

6. Review Of Research Format

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In this Chapter, we discuss the suggestion for review of research / Literature writing in different formats. In this chapter present why we should review of any topic, subject related research or article because a review of a journal article examines a scholarly article's strengths and weaknesses in terms of what the article is attempting to accomplish. We should know why writing review article? What is their importance in our research work? Here we will know about review of any research, their element, their content, quality etc. Review article preparation is more important part of our research work. So here I present How to write a review literature.

Introduction:

Survey ought to incorporate description, summarizes, and your own investigation. Any examination included should assist per users with evaluating the article's an incentive without having to fundamentally peruse the articles themselves. To compose a Review than you have to first appropriately, read the article twice threefold occasions. So, you locate a decent sources and substance for survey of exploration of any title theme, topic or subject.

Meaning Of Review:

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A Review Article:

- A fundamental, accommodating examination of the writing in a specific field through once-over, Plan, examination, assessment.
- A consistent book contingent upon as of late conveyed composition or data. New data from the maker's investigations are not presented (with uncommon cases: a couple of reviews contain new data).
- An independent distribution. Writing audits as essential pieces of ace propositions, doctoral theories or award recommendations won't be considered here. In any case, numerous tips in this rule are adaptable to these content sorts.

Function Of A Review Article:

- properly sort out writing /systematic organize literature
- to evaluate literature
- to identify research gaps/ holes and suggest new research areas
- identify patterns, examples and trends in the literature
- to synthesize literature

The Audience Of Review Articles:

- specialists, experts in explicit exploration in specific research areas
- understudies students or novice researchers, fledgling scientists

- Decision-makers, leaders Review articles focused at the last two gatherings: Extended clarifications of subjects or of subject-explicit language are required (for example through the employments of data boxes or glossaries).

The Types Of Review Articles:

1. Types By Methodological Approach:

Narrative Review:

- Chosen research are interestingly and summed up on the establishment of the creator's experience, existing speculations and models. Results depend absolutely on a subjective as a substitute than a quantitative level.
- Best evidence audit A point of convergence on picked research is mixed with orderly procedures of study-determination and outcome investigation.
- Systematic diagram Findings from various individual exploration are dissected factually through severe techniques.

Meta-Analyses are utilized to pool the results of man or lady examines.

Types By Objective:

- Status quo review Introduction of the most cutting edge query for a given topic or discipline of research.
- History review Development of a discipline query after some time.
- Issue review evaluate Investigation of a difficulty (for example a factor of difference or an inquiry) in an exact discipline of research.
- Theory/model review assessment Introduction of another guideline or mannequin in a novel subject of research.

2. Types By Mandate:

- Invited reviews: specialist researchers are invited
- Commissioned reviews: formal agreement of authors with customers.
- Unsolicited submissions: researchers increase an idea for an outline and set up it to journal editors.

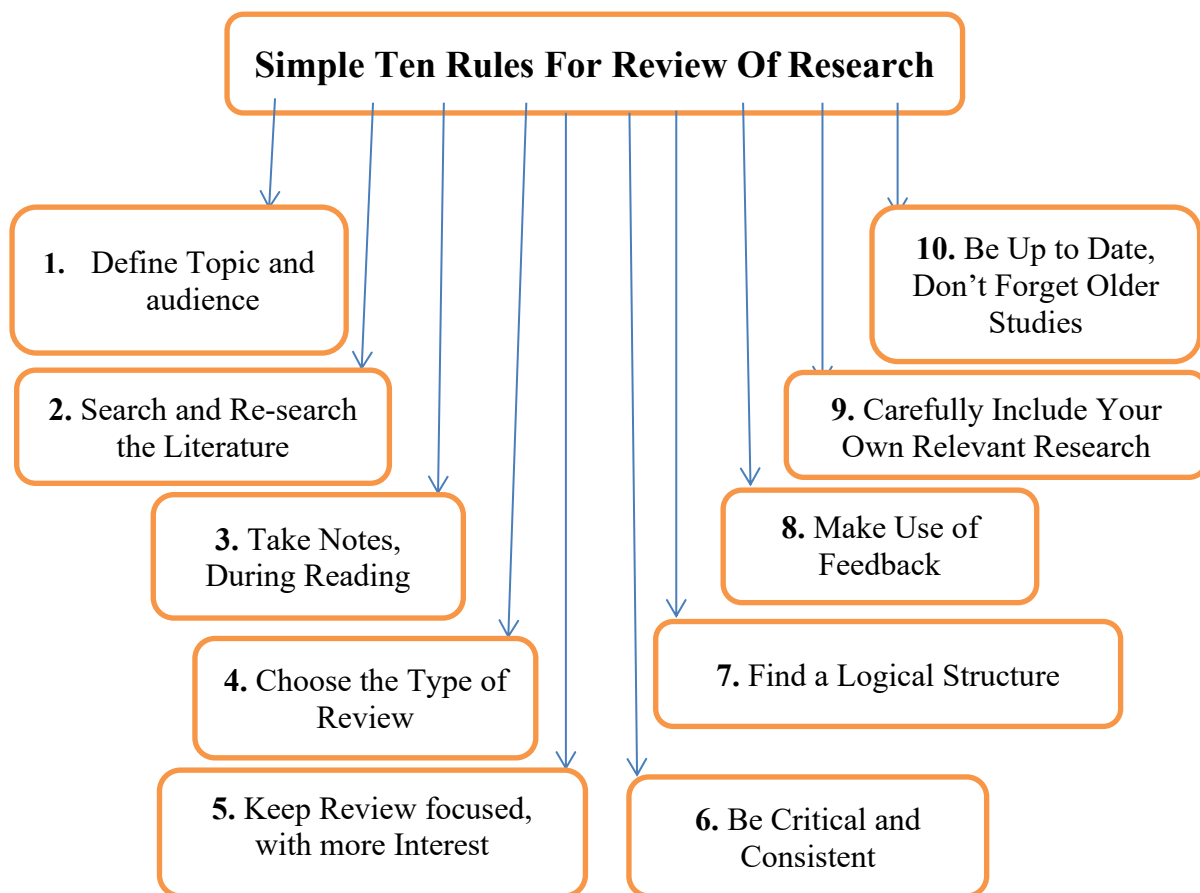


Figure No. 1

Some Important Exercises Before Writing Review Of Research:

Pre- Reading Exercise. Things To Consider:

- Initial presumptions dependent on the title
- Assumptions dependent on the captions / sub-titles

- Read the theoretical. Beginning considerations? Investigate the References. Have you perused any of the sources? Would it be a good idea for you to? What do they demonstrate?
- Search the Web for the author of the article. Is the author established in his/her field? Does the author speak with authority?

First Reading Exercise. Things To Consider:

- The article's audience
- The author's purpose in writing
- The author's motivation recorded as a hard copy
- The author's thesis or main argument

Second Reading Exercise. Things To Consider:

- What information is fact? What information is opinion?
- What feelings are upheld? How well would they say they are upheld?
- What opinions are supported? How well are they supported?
- Is there a gap / hole in data? In rationale?
- Can you discover instances of bias?
- Is the creator effectively powerful?

How Long Is A Review Article?

Review articles change prominently long. Story investigates may likewise shift somewhere in the range of 8,000 and 40,000 expressions (references and the sum else included). Deliberate assessments are regularly shorter with substantially less than 10,000 words.

Format Of A Review Article:

Title

The title must be **informative**:

- The title needs to incorporate significant terms.
- It needs to demonstrate that the text is a review article.
- It may incorporate the message of the article.
- The title must be **short**:
- Keep the title concise.
- A more drawn out caption might be an alternative in the event that a particular is essential. Tense In a title with results showed: the current state focuses on the overall legitimacy of the outcomes and outlines.

List Of Authors:

(IMPORTANT: Discuss authorship as early as possible)

1. Decision On Authorship:

- Every person that contributed essentially to the writing search, writing investigation or potentially composing measure.

2. Order Of Authors:

- The first author has done most of the large portion of the research and written significant major parts of the article.
- Authors between first and last author have contributed in one manner or the other to the achievement of the task. They might be requested sequentially (showing equity) or in a succession of diminishing inclusion.
- The last author usually coordinated the project and had the original idea.

Abstract:

Informs about the main objectives and result of the review article (informative abstract) or indicates the text structure (descriptive abstract).

Descriptive abstract - for narrative reviews
Elements Description of subjects covered without specific details. A descriptive abstract is like a table of contents in paragraph form. Tense present

Informative abstract - for systematic and best evidence reviews

Elements:

1. **Objectives:** One or two sentences describe the context and intention of the review.
2. **Material and methods:** One or a few sentences provide a general picture of the methodological approach.
3. **Results:** A few sentences describe main outcomes.
4. **Conclusions:** One or two sentences present the conclusion (which is linked to the objectives).
5. **Tense objectives:** present material and methods, results: past conclusions: present Citations usually none Length usually 200 to 250 words

Table Of Contents:

Some review journals print an outline/table of contents at the beginning of the article, others do not. In general, these are recommended for extensive narrative reviews.

Introduction: Provides information about the context, indicates the motivation for the review, defines the focus, the research question and explains the text structure. Elements of a three paragraph introduction.

1. **Subject Background.** The general topic, issue, or area of concern is given to illustrate the context.
2. **“Problem”.** Trends, new perspectives, gaps, conflicts, or a single problem is indicated.
3. **Motivation/Justification.** The author’s reason for reviewing the literature, the approach and the organisation of the text are described. Tense present (use past tense for the description of your methods and your results) Citations many Length Between 10% and 20% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions). Note Make sure to have a narrow focus and an explicit research question. Indicate these two points clearly in the introduction. Give theoretical or practical justifications for the need for a review.

Material And Methods:

Systematic and best evidence reviews have a methods section. This section enables motivated researches to repeat the review. Narrative reviews do not have a methods section but should include some information about applied methods at the end of the introduction. Elements The material and methods section contains for example information about: data sources (e.g. bibliographic databases), search terms and search strategies, selection criteria (inclusion/exclusion of studies), the number of studies screened and the number of studies included, statistical methods of meta analysis.

Main Part Of The Review Article:

Section structure A coherent structuring of the topic is necessary to develop the section structure. Subheadings reflect the organization of the topic and indicate the content of the various sections.

Possible Criteria For Structuring The Topic Are:

- methodological approaches
- models or theories
- extent of support for a given thesis
- studies that agree with another versus studies that disagree
- chronological order
- geographical location

Conclusions:

Answer the research question set in the introduction.

Components:

- implications of the findings
- interpretations by the authors (kept separate from factual information)
Identification of uncertain inquiries

Tense present: summing up and making conclusions present great: alluding to a area of research or a body of literature Citations few or none Length 5 to 10% of the core text (introduction, body, conclusions).

Note: Make sure to have an unmistakable bring home message that coordinates the focuses discussed in the review. Make sure your conclusions are not simply a repeat of the abstract!

Acknowledgements:

Offers thanks to individuals who assisted with the writing search, the organizing of the material or in the creative cycle (yet whose commitment is too little to even consider justifying co-origin).

- Expresses appreciation to financing association and indicates the subsidizing program (frequently required by subsidizing organizations).

Elements:

- Full names of individuals people and their particular commitments to the project are given.
- The name of the funding agency and program as well as the grant number and the person to whom it was granted are referenced, mentioned. Tense present (past tense when referring to funding agencies in terminated projects)
Citations none.

References:

- Shows interested readers how to find the literature mentioned in the text. • Acknowledges the work of other scientists.
- Compulsory to avoid charges of plagiarism Elements Include every reference cited in the text. Do not include additional references. Avoid internet sources. If internet sources must be used, find the original source for the internet reference, check it has been correctly cited and cite it directly. Length A range between 50-100 references is in most cases appropriate.

Note:

- For narrative reviews the inclusion of all relevant, high-quality studies is the target.
- Systematic and best evidence reviews need explicit criteria for the inclusion/exclusion of studies from which they got the data.

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Outline Of Review Of Research:

