

## The Role of Electronic Resources in the Business Environment and Economy

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### Abstract

The most important problem facing humanity in the modern era is the informatization of science, education, production, and business areas of society, and the immediate provision of the most operative information and innovations. The influence of the practical application of the new achievements of scientific and technical progress on the development of relations between people and society and between countries and peoples is increasing day by day. Information has had an undeniable role in the formation of social relations in every society in all periods of history. Like other means of communication, libraries have always had a great role in the collection, preservation, distribution and delivery of information to the society.

The formation of the information environment in our country coincides with the 90s of the 20th century. Due to the development of the market economy and commercial structures, the newly created business organizations began to need information and analysis to make more effective decisions. Therefore, commercial companies and libraries began to emerge, striving for active cooperation with those business institutions. Due to the continued increase in the number of business structures in our country, the topic "activity of libraries in the field of business environment formation in the Republic of Azerbaijan" is always a relevant topic.

Among the types of activities carried out in the direction of building an information society in our republic in the last decade, the organization and management of library-bibliography and information work, along with traditional work methods in providing information to readers, the use of modern technologies has become the priority direction of our state's policy in the field of library work. - the scope of economic information users has expanded, the demand for local, foreign and periodical socio-economic literature, which is important in solving the daily economic problems of not only experts in the economic field, but also various scientific and experimental fields of activity and a wide population, has increased.

In this regard, the formation of new subject directions in socio-economic information resources, the creation of various socio-economic information masses, the noticeable dispersion of information, the rapid obsolescence of many information sources, new (electronic) documents, bibliographic and factual information resources, in large volumes creation of periodicals, various information, manuals, official documents, practical and other socio-economic literature, new advertising elements, etc. such radical changes have taken place.

**Keywords:** library, information, information demand, information service, reader

## Роль електронних ресурсів у діловому середовищі та економіці

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### Анотація

Найважливішою проблемою, яка стоїть перед людством у сучасну епоху є інформатизація науки, освіти, виробництва, бізнесу, сфер життя суспільства, негайне забезпечення максимально оперативною інформацією та інноваціями. З кожним днем посилюється вплив практичного застосування нових досягнень науково-технічного прогресу на розвиток відносин між людьми і суспільством, між країнами і народами. Інформація відіграла беззаперечну роль у формуванні соціальних відносин у кожному суспільстві в усі періоди історії. Як й інші засоби комунікації, бібліотеки завжди відігравали важливу роль у зборі, збереженні, поширенні та донесенні інформації суспільству. Формування інформаційного середовища в нашій країні припадає на 90-ті роки ХХ ст. У зв'язку з розвитком ринкової економіки та комерційних структур новостворені бізнес-організації почали потребувати інформації та аналізу для прийняття більш ефективних рішень. Тому почали виникати комерційні товариства та бібліотеки, які прагнули до активної співпраці з цими господарськими установами. У зв'язку з постійним збільшенням кількості бізнес-структур в нашій країні, тема «Діяльність бібліотек у сфері формування бізнес-середовища в Азербайджанській Республіці» завжди залишається актуальною. Серед видів діяльності, які здійснюються в напрямі побудови інформаційного суспільства в нашій республіці в останнє десятиліття, організація і керівництво бібліотечно-бібліографічною та інформаційною роботою, поряд з традиційними методами роботи в інформаційному забезпеченні читачів, використання сучасних технологій, стали пріоритетним напрямом політики нашої держави в галузі бібліотечної справи. Розширилося коло користувачів економічної інформації, зріс попит на вітчизняну, зарубіжну та періодичну соціально-економічну літературу, яка є важливою у вирішенні повсякденних економічних завдань не лише фахівців економічної галузі, а й різних наукових та експериментальних сфер діяльності. У зв'язку з цим, відбулися такі радикальні зміни як формування нових тематичних напрямків у соціально-економічних інформаційних ресурсах, створення різноманітних соціально-економічних інформаційних мас, помітне розпорощення інформації, швидке старіння багатьох джерел інформації, нові (електронні) документи, бібліографічні та фактографічні інформаційні ресурси, у великих обсягах створення періодичних видань, різноманітної інформації, посібників, офіційних документів, практичної та іншої соціально-економічної літератури, нових елементів реклами тощо.

**Ключові слова:** бібліотека, інформація, інформаційний попит, інформаційне обслуговування, читач

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### Introduction.

Determining the position and role of information provision of the business sector is of great importance in the current period, when the process of active development of business sector information provision, its security and market analysis is underway.

Information provision means a process aimed at satisfying the information needs of users, which are important for making management decisions. Information provision should help the company owner to determine the consequences of this or that financial change in production and sales activities, to forecast and plan the long-term programs of the company's activities, as well as to solve issues such as the development of the company's technical and economic policy.

Information support as a process can be viewed at several levels (Bayramov, 2000):

- At the physical level: the process of collecting, storing, processing, analyzing and updating information;

- At the level of communication: as a process of information transmission that begins with the selection of the target audience and communication goals, means of communication and circulation;

- At the functional level: in the process of organizing daily work, algorithmic operations and unstructured problems;

- At different stages of decision-making at the management level: as a search process for the reasons that emphasize the importance of making decisions related to the design, analysis and development of all directions of activity, as well as the selection of a certain type of activity;

- At different levels of management: as a process of monitoring business development, implementation, strategy and tactics (Karimova, 2016a).

Commercial data provided by marketing research is required to increase the level of certainty about supply and demand, increase the dynamics of their change, and reduce uncertainty about market development in the direction of changing its structure. The most important types of data are financial, scientific-technical and statistical data (Karimova, 2017a).

### Research results.

The virtual world, which provides fast and reliable access to information from anywhere in the world, has played the role of a catalyst in the development of various forms of electronic business. First of all, Internet companies specialize in the production and sale of various databases. At that time, there were factographic, bibliographic and bibliographic databases that mainly reflected statistical data, and full-text databases that included the full texts of books, newspapers, magazines, and articles in collections. Among the manufacturers of databases in the "pre-Internet" era are LEXIS/NEXIS, which was established in the USA in 1979 and includes 33 thousand information sources, Dialog, Silver, which was established in the USA in 1972 and includes 900

databases, as well as 1.4 billion documents. Platter, EBSCO Information Services, STN International, H.W.Wilson, UMI (formerly ProQuest) were notable. Information was previously delivered to users on magnetic tapes, and from the second half of the 80s on CD-ROMs (Karimova, 2015b).

Databases are the main part of electronic resources in the field of business. Their importance increases even more in the conditions of informatization of society, where the demand for information provision and information services is high (Karimova, 2015a).

Informatization is a social process, the basis of which consists of information technologies and covers all areas of society with life activities. In the conditions of informatization, the wide application of information technologies to all areas of society, mainly to various areas of business, is very important. The purpose of informatization is to transform it into an information-industrial society by using the economic, political and religious resources of the state in unbreakable connection with the new achievements of science and constantly developing technologies. In such a society, the main product of production, at the same time, is an important commodity of domestic and international importance. In modern times, the importance of creating the concept of informatization of society is of great importance. Such a concept is formed under the influence of the following factors: the strong development of information, the sharp rise of its role in society, the creation and spread of new information technologies, the computerization of various fields of activity, the increase in the economic role of the information industry, etc (Karimova, 2018; 2020).

One of the important directions of creating the concept of informatization of society is the importance of developing a scientific approach to the creation of databases. The number of databases with availability (including databases on various fields of science and various fields of experimental activity) is one of the main indicators of the development of the society's information level.

In the conditions of informatization, the creation of the concept of databases is of crucial importance. One of the main problems in the creation of the concept of creating databases is the scientific justification of the principles of their organization. At this time, the purpose and direction of the reader, selection of documents, differentiation of document flow, etc. It is very important to find a solution to such problems. Solving the problem of creating the concept of organizing databases suggests the importance of considering the issue of differentiation of automated means of information service (Karimova, 2012). First of all, this is important for the precise definition of information service tools such as electronic catalogs and bibliographic databases due to the fundamental diversity in their organization methods (Karimova, 2017b).

In defining the concepts of "bibliographic databases" and "electronic catalog", during the comparative analysis

of these tools, it is necessary to take into account the different characteristics of the tools of the information service, such as bibliographic indexes and catalogs of various repositories. Unfortunately, in information theory and practice, the concepts of "bibliographic databases" and "electronic catalog" are often equated. This leads to the lack of unique features in the creation of essentially different means of information service.

Databases on business and other areas of the economy can be divided into the following main groups (Karimova, 2016b):

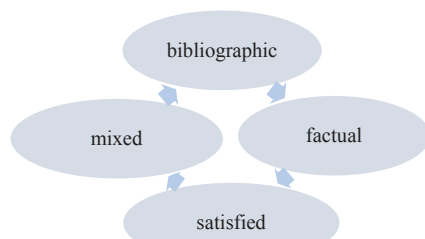


Figure 1.

The topics of databases are diverse: business, management, marketing, economic sciences, world economy, international economic relations, special and field economic sciences and current economic problems (organization and management of the country's economy, economy and organization of the enterprise, enterprise management, internal economy, wholesale and retail sales, foreign trade, international commodity markets, advertising, etc.) (Karimov, & Osmanov, 2004).

Since 2002, the State Statistics Committee of the Republic of Azerbaijan has been engaged in the organization of the largest database on business and economy in our republic. The Committee's "Statistical database" consists of 3 sections: "Demographic and social statistics", "Economic statistics" and "Other areas". The most prominent among them are "National reports", "Agriculture", "Industry", "Energy", "Construction", "Domestic trade", "Foreign trade", "Communications", "Transportation", "Finance and banking". It is a database of "Economic statistics" which consists of 14 subsections such as "Price", "Food", "Service" and "Tourism". Apart from these, the "Other areas" section has a sub-section called "Green economy" which contains economic data. The section "Demographic and social statistics" includes "Demography", "Labor market", "Education", "Science", "Culture", "Health", "Social protection", "Sports", "Housing conditions" and "Offences". consists of subsections (Frank, Raschke, & Wood, 2001).

In addition to the "Statistical database", the official website of the State Statistics Committee also has databases called "Interactive tables", "Monthly macroeconomic indicators" and "MYXS on the IMF (SDDS)". In the "Interactive Tables" database, metadata on "Demographic and social statistics", "Economic statistics" and "Other fields" indicators are reflected in the form of tables. Macroeconomic indicators of the country's

economic and social development are reflected in the "Monthly Macroeconomic Indicators" database. The "Special Standard of Information Dissemination (ISDS)" database was created in 1996 to provide economic experts in the world with complete and timely information in order to support the conduct of macroeconomic policy. Here, information about "Main indicators of national reports", "Index of industrial production", "Population", "Labor market", "Foreign trade", "Price indices" is given in tabular form. In the electronic library of the committee, 5329 full texts of various economic numbers and statistics in Azerbaijani, Russian, English, German, Turkish, Ukrainian, Bulgarian, Finnish, Dutch, Polish, Norwegian, Tajik, Persian and other languages are available to users in the form of pdf files.

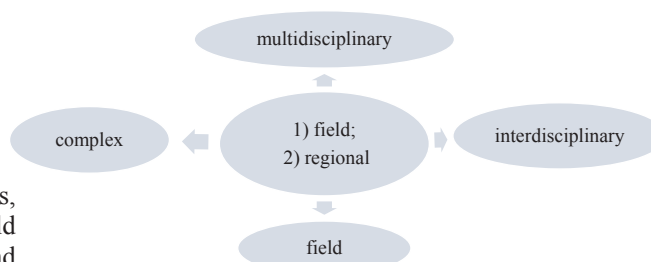


Figure 2.

Bibliographic databases are classified by subject, types of reflected documents, language, geographical and chronological signs. Due to the essential compatibility of bibliographic databases with bibliographic indicators, those databases can also be classified according to the aspects in which the traditional sources of bibliographic information are distinguished. Within the framework of special bibliography, bibliographic databases can be classified as follows (Sumbatzade, 1970).

### Conclusions.

Nowadays, in many countries, mainly field databases are active. The following linguistic tools are used in working with databases: lexical list (descriptors) regulated by economy and demography, rubric on economy and demography, auxiliary facets: renewable natural resources, monetary units, international organizations, sectors of national economy, industries, agriculture agricultural fields, minerals and industrial products, political-geographic facet (name of the country and regions), political parties, trade unions, agricultural products. BIBNEW is a database covering documents on business, economy and demography from 1982-1987, BIBLIO is a database covering documents from 1980-1982, and BIBSOS, LATANER, AFRASI, HISTORY are databases with mixed content (Robert, 2000).

Thus, as a result of the research carried out in the article, it was determined that the location of electronic resources in the mentioned field is low compared to the country's indicators. Taking into account all the mentioned issues, it is necessary to state that the organization and development of databases should be one of the priority

issues to be resolved as an important method of preserving and delivering national electronic and printed products to users.

In our opinion, the time has come to create complete databases covering the world wide, different language resources for different areas of business. Such databases can enrich the information provision system of the business environment. The right way to create business databases and conduct relevant research in this area is to solve these issues at the national level. Since the work

to be done in this field is multi-profile, it should include experts from the fields of linguistics, economics, and communication techniques. The issues to be implemented also require a large amount of financial resources and coordination. For this, applied, scientific-theoretical studies and analyzes should be conducted based on international experience, the operating principles and development prospects of databases should be defined, mechanisms should be developed and prepared for effective decision-making.

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