

Let Us Learn How to Write a Literature Review Smartly!

A Research Training Program

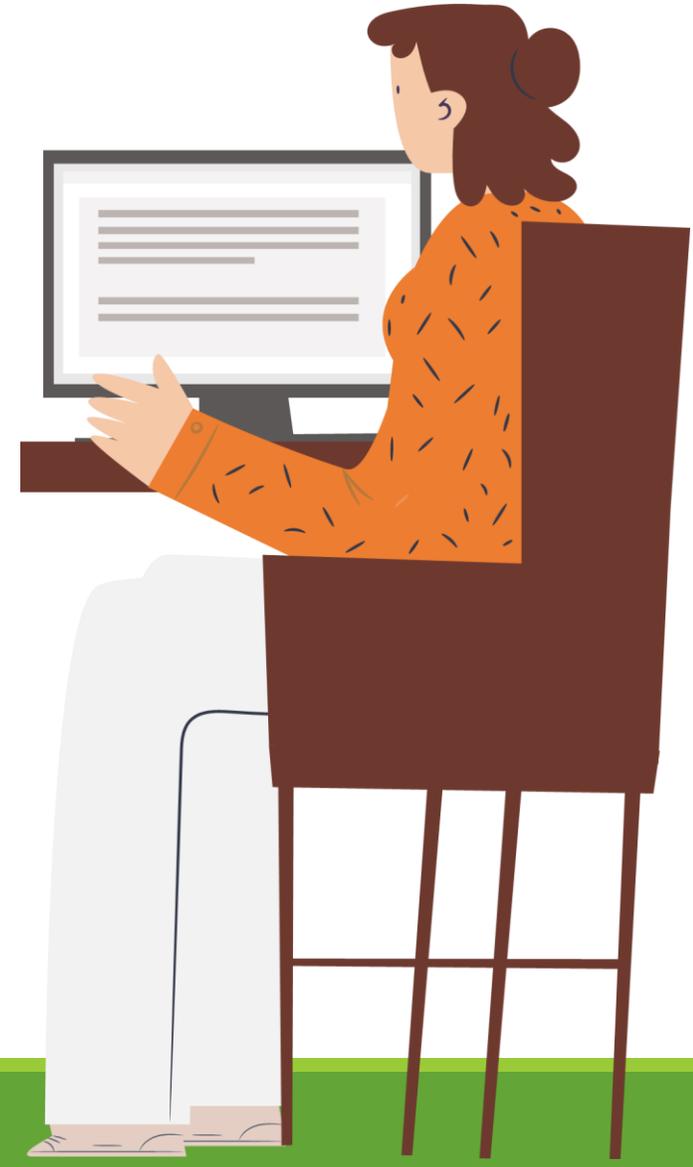
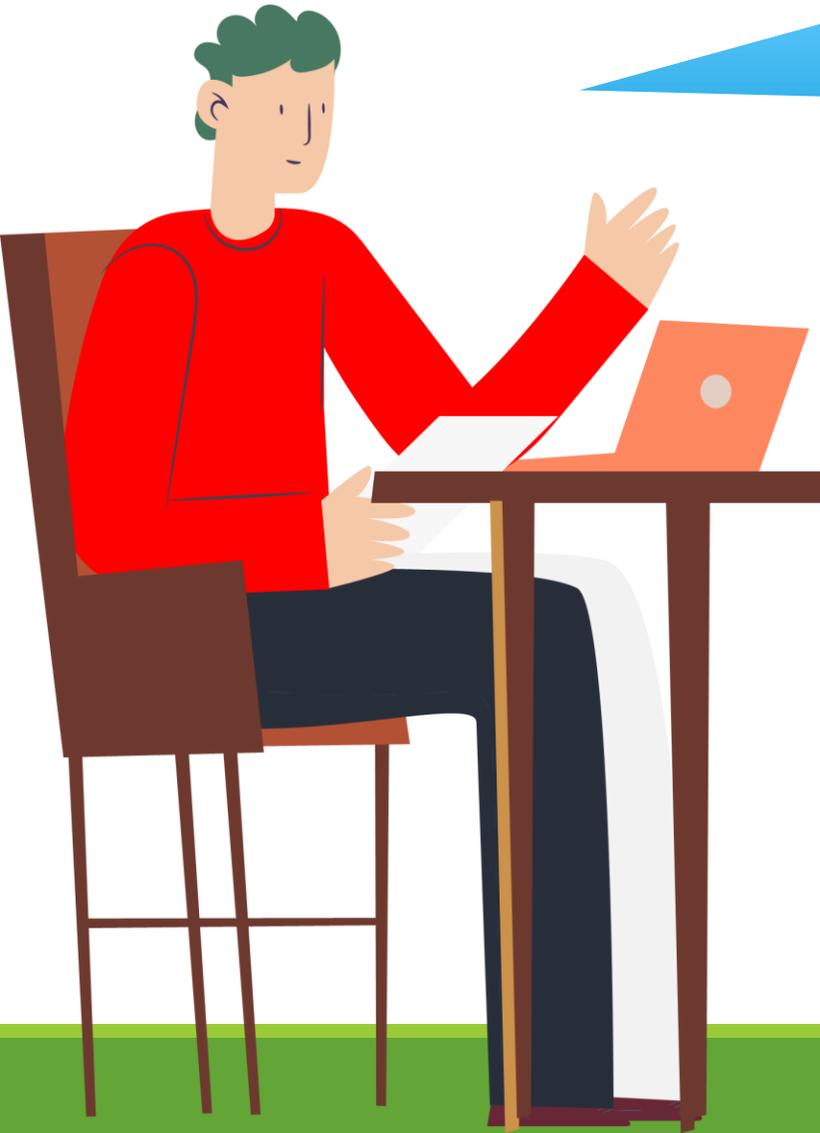
Organized By

Priya Dilip Lokare

A Research Scholar from Dr. Babasaheb Ambedkar Marathwada University,

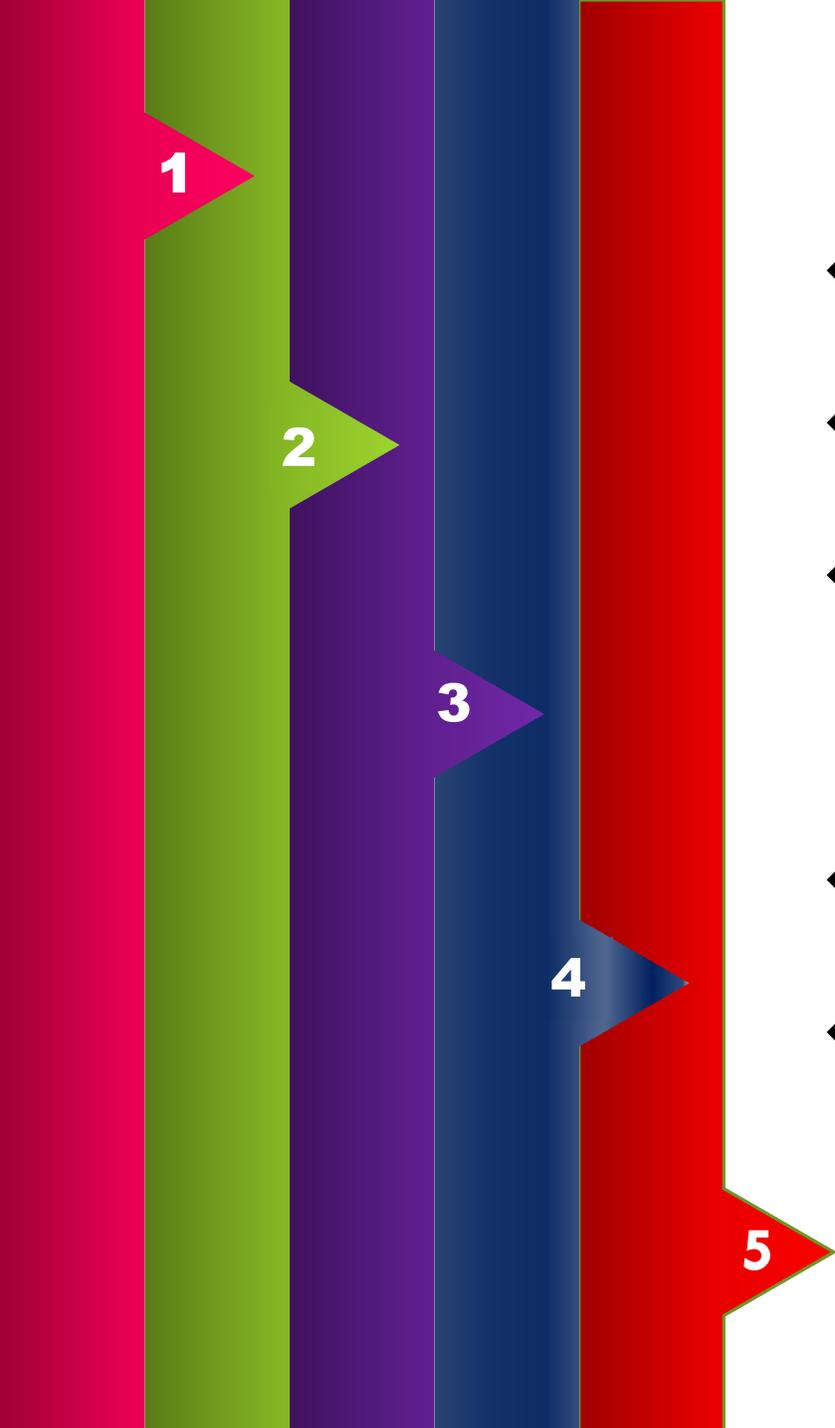
Aurangabad, Maharashtra, India

**Let Us Learn
How to Write a
Literature
Review Smartly!**



Writing a literature review is a challenging task for new researchers and those who have not trained with the latest tools and techniques. Your literature review must be like an outcome from whatever work has been done on the topic by others so far.





1

2

3

4

5

❖ **What is Literature Review?**

❖ **Objectives Behind To Write The Literature Review**

❖ **Where is the position of Literature Review in Thesis/Research Paper/Proposal?**

❖ **How do I decide my Literature review size?**

❖ **What Are The Attributes of A Good Literature Review?**

What is Literature Review?



A literature review is a systematic overview of previous subject studies. The literature review surveys journals, books, and other sources related to a specific study field. This previous research should be listed, defined, summarized, critically assessed, and explained.



Objectives Behind To Write The Literature Review

A literature review at the beginning of a research has many reasons:

To familiarize yourself with the latest state of awareness

1. To ensure you don't just replicate what others have done
2. Identify information gaps and unsolved issues your study should fix
3. Developing the theoretical structure and approach
4. Overview of main findings and debates on the subject
5. Writing the literature review reveals how the work applies to current studies and what new findings it can lead to.
6. Identify the need for additional research (justifying the research) Identify the relationship between works as they relate to the subject and other works. Place your own studies within established literature to argue that more study is required.



Where is the position of Literature Review in Thesis/Research Paper/Proposal?

The literature review a portion of the article/proposal is a description or overview of all the research that the author has read before conducting his / her own research. This section can be part of the introduction or in the Background section.

The literature review typically comes close to the beginning of your thesis or dissertation. After the introduction, the study is based on a scholarly area and leads directly to your theoretical structure or methodology.



How Do I Decide My Literature Review Size?

In the absence of any specific guidelines on the length of the literature review, the general rule of thumb is that it should be proportionate to the length of your entire article. If your paper is 15 pages long, 2-3 pages might be appropriate for a literature review.

❑ In a literature review, how old should literature be?

For study in the arts, humanities, literature, history, etc., a strong rule of thumb is to use sources published in the past 10 years.



What Are The Attributes of A Good Literature Review?

A successful literature review is **NOT** merely a list detailing or summarizing a number of articles; a literature review is a discursive prose that leads to a conclusion by justification or argument. A good analysis of the literature shows signs of synthesis and comprehension of the subject.

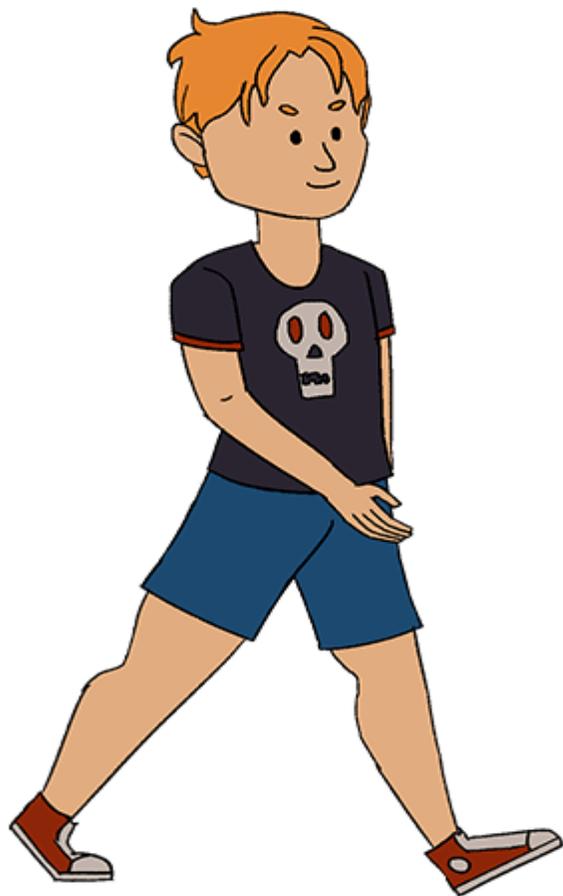
In addition to summarizing the details, a good literature review will also point out shortcomings in experimental procedures as well as potential theoretical conflicts. It builds on existing knowledge by finding gaps in the literature available and recommending potential research directions.



What Will Be The First Step In Literature Review Writing?



Gather literature that discusses the issue of your study. Study and take notes on literature: explain, summarize, evaluate, and define key concepts. Synthesize literature: compare & contrast, judge, view objectively, so you can draw conclusions.



WELCOME-BACK

**Let Us Learn How to Write a
Literature Review Smartly!**

Sources of Literature Review

```
graph TD; A([Sources of Literature Review]) --> B((Primary Sources)); A --> C((Secondary Sources));
```

Primary Sources

Secondary Sources

Types of Literature Sources

Primary Source

REPORTS

THESIS

PROCEEDINGS

CONFERENCES

INTERVIEWS

COMPANY REPORTS

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS

UNPUBLISHED MANUSCRIPT SOURCES

Secondary Sources

NEWSPAPERS

BOOKS

JOURNALS

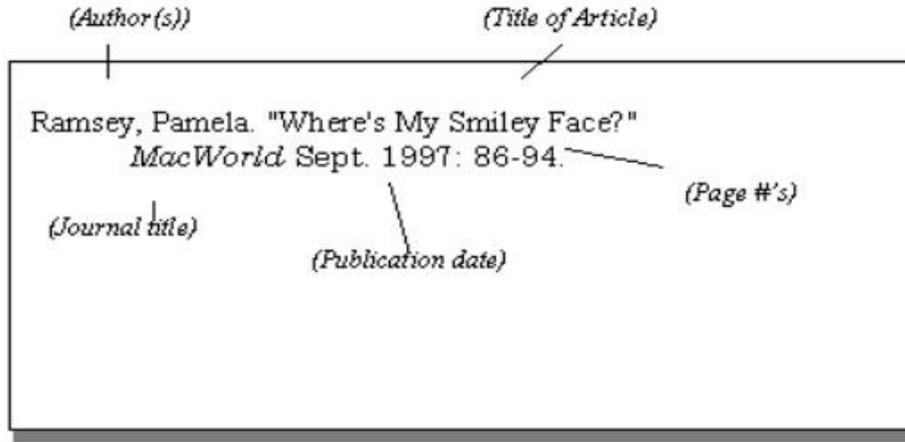
INTERNET

SURVEYS

Recording the Literature

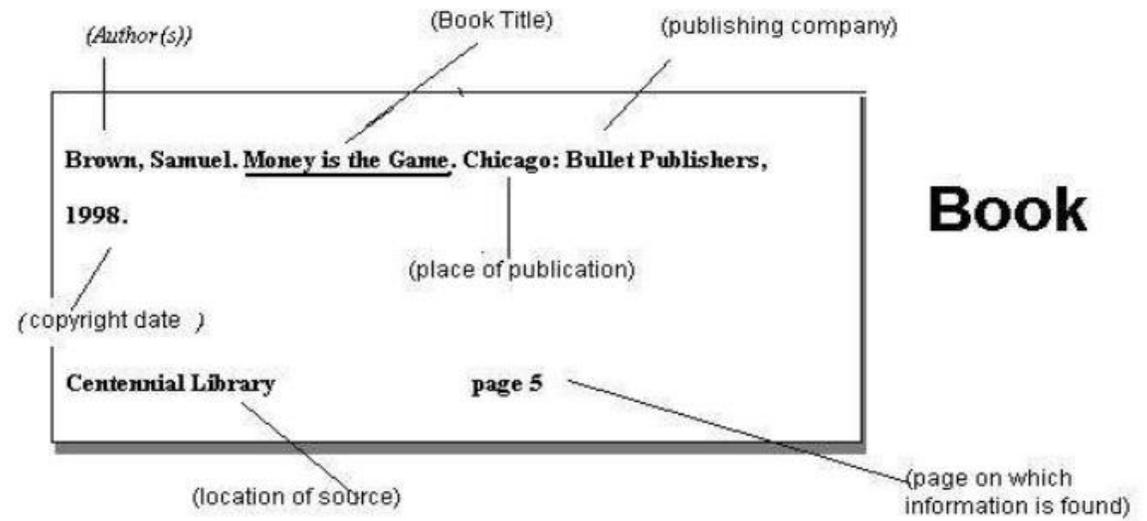
- The most suitable method of recording notes in an organized manner is the **card system**.
- It is helpful to paraphrase, or summarize, your research on the index cards while you are taking notes.
- The recording system involves use of two sets of cards:
- **Source Cards (3" X 5")** – used for noting bibliographic information such as author, title, publishers, copyright data, web addresses etc.
- **Note Cards (5" X 8")** – used for actual notetaking contains information about the topic, facts about the topic.

ARTICLE



JOURNAL ARTICLE

BOOK



Book

SOURCE CARD

Internet/Web Card

McGranahan, Ronald W. 5

"George Washington."
The American Revolution Home Page.

1999.

9 February 2001.

<<http://www.dell.homestead.com/revwar/files/GWASH.HTM>>.

SOURCE CARD

E

(Newspaper or Magazine)

Name of Newspaper or Magazine:

Title:

Author of article:

Location of source:

Page #s:

NOTE CARD

- But, if you not feel comfortable with these card systems then you can use digital options.
- There are many alternative options are available for the card system but you must have to record the sources whatever have you collected.
- This will help you to keep tracking and in analyzing and synthesizing the data from starting.
- There are many note taking software's are available online like Google Keep, Evernote, Microsoft Journal Document, MS-Excel, MS-Word etc.
- The most preferable option is MS-Excel.
- You can take note while you are in your lab, in college, in travelling if you have just an android or tab for taking a note with your stylus.
- If you would like to use pen and paper style then writing tablet (e.g.- Wacom) with pen will be good for you because, writing with the help of mouse is not that much friendly or you can simply use textbox option also.

Types of Review of Literature

Narrative literature review

Thematic Review

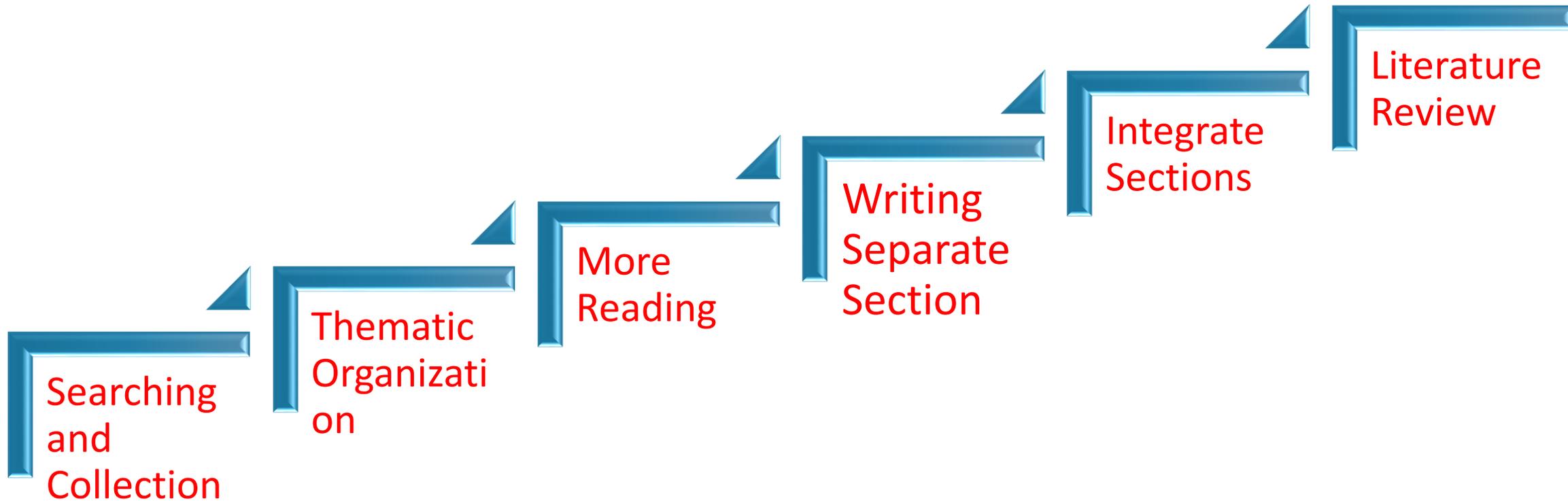
Methodological Review

Scoping Review

Systematic Review

Systematic Review with Meta-Analysis

Steps of Literature Review





1

• **INTRODUCTION**



2

• **BODY**



3

• **CONCLUSION**

Introduction- Give a quick idea of the topic of literature review, such as the central theme or organizational pattern.

Body- Contains your discussion of sources and is organized either chronologically, trend, thematically, or methodologically.

Conclusion with research gap and recommendation- Discussion what you have drawn from receiving literature so far.

USE OF TOOLS

In the research field, there is also much artificial intelligence technology such as Turnitin Plagiarism Checker, Grammarly, Paraphrasing tools like QuillBot, Scholarcy, Ref and Write, ProWritingAid, various reference managers like Mendeley, Zotero, EndNote, Docear, Statistical Softwares like R Software, IBM SPSS. SPSS Amos, Stata, Matlab, Python, Minitab, etc.

Plagiarism Checker Softwares - There are many free and paid plagiarism check software is available. However, free software is not so trustworthy to that extent. Turnitin, iThenticate, Urkund, and Plagiarism Checker are some excellent examples of plagiarism check software. Among them, iThenticate and Turnitin are so strong that they will catch all similarity index available online.

For Proof Reading and Grammar

For proofreading and grammar and sentence tense, synonyms, writing suggestions, and for many more ProWritingAid and after that, Grammarly is an excellent software they have add-in features to MS-word, google docs, email, desktop set up also available. The thing is that ProWritingAid is costly than the Grammarly but having more features than the Grammarly as well.

Statistical Softwares -

For research data analysis, there is a requirement of statistical software in that IBM SPSS is quite popular and easy to use.

After that, R Statistical software is also widely used, and open-source statistical software available free of cost.

Including these, many other software such as STATA, Python, Minitab, etc. are available.

Paraphrasing Softwares -

- ❑ In research, writing paraphrasing is one of the most essential tasks. You have to paraphrase or rewrite the author's view in your own wording without changing the original meaning of the sentence. There are many free as well as paid paraphraser, and summarizes are available. For example, QuillBot, it is the most popular paraphrasing software. Recently QuillBot updated new version in which you can also upload You-tube videos and convert them in readable form.
- ❑ There is one more research paper summaries is available known as Scholarcy, it is online web software which makes a summary of research papers and makes it easy to read by providing highlights and convert the research papers into short fragments hence one's no need to read the research paper thoroughly it will be understandable by reading it once glance.
- ❑ Another interesting paraphrasing tool is Ref and Write, there are at about 20,000-word phrases are available which gives you an idea of how to initiate the sentences from introduction to the results and description, conclusion part, another feature is word choice, self-plagiarism checking, and many more features.
- ❑ In free paraphrasing software, there are Spinbot, Paraphrasing.com. These are some free paraphrasing Softwares.

Reference Manager-

- ❑ The other most essential and essential software is the reference manager.**
- ❑ Among them, Mendeley is free and easy to understand, after that, Zotero is also free but a little tricky than Mendeley. Docear is also a free reference manager. EndNote is a type of paid software reference manager having advanced features than other free software.**
- ❑ Reference managers help in correct citation of the related research article and its references according to the desired referencing styles.**
- ❑ One can change 100s of referencing style by a single click. It keeps all your research papers permanently for future reference. You can make the changes manually in it also.**
- ❑ One can add a research article directly into the desired folder using the Web importer option of the respective reference manager. You can make different folders for your convenience and can add files, folders from your computer also.**

Scopus

Scopus is one of the two big commercial, bibliographic databases that cover scholarly literature from almost any discipline. Beside searching for research articles, Scopus also provides academic journal rankings, author profiles, and an h-index calculator.

<https://www.scopus.com/home.uri>

Google Scholar

Searches scholarly literature across many disciplines and sources, including books, articles, abstracts, and theses, from academic publishers, professional societies, online repositories, universities, and other web sites.

<https://scholar.google.com/>

Research Gate

ResearchGate is a European commercial social networking site for scientists and **researchers** to share papers, ask and answer questions, and find collaborators.

<https://www.researchgate.net/>

Web of Science

Web of Science also known as Web of Knowledge is the second big bibliographic database. Usually, academic institutions provide either access to Web of Science or Scopus on their campus network for free.

<https://clarivate.com/webofsciencigroup/solutions/web-of-science/contact-us/>

PubMed

PubMed is the number one resource for anyone looking for literature in medicine or biological sciences. PubMed stores abstracts and bibliographic details of more than 30 million papers and provides full text links to the publisher sites or links to the free PDF on PubMed Central (PMC).

<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/>

ERIC

For education sciences, ERIC is the number one destination. ERIC stands for Education Resources Information Center, and is a database that specifically hosts education-related literature.

<https://eric.ed.gov/>

IEEE Xplore

IEEE Xplore is the leading academic database in the field of engineering and computer science. It's not only journal articles, but also conference papers, standards and books that can be search for

<https://ieeexplore.ieee.org/Xplore/home.jsp>

Science Direct

ScienceDirect is the gateway to the millions of academic articles published by Elsevier. 2,500 journals and more than 40,000 e-books can be searched via a single interface.

<https://www.sciencedirect.com/>

Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ)

The DOAJ is very special academic database since all the articles indexed are open access and can be accessed freely of charge.

<https://doaj.org/>

JSTOR

JSTOR is another great resource to find research papers. Any article published before 1924 in the United States is available for free.

<https://www.jstor.org/>

CONCLUSION

The literature review must be undertaken by the researcher in a very careful and intentional manner before beginning the primary study, thought to be the first significant brick for building a solid foundation for successful research later. Normally, in writing the literature review for their subjects, inexperienced researchers have very little experience, sometimes feel lost, and do not know where the starting point for performing the review is. Some helpful tips mentioned above will provide some recommendations for beginners to consider and make a persuasive literature review. In addition, the two examples presented are also realistic works in which more beneficial experiences from previous researchers can be sought by the novice.