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UNIVERSITY

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# Unit – III

## REVIEW OF LITERATURE

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# INTRODUCTION

- It is one of the most important steps in research process. It is an account of what is already known about particular phenomenon.
- The main purpose is to convey to the readers about the work already done and knowledge and ideas that have been already established on a particular topic of research.

# DEFINITION

- It is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of knowledge on a particular topic of research. - (ANA 2000)
- It is an account of what has been already established or published on a particular research topic by accredited scholars and researchers. - (University of Toronto - 2001)

# IMPORTANCE

- Identification of research problem and refinement of research questions
- Generation of useful research questions or projects
- Orientation of what is known and not known about an area of inquiry
- Determine any gaps in the body of knowledge
- Discovery of unanswered questions about subjects, concepts or problems

# CONT...

- Identification of relevant conceptual framework
- Identification of development of new or redefined clinical intervention
- Development of hypothesis to be tested in research instruments
- Helps in planning the methodology of present study

# PURPOSES

- Describe the relationship of each study to other research study under consideration.
- Identify new ways to interpret on any gaps in previous research
- Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictions previous studies
- Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort

# CONT...

- See what has and has not been investigated
- Identify potential relationships between concepts and identify researchable hypothesis
- Develop alternative research projects
- Learn how others have defined and measured key concepts

# SOURCES

## **Primary Sources:**

Literature review mostly relies on primary source (i.e) research reports, which are description of studies written by researchers who conducted them. Primary source is written by a person who developed the theory or conducted the research or is the description of an investigation written by the person who conducted it.



# CONT...

- **Secondary Sources:**

Secondary source research documents or description of studies prepared by someone other than the original research.

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## **Main sources:**

- Electronic database
- Books
- Journals
- Conference Papers
- Theses
- Encyclopedia and Dictionary
- Research Reports
- Magazines and Newspaper

# SOME COMMON WEBSITES

- CINAHL (Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature)
- MEDLINE (Medical Literature Analysis and Retrieved System Online)
- PUBMED
- Medline Plus
- Education Resource Information Center
- British Nursing Index
- Eric

# ONLINE JOURNALS

- [Nursesfriendly.com](http://Nursesfriendly.com)
- [Nsna.org](http://Nsna.org)
- [Healthweb.org](http://Healthweb.org)
- [Ispub.com](http://Ispub.com)
- [Healthweb.org](http://Healthweb.org)
- [Medbioworld.org](http://Medbioworld.org)
- [Nursingworld.org](http://Nursingworld.org)

# JOURNALS

## National

- Nursing Journal of India
- Nightingale Nursing Time
- Indian Journal of Nursing & Midwifery
- Indian Journal of Nursing Studies
- Indian Journal of Nursing Research

# CONT...

## **International:**

- Nursing Research
- Nursing Sciences Quarterly
- Western Journal of Nursing Research
- Applied Nursing Research

# CONT...

- Biological Research of Nursing
- Advances in Nursing Sciences
- Clinical Nursing Research
- Journal of Qualitative Research
- American Journal of Nursing

# Criteria for Selection of Resources

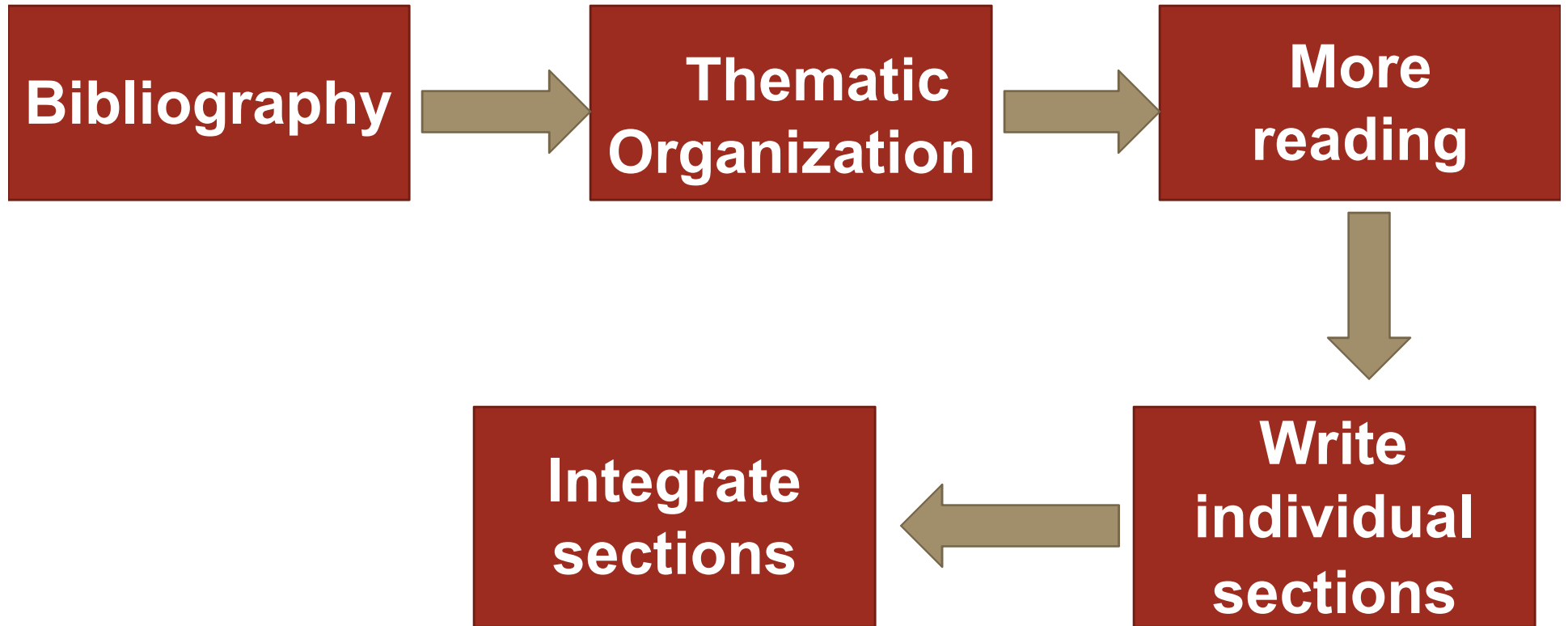
- Be specific
- Be selective
- Focus on current topics
- Ensure evidence for claim
- Focus on sources of evidence
- Reference citation



# CONT...

- Organization of Literature review
- Referring original source
- Avoid abbreviations
- Simple and accurate sentence structure
- Effective use of transition words.

# ***STEPS OF LITERATURE REVIEW***



# STEPS OF LITERATURE REVIEW

- **Annotated Bibliography:** Researcher read articles, books and other types of literature related to the topic of research and write a brief critical synopsis of each review.
- **Thematic Organization:** Researchers try to find common themes of research topic and organize the literature under these themes, sub themes or categories.

# CONT...

- **More Readings:** Researcher tries to discover specific literature materials relevant to the field of study or research methodologies which are more relevant for their research.
- **Write Individual Sections:** researcher starts writing the literature under each thematic section by using previously collected drafts of annotations. Here they organize the related articles under each theme by ensuring that every article is related to each other.

# CONT...

- **Integrate Sections:** Researchers have a list of thematic sections and they tie them together with an introduction, conclusion and some additions and revision in the sections to show how they relate to each other and to the overall theme.