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Bibliometric review of postgraduate theses in banking sciences (2002-2022)

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Abstract

In the research, a bibliometric analysis was conducted on Turkish masters and doctoral theses published and available at the National Center for Scientific Theses, which were conducted in the field of banking and included banking applications in terms of subject matter. A total of 114 theses were studied, including 29 doctoral theses and 85 master's theses, which met the criteria specified in the research. In the study, the theses were monitored according to years, topics, places of publication and method used, and the frequencies of concepts in the titles were evaluated. In addition, the studies were discussed according to their topics and an attempt was made to identify the common aspects between them. As a result of the analysis, it was determined that most of the studies were conducted in 2016 (9 studies). When the frequency of words used in the titles was analyzed, the highest percentage was due to the concept of "financial crisis" (50.4%). The concept of "Basel" came in second place with 38.1%, "liquidity" came in third place with 7.1%, and "BRSA" or "banking regulations" came in fourth place with 4.4%. Most of the studies in the banking field were conducted at the Institute of Banking and Insurance of Marmara University (13 studies) and among the methods used in the studies, "Literature Review" came in first place with 44 studies.

Keyword: Bibliometrics, banks Turkish bibliometric analysis, Turkish banking theses, financial crisis

Introduction

Research objective:

This research aims to survey the postgraduate theses on "Banking" in Turkey between 2002 and 2022 with bibliometric analysis method. In the theses conducted with bibliometric analysis, publications, documents, reports, plans and similar written works obtained from the literature are discussed in line with their different characteristics; they are analyzed and conclusions regarding scientific communication are reached in the light of the data obtained as a result of the analysis (Al and Coştur, 2007). In line with the purpose of the study, advanced search options were used in the YÖK thesis archive, and the search was conducted by selecting the start and end year and "banking" as the main concept. As a result of the search, 1894 records were found. In the thesis study to be carried out, these studies were classified according to their content, inclusion criteria were established and the number of studies to be examined was limited based on these criteria.

Research community

Only studies conducted in Türkiye are discussed.

Studies between 2002 and 2022 were examined within the sample scope.

The studies that will be covered in the research are limited to postgraduate studies in the database of the National Center for Scientific Theses and according to the criteria specified by the researcher.

Data collection technology

The research will apply the survey data collection technique. The data obtained from the studies included in the scope of the research will constitute the study data. The data that will be obtained from the studies specified in this direction;

These included in the scope of examination in the research consist of all master's and doctoral theses written in Turkish and published on the National Thesis Center's web

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page.YÖK <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/> As of September 2023. Studies related to the subject of this research are discussed in this section under two titles: doctoral and master's studies.

The second topic: The theoretical aspect

Banking activities

Banking is the process of providing deposits, loans, and other financial services. This often facilitates the exchange of money between individuals, businesses, and governments. Banks also play a vital role in regulating the flow of money in an economy and ensuring economic stability ^[1]. From an economic perspective, banks, as financial intermediaries, transfer money from savers to borrowers and manage the formation of money and credit in the process. These functions also lead to outcomes such as providing liquidity to economies, encouraging investment and thus supporting economic growth ^[2]. Banks also ensure the operation of payment systems, transfer funds securely, and provide loans to consumers and businesses. They also play a crucial role in maintaining financial stability throughout economic cycles ^[3]. From a social perspective, banks play an important role in the social and economic lives of individuals and communities. Banks help individuals save, borrow, and achieve their financial goals. In addition, banks support business growth and job creation, thereby enhancing the economic well-being and social stability of communities ^[4]. However, banks' activities can also increase social inequality, for example, by limiting access to credit for low-income and marginalized communities ^[5].

The economic and social roles of banks often intertwine and influence each other. While the economic activities of banks shape social norms, values, and relationships, social factors can also influence the structure and performance of the banking sector. Therefore, to fully understand banking, it is important to consider both economic and social perspectives. In academia, banking is often considered a subfield of economics, finance, and business. Studies on banking generally cover topics such as the structure, performance, regulation, risk management, and financial innovation of the banking sector. It also focuses on the impact of banks on the economy, the problems faced by banks and other financial institutions, and how banks solve these problems ^[6].

A common feature of banking studies in general is the use of quantitative and econometric methodologies. These studies often use large data sets and analyze these data through statistical models and econometric techniques ^[7]. In addition, these studies often address a specific banking problem or issue and provide policy recommendations and strategies to solve or better understand this problem. Banking studies also serve as a bridge between theory and practice. These studies can increase understanding of the banking industry and banking policies using theoretical models and concepts. In addition, these studies often aim to find solutions to real-world problems faced by banks and other financial institutions ^[8].

Bibliometric analysis techniques

Bibliometric analysis involves a comprehensive and systematic examination of the published academic literature

on a given topic, its citations, and other bibliographic elements. This analysis is often used to understand the general status and development of a scientific topic or field. Bibliometric analysis can also be used to evaluate the scientific productivity and impact of a researcher or organization ^[9]. In this regard, there are two types of bibliometric analysis methods, which are described as descriptive bibliometrics and evaluative bibliometrics.

Descriptive bibliometrics: There are three main indicators used in bibliometric analysis: number of publications, number of citations, and collaboration index. Number of publications indicates the scientific productivity of a researcher or institution. Number of citations indicates the number of times a publication has been cited in other publications and is generally considered the scientific impact of the publication. Collaboration index indicates the number of authors of a publication and is often used to indicate the scientific complexity of a publication or the diversity of a research team ^[10].

Bibliometric evaluation measures: Bibliometric analysis can also be performed based on criteria such as co-citation, co-words, and co-authorship. Co-citation analysis aims to identify relationships between groups of documents and topics in a scientific field by examining the frequency with which two documents are cited together, and co-word analysis aims to reveal the development and relationships of topics and concepts in a given scientific field by examining words that are frequently used together. Co-authorship analysis refers to a bibliometric analysis approach used to detect collaboration between researchers and organizations in a scientific field by examining the frequency of publication of two or more authors together ^[11].

Bibliometric analysis can help us better understand the development of scientific research, publications, and their impact. However, this analysis has some limitations. For example, it is well known that the number of citations does not always accurately reflect the quality or impact of a publication. In addition, bibliometric analysis often focuses on studies conducted in a particular language and may ignore important studies published in other languages. This results in studies in this field being limited to studies conducted only in the country of the language of the research ^[12].

Bibliometric analysis is an attempt to evaluate the academic quality of academic literature, publications, journals, or authors through statistical methods such as citation rates, number of publications per year, and classifications in terms of regions, organizations, and types of publications. It is a quantitative method used to examine the knowledge structure and develop research areas based on the analysis of relevant publications ^[13]. Bibliometric analysis is a method used to measure the impact, spread, and value of scientific publications using numerical measurements ^[14]. This method is used to evaluate the performance or handling of scientific publications based on the number of citations, number of articles, journal impact factor, h-index, and similar criteria, in addition to criteria determined by the researcher ^[15]. Bibliometric analysis is an important tool for academic researchers to follow other studies, measure progress in science and technology, follow trends in

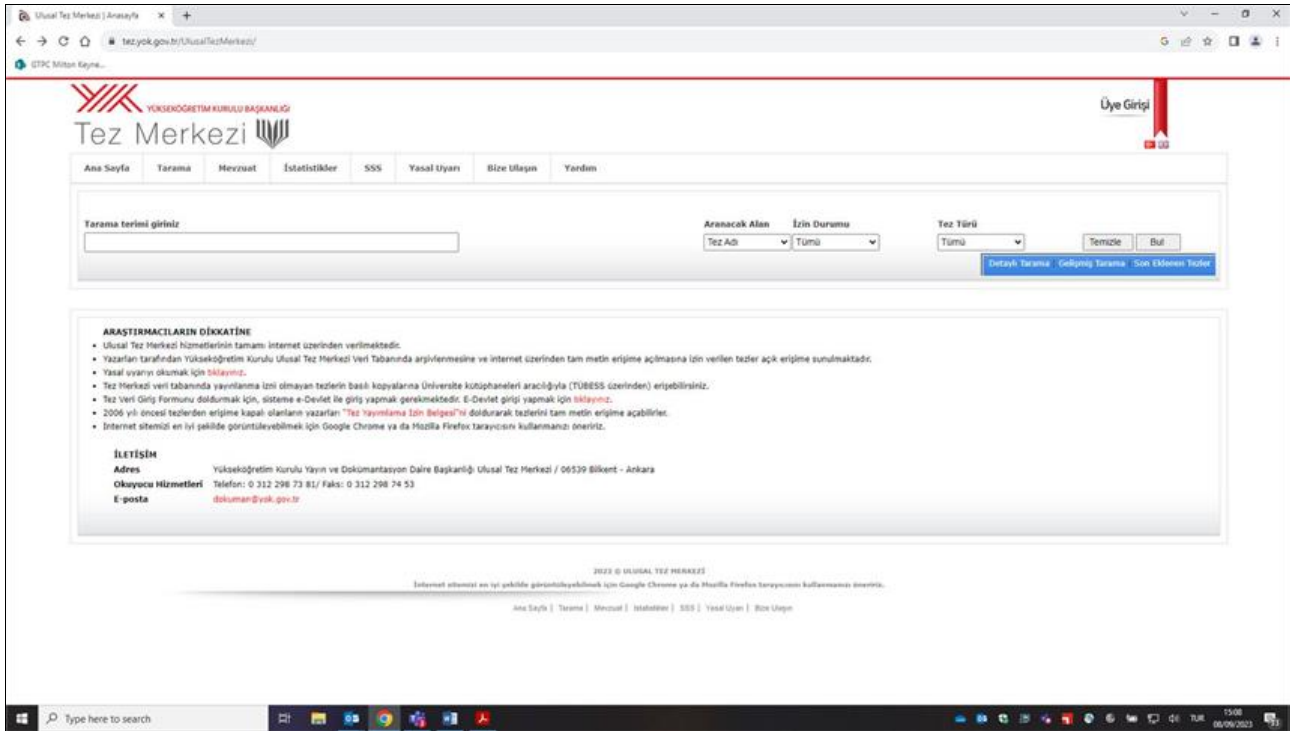
research fields, and develop research strategies [16]. Research conducted in this direction reveals information such as the topics covered by studies in a particular field or topics that have not been researched, and contributes to filling in missing areas with academic studies. In fact, bibliometrics is the application of mathematical and statistical methods to scientific communication environments [17].

The Third Topic

The practical side of research

Research methodology

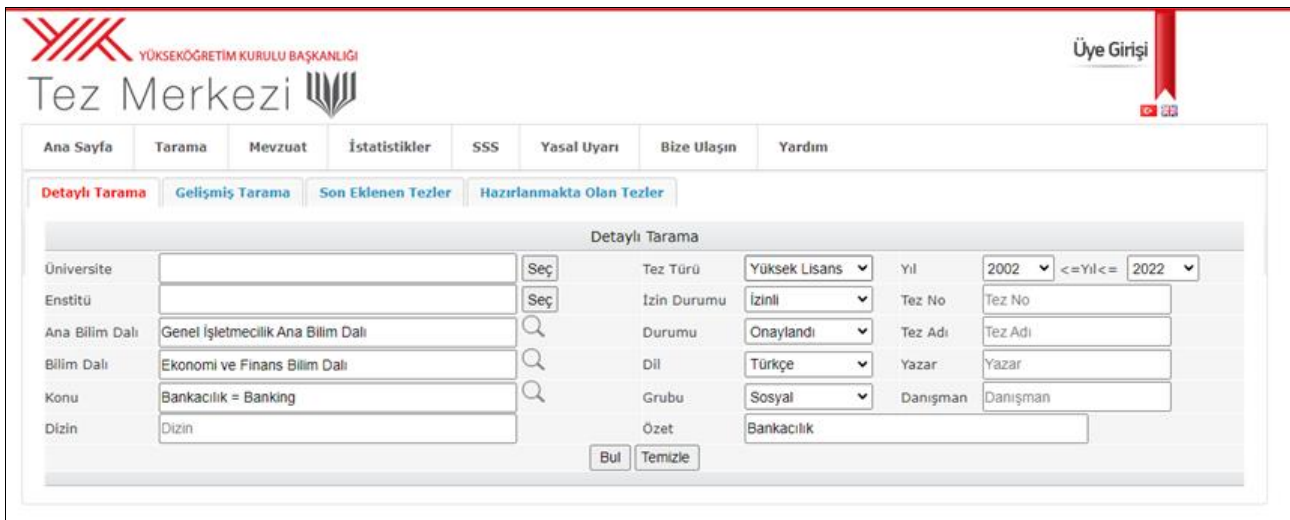
First, in order to determine the theses to be used in the research, the webpage of the National Thesis Center YÖK, <https://tez.yok.gov.tr/UlusalTezMerkezi/>, was accessed in September 2023. Below is the screenshot:



Appearance 1: Screenshot of access to these within the search scope

On this page, the "Detailed Search" option was selected, "Department of Public Business Administration" as the main scientific branch, "Department of Economics and Finance" as the scientific branch, "Banking" as the subject, and "Master's Degree" as the scientific branch. The type of thesis in the first search, and in the next search, the search

was done by selecting the options "PhD", 2002-2022 as the year range, "Bachelor's" as the graduate status, "Approved" as the graduate status, "Turkish" as the language, "Social" as the group, and "Banking" as the abstract. Below is the screenshot:



Appearance 2: Screenshot of detailed search

When the search button is pressed, the results are transferred to an Excel table and the same process is carried out for the doctoral theses. Thus, a total of 1894 theses were obtained (Figure 3).

No	Tez No	Yazar	Yıl	Tez Adı (Örijinal/Çeviri)	Tez Türü	Konu
1	537216	EZGİ VURAL	2019	Bankacılık sektöründe internet bankacılığı ve mobil bankacılık uygulamalarının finansal hizmet kalitesinin müşteriler tarafından değerlendirilmesi: Bankacılıkta bir uygulama Evaluation of the financial service quality of customer banking and mobile banking in the banking sector by the customers: An application in banking	Yüksek Lisans	Bankacılık = Banking ; İşletme = Business Administration
2	381889	HASAN TAT	2014	Katılım bankacılığı (Falızsız Bankacılık) sistemi Türk bankacılık sistemine kazandırdığı ürünler Türk bankacılık sektöründeki yeri ve gelişimi Participation banking (Interest free banking) system, the products it brought to the Turkish banking sector, its place and development in the Turkish banking sector	Yüksek Lisans	Bankacılık = Banking
3	190182	NİLÜFER YARDIMCI	2006	Bankacılık sektöründe etkililik analizi: Türk bankacılık sektörü ve Avrupa Birliği'ne üye bazı ülkelerin bankacılık sektörlerinin karşılaştırılması bir analizi An effectiveness analysis in banking sector: A summary of a comparative analysis of Turkey and some of European Union countries	Yüksek Lisans	Bankacılık = Banking
4	148272	HUSTAFA YURTTADUR	2004	Bankacılık sistemleri, bankacılık sektöründe uygulanabilir yeniden yapılandırma araçları ve politikaları ve Türk bankacılık sisteminde yeniden yapılandırma olayının yakın bir örneği Banking systems, restructuring tools and policies applicable in the banking industry and a close examination of a restructuring event in the Turkish banking system	Yüksek Lisans	İşletme = Business Administration
5	725478	BURAK BÜYÜKÖĞLU	2022	Bankacılık düzenlemelerinin bankacılık performansı üzerine etkileri: Hırvatistan, Bosna Hersek, Sırbistan ve Türkiye örneği Effects of banking regulations on banking performance: The case of Croatia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Serbia and Turkey	Doktora	Bankacılık = Banking ; Maliye = Finance ; İşletme = Business Administration
6	735483	BADE EKİŞ KOCAMAN	2022	Bankacılıkta likidite yaratma ve çeşitlendirme ilişkisi-Türk bankacılık sektörü uygulamaları- Relationship between liquidity creation and diversification in banking-Turkish banking sector application-	Doktora	Bankacılık = Banking ; İşletme = Business Administration
7	737256	MURAT BOZ	2022	Küreselleşme ve bankacılık: Türk bankacılık sektöründe doğrudan yabancı yatırımların dinamiği, bugünü ve geleceği Globalization and banking: Past, present and future of foreign direct investments in the Turkish banking sector	Yüksek Lisans	Ekonomi = Economics
8	778671	ALGERİH TAITTEVA	2022	Bankacılık sektöründe iç kontrol ve iç denetim: Kazakistan bankacılık sisteminin genel yapısı Internal control and internal audit in the banking sector: The structure of banking system in Kazakhstan	Yüksek Lisans	Bankacılık = Banking

Appearance 3: Screenshot of detailed search results.

When studying banking studies, it becomes clear that the banking field is discussed in two contexts: direct and indirect. In studies directly related to the banking field, issues such as the development of banking, evaluation of banking activities, and financial issues are addressed, while indirect studies are studies conducted in disciplines such as sociology, psychology, and human resources, and these studies and issues of interest to the aforementioned disciplines are discussed through banking sector employees. In this regard, this research did not include studies conducted indirectly in the banking sector. Although these studies do not fall under the heading of banking, they only include concepts that are discussed in relation to bank employees.

In the field of banking and studies directly related to banking, the institutional, structural and developmental contexts of banking were studied, and banking as a sector was evaluated in different contexts. Although these studies directly related to the banking sector constitute the inclusion criterion for the research, among these studies, studies conducted in Turkish between 2002 and 2022 were selected and found to be suitable for the research and included in the scope of the study.

Related doctoral studies

Most of the doctoral studies studied were conducted using numerical analysis methods, and it was noted that they focused on issues such as liquidity, risk management and crisis warning systems, which can be expressed in numerical data in the field of banking.

In this context, Kocaman (2022) ^[25], who examined the relationship between liquidity creation and diversification in the Turkish banking sector through panel data analysis, pointed out the risks of liquidity creation and stressed that excessive liquidity creates balloon loans and this forms the basis for financial crises. However, he emphasizes that liquidity is an important operational tool in banking but should not be maximized. Similarly, Karakaş (2022) touched on the effects of liquidity on profitability and stated that liquidity is a factor that reduces profitability, but liquidity is vital for banking during times of crises.

In another similar study, Ozdemir (2022) discussed the

relationship between liquidity and capital and stressed the importance of liquidity in maintaining financial stability and the decisiveness of liquidity in risk management operations. In another study on liquidity, liquidity risks and the effects of regulations on this issue on the Turkish banking sector were taken into consideration, and as a result of the research, it was stated that capital adequacy profitability, non-performing loans, GDP, inflation and macro variables are the determinants of liquidity reserves (Gulhan, 2018). Mahmutoğlu (2022) used panel data analysis in his doctoral study, which considered the effects of macroprudential policies in banking after the 2008 crisis and covered the period 2009-2021. The research states that macroprudential policies in advanced capitalist countries have a strong impact on credit development and risk level for banks, while this impact remains weaker for Turkey.

A common point in crisis studies, which is another focus of doctoral studies, is the effects of crises on the banking system. In this context, Durmusalioglu (2022) stated in his study on early warning systems for crises that the determinants of warning systems differ across country groups. Similarly, Yüksel (2015) discussed the early warning systems for crises in the 1994 and 2000 crises. Arıkan (2017) ^[10] also evaluated the financial crisis indicators of the Turkish banking system and stated that with the lessons learned from the 2001 crisis, the 2008 crisis was less damaging in the context of these indicators.

Ogan (2020) discussed the effects of the 2008 crisis on the Turkish banking system and stated in the study that international banking regulatory institutions have produced effective measures regarding the effects of crises and thus the effects of the crisis can be mitigated. Similarly, Kuzu (2012) examined the effects of the 2008 crisis and stated that previous regulations regarding the capital structure in the Turkish banking system mitigated the effects of the crisis.

Kayhan (2018) studied the effects of crises on the distinction between private and public banks and stated that public bank support mechanisms are an important element in combating the crisis and that "increasing the ratio of interbank deposits to total assets increases the level of risk (non-performing loans/total loans) of public deposit banks

compared to private deposit banks.” He stated that “it had a significant positive effect.”

Delmaç (2016), in his research on the impact of capital structure on the financial performance of banks in crisis environments, stated that long-term foreign resources enhance capital and support in crises, but short-term foreign resources enhance the effects of the crisis.

Nalbantoglu (2016) discussed the Turkish banking system in terms of resilience to crises, stating that participation banks are more fragile than conventional banks in this sense.

In studies conducted on the Basel Accords, common findings have been made that transitions will bring costs to banking, risk assessment criteria must be re-adapted to the internal dynamics of the banking sector, and staff training needs must be met in order for the transition to take place in a healthy manner^[18].

Çakmak (2022) investigated the internal and external factors that determine liquidity risk in the Turkish banking sector. In the research, macroeconomic factors as well as bank-specific factors were taken into account and the research was conducted using panel data analysis. As a result of the research, there is a significant and positive relationship between credit default swap (CDS) and liquidity variable. As the country's CDS premium increases, banks' financing costs increase and the market liquidity risk for banks increases. Banks determine their liquidity positions by taking into account the changes in this indicator, which is a benchmark indicator.

Bayramlik (2014)^[20] in his thesis titled "Application on Measuring the Losses Incurred by the Turkish Banking Sector Due to Financial Crises", and the effects of crises on the banking sector and determining the losses associated with crises based on the profitability of banks in non-crisis periods; Based on data from years that did not witness a crisis, it aims to measure the crisis-adjusted profitability rates, determine the size of the losses incurred during financial crisis periods, identify the micro and macro variables that affect profitability rates, and prioritize these variables using multiple regression and artificial neural network methods. Gray forecast management was used in the research, and as a result of the research, it was concluded that external (macro) variables have significant effects on the performance of banks in banking systems in developed and developing countries. For Turkey, it was determined that the performance of the banking sector is sensitive to the movements of important macroeconomic variables such as inflation and national income.

^[19] In his study titled Regulatory and Supervisory Authorities in the Banking System: Selected Countries and Turkey's Application, he investigated the effectiveness of the banking regulatory and supervisory system in the Turkish banking sector. Ratio analysis was used in the research and it was concluded that in addition to the positive developments brought by the Banking Law No. 5411, the effectiveness of the legal provisions may decrease over time due to the rapid change in financial services. Accordingly, among the quantitative findings of the research is that increasing the minimum capital ratio to 8% in the Banking Law No. 5411 will lead to an increase in the efficiency of

the Turkish banking system.

Yücelmaz (2013) discussed the global effects of the 2008 crisis in parallel with the planned regulations within the framework of financial intermediation restructuring in his study titled The Effects of Regulatory Changes on the Banking Sector within the Scope of Financial Restructuring Studies. Regression analysis was used in the research, and as a result of the analysis, the banking sector in Turkey entered a healthy development path in the post-2000 period, and accordingly, the effects of the 2008 global crisis were overcome more moderately. Results obtained from the publications according to the evaluation criteria

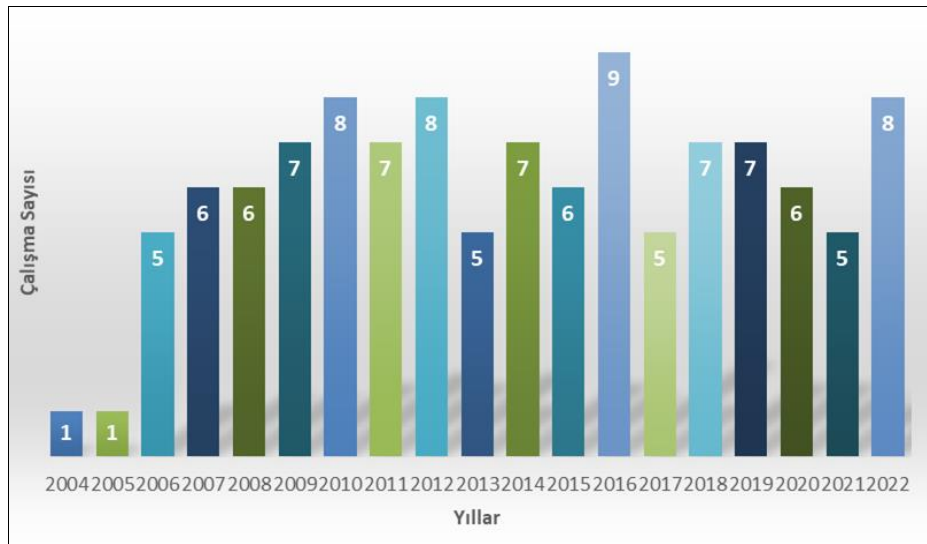
The studies covered within the scope of the research were scanned using the keyword “banking” from the National Thesis Center (YÖK) and were excluded from the included studies according to their topics and departments. At this stage, the studies that were not specialized in banking were those whose topics did not include the banking sector but focused on other specialized topics (psychology, sociology, human resource management, sports sciences, etc.) and used banking sector employees as samples. As a result, 191 studies were determined as meeting the research criteria. The studies were classified according to the year of publication, author, title of the subject, and type of publication, place of publication, subject, purpose, and method and result criteria. In this process, the studies that did not mention the purpose, subject and method of the research were also excluded from the evaluation. In the final stage, 114 studies considered suitable for inclusion in the research were continued, and the detailed list of the research topics of these studies is given in Table 1.

The research examined the distribution of completed studies by year and the results are presented in Chart 1. When examining the graphical data, it is clear that most of the work was completed in 2016. In addition, eight studies on the subject were conducted in 2010, 2012 and 2022, and it can be said that there were seven studies in the following years, respectively, in 2009, 2011, 2014, 2018 and 2019. Among the studies that are considered within the scope of the research and meet the criteria, only one study stands out in 2004 and 2005. In 2002 and 2003, it was noted that there were no studies that met the research criteria and could be accessed.

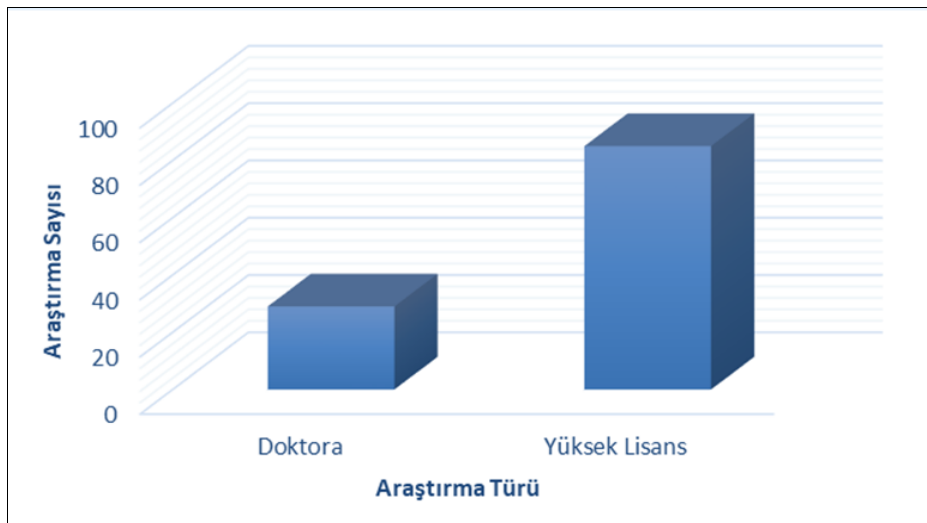
Distribution of scientific messages according to research types

The research discussed was conducted in two groups: masters and doctoral degrees. Accordingly, with the frequency analysis conducted, it was determined that 29 out of 114 studies were doctoral studies and 85 studies were master's degree studies (Figure 2). When the number of researchers, i.e. those who conducted the research, was evaluated, it was found that there were 113 researchers against 114 studies. In this regard, it is seen that Volkan Kuzu conducted both master's and doctoral studies in this field, while other researchers conducted only one study (master's or doctoral) (Table 1).

Distribution of scientific messages according to years



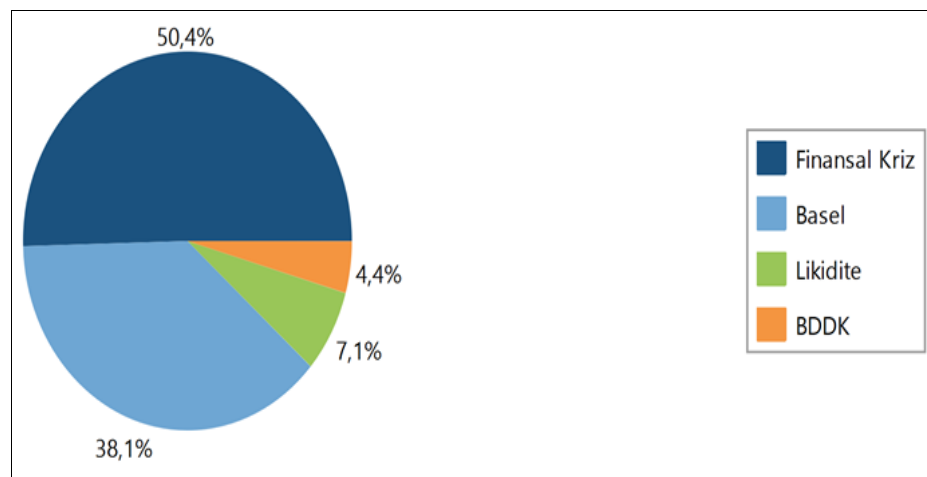
Graph 1: Distribution of scientific messages by years



Graph 2: Distribution of scientific messages according to research types.

Frequency distributions of concepts included in the titles of scientific theses.

The banking-related concepts in the research titles also reveal the context in which the research is conducted. Accordingly, the banking terms used in the titles were coded and their distributions were analyzed, and the results are presented in Figure 3.



Graph 3: Scatter plot of words in titles.

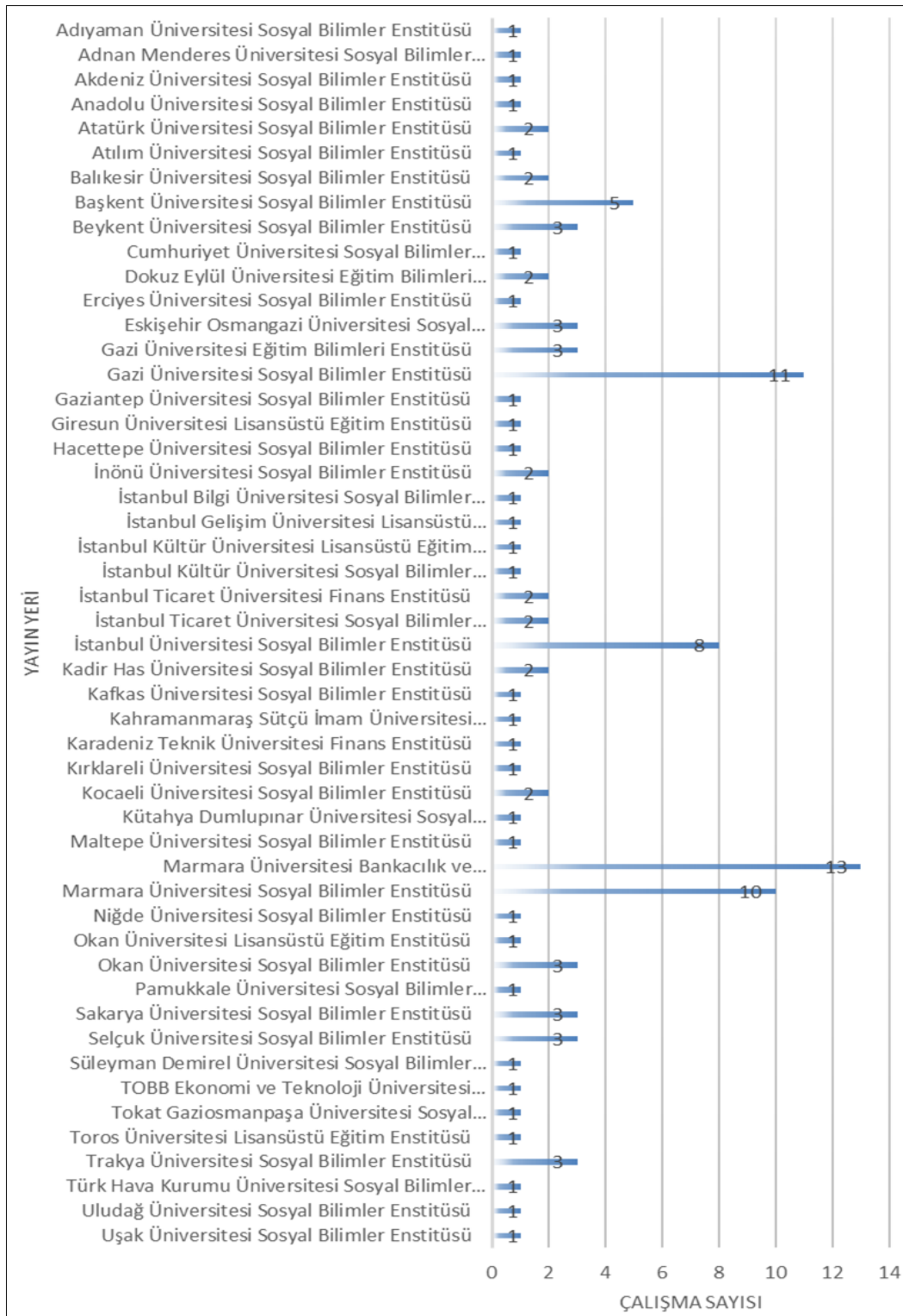
Examining Chart 3, it becomes clear that the most commonly used concept in the study titles is the financial crisis (50.4%). It is followed by the concept of “Basel” with 38.1%, liquidity in third place with 7.1%, and the concept of BRSA or banking regulations in fourth place with 4.4%.

Distribution of scientific messages according to the universities in which they were prepared.

The universities and institutes where the included studies were conducted were evaluated and the results were graphed

and presented in Figure 4.

When examining the chart 4, it is seen that most of the studies were conducted at the Institute of Banking and Insurance of Marmara University (13 studies). The Institute of Social Sciences of Gazi University comes in second place with 11 studies, followed by the Institute of Social Sciences of Marmara University with 10 studies. In addition, the Institute of Social Sciences of Istanbul University comes in fourth place with 8 studies. Marmara University can be ranked at the top with a total of 23 studies.



Graph 4: Distribution of scientific messages according to the universities in which they were

In addition to the results presented graphically, the numerical and relative distributions of studies according to their location were also evaluated, and the results obtained in this regard are presented in Table 2.

When examining the data in Table 2, it is seen that Marmara University produced 20.18% of the literature on this topic with a total of 23 studies. After that, Gazi University came in second place with 12.28%. Istanbul University Institute of Social Sciences came in third place with 7.02% and 8 studies.

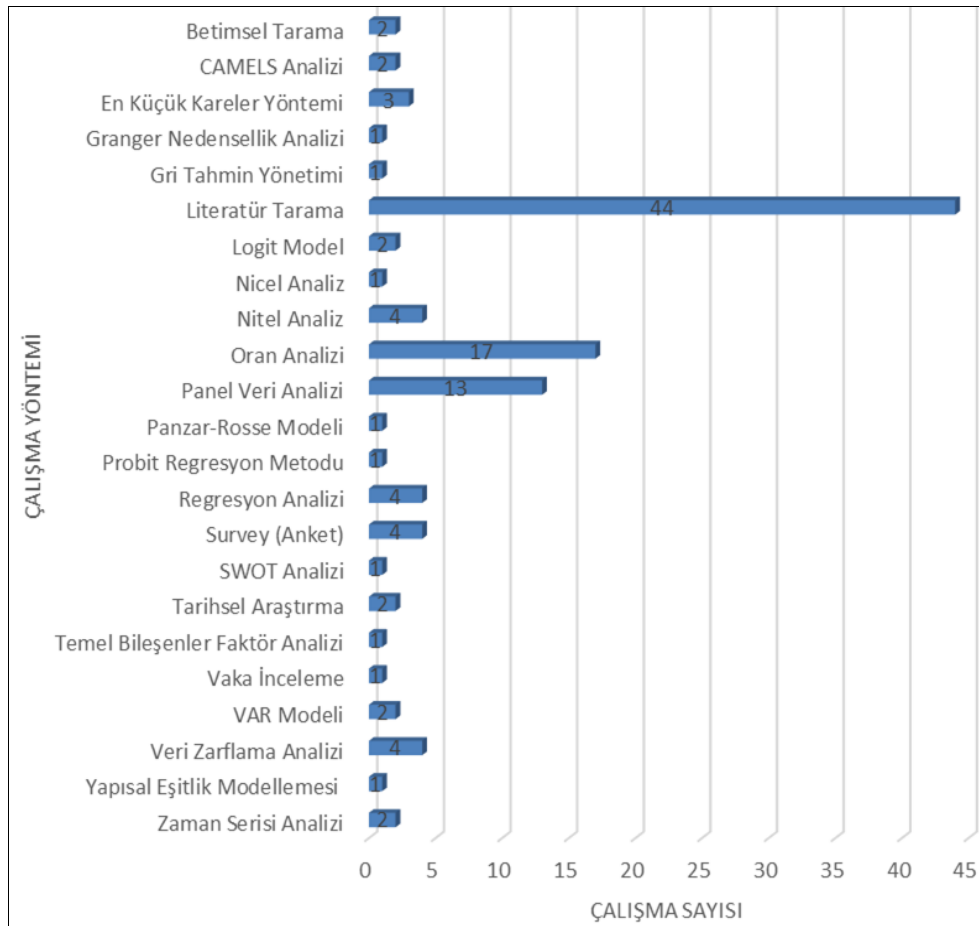
Table 1: Numerical and relative distributions according to the places where the research was conducted.

Place of study (university)	Number of studies	%
Adiyaman University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Adnan Menderes University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Akdeniz University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Anadolu University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Ataturk University Institute of Social Sciences	2	0.02
Atilim University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Balikesir University Institute of Social Sciences	2	0.02
Baskent University Institute of Social Sciences	5	0.04
Beykent University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Cumhuriyet University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Dokuz Eylul University Institute of Educational Sciences	2	0.02
Erciyes University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Eskisehir Osmangazi University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Gazi University Institute of Educational Sciences	3	0.03
Gazi University Institute of Social Sciences	11	0.10
Gaziantep University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Giresun University Institute of Higher Education	1	0.01
Hacettepe University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Inonu University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Inonu University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Istanbul Bilgi University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Istanbul Gelişim University Institute of Higher Education	1	0.01
Istanbul Kultur University Institute of Higher Education	1	0.01
Istanbul Kultur University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Istanbul Commerce University Finance Institute	2	0.02
Istanbul Commerce University Institute of Social Sciences	2	0.02
Istanbul University Institute of Social Sciences	8	0.07
Kadir Has University Institute of Social Sciences	2	0.02
Kafkas University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Kahramanmaraş Sütçü Imam University. Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Karadeniz Technical University Finance Institute	1	0.01
Kirklareli University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Kocaeli University Institute of Social Sciences	2	0.02
Kutahya Dumlupinar University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Maltepe University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01

Marmara University Institute of Banking and Insurance	13	0.11
Marmara University Institute of Social Sciences	10	0.09
Nigde University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Okan University Institute of Higher Education	1	0.01
Okan University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Pamukkale University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Sakarya University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Selcuk University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Suleyman Demirel University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
TOBB University of Economics and Technology. Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Institute of Higher Education, University of Toros	1	0.01
Trakya University Institute of Social Sciences	3	0.03
Turkish Aeronautical Association University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Uludag University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
Uşak University Institute of Social Sciences	1	0.01
the total	114	1.00

Distribution of scientific messages according to the research methods used

The studies examined were evaluated in terms of method and the results are presented in Figure 5 and Table 3.



Graph 5: Scatter plot of studies according to the method used.

According to the data in Chart 5, it is clear that most of the studies (44 studies) were conducted using the literature review method, and these studies constitute 38.6% of the methods used in the sample. This is followed by 17 studies and theses using ratio analysis. While ratio analysis represents 14.9% of the sample, studies using panel data

analysis (13 studies) rank third with 9.6%. There are also studies using different methods to analyze time series (causality, least squares, logarithm). In this context, time series analysis rank fourth, representing about 6% of the total in terms of number. (Table 2).

Table 2: Frequency and relative distributions of scientific messages according to the research methods used

Research methods	repetition	%
Descriptive survey	2	1.8
Beauty analysis	2	1.8
least square	3	2.6
Granger causality analysis	1	.9
Grey forecast trend	1	.9
Literature search	44	38.6
Logit model	2	1.8
quantitative analysis	1	.9
Qualitative analysis	4	3.5
Relative analysis	17	14.9
anal data panel	13	11.4
Panzar-Rus model	1	.9
Probit regression	1	.9
Regression analysis	4	3.5
reconnaissance	4	3.5
SWOT analysis	1	.9
Historical research	2	1.8
Principal Component Analysis	1	.9
Case study	1	.9
VAR Model	2	1.8
Data Envelopment Analysis	4	3.5
Structural equality	1	.9
Time series analysis	2	1.8
the total	114	100.0

Distribution of theses by topic

When examining the distribution of studies covered by the research according to their topics, it becomes clear that the concepts of liquidity, Basel, crises and banking systems stand out as main headings. Although these concepts have been discussed together in some studies, they have also been evaluated in terms of their impact on the banking sector in some studies. In this regard, the studies discussed can be grouped according to their topics as follows:

Crisis Studies

When the studies within the scope of the research are

examined in terms of crises, it is found that the two important crisis periods that Turkey experienced during the research period were effectively discussed in the studies. These crises were the financial crises of 2001 and 2008, and recent studies in this context seem to include evaluations of crises from different perspectives and efforts to establish early warning mechanisms by evaluating these crises in terms of today's conditions. However, it is clear that banking crises are the most interesting topic in the academic field, and even the same issue is discussed in a similar context by different researchers.

Table 3: Crisis Studies

no.	year	topic
7	2022	Whether the warning signals produced by early warning systems for banking crises differ in developed and developing countries.
9	2021	The complementary role of banking unions in preventing banking crises
12	2021	The effects of the 2008 global crisis on banks' balance sheets
15	2020	Economic crises and their effects between 1998-2019
18	2020	The effects of the global crisis in 2008 on the "Turkish and global" banking sector.
22	2019	Effects of financial crises on the banking sector
25	2019	Effects of financial crises on the financial performance of banks
27	2018	The effects of the 2008 global financial crisis on the Turkish banking sector
28	2018	Comparing the effects of the 2008 crisis on participation and traditional banking
30	2018	To study whether public banks show behavioral differences compared to private banks and to conduct this research by comparing before and after the global crisis.

31	2018	The 2008 global crisis and its effects on the Turkish economy and banking sector
33	2018	Restructuring the banking system after the 2001 crisis
35	2017	The roles that some macroeconomic quantities can play in predicting crises
36	2017	Determine the impact of the 2008 crisis on profitability rates
38	2017	Main causes and theories of financial crises and turmoil in the banking sector
40	2016	The Relationship between Capital Structure and Financial Performance of Banks Operating in the Turkish Banking Sector During the Global Crisis
45	2016	The effects of financial liberalization on the formation of banking crises in Türkiye
47	2016	Measures taken after the 2008 crisis
48	2015	Effects of the 2008 crisis on the banking sector
49	2015	The causes of the banking crises that the Turkish economy experienced between 1990 and 2013 are measured through early warning systems.
50	2015	A comparative study of the effects of economic crises on the banking sector
52	2015	The Model Approach to Predicting Banking Crises
54	2014	External crises and their effects on the Turkish banking sector
55	2014	The effects of the 2008 global financial crisis on the efficiency of scale in the Turkish banking system
56	2014	Financial regulatory policies as a requirement for the necessity of regulating and supervising financial markets after crises
58	2014	The effects of crises on the banking sector and determining losses associated with crises based on the bank's profitability in non-crisis periods
60	2014	Comparative analysis of banking crises
61	2013	Sectoral impacts of banking regulations after the 2001 and 2008 crises
62	2013	Banking crises and their impact on the banking sector
63	2013	Banking crises and their impact on sector performance
64	2013	It addresses the effects of the financial crisis that began in 2007 on global financial intermediaries and the banking sector, and the repercussions of the planned systems within the framework of restructuring financial intermediation on our financial sector in the coming period.
66	2012	The effects of the financial crises of 2001 and 2008 on the economy and the banking sector
68	2012	Financial structures of banks in Türkiye that practically apply Basel standards in the years before and after the global crisis (subprime crisis)
70	2012	Determine the effects of the crisis by comparing the financial ratios of banks before and after the crisis
73	2012	The subject of this study is to study the banking restructuring program prepared to create a sound banking system after Türkiye faced the biggest financial crisis in its history in 2001.
79	2011	How are banks' profitability affected by periods of crisis?
80	2011	The evolution of Turkish banking history, crises and market structure of the Turkish banking system in the last five years
81	2010	Factors Causing Financial and Banking Crises in Developing Countries
83	2010	The study deals with the causes, reasons, types, effects and prevention methods of banking crises in Türkiye in the context of banking crises in developed and developing countries with the increase in globalization in recent years.
84	2010	The effects of global crises on the financial structures of countries
88	2010	The effects of the crisis on the Turkish banking sector
90	2009	The effects of financial crises on the Turkish banking sector
114	2004	Effects of financial crises on the banking sector
108	2006	Impact of BRSA regulations on the banking sector due to crises
109	2006	The effects of the November 2000 and February 2001 crises on the Turkish banking sector
110	2006	Strategies and tools used by banks during banking restructuring to solve problems they face after crises or long-term macroeconomic imbalances
105	2007	Crisis Cost Reduction Techniques in the Context of Banking Crisis Causes and Global Restructuring Efforts

Conclusions and recommendations

In the research, a bibliometric analysis was conducted on the published Turkish master's and doctoral theses available at the National Center for Scientific Theses, which were conducted in the banking field and included banking applications in terms of subject matter. The studies included in this research, which were conducted in a total of 114 theses, were evaluated in terms of the year in which they were conducted, the subject matter, the place of publication, the method used, and the repetition of concepts in the titles and their subjects, and the following results were obtained. In the research, and as a result of examining the distribution of studies by year, it is clear that most of the studies were conducted in 2016. However, eight studies on this topic were conducted in 2010, 2012 and 2022, and seven studies

were noted in the following years, 2009, 2011, 2014, 2018 and 2019. It is clear that among the studies that are considered within the scope of the research and meet the specified criteria, there was only one study in each of the years 2004 and 2005. It is known that in 2002 and 2003, there were no studies that met the research criteria and could be accessed.

The research discussed was conducted at the master's and doctoral levels. As a result of the frequency analysis, it was determined that 29 out of 114 studies were at the doctoral level and 85 were at the master's level (Figure 2). When the researchers who conducted the studies, i.e. the number of researchers, are evaluated, it is observed that 113 different researchers contributed to 114 studies. In this context, it can be noted that Volkan Kuzu (Karanvelik) conducted studies

at the master's and doctoral levels, while other researchers conducted only one study (either master's or doctoral).

The most frequently used concept in the study titles was financial crisis (50.4%). This was followed by Basel (38.1%). Liquidity came in third place (7.1%), and BRSA or banking regulations came in fourth place (4.4%).

According to the results of the frequency analysis of the institutions followed by the studies, it was found that most of the studies were conducted at the Institute of Banking and Insurance of Marmara University (13 studies). The Institute of Social Sciences of Gazi University ranks second with 11 studies, while the Institute of Social Sciences of Marmara University ranks third with 10 studies. The Institute of Social Sciences of Istanbul University ranks fourth with 8 studies. Marmara University ranks first with a total of 23 studies and has a 20.18% share of the literature on this topic among the studies examined. Gazi University ranks second with 12.28%. The Institute of Social Sciences of Istanbul University ranks third with 7.02% and 8 studies.

As a result of analyzing the studies in terms of method, it was found that the most commonly used method is the literature review method, and these studies constituted 38.6% of the studies examined. In second place come these that use ratio analysis with 17 studies. The use of ratio analysis represents 14.9% of the sample, followed by studies that use panel data analysis (13 studies) with 11.4%. There are also studies that use different methods to analyze time series, and these analyses may include methods such as causality, least squares, and logarithm. Therefore, these analyses represent approximately 6% of the total studies, and time series analyses rank fourth among these methods.

When the studies within the scope of the research are considered in terms of crises, it is found that the two important crisis periods that Turkey experienced (the financial crises of 2001 and 2008) have been extensively addressed in the studies. These studies include efforts to evaluate these crises from different perspectives and to establish early warning mechanisms by studying these crises according to today's conditions. In addition, it is found that banking crises are the topic that receives the most attention in the academic field and is discussed in similar contexts by different researchers.

By studying the studies that fall within the scope of the research, we conclude that the topic of liquidity is an important concept in crises and banking activities. For this reason, it is noted that issues related to liquidity have become more acute in recent years, and there are few studies related to liquidity in this context.

The Basel Committee is an international body that shapes the banking sectors of member states by preparing regulations related to banking and has published three different consensus texts regarding the banking sector so far. These agreements guide the banking sector and are regulated in the agreed texts of activities. Therefore, the Basel Accords play an important role in regulating the banking sector. It is natural that academic studies after each settlement focus on this direction and study the effects of the settlement on the banking sector. However, when the studies included in this research were examined, it was found that the number of studies on the Basel Consensus in the period 2002-2022 was much higher than other topics.

In the studies examined, it was found that another important

issue related to the banking sector is the regulation. Accordingly, when examining the studies related to banking regulations and BRSA, which is the regulation related to regulations, it is found that BRSA in general and specific regulations have been discussed in some studies. The studies related to regulations were limited to only eight studies, and the number of studies that specifically address regulations related to banking is very low in terms of their topics. However, considering the relevant research period, it can be said that there are many banking regulations that have been implemented, and it can also be thought that each of these regulations related to banking can be the subject of academic study. However, we believe that the number of studies conducted in this context is limited.

Among the studies discussed in the research, it was also noted that there are studies that focus on more specific topics and have unique characteristics. When the topics of these studies were examined, it was found that they were studies that dealt with issues such as the historical development process of banking, banking management structures, and electronic banking services that have an increasing impact on social life, rather than general issues specific to the banking field. These studies represent more original and in-depth investigations in the field of banking.

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