

Module No. 3**REVIEWING THE LITERATURE****Learning Objectives**

1. Learn how to source proper literature
2. Assess the quality of the literature sourced.
3. Conducting a Literature Review
4. Formulating theoretical framework
5. Write a literature review

Overview

1. Introduction
2. Literature in Research
3. The Conceptual Framework as a Guide to the Review of Literature
4. Locate Sources of Literature
5. Create a Theoretical Framework
6. Writing the Literature Review
7. Reading Literature: Some key points
8. Referencing the work

I. Introduction

A literature review shows considerably more than a suitable source framework. The review of literature includes surveying individual sources likewise as arranging these sources to get a broad perspective of the field. A literature review at this field level discusses typical and generating systems, notable models and examples, conflict and dialog areas, and literature gaps. If you are undoubtedly able to watch this stuff, you will probably orchestrate your examination and contribute to progressing-the-spot talks.

For example, in books and journal papers of scholarly value, the literature indicates a social affair of appropriate information/materials on specific research or topic location. In any case, your review of literature should not be far-reaching from every article and book that has been produced on your subject since it is going to be too broad. Or perhaps, on the other side, it should join the main sources of the main discourses, examples, and gaps in your exam area. A summary of what a literature review is is shown in Figure 1.1.

Graduate scholars have become an annual practice to start their projects by asking about the literature review (C.Hart,1988). Reviewing the literature is vital because, without it, a researcher cannot obtain an understanding of a particular topic, particularly on how it was investigated and what was done about it. The researcher is expected to show in her/ her written

paper that he/she has a comprehension of the previous research on his/her topic, particularly of what has already been done on it, how it has been researched, and what the key issue is.

The literature review is a significant part of the educational growth of becoming a field specialist. The significance of literature review, however, is not matched by a prevalent insight into how to evaluate associated literature, how to use it in studies, or why to do it first.

Many researchers are often producing called reviews of the literature but the difference is the quality of the reviews provided. He said that quality means proper/ suitable breadth and depth, rigor and consistency, brevity, clarity, synthesis, and efficient analysis; in other words, the use of concepts in the literature to support a specific plan for the subject, the choice of approaches and techniques and the proof that this study contributes something unique. A poor review of literature cannot be blamed on the student researcher but can often be the lapse of those who offer the education and research training (Hart, 1988).

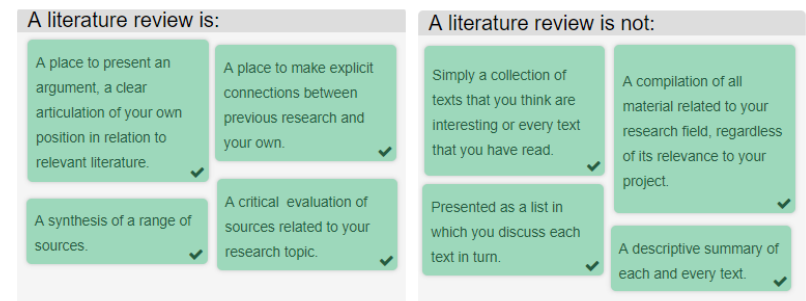


Figure 1.1 What is a literature review, and what is it not (Monash University)

II. Literature in Research

Literature alludes to data/materials on a specific zone of research or subject that is distributed, for example, books and diary articles of quick worth. In any case, your literature review shouldn't be intensive on each article and book that has been made on your point since that will be absurdly wide. Or on the other hand, maybe, it should combine the key sources identified with the key discourses, models, and openings in your examination space.

Reviews of literature offer you a constant guide for a particular topic. Literature reviews can offer you a list or go about as a meandering stone when you have limited time to guide

research. For professionals, they are helpful reports that are aware of what is available in the field with the latest. For researchers, the literature review's importance and expansiveness emphasize the creator's disposition in his or her sector. Reviews of literature also provide a powerful basis for the examination of an inquiry paper. Most study papers require careful data about the field literature.

A review of the literature is the compilation of relevant papers (both published and unpublished, on the topic containing information, ideas, data, and evidence written from a specific point of view to meet certain objectives and express certain opinions on the nature of the topic and how it should be investigated, and the effective evaluation of these papers about the suggested topic.

It is also described as a text body and its primary objective is to update the reader with current literature on a subject and form the backbone for another objective, such as rationalizing future research in the field. It aims at describing, summarizing, evaluating, clarifying, and/or integrate the prior study material (Hart, 1988).

The summary demonstrates both what is known about a subject and what is not yet disclosed to the reader, thus providing the justification or need for a fresh inquiry, which is what the real research to which the literature review is connected is designed to do.

Literature reviews are crucial for many reasons. Reviews of literature mainly force an author to tell him/herself as much information as possible about the chosen topic. This will both assist in the teaching process and assist to produce writing as strongly as possible by knowing what was/was not both studied and developed as comprehension of the past research. This provides credibility and honesty to the author in the work's overall argument. And by reviewing and reporting on all prior literature, the weaknesses and shortcomings of prior literature will become more apparent. This will not only assist to discover or argue for a particular. Regarding the professional importance of a good literature review for a manuscript reporting on the results of an original research project, it may be important to realize that literature reviews are generally focused on components of articles being reviewed for publication. Figure 2.1 shows some of the questions that a researcher will be able to answer by doing a literature review on one's topic.

The review of literature is an essential part of scholarly research's achievement. A significant advantage of the review is that it guarantees that your subject is researchable before adequate research begins. All too often students new to research equate the breadth of their research with its value. Initial enthusiasm combined with my common conception; often results in broad, generalized, and ambitious proposals. It is the progressive narrowing of the topic, through the literature review, that makes most research a practical consideration

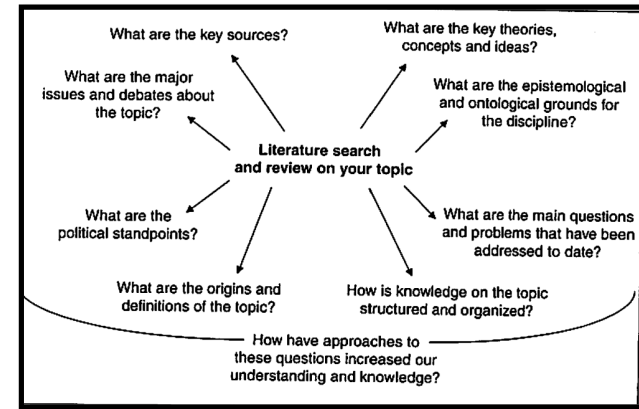


Figure 2.1 Some concerns that can be addressed by literature

Narrowing down a topic can be difficult and can take several weeks or even months, but it does mean that the research is more likely to be completed. It also contributes to the development of your intellectual capacity and practical skills, because it engenders a research attitude and will encourage you to think rigorously about your topic and what research you can do on in the time you have available. Time and effort carefully expended at this early stage can save a great deal of effort and vague searching later.

All research is in its way unique. Even research that replicates work done by another person is unique. But it is not original. Being original might be taken to mean doing something no one has done before or even thought about doing before. Sometimes this kind of approach to thinking about originality equates with special qualities assumed to be possessed by only a few individuals. The thing to remember is that originality is not a mysterious quality; it is something all researchers are capable of if they know how to think about, manage and play with ideas.

There is an imaginary element to research. This is the ability to create and play with images in your mind or on paper, reawakening the child into an adult. This amounts to thinking using visual pictures, without any inhibitions or preconceived ideas and involves giving free rein to the imagination

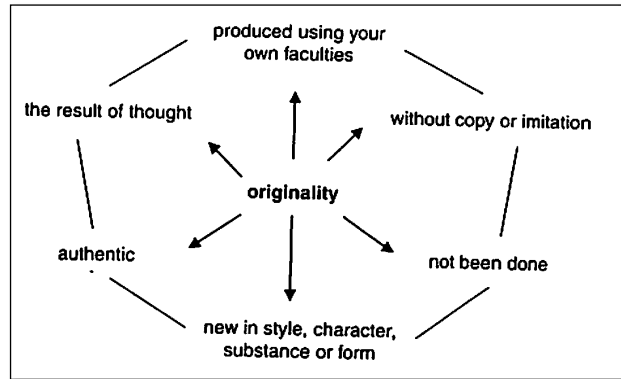


Figure 2.2 Maps of association in the definition of originality

To summarize, Hart (1998) identified several purposes that literature review in research studies accomplished

1. Distinguish what has been done from what needs to be done.
2. Discovering important variables relevant to the topic.
3. Synthesizing and gaining a new perspective
4. Establishing the context of the topic or problem
5. Rationalizing the significance of the problem
6. Enhancing and acquiring the subject vocabulary
7. Understanding the structure of the subject
8. Relating ideas and theory to applications
9. Identifying the main methodologies and research techniques that have been used.

III. The Conceptual Framework as a Guide to the Review of Literature

The researcher starts the examination procedure with an exploration thought and forms this into an appropriately structured exploration venture. The result of this procedure is the calculated system for the examination study. It is the primary structure in the four systems

approach of research think about. The announcement of the issue must be straightforward and clear in the meantime a total clarification of the exploration venture.

According to Silva(2017), the researcher begins the research with a research idea, and s/he develops this into a properly designed, well- conceptualized research project. The outcome of this process is, as we know, the conceptual framework for the research project. It is the first framework in the four frameworks approach to the research project. The research statement or question is (ideally) a short succinct sentence. It is simple, clear, and is, at the same time, a complete expression of the research project.

When you make a hypothesis or proposal, you should guide a literature review to orchestrate your examination of the existing data. You may incorporate it in the presentation or the hypothetical structure, or it may be a different section that precedes the technique and results. Conducting a literature review is a process as stated by McCombes, S. (2019).

Step 1: Collect, evaluate and select the literature

Before you begin searching for literature, you need a scarcely described subject. When you are creating a literature review zone for a proposal or research paper, you will filter for literature related to your exploration issue and questions. This is the underlying stage in understanding the state of data on your point before you begin your own one of a kind research. When you are making a literature review as an autonomous errand, you should lift a focus and develop a central inquiry to arrange your pursuit. You should start listing your keywords that are included in your statement of the problem. When you locate a valuable article, check the reference rundown to discover progressively significant sources. To recognize any significant literature's that didn't appear in your keyword search, observe repeating references. On the off chance that similar writers, books or articles continue showing up in your reading, make a point to search them out. You most likely won't almost certainly read completely everything on the subject, begin by perusing the dynamic to decide if the article is helpful. You should assess which sources are most significant and important to your inquiries. As you read, you ought to likewise start writing you literature review. It is essential to monitor your sources with references to keep away from copyright infringement.

Step 2: Find connections and themes

To begin dealing with your literature review's conflict and structure, you need to perceive associations between the sources you've scrutinized. In perspective on your examining and notes, you can scan for: examples and models (on a basic level, strategy or results); do certain systems become basically unmistakable after some time; Topics: what questions or thoughts recapitulate over the literature; Discussions, conflicts and coherent irregularities: where do sources restrict this thought; Critical disseminations: are there any enticing theories or concentrates that modified the course of the field; Gaps: what is missing from the literature, are there inadequacies that

ought to be tended to. This movement will empower you to work out the structure of your literature review and show how your own examination will add to existing data.

Step 3: Plan your literature review's structure

There are different ways to deal with sorting out the body of a literature review. You ought to have a thought of your methodology before you begin composing. There are different strategies in writing your literature review.

- Chronological - The simplest way is to follow the advancement of the subject after some time. Notwithstanding, in the event that you pick this system, be mindful so as to evade essentially posting and outline sources all together. Attempt to investigate designs, defining moments and key discussions that have moulded the heading of the field. Give your elucidation of how and why certain improvements happened.
- Thematic - In the event that you have discovered some repetitive focal subjects, you can sort out your review of literature into subsections that address various parts of the theme. For instance, when you are reviewing literature about disparities in vagrant wellbeing results, key topics may incorporate medicinal services arrangement, language hindrances, social mentalities, lawful status, and financial access.
- Methodological - When you draw your sources from various trains or fields that utilization an assortment of research techniques, you should need to analyze the outcomes and ends that rise up out of various methodologies. For instance: See what results have developed in subjective versus quantitative research or Talk about how the point has been drawn closer by exact versus hypothetical grant and Separation the literature into sociological, chronicled, and social sources
- Theoretical - A literature review is often the footing for a theoretical framework. You can utilize it to talk about different hypotheses, models, and meanings of key ideas. You may contend for the importance of a particular hypothetical methodology, or consolidate different hypothetical ideas to make a system for your research.

Step 4: Write your literature review

Like some other scholastic content, your literature review ought to have a introduction, a body, and a conclusion. What you incorporate into each relies upon the target of your literature review.

IV. Locate Sources of Literature

There may kinds of sources that a researcher can tap in for their researches. The main way is through way is through the online databases at any university of college library website. These data bases are usually researchable through the tradition Boolean search process that allows the user to enter key words of theme pertaining to the topic, resulting in a return of resources that the particular institution may have. This database primarily will feature academic journal articles that the library either available either does or does not subscribe to, or increasingly common with articles being available in digital format for download instantly. Although the major recently published articles are typically available for download, the availability.

V. Create a Theoretical Framework

The theoretical framework is the second framework within the four frameworks approach to the research project as shown in Figure 2. As you can see on the figure, each of the frameworks lays on the first framework. So the second framework, the theoretical framework lies on and come out from the conceptual framework.

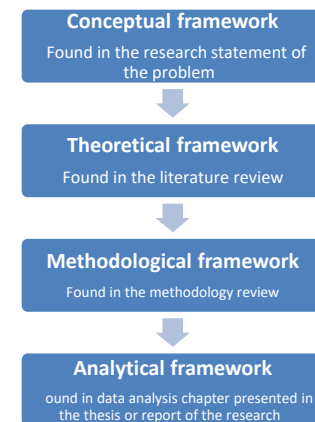


Figure 2. Four Frameworks of Research

VI. Writing the Literature Review

A literature review is an outline of astute sources, (for instance, books, journal articles, and speculations) on a particular point. It gives a graph of key revelations, thoughts and upgrades in association with an examination issue or question. A tolerable literature review doesn't just diagram the sources, it hopes to analyze, unravel, and on a very basic level, evaluate the literature, join sources to highlight structures, subjects, conflicts, and openings, and to exhibit the state of current data in association with a central request or hypothesis.

A literature review is a touch of verbose organization, not a summary delineating or summing up one piece of literature after another. It's commonly an awful sign to see each section starting with the name of the author. Or on the other hand, perhaps, structure the literature review into bits that present subjects or perceive plans, including basic theory. You are endeavouring not to list all the material appropriated, in any case to solidify and assess it as exhibited by the regulating thought of your speculation or research question.

Other than extending your understanding about the point, making a literature review allows you to get and display capacities in two zones this are information pursuing: the ability to look at the literature profitably, using manual or motorized methodologies, to perceive a great deal of supportive articles and books and, fundamental assessment: the ability to apply gauges of examination to separate honest and real examinations.

A literature review must do these things it ought to be made around and related direct to the recommendation or research question you are making, ought to coordinate outcomes into a framework of what is and isn't known, it ought to perceive domains of exchange in the literature and addresses that need further research. Questions you need to ask yourself as listed by Taylor, S. as shown in Table 6.1.

It is significant that the introduction and the summary be successful. The introduction ought to altogether and compactly acquaint the reader with the substance of the part and to the fundamental argument to be created in the literature review. The argument will be an argument for the research that you are going to embrace and you will create it from your investigation of the literature. The summary ought to altogether and compactly condense the section and the primary argument of the part for the reader. Use journal articles to discover brief and compact part introductions and outlines, which you may use as models for your own introductions and rundowns.

The sub-sections in the middle of the introduction and summary speak to the body of the literature review. Here, the researcher shows the theoretical framework for the research study. The primary areas of the literature review are each created around individual subheadings, which are gotten from the conceptual framework and the perusing of the literature attempted for the review. The subheadings are displayed in the literature review in the request which bodes well.

Table 6.1. Questions you need to ask when doing literature review

Ask yourself questions like these about each book or article you include:	Ask yourself questions like these:
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Has the author formulated a problem/issue? Is it clearly defined? Is its significance (scope, severity, relevance) clearly established? Could the problem have been approached more effectively from another perspective? What is the author's research orientation (e.g., interpretive, critical science, combination)? What is the author's theoretical framework (e.g., psychological, developmental, feminist)? What is the relationship between the theoretical and research perspectives? Has the author evaluated the literature relevant to the problem/issue? Does the author include literature taking positions she or he does not agree with? In a research study, how good are the basic components of the study design (e.g., population, intervention, outcome)? How accurate and valid are the measurements? Is the analysis of the data accurate and relevant to the research question? Are the conclusions validly based upon the data and analysis? In material written for a popular readership, does the author use appeals to emotion, one-sided examples, or rhetorically-charged language and tone? Is there an objective basis to the reasoning, or is the author merely "proving" what he or she already believes? How does the author structure the argument? Can you "deconstruct" the flow of the argument to see whether or where it breaks down logically (e.g., in establishing cause-effect relationships)? In what ways does this book or article contribute to our understanding of the problem under study, and in what ways is it useful for practice? What are the strengths and limitations? How does this book or article relate to the specific thesis or question I am developing? 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> What is the specific thesis, problem, or research question that my literature review helps to define? What type of literature review am I conducting? Am I looking at issues of theory? methodology? policy? quantitative research (e.g. on the effectiveness of a new procedure)? qualitative research (e.g., studies of loneliness among migrant workers)? What is the scope of my literature review? What types of publications am I using (e.g., journals, books, government documents, popular media)? What discipline am I working in (e.g., nursing psychology, sociology, medicine)? How good was my information seeking? Has my search been wide enough to ensure I've found all the relevant material? Has it been narrow enough to exclude irrelevant material? Is the number of sources I've used appropriate for the length of my paper? Have I critically analysed the literature I use? Do I follow through a set of concepts and questions, comparing items to each other in the ways they deal with them? Instead of just listing and summarizing items, do I assess them, discussing strengths and weaknesses? Have I cited and discussed studies contrary to my perspective? Will the reader find my literature review relevant, appropriate, and useful?

Every subheading is painstakingly conceptualized and created to mirror the substance of that sub-section. Each sub-section contains a deliberately grew, pertinently communicated and well-spread out argument. Each section contains two or more paragraphs, every one of which contains substantial measures of data. Finally, each subsequent sub-section further builds up the principle argument introduced in the literature review.

Given this structure, it should be feasible to design the format of the chapter in incredible detail before really starting to compose the chapter. With an exceptionally point by point plan, and a thorough and basic perusing of literature, the composition of the literature review ought to be a generally simple and clear. Everything written in the chapter must be unmistakably pertinent to the research study that you are embracing and expressly identified with the argument that you are creating in the part. The argument that the researcher is communicating in any part, is an argument for the research that they are completing.

A review of the literature should exclude every source you've perused. Specific information about the sources you are addressing is critical. Guaranteeing the sources that you are investigating are directly relevant to your study issues. It's equally important that you think about the credibility and reliability of sources.

Table 6.2 Review of Literature Checklist

REVIEW OF LITERATURE CHECKLIST	
1. Evidence of reading will always be required in any research	Though in a small study, it may not be necessary to produce a full literature review
2. Researchers collect many facts but then must select, organize and classify findings into a coherent pattern	The aim is to produce a critical review, not a list of everything you have read.
3. Your framework will not only provide a map of how the research will be conducted and analyzed but it will also give you idea about a structure for your review	It will help you to draw together and summarize facts and findings.
4. Literature reviews should be succinct and, as far as is possible in a small study, should give picture of the state of knowledge and of major questions in your topic area	If you have been able to classify your readings into groups, categories or under headings writing your review will be relatively straight forward
5. Ensure that all references are complete. Note the page numbers of any quotations and paraphrases of good ideas. You cannot use them without acknowledging the source. If you do, you may become involved in plagiarism challenge.	It should be possible for any readers to locate your sources.
6. Watch your language. Perhaps inferences may be drawn, but 'proof' is hard to come by when dealing with human beings.	Make no claims which cannot be justified from the evidence you have presented. Consider again the wording Richardson and Woodley use in the extract from their article.
7. Examine your sources critically before you decide to use them	Any sign of bias, inappropriate language, or false claims? Are you able to trust the authors' judgments?
8. Remember that unless you are comparing like with like, you can make no claims for comparability	Researchers often start their research from different bases and make use of different methods of data collecting. You may still wish to use their findings, but be careful about how you discuss them.

REVIEW OF LITERATURE CHECKLIST	
9. Do not be tempted to leave out any reports of research merely because they differ from your own findings,	It can be helpful to include differing results. Discuss whether they undermine your own case – or not.
10. Start the first draft of your review early in your reading. Many more drafts will be required before you have a coherent and 'critical' account but better to start small and then build on your first attempt than to have to make sense of everything you have read at one attempt.	As you continue, entries will be deleted and others added, but you will have made a start. Better to be faced with a badly written, inadequate review than a blank page.

VII. Reading Literature: Some key points

In perusing literature, the researcher participates in assessment of the literature. The researcher is attempting to build up the value of the literature as far as their very own study. The literature review is embraced so as to accommodate the advancement of a theoretical framework of the research project. The literature has significance just to the extent that it is pertinent to the research being embraced. This is the first and the most major proportion of significant worth regarding the literature being sourced, perused and reviewed.

When perusing published research, it is imperative to take a basic point of view. When growing such basic viewpoint it is useful to draw on the model of the research procedure. Utilizing the model of the research process read and fundamentally looks at each component of the study as it is introduced in the published research.

VIII. Referencing the work

Referencing is very important and a significant part of the work in the literature review is in referencing the majority of the pertinent research that you have utilized in building up the theoretical framework for your study. It is essential that the literature review be appropriately referenced. It is imperative to attempt to reference however much as could be expected all through the literature review. Incorporate the majority of the references you can record for the review. These references proof the measure of perusing embraced for the research. While referencing whatever number scholars as could be expected under the circumstances, it is critical to lead the review. Keep in mind, it is your interpretation of the literature, in accordance with your research study that you are showing in this chapter. Make an effort not to start a section with a reference. Opening sentences in the sections should lead the reader into the chapter. Try not to

use references in the introduction or the summary. The introduction gives the reader an expansive introduction to the chapter. The summary synthesized the chapter. There should not have any new data in the summary. The summary is basically a summary of the central matters, and the fundamental argument, introduced in the chapter.

When writing an annotated bibliography, you may need to outline everything quickly, yet should even now finish topics and ideas and do some basic appraisal of material. Utilize a general acquaintance and end with express the extent of your inclusion and to figure the inquiry, issue, or idea you're picked material lights up. Typically you will have the alternative of collection things into areas—this encourages you demonstrate examinations and connections. You might most likely compose a passage or so to present the focal point of each area

End Chapter Questions

- List common mistake to avoid in reviewing the literature.
- What is a theoretical framework?
- Give some pointers in writing the literature review.
- How to prevent plagiarism in the literature review?
- What is the importance of literature review?
- Cite some activities that need to be consider in writing literature review.
- Questions to be considered when conducting a literature review.
- How to locate sources for literature review?
- What is the difference between a quality and a poor literature review?
- List at least five purposes of literature review. Discuss briefly.

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