



INTRODUCTION TO LITERATURE REVIEW AND SCIENTIFIC
WRITING

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OBJECTIVES

- • Understand the purpose of a literature review
 - • Learn how to conduct a literature review
 - • Explore the basics of scientific writing
 - • Identify common challenges and solutions
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WHAT IS A LITERATURE REVIEW?

- A literature review is a critical summary of research on a particular topic.
- It helps to identify gaps, trends, and establish a theoretical framework.

IMPORTANCE OF LITERATURE REVIEW

- • Provides background information
 - • Identifies research gaps
 - • Helps in formulating research questions
 - • Establishes a foundation for further study
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TYPES OF LITERATURE REVIEWS

- • Narrative Review
 - • Systematic Review
 - • Meta-analysis
 - • Scoping Review
 - • Theoretical Review
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NARRATIVE REVIEW

- A broad overview of a topic, summarizing previous research without a systematic search strategy.

SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

- A comprehensive and structured review that follows a defined methodology to collect and analyze studies.

META-ANALYSIS

- A statistical approach that combines results from multiple studies to derive overall conclusions.

SCOPING REVIEW

- A preliminary assessment of research on a topic to identify key themes, gaps, and future directions.



THEORETICAL REVIEW

- Examines theories and models related to a specific topic to analyze their development and applications.

STEPS IN CONDUCTING A LITERATURE REVIEW

- 1. Define your research question
 - 2. Search for relevant literature
 - 3. Evaluate sources critically
 - 4. Organize and synthesize findings
 - 5. Write and revise your review
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SOURCES OF LITERATURE

- • Peer-reviewed journals
 - • Books
 - • Conference proceedings
 - • Theses and dissertations
 - • Government reports
 - • Grey literature
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EVALUATING SOURCES

- • Relevance to research
 - • Credibility of the author
 - • Accuracy of information
 - • Objectivity and bias assessment
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ORGANIZING A LITERATURE REVIEW

- • Thematic approach
- • Chronological approach
- • Methodological approach
- • Theoretical framework approach

COMMON CHALLENGES IN LITERATURE REVIEWS

- • Information overload
 - • Finding relevant studies
 - • Managing references and citations
 - • Synthesizing different perspectives
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INTRODUCTION TO SCIENTIFIC WRITING

- Scientific writing involves clear, precise, and structured communication of research findings.



STRUCTURE OF A SCIENTIFIC PAPER

- • Introduction: Background, research questions
 - • Methods: Study design, data collection
 - • Results: Findings and data presentation
 - • Discussion: Interpretation and implications
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WRITING STYLE IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

- • Clarity and conciseness
- • Logical structure
- • Proper citations and referencing
- • Objectivity and precision

COMMON MISTAKES IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

- • Lack of clear structure
 - • Plagiarism
 - • Overuse of jargon
 - • Poor referencing
 - • Ambiguous language
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CITATIONS AND REFERENCING

- • APA, MLA, Chicago, and Harvard citation styles
 - • Importance of proper referencing
 - • Tools for citation management (Zotero, Mendeley, EndNote)
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ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS IN SCIENTIFIC WRITING

- • Avoiding plagiarism
- • Proper credit to co-authors
- • Data integrity and transparency
- • Avoiding manipulation of findings

CONCLUSION

- A well-conducted literature review strengthens research.
 - Scientific writing should be clear, precise, and well-structured.
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Q&A

- Questions and discussion.

