

## **STP IV Module 2 Literature Review**

**Date and Day – Wednesday, 07/03/2018 & 14/03/2018**

**Venue- Class Room 523**

**Aim: To develop the skills of reviewing varieties of quality literature which leads to innovative research outcomes.**

**Objective:**

- **To encourage the students to review recent literature.**
- **To arrive at a research-based problem, methodology and outcome.**
- **To Specifically focus on the exact research flow chart of systematic literature.**
- **To gain a full and accurate understanding of the research ideas.**

### **Significance of STP IV Module 2**

**STP IV Module 2 Literature Review demonstrates strategies aimed to improve active investigation skills in students, which proposed to increase students' academic achievement. STP-IV Module 2 Literature Review, findings of the previous work for the proceedings of the existing work.**

**The most Effective and powerful way to investigate the research problem and quantify the research domains.**

**What is a literature review?**

A literature review discusses published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period.

A literature review can be just a simple summary of the sources, but it usually has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of the important information of the source, but a synthesis is a re-organization, or a reshuffling, of that information. It might give a new interpretation of old material or combine new with old interpretations. Or it might trace the intellectual progression of the field, including major debates. And depending on the situation, the literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant.

**How is a literature review different from an academic research paper?**

The main focus of an academic research paper is to develop a new argument, and a research paper is likely to contain a literature review as one of its parts. In a research paper, you use the literature as a foundation and as support for a new insight that you contribute. The focus of a literature review, however, is to summarize and synthesize the arguments and ideas of others without adding new contributions.

### **Why do we write literature reviews?**

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

### **Find models**

Look for other literature reviews in your area of interest or in the discipline and read them to get a sense of the types of themes you might want to look for in your own research or ways to organize your final review. You can simply put the word "review" in your search engine along with your other topic terms to find articles of this type on the Internet or in an electronic database. The bibliography or reference section of sources you've already read are also excellent entry points into your own research.

### **Narrow your topic**

There are hundreds or even thousands of articles and books on most areas of study. The narrower your topic, the easier it will be to limit the number of sources you need to read in order to get a good survey of the material. Your instructor will probably not expect you to read everything that's out there on the topic, but you'll make your job easier if you first limit your scope.

### **Consider whether your sources are current**

Some disciplines require that you use information that is as current as possible. In the sciences, for instance, treatments for medical problems are constantly changing according to the latest studies. Information even two years old could be obsolete. However, if you are writing a review in the humanities, history, or social sciences, a survey of the history of the literature may be what is needed, because what is important is how perspectives have changed through the years or within a certain time period. Try sorting through some other current bibliographies or literature reviews in the field to get a sense of what your discipline expects. You can also use this method to consider what is currently of interest to scholars in this field and what is not.



### **First, cover the basic categories**

Just like most academic papers, literature reviews also must contain at least three basic elements: an introduction or background information section; the body of the review containing the discussion of sources; and, finally, a conclusion and/or recommendations section to end the paper. The following provides a brief description of the content of each:

- Introduction: Gives a quick idea of the topic of the literature review, such as the central theme or organizational pattern.
- Body: Contains your discussion of sources and is organized either chronologically, thematically, or methodologically (see below for more information on each).
- Conclusions/Recommendations: Discuss what you have drawn from reviewing literature so far. Where might the discussion proceed?

### **Outcome:**

- **Students will be able to identify the problem statements**
- **Literature review enables students to proceed with the research domain.**
- **Students will be able to compare the research findings with previous research.**
- **Students will be able to improve understanding of investigations, examinations and innovations.**

### **PHOTOGRAPHS:**



**Session on Literature Review-14/03/2018**



**Session on Literature Review-14/03/2018**

**Conclusion:**

“To enhance the quality of engineering students by empowering them with skills that are globally important, STP IV will be beneficial to students”.

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