



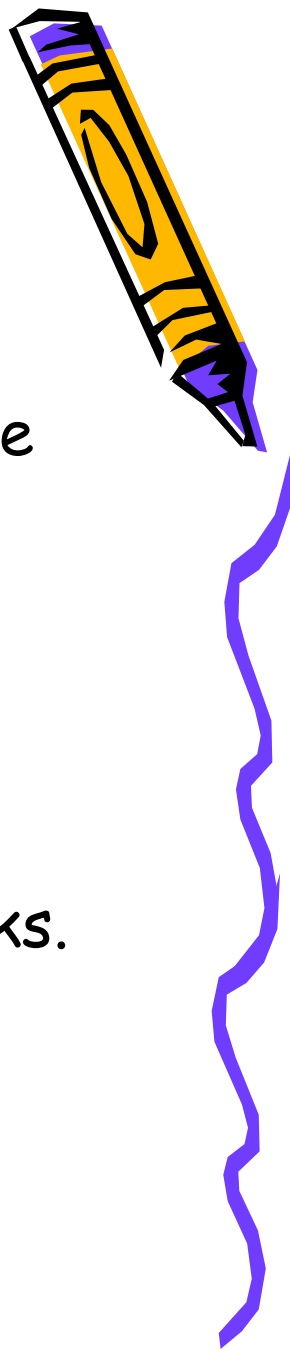
Review of literature in Research

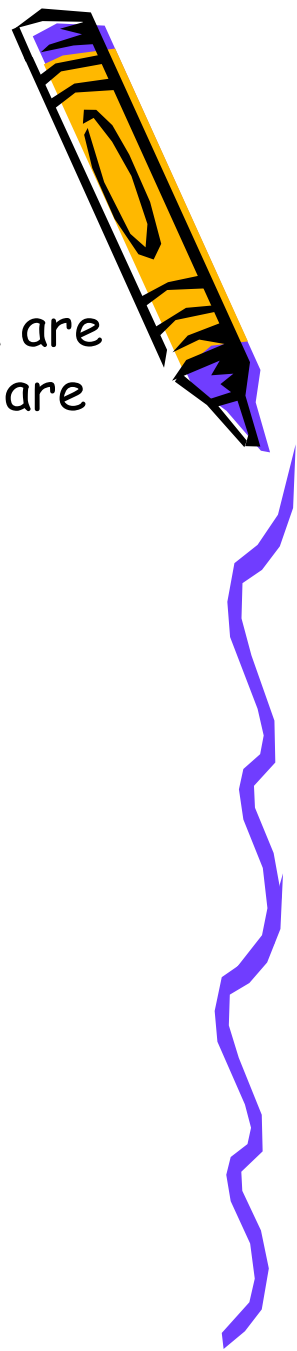
Dr. Preeti oza
St. Andrew's College
University of Mumbai
CEO- Grand academic Portal (GAP)



What is a literature review?

- A literature review is both the process and the product.
- A literature review is a descriptive, analytic summary of the existing material relating to a particular topic or area of study.
- The literature review process involves a systematic examination of prior scholarly works.

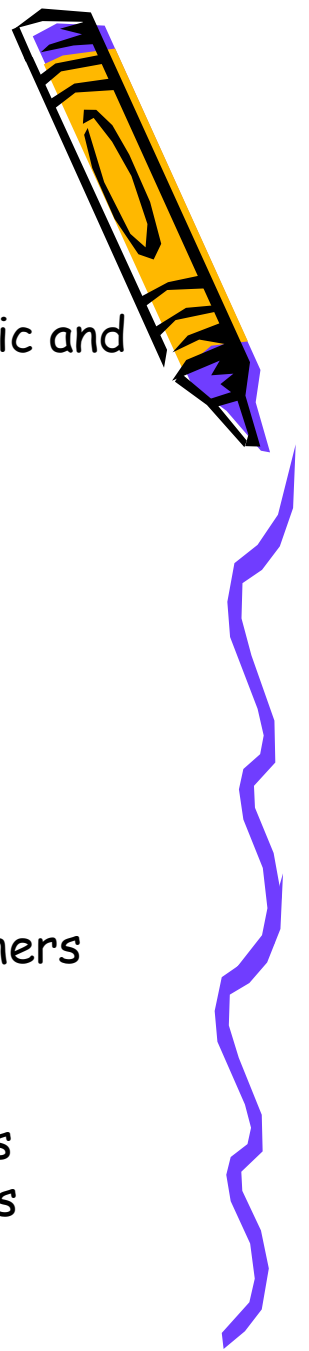




- A literature review is a synthesized account that **evaluates** the publications in a subject area, which are written by scholars or researchers. Literature reviews are used in a variety of contexts:
 - standalone article
 - introduction to a research paper
 - introduction to a research prospectus
 - an early chapter in a master's thesis or doctoral dissertation
- Note that a literature review **evaluates** the literature; it **does not** simply summarize it.



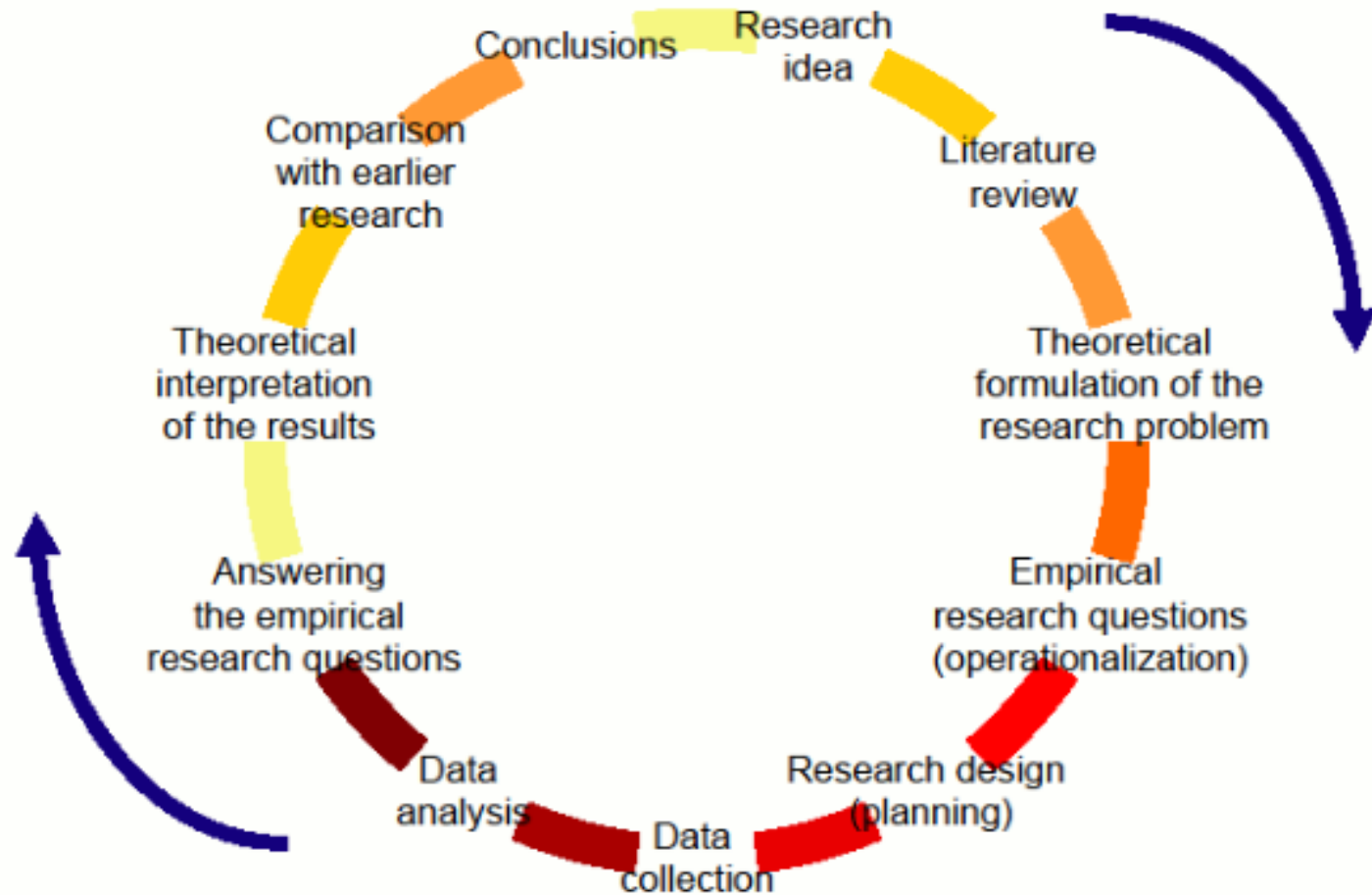
Why review the literature?



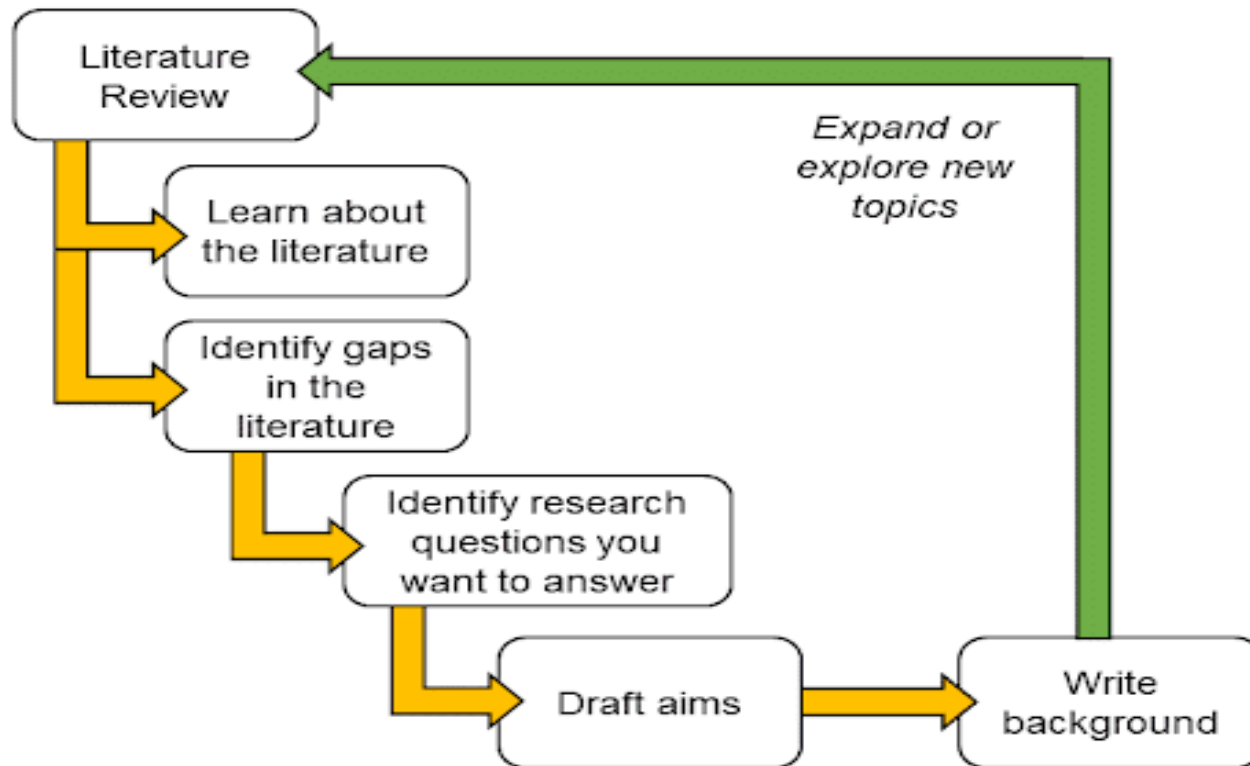
- Reference to prior literature is a defining feature of academic and research writing.
- To help you understand a research topic
- To establish the importance of a topic
- To help develop your own ideas
- To make sure you are not simply replicating research that others have already successfully completed
- To demonstrate knowledge and show how your current work is situated within, builds on, or departs from earlier publications



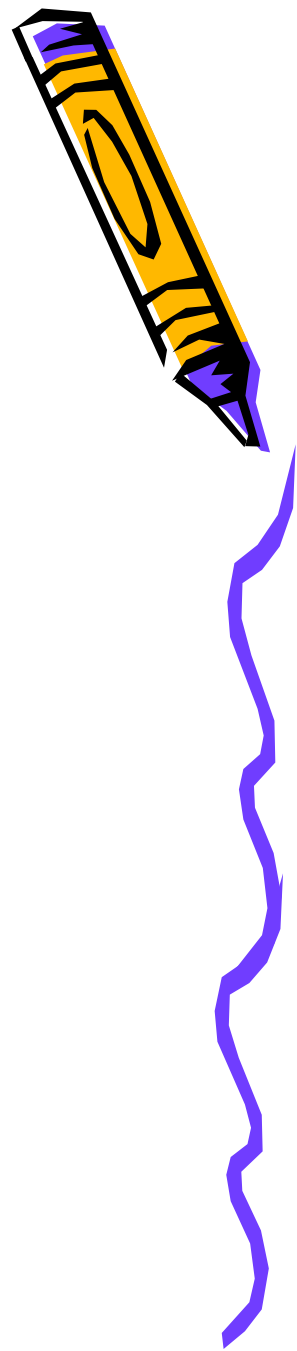
The research process



PURPOSE OF DISSERTATION LITERATURE REVIEW



Learn more at www.baileydebarmore.com



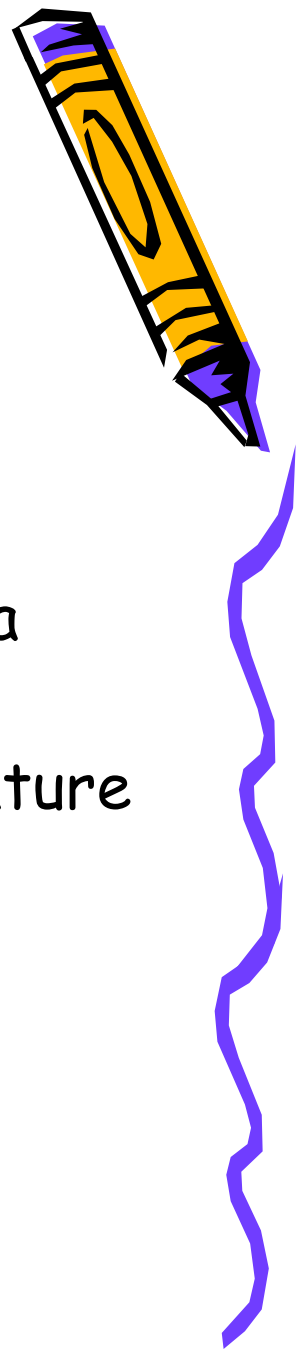
Lit Review Types



- **Traditional or Narrative literature Review**
- Critiques and summarizes a body of literature
- Draws conclusions about the topic
- Identifies gaps or inconsistencies in a body of knowledge
- Requires a sufficiently focused research question
- Weaknesses:
 - A large number of studies may make it difficult to draw conclusions
 - The process is subject to bias that supports the researcher's own work



Systematic Literature Review



- More rigorous and well-defined approach
- Comprehensive
- Published and unpublished studies relating to a particular subject area
- Details the time frame within which the literature was selected
- Details the methods used to evaluate and synthesize findings of the studies in question

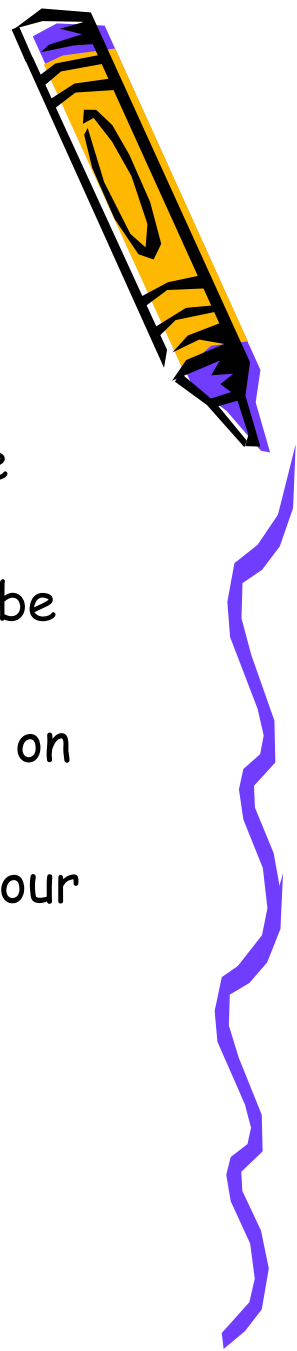




Steps involved in Literature Review



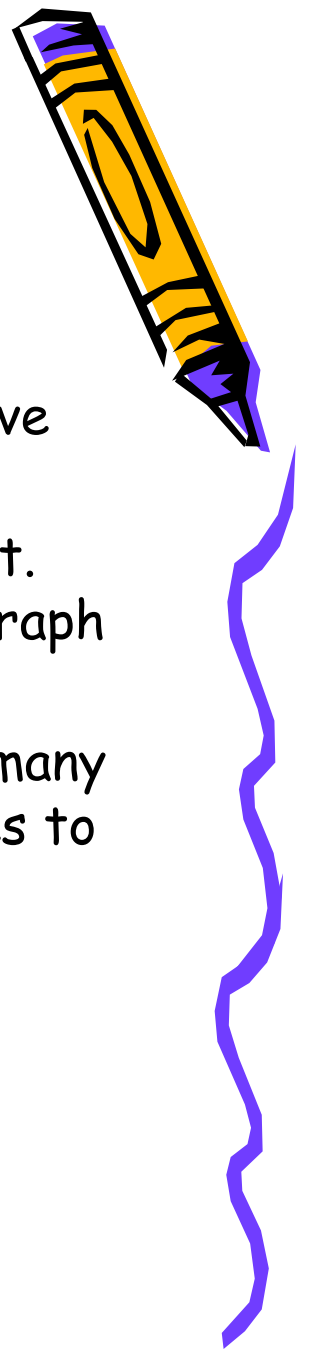
1. Topic



- Choose a topic with care, making sure not to choose one that is too broad or too narrow.
- Choose something that you have interest in, as you will be spending a lot of time with it.
- Your topic might get refined as time goes on depending on what the literature says.
- For instance, there might not be much information on your topic or there might be a lot of negative information.
- You can be prepared for this as long as you have a solid topic.



2. Research



- Create a research plan.
- This is not like writing a paper where you might need five articles, two books and perhaps a website resource.
- You will need to do a lot of research for this assignment. Create a list of different keywords or write up a paragraph about your topic and pull keywords from there.
- You are going to need to be prepared to find and read many articles. Plan to utilize multiple databases and resources to find research material.
- EBSCOHost, Google Scholar, N-list, ProQuest. JSTOR, ResearchGate



3. Review

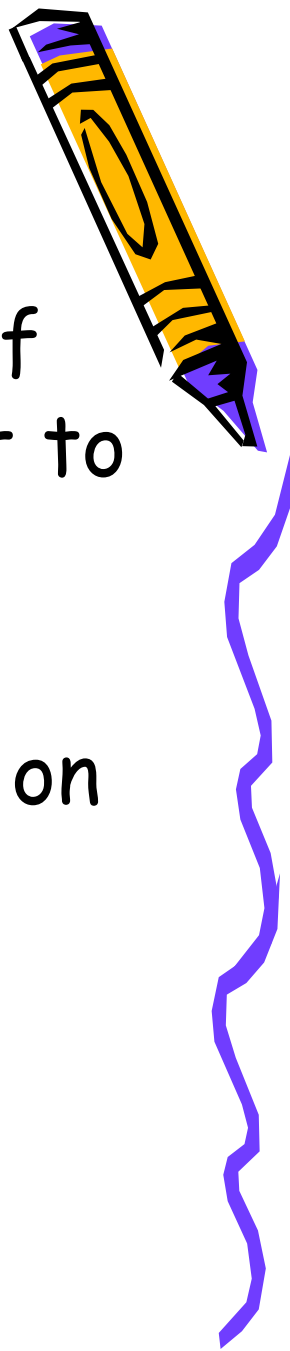


- This is the part where you read, review, and write your first draft. You need to check articles for connections to each other, what arguments are made, and how they are different.
- A literature review is NOT like a book review where you just produce a summary of each article.
- You are looking at these articles as a body of work and seeing how they are the same, how they are different, and what conclusions you can draw from this.
- Identify themes and concepts.
- You must use your critical thinking skills to produce a review that demonstrates you understand the scholarly works as a whole.

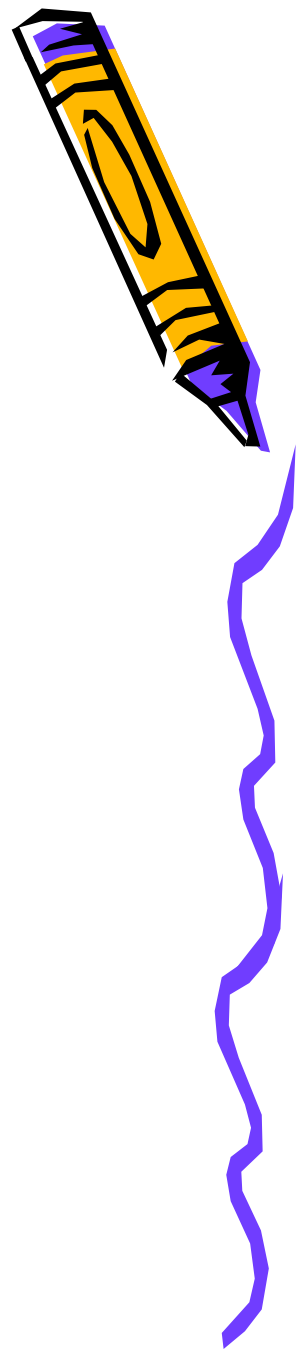


4. Track

- You will be keeping track of a lot of different citations so you will want to use a Citation Tracker such as Zotero.
- You can learn more about this tool on the Zotero guide or ZoteroBib



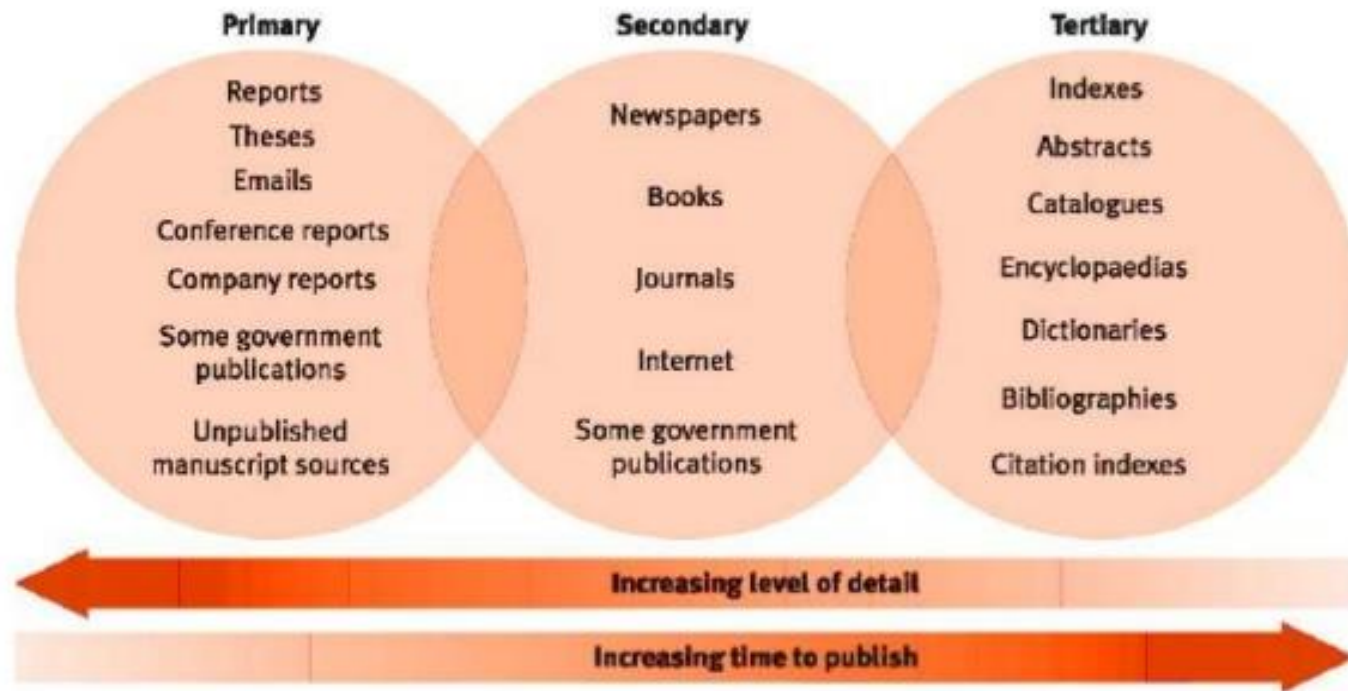
5. Revise



- Finally, make sure to leave time to revise.
- Take the time to review your work and have a friend or a third party review as well.



Three types of literature



Major sources of Lit. review

The Literature refers to the collection of scholarly writings on a topic. This includes peer-reviewed articles, books, dissertations and conference papers.

- When reviewing the literature, be sure to include major works as well as studies that respond to major works.
- You will want to focus on primary sources, though secondary sources can be valuable as well.



Primary Sources

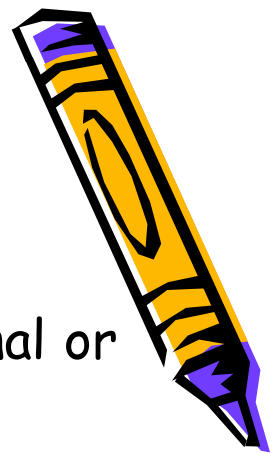


- The term *primary source* is used broadly to embody all sources that are original.
- Primary sources provide first-hand information that is closest to the object of study.
- In the natural and social sciences, original reports of research found in academic journals detailing the methodology used in the research, in-depth descriptions, and discussions of the findings are considered primary sources of information.
- Other common examples of primary sources include speeches, letters, diaries, autobiographies, interviews, official reports, court records, artifacts, photographs, and drawings.

- Galvan, J. L. (2013). *Writing literature reviews: A guide for students of the social and behavioral sciences*. Glendale, CA: Pyrczak.
- Persaud, N. (2010). Primary data source. In N. Salkind (Ed.), *Encyclopedia of research design*. (pp. 1095-1098). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.



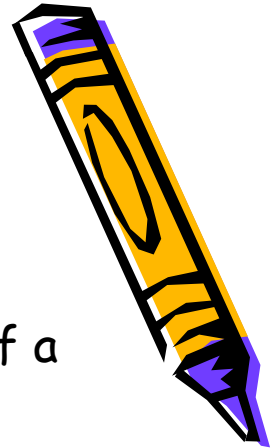
Secondary Sources



- A *secondary source* is a source that provides non-original or secondhand data or information.
- Secondary sources are written about primary sources.
- Research summaries reported in textbooks, magazines, and newspapers are considered secondary sources. They typically provide global descriptions of results with few details on the methodology.
- Other examples of secondary sources include biographies and critical studies of an author's work.
- Galvan, J. L. (2013). *Writing literature reviews: A guide for students of the social and behavioral sciences*. Glendale, CA: Pyrczak.
- Secondary Source. (2005). In W. Paul Vogt (Ed.), *Dictionary of Statistics & Methodology*. (3rd ed., p. 291). Thousand Oaks, CA: SAGE Publications, Inc.
- Weidenborner, S., & Caruso, D. (1997). *Writing research papers: A guide to the process*. New York: St. Martin's Press.

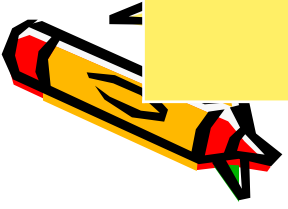


Difference in primary and Secondary



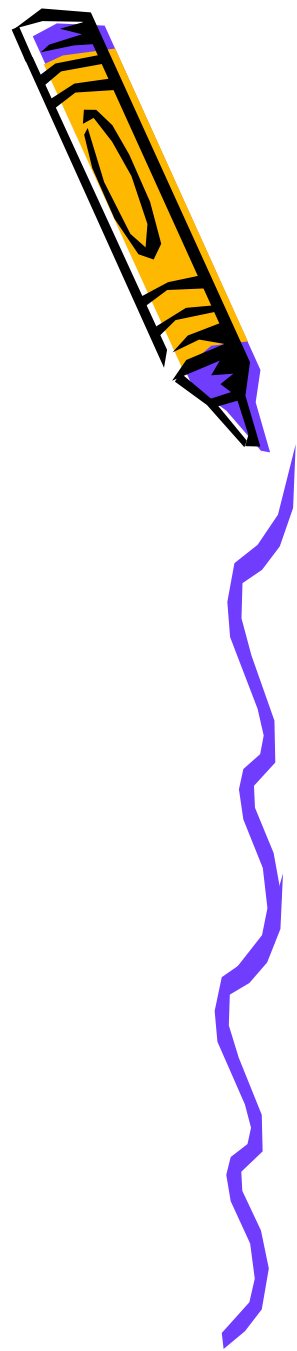
- Primary source Usually a report by the original researchers of a study •
- Secondary source Description or summary by somebody other than the original researcher, e.g. a review article
,Conceptual/theoretical Papers concerned with description or analysis of theories or concepts associated with the topic
- Anecdotal/opinion/clinical Views or opinions about the subject that are not research, review or theoretical in nature. Clinical may be case studies or reports from clinical settings





	Primary Source	Secondary Source
Art	Original artwork	Article critiquing the piece of art
History	Diary from an immigrant from Vietnam	Book analyzing the various writings of Vietnamese immigrants from the 1970s
Literature	Poem	Article on a particular genre of poetry
Political Science	Treaty	Essay on Native American land rights
Science or Social Sciences	Report of an original experiment	Review of several studies on the same topic
Theater	Video of a performance	Biography of a playwright

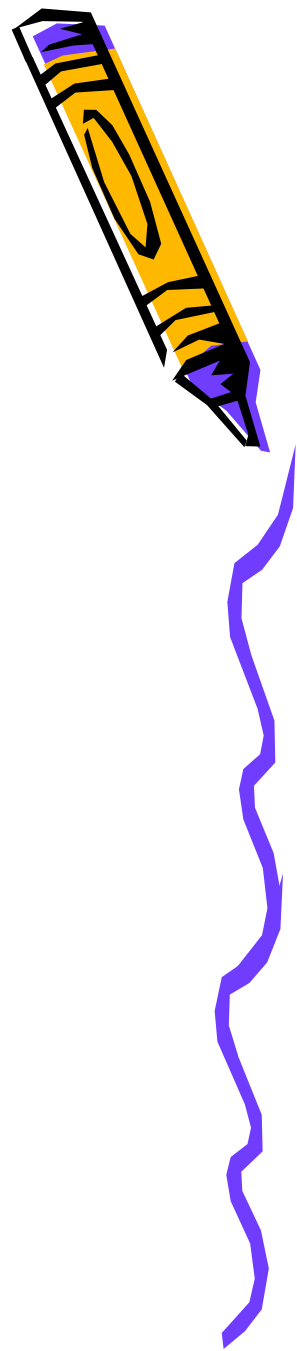
Summary of information required in review



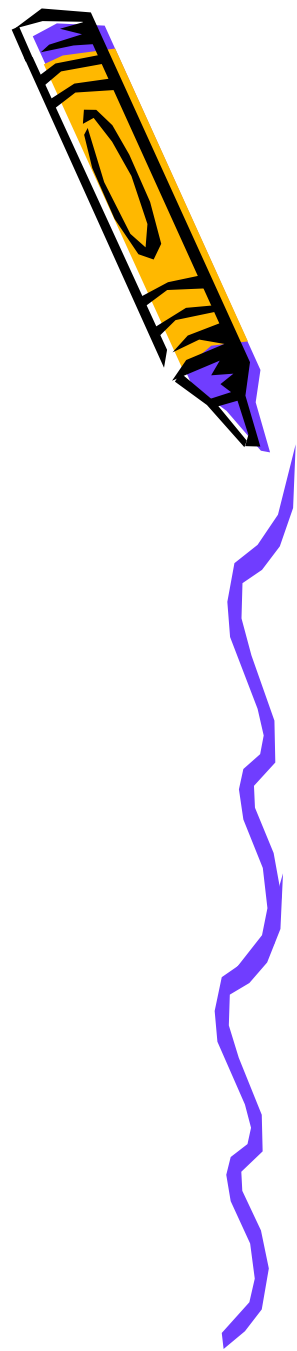
- Primary Sources •
- Title:
 - Author and year:
 - Journal (full reference):
 - Purpose of study:
 - Type of study:
 - Setting
 - Data collection method:
 - Major findings:
 - Recommendations:
 - Key thoughts/comments, • e.g. strengths/weakness:



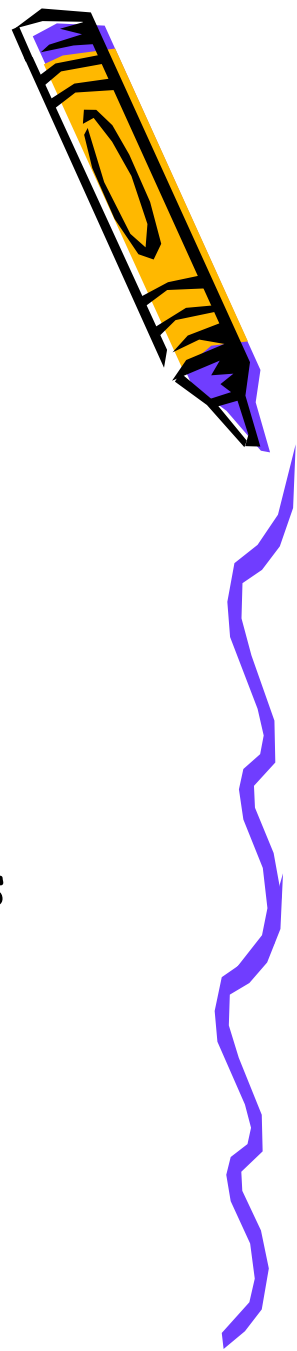
- Secondary Sources(Reviews)
 - Title:
 - Author and year
 - Journal (full reference
 - Review questions/purpose
 - Key definitions
 - Review boundaries
 - Appraisal criteria
 - Synthesis of studies
 - Summary/conclusions
 - Key thoughts/comments
 - e.g. strengths/weakness:



- Non-Research Literature
 - Title:
 - Author and year:
 - Journal (full reference):
 - Purpose of paper:
 - Credibility:
 - Quality:
 - Content:
 - Coherence:
 - Recommendations:
 - Key thoughts/comments,
 - e.g. strengths/weakness:

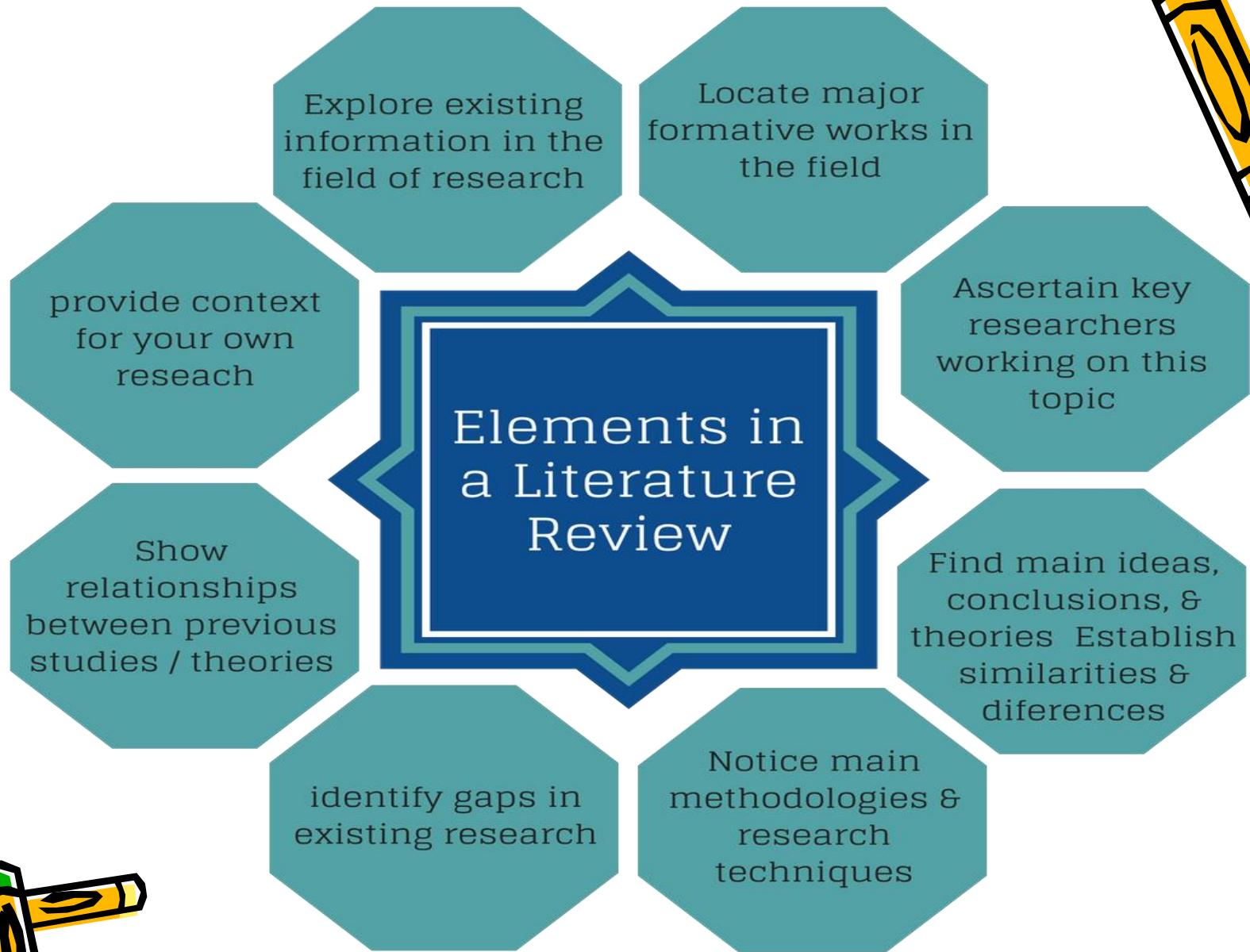


Elements in a Literature Review



- Locate major formative works in the field
- Ascertain key researchers working on this topic
- Find various ideas, conclusions and theories.
- Establish similarities & differences
- Notice main methodologies & research techniques
- Identify gaps in existing research
- Show relationships between previous studies / theories
- Provide context for your own research
- Explore existing information in the fields of research





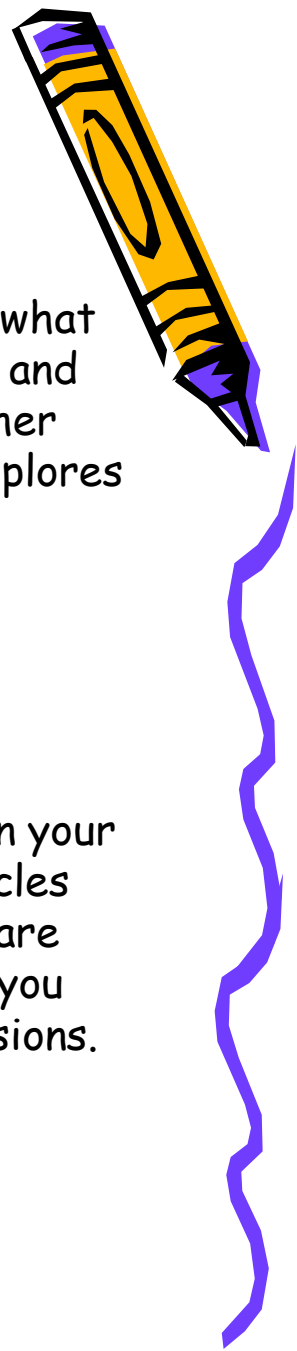
General Guidelines to Writing a Literature Review



- Introduce the literature review by pointing out the major research topic that will be discussed.
- Don't attempt to cover everything written on your topic
- You will need to pick out the research most relevant to the topic you are studying
- You will use the studies in your literature review as "evidence" that your research question is an important one .

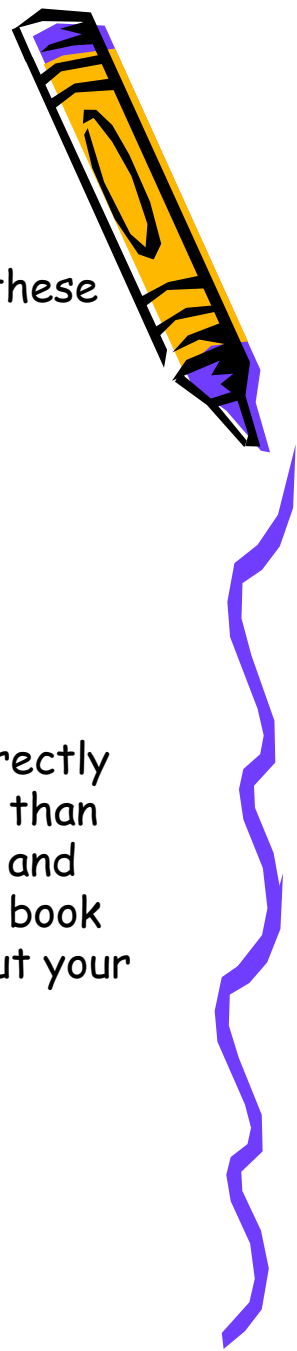


Major steps involved in Literature review



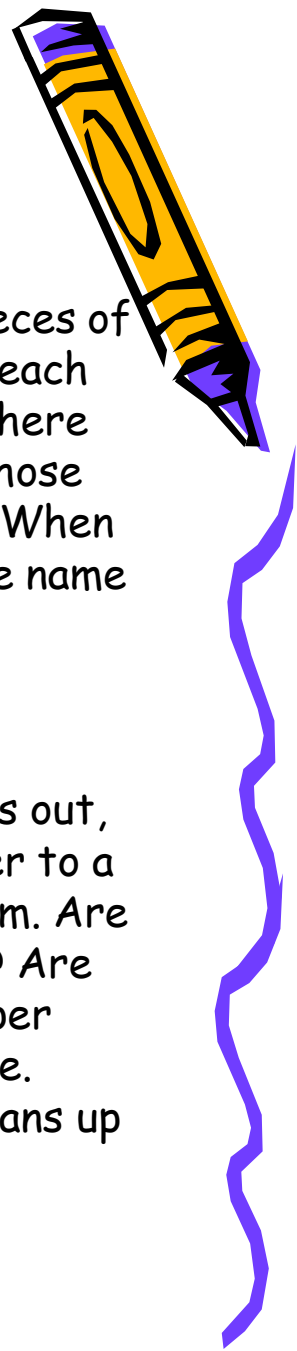
- **Step One: Decide on your areas of research:**
- Before you begin to search for articles or books, decide beforehand what areas you are going to research. Make sure that you only get articles and books in those areas, even if you come across fascinating books in other areas. A literature review I am currently working on, for example, explores barriers to higher education for undocumented students.
- **Step Two: Search for the literature:**
- Conduct a comprehensive bibliographic search of books and articles in your area. Read the abstracts online and download and/or print those articles that pertain to your area of research. Find books in the library that are relevant and check them out. Set a specific time frame for how long you will search. It should not take more than two or three dedicated sessions.





- **Step Three: Find relevant excerpts in your books and articles:**
- Skim the contents of each book and article and look specifically for these five things:
 1. Claims, conclusions, and findings about the constructs you are investigating
 2. Definitions of terms
 3. Calls for follow-up studies relevant to your project
 4. Gaps you notice in the literature
 5. Disagreement about the constructs you are investigating
- When you find any of these five things, type the relevant excerpt directly into a Word document. Don't summarize, as summarizing takes longer than simply typing the excerpt. Make sure to note the name of the author and the page number following each excerpt. Do this for each article and book that you have in your stack of literature. When you are done, print out your excerpts.





- **Step Four: Code the literature:**

- Get out a pair of scissors and cut each excerpt out. Now, sort the pieces of paper into similar topics. Figure out what the main themes are. Place each excerpt into a themed pile. Make sure each note goes into a pile. If there are excerpts that you can't figure out where they belong, separate those and go over them again at the end to see if you need new categories. When you finish, place each stack of notes into an envelope labeled with the name of the theme.

- **Step Five: Create Your Conceptual Schema:**

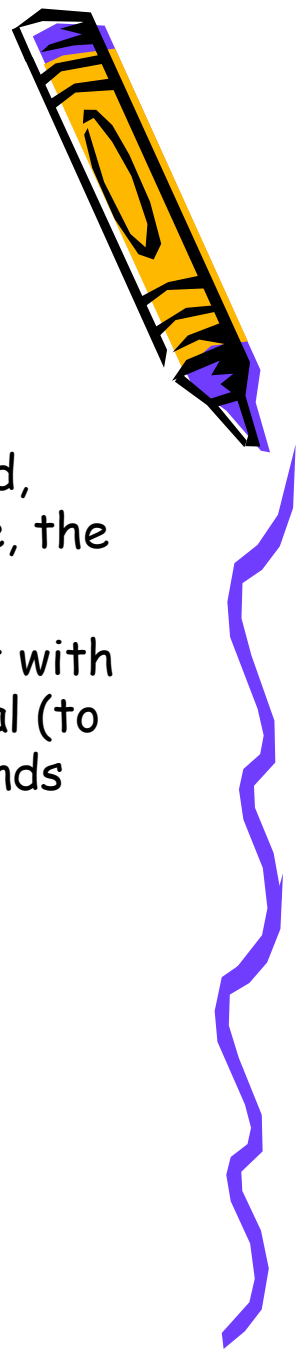
- Type, in large font, the name of each of your coded themes. Print this out, and cut the titles into individual slips of paper. Take the slips of paper to a table or large workspace and figure out the best way to organize them. Are there ideas that go together or that are in dialogue with each other? Are there ideas that contradict each other? Move around the slips of paper until you come up with a way of organizing the codes that makes sense. Write the conceptual schema down before you forget or someone cleans up your slips of paper.





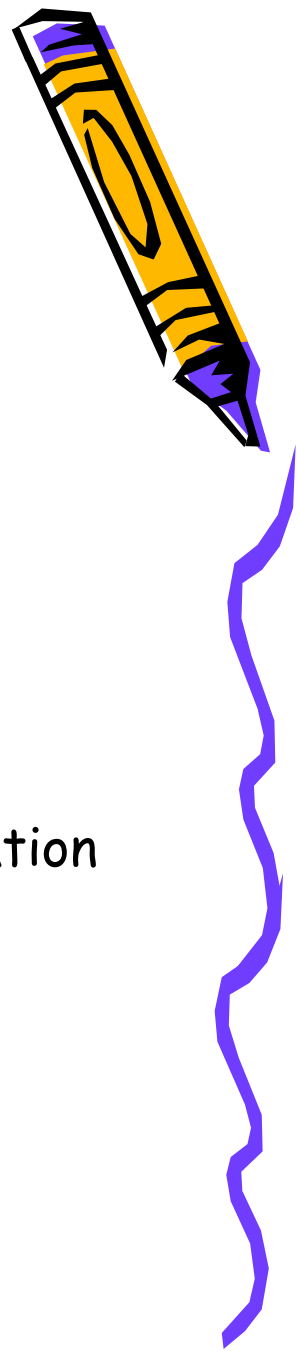
- **Step Six: Begin to Write Your Literature Review:**
- Choose any section of your conceptual schema to begin with. You can begin anywhere, because you already know the order. Find the envelope with the excerpts in them and lay them on the table in front of you. Figure out a mini-conceptual schema based on that theme by grouping together those excerpts that say the same thing. Use that mini-conceptual schema to write up your literature review based on the excerpts that you have in front of you. Don't forget to include the citations as you write, so as not to lose track of who said what. Repeat this for each section of your literature review.





- Searching in the Internet
 - Using online version of the Journals
 - Using database: Pubmed, Hinari, Medline, Science Direct, CINAHL, Psychinfo, Cochrane, the lancet
 - Online magazines, e-books, etc.
- Searching Outside the Library
 - Discuss with experts
 - Contact with supervisors
 - Discuss with local people, non medical professional (to get different perspectives)
 - Discuss and share with your friends
 - Try to get many comments

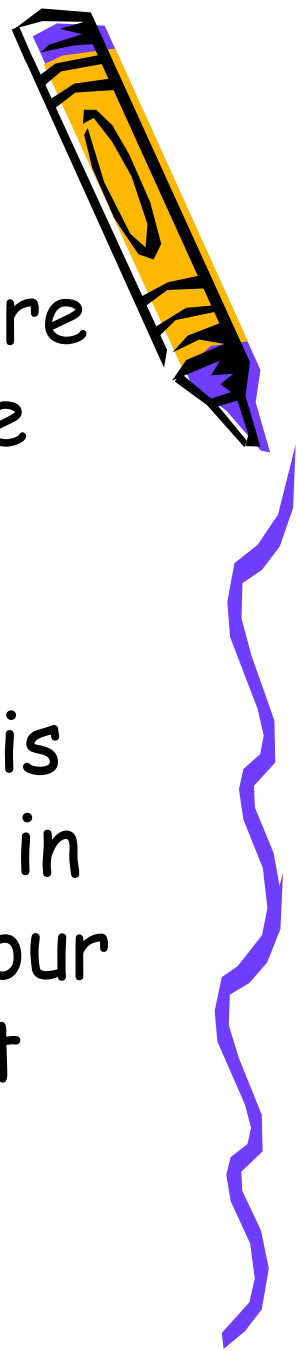




- •Use a search engine:
- Yahoo, Google.....
- •Use keywords, synonymous words of your topic
- •Use journal+ keyword to find articles in the journal
- •Use "keywords" to avoid unrelated materials
- •Use keywords pdf to get PDF file only
- •Use keywords ppt to get power point file only
- •Joining chat groups, email group, professional association
- •Searching bibliographies in encyclopedias such as www.answer.com



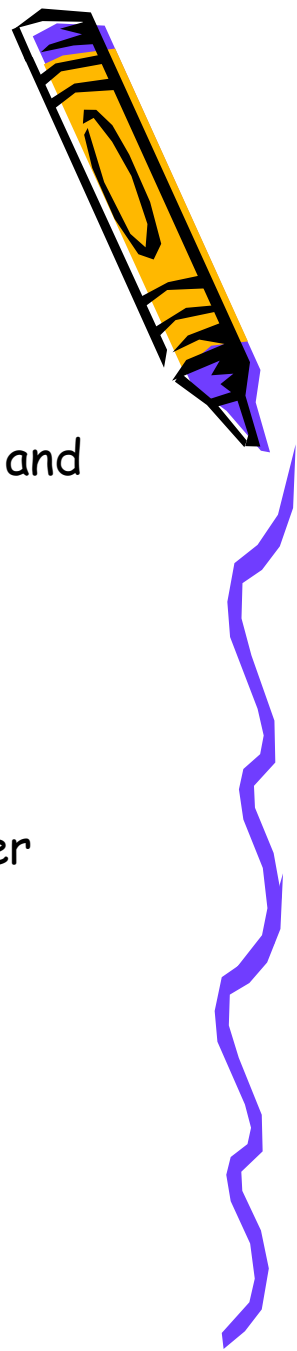
Writing the review



- Once the appraisal of the literature is completed consideration must be given to how the review will be structured and written.
- The key to a good academic paper is the ability to present the findings in such a way that it demonstrates your knowledge in a clear and consistent way.



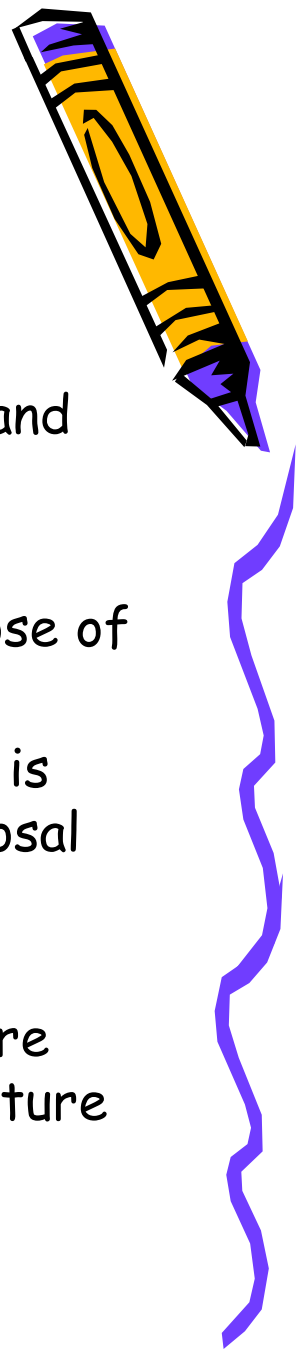
Write Well



- The basis of good writing is to avoid long and confusing words and keep jargon to a minimum. •
- Sentences should be kept as short as possible with one clear message and spelling and grammar should be accurate and consistent with the form of English being used.
- • Use the Writing Center.
- Study skills books, such as that of Ely and Scott (2007), offer some good tips for writing competently.



Organisation



- The organization of material in an objective manner and the structure of the review are crucial to its comprehensiveness.
- To some extent, the structure will depend on the purpose of the review.
- However, for most students or practitioners a review is either part of a coursework assignment, research proposal or research dissertation, and as such, there is some freedom in how the writing is structured.
- Nonetheless, it is important to be logical and there are some key elements that need to be included in all literature reviews



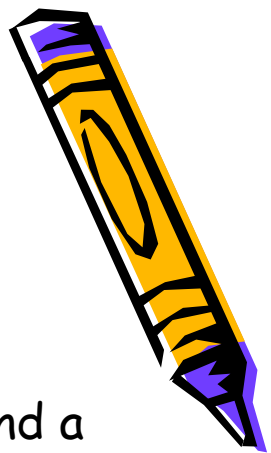


- Framing the review Presenting the literature chronologically •
- Definition: Literature divided into time periods • Advantages: Useful when examining the emergence of a topic over a period of time
- Examining theoretical literature and empirical literature in two sections • Definition: Where the topic has both theoretical and empirical literature and each is discussed separately • Disadvantage: May tend to be a description rather than a critical review



Introduction of Review

- The introduction should include the purpose of the review and a brief overview of the 'problem'.
- It is important that the literature sources and the key search terms are outlined.
- Any limits, boundaries or inclusion/exclusion criteria should be clearly described.
- Some comment on what was found in the literature should be offered, that is, whether there was a dearth or wealth of literature on the topic.
- This gives the reader some insight into the breadth and depth of the literature sourced and also facilitates some judgment as to the validity of the claims being made.



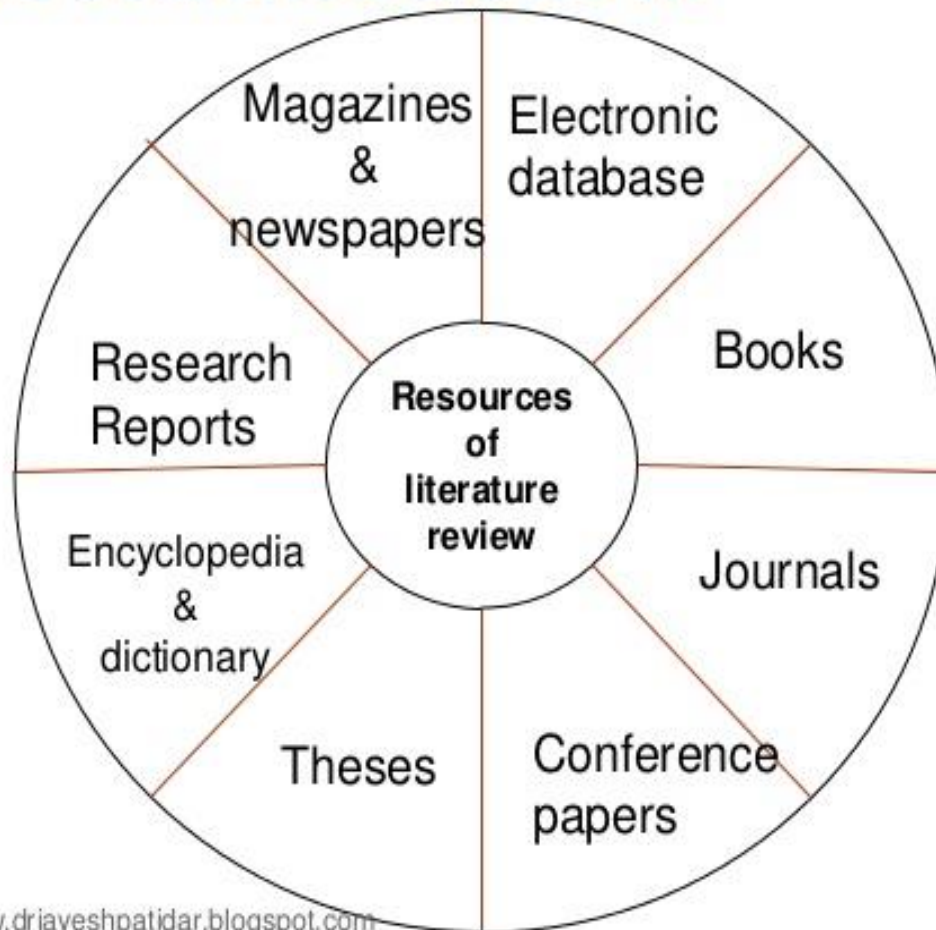
Body of literature review



- The body of the report presents and discusses the findings from the literature.
 - Regardless of the manner in which the main body of the review is framed, there are key points that must be considered.
 - Literature that is central to the topic should be analyzed in depth here.
 - When discussing empirical or research literature a critical review of the methodologies used should be included.
-
- Care must be taken, however, that the review does not end up just as a description of a series of studies.
 - It is best to avoid broad sweeping statements about the conclusiveness of research studies.



The main sources from where literature can be searched are as ...

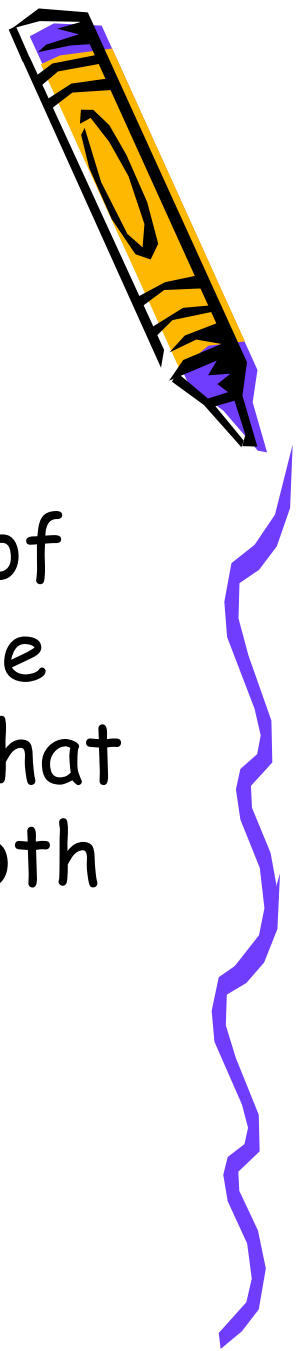


www.drjayeshpatidar.blogspot.com

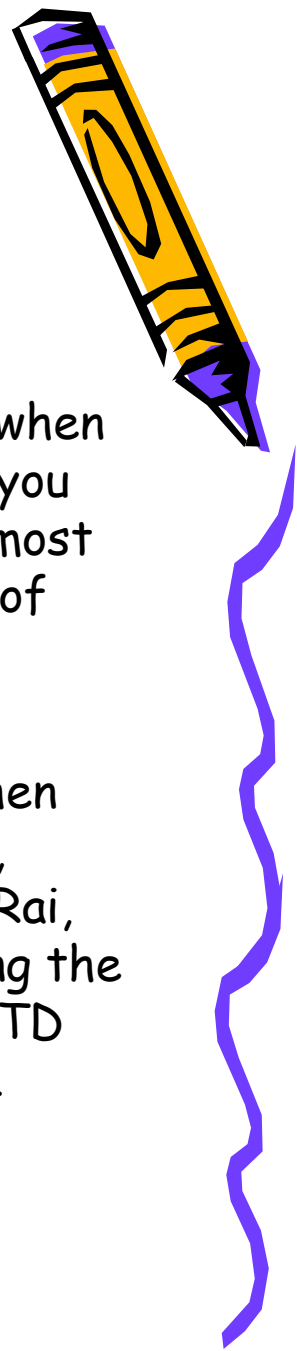


Referencing

- Referencing is a standardized method of acknowledging sources of information and ideas that you have used in your assignment, in a way that uniquely identifies their source. Both published and unpublished works must be referenced



Difference between Citation and Referencing



- Citation is what you do in the actual text of your assignment when you want to indicate the source you have used or from which you have quoted e.g. Video and the participatory lecture are the most effective health education techniques for effective delivery of HIV/AIDS. (Pandey et al., 2015)
- Referencing is what do you do at the end of an assignment when you list the sources you have cited in the text e.g. Pandey, A., Umashankar, S., Dai, H., Pandit, C., Kunwar, M., Pandey, M., & Rai, N. (2015). Assessing Health Education Techniques in Enhancing the Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adolescents. International STD Research & Reviews, 3(1), 1-7. doi:10.9734/ISRR/2015/10961



Popular Citation Styles

And Who Uses Them!



MLA

English
Literature
Foreign Language
Communications
Religious Studies



APA

Psychology
Education
Business/Economics
Nursing
Linguistic Studies



Chicago

History
Art History
Fine Arts
Anthropology
Philosophy



IEEE

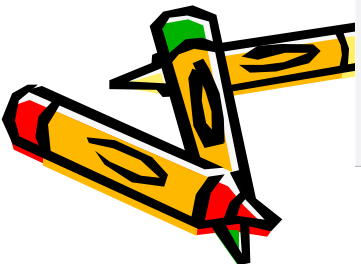
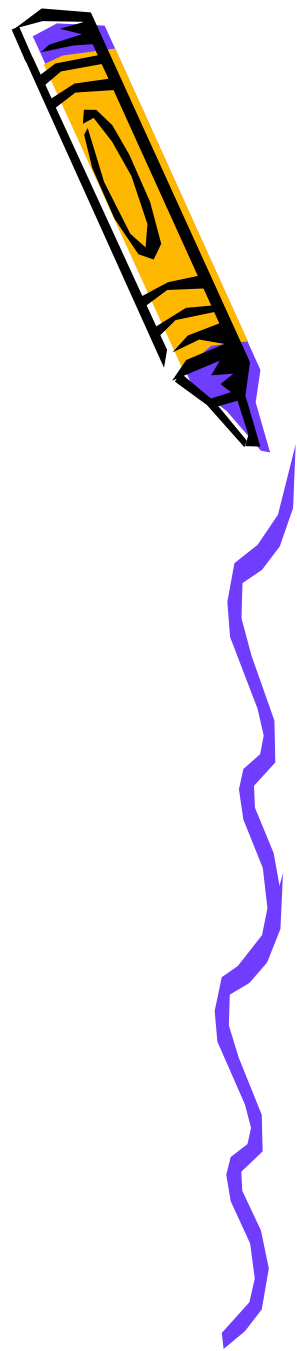
Engineering
Computer Science
Information Science



CSE

Biology
Physics
Chemistry
Geology

Always check with your instructor about what style to use!





Cite



MLA Goldberg, David E., and John H. Holland. "Genetic algorithms and machine learning." *Machine learning* 3.2 (1988): 95-99.

APA Goldberg, D. E., & Holland, J. H. (1988). Genetic algorithms and machine learning. *Machine learning*, 3(2), 95-99.

Chicago Goldberg, David E., and John H. Holland. "Genetic algorithms and machine learning." *Machine learning* 3, no. 2 (1988): 95-99.

Harvard Goldberg, D.E. and Holland, J.H., 1988. Genetic algorithms and machine learning. *Machine learning*, 3(2), pp.95-99.

Vancouver Goldberg DE, Holland JH. Genetic algorithms and machine learning. *Machine learning*. 1988 Oct 1;3(2):95-9.

[BibTeX](#)

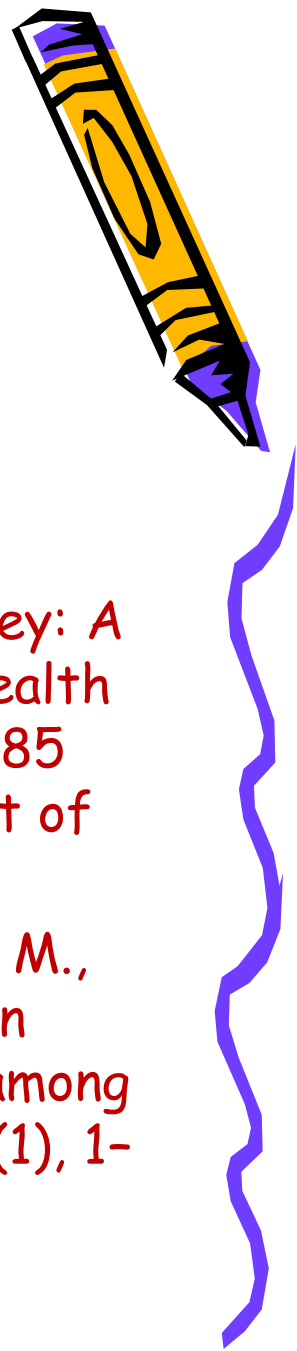
[EndNote](#)

[RefMan](#)

[RefWorks](#)



Bibliography

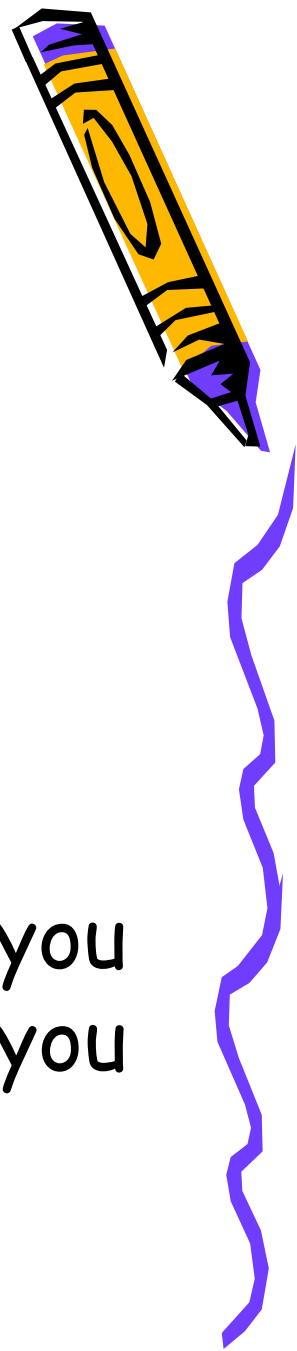


- If relevant sources that are not cited in the text are included, the list is called a bibliography.
- E.g •Pandey, A. (2014). Challenges Experienced by Adolescent Girls while Menstruation in Kathmandu, Valley: A Qualitative Study. Journal of Community Medicine & Health Education, 04(03), 41-45. doi:10.4172/2161-0711.1000285
- Chataut, R., Pandey, A., & Rao, N. S. N. (2015). and Cost of Care among Cancer Patients in Nepal, 2, 1-5.
- Pandey, A., Umashankar, S., Dai, H., Pandit, C., Kunwar, M., Pandey, M., & Rai, N. (2015). Assessing Health Education Techniques in Enhancing the Knowledge of HIV/AIDS among Adolescents. International STD Research & Reviews, 3(1), 1-7. doi:10.9734/ISRR/2015/10961

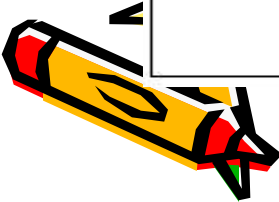


Reference Software

- 1. EndNote
- 2. Reference Manager
- 3. Mendeley
- 4. Zotero
- Mendeley and Zotero are free, so you can look into using one of these if you do not have access to the others



MLA 7 style sheet



Article in an Online Database 5.6.4	Hannah, Daniel K. "The Private Life, the Public Stage: Henry James in Recent Fiction." <i>Journal of Modern Literature</i> 30.3 (2007): 70-94. JSTOR. Web. 21 July 2011.
Article in Print Scholarly Journal 5.4.2	Hannah, Daniel K. "The Private Life, the Public Stage: Henry James in Recent Fiction." <i>Journal of Modern Literature</i> 30.3 (2007): 70-94. Print.
A Review 5.4.7	Bulson, Eric. "Dead Slowly." Rev. of <i>The Modernist Papers</i> , by Fredric Jameson. <i>The Times Literary Supplement</i> 25 July 2008: 426. Print. (where Bulson is the reviewer)
Web document (non-periodical) 5.6.2	Farkas, Meredith. "Tips for Being a Great Blogger (and a Good Person)." <i>Information Wants to Be Free</i> . N.p., 19 July 2011. Web. 26 July 2011. Citation for web documents should include the following elements, in this order, if they can be found on the website (5.6.2): • Name of the author, compiler, editor, etc. Follow author and editor rules. • Title of the work (italicized if a stand-alone work; in quotation marks if part of a larger work). • Title of the web site, italicized, if different. • Version or edition • Publisher or sponsor. If not known, type: <i>N.p.</i> • Date of publication (day, month, year). If not known, type: <i>n.d.</i> • Web. • Accessed date (day, month, year)