



Types of Libraries by Function

1. **Research Libraries:** These libraries focus on supporting scientific research and postgraduate studies.
2. **Education Libraries:** These libraries focus on supporting the educational process for students.
3. **Preservation Libraries:** These libraries focus on preserving historical documents and materials.

Types of Libraries by Target Group

1. **Children's Libraries:** These libraries focus on providing services for children.
2. **Youth Libraries:** These libraries focus on providing services for young people.
3. **Adult Libraries:** These libraries focus on providing services for adults.

Features of Modern Libraries

1. **Access to Digital Resources:** Modern libraries provide access to digital resources through the Internet.
2. **Electronic Services:** Modern libraries offer electronic services such as searching, retrieving, and utilizing digital resources.
3. **Interactive Environment:** Modern libraries provide an interactive environment for users, which enhances learning and innovation.

Challenges Facing Libraries

1. **Technological Development:** Libraries face challenges in keeping pace with technological development and providing electronic services.
2. **Changing User Needs:** User needs change over time, and libraries need to keep pace with these changes.
3. **Funding Provision:** Libraries face challenges in securing the necessary funding to provide services and resources.

The Future of Libraries

1. **Integration with Technology:** Libraries will continue to integrate with technology to provide better services.
2. **Focus on Learning:** Libraries will continue to focus on learning and innovation.
3. **Innovation in Service Provision:** Libraries will continue to innovate in providing services and resources to users.

More About Types of Libraries

Academic Libraries



1. **University Libraries:** These are libraries located in universities, providing their services to students and faculty members.
2. **College Libraries:** These are libraries located in colleges, providing their services to students and faculty members.

Specialized Libraries

1. **Medical Libraries:** These libraries focus on medical resources and provide their services to professionals in the medical field.
2. **Law Libraries:** These libraries focus on legal resources and provide their services to lawyers and judges.
3. **Science and Technology Libraries:** These libraries focus on scientific and technological resources and provide their services to researchers and professionals in these fields.

Public Libraries

1. **Municipal Libraries:** These are libraries located in municipalities, providing their services to the general public.
2. **State Libraries:** These are libraries at the state level, providing their services to the general public.

Digital Libraries

1. **Internet Libraries:** These are libraries that provide access to digital resources through the Internet.
2. **Digital Archive Libraries:** These libraries focus on preserving digital documents and materials.

Special Libraries

1. **Corporate Libraries:** These are libraries located in companies, providing their services to employees.
2. **Non-Governmental Organization Libraries:** These are libraries located in non-governmental organizations, providing their services to professionals in these organizations.

Mobile Libraries

1. **Car Libraries:** These are libraries located in cars, providing their services to the general public in remote areas.
2. **Boat Libraries:** These are libraries located on boats, providing their services to the general public in coastal areas.

Conclusion



There are many types of libraries, and each type has its own advantages and characteristics. Libraries must keep pace with technological development and changing user needs to provide better services.

Selection in University Libraries

Selection Criteria

1. **Curriculum:** The library's collection must align with the university's curricula and academic programs.
2. **Student Needs:** The library's collection must meet the research and educational needs of students.
3. **Scientific Research:** The library's collection must support scientific research and postgraduate studies at the university.
4. **Quality and Suitability:** The library's collection must be of high quality and suitable for user needs.

Selection Methods

1. **Manual Selection:** Manual selection is carried out by librarians or specialists in the field.
2. **Automated Selection:** Automated selection is carried out using computer programs and algorithms.
3. **Consultation with Users:** Consultation with users is conducted to determine their needs and interests.

Factors Affecting Selection

1. **Budget:** The budget must be taken into account when selecting materials for the library.
2. **Library Space:** Library space must be taken into account when selecting materials for the library.
3. **Technology:** Technology must be taken into account when selecting materials for the library.

Importance of Good Selection

1. **Supporting the Educational Process:** Good selection contributes to supporting the educational and research process at the university.
2. **Improving Service Quality:** Good selection contributes to improving the quality of services provided by the library.
3. **Enhancing User Satisfaction:** Good selection contributes to enhancing user satisfaction with library services.

Conclusion

Selection in university libraries is an important process that must be carried out carefully and attentively. Selection criteria, selection methods, and factors affecting selection must be taken into account to ensure the selection of high-quality materials suitable for user needs.

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