

UNIT2

Literature Review and Analysis

Ph.D Course Work(CS)

Research Methodology and IPR

What is Literature Review?

- It is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge and or methodological approaches on a particular topic.
- Summary and explanation of a study related to a project.
- The use of ideas in the literature to justified the particular approach to the topic.
- Selection of method and demonstration for a particular research leads something new.

Objectives of Literature Review

- Understanding body of knowledge.
- Provide foundation to the research topic.
- Provide foundation for selection of research methodology.
- Substantiating the presence of research problem.
- Define proposed study.
- Proposed research contributes something new to the overall body of knowledge.

Phases of Literature Review

- **Input**
- **Process**
 - Know the Literature
 - Apply
 - Analyze
 - Synthesize
 - Evaluate
- **Output**

Input Phase

- It address two issues of input phase:
 - Understanding Quality of Literature
 - Gathering Manuscript

Input Phase: Understanding Quality of Literature

- The significance of academic research work happened.
- Peer-review is process to control the quality of publication.
- Peer-review journals should serve as the major base of literature review. [Y. levy,2006}
- Top ranked journals is available on various web resources.

Input Phase: Understanding Quality of Literature

- Although conference proceedings are valuable scientific venues for exchange of ideas and the major incubator for new research agendas, the overall rigor of the conference proceeding is lower than one found in the leading journals.
- Literature testing includes two main issues:
 - To decide inclusion or exclusion of article.
 - To deals with ethical and unethical use of reference

Input Phase: Gathering Manuscript

- There are three ways for gathering manuscript:
 - Keywords search
 - Background search
 - Reference search
 - Author search
 - Forward search
 - Reference search
 - Author search

Processing Phase: Know the Literature

- Knowledge level is presented by the various activity like defining, describing and identifying.
- Researcher must present his/her research article and pulled out meaningful information from it.

Processing Phase: Apply the Literature

- Application is established by the activities such as presentation, illustration, solving, relating and classifying.
- There are two main steps of application:
 - Identifying the major step of the study.
 - Placing the in the correct category.

Processing Phase: Analyze the Literature

- Analysis is presented by the various process such as separating, connecting, selecting, explaining and comparing.
- It explains different types of questions like why this information is important, which method is important etc.

Processing Phase: Synthesize the Literature

- Synthesize implicates actions such as combining, integrating, modifying, rearranging, designing, composing, and generalizing.
- It assembled the literature being reviewed for the given concept into whole that exceeds the sum of its parts.

Processing Phase: Evaluate the Literature

- It consist of activities such as assessing, deciding, recommending, selecting, judging, explaining, discriminating, supporting and concluding.

Output Phase: Writing Literature Review

Creswell (2003) suggested a model of writing the literature review based on five main sections:

- 1) An introduction that tells the organization of the literature review section.
- 2) The first topic to address the independent variable(s) proposed by the study.
- 3) The second topic to address the dependent variable(s) proposed by the study.
- 4) The third topic to address studies conducted on the independent variable(s) and the dependent variable(s).
- 5) A summary that highlight the key research studies relevant to the proposed study, their general findings that relate to the proposed study, and support for the need of additional research on the proposed topic.

Output Phase: LR Key issues

- A key issues related to the writing of the literature review conducts with ethical issues.
- Falsification misrepresenting the work of others.
- Fabrication presenting speculations or general claims of others as if they were facts.
- Sloppiness not providing correct citations.
- Nepotism citing reference of scholars that are not directly addressing the point that the citation is used for.
- Plagiarism the act of knowingly using another person's work as passing it off as your own.

Thanks

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