



Presentation date: July, 2023

Date of acceptance: October, 2023

Publication date: November, 2023

ON THE TYPOLOGY

OF DOCUMENT-INFORMATION RESOURCES IN THE FIELD OF ECONOMY

SOBRE LA TIPOLOGÍA DE RECURSOS DE INFORMACIÓN DOCUMENTAL EN EL ÁMBITO DE LA ECONOMÍA

Nadir Ismail oglu Ismayilov¹

E-mail: Nadir_ismayil@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-5541-280X>

Sevda Abasgulu gizi Khalafova¹

Email: sqaflanova@gmail.com

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7508-0507>

¹Baku State University, Baku; Azerbaijan.

Suggested citation (APA, seventh ed.)

Ismayilov, N., & Khalafova, S. (2023). On the typology of document-information resources in the field of economy. *Universidad y Sociedad, 15*(6), 224-232.

ABSTRACT

The development of academic literature, especially within the economic domain, is indispensable for a nation's progress once it serves as a sturdy underpinning for decision-making processes, propels the advancement of knowledge, and contributes significantly to economic growth and societal welfare. In this regard, typological classification systems complement this development by facilitating the organization and accessibility of relevant information, thereby promoting collaboration and knowledge exchange among researchers. Considering these facts the aim of this work is to discuss the typology of document-information resources in the field of economy and its application in Azerbaijan. In the work, it is analyzed the importance of allocating the flow of documents on the economy in accordance with the content of a number of features (content, goal setting, readership, forms or types of documents, etc.). It is also highlighted that in setting goals, special attention should be paid to the stratification of documentary flows in the economy. As document-information resources in the field of economy and their general characterization is one of the important issues that are becoming relevant in the field of economy in the modern age, therefore, the article is of particular relevance.

Keywords: economics, document-information resources, typology, scientific literature, education.

RESUMEN

El desarrollo de la literatura académica, especialmente dentro del ámbito económico, es indispensable para el progreso de una nación una vez que sirve como base sólida para los procesos de toma de decisiones, impulsa el avance del conocimiento y contribuye significativamente al crecimiento económico y al bienestar social. En este sentido, los sistemas de clasificación tipológica complementan este desarrollo facilitando la organización y accesibilidad de la información relevante, promoviendo así la colaboración y el intercambio de conocimientos entre investigadores. Teniendo en cuenta estos hechos, el objetivo de este trabajo es discutir la tipología de recursos de información documental en el campo de la economía y su aplicación en Azerbaiyán. En el trabajo se analiza la importancia de distinguir el flujo de documentos sobre economía de acuerdo con el contenido de una serie de características (contenido, establecimiento de objetivos, lectores, formas o tipos de documentos, etc.). También se destaca que al fijar objetivos se debe prestar especial atención a la estratificación de los flujos documentales en la economía. Dado que los recursos de información documental en el campo de la economía y su caracterización general es una de las cuestiones importantes que están adquiriendo relevancia en el campo de la economía en la era moderna, el artículo es de particular relevancia.

Palabras clave: economía, recursos de información documental, tipología, literatura científica, educación.

INTRODUCTION

Economics is the discipline dedicated to the investigation of the allocation and management of limited societal resources. Economists scrutinize human decision-making processes, encompassing considerations such as labor choices, consumption patterns, savings levels, and investment preferences. Furthermore, economists delve into the dynamics of interpersonal interactions, particularly in contexts where multiple buyers and sellers converge to establish both the prevailing price and the corresponding quantity traded for a given commodity. In addition, economists engage in the examination of overarching forces and trends that exert influence on the broader economy, encompassing aspects like the trajectory of average income growth, the proportion of the population experiencing unemployment, and the rate at which prices exhibit inflationary tendencies (Mankiw, 2021). However, according to Backhouse & Medema (2009), definitions of economics have evolved over time as the subject has become increasingly broad highlighting the evolution of economic problems and methods of analysis, as well as the changing social and political contexts in which economics is practiced as factors that have influenced changes in the definition of the field.

But no matter the moment in history, there is consensus in the relevance of information while approaching economics. For example, although economists have historically approached subjective information with skepticism, empirical research has demonstrated its relevance in explaining economic decisions using variables of a subjective nature, such as time preference, income uncertainty, and risk aversion (Dillenberger et al., 2023). But paradoxically, despite repeated calls advocating for a more extensive integration of contemporary behavioral economics into information systems research, it appears that the field of information systems has exhibited a somewhat sluggish pace in embracing behavioral economics as a primary reference theory (Arnott & Gao, 2022). On the other hand, documental information plays an important role in economic teaching since the analysis of documents serves as a valuable tool for elucidating the historical backdrop against which economic theories and practices have emerged. This has played a pivotal role in aiding students' comprehension of the evolution of economic concepts and their susceptibility to the sway of social, cultural, and political determinants throughout history, with notorious opportunities and challenges nowadays with information technologies (Dečman & Rep, 2022; Mann et al., 2020)

In this regard, today economic information can be accessed through various means such as: 1) books, 2) academic journals and specialized publications, 3) professional

associations such as the American Economic Association or the National Association for Business Economics, 4) government agencies, 5) online databases of institutions like the World Bank (WB), the International Monetary Fund's Data website, or the United Nations website, and 6) other sources like newspapers, magazines, or even social media platforms, etc. This has imposed new challenges such as the scrutiny of economic information, which has demanded effective search and analysis tools and strategies (Shpak et al., 2017), the debate between open access and payment access (Stich et al., 2022) and the economic information quality assessment (Moshkovska, 2020). Then, due to the extensive documentary information in the field of economics, it was necessary to develop a specialized typological system with the aim of facilitating and making more efficient the work of economics professionals.

Among the typological systems in the field of economics, the JEL Classification System is the most widespread (Heikkila, 2022). The JEL classification system consists of codes that represent different fields of economics and related disciplines. The JEL codes are organized into two-digit categories, which are then further divided into four-digit subcategories. For example, the code A10 represents General Economics. The JEL classification system is a useful tool for researchers and scholars in economics and related fields, as it helps them to quickly and easily find relevant literature in their area of study and it may be used freely for scholarly purposes (Cherrier, 2017; "JEL Classification System," 2020; "JEL Classification System for Books," 2023).

According to the requirements of the sphere of economic practice, the types of literature can be distinguished as: surveys production-economic, and statistical. It should be noted that one of the most characteristic types of economic literature is statistical materials. The use of documents is carried out in three forms of economic activity, such as economic science, economic practice, and economic education. There should be a clear and precise understanding of the system of economic sciences during the separation of the document stream according to the content, and of the readership groups who are consumers of economic information in the reader designation. Separation of the flow of documents on economics in a formal special aspect is carried out in the main direction, such as book flow, small articles, articles arranged in paragraphs, published and unpublished documents. It should be noted that currently there are a large number of (state or private) departments and publishing houses that publish economic literature including Azerbaijan (Samadzade, 2012, p. 320).

Considering the above, the objective of this article is to discuss the typology of document-information resources in the field of economy and its application in Azerbaijan.

First, we will provide information about the problem of separation of document flow in the economy, depending on the set of a number of characteristics. It should be noted that the flow of documents on economics is processed according to the typological analysis plan according to the separation of economic literature and the purposeful determination of the generalized characteristics of its various types. Then, at the modern stage, the comprehensive structure of the economy and economic-legal document flow of the Azerbaijani press was reviewed. Throughout the work, the economic literature of Azerbaijan is highlighted, which can be of great interest to professionals in the field in the country, serving as a guide for future research.

DEVELOPMENT

As we mentioned above, the flow of documents in economics can be distinguished in a seemingly formal aspect: book flow, article flow, unpublished and unpublished documents. At this time, it is necessary to take into account that all the signs of separation of the document flow in the economy form a unity and are interconnected. Each document has a specific content, purpose, readership, belongs to a certain type of literature and type of publication. Therefore, in order to avoid repetition of the material during the separation of the document stream in the designated aspect, it is important its classification.

It is important to highlight that processes in the economic sphere are regulated by a set of normative official documents (laws, orders, decisions, instructions, etc.). These documents have their own specifications. They differ in content, purpose and readership. These can be viewed either in the typological analysis of the document flow or in the characterization plan in terms of content. Both approaches are valid. However, considering that the official-normative documents are multifaceted, it is appropriate to consider them as a link of the full, content structure of the flow of documents on the economy. In addition, information can be obtained about the separation of consumers of economic information and their requirements for information, the structure of the information demand of consumers of economic science, economic experience, and economic education; the problem of separation of consumers of economic information is one of the main issues in the study of typological characteristics.

It is important to study this problem in order to clearly define the readership of the documents and the means of bibliographic services. The indicator of the sphere of

economic activity can be used as the main criterion for the separation of consumers of economic information. In this regard, consumers of economic information in the scientific sphere of economics can be divided into the following groups: 1) economist-theoreticians; 2) economist-historians; 3) economists working and researching modern economic problems.

In the sphere of economic practice (experience), information consumers can be divided into the following groups:

1. state authorities and employees of state offices.
2. Economists.
3. business sphere specialists.
4. marketing, management specialists.
5. engineering and technical workers.
6. lawyers-practitioners.
7. those working in various fields of the national economy.
8. farmers and other agricultural specialists.

In the sphere of economic education, these groups of consumers of economic information are considered the main ones:

1. teachers.
2. graduate students.
3. students (which include those in commercial associations, business schools, secondary schools, etc.).

Regarding the information consumers in the field of economy, these main groups can be distinguished:

1. document information consumers.
2. bibliographic information consumers.
3. factual information consumers.

In addition, within each type of information demand, professional and non-professional information consumers can be distinguished. Considering the above classification, investigating the problem of separation of information demand in the field of economics is considered relevant for bibliographic provision methodology and bibliographic service. On the above, Samadzade (2012, p. 322) points out that the study of the problem of separation of economic information consumers and their information needs, economic science, economic practice, and the sphere of economic education provide an investigation of the structural features of the information requirements of information consumers.

Let's now consider the types of document information resources on the economy separately. The first place among

the types of document-information resources on economics is scientific literature. Scientific literature encompasses monographs, general works, collections of articles, selected works of prominent economists. The topic of scientific research in the field of economics is determined by the tasks facing economic science at the modern stage and it is very diverse. So far, marketing, management, pricing, entrepreneurship, tax theory, investment activity, securities market, etc. monographs and summarizing works on current economic issues have been published.

One of the trends in the publication of scientific research literature on economics is the publication of a large number of translated works about topics such as marketing researcher, including conjunctural studies, the impact of marketing tools on the market, the study of issues related to the market itself, the formation and development factors of market demand, analysis and forecasting of the market, pricing system, market conjuncture, management experience, etc. Much attention is paid to such sciences as management. A special place in the flow of documents on economics is occupied by doctoral theses, deposited manuscripts, and reports.

Educational literature on economics and economic-legal issues has increased in the recent years. The publication of textbooks and teaching aids is of special importance in the conditions of market relations. In Azerbaijan, such literature is published by state and private publishing houses. Economic and legal educational literature can be divided into textbooks, teaching aids, and lectures according to genres. One of the trends in the publication of economic-legal educational literature in recent years is the emergence of theoretical courses on current economic-legal issues. In addition, there is a tendency to expand the genre of educational literature as teaching-practice materials. The subject matter of the economic-legal teaching literature is also diverse. Various genres of educational literature include market economy in new conditions, labor law, legal provision of employment of the population, legal aspects of the activity of commercial and other enterprises, economic, contract, trade, insurance rights, legal regulation of foreign economic activity, international bank statements, accounting, etc. In Azerbaijan, most of these literatures are in Azerbaijani language, a certain part is in Russian, a very small part is in English and German.

On research literature on economics, it can be divided into two groups:

1. literature produced in the economic sphere.
2. literature produced in the sphere of economic experience.

The main criterion for the differentiation is goal setting. The main genres of inquiry literature include encyclopedias, dictionaries, inquiry manuals, chronicles of economic events and facts, business cards, etc. The research literature on marketing, management, banking, and stock exchange activities in the conditions of market relations has increased significantly, especially in recent years. One of the trends in the publication of research literature on economics in Azerbaijan is the simultaneous publication of dictionaries and reference books in Russian and English. These publications include international finance, currency, and stock market terms. Market price reference books, English-Russian business dictionaries, insurance term dictionaries, international rules for explaining trade terms, explanatory dictionaries for business, marketing, commerce, desk books for business managers, entrepreneurs, merchants, tradesmen, etc., are being published regularly in Azerbaijan. The latter include reference books on the very large market economy, main types of joint activity in the purchase and sale of consumer goods, industrial and technical products, securities, etc.

Question-and-information literature is divided into the following directions according to the topic: market economy dictionary, which is a table book for enterprise managers, merchants, and tradesmen; question-and-information booklets, businessmen's dictionaries, business dictionaries, dictionaries on accounting, books financial-credit mechanism, functional-price analysis issues, manager's query-information handbooks, economic-mathematical dictionaries, questionnaires dedicated to cooperatives, foreign trade, trade, raw materials resources and etc.

Currently, the following trends are observed in the publication of survey literature:

1. expansion of the types of information publications.
2. availability of inquiry-information publications for a wide range of specialists.

In response to the demands of the time, academician Ziyad Samadzadeh authored the idea and the editor-in-chief, of a "Big Economic Encyclopedia", prepared and published for the first time in Azerbaijan, and was given to the readers for discussion. In this book is possible to get acquainted with the history of the world economy, the essence of the terms used in various fields of economic life today, the activities of prominent economists, among other things, as the result of a lot of hard work in its preparation. The "Great Economic Encyclopedia" was published by Lattarpres Publishing House in 2012 comprising 5 volumes covering about 10 000 terms and economic concepts. This encyclopedia is the first large-scale

publication published in Azerbaijani language and in the CIS, excluding the Russian Federation.

One of the important distinguishing features of the encyclopedia is the extensive coverage of various aspects of the modern economic-legal, social-political system of Azerbaijan. Here are articles referring to concrete facts and evidence about the development strategy that serves to increase the economic power of the independent Azerbaijan state and its integration into the world economy, the expansion of free market relations and the scientific-methodological basis and essence of the formation of a new economic system that meets national interests. The encyclopedia contains comprehensive information about national natural resources, industry and innovation potential, investment opportunities of fields and enterprises, social and production infrastructure, state and government structures, geography of foreign economic relations, representation in international organizations, national economic achievements, comprehensively detailing the socio-economic development of the country.

We can also mention another economic reference book "Tax Encyclopedia" as an example. This is one of the important publications prepared in accordance with the order of the Minister of Taxes of the Republic of Azerbaijan dated December 16th, 2011, and printed in 2013 in one volume of 424 pages. The encyclopedia explains the main terms and concepts used in the tax systems of Azerbaijan and the developed countries of the world. Here the provisions of the Tax Code of the Republic of Azerbaijan, customs legislation, other normative acts related to taxes and fees paid in the country (Mammadov, 2013). The encyclopedia can be used by tax and customs officials, tax planning specialists, lawyers and auditors, teachers at higher schools, students studying economics and law, doctoral students, as well as all taxpayers.

In this encyclopedia, which is based on numerous theoretical and factual materials are included the historical evolution of taxes and the characteristics of modern development, the types and methods of taxes that have existed in our country and the world since ancient times, how have been used in different historical stages and in various state structures and have a wide scope of application today. Readers can get interesting and necessary information about the nature of various tax theories, new terms and concepts in the scientific circulation, methods and events that expand the technical possibilities of taxation due to the rapid development of information technologies. A detailed discussion of the rules applied in the tax systems of Azerbaijan and other countries, an explanation of the nature of calculations and payments for each type of tax and fees based on specific examples, an accurate and

detailed explanation of normative terms and concepts related to the legal regulation of tax relations can be found in the encyclopedia (Mammadov, 2013).

In general, as a result of the conducted research, it is known that in recent years, considerable progress has been made in the printing of informational publications on the economy in our country. Business addresses are of great interest to entrepreneurs in informational publications published in recent years. In such questionnaires, national banks, joint-stock companies, associations, cooperatives, small enterprises, companies and their products, socio-economic potential, executive power, etc. information is provided. Information on various types of products in business inquiry-information series booklets, information on various types of products issued by non-state-owned industrial enterprises is presented to the readers. In order to search for information, the alphabetical arrangement of product names in any publication should be taken as a basis.

On production-economic literature, it is important to notice that it is intended for the requirements of various categories of economic practice specialists.

Production-economic literature can be divided into the following genres: collections of legislative, instructional and methodical materials, practical materials, methodical materials, practical textbooks, etc. In this field a large number of resources have been published in Azerbaijan on the subjects of labor law, accounting, foreign investment issues, negotiation skills, privatization, investment law, public insurance, business agreements and contracts, certification and consumer rights issues, and other relevant issues.

Often, the materials on accounting issues include the method of fund accounting, financial investments, production, applications, income, etc. Their distribution and taxation are expressed with concrete examples. Also, attention to the role of accounting is emphasized as a factor in ensuring the commercial success of any enterprise. The feature of these publications is that they often contain normative documents that completely regulate the compilation of periodic calculations. It is important to consider that business plans are the basis of entrepreneurial activity. In most of the production-practical materials, these questions are answered: how to start an entrepreneurial activity, how to do special tasks, how to choose the type and form of an enterprise, how to manage them, how a businessman who wants to be successful should dress and behave, etc.

In modern conditions, the role of statistics is constantly increasing. Statistics provide such information that

scientists, politicians, diplomats, etc. can't live without it. Structurally, statistics consists of several areas. As a field it interprets the general principles and rules of social phenomena using metrics, and it gives an understanding of general indicators. In our opinion, the most important sciences are economic and social statistics. Economic statistics is the interpretation of economic indicators, and the task of social statistics is the development of indicators for various areas of social life. Several areas of economic and social statistics (industry, agriculture, transport, communication, construction, finance, labor statistics, culture, science, education, health, law, etc.) can be distinguished. The tasks of field statistical sciences consist of the development of statistical indicators of adequate fields. Statistics also affects various areas of knowledge and practical activity. This has a significant impact on the characteristics of the statistical document flow and creates the specifics of its information provision. The main group of statistical data is related to information collected for state resources in order to realize the tasks of public institutions, enterprises, departments.

Statistical publications are considered one of the most specific types of economic literature. The materials of statistical publications are comprehensively applied in economic practice, especially in the management of the national economy, being of great public interest in economic figures is continuously increasing. In Azerbaijan, many statistical publications are conducted. Statistical publications can be distinguished according to their characteristics, according to their content, publication form and periodicity, according to their geographical location and affiliation. It is possible to interpret them mainly in the mentioned aspects: 1) as the end of history, 2) as the achievement of modern experience, 3) as a service to the future.

There are extensive problems with the history of country statistics. These can be grouped as follows: 1) study of the history and methodology of statistics organization, 2) history of the development of statistical science and practice, 3) history of statistics, 4) development history of statistics literature. In addition, there are different types of statistics documents: 1) legislative acts on state statistics, 2) documents of meetings, conferences and congresses of statistics, 3) plans of statistical works, 4) statistical calculations and document forms for conducting competitions, simultaneous and selective studies. Regarding the division of statistical publications, the following are the main directions: 1) statistical publications of a general nature (publications containing information on the development of the national economy as a whole), 2) field and thematic statistical publications, 3) statistical publications of state

bodies, regions, countries and cities, and 4) periodical statistical publications (Valiyeva et al., 2007).

Statistical materials are the most important source of economic information as they allow us to make judgments. As an example of a publication that contains information related to economic information in the republic, we can mention the bibliographic index called "Socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan". This work was published in 2007 by the Department of Local Studies and Bibliography of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov. The information provided in the first issue covers February 2004, December 2006. In section I of the bibliography, literature is presented to readers by years. In the II section entitled "Visit of the President of the Republic of Azerbaijan to the regions in connection with the implementation of the State Program", the materials are grouped by economic regions (in the order given in the Program). Books and dissertations are placed in alphabetical order by year in the III section entitled "Monographs and studies on the socio-economic development of regions". In section IV of the bibliography, magazine and newspaper articles of a general nature, followed by other materials, are grouped alphabetically by region. At the end of the index is an "Alphabetical Index of Authors" and an "Index of Geographical Names".

The second edition of the bibliographic index called "Socio-economic development of the regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan" was prepared and printed in 2009 by the "Regional Studies Scientific Bibliography" department of the National Library named after M.F. Akhundov. The materials given in the second edition cover the years 2007-2008. In the sections of the bibliography, the literature is listed by years. However, it is difficult to talk about the publication of guide bibliographic indicators and chronicles in statistical publications because there is still a gap in this field (Tahirov et al., 2012).

As a result of the researches, it is known that among the publications on the economy in our country several topics have been addressed such as: economic sciences, general economic sciences, labor economics, economy of regions, economic organization and forms of cooperation, finance and banking, economic situation, political economy, planning and management in the economy, books on prices, trade, international economic relations, general issues of trade, internal trade, international finance, international economic relations, domestic service, trade, economic cybernetics, marketing, territorial economy, entrepreneurship, international business have been published (Valiyeva et al., 2009).

Along with the formation and development of publishing houses in the countries of the world, the publication of books in series, their formation and development were also carried out. Publishers have always taken care and attention to the issue of books in series because the serialization of the book is important in several ways. First of all, publishing a book in series is one of the indicators of book publishing culture. In any country, the book series that are intended for different groups of readers in different fields of science and knowledge, and their development, are one of the factors that show the level of development of the culture of book publishing in that country. Because the publication of books in series is one of the main factors for the beautification and improvement of the book design and the acceptance by the readers, and finally the increase of the international reputation of the book. On the other hand, serial editions of books mean that the book is printed for certain groups of readers (Semenova, 2000).

It is known that in the late 1980s, books on economics were published by state publishing houses in our country. Among these we can mention the following: "Azernashr", "Communist", "Elm", AzETETII, LMII, ASU, "Maarif", ASE, Azerbaijan University. Among these publishing houses, "Azernashr" stood in the first place in terms of both name and circulation. When examining the years 1990s and 1995 one can see that the publishing of economic literature increased, being one of the main causes the appearance of private publishing houses since the early 1990s. Among the publishing houses that printed books on economics were: "Oguz eli" (150-200), "Ergun" (500-1000 copies), "Siyasat" (1000-2000 copies), "Irshad", and "Sabah" (1500-2000 copies). It is important to mention state publishing houses like "Azernashr", "Azerbaijan" (2000-5000 copies), "Maarif" (1000-3000 copies), "Elm" (3000-5000 copies), "Yazichi" (1000-10000 copies), Azerbaijan Encyclopedia NPB (500 copies) and Baku University publishing house (10,000-20,000 copies) should also be mentioned. When conducting some comparative analysis with these years, it is known that in 1990-1995, "Azernashr" did not lose its advantage in terms of name and circulation (the minimum was 1000 and the maximum was 10000 copies).

Between 1995 to 2000, it is known that among the private publishing houses that publish books on economics are "Sada", "Abilov, Zeynalov and Sons", "Tahsil", "Agridag", "Law", "Legal Literature". "Chashioglu", "East-West", "Thafakkur", "Odlar yurdu", "Mutercim", "Shusha", "Kur", "Altay", "Tuna", "Ulu", "New Generation". Publishing houses such as "Nasir", "Unsiyat", "Shirvanneshr", "Naghil evi" were also relevant. In these years, among the state publishing houses, "Azernashr", "Elm", "Maarif" gave more

priority to the publication of books on economics. Between 2001 to 2010, it is known that among the private publishing houses that preferred to print books on economics were "Minimax" NPM, "Gorgud", "Zaman", "Adiloglu", "Science and Life", ABU NPM, "Nurlan", "Shur", "Gapp-polygraph", "Ozan", "Polygraph", "Asia", "Bulletin of the businessman", "RN Nowruz", "Western University", "El-Alliance", "Qafqaz", "Baku", "Expert magazine", "Cooperation", "Mars-Print", "Taknur", "Aspoligraf", "Chiragli", "Chirag", "Yellow Pages", "Minimax Consulting", "Business press", "Rec-Nashir", "Economic research center", "Ulu" IKF, "Publisher", "Orkhan", "Nurlar" NPM, "Poligraphic production", "Economics and audit magazine", "Gunesh" and other publishing houses. However, it is no longer possible to mention the name of "Azernashr" among the state publishing houses. In these years, i.e., in 2001-2010, among the state publishing houses that published the most economic literature in our country, we can specially mention the name of "Elm" publishing house. In recent years, "Elm" publishing house has given priority to the publication of monographs, textbooks, and teaching aids. In 2001-2010, publishing houses of "Economics University", Azerbaijan State Oil Academy, BSU, "Azerbaijan University" published some important publications. Of course, textbooks, teaching aids, scientific publications and monographs prevailed among these publications.

Examining the period from 2010 to 2020, among the state publishing houses, the most (5-10 titles per year) are "Elm", "Azernashr", but very few (3-5 titles per year) "Azerbaijan". Of course, the circulation is not very high. During these years (2010-2020), a number of new publishing houses have appeared, which have devoted some space to the printing of books on economics in their activities. From these publishing houses relevant are: "Nafta-Press", "Mux-Offset", "Chanlibel", "Vatan", "Latterpres", "M-Dizayn", "MBM", "Business News", Western University Publishing Polygraphy Center, "Megabyte", Economic Research Center, "Europe", "Leman NP", AZE Consulting Group, Headstart International, "E.L." NPSH LLC, "Bilik", Science Development Fund, "Apastroff", "Ziya", CBS, METM, "AZAL" CJSC Polygraphic Center, Educational Worker LLC, "Ideal-Print", YEK Production, "Kompas", "Turkhan", Zardabi LTD LLC, MSV publishing, Color Print, Teas-Press, Printing Company, "OI" LLC, "Neoprint", NGO, "Papyrus", "Alatoran", "Taraq", Yeni Poligrafist LLC, Ecoprint, "Vektor", Mekan Serves NN, MG Consulting, Bestpack, Politex, Digesta, etc. Most of these publishing houses do not have editorial offices, but mainly operate as printing houses.

Then, in contrast to the Soviet period, books on economics have been published but less in terms of amount and

circulation. There are certain shortcomings for which solutions should be explored and new mechanisms should be implemented. The following are some recommendations:

- Creation of specialized publishing houses that print economic publications.
- Establishment of a department that prepares publications on economy within publishing houses.
- Preparation of specialized editors in the field.
- Publication of a separate bibliographic index of dissertations and abstracts on economics.
- Creation of separate sites that include electronic publications on certain topics.

CONCLUSIONS

The development of academic literature, particularly within the field of economics, holds paramount significance for every nation, including Azerbaijan, for several compelling reasons. Academic literature serves as a catalyst for advancing knowledge within economic domain; through research and the dissemination of studies, fresh ideas, theories, and methodologies emerge, thereby contributing substantively to the evolution of economic discourse. Moreover, academic literature in economics establishes a robust foundation for informed policy and economic decision-making. Governments, businesses, and organizations should leverage the insights and recommendations gleaned from economic studies to formulate public policies, corporate strategies, and developmental programs. This, in turn, enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of these initiatives, ultimately yielding a positive impact on economic growth and societal well-being.

Typological classification systems play an important role in the context of economic literature. These systems facilitate the organization and categorization of studies and publications based on various criteria, such as subject matter, employed methodologies, or theoretical frameworks. This may streamline the process of information retrieval and access, benefiting both researchers and professionals, as well as students with an interest in the field of economics. Typological classification systems further encourage collaboration and the exchange of knowledge among researchers and by grouping related studies into specific categories, it becomes possible to discern trends, identify research gaps, and locate common areas of interest.

Based on the conducted analysis of economic literature in Azerbaijan we can conclude that information is some way scatter, so it would be convenient to compile a

bibliographic index (by topics and periods) about dissertations defended in the country, books, articles, etc., dedicated to financial and economic problems. For this, public and private publishing houses, as well as libraries, should take certain measures. It was also found that literature in Azerbaijani language prevails over other languages in the country, and although this result is expected it would be convenient to improve other language proficiency in the population to make more accessible different literature and points of view. After the Azerbaijani language, we can mention the use of Russian, English, German and Turkish.

REFERENCES

- Arnott, D., & Gao, S. (2022). Behavioral economics in information systems research: Critical analysis and research strategies. *Journal of Information Technology*, 37(1), 80–117. <https://doi.org/10.1177/02683962211016000>
- Backhouse, R. E., & Medema, S. G. (2009). Retrospectives: On the Definition of Economics. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 23(1), 221–233. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jep.23.1.221>
- Cherrier, B. (2017). Classifying Economics: A History of the JEL Codes. *Journal of Economic Literature*, 55(2), 545–579. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.20151296>
- Dečman, N., & Rep, A. (2022). Digitalization in Teaching Economic Disciplines: Past, Current and Future Perspectives. *Business Systems Research Journal*, 13(2), 1–7. <https://doi.org/10.2478/bsrj-2022-0012>
- Dillenberger, D., Krishna, R. V., & Sadowski, P. (2023). Subjective information choice processes. *Theoretical Economics*, 18(2), 529–559. <https://doi.org/10.3982/TE4531>
- Heikkila, J. T. S. (2022). Journal of Economic Literature Codes Classification System (JEL). *Knowledge Organization*, 49(5), 352–370. <https://doi.org/10.5771/0943-7444-2022-5-352>
- JEL Classification System. (2020). *Journal of Economic Literature*, 58(1), 281–296. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.58.1.281>
- JEL Classification System for Books. (2023). *Journal of Economic Literature*, 61(1), 365–380. <https://doi.org/10.1257/jel.61.1.365>
- Mammadov, F. (2013). *Tax encyclopedia*. Çashioğlu Publishing House.
- Mankiw, N. G. (2021). *Principles Of Economics* (9th ed.). Cengage Learning.
- Mann, R. V., Kravchenko, O. V., & Ganjala, I. V. (2020). Use of information and communication technologies as an element of innovative training of economic advice specialists. *Information technologies and teaching aids*, 78(4), Article 4. <https://doi.org/10.33407/itit.v78i4.2810>

- Moshkovska, O. (2020). Methodological approaches to the financial and economic information quality assessment. *Galic'kij Ekonomičnij Visnik*, 63(2), 126–135. https://doi.org/10.33108/galicianvisnyk_tntu2020.02.126
- Samadzade, Z. (2012). *The Great Encyclopedia of Economics* (Vol. 1). Latterpres Publishing House.
- Semenova, G. G. (2000). *Economic Bibliography*. Science Publishing House.
- Shpak, N. O., Stanasiuk, N. S., & Hlushko, O. V. (2017). Toolkit for the interpretation of economic information for management of the development of industrial potential. *Polissya Scientific Bulletin*, 2(4), 117-124. <http://nvp.stu.cn.ua/article/view/126185>
- Stich, L., Spann, M., & Schmidt, K. M. (2022). Paying for open access. *Journal of Economic Behavior & Organization*, 200, 273–286. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jebo.2022.05.023>
- Tahirov, K., Abdullayeva, A., & Salamli, S. (2012). *Creation of Electronic Databases and Virtual Service: Methodical recommendations*. Publishing House of Azerbaijan National Library named after M.F. Akhundov.
- Valiyeva, M., Tahirov, K., & Safaraliyeva, G. (2007). *Socio-economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan: Vol. I*. Publishing House of Azerbaijan National Library named after M.F. Akhundov.
- Valiyeva, M., Tahirov, K., & Safaraliyeva, G. (2009). *Socio-economic Development of the Regions of the Republic of Azerbaijan: Vol. II*. Publishing House of Azerbaijan National Library named after M.F. Akhundov.