

28/3/2019

"
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY"

Lecture # 5

"
The Literature Review
Process"

The Literature Reviews:

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⇒ The Critical Literature Review:

- * should be from authentic source and look for 360° around
- * should be knowing how to approach the data sources
- * " knows how to evaluate the literature.
- * " " " " record/document " "
- * " " " " do citation and referencing.
- * should compliance the Engineering and publication ethics.

⇒ Literature Sources Available:

- Primary
- Secondary
- Tertiary

⇒ Conducting Literature Search:

⇒ Textbooks:

- * Provides much more details about a topic but they are not up to date as compared to conference proceedings or journals.

- * Books can be:

Text books: normally use at college/school/university level.

Research " : for research purpose and written by research field experts.
↳ limited audience.

Reference ⁴ : e.g dictionary/encyclopedia/atlas

⇒ Journal articles: can be academic and professional journals and provide up to date information.

* Academic journals: are usually peer reviewed by subject experts.

- Review articles:

- Research articles:

* Professional journals: provide latest research with practical relevance to problem.

- Journal do publications as: monthly/bimonthly/quarterly etc.

Volume No: is same for articles published during same calendar year.

Issue: Count from first issue release in the year.

Page No: runs sequentially through the year.

- All journals have an ISSN (International standard serial number). Can be print ISSN ~~and~~ and Online ISSN.

- All journals names are unique.

⇒ Conference Proceeding: - Normally they are very much up to date and provides latest information on fresh and hottest research areas. Paper submission, acceptance/rejection, publication time is ~~is~~ faster than journal. Famous conferences are held yearly. 1st, 2nd, 3rd and so on yearly. Conference papers are published in form a book called 'proceedings' and ~~each~~ the proceeding has a ISBN (International standard Book Number) for its identification. High quality selected research papers are further published in a journal as special issue. Of course the Conference & Journal would have already done an MOU in this regard. Conference papers are reviewed by Technical programme committee.

Unpublished Manuscripts: These research papers which are already accepted by a conference or journal, but are not available online, but are still to be printed. (2)

⇒ Reports: Govt., organizations, corporate companies research findings are documented and can be used as a source for literature reviews.

⇒ Theses: More specific and detailed, up to date information.

⇒ Patents: are documents written to protect an idea for commercial advantage and exploitation.

⇒ Evaluating the Literature:

* Evaluation through content.

- relevance
- abstract
- objectives
- problem statement
- methods etc

* Evaluate through Journal / conference / Book.

- credibility.
- Impact factor
- Citation / referencing used dates.
- Formatting, dates, etc.

⇒ Documenting Literature Reviews:

• Its structure and content shows that how much you have studied and prepared yourself and shows your command in subject area.

- It should be to synthesize relevant research on your topic.

- Quote / Cite references used according to standards e.g. APA; MLA, Harvard, Vancouver etc.

- Basically LR should have followings:
 - * Introduction to subject of study.
 - * Identify problem statement
 - * Discussion of and findings of previous research and paving way to your hypothesis and research framework.

- Read & discuss Example on Page 58 (Research methods for Business)

⇒ Plagiarism. Refer to types of Plagiarism on Page 59 & 60 (Research Methods for Business)