I. BACKGROUND

Resources are inputs for all activities of people in their lives. One of the characteristics of the resources are scarce. (understood as a lack of input elements for a specific activity). Library-information resource is also not an exception. The lack of input elements has created a real need to be addressed, that is resource sharing. In terms of organization, resource sharing is the ability to integrate input capacity of the units operating in the same specific field, such as library-information. In terms of management, resource sharing is an expression of a decision process based on selection of the best solution for an operation. Such resource sharing relates mainly to two activities: organizing and managing. Sharing resources is the process of creating a operating network (networking) in order to mobilize a maximum the libraries’ information potentiality within the network. Resource sharing also means the capacity to manage the convergence of the information-library network managers to create a new information power that is many times greater than that of the individuals. This can be thought as a process of coordinating management power, as a British idiom: "Two heads are better than one" or as a Vietnamese words " a tree could not make a hill, three trees bunched make up a high mountain ".

Returning to the concept mentioned above of the causes leading to the mandatory of resources sharing, which are scarcity. According to a linguistic dictionary, ‘scarce’ means not to have everything adequate to distribute to everyone. In library and information management, scarcity can be understood as the ability to provide limited information compared with the much greater actual needs of information users. The impact of resource scarcity of library-information operation will be the multi-sided effects.

- First, for information users, it is the unsatisfaction of information needs, causing bottlenecks in information extraction from society, resulting in the limitation of patrons’ effectiveness in exploiting library information
- Second, for information providers, information scarcity creates the status of supplying information that cannot meet the information
needs, resulting in reducing the information socialization. Whereas if a different solution is chosen (sharing resources between information-libraries) within the region or the nation, this effect is entirely possible restrictions.

- Third, in the era of information explosion, information is always scarce because of its constant innovation. In other words, today's information is always less than that of tomorrow, resulting in the fact that today’s information satisfaction does not mean guaranteed information satisfaction tomorrow. Scarcity caused by innovative information create needs of being regularly updated whereas the ability of updating capacity of library and information institutions is asynchronous. Sharing resources will help resolve problems of scarcity caused by of quick information innovation.

II. CONCEPTS OF LIBRARY- INFORMATION RESOURCE SHARING

The concept of resource sharing commonly appear in research works as well as materials of information-library science. From the core of common usage of the term, sharing resources, consider any public resources, does not only involve that how each library gives or receives its parts, but also involves in the decision process of how to share and to distribute resources among various institutions. Sharing resources can be objects, people, or funds, documents, records, experts, storing facilities, and devices such as computers.

According to Ken Aller: Sharing resources can be defined as a mode of operation whereby the library functions are shared by several libraries. The aim is to create a network with positive impact on (a) library users in terms of accessing to more documents or services, and (b) in terms of budget, providing information and services at low cost or increasing services at definite funding level or more services at much lower costs in compared with acting individually.

III. MEANING AND WAYS TO SHARE RESOURCES

Library cooperation and resource sharing derived from the ideas that library must find ways to give readers the ability to exploit resources, not only from the local library, but also from other libraries in the region or in the country. Sharing resources, knowledge, databases and services is seen as a means of effective cooperation of libraries so as to maximize information service capability, maximize available resources of each individual library.

In the history of library development, library cooperation and resource sharing have been seen as an important factor of development, because it provides the library a means to meet the needs and demands
of library users when information resources of each individual library can not meet, especially the increasingly diverse needs of information in the age of information explosion today.

In terms of economic, library cooperation and resource sharing help library improve efficiency in the use of capital, by not adding material that can be obtained through library cooperation and resource sharing. By so doing, libraries can focus to main subjects necessarily and appropriately for users of the local library.

The first and most common form of the resource sharing activities is interlibrary loan (ILL). For this activity to take place, the libraries join a consortium (link). The consortium will set out rules and procedures for document loan between member libraries. If the document needed is a printed books, the book will be delivered between libraries through mail. If the needed document is a journal/magazine article, the article will be photocopied and sent through mail or fax. In today's digital age, readers can access electronic information through e-mail or be given licence to get access to electronic databases of each other.

• Publishing union catalogs and national bibliographic database is common methods of bibliographic record sharing. From the last decades of the 20th century up to now, the IT’s powerful application in libraries has led to the rapid access of information through use of computers and computer networks, including the MARC (machine Readable Cataloging-machine) standard, the networks providing bibliographic records allow sharing online bibliographies and sharing resources on a large scale: OCLC (online computer Library Center), RLIN (Research Library and Information network), WLN (the Western Library network) … compliance with the common standards in general structure of bibliographic records, as well as data and network structure at regional, national or international level are requirements for the libraries participating in the process of information resource sharing.

IV. REALITY, POTENTIALITY AND SOLUTIONS FOR INFORMATION RESOURCE SHARING AMONG UNIVERSITY, COLLEGE LIBRARIES OF VIETNAM

IV.1 Reality

Recently, the need of cooperating and sharing information resources in the university & college library system (hereinafter referred to as the university library) become very urgent, many conferences and seminars ranging from local to regional or national levels have raised and discussed on the issues. However, the content and results of information resource sharing is relatively weak and fragmented. Activities relating to this matter
just stop at policies and plans. The cooperation made between some big libraries still remain on the format and inefficient. In the whole system, there is no consistent and rational direction on policies & methods for operation. In addition, for various reasons, individual libraries are not really willing and actively participate in this activity.

IV.2. Potentiality

Regarding organization, management and human resources, two association: Northern Academic Library Associations and Southern Academic Library Association founded 15 years ago, the Vietnam Library Associations founded 10 years are the organizations with full legal personality and capacity for organizing operation of sharing information resources. Librarians working in academic, research and national libraries are not only professional expertise in library science but also quite proficient in the skill of creation, management, exploitation and sharing of digital resources as well as the operation of library softwares.

Information technology (IT) infrastructure, particularly in the university and college library system is also a strong point for the implementation of sharing information resources. According to international organizations, Vietnam is one of the countries with quick speed in development of IT infrastructure. The State’s preferential policies and focus investment has made IT infrastructure not only widespread development and dissemination of national development but also in depth, reaching a high quality in various ministries, departments and agencies offices, schools ...

In addition to the local networks which have been established in most of the educational, research and library-information institutions, many ministries’ wide networks has been established and operated very effectively. Especially, the Vietnam Research and Education Network (VinaREN) is the result of the Asia - Europe information networks project phase 2 (Tein 2) - VinaREN now has connected more than 100 institutions including big universities, research institutes, hospitals and library-information and documentation centers in 11 provinces and cities in the country. The network has involve more than 50 million users from more than 8,000 research centers and education worldwide. This is an important infrastructure, ensuring the implementation of programs and projects to share information resources. At the same time, accessing information from Intranet and Internet has become a regular activities of most academic staff, researchers, pupils, students etc. Standards for ensuring information resource sharing are already available. After a
period of local-base operation, upgrading and development, recently, the academic library system has fully aware of building common standards for, in the whole cycle of library work, especially document technical processing. Open policies of information exchange enable librarians to approach advanced standards of the field, and several professors and foreign experts have come to teach and train on professional standards for Vietnam librarians. We have built the basic standards for cataloging, classification, database structure and the main criterias for choosing library management softwares, digital library softwares, search software which focuse on the basis of cloud technology infrastructure... we can say, so far, Vietnam library standards are of right orientation, compatibility and high consistence with international standards

IV.3. Solution

For cooperation and information resource sharing among libraries quickly become reality, actively contribute to improving the education and scientific research quality at Vietnam universities and colleges, we should consider the following measures:

- On the one hand, consoliding and perfecting academic library system. academic libraries should link more closely as a basis for collaboration, information resource sharing. Initially, consortiums can be formed according to geographical area (HCMC University Libraries, Western University Libraries, Highlands University Libraries, North Central University Libraries, Northern Mountains University Libraries...), or according to field of study, training (natural science and technology university libraries, pedagogy university libraries, agriculture - forestry - fishery university libraries...) to share information consortium members. From that basis, collaboration, information resource sharing will be operated through the country-wide system.
- Completing local networks at individual library and information centers. Connecting network among libraries in the same consortium or consortiums, the same region (north, central and south) and proceeding to nationwide network connection (via VINAREN).
- Developing shared databases not only among university libraries but also in coordination with agencies, and other scientific information organizations.
• Educating, intensive training library staff on knowledge and skills related to the creation, management, distribution and sharing of information resources.
• Early completing and recommending in full compliance with the unified system of principles, processes and procedures ... in information resource sharing; professional standards, data standards and guidelines ... Encouraging and guiding member libraries to fully and seriously apply.

V. POLICY FOR DIGITAL RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND DIGITAL RESOURCE ACCESS AT VIETNAM NATIONAL UNIVERSITY LIBRARY AND INFORMATION CENTER

V.1 Policy of digital resource developing

Endogenous documents at the center are digitized if they are identified and meet with 4 criterias (Having chosen, they will be ranked in the order of priority) or at least the first two criterias as follows:

1. Access: material in high demand/use or materials with high value in science, art ... . Materials used for the training programs, state’s or VNU’s key and strategic studies. Priority is given to endogenous documents with high scientific content. The monogragh or rare documents are also included in this criteria.
2. Preservation: Documents perishable, biodegradable, difficult to preserve.
3. Community: Documents used for events, exhibitions and branding VNU.
4. Development Potentiality: As documents derived from project funds, future investment, supplemented or digitized at the request of leaders or sponsors.

V.2 Deployment Results

After 2 years of implementation, the digital library project was officially put into service for VNU readers. The library’s digital resources include the all VNU’s endogenous and copyrighted documents. Approximately 50% of the materials have already been available as soft-copies, 50% were digitized using the system of modern digitized equipment, Kirtax from the USA and Treventus from Germany, copy speeds range from 1600 to 2400 pages per hour. The captured images are processed, wiped and identified double PDF then create bookmark, divide chapters and sections to be able to provide the best services. The Content Pro software are used to create, manage and support exploitation.
of digital resources. At the project completion, number of documents reaches 40,000 with over 2 million pages, including:
- More than 3,500 textbooks and monographs published VNU publisher.
- More than 20,000 theses, dissertations
- More than 1,000 reports derived state-level or VNU-level projects
- Over 500,000 pages of old Sino-Nom
- 10 VNU Journals since 1995
- Many international workshop proceedings

V.3 Accessing procedure
Readers can get access to digital library from the Center’s portal or directly to the digital resources at:
http://lic.vnu.edu.vn/
http://dlib.vnu.edu.vn/

V.4 Way of accessing
Center’s Digital Library is served via a web interface, VNU users operate vnunet. Users from computers outside vnunet should declare VPNs to access to full-text documents. Center has deployed remote access solution through zproxy, readers can just enter account and password authentication through web to exploit the entire information resources owned by the Center.

V.5 Policy for Accessing
All VNU internal and external readers can exploit VNU bibliographic information and abstracts of the digital library are opened to all readers, inside and outside VNU. Readers are students, student, students, PhD students, staff, faculty VNU be exploited full-text documents in various degrees. Immediate access policy is divided into four basic groups as follows:

a. Extensive reader group includes all readers outside VNU. They are allowed to access full bibliographic information and abstracts
b. VNU reader group includes VNU_staff, faculty, researchers, learners and students. They are provided VNU email accounts and are allowed:
   - to access full bibliographic information and abstracts
   - to view full-text documents
c. VIP reader group I include VNU leaders, managers, professors, associate professors. They can:
- access full bibliographic information and abstracts
- view full-text documents
- download a certain quantity of documents
- Upload (create a new document), test, publish or edit personal documents

d. VIP reader group II include high-ranking leaders, leading researchers and managers. They can:
- access full bibliographic information and abstracts
- view full-text documents
- download all documents needed
- Upload (create a new document), test, publish or edit personal documents

CONCLUSION
With full awareness of the role and effectiveness of information resource sharing from all-level leaders and managers, librarians, who relate directly to library operation, plus favorable conditions of rapidly development in IT infrastructure; endogenous and diverse resource information in various universities; high capacity and enthusiastic staff. We strongly believe that activities of cooperation and information resource sharing in Vietnam library system (first academic library system) will achieve much good results in the future, meeting users’ high demands of in the whole country.
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