Literature Review

Developing Academic Writing

Why do I have to write a literature review?

- Good question!
- Show that you know your field.
- Show how your research fits in your field.
- Establish your theory & methods ("conceptual framework").
 - If you use an established theory, show that you understand it.
 - If you develop new theory, show how it relates to existing ones.

- Before you start:
 - Look at other scholars' work.
 - Ask for guidance.
 - Decide if you need a separate "literature review" chapter.

- Before you start:
 - Narrow your focus. What is your thesis statement?
 - Understand the literature.
 - What has been published about your topic?
 - How much of that literature do you need to know?
 - Your sensei can help. So can fellow students & librarians.

- Starting out: Organize the literature
 - Chronological order: Are there trends over time?
 - Thematic groupings: Groups of scholars with different focus?
 - Group by theory: Different "schools" or theories?
 - Group by method: Scholars using specific methods?

- Summarize!
 - Don't quote too much. (How much is too much?)
 - Rephrase just the most important points.
 - Remember to focus on *your* understanding, and how the literature relates to *your* research.
 - Your "voice" is important and valuable.

- Synthesize!
 - Don't summarize each article in your review separately.
 - Group similar ideas together.
 - Explain what is similar within the group.
 - Note *important* differences.

- Make an argument.
 - "Literature reviews have thesis statements as well!" UNC
 - What is *your conclusion* about what the literature means?
 - Argue logically for your conclusion.
 - Show your evidence. Refer to specific information in the literature.

Both the cost method and the equity method of accounting have broad support in some sectors; neither is clearly preferred.

- What is *your conclusion* about what the literature means?
- Argue logically for your conclusion.
- Show your evidence. Refer to specific information in the literature.

Cost accounting

- Use in Britain, 1914-1925
 - Hilton 1994
 - Drury 2013

Equity accounting

- Use in Britain, 1907-1922
 - Ohlson 1995
 - Easton 2004

How do I understand the literature?

- I wish I could tell you.
- Search the library and skim what you find.
 - Too much? Refine your search. Focus on most interesting
 - Too little? Maybe focusing too narrowly; Check with your sensei
- Evaluate critically.
 - (This will help when you write the review.)

How do I understand the literature?

- As you understand more, re-evaluate.
- Ask how each source relates to the other sources.
- Ask how each source relates to your research interest.
- When you finish, you should understand how your research relates to other work in your field.

What does a literature review look like?

Separate chapter

Chapter II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Studies and literature relevant to the present study are herein presented in this section. These studies and literature give light in the preparation of this investigation.

Mathematics Performance

In many developing countries, the secondary level of formal education is the target of criticism – low performance in the academics, poor human values, enormous class size, poor quality of teachers dilapidated classrooms, etc... Mathematics education is not an exception to this interminable cliché that dishes out challenges and irritants to educators in the area of discipline.

Student performance in Mathematics was higher than that in science at Grade 4, while at Second Year High School, performance in the two subject areas was almost the same. The scores (Grade 4: Mathematics – 358, science – 332, Second Year High School: Mathematics – 378, science – 377) are very low, considering benchmarks in earlier TIMSS. http://depedteacher.blogspot.com/2007/12/filipinoperformance-inmath-and-science.htm/ October 13, 2011

All of the research reviews support the hypothesis that student performance depends on different socio-economic, psychological,

What does a literature review look like?

• Part of the introduction

Network Design Models for Discrete Material Flow Systems

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The effectiveness of a material handling system depends on several factors, among them a well-thought-out flow-path design. The flow path has a significant effect on the travel time, the operating expenses, and the installation costs of the system. Moreover, the flow-path configuration has a significant impact on the complexity of the system's control software. The literature review presented in this paper describes several approaches to the design of material flow networks, including conventional type systems and more recent developments like the single-hoop, tandem configuration, SBSL, and SFT.

Keywords: AGV; Guide path design; Material handling; Network flow

1. Introduction

Although there is wide agreement on the need to integrate facility layout design and flow-path design, there are still some basic conceptual differences on how to do it. Tompkins and White [1] point to the strong relationship between the facility layout design function and the material handling design function. However, the material handling system accepted a back-stage role in most of the first facility layout design models and procedures. The relationship between these systems can be expressed by the distance measure (from pickup point to delivery point) used in the facility layout design procedure. Although this study does not include a review of the vast litertaure on facility layout design, the following section will briefly describe the evolution of the distance measure. The first studies on facility layout design developed construction heuristics such as CORELAP [2] and ALDEP [3]. These heuristics used closeness relationships rather than flow distances, meaning no attention was given to the material handling function. A different class of heuristics was the improvement heuristics such as CRAFT [4] and its material handling evaluation extension COFAD [5]. These procedures used a rectilinear distance measure between the centroid of the origin department and the centroid of the destination department to evaluate the intermediate changes made and the final structure. The location of pick-up and delivery (P/D) stations was only a secondary consideration. However, as confirmed by Warnecke et al. [6] the centroid-to-centroid distance approximations are less representative of the actual flows compared with the P/D station flow distances.

1.1 The Centroid-to-Centroid Distance Measure

1.2 The Pick-up and Delivery (P/D) Station Distance Measure

Recent studies in facility layout design procedures [7, 8] use a direct rectilinear distance from pick-up station to delivery station which are usually located on the department's boundaries, instead of the centroid-to-centroid assumption. However, these studies fail to relate to a specific material handling system when evaluating a change in the layout structure. In some cases, like monorails and conveyors, direct rectilinear or Euclidean distance measures are usable. In others, like AGVs and forklifts, the interdepartmental flow is possible only via the aisle network.

1.3 The Flow-Path Distance Measure

In the case of flow-path design problems the actual path distance which takes into account the physical structure of the aisle network is needed. Using this assumption the flow distance is measured from the pick-up station to the delivery station along an existing aisle network. All the studies that will be presented in this paper use this basic assumption.

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What does a literature review look like?

- Throughout the thesis*
 - Instead of writing a separate literature review chapter or section, you might review relevant literature in each thesis chapter.
- *But beware: Your sensei may want a literature review section. Be sure to do what your sensei, other colleagues demand.

How is your annotated bibliography?

Today is your chance to ask for help.