التاريخ الطبيعي	5
-	-	1	1	2	4	11	62	مكتبة متحف الحلة المعاصر	6

It is clear from the above table that the reading room in the Iraqi Museum Library contains (4) large-sized wooden cabinets on which a collection of books and publications of the library are displayed, and (18) leather chairs distributed around (7) large-sized tables, in addition to two computers and a printing and duplicating device. Special for the library. The library also has two cooling devices distributed on the sides of the library, followed by the Library of the Research Center and Natural History Museum (Baghdad), where its library contains (60) cabinets of different shapes and sizes, some of which are wooden and the other is metal, as well as (12) leather chairs in the middle of the hall. Wood. There are also two computers (laptops) dedicated to electronic cataloging and administrative matters related to the library. There are also (4) cooling devices in the library. As for the library of the Nasiriyah Civilization Museum, it has two wooden cabinets divided in the form of shelves. The number of shelves in each cabinet is (20) shelves, on which books and periodicals are distributed. There are also (10) leather seating, two of which are for human resources. As for the tables, the number is (3). Two of them are for human resources and a small table in the middle of the library. There are also two cooling devices in the library. The library of the Baghdad Museum also contained (20) wooden cabinets and (8) leather seats in the middle of the hall, two large-sized wooden tables. One cooling device is also available in the library. As for the library of the Natural History Museum,

the library has (58) metal cabinets in the middle of the library And on its sides and (6) leather chairs for human resources and auditors, in addition to (4) wooden tables, (3) of which are for human resources and one table dedicated to a computer, and there is only one cooling device in the library. As for the contemporary Hilla Museum library, the number of library lockers was (62). ) arranged in a way that covers the walls of the library. The library also contained (11) seats for sitting (4) seats designated for human resources, a type of chair (swivel) and the other wooden seats. The hall was equipped with (4) tables, three of which are for human resources and a medium-sized table for beneficiaries. There are also two devices The first computer has a computer type and the other is a (laptop) type, in addition to a large cooling device that is stacked in one of the corners of the library. It is clear to the researcher through what is mentioned above, the lack of equipment and furniture in all libraries, in addition, "it does not fit the needs of the library in terms of the number of seats and tables, as well as the absence of computers and duplicating devices in most libraries and their lack of good lighting, and this is reflected negatively" on the libraries in providing the simplest needs of the beneficiaries.

#### Fifth Axis: Budget

The answer to the question about providing a budget allocated to the library was that there is no independent budget in the library in all museum libraries, but rather it is affiliated with the museum itself.

#### Sixth axis: The office group

It was to answer the question related to the library group as shown in Table No. (13)

No	Library name	types of information sources															
		Arabic books		foreign books		Arab Leagues		foreign leagues		reference books		Undergraduate Theses		other*		Mg	%
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%		
1	Natural History Research Center Library and Museum	528	1.7	11101	35.7	388	1.24	17391	55.91	1000	3.21	644	2.07	51	0.16	3103	100
2	Nasiriyah Civilization Museum	88	40.7			98	45.4	16	7.4					14	6.48	216	100



	m Librar y																
3	Basra Natura l Histor y Museu m Librar y	149	7. 9 8	165 0	8 8. 4						55	2. 9 4	12	0. 6 4	18 66	1 0 0	
4	Hilla Museu m Conte mpora ry Librar y	170 00	9 4. 4	600	3. 3 3					365	2. 0 3	10	0. 0 6	25	0. 1 4	18 00 0	1 0 0

As shown from the above table that the highest percentage (55.91) in the library of the Natural History Research Center and Museum (Baghdad) was represented by foreign periodicals by (17391), while the lowest percentage was represented by other information sources by (51) and by (0.16), while in the library of Nasiriyah Museum were periodicals Arabic had the highest percentage (45.37), with a rate of (98), and the (other) sources of information represented by scouts represented the lowest percentage (6.48) by (14) scouts. A percentage of (12) represented by other sources of information, and they are intended here (audio-visual materials). In the contemporary Hilla Museum library, Arabic books were (17,000) and (94.44) the highest percentage, while the lowest percentage was university theses with a percentage of (0.055) and (10) (With regard to the Iraqi Museum Library, Baghdadi Museum clerks), the researcher did not obtain the preparation of each type of information source, but rather obtained the total number of its library collections. The number of information sources available in the Iraqi Museum Library reached (148000) books. The Baghdadi Museum was T (4200) books

It is clear from the presentation of the library totals of the (6) libraries that the largest group was represented in the Iraqi Museum Library, which numbered (148000), followed by the Library of the Research Center and Natural History Museum (Baghdad) Library (31103) and then the Al-Hilla Contemporary Museum Library (18000) after This is the library of the Baghdadi Museum, at the rate of (4200), and then the library of the Natural History Museum (Basra) at the rate of (1866), and the lowest percentage was represented in the library of the Nasiriyah Civilization Museum, with a rate of (216) books.

#### **Seventh Axis: Methods of developing the office group:-**

The answer to the question about the ways in which the library group is developed was as shown in the table

%	Other	%	stood up	%	exchange	%	Buy	%	dedicate	Total number
-	-	-	-	33.33	2	-	-	100	6	6

No.(14) Total Number Donations % Purchase % Exchange % Endowment % Other%  
 - - - - 33.33 2 - - 100 6 6

It is evident from the above table that the highest percentage (100%) of (6) museums depend on donations to develop their library collection, and that of (33.33%) of two libraries depend on exchange in addition to donations to develop their collections, as in the library of the Iraqi Museum and the Library of the Natural History Museum in Basra.

As for the question related to the bodies with which exchange and gifts take place, the answer was as shown in Table No. (15)

Information										government official		total number
Other		independent people		Publishers offices		associations		organizations				
%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	
33.33	2	16.66	1	-	-	-	-	33.33	2	16.66	1	6

\*Other sources of information are meant by flashlights, audio-visual materials and CD-ROMs.

Table No. (15) Entities that are exchanged and gifted with

Table No. (15) shows that the highest percentage was (33.33%), with two libraries (Al-Nasiriya Civilization Museum Library, Al-Baghdadi Museum Library) doing the exchange and gifting process with unofficial bodies represented by organizations, with the same percentage (33.33%) in two libraries as well. (Iraqi Museum Library, Baghdadi Museum Library) where the exchange and gifting process takes place with other unofficial bodies represented by the pioneers of cultural forums, scientific institutions and universities through independent individuals.

### **Eighth Axis: Technical Procedures**

#### **A- Indexing rules.**

The answer to the question related to the library's reliance on codified rules in indexing its library collection, represented by (ISBD rules), Anglo-American cataloging rules (AACR), rules for description and availability of the source (RDA) and traditional indexing, as shown in Table No. (16)

%	both	%	yes	total number
50	3	50	3	6

It is noted from the above table that the percentage (50%) of (3) of the libraries depend on the rules of international legalization for bibliographic description (ISBD) in indexing their library collections, they are (Iraqi Museum Library, Library of Research Center and Natural History Museum (Baghdad),

Mtj Natural History Library (Basra) As for the rest of the libraries, they do not depend on the codified rules for indexing their collections, but rather just personal diligence from the library's human resources.

### b- Classification systems

The answer to the question related to the library's use of the classifications represented (Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC), Universal Decimal Classification (UDC), Library of Congress Classification and other classifications as shown in Table No. (17).

both		yes		total number
%	the number	%	the number	
33.33	2	66.66	4	

It is clear from the above table that the highest percentage (66.66%) of (4) uses the classification for its library collection. They are (Iraqi Museum Library, Natural History Museum and Research Center Library (Baghdad), Natural History Museum Library (Basra), Hilla Contemporary Museum Library) In the case of answering (yes) to the categories that are used in the library table(18) Types of classification systems used in the library

yes		Types of categories	No
%	the number		
50	3	Dewey Decimal ClassificationDDC	-1
-	-	Universal Decimal ClassificationUDC	-2
-	-	Library of Congress classification	-3
16.66	1	other	-4

It is noted from the above table that the highest percentage (50%) of (3) of the museum libraries are (Iraqi Museum Library, Natural History Research Center and Museum Library (Baghdad), Basra Natural History Museum Library) uses the Dewey Decimal Classification System and that the ratio (16.66) % (by (1)) in the Library of Al-Hilla Contemporary Museum uses another method to classify its collections. It numbers the (13) libraries donated from (1-13) and then lists the entire library collection under the number assigned to the library donated to it, with the staff categorizing the topics that These collections of books, references, and encyclopedias are included, and a museum number is given, which represents (library number / source sequence number).

### The ninth axis: Cooperation

The answer to the axis question related to cooperation was as shown in Table No. (19).

%	both	%	yes	total number
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66.66	4	33.33	2	6
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It is clear from the above table that (33.33%) of two libraries represented by the Iraqi Museum Library have cooperation with the Iraqi National Library, the House of Books and Documents and the al-Abbas's (p) Shrine Library in the field of providing them with publications and library collections. As for the Natural History Museum Library in Basra, it has areas of cooperation with the Central Library at the University Basra, College of Agriculture, College of Marine Sciences, College of Science - Department of Biology, College of Veterinary Medicine by providing them with publications related to the living organisms in the museum

### **Tenth Axis: Information Services**

#### **Borrowing service**

The answer to the two questions related to the provision of lending service in libraries and its types was as shown in Table No. (20) Table (20)

loan service				total number
External loan		Internal loan		
%	the number	%	the number	
50	3	100	6	6

#### **Lending service and its types**

It is clear from the above table that (100%) (6) of the libraries provide internal borrowing and that (50%) (3) offer external borrowing, namely (Library of the Research Center and Museum of Natural History in Baghdad, Library of Nasiriyah Civilization Museum, Museum Library The natural history of Basra) As for the work mechanism carried out by the libraries when they provide the internal lending service, it is through a special internal lending register in which the names of the borrowers and the date of the loan are recorded with (day, month, year) with the registration of the titles of the books that were borrowed inside the library. As for the working mechanism of the external borrowing system, it is through the borrowing identities that the library allocates to the borrowers, on which the personal information of the borrower is written on the first side of the identity, and on the second side information is written in the name of the author, the title of the book, the date of borrowing, the date of retrieval. As for the period of external borrowing, it varies from one library to another, as there are libraries in which external borrowing is for a period of (two weeks) subject to renewal according to the need of the beneficiary, especially “postgraduate students after the student brings an official letter supporting this. As for others, the borrowing period is one month. The foreign ministry applies only to graduate students and researchers, but also includes “members of the institution, especially books that contain information from the core of their work, as noted in the library of the Natural History Museum in Basra.

#### **Reference service**

The answer to the question related to libraries' provision of reference service and their levels of conservative, medium and complete reference service was as shown in Table No. (21).

%	both	%	yes	total number
33.33	2	66.66	4	6

Table No. (21) shows that the highest percentage of (66.66) museum libraries provide the reference service, namely (Iraqi Museum Library, Baghdad Natural History Research Center and Museum Library, Basra Natural History Museum Library, Al Hillah Contemporary Museum Library) and that the percentage of (33.33%) by (2) of the museum libraries represented (Al-Nasiriya Civilization Museum Library, Al-Baghdadi Museum Library) do not provide their beneficiaries with this service. to the location of the reference)

### Ongoing briefing service

The answer to the question related to libraries providing the current briefing service was as shown in Table (22)

%	both	%	yes	total number
33.33	2	66.66	4	6

Table No. (22) indicates that the highest percentage (66.66%) of (4) libraries provide ongoing briefing service to beneficiaries represented by (Iraqi Museum Library, Natural History Research Center and Museum Library Baghdad, Basra Natural History Museum Library, Hilla Contemporary Museum Library. If the answer is “yes” to the means of providing the service as shown in Table (23)

Means of providing ongoing briefing service

medium type	Library name	No
Issuing press releases, phone call	Iraqi Museum Library	-1
Social Media	Library of Research Center and Museum of Natural History (Baghdad)	-2
Display book covers through the bulletin board	Natural History Museum Library	-3
Social Media	Hilla Museum Contemporary Library	-4

It is noted from Table No. (23) That library of the Iraqi Museum used the means of issuing media bulletins and telephone communication to provide the ongoing briefing service. WhatsApp, Telegram) to provide the service. As for the library of the Natural History Museum in Basra, it relied, in providing the ongoing briefing service, on displaying book covers through the bulletin board..

### Patrols service

The service is provided in (3) museum libraries represented in (Iraqi Museum Library, Basra Natural History Museum Library, Hilla Contemporary Museum Library). As for the way this service is provided, it is through exchange inside the library only, and it is not allowed outside the library.

As for the question about the library providing other information services, the answer was that all museum libraries (100%) do not provide information services such as (selective information broadcasting service, indexing service, extraction service, translation service, automatic search service by direct contact, compact disc service, Internet)

### **Fifteenth Axis: Electronic Library**

Regarding the question related to the availability of an electronic library in museum libraries, the answer was that the existing electronic libraries are in the process of being formed and are being worked on through training human resources in data and information entry. Basra), where work is still going on. As for the contemporary Hilla Museum library, an electronic library was established for it by the library workers and with their own efforts. The entire library collection of (18000) books was entered according to the word program with data tabs according to the library number. As for the sources of information, they have been arranged according to the title and the name of the author of the source to make it easier for researchers and beneficiaries to retrieve information in the fastest time and with the least effort. The library was donated by researchers and authors, and the library was linked to a special channel via (Telegram) and thousands of books and publications were downloaded in the form of (Telegram). Pdf At present, cooperation has taken place with the United Nations organizations concerned with antiquities and heritage in rehabilitating one of the museum halls to be a model library in the future.

## **Results and recommendations**

### **First, the results and conclusions**

1. Museum libraries are an intellectual wealth because they contain valuable books and valuable sources of information that immortalize the intellectual products left by writers, thinkers and scientists in various fields of knowledge.
2. The oldest museum library was established in Iraq in (1933) represented by the Iraqi Museum Library, a difference of (10) years from the founding of the Iraqi Museum, which was established in (1923) and the latest library was the Library of the Contemporary Hilla Museum in (2014)
3. Lack of human resources specialized in information and libraries and their diversity in other areas of specialization.
4. Lack of adequate equipment and furniture in general in all libraries, at a rate of 100%.
5. Most libraries lack to organize their library collections by (2) (33.33%) represented by (Al-Baghdadi Museum Library, Nasiriyah Civilization Museum Library), where the collections that arrive at the library are listed in the form of serial numbers in the records of the library.
6. Dependence in the development of library collections in general in all museum libraries on donations in the first place and the lack of processing them through purchase, and this is due to the lack of a budget allocated to meet the needs of the library.
7. Many museum libraries were almost completely destroyed, which caused the loss of most of their library collections and exposed them to burning and damage.

8. A percentage of (33.33%) by (2) of the museum libraries, represented by the Iraqi Museum Library and the Natural History Museum Library, have areas of cooperation with several libraries and universities. As for the rest of the libraries, they have little cooperation.
9. The dependence of libraries in providing the lending service on internal borrowing at a rate of (100%) and by (6) and at a rate of (50%) on external borrowing in (Natural History Research Center and Museum Library, Nasiriyah Civilization Museum Library, Natural History Museum Library) out of the library's keenness to: their groups and the fear of losing them.
10. The reference service provided in libraries is limited to the conservative reference service at a rate of (66.66%) and by (4), which is (the Iraqi Museum Library, the Library of the Natural History Research Center and Museum, the Basra Natural History Museum Library, and the Hilla Contemporary Museum Library) and it guides the reader to a place The presence of the reference without providing explanations or the information it contains.

### **Second: Recommendations and Suggestions**

1. Attention to museum libraries, as they are the women that reflect the cultural and civilizational heritage of the country
2. The necessity of providing appropriate financial specializations to meet the needs of the library.
3. Developing the skills of library workers by engaging them in training courses in their field of specialization
4. Providing suitable equipment and furniture for the library in terms of tables, chairs, photocopiers and computers, in addition to refrigeration equipment.
5. Providing the library with human resources specialized in information and libraries.
6. Activating areas of cooperation in various fields of knowledge and exchanging experiences between libraries and educational and cultural institutions.
7. Organizing library collections by indexing and classifying their contents.
8. Facilitating the procedures for providing borrowing services, which contributes to enhancing confidence between the librarian and the beneficiary.
9. Providing adequate spaces suitable for the future expansion of the library
10. Connecting the library to the Internet to enable it to provide information services related to the network and to communicate with its beneficiaries and with other libraries.

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