

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Literature Review

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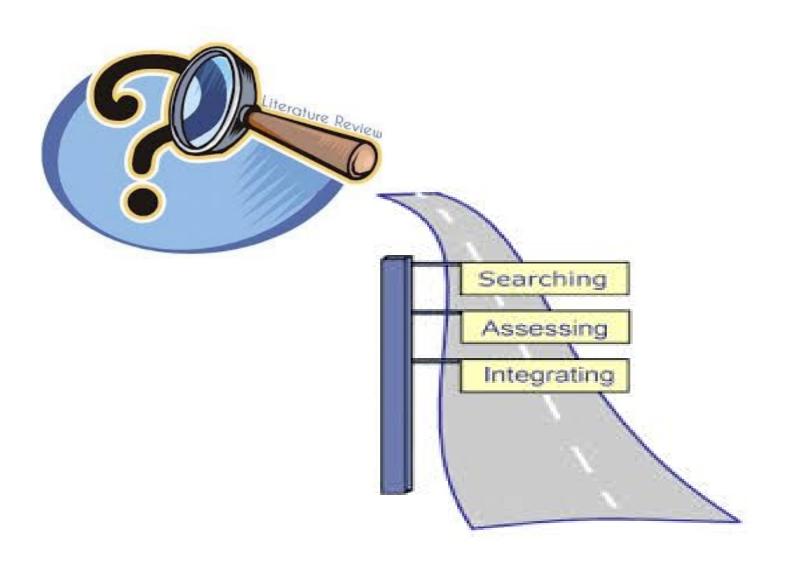
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Chapter Objectives:

- 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....

What is Review of Literature?

- Effective evaluation of selected documents on a research topic.
- An essential part of the research process or may constitute a research project in itself.
- Is a critical synthesis of previous research.
- Leads logically to the research question.

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

- A handy guide to a particular topic. Gives an overview or act as a stepping stone.
- Provide a solid background for investigation. Comprehensive literature of the field is essential to most studies.
- Keeps up to date with what is current in the field.
- Facilitates critical look at the literature (facts and views) that already exists in the area
- It demonstrates the relevance of the research

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
- 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

Goal of RoL

RoL allows:

- To demonstrate mastery over a subject
- To locate your area of research within the literature, such as "how does this fit in with everything else that has been written on this subject?

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?

How to organize studies

Chronological

- By publication date
- By trend

Thematic

A structure which considers different themes

Methodological

Focuses on the methods of the researcher,
 e.g., qualitative versus quantitative approaches

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.

Before writing the literature review:

- Similar to primary research, development of the literature review requires four stages:
 - Problem formulation—which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues?
 - Ulterature search—finding materials relevant to the subject being explored
 - **Data evaluation—determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic
 - **Analysis and interpretation—discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature

Before writing the literature review:

- **Introduction**
- Quick idea of central theme
 It serves as a kind of map

The body

Contains discussion of sources
 How key point are organized?

- **Conclusion**
- Sum up the main findings
 Related to the aims of the current study
 A coherent b.g. to current study.

AFTER WRITING RoL

Read for coherence Logical

Use critiquing Criteria - Checklist

When you read your RoL:

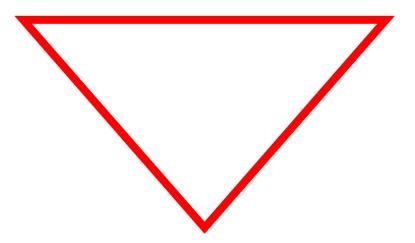
CRITIQUING CRITERIA

- 1. Uncover gaps, inconsistencies & consistencies
- 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



Points to write review of literature

Be specific & be succinct

Sate findings + Methodologies briefly; No place for in-depth analysis nor long quotes

Be selective:

Narrow information; most important points

Focus current topics:

Emphasize current work

Reference citation:

Any references cited in the literature review must be included in the bibliography.

Points to write review of literature

Sources of evidences:

Researchers should ensure the reliability of the sources of the evidence or other information – if they are from author's own experiments, surveys, historical records, government document.

Reference citation:

Any references cited in the literature review must be included in the bibliography.

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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