



Literature Review for Thesis and Articles

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Topics to be Covered

- What is literature review
- Why do we need Literature?
- Purpose of literature reviews
- Basic Structure
- Paper Selection
- Flow of the Review
- Result and Discussions
- Drafting a Literature review by ourselves.
- Queries

Literature Review

- Previous Methods
- Principles
- Study
- Reviews
- What was interesting? Notable?
- Appreciation or Flaw notification

“**Et al.**” is short for the Latin term “**et alia**,” meaning “and others.” It is used in academic citations when referring to a source with multiple authors: Siva **et al.**



Lanna – Thai - Nagas

Three Kings

- King Mengrai,
- The founder of Chiang Mai and Thai Language Scripts.
- Two friends,
- King Ramkamhaeng of Sukhothai
- King Ngam Muang of Payao



**XUANZANG (HSÜAN-TSANG) 630-645 CE
THE CHINESE BUDDHIST TRAVELLER TO INDIA**

What is literature review?

- A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers.
- Occasionally, we are asked to write one as a separate assignment (sometimes in the form of an annotated bibliography), but more often it is part of the introduction to an essay, research report, dissertation or thesis.

Why do we need literature review?

- To identify Support and opposing views
- to put your work into perspective
- to demonstrate that you can access previous work in an area
- to identify information and ideas that may be relevant to your project
- to identify methods that could be relevant to your project
- As far as the literature review process goes, ultimately the goal for students is to complete their review in the allocated time and to ensure they can maintain currency in their field of study for the duration of their research(Bruce 1990).

Two important objectives of literature review

- **Information seeking:** the ability to scan the literature efficiently, using manual or computerized methods, to identify a set of useful articles and books
- **Critical appraisal:** the ability to apply principles of analysis to identify unbiased and valid studies

A literature review must ..

- Be organized around and related directly to the thesis or research question we are developing
- Synthesize results into a summary of what is and is not known
- Identify areas of controversy in the literature
- Formulate questions that need further research

Source of literature

- Two type of sources:
primary + **secondary**

Primary sources

- Primary sources are original materials on which other research is based.
- They are usually the first formal appearance of results in physical, print or electronic format.
- They present original thinking, report a discovery, or share new information.

Primary Sources

- **Examples**
- 1. Literary creation: novels, short stories, poems, etc.
- 2. Artifacts (e.g. coins, plant specimens, fossils, furniture, tools, clothing, all from the time under study);
- 3. Interviews (e.g., oral histories, telephone, e-mail);
- 4. Journal articles published in peer-reviewed publications;
- 5. Letters;
- 6. Original Documents (i.e. birth certificate, will, marriage license, trial transcript);
- 7. Patents;
- 8. Records of organizations, government agencies (e.g. annual report, treaty, constitution, government document);
- 9. Speeches;
- 10. Survey Research (e.g., market surveys, public opinion polls);
- 11. Video recordings (e.g. television programs);
- 12. Works of art, architecture, literature, and music (e.g., paintings, sculptures, musical scores, buildings, novels, poems).

Secondary source

- They are interpretations and evaluations of primary sources.
- Secondary sources are not evidence, but rather commentary on and discussion of evidence.
- **Examples**
- 1. Commentaries, criticisms;
- 2. Dictionaries, Encyclopedias;
- Dictionaries, Encyclopedias;
- 3. Histories;
- 4. Literary criticism such as Journal articles;
- 5. Magazine and newspaper articles;
- 6. Monographs, other than fiction and autobiography;
- 7. Textbooks;
- 8. Web site (also considered primary).

Literature study in Reviewer point of View

- Convey
- Basic Idea
- Problems
- Area
- Gaps
- Goals
- Strength
- Weakness
- Platform
- Discussion or Proof or Argument?
- Matching Current Scenario
- Algorithm
- Equation
- Results
- Comparison
- Analysis
- Modification
- Will it work for real world?

Cont...

- to avoid reinventing the wheel
- to carry on from where others have already reached
- to identify other people working in the same fields
- to increase your breadth of knowledge of your subject area
- to identify seminal works in your area
- to provide the intellectual context for your own work, enabling you to position your project relative to other work

Data Collection

- Text – Conferences, Journals, Textbooks, Lecture Notes, class notes from reputed Universities
- Image
- Audio
- Video
- Data about Data
- Permission and Written proof [If possible]

Sample on our own Article

- **“Sustainable Development in Agriculture Through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Smarter India: Sustainable Agricultural Development Through ICT in India”, Siva Shankar Ramasamy, International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development (IJSESD), Vol.12, 3, pp.79-87, May 2021. DOI: 10.4018/IJSESD.2021070106.**
- **"A SMART ROBOTIC BASED GARBAGE/SEWAGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM USING IOT", Shanmugaraja P, Chokkanathan K, Siva Shankar Ramasamy and Nandakumar S D, Turkish Journal of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Vol.32, 3, pp 3510-3514, May 2021.**
- **"Improving Digital Platforms and B2B2C Strategies for Cross Border E-Commerce", Bibi She, Siva Shankar Ramasamy, Nopasit Chakpitak and Piang-Or Laohavilai, Turkish Online Journal of Qualitative Inquiry Vol. 12 (2) pp.5232-5244, July 2021.**
- **Siva Shankar Ramasamy, "Demand Based Agriculture Supplies Through ICT Applications for Smarter India", International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), ISSN:2320-2882, Volume.5, Issue 11, Page No pp.100-103, Nov 2017.**

Research methodology

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process, and analyze information about a topic. In a **research** paper, the **methodology** section allows the reader to critically evaluate a **study's** overall validity and reliability.

- **Methodology Connections with our own Research:**
- Experiments. ...
- Surveys. ...
- Questionnaires. ...
- Interviews. ...
- Case **studies**. ...
- Participant and non-participant observation. ...
- Observational trials. ...
- Analysis

References

- Who
- What
- When
- Where
- DOI [If possible]

Tip:

When ever you read something interesting, copy the information source and keep in a note

Have a separate folder for references in category

Practical Problems, Short Cut?

- No Time to Read
- No Patience
- Shall we get easier method?

Greatest works are from Great Literature

- Familiarize yourself with the scholarly journal literature by browsing the Library's journals lists.
- Identify the keywords and phrases that describe your topic by making a list of possible synonyms.
- Select and search appropriate databases or search tools, for example:
 - Academic Search Premier (Multidisciplinary)
 - LexisNexis Academic (Current News)
 - Expanded Academic ASAP (Multidisciplinary)
 - ERIC (Scholarly and practical education literature)
 - Education Full Text (Scholarly education literature)
 - Social Sciences Citation Index (Citation tracking)

Cross Checking again....

1. **Problem formulation** —which topic or field is being examined and what are its component issues?
2. **Literature search** —finding materials relevant to the subject being explored.
3. **Data evaluation** —determining which literature makes a significant contribution to the understanding of the topic.
4. **Analysis and interpretation** —discussing the findings and conclusions of pertinent literature.

Samples

- “Sustainable Development in Agriculture Through Information and Communication Technology (ICT) for Smarter India: Sustainable Agricultural Development Through ICT in India”, Siva Shankar Ramasamy, International Journal of Social Ecology and Sustainable Development (IJSESD), Vol.12, 3, pp.79-87, May 2021. *DOI: 10.4018/IJSESD.2021070106.*
- “A novel Skull Stripping Method for T1 Coronal and T2 Axial Magnetic Resonance Images of Human Head Scans Based on Resonance Principle“., K.Somasundaram and R.Siva Shankar., **International Conference** on Image Processing, Computer Vision and Pattern Recognition organized by WORLDCOMP’12 - ISBN: 1-60132-223-2, 1-60132-224-0, **Las Vegas, Nevada, USA.**, July 16-19, 2012.
- Lewis, W. A. “The Principles of Economic Planning”, Allen & Unwin, London, 1949.
- https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Chozha_Navy

At the end of the Session....

- Please search/ask relevant articles from our faculty and read them when you have time.
- If it is associated to your work, Refer them in your Conferences, Journals, Patents and Thesis.

Thank you for your Patience

ขอขอบคุณสำหรับความอดทนของคุณ

感谢您的耐心等待

பொறுமை காத்தமைக்கு நன்றி