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- Manual searching

In addition to database searches, manual searches can help find more primary studies for systematic reviews. The experts proposed these manual techniques, notably hand-searching. The manual approach of hand searching entails reading the few publications from cover to cover and page by page in search of important articles that the indexing procedure might have overlooked. It takes a methodical process of page-by-page (by hand) journal content examination to find the pertinent research, which includes articles, editorials, and reader letters.

Hand searches are frequently considered important in systematic reviews because they help researchers quickly scan content for pertinent studies from high-impact journals, ensure that pertinent studies are not missed, and help locate pertinent papers that are incorrectly, incompletely, or not at all indexed.

- Inferiority of Online Encyclopedia

Overcompensation could lead to the development of a sense of inferiority. complex. This is a case of low self-esteem where the person overcomes his sense of inadequacy Adler (2013a) asserts that those with an inferiority complex include "continually looking for circumstances where they can thrive " (p. 74).

This drive results from their massive inferiority complexes. These inferiority feelings consist of two parts: main and secondary. an inferiority complex (Stein & Edwards, 2002, p. 23). This feeling is useful since it encourages the child to develop. Secondary On the other hand, inferiority is the adult's perception of inferiority that results from the young child's exaggerated sense of inadequacy Adults' negative feelings are what make them feel inferior.

- Stringing Method of Review Writing

Science continues to be, first and foremost, a cumulative undertaking, hence literature reviews are essential to scholarship (vom Brocke et al., 2009). In order to keep up with the exponentially expanding eHealth literature, rigorous knowledge syntheses are becoming essential, just like in any academic field. They help practitioners, academics, and graduate students locate, assess, and synthesize the contents of numerous empirical and conceptual papers.

There are two main types of literature reviews. The "literature review" or "background" section of a journal article or a chapter in a graduate thesis is the most typical. This part summarizes the body of research and typically outlines the knowledge gaps that the empirical investigation fills (Sylvester, Tate, & Johnstone, 2013). It might also give the proposed study a theoretical underpinning, support the existence of the research challenge, support the research as adding something new to the body of knowledge, or support the methodologies and procedures for the proposed study (Hart, 1998; Levy & Ellis, 2006).

This chapter's topic, the second type of literature review, is a unique and worthwhile piece of independent research in and of itself (Paré et al., 2015). It creates a strong beginning point for all community members interested in a specific subject or issue rather than serving as the foundation for a researcher's own work (Mulrow, 1987). Without gathering or analyzing any primary data, the so-called "review article" is a journal-length piece with the overarching goal of synthesizing the literature in an area (Green, Johnson, & Adams, 2006).

- Thematic Writing of the Review

Introducing your paper can affect how you deliver the remainder of the material. You can study a certain topic within your research's strengths and weaknesses using the thematic approach. in line with CW Authors. This means that it will likely be more evaluative or analytical and less descriptive than a chronological approach.

This review is essential for demonstrating your academic credentials, especially at the doctoral level. However, in journal articles, you must be as precise as you can be and select only the most essential texts to contextualize your research. The literature that is most related to your topic should probably be your final paragraph. If the final section examines the literature that is most pertinent to your problem, it might need to be enlarged.

- Argumentative Review

This method selectively studies the literature to prove or disprove a statement, a deeply held presumption, or a philosophical problem that has already been established in the literature. The goal is to create a body of writing that promotes an opposing viewpoint.

Argumentative approaches to literature analysis can be a valid and significant type of discourse given the value-laden nature of some social scientific studies [for example, educational reform; immigration control]. However, keep in mind that when they are used to make summary statements of the kind seen in systematic reviews, they can likewise pose issues with bias.

- Bibliographical List

A bibliography is a list of the books and other sources you researched while writing your research paper. To choose the specific title of your bibliography page and how to mention each sort of source, refer to the style manual that is required for your work. Typically, bibliographies are located towards the conclusion of your research work.

The annotated bibliography is a common tool for pointing readers to more reading on your subject. In order to help you in identifying a topic for your research project, your professor may ask you to create an annotated bibliography. After the bibliographic entry, these bibliographies provide a few lines of text, usually 150–300 words, summarizing the material in the resource.

- Transitional Devices

Transitional components act as connections between the various parts of paper. Words or phrases that convey an idea from one sentence or paragraph to the next are known as transitional devices.

Last but not least, transitional elements link sentences and paragraphs to prevent sudden pauses or jumps between concepts. There are many different types of transitional devices, and each one encourages the reader to form specific associations or presumptions. Others ask the reader to compare concepts or draw inferences from the initial notions, while some urge the reader forward and recommend developing an idea or way of thinking.

- Active Verbs in Review Writing

Active verbs convey the intended meaning of the statement. They show who or what is performing the action. They are explicit and indicate who is responsible. Active verbs should be simple to comprehend and make your writing more fluid.

In addition, learning how to employ active verbs properly will make your essay much briefer, as active verbs require fewer words than passive verbs. Active verbs indicate that the subject is performing an action. Active verbs may accept an item directly. It is easy to determine if a verb is active based on whether the subject is receiving or performing an action. Active verbs are nearly always preferable. They are straightforward, brief, and to the point without ambiguity. (Active Verbs - How to Distinguish and Use Them - a Research Guide, 2018)

- RRL Stages as Interconnected Process

For the purposes of this study, "process" is defined as a sequence of activities (Sethi & King, 1998). After the explanation of what outlines a successful literature review and the terms used in The following actions should be conducted using the methods described here.

In order to establish a strong basis for a topic and research methodology, this study describes the literature review process as a sequential procedure to obtain, comprehend, apply, analyze, synthesize, and evaluate high-quality literature. The results of the literature review should also show that the proposed research contributes anything new to the body of current knowledge.

- Grey Literature

Grey literature (SFU Library, Grey Literature: What It Is & Where to Find It, n.d.) is knowledge that has been developed outside of the usual channels for publishing and distribution. That could include, among other things, speeches, white papers, working papers, newsletters, government documents, reports, policy literature, and urban plans.

Without the delays and limitations of commercial and academic publishing, this material is commonly created by groups "on the ground" (such as government and intergovernmental agencies, non-governmental organizations, and industry) to store data and report on activities. Grey literature thus has the potential to be more current than academic journal articles.

## Synthesis

To check if any important items were overlooked during indexing, you can manually search through some periodicals, page by page. Research Systematic Reviews in the Health Sciences: Handsearching, 2022

According to Adler (2013a), a person with an inferiority mentality always seeks for opportunities to succeed (p. 74). Their immense feelings of inferiority drive them to do this.

Writing a review article involves six main processes, according to Templier and Paré (2015): developing the research question(s) and objective(s); exploring the body of literature; deciding which studies to include; evaluating the caliber of primary studies; extracting data; and analyzing data.

According to CW's authors (n.d.). A flexible starting point is provided by grouping the information based on a common theme. The thematic approach enables you to assess the pros and cons of a specific theme in your research.

This approach (Argumentative Review) makes use of literature to bolster or disprove an established thesis, a strongly held belief, or a philosophical conundrum. (Reference Books: How Types of Literature Reviews: How to Conduct a Literature Review, 2022

An annotated list of the books and other materials used to create a research paper is known as a bibliography, according to the UMGC report (n.d.). To join two dissimilar aspects of a piece together, we utilize transitional elements.

(Lab, n.d.) Transitional items serve as indicators for the reader of how the paper's ideas are evolving.

Active verbs emphasize the statement's main points. They identify the actor or actor's vehicle. They are unambiguous and identify the responsible party. (Active Verbs: A Research Guide on How to Use and Distinguish Them, 2018)

Three steps make up the suggested methodology for a literature review: What goes in, What comes out, and What goes in. An overview of the proposed strategy is shown in Figure 1. The literature review covers inputs, processing, and outputs in equal measure. Information Systems Research: A Systems Approach to Conduct an Effective Literature Review, n.d.

The knowledge that was created outside of the conventional channels for publishing and disseminating information is known as grey literature. It may consist of, among other things, reports, policy documents, and working articles, bulletins, official records, remarks, white papers, and city plans, newsletters, government documents, speeches, white papers, and urban plans.