

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Literature Review



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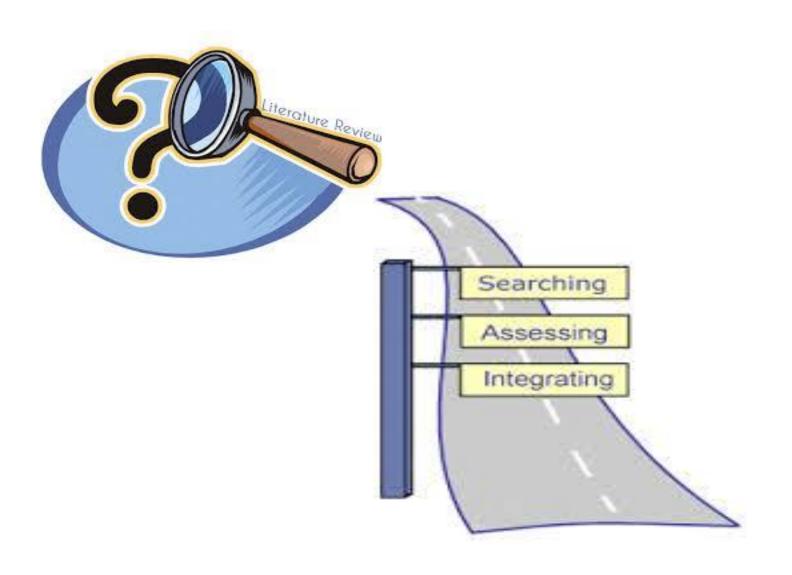
Literature Review

Department of Computer Science and Engineering



Chapter Objectives:

- 1) Review of Literature (RoL)
 - What, Importance, Why/Purpose, Goal
- 2)Sources of Literature
- 3)Technique of Reviewing
- 4)Organization
- 5)Writing LR
- 6)Good LR Properties



REVIEW OF LITERATURE (RoL)

A broad, comprehensive, in-depth, systematic, and critical review of scholarly publications.

A Literature Review

surveys, summarizes, and links together research (a.k.a., literature) in a given field

RoL

- Important step in Res. Process; laborious but essential
- An account of what is already done/known about the issue
- Describe, summarize, evaluate.
- Clarify & <u>integrate</u> the content of primary reports

What is Review of Literature?

It is a CRITICAL EVALUATION of available literature on the topic of research to be carried out

Provides an overview of the problem to be studied

Continued....

Importance of Review of Literature?

- Identification, development, refinement of RQ's
- Identification of gaps/inconsistencies
- Strength and weaknesses of designs/methods /instruments used in research work
- Development of plan research methodology
- Development of Research Hypothesis

Why Review of Literature?

Purpose

For the chosen Research Problem, RoL Determines:

- 1. Design/Md. of study Instruments, data collection, analysis
- Replication needed
- 3. What is till date known
- 4. Gaps / inconsistencies & consistencies
- 5. Unanswered questions
- 6. Strengths / weaknesses
- 7. Refinement of research problem
- 8. Hypothesis
- 9. Justification

Function of RoL

The literature review is a critical look at the existing research that is significant to the work that you are carrying out.

- To provide background information
- To establish importance
- To demonstrate familiarity
- To "carve out a space" for further research

Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary source:

is written by a person(s) who developed the theory or conducted the research

Secondary source:

is written by a person(s) <u>other than</u> the individual who developed the theory or conducted the research

Reasons for using secondary sources:

- 1. Primary sources is literally NOT available
- 2. A secondary source can provide different ways of looking at an issue or problem

Secondary sources should not be overused

Primary and Secondary Sources

Primary source: Example

An original qualitative on patient experiences in the ICU:

Feeling safe the psychosocial needs of ICU patients.

Hupcey, J. E. (2000).

Journal of Nursing Scholarship,
32:361-367

www.drjayeshpatidar.blogspot.com

Secondary source: Example

A literature review on patients experiences in the ICU:

Patient experiences of being in an intensive care unit

Stein-Parbury, J. & Mckinley, S. (2000): a select literature review.

American Journal of critical care, 9:20-27 www.drjayeshpatidar.blogspot.com

Sources for RoL

- Electronic data-bases
- Journals
- Research Reports thesis
- Books
- Conference Papers
- Magazines/newspapers
- Encyclopedias and dictionaries

When you read an article:

Questions to consider:

- Has the author clearly defined the problem/issue?
- How good is the study design?
- How valid are the results?
- Are there flaws in the logic of the discussion?
- What problems has the author avoided or ignored?

TECHNIQUE

OF REVIEWING OF LITERATURE

Key words / refined / focused
Shortlist articles – basis, ABSTRACT
Data base / s
Latest first & backwards - year
Table – authors, place, year, Journal
Methods (Expt. Details)
Data collection, analysis
Findings, results, inference

Organize (acc. to time / theme / method)
Transition – linking
Intro. - Body – Conclusion (justify)

Comprehensive, Cohesive, Concise Write-up

BEFORE WRITING RoL

Sketch of Scheme Organize

Organize

- □ Consider organization
 - ☐ You've got a focus, and you've narrowed it down to a thesis statement.
 - Now what is the most **effective** way of presenting the information?
 - ☐ What are the most important **topics**, **subtopics**, etc., that your review needs to include?
 - ☐ And in what **order** should you present them?

What should you write?

- the accepted facts in the area
- the popular opinion
- the main variables
- the relationship between concepts and variables
- shortcomings in the existing findings
- ☐ limitations in the methods used in the existing findings
- the relevance of your research
- suggestions for further research in the area.

When you read your RoL:

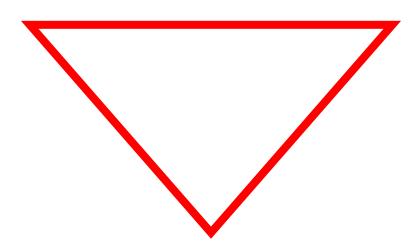
CRITIQUING CRITERIA

- 1. Uncover gaps, inconsistencies & consistencies
- 2. Relevant concepts & variables included
- 3. Reveal components of study of design (Expt.)
- 4. Strengths, weaknesses & conflicts depicted (in rel. to current area)
- 5. Conceptual & Data based literature included
- 6. Summary and synthesis done (Integration)
- 7. Follow a logical sequence (Time, theme, method, trend..)
- 8. Signify what to be researched (Justification & lead to HYPOTHESIS)

Organization of literature review

A general organization looks like a funnel

- Broader topics
- Subtopics
- Studies like yours



A Good Literature Review is:

Focused - The topic should be narrow. Present ideas and report on studies that are closely related to topic.

Concise - Ideas should be presented economically

Logical - logical progression from one idea to the next

Developed - Don't leave the story half told

Integrative - What commonality among articles? How are some studies different?

Your paper should stress how all the studies reviewed contribute to your topic.

Current - Your review should focus on work being done on the cutting edge of your topic

THANK YOU



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