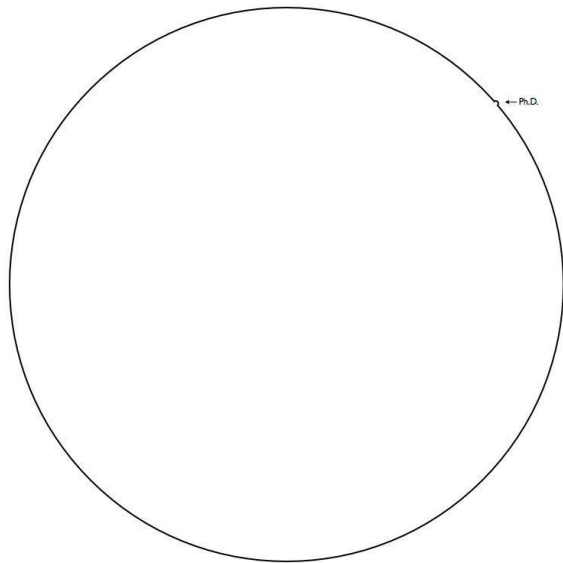


M U N I
E C O N

Critical literature review

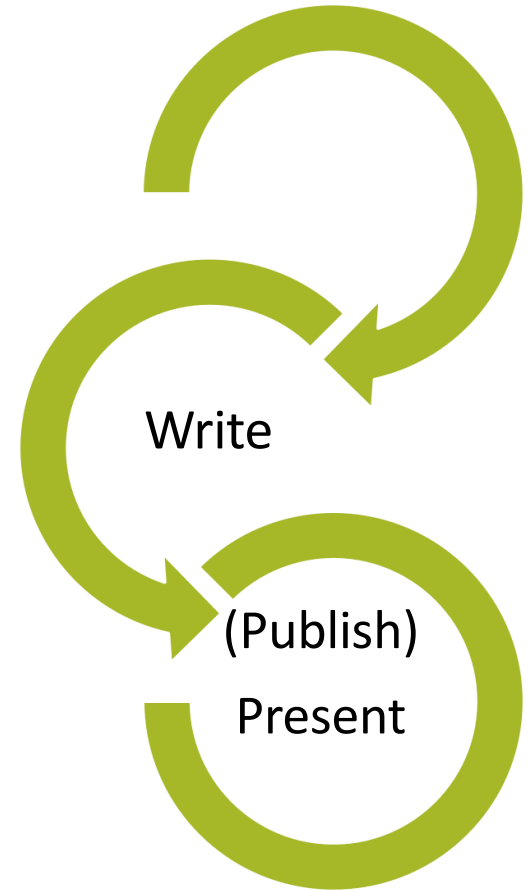
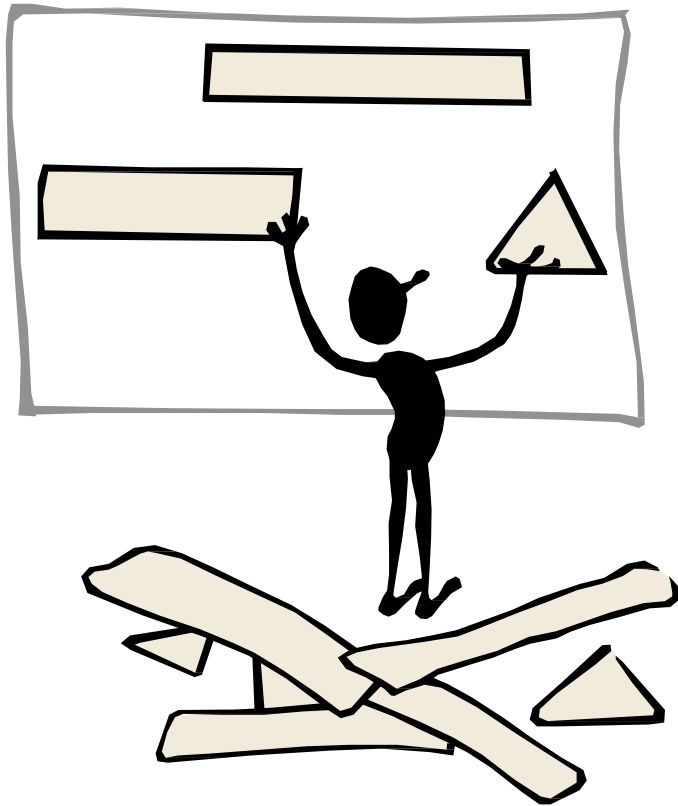
Your goal can be to make a dent in a circle of human knowledge



Imagine a circle that contains all of human knowledge:	By the time you finish elementary school, you know a little:	By the time you finish high school, you know a bit more:
With a bachelor's degree, you gain a specialty:	A master's degree deepens that specialty:	Reading research papers takes you to the edge of human knowledge:
Once you're at the boundary, you focus:	You push at the boundary for several years:	Until one day, the boundary gives way:
And that dent you've made is called a Ph.D.	Of course, the world looks different to you now:	So, don't forget the bigger picture:

Keep pushing.

Source: The Illustrated Guide to the Ph.D., created by Matt Might (<http://matt.might.net/articles/phd-school-in-pictures/>; 2012) and shared under Creative Commons license BY-NC 2.5.



What is scientific communication

Analytical writing can be structured as a logical dialog between the writer and the reader.

Readers generally prefer to descend from higher level ideas to details.



Think of your audience – who is reading you, and how to best fit in into the existing conversation of scholars in the field.

Typical structure of a scientific article

(I.M.R.A.D. structure)

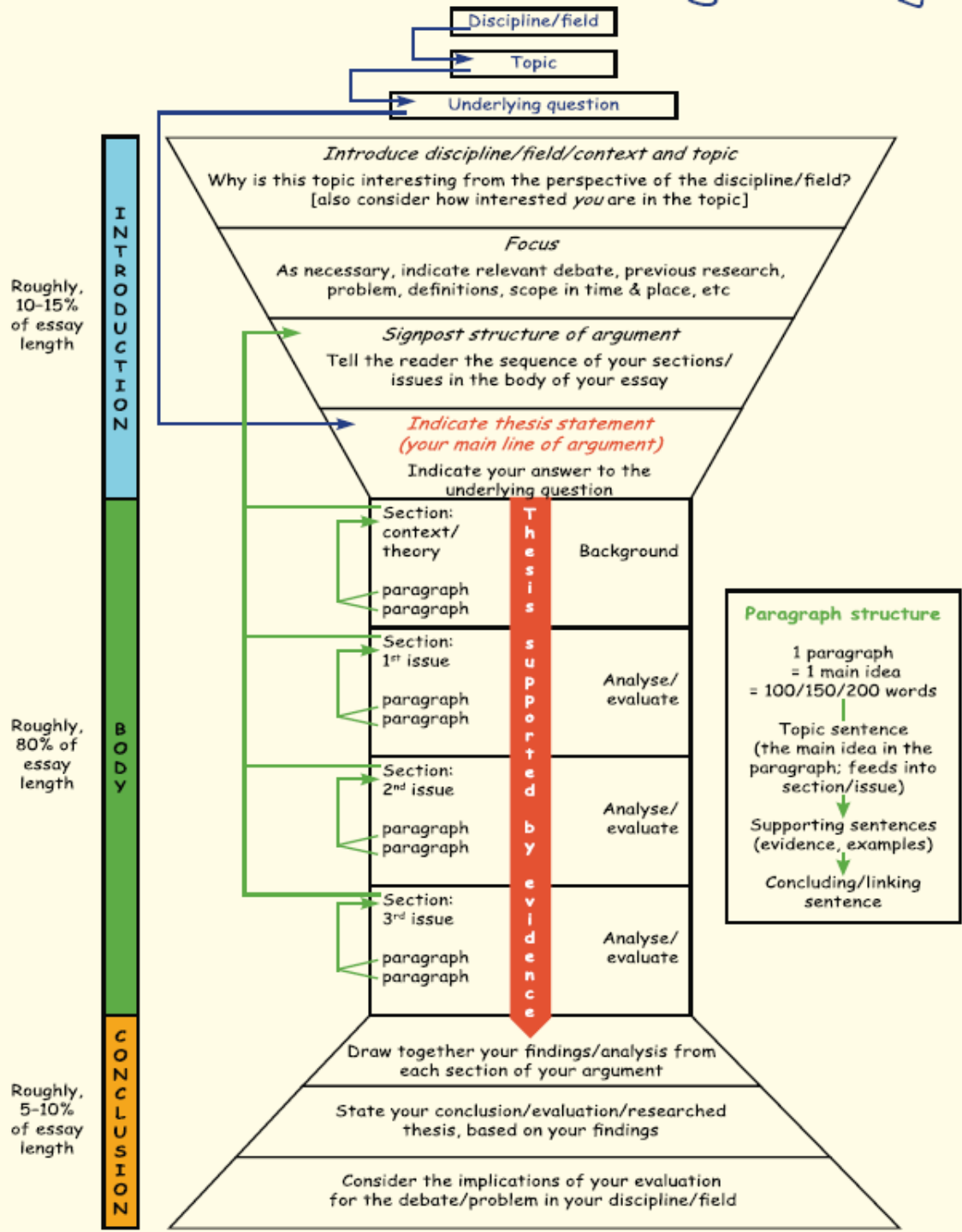
	Title	What is it about?
	Abstract	What was done in a nutshell?
I	Introduction	Why did you do it? (previous related research, state-of-the-art/gap this research is filling, theoretical background)
M	Methods/Theory	How did you do it?
R, A	Results, Analysis	What did you find?
D	Discussion	What does it mean? (in relation to previous research efforts)
	Summary and conclusions	What have you learned, what are the major findings?
	Acknowledgements	Who helped you? (include grants for research; check author guidelines)
	References	Upon whose work did you build yours?
	Appendices	Additional information

	THESIS OR DISSERTATION	RESEARCH ARTICLE
AUTHOR	Student	Researcher (might be a student)
REVIEWER	Supervisor, consultant, opponent	Reviewers, journal editor
READER	Supervisor, opponent, colleagues, other students, sometimes restricted access ...	Primarily other researchers plus interested parties (educators, journalists, decision makers, general public)
CONTENT	Longer in general, usually broader theoretical part, does not necessarily include an experiment	Should contribute an original research study to the field; bringing new insights/knowledge

Macrostructure of academic writing (IMRAD structure).

IMRAD is standing for "Introduction, **M**ethods, **R**esults **A**nd **D**iscussion".

Why the scope of scientific paper has an hourglass shape?



Source: Rao, V., Chanock, K., & Krishnan, L., 2007, A visual guide to essay writing: how to develop and communicate argument, Association for Academic Language and Learning, viewed 14 June 20127
<http://aall.org.au/sites/default/files/documents/essayWritingVisualGuide.pdf>

Microstructure of academic writing

Paragraph, the unit of meaning, is separated from the idea below and from the idea above, each paragraph has a good fit in the text)

Academic writing is about writing a story and respecting conventions (style, formal requirements), and ethical issues

Topic sentence is important

- The **topic sentence** is the first sentence of the paragraph.
- Sometimes referred to as a **focus sentence**
- Topic sentence helps organize the paragraph by summarizing the information in the paragraph.

- Tips:
 1. Identify the main point in your paragraph
 2. Write a sentence that connects to your main idea with a what and a why. State what the topic is and why it matters.
 3. Topic sentence gives readers something interesting to think

□ <https://www.indeed.com/career-advice/career-development/how-to-write-a-topic-sentence>

Topic sentence examples

- An organization is like an organism whose flow of information is imperative for its functioning.
- Fast fashion is readily available, inexpensively made part of fashion industry.
- One of the primary causes of the generational wealth gap is differences in savings behavior between generations.
- Dating apps have significantly changed the way people approach romantic relationships, driving a move toward online and mobile dating.

What is critical literature review?

"Critical" does not mean "negative".

Academic writing as a conversation

Imagine a writer entering a party, representing the scholarship



Literature review shall help you to enter into the existing conversation with authors and to make a voice.

Literature review as a narrative

Review of literature is a story,

not about what other scholars have said, but about *your research question*,

based upon what other scholars have said *in relation* to your research question.

Caution: review of literature is not an endless list of what all scholars have said about your research topic!

Literature review as a narrative

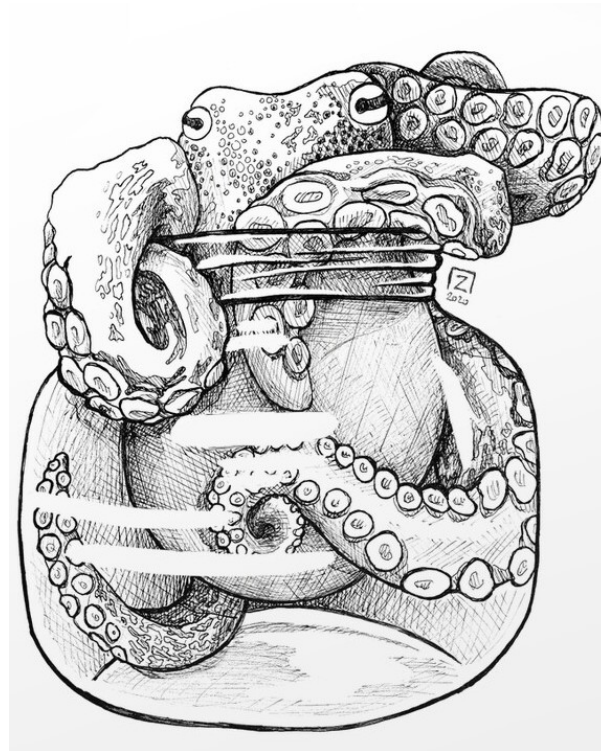
- Make the literature work for your argument/research question.
- Using insights from the literature to build the narrative to your research, rather than the literature driving you.
- You are making an active choice of including or excluding certain literature in order to construct your argument.
- You are also deciding how to order your literature in a way that it leads to your question

Necessary skills for writing a literature review

- The ability to summarize the main argument of a text efficiently (in a very concise/short/compact way).
- Choosing the relevant parts from text, while citing a specific idea.
- The ability to categorize your sources into categories and recognize which literature is relevant.
- To build a narrative about your research, find creative, critical connections between the texts. This enable you to transition from one idea to another.

Understand the literature review as a creative challenge.

A useful analogy for the literature review is trying to get an octopus into a jar.



Literature review is the most difficult part of acad. writing.

What is the **academic debate** on the topic?

What are **the most important** studies I shall amplify ?
(ask supervisor)

How to **organize studies** in the review (by argument, chronologically, thematically)?

Describe past research.

Describe the current research.

Position your research
in the current research.

What is literature review?

□ An **overview** of published and unpublished materials

which help answer **fundamental questions**:

1. What are the current theoretical or policy issues and debates related to your topic?
2. What is the current state of knowledge about these issues and problems?

Read academic papers critically

- What is the **motivation** for the research? Why should we care about this research (why is it important)?
- What is the **identification strategy** that helps to answer research questions?
(e.g. experiment design; change in legislation; cross-country differences; an exogenous shock)
- What is **a key part of the research** that allows authors to claim what they claim?
- What are the **main findings**? Are these surprising or rather expected? What **implications** do authors claim these findings have?
- How is this research **new**?

What is a Critical Literature Review?

The aim of a literature review is to show that the writer has studied existing work in the field with insight.

It is not enough merely to show what others in your field have discovered. You need to synthesize, analyze and evaluate the relevant work of others critically.

Produce an argument – do not simply report summaries of other people's work, but make one/two points supported by evidence.

Avoid the laundry list literature review

- The laundry list is often called
‘He said, she said’

LAUNDRY LIST	
Topi/ Hat	Rp. 5.000
Baju Anak/ Child Shirt	Rp. 5.000
Pengering/ Drying	Rp. 5.000
Penyetrikaan/ Ironing	Rp. 5.000
Jas/ Jacket/ Blazer	Rp. 25.000
Kemeja/ Shirt	Rp. 10.000
Kaos/ T-Shirt	Rp. 8.000
Kaos Dalam/ Undershirt	Rp. 5.000

- Williams (1985) discovered... Stevens (1988) conducted similar experiments and find that ... Later Randle (1991) concluded that...
- By focusing on writers rather than the substantive issue under discussion, you may end up listing and then trying to draw things together. Your goal is not to summarise who said what but on **interpretations of the term.**

This is a shopping list not literature review

Literature Review:

1. **In a study published in the Journal of Management, Hambrick and Fredrickson (2005)** argue that strategic consistency is essential to successful corporate strategy. They emphasise that companies must maintain a consistent strategic direction over time to achieve long-term success.
2. **Another scholar, Kaplan, and Norton (2001)**, proposes the Balanced Scorecard as a method for companies to measure and manage their strategic performance. They argue that companies must focus on non financial performance and other key factors such as customer satisfaction, internal processes, and learning and growth.
3. **Kim and Mauborgne (2005)** propose a new framework for a corporate strategy called the "Blue Ocean Strategy," which emphasizes the importance of creating new markets and demand rather than competing in existing markets. They argue companies can achieve sustainable growth and profitability by identifying and pursuing untapped market opportunities.
4. **Teece (2018)** argues that the digital age has shifted from focusing on product innovation to business model innovation. He contends that firms must be able to continuously adapt and innovate their business models to remain competitive in the digital age.
5. **Zhu and Li (2020)** examine how digital platforms change the competitive landscape and argue that firms must develop platform strategies to succeed. They emphasize the importance of ecosystem orchestration, user participation, and data-driven decision-making in platform strategy.
6. **Eisenhardt and Martin (2010)** propose a new approach to strategy development in the digital age called "strategy as simple rules." They argue that firms must develop a set of simple rules that guide decision-making and enable agility in a rapidly changing environment.
7. **In a study published in the International Journal of Project Management, Shekhar et al. (2001) argue** that effective project management is essential for managing risk in complex projects. They propose a project management framework that considers a project's complexity and uncertainty level and emphasises the importance of flexibility and adaptability.
8. **Another scholar, Hillson (2009)**, proposes a systematic risk management approach involving identifying, analyzing, and responding to risks. He argues that risk management should be an

Begin by moving from a more general, wider view of the research area to the specific area you wish to focus on

‘Previous literature has looked at/concentrated on ...’

‘Previous work has focused on ...’

‘Early research investigated ...’

‘Substantial work has been carried out on ...’

‘Work done by ... (was) built on ...’

‘Recent work has concentrated on ...’

Connect sources in your text

□ Several strategies have been proposed to address the generational wealth gap. These strategies aim to increase intergenerational mobility, redistribute wealth, and improve access to opportunities for those from disadvantaged backgrounds. One approach to addressing the generational wealth gap is through policies aimed at increasing intergenerational mobility. This includes measures like improving access to education and affordable housing, which can help reduce the wealth gap by providing opportunities for those from low-income backgrounds (Chen & Corak, 2008). Another approach is through redistributive policies, such as progressive taxation and inheritance taxes, which can help redistribute wealth and reduce the concentration of wealth in older generations (Keister & Moller, 2000). These policies can help ensure greater economic and social equality by reducing the barriers to wealth accumulation faced by those from low-income backgrounds.

Example

There is accumulating evidence, based on biomarker, spatial, genetic, and brain-science data, for the objective validity of subjective measures of human well-being (1–6). Published results showing a U-shaped relationship between well-being and age, with the lowest point approximately in midlife, can be traced back at least two decades to research on job satisfaction and mental health (7–9). Although some scholars have raised doubts about the existence of the pattern (10–12), a large new literature indicates that human happiness follows a U-shape throughout life (13–17), except in the years right before death (15). There is corroborating evidence. After adjustment for covariates, suicide risk (18) and antidepressant consumption (19) exhibit a midlife peak. U-shaped well-being patterns have been found in over 50 nations (15, 20), including poorer developing nations. Sample sizes vary from a few hundred to millions of participants. One of the most important findings in this literature is that, as shown for example by Stone et al. (14) in their Figure 1, the U-shape is virtually unaffected by statistical adjustment for a large range of economic and demographic characteristics. This striking discovery suggests that some of the causes of the U-shape must go beyond standard socioeconomic forces.

Produce an argument – do not simply report summaries of other people’s work, but make one/two points supported by evidence.

The purpose of a literature review is to:

- Place each work in the context of its contribution to understanding the research problem being studied.
- Describe the relationship of each work to the others under consideration.
- Identify new ways to interpret prior research.
- Reveal any gaps that exist in the literature.
- Resolve conflicts amongst seemingly contradictory previous studies.
- Identify areas of prior scholarship to prevent duplication of effort.
- Point the way in fulfilling a need for additional research.
- Locate your own research within the context of existing literature [very important].

Tips for writing

- Literature review should help you to make a voice.
- avoid the repetitive use of author says, finds, proposes etc.
- made the writing more authoritative – remove the author's own view via 'therefore'
- move some sentences from passive to active voice.
- highlight the most important work that the author is using
- produce an argument – I'm not simply reporting summaries of other people's work, but have made two points supported by evidence.

Repetition is a part of academic writing—for example, summarizing earlier information in the conclusion—but it's important to avoid unnecessary repetition. Make sure that none of your sentences are repeating a point you've already made in different words.

The following reading strategies can help you to identify the argument of a source

- Identify the author's thesis (central claim or purpose) or research question. Both the **introduction** and the **conclusion** can help you with this task.
- Look for **repetition** of key terms or ideas, especially those occurring in the thesis. Follow them through the text and examine what the author does with them.
- Notice whether and how a **theory** is used to interpret evidence. Identify the **method** used to investigate the problem/s addressed in the text.
- Notice how the text is laid out and organized. What are the main sections? What is **emphasized**? Why? Accounting for why will help you move beyond listing contents and toward accounting for argument. Look also for paragraphs that summarize the argument.

In your literature review you might:

- Give a **new interpretation** of old material or combine new with old interpretations,
- Trace the intellectual progression of the field, including **major debates**,
- Depending on the situation, evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the **most pertinent or relevant research**, or
- Usually in the conclusion of a literature review, identify **where gaps exist** in how a problem has been researched to date.

Questions Your Literature Review Should Answer

- What do we already know about this specific topic?
- What are the characteristics of the key concepts or the main factors or variables?
- What are the relationships between these key concepts, factors or variables?
- What are the existing theories?
- Where are the inconsistencies or other shortcomings in our knowledge and understanding?

- What research designs or methods seem unsatisfactory?
What views need to be (further) tested?
- What evidence is lacking, inconclusive, contradictory or too limited?
- Why study (further) the research problem?
- What contribution can the present study be expected to make?

Tips for writing the body of your literature review

- ❑ Start broad and then **narrow down** to more specific information.
- ❑ When appropriate, cite two or more sources for a single point.
- ❑ **Use quotes** (direct citation) at least once in the text. Quotations for definitions are okay, but reserve quotes for when an author says something so well that you couldn't possibly phrase it differently. Never use quotes for statistics.
- ❑ **Paraphrase** when you need to relate the specific details within an article, and try to paraphrase it in a way that is understandable to your audience.
- ❑ Include only the aspects of the study that are relevant to your literature review. Don't insert extra facts about a study just to take up space.
- ❑ Avoid using **informal language** like contractions, idioms, rhetorical questions.
- ❑ **Support your arguments** with specific empirical or theoretical facts.
- ❑ Point out consistent findings and **emphasize** stronger studies over weaker ones.
- ❑ Point out important **strengths and weaknesses** of research studies, as well as contradictions and inconsistent findings.
- ❑ You can **use first-person** language like "I" to distinguish your ideas from your sources.

Language of literature review

Reporting Verbs

- Hard sciences have a more detached reporting style

The relevant theory was developed by Bruno.

Stein et al. reported that a typical force..

Paiva and Venturinit presented an alternative formulation...

- Contrasted with soft sciences:

Baumgartner and Bagozzi (1995) strongly recommend the use of...

Law and Whitley (1989) argued, for instance, that.....

- Plus use of evaluative adverbial comment

He argues, correctly to my mind, that...

Churchland justifiably rejects this notion....

As Stern and Terrell, correctly assert...

Hedges

- Reduce the force of statements
- Reinforce tentativeness of proposition or an appropriate degree of prudence

...it could plausibly be reported that what seems attractive about it are just...

This suggests that a competition exists...which might account for...

In all probability, the sub-routines would require further development...

Type of word or phrase used for hedging	Examples of words or phrases used for hedging
Noun	chance, likelihood, possibility, probability Note: Is also often used with 'strong, good, some, slight...' <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Usage: (There is a good) chance...
Verb	appear, seem, tend
Adjective	likely, unlikely, probable, possible...
Adverb	very, quite, rather, highly
Adverb of frequency	usually, generally, as a rule, in the majority of cases
Modal	could, may, might, must
Qualifier	based on the (limited) data available, according to the interviewees, within this period
'That'	It is a fact (that)..., It is certain (that)..., It is definite (that)...
Exceptions	except for, with the exception of, apart from

Boosters

- Increase the force of statements
- Allow writers to express certainty (or strong probability), mark solidarity with a source or audience, show conviction in argument

The essential role of interference between coherent wave functions is further strengthened by...

This clearly indicates that attractive interactions alone cannot explain...

Literature review assignment

Assignment instructions (see in the Syllabus)

- Your task is to write a short but well-written critical literature review that will become part of thesis research. It is suggested that you elaborate and extend your annotated bibliography into a literature review. The literature review should include:
 - a brief introduction (100-200 words)
 - a summary and critical evaluation of the 6-8 source articles in your own words (700-800 words)
 - a brief conclusion (100-200 words)
 - a reference list in APA style

- Write 900-1000 words in total (excluding references)
- Use template for writing
- Submit the first draft by **November 14**

1. Introduction

- The literature review starts with the **problem statement**. The problem statement should address the relevance of the research. To make it clear why your research problem matters, you can ask yourself: Why do we need to know more about this? Why is this an important problem to study? Where and when does the problem arise? How many people are affected by the problem? Is the problem limited to a certain time period or geographical area?
- At minimum, the introduction should define or identify the general topic, issue, or area of concern. You might consider presenting historical background, mentioning the results of a seminal study, or providing definitions of important terms.

2. Body of your literature review

- Literature review should help you to make a voice.
- Be sure that you are doing more than just summarizing the facts you've found. Do not organize your literature review by source—one paragraph for source A, one paragraph for source B, etc.
- Demonstrate the relationships among facts, potential disagreements among research findings, and how each study builds on the work of another.

Avoid making strong claims

- This literature review aims to provide a comprehensive overview of the current state of research ...
- I would conduct further research as mentioned to erase any doubts about partial moderating factors because just CSR in itself contains a broad spectrum of constructs.
- In my opinion, the influence of COVID-19 on air transport is clear.
- This literature review informs about all possible obstacles derived from wrong product consumption.

3. Conclusion

- The conclusion should summarize your literature review, discuss implications, and create a space for future or further research needed in this area.
- Your conclusion, like the rest of your literature review, should have a point that you are trying to make. What are the important implications of your literature review? How do they inform the question you are trying to answer?

4. References (Bibliography)

- List of references is placed at the end of a work.
- Use APA style for reference list, see video:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=SQ4kAsgAzzM>
- Each entry provides the author, date, title, and source of the work.
- You can use citation manager to produce the reference list in APA style (e.g. <https://www.zotero.org/>)
- Order references alphabetically and make sure that your references are complete and consistent.
- You should have a reference entry for every source you cite.