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## A Biometrics Analysis of Economics and Finance Concepts in the Hadith Literature

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### ABSTRACT

*The Holy Quran, hadiths, and fiqh texts are among the primary and secondary sources that are being used to alter the Islamic economic and financial system in accordance with contemporary economic changes. The aim of this study is to evaluate the qualitative output in the field from a bibliometric perspective by examining the academic studies that cover the concept of 'hadith' and are indexed in the economics and finance categories of the Web of Science (WOS) database. As part of the study, a comprehensive literature review, known as a bibliometric mapping analysis, was conducted. The study conducted a bibliometric analysis of all studies that include the term "hadith" in the WOS database between 1982/01-2023/07 and the studies that fall into the WOS categories (economics, business, business finance). In addition, a content analysis of the articles containing the term "hadith" in the Web of Science (WOS) database was carried out. As part of the study, the data were categorized using VOSviewer (1.6.18). As a result of the study, it was found that there are a majority of studies that make conceptual evaluations in the field of Hadith and these studies are concentrated on the theological basis. It was found that there are very few studies in the economic and financial category of the Hadith concept and that there is a gap in this area. Therefore, the results of this study will shed light on future studies.*

**Keywords:** *Bibliometric analysis, content analysis, hadith, VOSviewer, Web of Science.*

Conventional economics and finance, which is based on interest, and the Islamic economics and finance system, which does not accept interest and includes its own socioeconomic rules and regulations, have become much discussed and studied today. Along with the rights and demands of individuals, the fact that Islamic countries have made themselves visible in the economic growth

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and development processes has brought about the development of Islamic economics and finance. In line with current economic developments, the Islamic economic and financial system is being reshaped by using primary and secondary sources such as the Holy Quran, hadiths, and fiqh books, influenced (and/or inspired) by conventional economic systems. In this direction, the systemic change also has reflections on the basis of literature and content that is analyzed on an academic basis are produced.

When the literature is reviewed, it is observed that the first studies that included the concept of "hadith\*" and indexed in the Web of Science were first introduced to the literature in 1993 (Metcalf 1993). Following the author's work, Branine & Pollard (2010), Ismail Abdel Mohsin (2013), Syed (2010), Tubishat vd. (2021), Turner (2007), and so on. The aforementioned studies examine the concept of "hadith\*" and are mostly published in theology-based journals. In this direction, the study will first conduct a bibliometric mapping analysis of 1464 WOS-indexed studies that deal with the concept of "hadith\*" and have been included in the literature as articles. When the evaluation is carried out on the basis of economics and finance; bibliometric mapping analysis of 64 studies that evaluate the use of the concept of "hadith\*" within the framework of the studies reached by limiting the use of the concept of "hadith\*" to Web of Science categories (economics, business, business finance) will be carried out. Content analysis of 48 of these 64 studies categorized as "articles" will be conducted. Because of the analysis, it will contribute to the literature by identifying the gap in the field by observing which studies are carried out on the basis of "hadith" in the field of economics and finance.

When the studies indexed in "Web of Science" in the field of economics and finance are analyzed, Kamali's (2007) study was found to be the first study in the WOS index in the literature. In his study, the aforementioned author analyzed Islamic law within the economy and finance system. The second study observed in the literature was observed to have entered the literature in 2012. The study is based on the evaluation of the concept of anti-corruption considering the Islamic faith (Hakeem Ishola, 2012). In addition to Hakeem Ishola's study, Adham et al. (2012), Aminudin & A. Jamal (2019), Aziz & Mohamad (2016), Fozia et al. (2016), Gobaili Saged et al. (2017), Ma & Wu (2019), Reda (2013), Seraji & Hassan (2018), Shinkafi & Ali (2018), etc. A total of 48 studies were examined and it was observed that the studies were indexed in the "Web of Science (WOS)" database approximately 2007-2023.

Although it has been determined that the number of studies in the literature is increasing day by day and the subject has been examined as of 2023, the number of studies in the field of economics and finance and the scope of the subject cannot be considered sufficient for the moment. The development of the understanding of Islamic finance since the 1960s and the general developments in the field of economics and finance create the expectation that there will naturally be an increase in studies in this field. Especially considering that the Islamic economy and finance system will develop on the basis of the Quran and Hadith, the scope of the study is expected to be rich by 2023. However, contrary to expectations, the fact that 48 articles examine the concept of hadith under the discipline of economics reveals the fact that the necessary work has not been done in the field. This study makes an important contribution to the literature in terms of suggesting an increase in the tendency toward studies in this framework by aiming to eliminate the gap in the field.

The aim of this study is to examine studies on the concept of "hadith" in the literature and indexed in "Web of Science (WOS)" with the bibliometric mapping method, and to reach quantitative and qualitative outputs by performing a detailed content analysis of the studies based on economics and finance that cover the related concept. It is thought that the study will contribute by identifying the gap in the literature and providing guidance on which aspect of the literature researchers should contribute to the literature. The study consists of six (6) chapters. A literature review will be discussed in the next chapter. Afterwards, Research Methodology will be discussed in the third chapter, Bibliometric analysis in the fourth chapter, and Content Analysis in the fifth chapter. Finally, the evaluation and conclusion will be discussed in the sixth chapter.

## Review of Literature

There are various bibliometric studies on economics and finance in the literature. As of August 2023, there are a total of 2,349 studies in the categories of economics, business, and business finance in the WOS database, of which 1,433 are articles. Only 47 of these studies also contain the word "Islam\*". The main topics of these studies are Islamic banking (Hassan & Aliyu 2018; Biancone et al. 2020; Grira & Labidi, 2021; Ikra et al. 2021), takaful (A. Khan et al. 2020; Nasir et al. 2021), Islamic finance (Alshater et al. 2020; Tijjani et al., 2020), Islamic financial management (Kazak 2023), Islamic microfinance (Hassan et al. 2021), Islamic capital market (Mohamad Shafi & Tan, 2023), Islamic financial technology (FINTECH) (Qudah et al. 2023), Zakat (Alshater et al. 2021), Sukuk (Nasir et al. 2022; Paltrinieri et al. 2023), and similar topics.

This study examines the bibliometric mapping analysis of academic studies indexed in the "Web of Science (WOS)" database on the concept of "hadith\*" under two different constraints. The first of these examinations includes a bibliometric mapping analysis of 1464 articles that include the concept of hadith in the research topic; while the other will perform a bibliometric mapping analysis of 64 academic studies that examine the concept of "hadith\*" within the framework of economics, business, and business finance, which are among the WOS categories. Among these 64 studies, content analysis of 48 studies written in the article format will be included in the study. While performing bibliometric mapping analysis, the VOSviewer program will be used for classification.

When the studies examining the term "hadith\*" in the literature are examined in both ways mentioned above; it is observed that Nadi-Ravandi & Batooli (2022)'s study is the only bibliometric mapping analysis in the field. This study examines the concepts of the Quran and Hadith and performs bibliometric mapping in the health sector. Considering the Web of Science categories "economics", "business", and "business finance", no study was found in which bibliometric mapping analysis was applied. Therefore, it can be stated that this study will be the first bibliometric mapping analysis within the scope of the subject.

When the studies that applied content analysis and were brought to the literature within the stated framework are examined; Herijanto (2022) applied content analysis in his study and carried out the conceptual analysis through the studies in the literature. The contribution of the study to business development on the basis of Islamic understanding is expressed as the contribution of the study. Another study (Muneeza & Mustapha 2021) analyzed the economic fluctuations caused by COVID-19 on a sectoral basis. The study, which examines the *hajj* and *umrah* sectors, is a content analysis in which primary and secondary sources are considered. Zauro et al. (2020) is another researcher who used the content analysis method in his study on the Nigerian economy. Although the study was constructed by using verses and hadiths in the Quran, it examined financial inclusion by considering country sensitivities. The study, which examines the concepts of financial order, foundations, and foundation activities, is also among the studies with the highest number of citations (13) in the literature. M. M. Islam (2021) evaluated the issue of supply chain management by using the primary and secondary sources of Islam and contributed to the literature by proposing a new governance approach. Following these studies, Ahmed et al. (2020); Aminudin & A. Jamal (2019) and Seraji & Hassan (2018) are among the authors who contributed to the literature by conducting content analysis.

In this direction, this study will contribute to the literature both by including all (48) studies within the framework of the concept of "hadith\*" and WOS categories (economics, business, and business finance) in the content analysis and by examining 1464 studies within the framework of the concept of "hadith\*" with bibliometric mapping analysis and 64 studies obtained because of filtering the same concept with WOS categories. In this respect, this study is the first of its kind in the literature.

## Research Methodology

The study is constructed as a qualitative data analysis based on quantitative data. By subjecting the studies in the "Web of Science (WOS)" database to bibliometric mapping analysis using the VOSviewer (1.6.18) program, a detailed examination and evaluation of the studies will be carried

out (Van Eck & Waltman 2010). Although bibliometric mapping analysis is a type of document analysis, it documents qualitative evaluations such as authors, publishers, country groups, etc. of the studies brought to the literature through the WOS database based on the key concepts that are the subject of the research, considering the number of frequencies (Heberger et al. 2010). The outputs obtained using the program are classified as plain text and will be examined and interpreted by the authors. Following the qualitative analysis method used within the study, the data obtained will be classified under appropriate headings and subjected to mutual examination, and the texts obtained within the framework of the outputs will be evaluated.

When the academic articles included in both content analysis and bibliometric mapping analysis in the study are examined, Aminudin & A. Jamal (2019), Islam (2021), Mohd Noor et al. (2019), Muneeza & Mustapha (2021), Sulaiman et al. (2019), etc., which performed content analysis, were observed, but the only study in which bibliometric mapping analysis was applied was the study of Nadi-Ravandi & Batooli (2022). The relevant study conducted an examination through VOSviewer considering the concepts of hadith and Quran and made an evaluation in the health sector.

Based on all these facts and evaluations, this study will fill an important gap in the literature in terms of examining all studies that cover the concept of "hadith" in bibliometric mapping analysis and indexed in the WOS database. Within the scope of the study, conceptual analysis, author analysis, journal analysis, and country and publishing institution analysis will be evaluated both in terms of quantity and number of citations.

### **Findings of Literature Review**

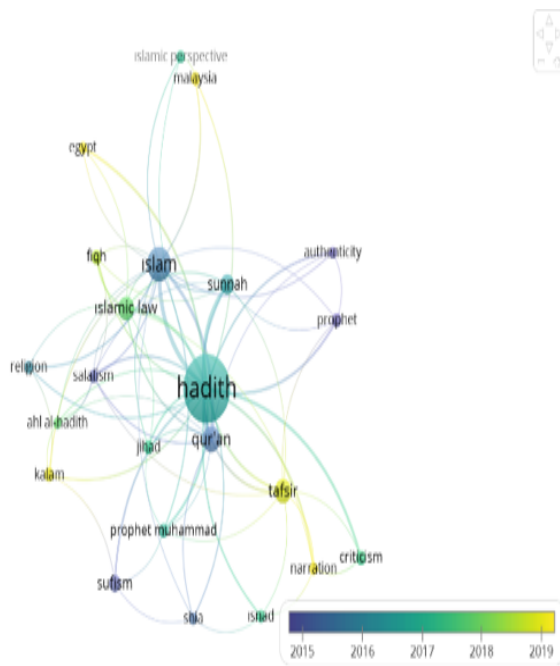
In this study, two different bibliometric analyzes and an additional content analysis were performed. The first analysis is a bibliometric mapping analysis of 1,464 studies indexed in the "Web of Science" database, and the other is a bibliometric mapping analysis of 61 studies that cover the concept of "hadith\*" and are included under the category restrictions of "economics", "business" and "business finance" within the framework of "Web of Science" categories. In addition to the aforementioned analyzes it was determined that 48 of these 61 studies were included in the literature as "articles" and a content analysis of the relevant studies will also be carried out.

The VOSViewer program was used while performing the bibliometric mapping analysis. In this section of the study, the outputs of the analysis will be examined in sub-headings and the conceptual framework, citation status, authors, countries, and journals of the publications published on the basis of finance and economics and evaluated within the framework of the concept of "hadith" will be evaluated. The evaluations will be evaluated separately in each section for both 1464 studies in which the concept of "hadith\*" is included and 61 studies in the field of economics considering WOS categories.

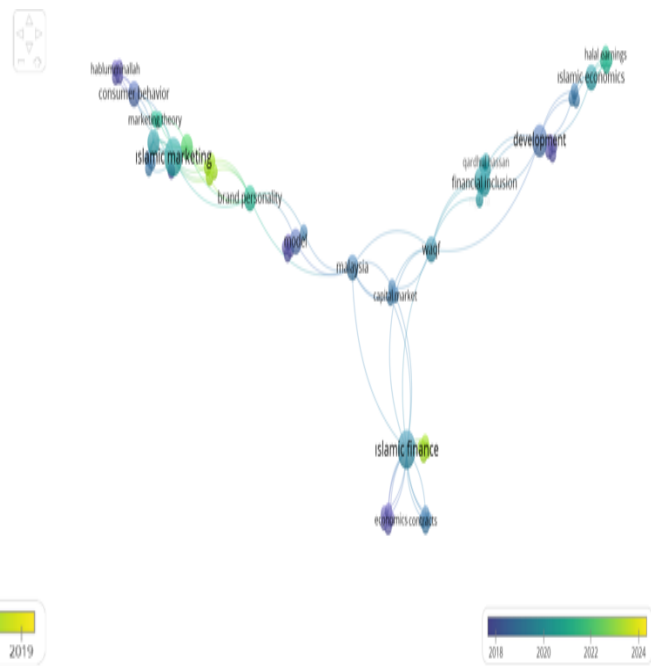
### **Keyword Analysis of Published Research**

The analysis considered those studies that included the term "hadith" in the subject section of the WOS database. By classifying these studies in the literature using the VOSviewer program the key concepts that best describe these studies and their frequency of use are shown in Table 1. The concepts whose frequency of use is determined will help determine the focus of the studies in the literature and to identify the gaps in the literature.

In Table 1, two columns are titled "occurrences" and "total link strength" opposite the keywords. "Occurrences" refers to the number of occurrences of the related keywords, while "total link strength" refers to the link strength of the keywords.



**Figure 1.** Co-occurrence Keyword Mapping Analysis (Hadith\*)



**Figure 2.** Co-occurrence Keyword Mapping Analysis (Hadith\*, Economics, Business, Business Finance)

**Source:** Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer.

When Figure 1 and Table 1 are examined, it is observed that the concept of "hadith" is the most frequently used concept in the literature within the scope of the scope and that the concept is more frequently used in the studies in 2016–2017. In Table 1, it is observed that this concept was used 331 times in total in the studies analyzed within the scope of the analysis and was examined in connection with it in 194 studies. Another concept is expressed as "Islam" with 88 uses, and it provides information on the point that the studies were analyzed and evaluated on the basis of belief. The Quran (Qur'an) is the third most frequently used key concept with 80 uses, based on the Holy Quran, which is used as the primary source in the studies. The table shows 10 most frequently used key concepts. When the concepts of taser and kalam are analyzed in Figure 1, it is also observed that they started to be used more frequently in 2019.

Figure 2 evaluates the concept of "hadith\*" in economics-based studies using WOS categories, and it is observed that the most frequently used key concept is "Islamic finance". Islamic marketing, Quran (Qur'an), Islam, Development, Hadith, and Halal Market follows the concept whose frequency of use is determined. The concepts that can be observed in detail in Table 1 are the most frequently used.



**Table 1:** Co-occuration Keyword Analysis

Hadith*			Hadith* (Economics, Business, Business Finance)		
Keywords	Occurences	Total Link Strenght	Keywords	Occurences	Total Link Strenght
Hadith.	331	194	Islamic Finance.	4	18
Islam.	88	77	Islamic Marketing.	4	16
Qur'an (Quran).	80	105	Qur'an (Quran).	3	19
Sunnah.	48	68	Islam.	3	16
Islamic Law.	40	32	Development.	3	12
Tafsir.	43	22	Hadith.	2	11
Sufism.	22	10	Halal Market.	2	11
Criticism.	16	14	Sunnah.	2	11
Fiqh.	16	11	Brand Personality.	2	9
Prophed Muhammed	15	15	Consumer Behavior.	2	9
Jihad.	14	12	Product Development.	2	9
Jihad.	14	12	Riba.	2	9

**Source:** Author's elaboration using VOSviewer.

Publications with the Most Citations

Another title to be evaluated within the literature is to determine the study that contributes the most to the literature by receiving the highest number of citations from the studies in the field. The study with the highest number of citations will also be effective in evaluating the most frequently used subject scope in the field.

**Table 2:** Citation Analysis in Academic Articles

Hadith*			Hadith* (Economics, Business, Business Finance)		
Article(s)	Year	Citation	Article(s)	Year	Citation
Turner..	2007	87	Aziz.	2016	18
Tubishat	2021	85	Julia.	2016	16
Branine.	2010	73	Zauro.	2020a	13
Al-Rahmi.	2017	67	Zauro.	2020b	13
Shoemaker.	2012	66	Sulaiman.	2019	8
Metcalf.	1993	64	Noor.	2019	6
Mohsin.	2013	56	Ab Wahab.	2019	6
Closson.	2005	54	Fozia.	2016	5
Murakami.	2014	51	Muneeza.	2021	5
Syed	2010	51	Tlemsani.	2020	5

**Source:** Author's elaboration using VOSviewer.

Although there is a study published in 1993 among the most cited publications, the table also includes studies that entered the literature in 2021. When the studies are examined, it is seen that there are studies that conceptually evaluate the development of the concept of hadith in the religious framework and at this point, contribute to the literature by citing the scope of the concept in the studies (Metcalf 1993), evaluate women's rights in hadiths with socio-cultural and historical evaluations and express that the system adopts a patriarchal structure by using sources such as the Holy Quran, Hadith books, etc. (Syed 2010). Turner's (2007) study, which examines the authority-based relationship between Islam and the new media order constructed within the framework of beliefs; Branine & Pollard (2010), which examines the regulations in the field of human resources considering Islamic beliefs by using sources such as hadith etc. and expresses the reasons for the need to update the system by making revisions on the basis of Islamic beliefs. Branine & Pollard (2010), which examines the regulations in the field of human resources in the

light of Islamic faith by making use of sources such as hadith, etc. and expresses the reasons for the necessity of updating the system by making revisions on the basis of Islamic faith, Mohsin (2013), which aims to examine and evaluate the scope of the purpose of establishment and services of foundations in terms of Islamic religion, and Tubishat et al. (2021), which evaluates the field with its study in 2021 and shows the feature of being a guide with quantitative outputs by making use of MATLAB program, are stated in the relevant table (Table 2).

When studies based on economics and finance are analyzed, the study with the highest number of citations is Aziz & Mohamad (2016). The study can be stated among the studies referenced in the field with 18 citations. It contributes to the literature with its examinations of inequality by integrating the Islamic faith with the concept of social business. Following the study is the study of Julia et al. (2016), which contributed 16 citations. Table 2 details the studies and the number of citations.

### Journals with the Most Publications

In addition to examining the studies in the literature, it is also important to identify the journals that make the relevant studies visible. At the point of publishing the studies written to eliminate the gap in the field, the journal identification in this study will serve as a guide for future studies.

**Table 3: Top Publications by Sources and Number of Citations**

Journal (Hadith*)	Article	Citation	Journal (Hadith* "Economics, Business, Business Finance")	Article	Citation
Din Bilimleri Akademik Araştırma Dergisi (Eng: Journal of Academic Research in Religious Sciences).	113	24	Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research.	8	32
Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi (Eng: Cumhuriyet Theology Journal).	113	19	International Journal of Economics Management and Accounting.	5	11
Bilimname	60	8	Journal of Islamic Marketing.	4	12
Hitit Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi (Eng: Journal of Divinity Faculty of Hitit University).	41	14	Handbook of Ethics of Islamic Economics and Finance.	3	0
Al-Bayan-Journal of Quran and Hadith Studies.	40	28	Humanomics	3	23
Sakarya Üniversitesi İlahiyat Fakültesi Dergisi (Eng: Journal of Sakarya).	34	9	Turkish Journal of Islamic Economics-TUJISE.	3	5
Islamic Law and Society	27	190	International Journal of Ethics and Systems.	3	17
İlahiyat Tetkikleri Dergisi (Eng: Journal of İlahiyat Research).	27	4	International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management.	3	11
Islam-Zeitschrift für Geschichte und Kultur des Islamischen Orien.	25	151	European Journal of Law and Economics.	2	0
Journal of Shia Islamic Studies.	23	16	Journal of Asian Finance Economics and Business.	2	1
Sırnak University Journal of Divinity Faculty.	22	1	Sustainable Finance, Digitalization and The Role of Technology: Proceedings of the International Conference on Business and Technology (ICBT).	2	0
Religions.	21	28	The 2nd International Conference on Islamic Economics, Business, and Philanthropy (2nd ICIEBP).	1	1
İslamiyyat - The International Journal of Islamic Studies.	19	9	American Journal of Economics and Sociology.	1	1
Afkar-Jurnal Akidah & Pemikiran Islam.	17	1	Journal of Applied Economics and Business Research.	1	0
Journal of the American Oriental Society.	15	67	Journal of Behavioral and Experimental Economics.	1	0
Al-Qantara.	15	58	New Developments in Islamic Economics: Examples from Southeast Asia.	1	0

Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies.	15	90	Proceedings of the 13th European Conference on Management, Leadership and Governance.	1	0
Hitit Theology Journal.	14	78	Proceedings of the 2016 Global Conference on Business, Management and Entrepreneurship.	1	0
Arab Law Quarterly.	14	78	Proceedings of the 20th European Conference on Knowledge Management.	1	0
Journal of Quranic Studies.	13	64			

**Source:** Author's elaboration using VOSviewer.

As can be seen in the table, *Din Bilimleri Akademik Araştırma Dergisi* (Eng: *Journal of Academic Research in Religious Sciences*), which publishes academic research on religious basis, has published 113 articles and received a total of 24 citations. Another journal *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi* (Eng: *Cumhuriyet Theology Journal*), which received 19 citations with the same number of publications, is observed as a journal published within the faculty of theology that includes studies that examine the religion of Islam. *Bilimname*, which was brought into the publishing life by the Theological Sciences Research Foundation, is another journal that contributed with 8 citations by bringing 60 studies to the literature. In the table, the top 20 journals that published the most studies are stated; the contribution of the publications to the literature should be evaluated as another point to be considered. For this evaluation, the number of publications and the number of citations should be compared and analyzed.

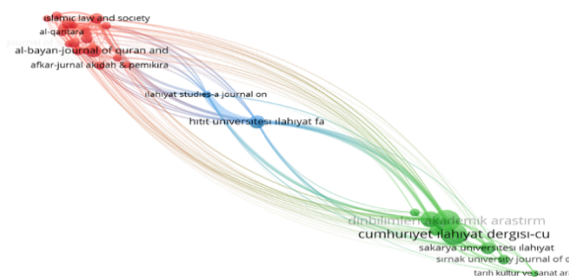
When the number of publications and citations are analyzed, we observe that journal with the highest level of effectiveness is *Islamic Law and Society* with 27 publications and 190 citations, and it can be stated that the studies brought to the literature by the journal are also used as a reference tool by other authors. Other journals with a high level of effectiveness are *Islam-Zeitschrift fur Geschichte und Kultur des Islamischen Orien* (Eng: *Islam Journal for History and Culture of the Islamic Orient*) with 25 publications and 151 citations, *Bulletin of the School of Oriental and African Studies* with 15 publications and 90 citations, and *Hitit Theology Journal* with 14 publications and 78 citations.

In the analysis for the concept of hadith\*, when the WOS categories expressed as Hadith\* "Economics, Business, Business Finance" are used in the analysis for 64 publications, we observe that journal that has brought the most publications in the field to the literature is "*Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*". The journal has brought 8 publications to the literature in the field, and these publications have received 32 citations. The second ranked journal is *International Journal of Economics Management and Accounting*, which has 5 publications and 11 citations. These journals are followed by *Journal of Islamic Marketing*, *Handbook of Ethics of Islamic Economics and Finance*, *Humanomics*, etc., respectively. While the ranking is expressed in terms of the number of publications, the publications and the citations received with the relevant publications should also be considered, and the level of effectiveness of the studies published by the journals in the literature should be evaluated. In this direction, the journals that bring the most effective publications to the literature are *Humanomics*, *International Journal of Ethics and Systems*, *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research*, and others.





**Figure 3.** Bibliographic Coupling Sources (hadith\*)



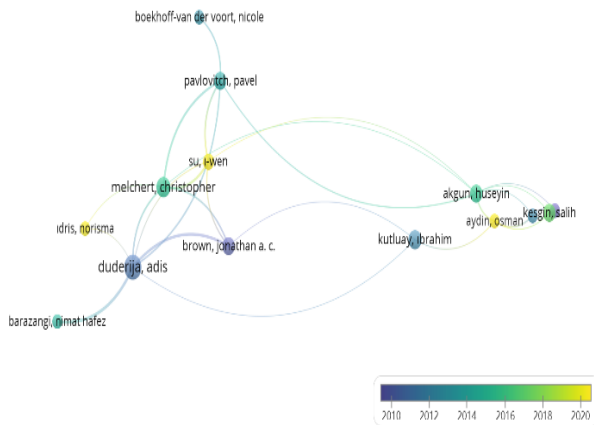
**Figure 4.** Bibliographic Coupling Sources (hadith\*, economics, business, business finance)

**Source:** Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer.

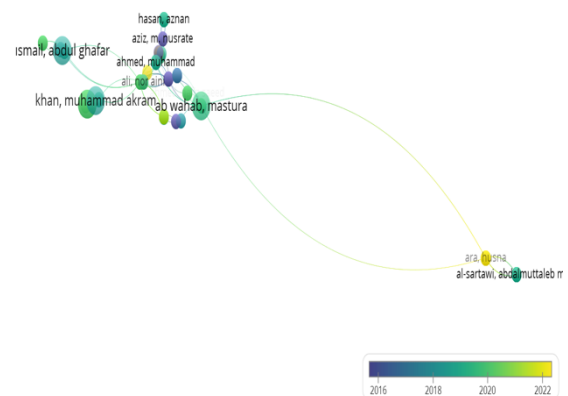
Another factor that should be evaluated within the framework of academic journals is the interconnection of journals with each other. The interconnectedness of journals can be observed in the bibliometric map in Figures 3 and 4.

### The Most Active Writer in the Field

When the authors who include the concept of hadith in their studies are examined, the level of effectiveness in the field can be determined by examining the number of publications, the number of citations to publications, and the total level of links.



**Figure 5.** Author Elaborating (hadith\*)



**Figure 6.** Author Elaborating (hadith\*, economics, business, business finance)

**Source:** Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer.

When Figure 5 is analyzed, it is seen that Su, I-Wen are the authors who brought the most recent studies to the literature. It is observed that the author, who has 16 publications indexed in Web of Science (WOS), has 5 publications covering the concept of "hadith" and his studies have received 4 citations. Idris Norisma was included in the WOS database with 47 studies and included the concept of "hadith" in 4 studies. The fact that the author has 138 citations with 4 studies makes him the most active author in the field. Aydin and Osman have also carried out recent studies in the field and brought 4 studies to the literature. Although the author has no citations in the field, it can be stated that he has 5 studies in the WOS database.

When Figure 6 is analyzed, the fact that there is not a prominent author among the authors can be explained by the fact that the highest number of publications is the same for more than one

author. The detailed evaluation of the data in Figure 6 is presented in Table 4 by authors, the number of publications, and activity levels.

**Table 4:** Authors, Article(S), Citation, and Total Link Strength

Hadith*			Hadith* (Economics, Business, Business Finance)		
Author	Article(s)	Citation	Author	Article(s)	Citation
Duderija, Adis.	12	95	Ab Wahab, Mastura.	2	8
Melchert, Christopher.	8	19	Khan, Muhammad Akram.	2	5
Kutluay, Ibrahim.	7	38	Muafi, Muafi.	2	0
Al-Halbouni, Djamil.	6	106	Muneeza, Aishath.	2	5
Ahmad, Khadher.	6	4	Saad, Ram al Jaffri.	2	26
Pavlovitch, Pavel.	6	7	Zauro, Nurudeen Abubakar.	2	26
Brown, Jonathan A.C.	6	81	Ismail, Abdul Ghafar.	2	6
Akgün, Hüseyin.	6	1	El Din, Amr Kheir.	1	3
Kesgin, Salih.	6	2	Elseidi, Reham I.	1	3
Dahm, Torsten.	5	106	Farooq, Ayesha.	1	5
Holohan, Eoghan P.	5	106	Fozia, Maryam.	1	5
Closson, Damien.	5	114	Rehman, Ayesha.	1	5
Su, I-Wen.	5	4	Zaki, Rana.	1	3
Alrshdan, Hussam.	4	77	Ahmed, Muhammad.	1	4
Ariffin, Mohd Farhan.	4	2	Ali, Syed Ahmad.	1	4
Barazangi, Nimat Hafez.	4	2	Hassan, Arif.	1	4
Aydin, Osman.	4	0	Hina, Khushbakht.	1	0
Akyuz, Huseyin.	4	1	Jan, Muhammad Tahir.	1	4
Boekhoff-van der Voort, Nicolet.	4	4	Khaliq, Muhammad.	1	0
Tarti, Nevzat.	4	0	Ramayah, T.	1	0
Idris, Norisma.	4	138	Shaari, Jamal Abdul Nassir.	1	0

**Source:** Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer.

When Table 4 is examined, it is observed that the ranking is based on the highest number of publications. In addition to the number of publications, it is necessary to determine the author with the highest contribution in the field by evaluating the effectiveness level of the studies in the literature. In this direction, when the table is analyzed, Idris, Norisma has the highest impact by obtaining 138 citations with 4 studies. Following the author are Closson, Damien (5,114), Holohan, Eoghan P. (5,106) and Dahm, Torsten (5,106) with the number of publications and citations respectively.

When studies based on economics and finance are analyzed; two separate evaluations are necessary. The first one is the authors with the highest number of publications, while the other one will be expressed as the studies in which the efficiency level is examined by proportioning the number of publications and citations. Considering the number of publications, it is observed that Ab Wahab and Mastura share the first place with Khan, Muafi, Muneeza, Saad, Zauro, and Ismail with 2 publications and 8 citations. When the evaluation is carried out by considering the publications and the number of citations they have received; Saad, Ram al Jaffri and Zauro, Nurudeen Abubakar can be stated as one of the most influential authors in the literature with 2 studies and 26 citations. In addition to the mentioned authors, Bin Mohammed, Osman (1,18); Aziz, M. Nusrate (1,18); Rahman, Maya Puspa (1,16) etc. with their number of publications and citations, respectively.

#### Institutions with Most publications

When an institution-based evaluation is carried out, Table 5 shows the universities. The university with the highest number of publications within the framework of the concept of "Hadith" is the University of Malaya, which has brought a total of 60 studies to the literature and received 237

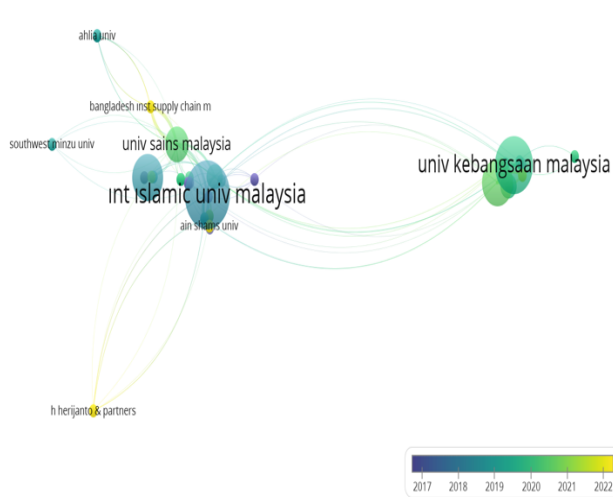
citations with its studies. The following universities are International Islamic University Malaysia, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Sakarya University, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia and, Istanbul University. When an evaluation is made within the framework of the citations and the number of studies they have received, it can be observed that the university with the highest level of effectiveness in the literature is Oxford University. In addition, it can be stated that the institutions working on the concept of "hadith" are concentrated in Malaysia and Turkiye.

When the aforementioned evaluation is analyzed within the framework of the studies of Hadith\* concept within the scope of WOS categories (Economics, Business, Business Finance), it is observed that the International Islamic University Malaysia is the institution that has brought the most publications to the literature. The International Islamic University Malaysia ranks first in the table with 6 articles and 34 publications. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, University of Malaya, Universiti Utara Malaysia and so on. When the effectiveness level obtained because of the joint evaluation of the number of citations and the number of publications is taken into consideration, some universities with a low number of publications but high effectiveness in terms of the number of citations are also noteworthy. For example, Multimedia University (1.18), University of Nottingham (1.18), Green University of Bangladesh (1.16), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (1.13) etc. stand out with their citation efficiency.

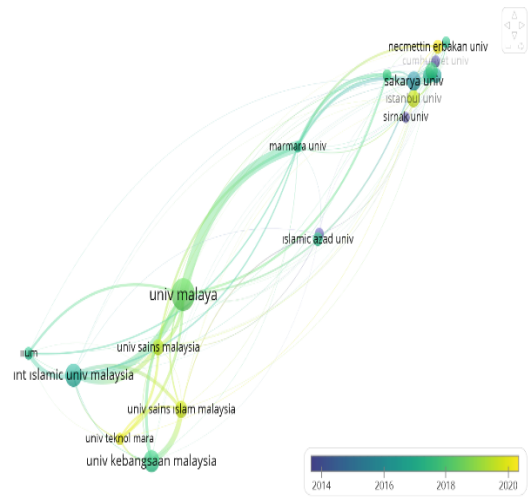
**Table 5:** Top Publishing Institutions

Hadith*			Hadith* (Economics, Business, Business Finance)		
Institutions	Article(s)	Citation	Institutions	Article(s)	Citation
University of Malaya.	60	237	International Islamic University Malaysia.	6	34
International Islamic University Malaysia.	34	166	Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.	5	7
Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia.	32	43	University of Malaya.	5	34
Sakarya University.	26	5	Universiti Utara Malaysia.	4	29
Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.	21	25	Universiti Sains Malaysia.	3	7
Istanbul University.	21	7	Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia.	2	8
Ondokuz Mayıs University.	21	3	Central Bank of Nigeria.	2	26
Universiti Sains Malaysia.	19	23	Universitas Islam Indonesia UII.	2	0
Atatürk University.	19	3	Ain Shams University.	1	3
Erciyes University.	17	5	The Egyptian E-Learning University.	1	3
Necmettin Erbakan University.	15	0	Aligarh Muslim University.	1	5
Islamic Azad University.	15	4	Bahria University.	1	4
International Islamic University Malaysia.	13	32	University of Management and Technology.	1	4
University of Oxford.	13	105	University of Western Australia.	1	0
Universiti Teknologi MARA.	12	13	Ahlia University.	1	0
Hitit University..	12	0	Al-Mustafa Open University.	1	0
Cumhuriyet University.	12	4	Bangladesh Institute of Supply Chain Management.	1	1
Selcuk University.	11	1	Çankaya Üniversitesi.	1	0
Marmara University.	10	2	Cent Bank Indonesia.	1	0
Sırnak University.	10	40	Chaoyang University of Technology.	1	4

**Source:** Author's elaboration using VOSviewer.



**Figure 7.** Top Publishing Institution (hadith\*)



**Figure 8.** Top Publishing Institution (hadith\*, economics, business, business finance)

**Source:** Author's elaboration using VOSviewer.

Figures 7 and 8 show the relationship network of the universities. Figure 7 shows that the University of Malaya, which has the highest number of publications, still has new articles and collaborates with other universities. It is noteworthy that universities such as Necmettin Erbakan University, Istanbul University, Malaysia Sains University have started to stand out with their recent studies. In addition, when Figure 7 is examined in detail, among the universities with which this university is in cooperation; Universiti Teknologi Malaysia with 9 publications and 34 citations, International Islamic University Malaysia with 34 publications and 166 citations, Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia with 32 publications and 43 citations, and Universitas Islam Indonesia UII with 13 publications and 32 citations. The institutions with the mentioned linkages are considered to be the most clearly expressed by the lines observed on the map. In addition to the mentioned institutions, other institutions in the figure also show the feature of being related to the studies on the concept of "hadith\*". When Figure 8 is evaluated, it is observed that the concept is analyzed in the categories of economics and finance and two prominent institutions contribute to the field. International Islamic University Malaysia and Universiti Kebangsaan are the two institutions mentioned. Among the institutions with which International Islamic University Malaysia has a significant relationship on the map; Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia, Universiti Utara Malaysia, Universiti Sains Malaysia, Bangladesh Institute of Supply Chain Management, Universiti Sains Islam Malaysia and Bahria University are observed.

### Countries with the Most Publications

In the previous section of the study, it was observed that Malaysia and Turkiye were in the lead in terms of which universities published the most in the field when the studies dealing with the concept of "Hadith" were analyzed. Following this output, when the detailed analysis of the studies in the database is carried out, it is necessary to evaluate the efficiency level of the countries in the field by expressing the countries, number of publications, and citations, respectively.

Because of the evaluation, it is seen that Turkiye has brought the most studies on hadith's concept to the literature with 475 articles published. Following Turkiye, Malaysia is the second country with 211 articles. When an analysis is made by comparing the number of articles published and the number of citations received by these articles, it is observed that the country with the highest efficiency is Belgium with 14 publications and 231 citations.

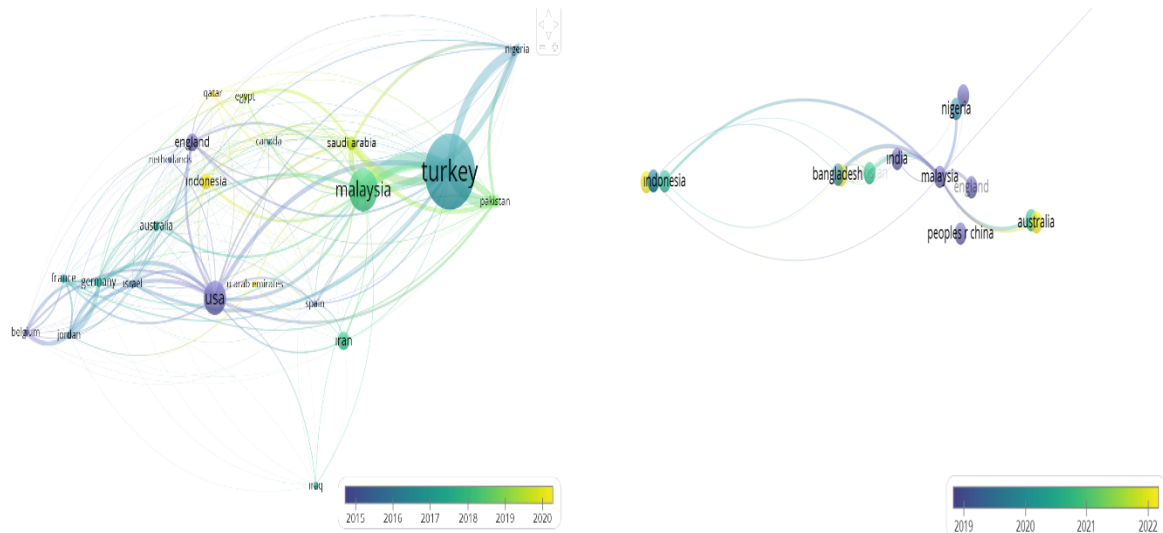
When studies on economics and finance are evaluated, it can be stated that Malaysia is the country that uses hadith's concept most frequently. The country ranks first with 26 publications

and 106 citations. While Turkiye ranks 1st with 475 studies dealing only with the concept of hadith, it ranks 10th in the economy and finance categories and has 2 studies. This can be explained by the lack of studies in the field in Turkiye. In Table 6, the studies on economics and finance are expressed in terms of the number of studies, and when evaluated in terms of the number of publications and citations, Nigeria ranks first, followed by Bangladesh.

**Table 6:** Publications by countries

Hadith*			Hadith* (Economics, Business, Business Finance)		
Country	Article(s)	Citation	Country	Article(s)	Citation
Turkiye.	475	163	Malaysia.	26	106
Malaysia.	211	606	Indonesia.	9	7
USA.	151	734	Nigeria.	3	26
Iran.	63	87	Pakistan.	3	4
England.	62	358	Bangladesh.	3	22
Indonesia.	52	72	Saudi Arabia.	2	0
Saudi Arabia.	42	214	Australia.	2	0
Germany.	28	206	Bahrain.	2	4
Australia.	28	211	Turkiye.	2	0
France.	24	99	Iran.	2	0
Jordan.	22	296	England.	1	2
Iraq.	22	94	Taiwan.	1	4
Israel.	20	75	Spain.	1	5
Egypt.	18	62	United Arab Emirates.	1	5
Pakistan.	15	92	North Macedonia.	1	0
Netherlands.	15	51	Egypt.	1	3
Belgium.	14	231	India.	1	5
Canada.	14	52	China.	1	0
Qatar.	13	27	USA.	1	1
Spain.	12	18			

Source: Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer;



**Figure 9.** Top Publishing Countries (hadith\*)

**Figure 10.** Top Publishing Countries (hadith\*, economics, business, business finance)

Source: “Author’s elaboration using VOSviewer”

As a result of the analysis in Figure 9, which examines the country where the studies on the concept of "hadith\*" were published, if the connection between countries is examined in detail;



it is observed that Turkiye, which ranks first with 475 publications and 163 citations, has a high level of cooperation with countries. If the countries with which Turkiye is in cooperation are expressed, Malaysia, USA, England, Indonesia, Saudi Arabia, Iran, Kazakhstan, Pakistan, Egypt, Canada, Spain, Taiwan, India, Qatar, Netherlands, Australia, Italy, Switzerland, Iraq, France, Israel, Germany, and Belgium. Malaysia, which ranks second in the table, has a network of relations with Morocco and Bangladesh in addition to the countries that Turkiye has relations with. When the studies in Figure 10 are analyzed on the basis of economic finance, Malaysia ranks first and is observed to have a network with Indonesia, Bangladesh, Turkiye, Nigeria, India, the UK, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia and Spain. Indonesia, which ranks second, is observed to have a network with only Bangladesh, Pakistan, and Malaysia. When the studies in Turkiye that examine the concept of "hadith\*" in the economy and finance categories are analyzed, it can be stated that Turkiye has a network with Malaysia and Nigeria.

### **Content Analysis**

In the content analysis section of the study, 48 academic studies in the field of economics and finance, which include the concept of "hadith" and are filtered through the categories defined in the WOS database and published in "article" format, are examined. During the review, the author, the subject of the study, the research method, and the research proposal will be included in the relevant section. The studies are research articles published between 2007 and 2023. When analyzed, it is observed that studies on the concept of "hadith" in the field of economics and finance have gained intensity as of 2020.

Kamali (2007) was the first author to combine the term hadith with economics and was the first author to bring the academic work in this area to the literature with the WOS index, and conducted a qualitative analysis in the area of Islamic law in the financial system. Hakeem Ishola (2012) study, which started with a legal basis, continued with Hakeem Ishola's (2012) study on the basis of anti-corruption expectation, and the study provides results on how to minimize the increase of corruption in the economy with the Islamic way of thinking using the Holy Quran, Hadith and sirah texts. The study has contributed to the literature in terms of bringing a theoretical intellectual structure to the literature with the synthesis of economics and Islamic thought.

Because of the acceleration of economic development, the political arrangements constructed to increase productivity, and the compulsory consequences of globalization, it was deemed necessary to examine the social outcomes of the process on the basis of Islamic belief, and another study aimed to shed light on this necessity. This study fills the theoretical gaps in the field to provide economic benefits without ignoring social welfare (Adham et al. 2012). Another study built on the same necessity was brought to the literature by Aziz & Mohamad (2016) and examined the necessity of minimizing inequality by integrating the Islamic faith with the concept of social business. The study emphasized that Islamic understanding could solve all these poverty and inequality situations, and at this point, considering the Holy Quran and hadiths, the system should be developed with both political updates and new political formations. In addition to these studies, there are studies that examine the role and contributions of sharia. There are studies (Gobaili Saged et al. 2017; Shinkafi & Ali 2018), which aim to examine the protection of the environment on the basis of hadiths and verses (Gobaili Saged et al. 2017; Shinkafi & Ali 2018), and studies (Fozia et al. 2016), which state that the Islamic compliance of entrepreneurial activities should be built within the social requirements of the belief. Not only entrepreneurship, but also studies aiming to examine the existence of the right to organize in the working process, both between employee and employer and between employer and union, on the basis of Islam (Seraji & Hassan, 2018). Ma & Wu (2019), who examined the impact of the Holy Quran, hadiths, and verses on pro-sociality and evaluated the impact of the Holy Quran, hadiths, and verses on pro-sociality.

Reda (2013), on the other hand, considers the fact that the concept of Islamic economics in the literature traditionally consists of the evaluation of banking and public sector systems on the basis of Islam as a deficiency and emphasizes that it is necessary to evaluate all the issues covered by Islamic economics and the markets located within the system on the basis of Islamic understanding. The use of the Holy Quran, hadiths, and *sirah* books in this study has enabled a comprehensive analysis to occur in the literature. The study of Aminudin & A. Jamal (2019), which

examines the tourism sector through Prophet Muhammad, the leader of the Islamic faith, and examines the compatibility between the tourism understanding of that period and today's tourism sectors and builds an important place in the literature in terms of being a qualitative period study.

It is seen in the studies that there is an intensity in the studies in which the correctness of the practices in operation following the development of economic systems is evaluated on the basis of Islamic understanding and the reconstruction of the system through the basic sources of Islam is aimed. In this case, it can be stated that academic studies will serve as a guide in the construction of the Islamic economy. An example of this situation is the increase in the number of foundations as of 2013 and the structure of foundations that can operate in more than one field, followed by the examination of foundations at the point of using the endowed values and the evaluation of the system's compliance with the Islamic basis. As a result of the examination, in the light of Islamic sources such as hadith, etc., it was concluded that financing in the waqf system can be used in more than one field in addition to religious requirements (Ismail Abdel Mohsin 2013). Sulaiman et al. (2019)'s study is among the studies that address the issue of waqf, and the study aims to examine the applicability of the waqf system Islamically.

In another study, the service, which is in the application area of the financial system and is expressed as short selling of securities, is among the subjects of Islamic finance. The concept, which can be explained as the sale of a non-existent asset, is not deemed appropriate by a hadith that is authentic in Islamic terms. Opinions contrary to the related view are also included in the literature by expressing the contribution of the system on an economic basis. At this point, Mohamad (2013) contributed to the development of Islamic economics by examining the differences between his views and analyzing the hadith declared on the subject on the basis of economics. Another study that aims to conduct a system-based analysis and evaluate the integration of the financial system into Islamic understanding was conducted by Nakip et al. (2017). Following the author; Ismail et al. (2018), with the study examining the compliance of Islamic conditions in contracts and evaluating the difference between Riba and interest, Selim (2021) with the study examining the macroeconomic effects that will occur in the event of the elimination of Riba and the effects of the introduction of the Fintech network, and Aman (2019) with the study that sets out from the need to pay attention to the point of not moving away from the Islamic basis in the marketing understanding and as a result, offers marketing guidelines in accordance with the Islamic understanding.

Another finance-based study (Mohd Noor et al. 2019) conducted a qualitative review and evaluation of sharia risk in the financial sector by evaluating Sharia provisions and contributed to Islamic economics as the first study in the field. Another study in the field of marketing evaluated Islam's halal/haram concept and made suggestions for the development of marketing on the basis of faith by segmenting markets (Islam 2021).

From 2007 to 2014, it was observed that reviews were conducted on a system basis rather than on a specific country basis, but it can be stated that there was an increase in country-specific assessments in 2014. With the study of the Shariah compliance of the banking system in Bangladesh (Ullah 2014) and the study of the Shariah compliance assessment on the basis of green policies (Julia et al. 2016), the authors made a country-based assessment and both studies used the Quran, Hadith, and sirah books and stated that some points of shariah compliance were observed and expressed the need for more careful system installations considering resources. In another study examining sharia problems in Malaysia, the understanding of payment in the banking system was evaluated and it was stated that there are controversial views in the field (Ishak 2019). Another study, which chose Malaysia as a sample, focused on the issue of building brand personality and expressed the importance of considering justice, reliability, and compliance with Sharia on an Islamic basis (Ahmed et al. 2020). The Malaysian-based study (Ab. Wahab & Masron 2020), which was confirmed with muftis, made evaluations considering Islamic law. Another study written within the framework of the concept of hadith conducted a research on what needs to be done on the basis of Islam in order to ensure an economic order built on the basis of justice in the Nigerian economy and development in the financial sector, and expressed the need to increase the effectiveness of Islamic financial instruments in its study, which was completed after examining both primary and secondary sources (Zauro et al. 2020). Hidayat &

Sharkey (2021), which is examined through case analysis and aims to evaluate tax evasion on the basis of Islamic belief through the example of Indonesia, stated that while determining the relationship between evasion and the level of Islamic belief, the more conservative or organized segment in terms of belief can be more active in tax evasion. Another study taking Indonesia as a sample examined the concept of morality on the basis of entrepreneurial activities and made an evaluation within the framework of ethical concepts by putting the desire to make money at the basis of entrepreneurial activities. Because of the study, it was stated that the relationship between the love of money and ethical understanding is inversely proportional, while the existence of a positive relationship between religious beliefs and moral attitudes was determined (Alwi et al. 2021). The study of Caraka et al.(2022), in which the effect of Islam on the reparability of credit card debts considering the relevant country, is another study that contributes to the literature.

Islamic economics is known for its structure, which is shaped on the basis of justice and social justice of the Islamic faith, which makes the protection of the rights of the servant the basis of the Sharia and is to change the system against the understanding of capitalism, which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer, where the rule of money is valid, unsocial justice. Based on this effort, there are studies in the literature that examine the extent to which it is correct to apply the hoarding economic understanding in the Islamic faith by using hadiths and verses Asad Ibrahim et al. (2014), aiming at the integration of the understanding of David Aaker, known for his brand-based views in marketing, with the Islamic perspective Ahmed & Jan (2015), examining how to develop the personality model of the brand with the Islamic understanding Zaki et al. (2023), which develops a theoretical perspective on the distribution issue that is important in the fulfillment of justice and brings a critical approach to current practices Rahim & Mohammed (2018), the study of Ab. Wahab & Masron (2020), which examines the concepts of mas'uliyah (responsibility) and ihsan (kindness) as business value within the economy and evaluates them as necessary concepts at the point of development, and the study of (Reda 2019), which examines the concepts of social exclusion and justice on the basis of the Holy Quran and revelations. The studies Tudeshki (2020), which examine the determination of the rights of the social segment, which is economically inadequate to meet its basic needs and is characterized by the concept of neediness, within the framework of the Quran and hadiths, are also important in terms of concretizing the concept of economic rights on the basis of Islam.

It is observed that studies that evaluate the concepts that constitute the basis of the understanding of Islam and are also effective on the economy and adapt them to the economy and give concreteness to the concepts in Islamic economics have frequently started to occur in the literature recently. Examples of such studies are Qadir et al. (2020), who analyses the concept of ihsan within the framework of hadiths, Hosseini (2020), who examines the relationship between Islam's understanding of morality and economic development, Tlemsani et al. (2020), who shares the outputs of a comprehensive review in the literature by evaluating the Murabaha system and confirming the appropriateness of the contract and business processes of the system, and Erdem (2021), who aims to explain the importance and religious necessity of the concept of halal earning in Islamic economics considering hadiths and verses.

The fact that the intellectual approach of the Islamic faith is different from the rational perspective of the economy has contributed to the justification of the Islamic economy by including methodological studies. At this point, Khan (2019) study examined the necessity of building the economy within the framework of the primary source acceptance of the Qur'an and hadiths on the basis of the belief in revelation, away from the rational thought structure. Within the framework of thought, economic balance, justice, and financial stability He made evaluations on issues. Another study, which aims to build an economic approach by using the information obtained on the basis of revelation, states that the absence of this understanding in the literature in a concrete way is based on the adoption of a structure far from the contemporary context; it states that the system should be placed in a methodological framework by testing the hypotheses put forward (A. Khan 2018). Fontaine (2021), who evaluated the understanding of Islamic governance considering not only the Holy Qur'an but also the Sunnah, made an important contribution to the literature and proposed a model that would be appropriate to be implemented in line with his conclusions.

Among the studies in the literature on the concept of "hadith" on the basis of economics and finance, there is a study in which the COVID-19 outbreak, which has affected the world as a health crisis and global pandemic, was chosen as a theme (Muneeza & Mustapha 2021). The study was created to examine the impact of the postponement of Hajj and Umrah visits, which are included in the Islamic faith due to Covid-19, at multiple points in the economy. M. S. Islam et al. (2022) evaluated the issue of supply chain management within the framework of Islamic teaching and proposed a new governance approach to the literature.

In the last two years, two studies in economics and finance using hadith's concept have been indexed in the Web of Science. One of the studies is by Herijanto (2022) and deals with socioeconomic morality issues that are at the foundation of economics. The study evaluates the concepts of trust and entrustment, which are fundamental in Islamic beliefs, considering verses and hadiths. Because of the evaluation, it concludes that companies and organizations will have a positive impact on both employment and business processes if they adopt a discipline within the framework of these concepts. Another study was introduced to the literature by Rahman et al. (2023) and evaluated whether green sukuk, which is used to combat climate change, meets the need for development in more than one area. Because of the study, suggestions were made about the areas in which sukuk can be built.

### Evaluation and Conclusion

Within the scope of this study, a bibliometric mapping analysis of 1,464 studies indexed in the Web of Science database and published between 1982/01-2023/07 that included the concept of "Hadith\*" and 64 academic studies published between 2007/01-2023/07 that examined the concept of "Hadith\*" within the framework of the terms "economics, business and business finance" among the WOS categories was carried out. Subsequently, a detailed literature review was conducted by analyzing the content analysis of 48 studies in the article category out of 64 studies evaluating the concept of hadith within the framework of economic and financial constraints.

In this study, bibliometric mapping analysis was carried out and the VOSviewer program was used in the analysis. The only study in the literature that performs bibliometric mapping analysis within the framework of the concept of "hadith\*" is the study of Nadi-Ravandi & Batooli (2022). The study examines the concept of hadith and Quran in the health sector through VOSviewer. Apart from this study, there is no study that includes the concept of "hadith" and applies bibliometric mapping analysis. This study contributes to the literature in that it comprehensively examines conceptual evaluation in the field with bibliometric mapping and content analysis. When the studies evaluated within the scope of the analysis are analyzed; it can be stated that the studies covering the concept of "hadith\*" increased between 2015 and 2022 and the highest number of publications was in 2021. It can be stated that 48 studies that examined the concept of hadith on the basis of economics and finance and included in the content analysis were observed more frequently in 2019–2020.

Because of the bibliometric mapping analysis, it is observed that Turkiye and Malaysia have made the highest contribution to the literature on the concept of "hadith\*" with the number of publications. The most effective country in terms of the ratio of publications and citations was Belgium with 14 publications and 231 citations. In addition to countries, institutions have also contributed with their studies in the field; "University of Malaya" with 60 articles followed by "International Islamic University Malaysia" with 34 publications is among the most effective institutions in the field. Considering the number of citations and studies, it can be stated that the university with the highest level of effectiveness in the literature is "Oxford University". The researcher with the most publications in the field is Duderija Adis, who has brought 12 publications to the literature. The author is followed by Melchert, Christopher with 8 publications. In addition to the number of publications, Idris, Norisma, Closson, Damien, Holohan, Eoghan P, and Dahm, Torsten are the authors with the highest number of citations. Because of the bibliometric mapping analysis, when the studies evaluating the concept of "hadith\*" in the constraint of "economics", "business" and "business finance" among the WOS categories are analyzed; it is observed that Malaysia has made the highest contribution to the literature with the



number of publications and Turkiye's lack of studies in the field can be expressed by having 2 studies. When the level of activity in the field is evaluated on an institutional basis; International Islamic University Malaysia with 6 publications and Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia with 5 publications have been identified as the countries that have contributed the most to the literature. Considering the number of publications and citations, it is observed that Multimedia University (1.18), University of Nottingham (1.18), Green University of Bangladesh (1.16), Universiti Pendidikan Sultan Idris (1.13), etc. are the most effective institutions,

At this point, it is important to determine the contribution of the journals to the field and the authors. In the studies identified specific to the concept of "Hadith\*", the journals *Din Bilimleri Akademik Arastırma Dergisi* (Eng: *Journal of Academic Research in Religious Sciences*) and *Cumhuriyet İlahiyat Dergisi* (Eng: *Cumhuriyet Theology Journal*) are at the top of the list with 113 articles, and the journal with the highest level of effectiveness is *Islamic Law and Society* with 27 publications and 190 citations. In the same review, when the studies within the scope of "Hadith\*" are evaluated under the constraint of WOS criteria (economics, business, and business finance); it is determined that *Journal of Islamic Accounting and Business Research* and *International Journal of Economics Management and Accounting* are in the first two places with 8 and 5 publications, respectively. When the number of publications and citations are analyzed, it is stated that the journal with the highest level of effectiveness is *Islamic Law and Society* with 27 publications and 190 citations.

In another analysis of "hadith\*", when analyzed for the most cited publication in the literature; Turner (2007) with 87 citations and Tubishat et al. (2021) with 85 citations are observed in the first two rows of the table. When the studies within the scope of "Hadith\*" are evaluated under WOS categories (economics, business and business finance); it can be stated that the study with the highest number of citations is the study of Aziz & Mohamad (2016).

Analyzing the 48 economics and finance-based studies included in the content analysis, it can be stated that Kamali's (2007) study in the WOS database is the first academic study in the field by combining the term hadith with economics and the first study to examine Islamic law in the financial system. Following the related study, studies such as Hakeem Ishola (2012), who evaluated the fight against corruption considering hadiths etc. within the framework of Islamic belief, Adham et al. (2012), who evaluated the concepts of entrepreneurship and innovation on social welfare, and Aziz & Mohamad (2016), who evaluated the concept of social entrepreneurship and innovation on the Islamic finance industry. In the literature review, where 48 studies were evaluated, studies such as Ab. Wahab & Masron (2020), Ahmed & Jan (2015), Asad Ibrahim et al. (2014), Fozia et al. (2016) and Zaki et al. (2023), which examine entrepreneurship and marketing can be given as examples. In addition to entrepreneurship and marketing-based studies, studies such as Erdem (2021), Hosseini (2020), Qadir et al. (2020) and Tlemsani et al. (2020), which evaluate the importance of Islamic economics through primary and secondary sources such as hadiths and verses, are examined.

Because of the content analysis conducted in this study, it can be said that the number of studies on Islamic economics is very limited, and it is clearly seen that there is a deficit of studies in the field. Although there are a total of 1,464 studies covering the concept of hadith, only 48 article studies are based on economics and finance. In this direction, it is necessary to expand the literature on Islamic economics in the field of economics and finance. This study is effective in identifying the deficiency in the field. Considering these evaluations, it is expected and recommended that researchers' interests in the subject will increase.



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