

# *Study on the Sharing of Information Resources in Public Libraries*

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**Keywords:** sharing, public library, information resources sharing.

**Abstract:** With the development of network technology and the improvement of digital information management, the construction and service of public libraries are facing new challenges. Today, readers not only use traditional offline lending and online transfer of resources to obtain knowledge, but also through the sharing of book resources to get more convenient services. How to improve the utilization rate of library resources, guide the reading habit of the whole people, and better assume the responsibility of social public cultural service are the urgent problems to be solved in public libraries at present. This paper introduces the characteristics and generality of shared economy mode and public library service, and puts forward the innovative measures of shared resource service for public library.

## **1. Introduction**

With the development of science and technology and the popularization of information technology, the state vigorously promotes the construction of public culture. The sharing of information resources has reached a consensus in the library field, and has become the great goal of public libraries. However, in order to realize the social sharing of information resources in public libraries and to meet the needs of users to the maximum extent, it is necessary not only to overcome many difficulties and limitations, but also to go through the long-term difficult efforts of the library community. In order to achieve this goal.

## **2. Sharing of Social Information Resources is the Future Development Trend**

Under the new social conditions, the construction of public libraries should take serving the society and serving the masses as the center and development orientation, speed up the pace of information resources sharing in public libraries, and meet the needs of the public as much as possible. Therefore, the sharing of public library information resources is the inevitable trend of future development. This is also determined by the nature of public libraries and the relevant attributes of library management, the determinants of which are as follows.

### **2.1. The Properties of Public Libraries**

Libraries are institutions for the recording and dissemination of social knowledge, information and

culture. The content of record and dissemination is information resource, and information resource exists in library. The function of library is mainly embodied in it as carrier, which makes information resource embody certain value. It is an important channel for the development and transformation of the value of information resources to enable people to obtain the necessary information and knowledge through the library. This is also the essential attribute of the library. Nowadays, the information resources provided by the library have been transmitted and disseminated by some organizations, which can meet the needs of the masses in different time and space.

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Generally, local public libraries in China are public welfare institutions which are invested and constructed by the state and local finance. In essence, they offer public products to the general public. It is the public institution and public resource which belongs to the typical service society, which is determined by its social attribute. To meet the needs of the general public for information resources, to increase knowledge, to cultivate new learning places of sentiment, to safeguard and safeguard people's basic cultural rights, and to meet the growing spiritual and cultural needs of the people, It has become the basic responsibility of public libraries.

## **2.2. Functions of Public Libraries**

The basic function of public libraries is to collect, store, organize, process and use books and information. It is not only an important place to preserve human cultural heritage, but also an important place for the public to learn relevant knowledge and improve their own quality. An important place to read, etc. The social function of public library is firstly embodied in the preservation of human culture. Literature is an important carrier for the preservation of human cultural heritage. In various social institutions, libraries undertake the task of preserving relevant books and books of human culture. Second, the public library is a learning platform for the public to provide collection resources. Library not only provides information resources and environment for reading, but also plays an important role in advocating and promoting reading activities for the whole people. Thirdly, public library is an important carrier of transmitting scientific information. In addition to the functions of preserving cultural heritage

and providing a platform for public learning, libraries should also provide people with the latest achievements in science and technology, reflecting the latest developments in various fields of society, such as economy, culture, life and so on. Fourth, the importance and development of intellectual resources is also an important function of public libraries. To create conditions for the development of library resources and network information resources, the services provided should be conducive to enlighten people's intelligence and improve learning efficiency, and cultivate the habit of continuous learning of the public.

### **2.3. Social Value Based by Sharing Information Resources**

The ultimate goal of sharing information resources is to meet the demands of information resources of the public as much as possible. With the continuous development of social modernization, people's demand for information resources is increasing. Compared with this fast-growing demand, the information resources that public libraries can collect and own appear to be extremely limited. Therefore, it is necessary to make use of limited information resources to meet the unlimited demand for information resources to the maximum extent, and to realize the sharing of information resources is to maximize the value of the information resources of public libraries to the general public. It is not only the most effective way to spread knowledge, but also the effective way to solve the contradiction between information resources and rapidly growing social needs. In today's society, the realization of information resource sharing is not only an important goal of library development, but also an urgent desire of the public to share information resources. According to the attribute and orientation of public library, in the process of establishing information resource sharing system, public libraries should have a sense of mission and initiative in addition to abiding by the basic principles of voluntary, equality and reciprocity, which are generally accepted by the library community. To realize the sharing of information resources as their own historical responsibility.

## **3. The Main Problems in Realizing the Sharing of Information Resource**

In the process of information resource sharing and construction, both nationwide and regional public libraries have achieved remarkable results under the policy support of the relevant competent departments of the State, both in the national scope and in the regional public library co-construction and sharing system. In particular, the public libraries in the southeast coastal areas of China have realized the sharing of information resources to a certain extent. However, at the same time, there are some obstacles and limitations, which restrict the pace of public library information resources sharing and construction. It is of great significance to further strengthen the construction of information resource sharing in public libraries by affirming the effectiveness and finding the shortcomings.

### **3.1. Objective Difficulties in the Construction of Information Resources Sharing**

As we all know, the information resources of public libraries are limited, and there is a certain gap with the unlimited demand of users and society for information resources, and the existence of this gap restricts the emergence, existence and development of libraries. From the realistic point of view, on the one hand, compared with all the information resources, public libraries can collect and own extremely limited information resources, so public libraries can not fully meet the unlimited needs of the vast number of users and society for information resources; On the other hand, public libraries assume the functions of satisfying the unlimited

demand of human society information resources and serving the society. That is to say, public libraries must maximize the information resources they provide and use in order to minimize the gap between the supply and demand of limited information resources and the unlimited demand for information resources. This is also the responsibility of the public library.

On the other hand, from the point of view of the construction of information resource sharing, although public library is the main body of information resource sharing, it is also a concrete implementer, but it has its own objective difficulties. In practice, there are two main problems. On the one hand, there are many units involved in the sharing of information resources, such as cultural system, radio and television system, press and publication, which belong to different departments or different fields. The management system of these units is different, there is no horizontal link between the units, and there is no coordination between the relevant management agencies in the country, and there is a situation in which each system or field is in its own right. This situation is inevitable. On the other hand, due to the limitation of the management organization itself, the lack of overall planning in the construction of information resources sharing in public libraries will lead to the difficulty of sharing information resources across libraries, systems and regions. In addition, the construction of information resource sharing in public libraries involves books, fine arts, group articles, literature and blog, radio and television, publishing, non-legacies, and so on. There is no uniform technical standard and platform, and the formulation of norms lags behind. All of these bring difficult and objective difficulties to the construction of information resource sharing.

### **3.2. Subjective Problems of Construction Subject of Information Resources Sharing**

In the rapid development of information technology and the continuous widening of the scope of functions, the main body of information resource sharing and construction is the various public libraries. In meeting the needs of the general public, the public library itself also has some problems. Firstly, because the units participating in the construction of information resources share different construction ideas, they mainly focus on the resources of their own units, rather than from the actual needs of the public service objects. In addition, some information resources construction projects did not have in-depth research at the beginning of the topic selection, without scientific and normative argumentation, the lack of relevant experts directly involved in the inspection, resulting in low value of the project, the content is relatively single. Problems such as low level of innovation and lack of systematicness. Second, some construction units did not have uniform technical standards for classification before the construction of the database, which increased a lot of work in the actual operation. This also affects the construction of information resources sharing. As a result, some units have some problems, such as incomplete resource data, lagging information update, single content, inconvenient use and so on, and some individual databases can not be used. Thirdly, due to the limitation of some objective factors mentioned above, some construction units sharing information resources have little initiative and enthusiasm to update the database.

### **3.3. Low Level of Participation in Public Information Services**

It is found that with the development of our country's economy and society, most people like the reading environment of the library. They say that if the library around them is open, they like the whole family to come to the library to learn how to read. More and more members of the public will often go to the library. Obviously, the library is open to the public is the majority of the people expected. At the same time, with the development of China's cultural

cause and the increasing demand for mass cultural services, the 13th five-year Plan clearly regards the public cultural service system as the key construction content, and more university libraries also participate in the public cultural information service. However, the survey shows that only 60% of key universities and 42% of local university libraries carry out public cultural information-related services. It can be seen that the public cultural information service of some university libraries is not enough on the whole.

### **3.4. The Form of Public Information Service is Relatively Single**

Today, with the increasing popularity of smart phones and the Internet, new media, such as the Internet and mobile phones, have gradually become the main means for people to obtain information, and public libraries should pay more attention to the use of these ways that are very convenient for the general public. Develop cultural knowledge and information transmission. However, the survey finds that most of the public cultural information service forms of some public libraries are mainly paper-based borrowing of books and materials, aiming at the deep-seated information services in the field of professional knowledge in the social industry. And special social readers, such as blind readers and children readers, are not suitable for personalized cultural services. The traditional serious scientific research service aimed at teachers and students does not match the diversification and leisure mode of public reading, and the popular activities and resources of mass culture are relatively scarce. In short, to provide social readers with diversified, personalized, modern forms of public information service is relatively single, service capacity is insufficient.

### **3.5. Insufficient Sharing of Public Information Resources**

It is far from enough for public libraries to rely on their own ability and resources in information public service, especially in the local cultural characteristic resources, which are closely related to the needs of the public, and public libraries have a certain comparative advantage. Under the current situation, since the management of university libraries and social public libraries is not part of the same system, the university libraries mainly cooperate with other university libraries, but purchase information resources such as documents with the social public libraries. There is lack of macro-coordination in management and service mode, and it is not enough to jointly carry out public information service activities. This not only results in duplication of resources between the two, but also reduces the ability of joint services between the two.

## **4. The Methods and Countermeasures of Realizing the Sharing of Information Resources**

### **4.1. Strengthen Sharing Consciousness**

In the co-construction and sharing of public library literature resources, information sharing has gradually become the mainstream trend in this work. As a public library, on the one hand, we should carry out the idea of document resources sharing in the whole work, strengthen the construction of literature resources, and improve the utilization rate of literature resources in public libraries in the process of sharing. On the other hand, we should improve the publicity of public library resources, constantly strengthen the sharing consciousness of public library staff, improve the concept of service innovation, and improve the openness of public libraries to society in the process of document sharing. In essence, the co-construction and sharing of literature resources is put into practice.

## **4.2. Independent Construction of Information Resources Sharing**

If the information resources of public libraries are to meet the needs of the public, they must strengthen the overall planning of resource sharing and construction, so that knowledge can benefit thousands of families. The role of public libraries can really be brought into play. Therefore, public libraries at all levels should seize the opportunity of national support for the construction of public digital culture and strive to include local public digital cultural resources construction projects in the national overall planning projects. At present, in addition to providing information services to the public, local public libraries should also be responsible for providing strategic decision-making reference services for local government departments and enterprises. In the construction of resource sharing, according to the content of the resources in the collection, the characteristics of the local resources and the trend of the development of the library, we should establish the database with reasonable structure, and pay attention to the establishment of the local brand consciousness in the collection of resources. Grasp the historical materials, characteristics, uniqueness, emphasis, times, highlight local characteristics, broaden the access channels of document data sources, and do a good job in the construction of the contents of literature resources and the scientific integration of carrier categories, in order to properly grasp the historical materials, characteristics, uniqueness, emphasis, times, and local characteristics of the collection of literature data sources. To serve the local economic, cultural and social development and construction.

## **4.3. Co-ordination and Cooperation of Information Resources Sharing**

Cooperative construction is the only means to realize the sharing of information resources. Joint construction is not only an important foundation to realize the sharing of information resources, but also an important prerequisite to promote cross-system and cross-regional horizontal union. The characteristic is the core of information resource sharing. In order to effectively promote the construction of the information resource sharing system of the national public library, especially the characteristic construction of the information resource, the following points should be achieved. Provinces should speed up the integration of special information resources of public libraries, scientific research institutes, museums, art academies, intangible cultural heritage protection centers, film companies and other cultural units. We should speed up the cross-system cooperation construction of our province, actively promote the horizontal connection between cultural system, university system, and science and technology system, and form the overall cooperation of information resources construction. All provinces should coordinate with each other through the establishment of special management bodies to strengthen the cooperation and construction of information resources of public libraries between provinces to break the existing state of mutual independence.

## **4.4. Establishment of Information Resource Sharing System**

We know that our country's library system includes the public library of the cultural system, the university library of the educational system, the library of the science and technology system, the public archives of the administrative sequence and so on. The conditions may not be ripe to integrate the resources of these libraries. Therefore, in order to accelerate the construction of information resource sharing, it is necessary to set up a national sharing system, which is mainly in the field of culture, from the practical point of view at the present stage. At present, all local public libraries in the country belong to the public welfare institutions of the cultural system. In addition to doing normal management and service work every year, public

libraries also have a lot of tasks and co-ordination in information resources sharing and construction. There are also many cultural units involved in the construction work. On the one hand, the construction of information resources involves a lot of content and scope. On the other hand, there are libraries, art institutes, museums, art galleries, art academies, and intangible cultural heritage protection centers. Cultural industry and many other information resources construction units, these institutions belong to different management departments. Therefore, the management of information resources construction needs to be further strengthened. According to this actual situation, national cultural departments and provincial cultural departments should set up leading bodies for the sharing and construction of public cultural information resources, make overall plans for the overall construction, and improve the classification standards for the construction of information resources. Construction methods and acceptance system and other mechanisms to speed up the establishment of a national information resource sharing system.

## 5. Summary

The co-construction and sharing of literature resources in public libraries is a reflection of library service to readers. Public libraries should reasonably plan the construction of literature resources and carry out cooperation and exchange with other libraries in a timely manner. Learn and progress together in the process of communication. In the establishment of the public library document resources co-construction and sharing system, the public library should strengthen the sharing consciousness and attach importance to the cultivation of talents. To establish a database to help readers find the materials they need in the library literature and to set up relevant organizations and organizations to promote the development of resource sharing.

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