

INFORMATION PROVISION OF TOURISM AND ECONOMY IN AZERBAIJAN AND ITS BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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Abstract: Tourism is travel for pleasure, and the commercial activity of providing and supporting such travel. Tourism can be domestic (within the traveller's own country) or international, and international tourism has both incoming and outgoing implications on a country's balance of payments. The economy of Azerbaijan has gone through different stages of rapid growth, stability, and crisis. In general, the economy of Azerbaijan, besides field-wise classification, can be divided into three categories: 1. recession period, covering 1992–1995, right after Azerbaijan restored its independence after the USSR collapsed, 2. recovery, from 1996 to 1997, mainly because of increased oil sales, potential oil contracts, partners, and pipelines, 3. boom, from 1998 till 2008, and finally, an economic fall, starting from 2009. After Azerbaijan became independent following the collapse of the Soviet Union, the country started to pursue its sovereign economic policy. For a newly independent country with an economy mainly based on the oil and gas industry, it was quite demanding to keep its say in the world of economy giants. The key objectives of the new and independent economic policy were the establishment of the economic system built on the principles of several types of property, including private property, unlike the Soviet times, integration into the global economy and transition to the market economy. The study of document flow is the most important condition for evaluating the current situation, trends and development prospects in a certain field. The scientific information obtained with the help of the conducted research is successfully applied in various evaluation processes, which in turn allows to accurately determine the development of a certain scientific direction. Among the types of activities carried out in the direction of building an information society in the Republic of Azerbaijan, the organization and management of library-bibliography and information work, the use of modern technologies along with traditional work methods in providing information to readers has become a priority direction of our state's policy in the field of library work. The main goal of the article is to conduct a comprehensive study of the document flow in the field of tourism and economy and to support the information provision of specialists working in this field in the future. One of the priority directions for modern librarianship and bibliography is the study of information resources in the field of tourism and economy, the determination of the location of these information resources, the study of the current state of the flow of documents in this field, the bibliometric analysis of fundamental scientific works created in the field of tourism and economy, library-based on the analysis of the current state of information systems, it consists in determining the directions for improving the information provision of different groups of the population. Research methods: special library science, historical, structural-functional analysis, systematic approach, generalization, sociological, statistical analysis and comparative analysis methods were used in the research process. The main conclusion of the article is to achieve the development of information demand and document flow in the field of tourism and economy as a result of the elimination of existing problems in this field. Mentioning certain proposals referring to the works of local and foreign authors is one of the points that attract the main attention in the article.

Keywords: Library, document flow, information service, tourism, economy, bibliometric analysis

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INTRODUCTION

The success of Azerbaijan was reflected in the reports of international organizations. Moreover, Azerbaijan is ranked 51 in the Global Competitiveness Report for 2009-2010, which is above other CIS countries. Furthermore, even in the current economic situation Standard & Poor's increased the Azerbaijani rating's forecast from "stable" to "positive". Dominant tasks of next stage will be sustaining of macroeconomic stability and economic growth. Within these purposes, provision of qualifying economic growth is priority. Aiming to these tasks, expanding of diversification of the economy, the government wants to minimize dependence from oil sector, to transit to innovative economy, promote intensive production in agriculture, developing of economy in clusters. Moreover, comprehensive measure will go on in order to strength energy, food and ecological security. Improving business environment, establishing economic areas and industrial zones, advice and information providing, strengthening government support to entrepreneurship and developing business relationship, development of entrepreneurship and regions will accelerate (Bibliography of publications of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR, 1984). Citation analysis is a commonly used bibliometric method which is based on

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constructing the citation graph, a network or graph representation of the citations between documents. Many research fields use bibliometric methods to explore the impact of their field, the impact of a set of researchers, the impact of a particular paper, or to identify particularly impactful papers within a specific field of research. Bibliometrics tools have been commonly integrated in descriptive linguistics, the development of thesauri, and evaluation of reader usage.

Beyond specialized scientific use, popular web search engines, such as the pagerank algorithm implemented by Google have been largely shaped by bibliometrics methods and concepts. The emergence of the Web and the open science movement has gradually transformed the definition and the purpose of "bibliometrics." In the 2010s historical proprietary infrastructures for citation data such as the Web of Science or Scopus have been challenged by new initiatives in favor of open citation data. The Leiden Manifesto for Research Metrics (2015) open a wide debate on the use and transparency of metrics. The recent methodological shifts of the field are highlighted by the repositioning of some key journals, with the Journal of Infometrics becoming Quantitative Science Studies in 2019 (Kochak, 2016: 107).

As the main structure in the study of document flow, we can note that the study of documentary information sources depends on their functional and content relationship. The author, type, and thematic structure of the flow are separated. It also depends on the sign of the carrier, distribution methods, circulation, volume of documents, etc.

Structural relations can also be separated according to signs. During the bibliographic activity, the structure of the document flow research is considered according to thematic, type-type, geographical, language, publisher, organization, and author characteristics. Bibliography of document flow assessment and analysis during bibliographic service allows facilitating the selection and search of publications. It shows which authors and author collectives, enterprises, companies, and countries should be given special attention.

The study of document flow in the field of economy becomes the object of scientific research in the following areas:

- compilation of a list of actual thematic problems;
- identification of authors and collective authors directly related to the development of the field;
- assessment of the development speed of the document flow in certain scientific directions;
- determination of the level of development of individual scientific activity of individual scientists, scientific organizations and enterprises engaged in the development of a certain problem;
- assessment of the role of specific specialists, research groups and organizations in solving scientific problems;
- forecasting the development trends of the studied area (Ismayilov and Rayeva, 2021: 14)

The flow of documents in the field of economics reflects scientific research works, the results of methodical and experimental studies, and the conclusions of information activities. Depending on the nature of the processing of the information it reflects, the flow of documents in the field of library-bibliography is divided into two groups:

1. Primary documents
2. Secondary documents.

Since bibliometrics is one of the main issues investigated in the article, let us first explain the meaning of this word. The rapid development of information technologies, the existence of electronic versions of published publications, the emergence of the "big science" claim, the globalization environment, the creation of large-scale databases, along with the expansion of information processing capabilities, the application of soft computing in various directions, etc. factors led to the emergence of the science of bibliometrics. Bibliometrics is a science that arose as a result of the application of mathematical and statistical methods to bibliography, and was born from the combination of the terms "biblio" (book) and "meter" (measurement). Bibliometrics is a statistical analysis of books, articles and other publications, and is a scientific direction that measures the activity of a researcher, a collection of articles, a research direction or an institute.

Also note that some authors have written about the role of e-marketing in tourism (Ploadaksorn et al., 2023: 1401), e-marketing in the economy and tourism industry (Kaur, 2017), tourist behaviors (Armutcu et al., 2023), different types of tourism (Komeil, 2021) etc. issues were interpreted in a complex way. In modern times, one of the main factors affecting the development of document flow in the field of tourism has been the increase in travel (Mohammad, 2024: 978). Let's also note that the creation of scientific literature on the field of tourism indicates the fundamental development of this field (Esparza-Huamanchumo et al., 2024: 955).

LITERATURE REVIEW

Toursim and economy is a science that studies the use of limited opportunities to meet people's needs and the relationships that arise in various parties in economic activity (Imrani et al., 2024). If we approach the article in the historical context, we can note that Nasireddin Tusi has a special place in the history of economic thought of medieval Azerbaijan. His interpretation of economic issues in his famous work "Akhlagi Nasiri" and his "Tractice on State Finance" give grounds to consider him a professional economist. Being the first economist of Azerbaijan, N. Tusi (1201-1274) defined the subject of economic science. N. Tusi (1201-1274) expressed the entrepreneurial moral very well in his works. He wrote: "In order to obtain income, it is necessary to fulfill three conditions: first, not to allow oppression; the second - not to allow shame; the third is not to allow humiliation". Also, the genius Azerbaijani thinker Nizami Ganjavi occupies an important place in the development of the economic thought of Azerbaijan.

Nizami Ganjavi was not indifferent to the socio-economic relations and contradictions of his time and reflected his tourism and economic views in his works. Humanism and democracy formed the basis of the economic ideas of the great thinker. Socio-economic structure of the Ganjavi community, labor, division of labor, wealth and its sources, distribution, consumption, exchange, trade, price, money, etc. has put forward valuable opinions on issues. According to Ganjavi's teaching about work and wealth, work is the main source of increasing material and spiritual wealth. Nizami

shows that labor is an activity that is unique to man, he saw the difference and superiority of man from other living things in his work and work (Ismayilov and Khalafova, 2023: 225).

In the 19th century, most of the books on economy in the Azerbaijani language were printed in Tbilisi. For example, in 1841, a book called "Laws of planting paint" was published in Arzanovlar publishing house in Tbilisi. In 1870, the book "Legislative decision" printed by stone printing method contained issues about the rules of working the serfs and the amount of taxes to be given to landlords. Apart from these, 6 books were published in the Azerbaijani language in Tbilisi during the years 1885-1900 about the feeding of the cocoon worm and cotton cultivation (Ismayilov and Khalafova, 2022 a: 24).

The book "Historical, geographical and economic Azerbaijan" by Y.V. Chamenzaminli, published in Istanbul in 1921, is among the valuable books of its time due to its importance. The information given in the book about our country's geography, economic and natural resources, provinces, and various production areas has retained its importance even today. Considering this importance, the book was published again in 1993 (Ismayilov and Khalafova, 2022 b: 198).

During the 1930s and 1940s, among the literature-published on the science of economics, books on political economy had a special place. In the 1930s and 1940s, K. Marx's works "Wages, Price and Profit", "Wages, Prices and Profits", "Wage Labor and Capital", "Criticism of Political Economy", F. Engels' "Family, Private Property" and the origin of the state", K. Kautsky's books "Karl Marx's economic theory" were published with high circulation. In the Azerbaijani language, 27 books on council economy, political economy, world economic crisis, and economic policy were published in "Azernashr" and "Azerfirganeshr", and four were published in Tbilisi. In 1930-1933, 13 books on finance, revenue, tax, savings and loan funds, and budgeting, and one book on agriculture and farming were published in Azerbaijan.

Based on the "Annual Azerbaijan bibliography" published by the Azerbaijan Book Chamber since 1961, it can be stated that in 1960, 109 books were published in Azerbaijani and 43 in Russian on economic sciences and various fields of economy. In total, 194,623 copies of books, booklets and brochures were published in 46 titles on planning, accounting, management organization, economic sciences, world economy, national economy, finance, trade, labor organization, forestry, horticulture, animal husbandry and other economic fields. During that year, 34 people received a candidate of science degree in economics, 3 people received a doctor of science degree, 1 person received a doctor of science degree in the field of agricultural sciences, and 17 people received a candidate of science degree (Ismayilov, 2022:39).

According to the information reflected in the "Annual Azerbaijan Bibliography", only in 1969, 1375 copies of 33 numbers per year in the Azerbaijani language with the series "Oil production industry", "Machine building", "Chemistry and oil refining", "Light industry" and in Russian per year 650 copies of the magazine, including 13 numbers, were printed. 5181454 in 9 names, including 53 numbers in socio-economic sciences, planning, accounting, management organization, economy, economic sciences, political economy, history of economic sciences, political and economic situation of foreign countries, finance, labor, trade and agriculture. magazine, collection and bulletin were published with copy circulation (Stich et al., 2022).

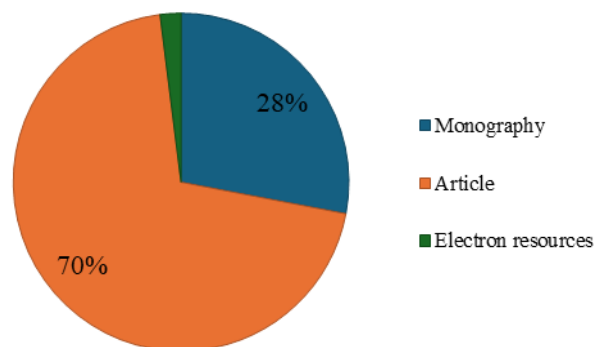


Figure 1. Statistics of documents in the field of tourism and economy in the National Library's collection (Sources: Developed by the authors)

If we look at the statistics of documents related to tourism and economics in the National Library's collection, we can note that monographs account for 28 percent, articles for 70 percent, and electronic resources for 2 percent (Figure 1). Also note that the National Library has 26,109 books, 9,701 articles, 210 electronic resources on tourism and economy, world economy, business, finance, banking, money and its circulation, marketing, entrepreneurship, trade and international trade, management, accounting, auditing, and agricultural production. 24020 monographs, 1230 dissertations, 1974 legislative documents, 302 statistical documents, 173 name dictionaries, 119 name encyclopedias, 172 scientific works, 96 reviews, 88 bibliographic indexes, 21 query indexes, 13 catalogues, 638 resources, 1063 annotations, abstracts, summaries, There are 3 recordings, 3 audio books (Ismayilov, 2022), 26,839 of them are Azerbaijani, 8,464 Russian, 347 English, 1,088 German, 1,050 Old German, 41 Turkish, 1 Persian, 1 Uzbek, 1 Spanish, 1 is in Vietnamese.

Also, 27,989 of them are in Azerbaijan, 6,336 in Russia, 217 in Kyrgyzstan, 26 in Uzbekistan, 24 in Kazakhstan, 1 in Turkmenistan, 122 in Ukraine, 107 in Belarus, 17 in Moldova, 119 in Georgia, 136 in England, 224 in the USA, 70 in Germany, 35 in Turkey, 2 in Bulgaria, 1 in Sweden, 1 in Croatia, 1 in Portugal, 14 in Austria, 2 - were published in Japan, 25 in Colombia, and 66 in other countries. The library subscribes to 22 periodicals on economics, 5 on business, 4 on finance, 1 on entrepreneurship, 3 on audit, and 61 on agriculture. During the month, 250-300 businessmen, bank employees, people studying in this field, with inquiries related to banks, business, accounting, auditing, money, credit,

finance, management, marketing and other areas of the economy, read literature in Azerbaijani and foreign languages and abroad. they apply to the library for published journals. Economics, finance, business, management, etc. There are about 1000 literature related to the fields, 3 economic dictionaries, 5-volume economic encyclopedia.

RESEARCH METHODS

Statistical analysis method

Analyzing on the basis of comparative analysis and systematic approach methods, referring to local and foreign authors, general systematization was carried out in the article. The importance of examining the history of the creation of primary document-information resources in the field of tourism and economy, the general characteristics of the flow of documents and information in this field, and the development trends; the need to study the nature of the information demand of tourism and economy experts (Yodkhayan and Muneenam, 2023).

Study of traditional information resources and electronic resources in the field of tourism and economy. It should also be noted that there are scientific educational institutions and research centers in the field of economy in Azerbaijan. The scientific journals produced by these institutions also play an important role in the formation of the document flow on tourism and economy. In this regard, the Institute of Economics of the Ministry of Science and Education, Baku State University, ADA, Azerbaijan Tourism and Management University have special services. As an example, we can mention that the international journal "Tourism and Hospitality Studies", which is the main scientific publication of the Azerbaijan University of Tourism and Management, is registered in the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Azerbaijan with No. According to the decision of May 16, 2014 (protocol No. 07-R) "List of recommended publications for publication of the main results of dissertations in the Republic of Azerbaijan" on Economic Sciences, Historical Sciences and Art Studies (6219.01-Culturology and its general issues; 6220.01-Museology) included in In the multi-profile scientific journal "Tourism and Hospitality Studies", preference is given to articles devoted to the problems of the modern development of the tourism sector and the theoretical and practical problems of its interaction with socio-economic development. The journal also publishes original articles on other problems of socio-economic development.

The magazine has the right to publish special issues serving the development of tourism in our republic. The magazine is published once a quarter. Articles in Azerbaijani, Turkish, English, and Russian languages are accepted for "Tourism and Hospitality Studies" magazine from all over the world.

RESULTS

The diagram above shows the statistical indicators of general articles on "Economy" in "Tourism and Hospitality" magazine for the years 2000-2018. As can be seen from the diagram above, in the mentioned journal, 8 in the field of economics in 2000, 4 in 2001, 9 in 2002, 2 in 2003, 9 in 2004, 8 in 2005, 8 in 2006 6, 15 in 2007, 13 in 2008, 2 in 2009, 9 in 2010, 4 in 2011, 8 in 2012, 6 in 2013, 7 in 2014, 6 articles were published in 2015, 4 in 2016, 8 in 2017, and 6 in 2018 (Figure 2).

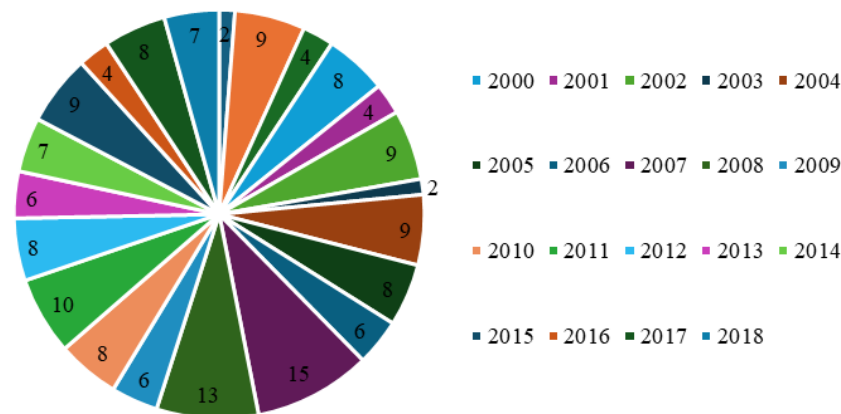


Figure 2. Statistical indicators of general articles on "Economy" in "Tourism and Hospitality" magazine (2000-2018) (Sources: Developed by the authors)

If we look at the general statistics by year, between 2000 and 2018, a four-fold dynamic increase in the number of articles is observed. This is one of the main manifestations of the flow of documents and the creation of new studies in that field (Kochak, 2016). In general, the fund of the National Library of Azerbaijan named after M.F. Akhundov increased from 4465442 copies to 4598936 copies in the period from 2010 to 2023, economic literature increased from 273478 copies to 290983 copies, technical, agricultural and forestry literature increased from 1104010 copies to 1121337 copies (Table 1).

It should also be noted that the information about the literature published in the Azerbaijani language on economics can be obtained from the general bibliographic indicators of ANAS MEK. Literature on economics is reflected in the section "Economy" given in the index "Bibliography of publications of the Academy of Sciences of the Azerbaijan SSR", published in 1984 and covering the years 1923-1945. In the publication of the indicator for the years 1945-1959, the section entitled "Economics, statistics, economic geography" contains 161 books and magazine articles published on economics. In the "Annual" editions of the Academy's publications published in the following years, the literature on

economics is described in the section called "Institute of Economics". In the 6th book of the 3rd volume of the bibliography of EA publications of the Azerbaijan SSR covering the period of 1960-1965, there is a bibliographic description of 279 books on economics, including 87 books in Azerbaijani and 182 books in Russian (Kochak, 2016).

Table.1.Statistics of document flow in the field of tourism and economy in the National library's collection by years (Statistical analysis method 2010-2022) (Sources: Developed by the authors)

Year	Number
2010	60
2011	112
2012	117
2013	136
2014	120
2015	83
2016	85
2017	56
2018	100
2019	86
2020	63
2021	97
2022	62
2023	78

In order to interpret the main advantages of the study in general, the following hypotheses are put forward.

- **Hypothesis 1:** Libraries have an important role in the creation and formation of document flow in the field of economics;
- **Hypothesis 2:** Since the field of economics is constantly developing, the research and study of information technologies in this field is one of the important factors;
- **Hypothesis 3:** When conducting research in the field of economics, a comparative analysis of local and foreign literature created in this field is mandatory.

To study the features of the modern tourism and economy system, it is necessary to describe its structural model and analyze the changes occurring in the system. In fact, the structural model of the tourism and economy is an expression of its essence. The structure of the tourism and economy is a complex socio-economic system, which manifests itself as a dialectical unity of quantitative and qualitative relations between different sectors of the economy.

When humanity moves from one stage of development to another, the number of sectors of the tourism and economy increases and their importance also changes. Summarizing the areas of the new economy, they divide them into three sectors: the ICT production sector, the ICT-using sector, and the non-ICT-using sector. Some researchers, applying a more precise approach, combine the fields of information tourism and economy into seven groups as follows (Ismayilov and Khalafova, 2022 b: 23)

- 1) Production of ICT products;
- 2) production of ICT services;
- 3) production areas where ICT is used;
- 4) services through ICT;
- 5) production areas where ICT is not used;
- 6) service areas where ICT is not used;
- 7) Other areas where ICT is not used (Kochak, 2014).

The ICT sector, based on innovation, has now become one of the largest segments of the global economy. According to World Bank research, the ICT sector's share in GDP is one of the qualitative characteristics of the country's economy. When this indicator is within 5-10%, that country is classified as an "efficient tourism and economy."

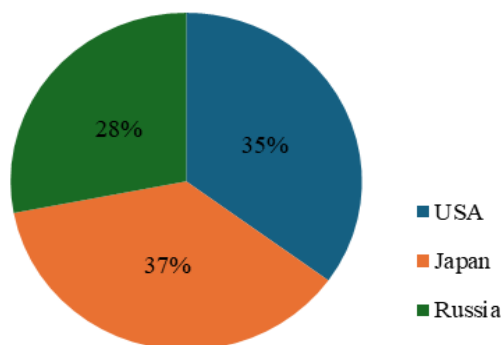


Figure 3. The ICT sector, based on innovation, has now become one of the largest segments of the global tourism and economy (Sources: Developed by the authors)

As can be seen from the graph above, according to the latest data, the contribution of the ICT sector in the GDP in the United States was 35%, in Japan it was 37%, and in Russia it was 28%. For the formation and development of information tourism and economy, the development of human capital, innovation activity, the high level of development of advanced information and telecommunication infrastructure, the ICT sector, including the high-tech sector and the sphere of services are among the main issues. For this, investing in education and scientific research, expanding the export of high-tech products, general computer literacy of the population, the possibility of effective and safe information exchange, training of personnel, development of e-commerce, state support and legal-normative base are among the important conditions. In the country, the implementation of the tourism and economy by the industrial method, the development of the ICT sector, ICT infrastructure, human capital and the sphere of services, e-commerce, etc.

The successful implementation of the e-government project in the country, which plays an important role in its development, suggests that in the near future the country will have the ability to compete with developed countries in this field as well as in other fields (Gasimli, 2023).

CONCLUSION

The area researched in the article is of special relevance due to its content and degree of significance. In the context of the flow of documents, the increasing volume of scientific information in libraries makes the implementation of bibliometric research more urgent. Their implementation requires special knowledge, competent use of new technologies and information resources. The combination of bibliometric methods with modern technical tools and information resources makes it possible to expand the possibilities of research conducted in libraries, to structure document arrays and to guide them in their increasing flow.

Prospects for the application of bibliometric methods are related to the development of new information technologies and the implementation of information support of science. Bibliometrics is a developing part of library and information science research: currently, not only digital library technologies, but also the creation and management of library collections with the application of bibliometrics are very relevant in libraries. The rapid growth of interest in bibliometrics in libraries, especially in academic libraries, is due to the increasing use of bibliometric methods for research evaluation by universities, states, research leaders, information professionals, librarians and researchers.

We consider it appropriate to consider the following proposals in the future in the course of general investigations:

- Libraries providing information on economics should constantly bring traditional and electronic bibliographic resources to the attention of the readership;
- Virtual service methods for the readership related to this field should be organized in the library and information institutions of the Republic and should be implemented promptly;
- Organizing the development of all library networks in interaction, which includes the mass of documents in the field of economy;
- The automation of library processes should be accelerated, and the inclusion of all relevant documents on the economy in the electronic catalog should be implemented;
- In order to characterize the practical skills of representatives operating in the field of economics in the process of independent search, processing and analysis of professionally important information, to determine the levels of mediation of libraries in meeting their current information needs and future business activities, questionnaire surveys should be regularly conducted among readers in the leading library and information institutions of the republic (Ismayilov and Gasimli, 2023: 2467).

The modern essence of the internationalization and integration of national tourism and economy in the world is determined by the International Division of Labor (IDL) (Kerdpitak, 2022: 78). Thus, the total indicator of world countries' production volume in the world market is defined on the IDL level. The international economic integration means the free motion of production factors and goods among countries (Ahmadli, 2023). With the international integration, Azerbaijan Republic becomes politically independent and mutually dependent by economy. The regional economic connections of Azerbaijan Republic reveal the importance of geographic position. To note, the main feature of foreign tourism and economy relations of Azerbaijan Republic is admission to the international, regional, and local tourism and economy organizations, and being integrated to these organizations in all fields of social life.

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