

Positioning Analysis and Postprint Selection for Regional Library Services

Authors: Li Donglai, Xiaohui Li, He Yan

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Abstract

[Purpose/Significance] This study examines the relationship between libraries and regions, not constraining it within a simplistic service-provider versus service-recipient framework, but rather understanding library services for regions from the perspective of mutual inclusion and interaction. [Method/Process] Library services for regions should commence with environmental analysis and positioning, thereby re-examining and reconceptualizing libraries' social responsibilities, priority tasks, and service content. [Results/Conclusion] Libraries constitute integral components of regions and should develop themselves with a sense of agency to enhance regional composition. They must adhere to their positioning, identify key development priorities, establish a robust professional service foundation, and provide information services for regional government decision-making, scientific research and development, industrial economy, and public life.

Full Text

Positioning Analysis and Choice of Library Service in Region

Li Donglai, Li Xiaohui, He Yan Dongguan Library, Dongguan 523071

Abstract: *[Purpose/significance]* To better understand how libraries serve their regions, the relationship between libraries and regions should be examined not as a simple provider-recipient dynamic, but through their mutual inclusion and interaction. *[Method/process]* Regional library service should begin with environmental analysis and positioning to re-examine libraries' social responsibilities, key tasks, and service content. *[Result/conclusion]* As integral components of their regions, libraries should develop themselves with a sense of agency to improve regional composition. Libraries should follow their positioning, select key construction priorities, build a solid professional service foundation, and

provide information services for regional government decision-making, scientific research and development, industrial economy, and public life.

Keywords: library positioning; regional service; planning; subject library; industry service; urban library

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1. Introduction: Libraries and Regional Development

The term “region” in the context of library services primarily refers to geographical areas defined by administrative divisions, ranging from large-scale zones (eastern, central, and western China) to smaller units like townships, streets, villages, and communities, with various combinations in between. In February 2019, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and the State Council issued and implemented the “Outline Development Plan for the Guangdong-Hong Kong-Macao Greater Bay Area” [1], a guiding programmatic document for regional development. Among various regional scopes, urban areas demonstrate strong autonomy and distinctive characteristics. In a sense, China’s reform and opening-up process has been an evolution of urbanization. Joseph Stiglitz, the 2001 Nobel laureate in Economics, identified China’s urbanization as one of two major events that would shape global development in the 21st century [2].

This paper focuses on cities as the regional scope, analyzing the relationship between urban environments and libraries from the perspective of positioning. It re-examines libraries’ social responsibilities, key tasks, and service content, emphasizing that as integral components of urban regions, libraries should develop themselves with a sense of agency to improve regional composition. Libraries should follow their positioning, select key construction priorities, build a solid professional service foundation, and provide information services for regional government decision-making, scientific research and development, industrial economy, and public life.

2. Urban Development and Library Positioning

Urban development and library development are interdependent and mutually influential. The urban environment and development orientation determine the existence and development of city libraries. As urban cultural service facilities, city libraries are important components of cities and cultural symbols of urban development. The number of libraries a city possesses and per capita book holdings are also important indicators for measuring urban cultural development levels internationally. As public information hubs, city libraries undertake functions of knowledge and information inheritance and exchange of various social, political, economic, and cultural information, bearing important missions in

urban informatization construction. City libraries should form a structurally ordered, convenient, and efficient library service system, becoming an organic component of the city in their entirety and an important supporting framework for learning cities [3].

2.1 Singapore’s Urban Planning and Library Planning The interactive relationship between Singapore’s library development planning and its city-state development is particularly evident, forming a compatible and well-developed positive pattern where national planning and library industry planning complement each other. From government policy recognition of libraries to library planning as an important branch of national development planning, and then to the improvement of library management systems and comprehensive management, the resonance characteristics between the urban region and libraries are very prominent—aligned positioning, common development, and continuous growth through close interaction with the city.

In the early 1990s, the Singaporean government issued a national long-term strategic plan, “Singapore: The Next Lap,” which outlined Singapore’s future across eight domains: people, education, economy, planning, culture and sports, vulnerable groups, international influence, and national security, establishing corresponding development goals [4].

Correspondingly, in March 1994, the “Library 2000” report was released, proposing that Singapore’s future libraries should enhance the nation’s knowledge level through a national network of libraries and documentation centers, providing services and learning opportunities to promote Singapore’s progress. It proposed six development strategies: establishing a needs-based public library system, creating a borderless library network, and implementing market-oriented high-quality services. Based on this report, the National Library Board Act was passed on March 16, 1995, and the National Library Board (NLB) was established on September 1, 1995, improving the library management system and implementing strategic planning tasks. After ten years of construction, Singapore successfully built a relatively complete urban library service system, established organizational mechanisms, and enhanced the library system’s supportive role in Singapore’s national knowledge learning system and its social influence. Subsequently, in 2005, the “Library 2010” plan was launched, clarifying the service scope and priorities of public libraries, national libraries, and digital libraries, emphasizing the enhancement of knowledge and information service capabilities to serve industries and ensure Singapore’s global competitiveness, making libraries an important component of society in the knowledge economy era [5].

In 2014, the Singaporean government upgraded “Smart City 2015” to “Smart Nation 2025.” Correspondingly, the NLB introduced the “Library 2020” strategic plan—Libraries for Life—building on previous library planning and construction. With the vision of lifelong reading, learning communities, and a knowledge nation, it established four strategic goals, one of which is to systematically

develop reading content and activities across all social strata and age groups nationwide, cultivating readers at various life stages. It determined the Reader for Life strategy, including lifelong reading and age-specific reading strategies, committed to fostering citizens' lifelong love of reading and ultimately building a reading society [6]. This placed greater emphasis on promoting reading activities as the core business of libraries to ensure their continued social value enhancement.

2.2 Dongguan's Urban Development and Library Planning Over the 40 years of reform and opening-up, Dongguan has transformed from an agricultural county into a world-renowned manufacturing hub, creating the "Dongguan Miracle." From the initial "processing with supplied materials" rural reforms to the establishment of a city-level administration in the late 1980s, Dongguan's urbanization officially began. In 2001, Dongguan implemented a new development strategy, and a large number of landmark buildings including libraries, exhibition halls, science and technology museums, Yulan Grand Theater, conference centers, and youth activity centers were constructed and put into use, creating a splendid urban development picture [7]. Subsequently, with the cultural positioning of "City of Libraries, City of Museums, City of Square Culture," Dongguan formulated corresponding development plans and policy measures, promoting urban cultural development through multiple initiatives.

The new Dongguan Library building covers an area of 44,654 square meters and began construction in September 2002. Its aerial view resembles the letters "I" and "E," reflecting the library's image as an information center and network knowledge portal in the high-tech "e-era," becoming a cultural landmark of the new city. Based on modern urban and library industry development trends, Dongguan Library formulated the "Dongguan Library New Building Construction and Development Plan (2002-2010)" in November 2002, emphasizing planning first and focusing on the interaction between library development and the city. It clarified the guiding ideology, work objectives, and implementation steps for Dongguan's library cause, aiming to build the new library into a "modern city central library based on digital libraries, embodying knowledge interaction concepts, and integrating traditional library functions."

In December 2003, under the guidance of higher authorities and through investigation and research, Dongguan Library formulated the "Dongguan Library New Building Operation Plan," which was approved by the municipal party committee and government joint meeting, further clarifying the new library's positioning and objectives, overall operation models, and management methods. The new Dongguan Library's positioning was established as: a hub for knowledge and information, a school for lifelong citizen education, a treasure house of Dongguan local literature, a center for regional libraries (rooms), and an elegant cultural leisure venue. The planning outline and operation plan, focusing on the overall development of the city's library cause, emphasized the new library's leading and central role, with coordinated planning objectives and im-

plementation plans, serving as a work guide and action program for promoting the construction of the city's library cause.

Based on this positioning and planning, Dongguan Library is responsible for two city-wide coordination tasks: the City of Libraries Office and the Dongguan Reading Festival Office. The former specifically plans, guides, and manages the construction and services of public libraries throughout the city, representing industry management for libraries; the latter coordinates, organizes, and supervises reading activities across a broader scope, serving as a city-wide thematic organizational management body. The first Dongguan Reading Festival opened on September 28, 2005, simultaneously with the opening of the new Dongguan Library, demonstrating the unity of the three elements of library reading promotion: venues, activities, and mechanisms, highlighting the library's core role in the city's nationwide reading initiative.

Since 2005, Dongguan has held an annual Reading Festival. From early-year research and compilation of reading activities across various industries and towns (districts), to issuing annual city-wide Reading Festival plans, coordinating and promoting various reading activities, to year-end evaluation and awards for city-wide reading activities, all are coordinated and organized by the library. The library has played a core leading role in urban reading and learning, thereby enhancing its influence in serving the region and city. As of 2019, Dongguan Reading Festival has been held for 15 sessions, with over 6,500 reading activities (including 367 city-wide key activities) and more than 56.2 million participants through town-level activity linkages, expanding the library's influence and the radiation power of reading activities.

In 2010, Dongguan proposed new urban development goals and issued the "Dongguan City Cultural City Construction Outline (2011-2020)," moving from "New Cultural City" to "Cultural City." Dongguan Library established a strategic planning team and formulated the "Dongguan Library 12th Five-Year Development Plan (2011-2015)." In 2014, Dongguan Library, in collaboration with Professor Ke Ping's team from Nankai University, jointly formulated the "Dongguan Library 13th Five-Year Strategic Plan (2016-2020)," further expanding horizons and enhancing planning scientificity. It established five strategic directions, with one development concept being socialization—understanding social needs, integrating into society, and serving society, focusing on comprehensively promoting urban reading and boosting Dongguan's social construction. Through four levels of direction, objectives, strategies, and actions, Dongguan Library continuously deepens its work, increases content interacting with the city, and thereby enhances its overall service capacity for the city [8].

2.3 Library System Development: Perfecting Urban Functions and Serving Urban Development Since the 21st century, China's accelerated urbanization process and concentrated urban populations have placed increasingly high demands on libraries' overall service capabilities. City libraries must gradually achieve management transitions from single libraries to multi-library

systems, constructing structurally ordered, convenient, and efficient system forms to establish close connections with regional development. In today's knowledge economy era, as intellectual support for regions, libraries should have a sense of agency and become important components and supporting organizational institutions for regional economic development by improving their knowledge structure and autonomous business construction. If we recognize that libraries themselves are components of local socio-economic culture, then libraries doing their own work well and fulfilling their proper functions inherently serves the region and contributes to regional development. Libraries form the backbone of the city's knowledge and information network through their systems, creating region-wide knowledge service capabilities. In urban development, the interactive role between library service systems and cities is both evident and important.

The experience of developed countries and regions in urban library service system construction provides valuable references for China's urban library service system construction. At the 2012 China Library Annual Conference held in Dongguan, Dongguan Library specially curated an exhibition of practical samples of urban library service systems, selecting five urban library service systems: San Francisco, Los Angeles County, Loudoun County, Singapore, and Hong Kong, to compare and examine the status of city-level libraries in terms of internationalization, systematization, and modernization. It is evident that these cities' library service systems hold prominent positions and roles in their societies, with public libraries at various levels and forms jointly composing the social knowledge dissemination system and becoming important public spaces for residents' cultural learning and knowledge exchange [9].

China's library community's systematic construction began with the Shanghai Central Library in 2000, followed by developed regions such as Shenzhen, Dongguan, Foshan, Suzhou, and Hangzhou, which successively began library service system construction, forming diverse models such as Foshan Joint Library, Shenzhen City of Libraries, Jiaying urban-rural integrated branch library service system, Suzhou branch library system construction, and recent innovative explorations like Guangzhou Huangpu District Library's "government leadership + enterprise park autonomous operation + social market participation" model [10].

Dongguan's urban library service system construction has been synchronized with Dongguan's new urban development. In 2004, the Dongguan municipal government issued a document implementing the library main-branch system throughout the city, which became the foundation for subsequent "City of Libraries" construction. From 2011 to 2013, Dongguan became one of the first batch of national public cultural service system demonstration zone creation cities, with the library service system as an important component. Among the 20 innovative highlights Dongguan received from the demonstration zone creation acceptance expert group, Dongguan Library accounted for 8. These distinctive library system constructions all revolve around the public cultural

needs of their respective regions, including how to effectively integrate local public cultural resources, improve service efficiency, enhance libraries' public service capabilities, and achieve the docking of library collective strength with regional knowledge and information needs. Since the 21st century, library groups have taken systematization as their construction content, transforming from simple, passive services to holistic, proactive industry organizational forms that coexist and prosper with cities, strengthening the principal role of libraries as knowledge and information service institutions, promoting library career development, and enhancing the cultural connotation of new-type cities.

3. Positioning Choices for Specialized Libraries

Different regions or cities have their own economic characteristics, cultural features, and special local needs. In the process of libraries serving regions, they should focus on inheriting regional culture, reflecting regional characteristics, serving regional development, and demonstrating regional culture to support regional economic and social development. In recent years, to meet society's demand for specialized literature services and to deepen their own internal development needs, libraries across the country have built many distinctive specialized libraries. For example, Wenzhou China Shoe Capital Library seized the good opportunity of Wenzhou's shoe industry development to serve local economic construction, enabling the Shoe Capital Library to play a role in promoting Wenzhou's shoe industry economy and urban construction.

When planning its new library, Dongguan Library established the principle of "dancing with the city" and adopted a specialized library approach, establishing 10 distinctive "libraries within a library," including the Comics Library, Cantonese Opera Library, Daily Necessities Library, Dongguan Book House, Taiwan Book House, and IT Library, to provide corresponding services for specific needs and groups within the region. It also guided each town (district) branch library to build specialized libraries based on their own characteristics and local economic development. Specialized libraries break through conventional displays divided by carriers such as books, newspapers, periodicals, and electronic discs, instead concentrating literature by theme to facilitate readers' selection and enhance reading experience. Meanwhile, specialized literature construction also requires professional guarantees from libraries, enabling more direct and concrete docking with regional development needs.

Treating specialized libraries as professional priorities for construction is not only the foundation for libraries' long-term regional services but also required by the industry characteristic of emphasizing accumulation. The key to specialized library construction lies in positioning. Theme selection is not easy and requires comprehensive consideration of multiple factors and thorough feasibility research and demonstration. Themes must consider not only content positioning but also scale, scope, and strategic depth development. Dongguan's specialized libraries have both successful cases and cases that have become ineffective or even failed over time. The following analysis uses Dongguan Comics Library

and Cantonese Opera Library as examples of theme positioning selection and development.

3.1 Dongguan Comics Library Established in 2004, Dongguan Comics Library is the first anime-themed library in mainland China. Positioned as an anime literature and information center, anime creative activity venue, anime industry service base, and anime development research platform, it explores a “public + industry” model: breaking through traditional library service boundaries, playing a bridging role between anime enterprises and the public, and actively seeking cross-boundary cooperation with the anime industry. On one hand, based on a public welfare anime culture dissemination platform, it collects and preserves anime industry materials, establishes anime industry databases, opens anime display areas, and encourages anime original enterprises and societies to support anime culture dissemination activities. On the other hand, it conducts exhibitions and promotion activities for anime original enterprises and creators for the public, boosting the city’s anime industry development [11].

At its establishment, Dongguan Comics Library conducted basic research on Dongguan’s regional anime industry. In 2006, using the comics library as a platform, Dongguan Library organized and held the first Dongguan Animation Festival, jointly with numerous anime enthusiasts, creators, and performers. The 7-day event received 62,000 anime enthusiasts. This was Dongguan’s first large-scale comprehensive anime series event and a milestone in the history of local anime career development. Since then, the annual Animation Festival activities have continuously innovated, with increasing numbers of anime societies, performers, and merchants participating. From 2013 to 2016, Dongguan Library became a sub-venue for the China International Animation Copyright Protection and Trade Expo, gradually evolving from an anime event organized by Dongguan Library with assistance from anime societies and enterprises into a city-wide anime grand event.

Simultaneously, Dongguan Comics Library actively explored and broke through traditional library service boundaries, seeking cross-boundary cooperation with the anime industry: building databases such as the China Animation Professional Colleges Directory, China Animation Literature Database, and China Animation Industry Policies to provide information services for the anime industry; based on a public welfare public service platform, successively establishing Man You Culture Reading Window First Station, Alpha Animation Experience Hall, Dongguan Four-Eyes Culture Hall, China Animation Group Exhibition Hall, etc.; jointly holding “Didi Doudou Puppet Meeting” activities with Yong Sheng Culture, and jointly organizing anime development research forums with China Animation Group. The construction of Dongguan Comics Library has enhanced citizens’ understanding of anime original enterprises and promoted the development of Dongguan’s anime industry.

After 15 years of development, Dongguan Comics Library has gradually improved in collection quality, service depth, and social influence. It holds over

100 anime activities annually, serving 3 million readers cumulatively, promoting the dissemination of Dongguan's anime culture, integrating with the needs of the city's anime industry development, and becoming an important home for anime enthusiasts, a research base, and an important platform for anime enterprise product promotion in the Dongguan area.

3.2 Cantonese Opera Library Cantonese Opera is one of the most representative and influential opera genres in southern China and an important symbol of Lingnan culture. In 2006, Cantonese Opera was included in China's first batch of national intangible cultural heritage. In 2009, jointly declared by Guangdong, Hong Kong, and Macao, Cantonese Opera was successfully inscribed on UNESCO's Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, becoming Lingnan's first world-class intangible cultural heritage [12]. From the perspective of Dongguan's urban characteristics, Dongguan is located in the Pearl River Delta adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and is an important birthplace of Lingnan civilization. Dongguan has a profound Cantonese Opera culture heritage. Since the late Qing Dynasty and early Republic of China, a group of renowned Cantonese Opera performers, musicians, playwrights, and drama researchers from Dongguan have emerged, and Cantonese Opera has a long history and deep mass foundation in Dongguan. In 2019, Dongguan had 390 registered amateur Cantonese Opera troupes, music societies, and private opera clubs, with nearly 10,000 participants.

Therefore, leveraging its geographical advantage in the "Hometown of Cantonese Opera," Dongguan Library began planning the Cantonese Opera Specialized Library in 2004, giving full play to the library's professional advantages. Based on the systematic organization and revelation of Cantonese Opera thematic literature, it provides services for Cantonese Opera enthusiasts and researchers, and also lays a documentary foundation for the inheritance and development of this traditional culture. Currently, the Cantonese Opera Library has collected over 11,000 Cantonese Opera-related documents, including books, magazines, wooden fish books, scripts, music scores, audio-visual products, posters, playbills, and newspaper clippings. It also provides video appreciation, picture and physical exhibitions, Cantonese Opera impromptu singing, and special lectures for Cantonese Opera enthusiasts. After more than ten years of development and accumulation, Dongguan Cantonese Opera Library has become an excellent platform for inheriting Cantonese Opera art, promoting outstanding local culture, conducting art exhibitions, and cultural exchange in the Dongguan area, as well as a leisure venue for numerous Cantonese Opera enthusiasts.

4. Connecting Regional Needs with Knowledge and Information

With changes in social information needs, technological development, and improved information awareness, higher demands have been placed on public library information services. Facing this new information supply and demand environment, as integral components of their regions, public libraries should

give full play to their resource advantages, connect regional needs with knowledge and information, deepen service content, expand service fields, build a solid professional service foundation, and provide information services for regional government decision-making, scientific research and development, industrial economy, and public life.

4.1 Regional Decision-Making Services Providing various information reference services for society is an important social function of public libraries, among which providing decision-making information services for governments is even more important and a key direction for expanding in-depth library services. From the perspective of domestic public libraries providing regional decision-making information services, most libraries insist on providing information decision-making services for governments, with similar service methods and content, but with obvious differences in service depth due to various constraints. Economically developed regions started earlier in regional decision-making information services and have richer experience. For example, Guangdong Provincial Sun Yat-sen Library, leveraging its geographical advantage adjacent to Hong Kong and Macao and relying on its resource advantages in overseas Chinese newspapers and periodicals, pioneered public library literature and information services for government decision-makers [13]. Other examples include Shanghai Library's "Special Delivery to People's Congress" and "People's Congress Newspaper Clippings," and Hangzhou Library's "Wenlan Online," which have become their decision-making information service brands. Additionally, serving the "Two Sessions" (National People's Congress and Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference) decision-making information has become a normalized service for most domestic libraries and an important manifestation of libraries connecting regional social needs with knowledge and information. For instance, the National Library of China began providing "Two Sessions" decision-making information services as early as 1998, followed by Liaoning Provincial Library in 2000, and subsequently many libraries in Shanghai, Jiangsu, Shandong, Tianjin, and other places began providing "Two Sessions" information services for governments [14].

Dongguan Library began providing services for the government in 2004 during its new library planning, relying on its collection resources, digital resources, and various thematic databases. It started providing "Two Sessions information services," including pre-session proposal material query services, direct on-site services during sessions, and post-session topic tracking services, as well as editing thematic materials on current research hotspots, such as "Urban Cultural Construction" (2004), "Socialist New Countryside" (2006), "Eco-city" (2008), "Challenging Financial Crisis" (2008 and 2009), "Business Environment Construction" (2013), and "High-Quality Development," "Rural Revitalization," and "Scientific and Technological Achievement Transformation" (2019), totaling 37 thematic projects. After more than ten years of continuous exploration and summarization, Dongguan Library's "Two Sessions" decision-making reference services have become a normalized and systematized service form. In daily work,

Dongguan Library also provides comprehensive “thematic information services” for policy research in municipal government agencies, including editing and finding thematic materials with authority, representativeness, timeliness, and important reference value according to the needs of municipal agencies, as well as proactively providing thematic information materials around the work priorities of various government business departments, official study and investigation activities, the city’s central work, and key municipal projects. Examples include thematic research on smart city construction, innovative cities and knowledge services, social governance, Shenzhen-Dongguan-Huizhou regional integration, and friendly city construction, accurately capturing service timing and targets to assist government decision-making and urban development research. Additionally, combining with the difficulties in Dongguan government’s decision-making, it provides research and data decision-making foundations for government decisions, such as the 2019 thematic study “Analysis Report on Dongguan’s Scientific and Technological Achievement Output” [15], which sorted out the current situation of Dongguan’s scientific paper output and analyzed the patent transfer and conversion rates of major innovation entities in Songshan Lake, providing data support for government decision-making.

Currently, many public libraries have established good cooperative relationships with local governments, treating regional decision-making information services as one of their important business tasks. As major information service institutions, libraries can give full play to their professional advantages and provide high-quality and efficient decision-making information services for government agencies at all levels according to regional actual needs.

4.2 Industry Information Services In recent years, governments at all levels have recognized the importance of information services for regional industrial development and innovation, actively encouraging and promoting the construction of regional and industry public information service platforms and institutions. As regional information service center institutions, public libraries should give full play to their professional advantages, do well in library industry information resource construction and industry information services. Under the new era background, China’s regional industrial clusters are all facing transformation and upgrading. Public libraries should use modern information technology and innovative service models to establish a complete information guarantee service system for various industries and provide information services adapted to regional industrial development needs [16].

Library industry information resource construction includes three aspects: first, self-built characteristic databases—most capable of leveraging their own advantages to seek services related to resource databases; second, extracting collection resources and network resources—the most common and basic resource construction method; third, conducting industry information tracking and building self-built industry information resource databases—the most targeted and most difficult approach. Additionally, library industry information service content

mainly includes three aspects: first, basic—literature services and information training services; second, expanded—industry information push, industry exchange activities, technical support, etc.; third, highly precise—thematic services, industry intelligence services, and building industry information service platforms.

From the practice of domestic libraries providing industry information services, public libraries pay more attention to the public welfare of services and their role in promoting regional industrial development. For example, Shanghai Library, starting in 2013, introduced the “maker space” model into public libraries to explore innovative transformation in public library industry information service models. In 2014, the “Industry Library” project was piloted in the “Innovation Space” service area, separating and strengthening industry information services from traditional reference consultation service models and integrating them into the “Innovation Space” physical service area to create the concept of an industry information service center [17]. Another example is that Ningbo Digital Library established special funds, conducted extensive visits and publicity to enterprises, institutions, and the general public, and fully leveraged the bridging role of industry unions and associations to conduct promotion and training work in thousands of institutions. Wenzhou Clothing Library regularly invites enterprises and relevant departments to participate in exchange activities to understand frontline industry information needs in real-time.

As a world-renowned manufacturing city, Dongguan gathers many small and medium-sized enterprises. Dongguan Library has conducted some beneficial explorations in providing industry information services for its region in combination with Dongguan’s regional needs. For example, it widely uses existing digital resources to conduct information retrieval and SDI services on new information, new standards, and new technologies for enterprise representatives and individual production, operation, learning, and research. Another example is Dongguan Library Songshan Lake Branch, as a library affiliated with a national-level high-tech park, which proactively provides industry information services for the park with initial success. In 2018, Dongguan Library signed a strategic cooperation framework agreement with Guangdong Provincial Science and Technology Library (Guangdong Provincial Science and Technology Information and Development Strategy Research Institute), with Dongguan Library Songshan Lake Branch providing in-depth scientific and technological intelligence services for Dongguan enterprises, focusing on providing industrial thematic information, intellectual property, scientific and technological novelty searches, and scientific and technological evaluation services. Songshan Lake Park focuses on developing “4+1 industries,” namely high-end electronic information, biomedicine, robotics, new energy, and modern services. Among them, the robotics and high-end equipment manufacturing industries have developed rapidly and become pilot innovative industrial clusters in Guangdong Province. In line with the goal of serving regional characteristic industry enterprises, Songshan Lake Branch compiled the “Robotics Industry Thematic Materials.” In 2008, against the background of Dongguan’s industrial trans-

formation and upgrading, the National Library Enterprise Information Service Annual Conference was held at Dongguan Library, with the theme “Information Services Promote Enterprise Transformation and Upgrading,” aiming to fully leverage the role of library information platforms, shorten the distance between information resource and service providers and enterprises, establish a complete information service chain for enterprise information collection and utilization, and promote enterprise transformation and upgrading.

In summary, industry information services are not only an emerging business arising from libraries’ response to changing social information needs but also a good opportunity for the library industry to adapt to the times. It requires long-term continuous accumulation by public libraries at all levels. Libraries should strengthen cooperation and interaction with various industry information service institutions in their regions, build a solid professional service foundation, give play to professional advantages, promote regional information cooperation and sharing, and establish a cooperative model of resource complementarity to jointly provide regional industry information services.

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Author Contributions

Li Donglai: Responsible for research ideas, writing and revising the paper.

Li Xiaohui: Writing and revising the paper, collecting and analyzing reference materials.

He Yan: Preliminary data collection, writing the initial draft.

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