

Research Proposal

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Literature Review



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What is Literature Review (LR)

- It is a summary of published knowledge in a specific discipline established in particular period of time.
- However, it is generally in organized form and covered summary and evaluation of the existing literature.

What is LR?

- It is written usually in the social science and humanities.
- However, in scientific studies it form a section of research paper. OR
- Sometimes literature review is written as a paper in itself.
- A review is a required part of grant and research proposals and often a chapter in thesis or dissertations.

Why write LR?

- Literature reviews provide you with a handy guide to a particular topic. If you have limited time to conduct research, literature reviews can give you an overview or act as a stepping stone.
- Literature reviews also provide a solid background for a research paper's investigation. Comprehensive knowledge of the literature of the field is essential to most research papers.

Why write LR?

1. Generally, the purpose of a review is to analyze critically a segment of a published body of knowledge through summary, classification, and comparison of prior research studies, reviews of literature, and theoretical articles.
2. The purpose of a literature review is for you to take a critical look at the literature (facts and views) that already exists in the area you are researching.

Why write LR?

3. For professionals, they are useful reports that keep them up to date with what is current in the field.
4. For scholars, the depth and breadth of the literature review emphasizes the credibility of the writer in his or her field.
5. It demonstrates the relevance of the research.

How to review?

👉 The whole process of reviewing includes:

1. Searching for literature
2. Sorting, prioritizing the retrieved literature
3. Evaluative and Analytical reading and comparison across studies
4. Organizing the content and writing the review

1. Sources of Literature

- Literature that is relevant to the research problem
- Emphasize the primary sources
- Use secondary sources selectively with criteria for inclusion of articles and it covers or includes following sources
 - Scholarly research articles
 - books,
 - journal articles, internet (electronic journals),
 - newspapers, magazines,
 - thesis or dissertations,
 - conference proceedings,
 - reports, and

2. Sorting and prioritizing the literature

- Factors considered while organizing the literature:
- Organize the review by topics or ideas, not by author
- Organize the review logically (least to most relevant)
- Discuss major studies/theories and minor studies with similar results or limitation

3. Evaluating Literature

The background may consider one or more of the following aspects depending on the research question being posed:

1. Theoretical background – past, present or expected future
2. Clinical practice – previous or current
3. Methodology and/or research methods
4. Previous findings
5. Relevance of the current study

4. Organizing the content and Writing the Literature

A. The introduction

- **Defines the framework of the review,**
- **The introduction** should provide the reader with the scale and structure of your review. It serves as a kind of map.
- Gives a quick idea of the topic, such as the central theme or organizational pattern.

4. Organizing the content and Writing the Literature

C. The body: that evaluates the literature:
Contains your discussion of sources and is organized either

- 1. Chronologically,**
- 2. Thematically, or**
- 3. Methodologically.**
- 4. Identifying key variables and their relationship**

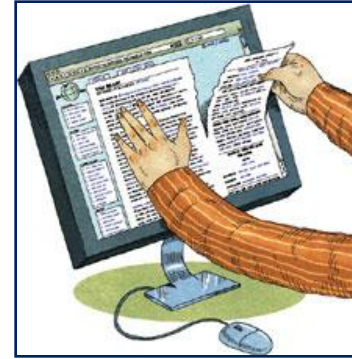
4. Organizing the content and Writing the Literature

c. The Conclusion

Summarizes the current state of knowledge on the problem

- Discuss what you have drawn from reviewing literature so far. Where might the discussion proceed?
- It sum up the main findings of your research into the literature.
- The findings can be related to the aims of the study you are proposing to do. The reader is thus provided with a comparison of past to the current study.

Avoiding plagiarism



- The availability of text in digital form increases the possibility of accidentally using someone else's material without acknowledgement
- Make sure you record all the details of the material (must make your notes on time)
- By all means use quotes and paraphrased material but cite it properly



Avoid

COPY

PASTE

Using direct quotations



Use **quotation marks** and include the **page number**.

If there are more than two authors, cite only the first followed by '**et al**' which means and others.

“....homeless in Cardiff.” (Smith 2011)

“....homeless in Cheyenne” (Lewis et al. 2011)

Example of Using Direct Quotations

The following sentence could be used as a whole with “.....” in your investigation where you refer to ideas/information of others.

“Infestation by microbes cause cross infection by pathogens and develop odor where the fabrics are worn next to skin or having direct contact with the skin. In addition, the staining and loss of the performance characteristics of textile substrates are results of microbial attack”. (Lewin and Eli. (1998))

Paraphrasing to avoid Plagiarism..

- Its your own interpretation of essential information and ideas expressed by someone else, that presented in a new form.
- A more detailed restatement than a summary, which focuses concisely on a single main idea.

Summing up



1. Leave enough time to find and read the information you need

1. Use clear note taking techniques

2. Always cite your sources and use a reference list/bibliography.

3. Referencing style may as recommended by the institute

4. For internet sources add the web address and date accessed.

