



How to write a review paper

How to Conduct an Effective Literature Review & write a review paper

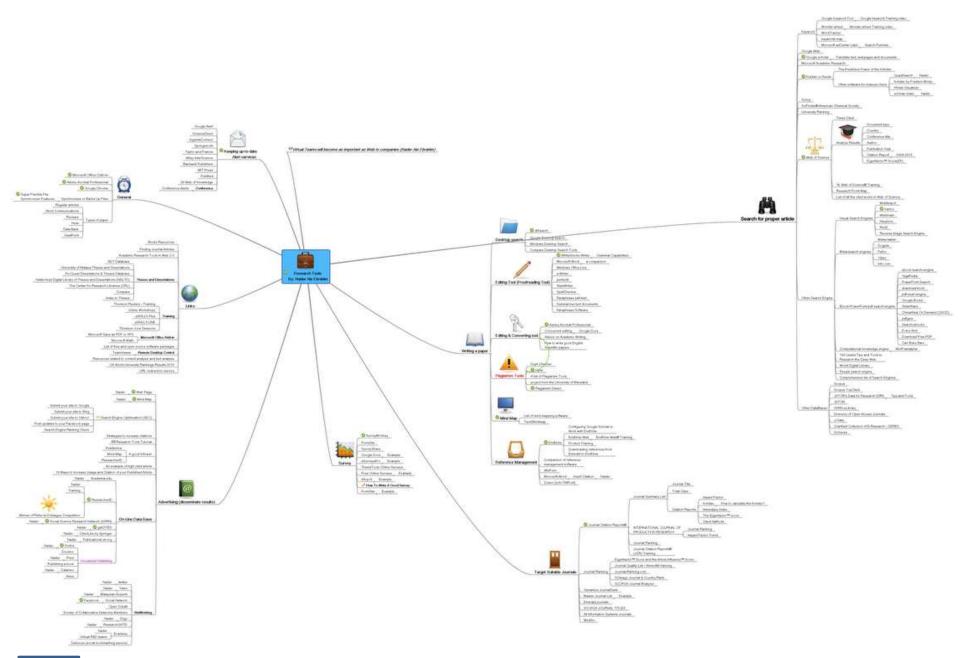
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"Research Tools" Advisor
www.researcherid.com/rid/C-2414-2009
http://scholar.google.com/citations
works.bepress.com/aleebrahim/

Outline

- Find literature associated with the topic.
- Search and analyze the literature.
- Evaluate the paper before reading.
- Cite literature properly.
- Make a summary table of reviewed papers.
- Avoid plagiarism.
- Write a journal article based on literature review.





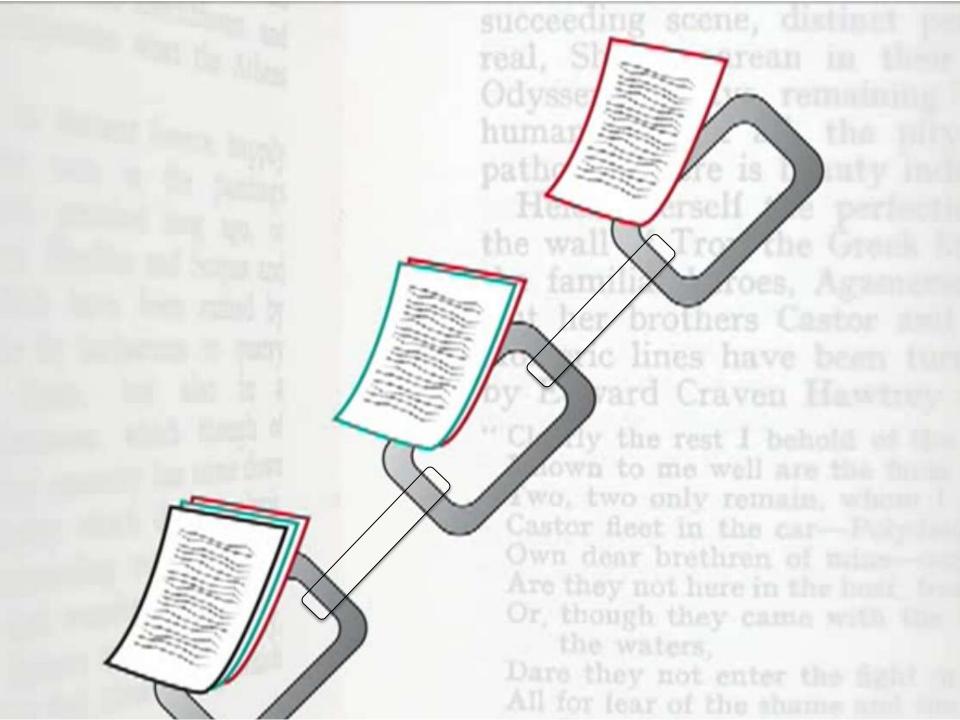


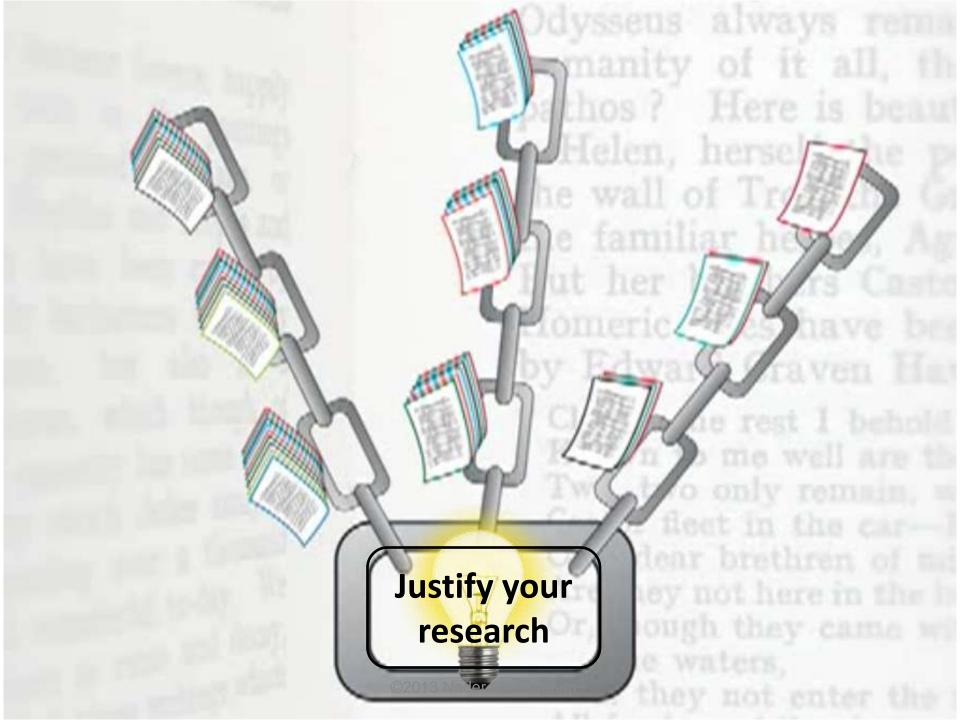
What is a literature review

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

Source: http://writingcenter.unc.edu/handouts/literature-reviews/





The literature review

In your literature review, you should:

- clarify your understanding of the field
- explain the rationale for your research
- place your research within a broader context
- evaluate the results of previous research
- define key concepts and ideas
- identify research in related areas that are generalisable or transferable to your topic
- identify relevant methodological issues.



UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php [Accessed 25 January 2010].

The literature review

A literature review ensures that you are at least familiar with the body of research in your field before starting your own investigations. Writing a literature review also provides practice in critical thinking. Once you have applied critical thinking skills to the findings of past researchers, you are in a better position to apply these same skills to your own work.

UNE. 2009. The literature review [Online]. University of New England. Available: http://www.une.edu.au/library/eskillsplus/literature/litreview.php [Accessed 25 January 2010].

Systematic Review 1/2

 A systematic literature review is a means of identifying, evaluating and interpreting all available research relevant to a particular research question, or topic area, or phenomenon of interest. Individual studies contributing to a systematic review are called *primary studies; a systematic* review is a form a secondary study.

Systematic Review 2/2

A systematic review is a <u>literature review</u> focused on a research question that tries to identify, appraise, select and synthesize all high quality research evidence relevant to that question.

Source: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Systematic_review

 A Guide to Writing the Dissertation Literature Review

Reasons for Performing Systematic Reviews

- To summarise the existing evidence concerning a treatment or technology e.g. to summarise the empirical evidence of the benefits and limitations of a specific agile method.
- To identify any gaps in current research in order to suggest areas for further investigation.
- To provide a framework/background in order to appropriately position new research activities.

However, systematic reviews can also be undertaken to examine the extent to which empirical evidence supports/contradicts theoretical hypotheses, or even to assist the generation of new hypotheses

The Systematic Review Process



Source: Adapted from Systematic Review

Planning the review

- Identification of the need for a review
- 2. Development of a review protocol. (The most important activity during protocol is to formulate the research question.)

Conducting the review

- 1. Identification of research
- 2. Selection of primary studies
- 3. Study quality assessment
- 4. Data extraction & monitoring
- 5. Data synthesis.



Reporting the review

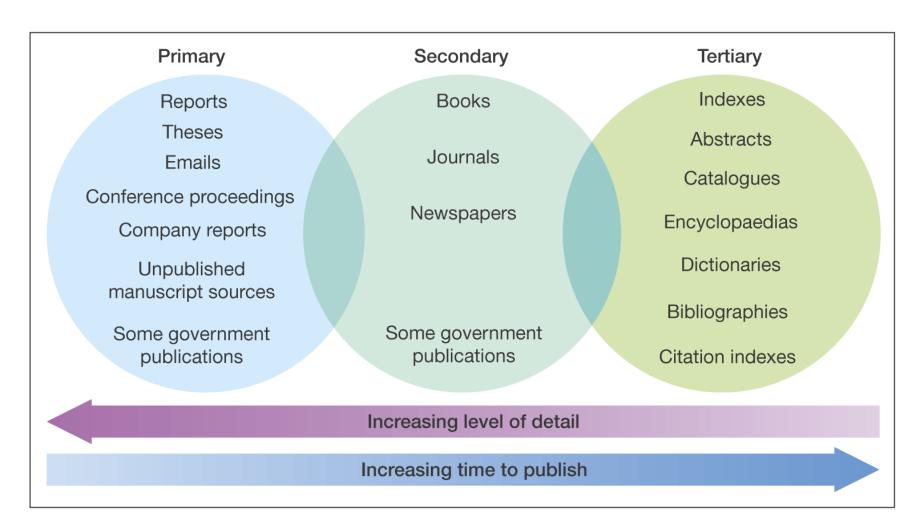
Reporting the review is a single stage phase.

Checklist for reading a review paper

- What are the review's objectives?
- What sources were searched to identify primary studies? Were there any restrictions?
- What were the inclusion/exclusion criteria and how were they applied?
- What criteria were used to assess the quality of primary studies and how were they applied?
- How were the data extracted from the primary studies?
- How were the data synthesised? How were differences between studies investigated? How were the data combined? Was it reasonable to combine the studies? Do the conclusions flow from the evidence?

Checklist for reading a review paper-From a more general viewpoint

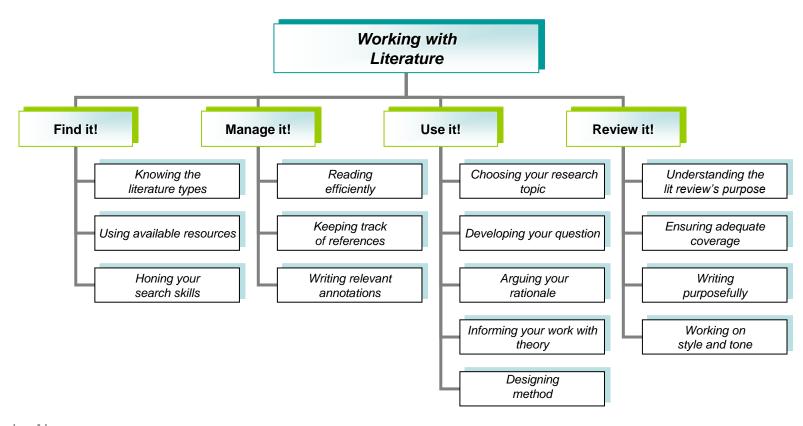
- Can you find an important question, which the review addressed?
- Was a thorough search done of the appropriate databases and were other potentially important sources explored?
- Was methodological quality assessed and the trials weighted accordingly?
- How sensitive are the results to the way that the review has been done?
- Have numerical results been interpreted with common sense and due regard to the broader aspects of the problem?



Literature sources available

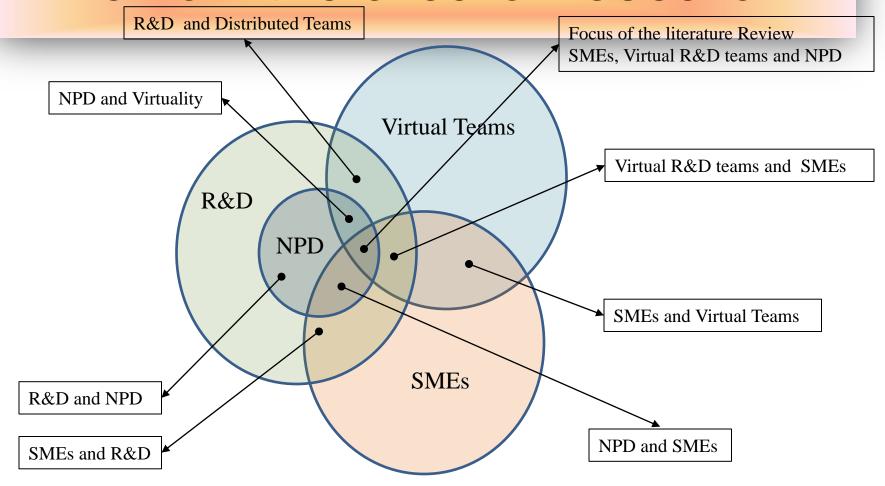
Source: Research methods for business students / Mark Saunders, Philip Lewis, Adrian Thornhill. —5th ed. ©2013 Nader Ale Ebrahim

Working with literature

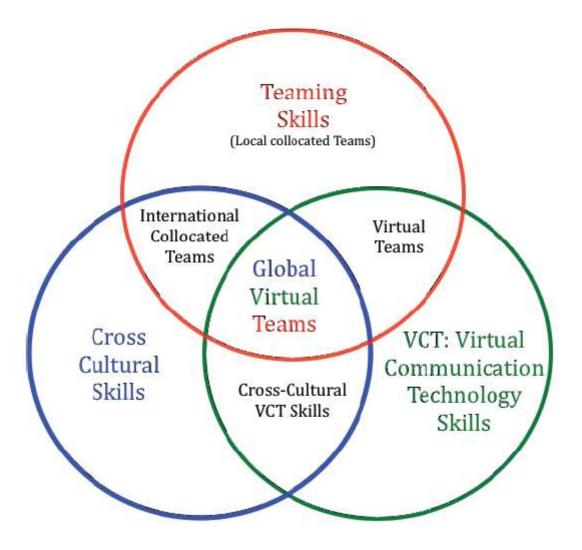




Narrow the area of research



Ale Ebrahim, N., Ahmed, S., & Taha, Z. (2009). Virtual R & D teams in small and medium enterprises: A literature review. [Review]. Scientific Research and Essay, 4(13), 1575–1590.



The interactions between teaming, cross-cultural and virtual communication skills to create new engineering interactions.

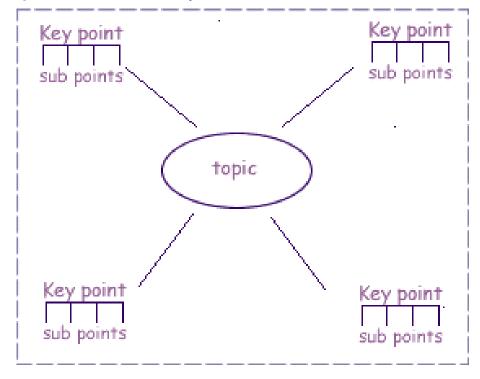


Figure from: http://memeburn.com/2012/06/do-links-from-social-media-sites-really-hold-any-seo-value/

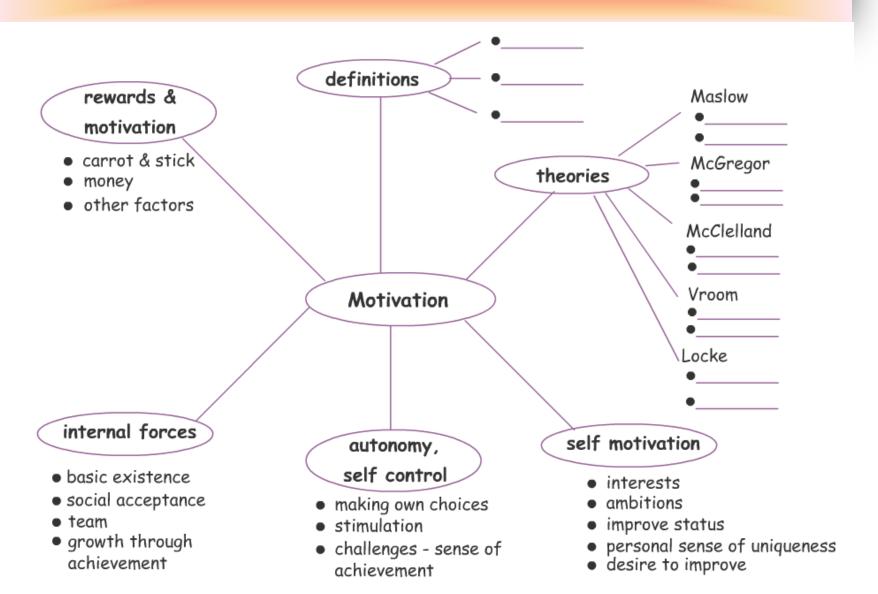
Structure & planning your writing - MindMaps

MindMaps are a visual map to link and organise key concepts of your research. They also show links and relationships between ideas. Sometimes it is a good idea to number key ideas in the order that you are going to place them in your literature review.

Example

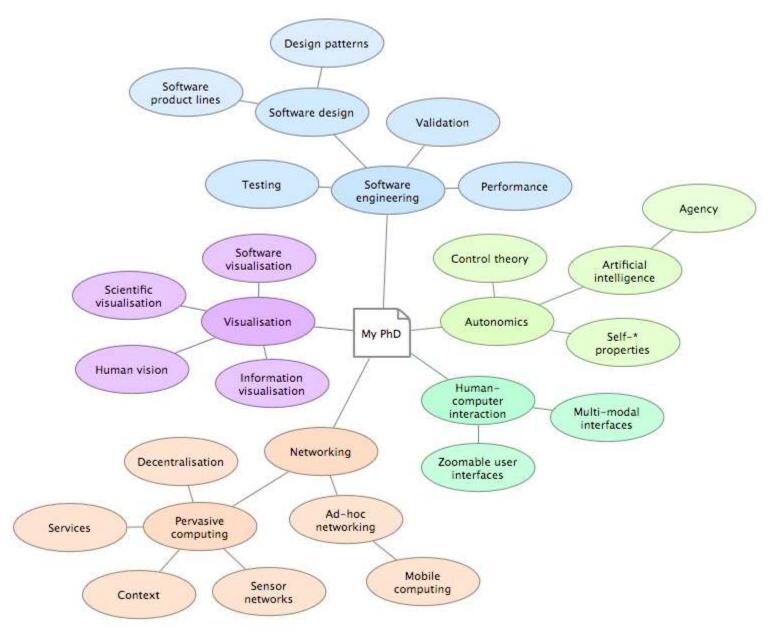


Example of a MindMap

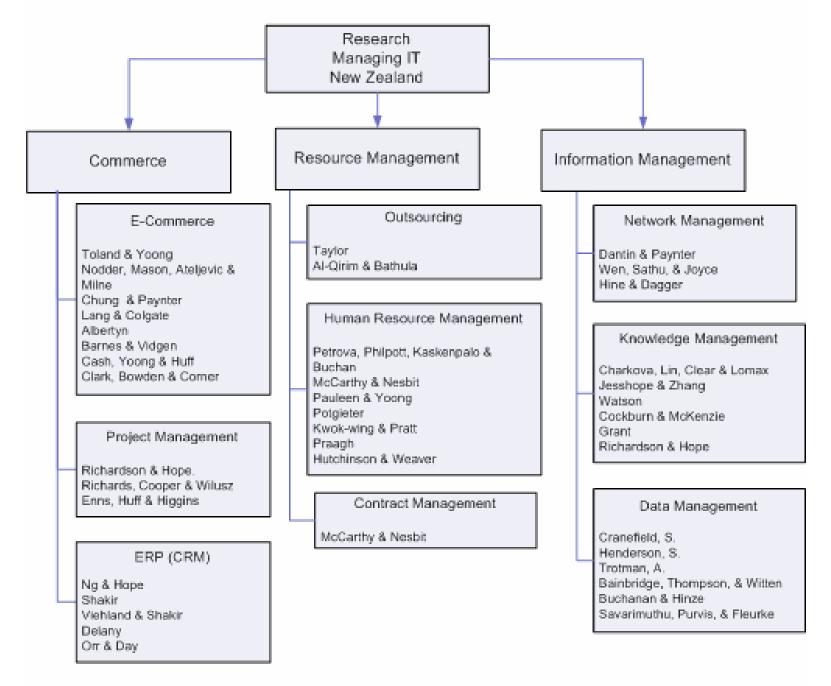


A Literature Map, Hierarchical Design Literature Map The Need for Teaching Programs to Be Culturally Responsive Bennet, 1995; Eastman & Smith, 1991; Grant, 1994; Noel, 1995 Study Abroad U.S. Programs Programs Possible Improvements Martin & Rohrlich, 1991 Stachowski, 1991 Personal Insights of Personal Insights of Attitudes Toward Preservice Teachers Preservice Teachers Study Abroad Cockrell, Placier, Friesen, Kang, & Cockrell & Middleton, King & Young, 1994 McDougall, 1995; 1999; Goodwin, Mahan & Stachowski, 1991 1997; Kea & Bacon, 1999 Cross-Cultural Programs Predominantly English Need for Further Study: Conventional Programs Speaking Cultures Non-English Speaking Cultures Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, Mahan & Stachowski, 1990; Question: Do short-term study Smolen, 1995; Rodriguez & 1990; Larke, Wiseman, & Quinn, Barr, McKay, abroad programs in non-Sjostrom, 1995; Vavrus, Bradley, 1990 Jarchow, & Powell, 1995; English speaking cultures help 1994 Vall & Tennison, 1992 create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?

A Literature Map, Circular Design Need for Further Study: Non-English Speaking Cultures Question: "Do short-term study abroad programs in non-English speaking cultures help create cultural responsiveness in preservice teachers?" Study Abroad U.S. Programs **Programs** Personal Insights of Preservice Personal Insights of Teachers (Cockrell, Placier, Preservice Teachers Cockrell, & Milleton, 1999) (Friesen, Kang, & McDougall, 1995) Attitudes Toward Conventional Programs Study Abroad (Colville-Hall, Macdonald, & (King & Young, 1994) Smolen, 1995) Predominantly English Speaking Cultures Cross-Cultural Programs (Mahan & Stachowski, 1990) (Cooper, Beare, & Thorman, 1990)



Source: Ross' PhD Literature Review Mind Map



Source: http://www.wordsinspace.net/course_material/MatternLiteratureReviewTips.pdf

Review biases

- Read outdated version of a paper/book
- Reading but not writing
- Read unlinked papers (detect as much of the relevant literature as possible)
- Read before planning (defining a review protocol that specifies the research question being addressed)
- Start reading with few resources
- Language bias
- Publication bias
- Read everything
- Not keeping bibliographical information

Identifying a Research Problem

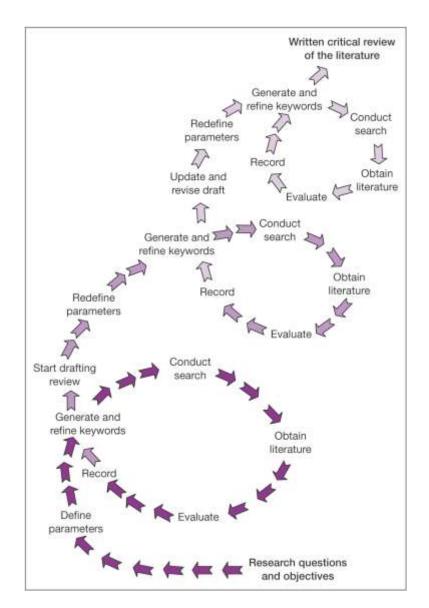
Researchers begin a study by identifying a research problem that they need to address. They write about this "problem" in the opening passages of their study and, in effect, give you as a reader the rationale for why the study is important and why you need to read their study.

Reviewing the Literature

With so much information available, searching and locating good literature on your topic can be challenging. Five steps will provide a sense of how researchers proceed in reviewing the literature are:

- 1. Identify key terms to use in your search for literature.
- 2. Locate literature about a topic by consulting several types of materials and databases, including those available at an academic library and on the Internet.
- 3. Critically evaluate and select the literature for your review.
- 4. Organize the literature you have selected by abstracting or taking notes on the literature and developing a visual diagram of it.
- 5. Write a literature review that reports summaries of the literature for inclusion in your research report.

Selecting keywords



The literature review process

Improving Readership of Your Articles

Appearing at the top of the list of search results, and having a useful description of your work, greatly improve the likelihood that a reader will find and download your document.

- Abstracts should include keywords that potential readers are likely to use in searches. It is especially valuable to modify and reuse words that appear in the document's title and full text to improve the article's rank when readers search for those words.
- The first sentence of the abstract is all that is likely to be displayed in the search page results, so make your first sentence one that will encourage readers to click the link.

Using keywords is a vital part of abstract writing, because of the practice of retrieving information electronically: keywords act as the search term. Use keywords that are specific, and that reflect what is essential about the paper. Put yourself in the position of someone researching in your field: what would you look for? Consider also whether you can use any of the current "buzzwords".

Source: http://www.emeraldinsight.com/authors/guides/write/abstracts.htm?part=1#2

Keywords

Selecting keywords lead to get more citation.

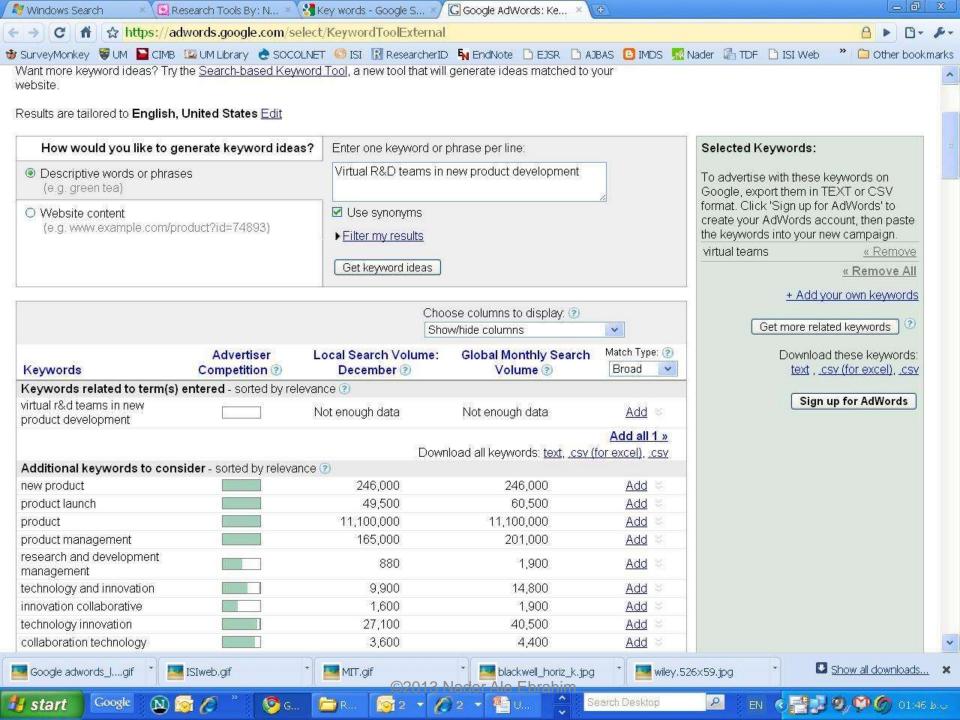
Google AdWords

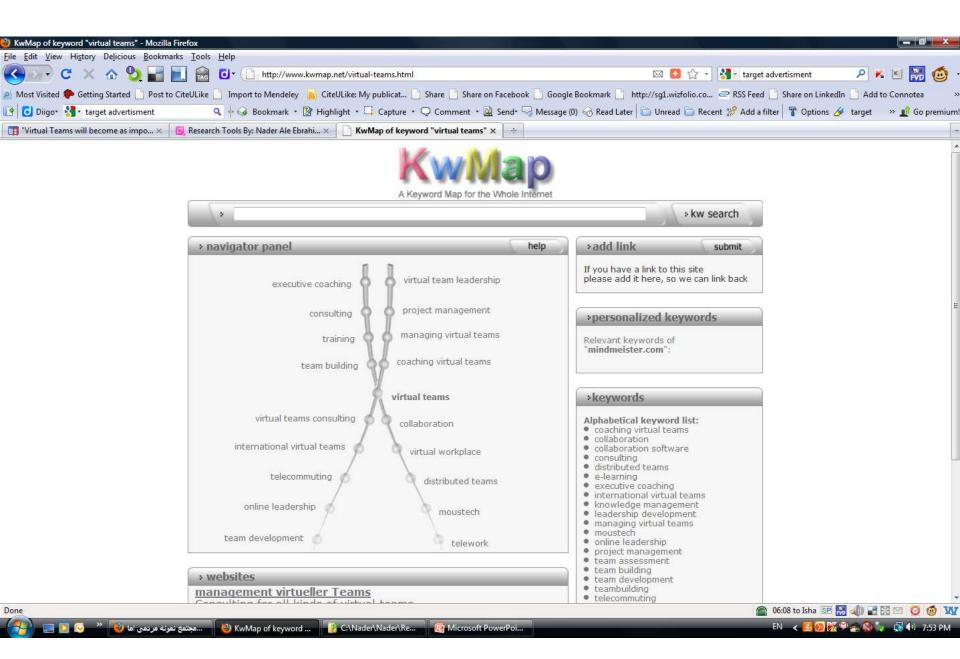
Web of Science

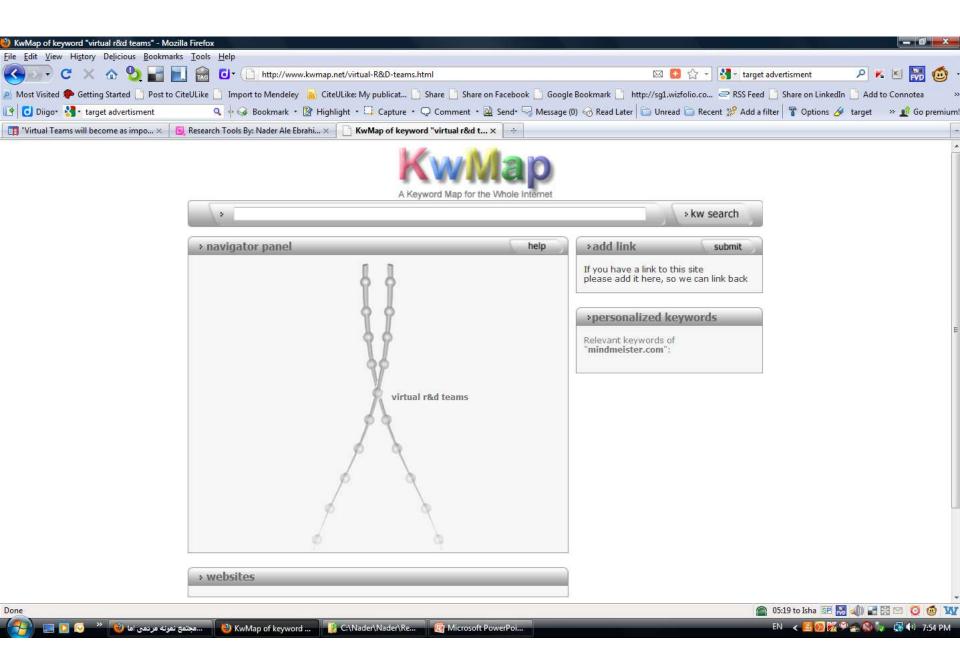
MASTER KEYWORDS LIST

MASTER KEYWORDS LIST

Journal of International Business Studies







KeyWords Plus

Hi there! This issue, we are going to explain how **KeyWords Plus** broadens your search. **KeyWords Plus** is the result of our Thomson Reuters editorial expertise in Science.

What our editors do is to review the titles of all references and highlight additional relevant but overlooked keywords that were not listed by the author or publisher. With **KeyWords Plus**, you can now uncover more papers that may not have appeared in your search due to changes in scientific keywords over time.

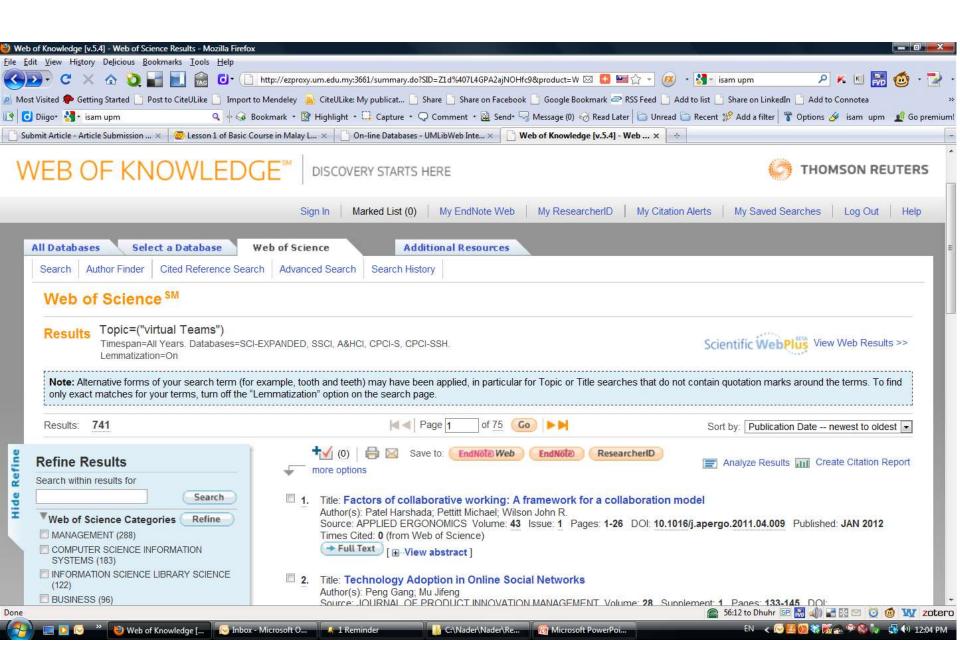
Thanks and keep your feedback and questions coming! Smiles,

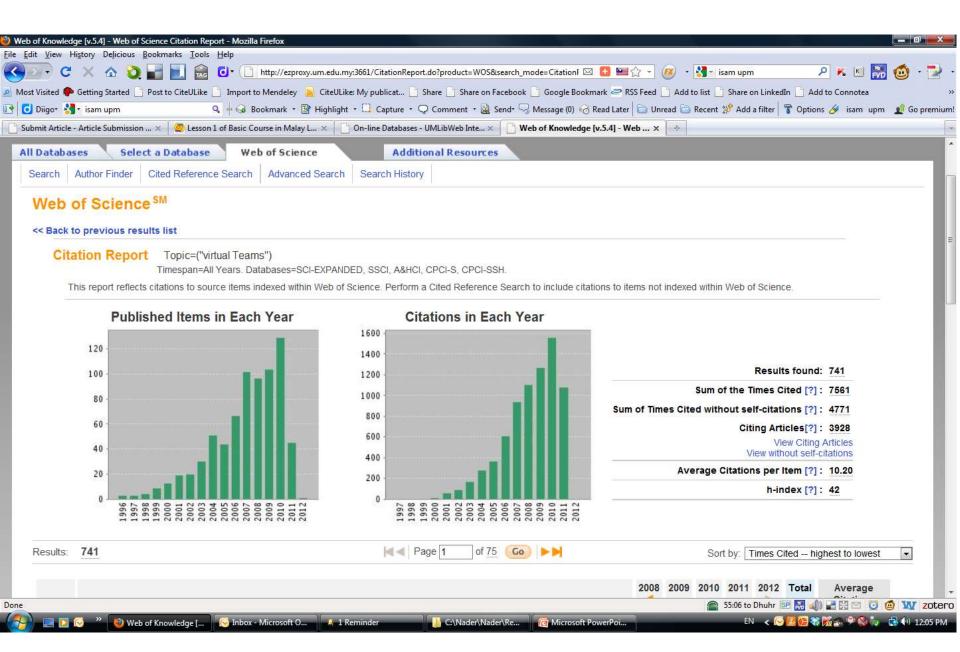
Lim Khee Hiang

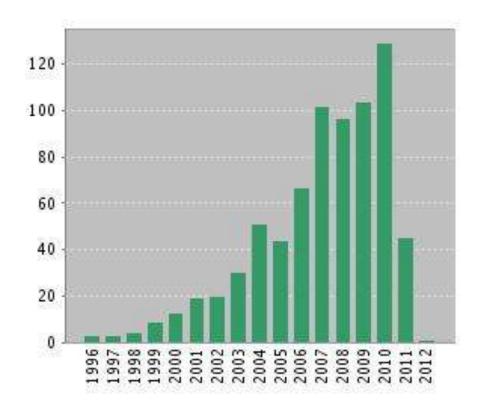
Ph.D., Principal Consultant

KeyWords Plus- Example

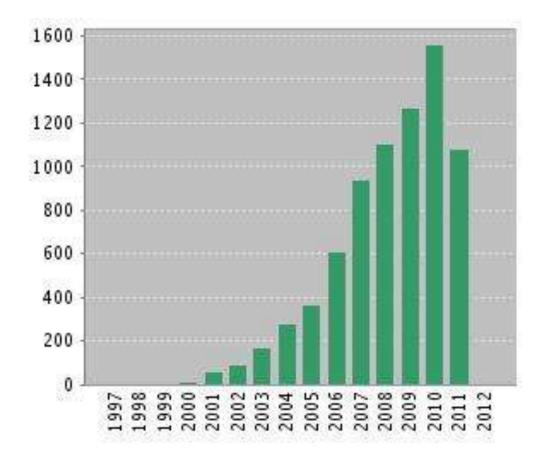
- New Product Development in Virtual Environment (ISI Indexed)
- Author Keywords: New product Development;
 Virtual teams; Concurrent Collaboration; Review paper
- KeyWords Plus: DEVELOPMENT TEAMS;
 PERFORMANCE; TECHNOLOGY;
 KNOWLEDGE; COMMUNICATION;
 PERSPECTIVE; INTEGRATION; INNOVATION;
 NETWORK; WORKING



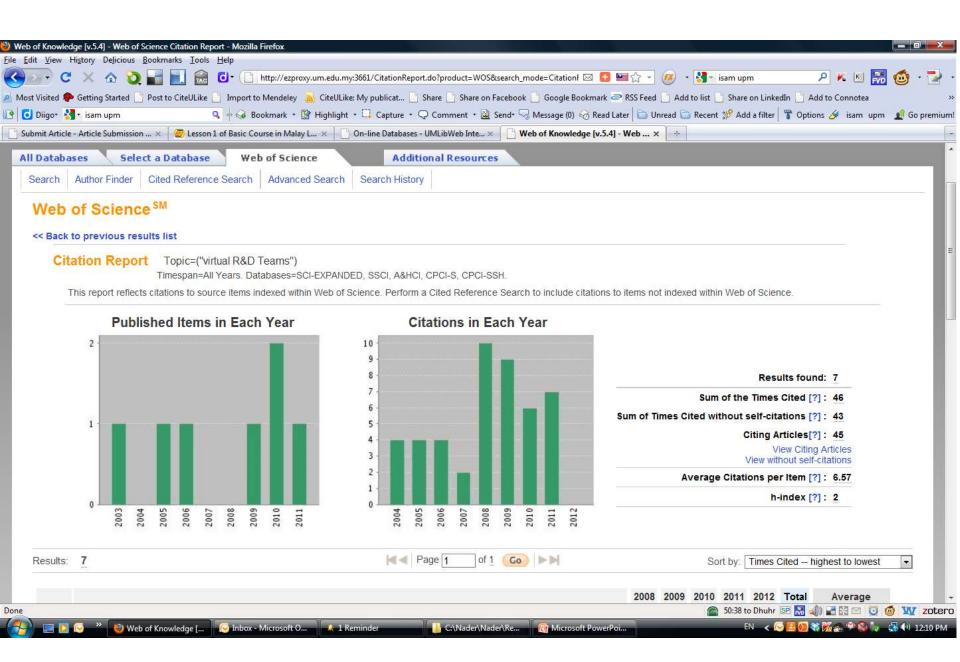




Published Items in Each Year (Retrieved on 2 December 2011) from WOS



Citations in Each Year (Retrieved on 2 December 2011) from WOS

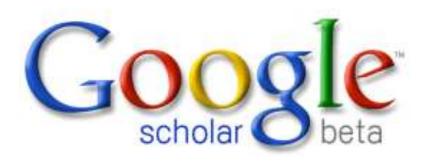


Where to Find Research Literature

- ISI Web of Knowledge
- Research tools Mind Map for proper article" section)

Finding review articles

- To demonstrate finding review articles in a Google Scholar search, enter the search:
- "health insurance""review article" and click on the Search button.





How do I select material?

Use three major criteria for selection, and ask yourself some questions:

relevance

- has the material contributed to the development of you main concepts?
- does it clarify your position (either by supporting or contrasting with it)?
- does it provide key interpretations or models you can apply to your design?
- is the material bound to a particular context or culture?

authority

- is the author qualified to report on the subject?
- has it been published by a reputable source or can you justify why it is an important source?
- has the material been critically evaluated or assessed by other authors or colleagues;
 for

example, peer reviewed or professionally edited.

currency

- is the material still influential in the field?
- are you keeping up to date with new research?

Critically Analyzing Information Sources

1- Initial Appraisal:

Author

Date of Publication

Edition or Revision

Publisher

Title of Journal (Distinguishing Scholarly Journals from other Periodicals)

2- Content Analysis:

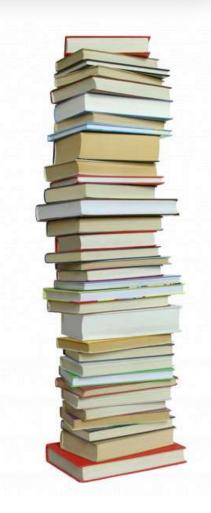
Intended Audience

Objective Reasoning

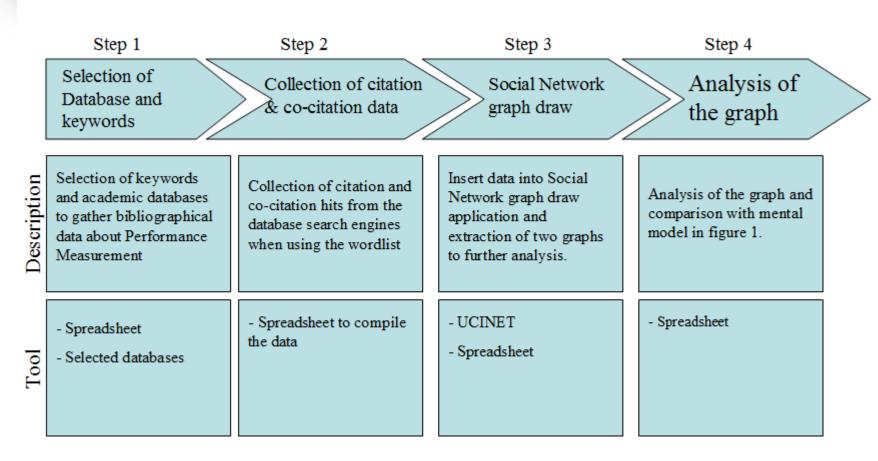
Coverage

Writing Style

Evaluative Reviews



Research planning steps



Source: PÓS, P., DE PRODUÇÃO, G. P. D. E. E., SISTEMAS, E. & FERREIRA, P. G. S. 2011. THE COMPREHENSION OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT INDICATORS BY VIRTUAL TEAMS. Master of Science in Industrial and Systems Engineering.

Keywords used in the research

#	Keyword	
1	Performance Measurement System	
2	Performance Measurement	
3	Performance Indicators	
4	Metrics	
5	Software Services	
6	Licensing	
7	IT Asset Management	
8	Behavior AND Commitment	
9	Culture	
10	Global Team	

Source: PÓS, P., DE PRODUÇÃO, G. P. D. E. E., SISTEMAS, E. & FERREIRA, P. G. S. 2011. THE COMPREHENSION OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT INDICATORS BY VIRTUAL TEAMS. Master of Science in Industrial and Systems Engineering.

Articles before and after the 'substantive review'

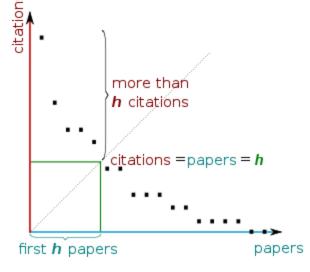
		# entries	# entries
#	Keyword	after review	initial
1	Performance Measurement System	36	494
2	Performance Measurement	19	1046
3	Performance Indicators	14	698
4	Metrics	1	12
5	Software Services	0	671
6	Licensing	4	275
7	IT Asset Management	1	31
8	Behavior AND Commitment	1	2
9	Culture	6	181
10	Global Team	0	2
<u> </u>		0.2	2442

82 3412

Source: PÓS, P., DE PRODUÇÃO, G. P. D. E. E., SISTEMAS, E. & FERREIRA, P. G. S. 2011. THE COMPREHENSION OF PERFORMANCE MEASUREMENT INDICATORS BY VIRTUAL TEAMS. Master of Science in Industrial and Systems Engineering.

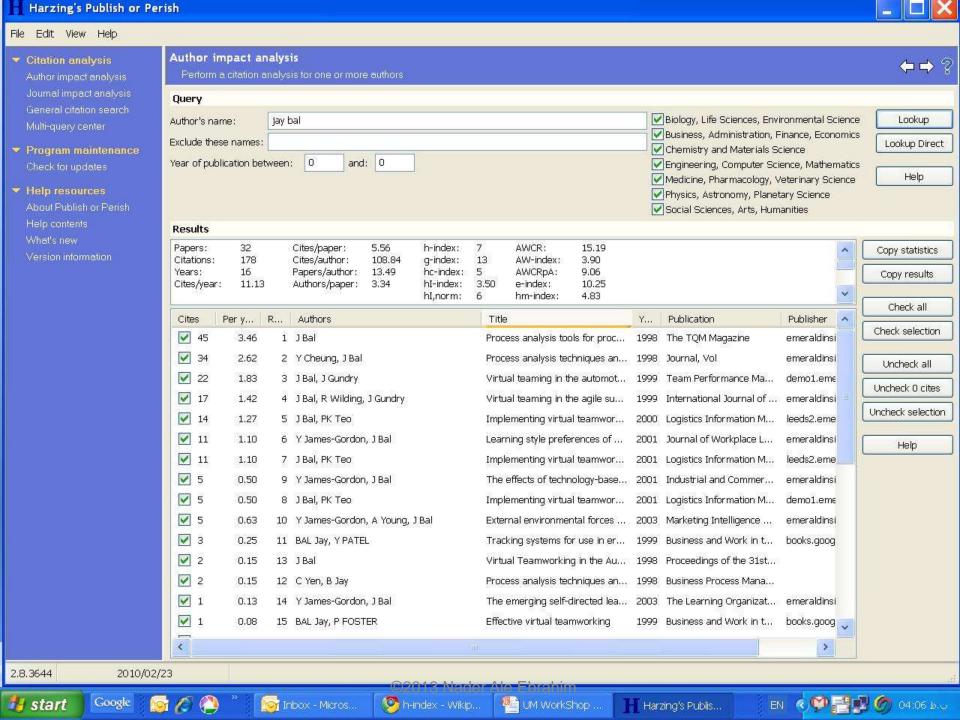
h-index (Jorge E. Hirsch)

A scientist has index h if h of [his/her]
 N_p papers have at least h citations each, and the other (N_p - h) papers have at most h citations each.



H-index from a plot of decreasing citations for numbered papers

Comments: The candidate made an extensive bibliographic analysis. The adopted approach taking into account ISI references and h-index shows a clear concern with quality. It is arguable that h-index should be used in absolute (as it can exclude relevant recent work by younger authors), but it is commendable that the candidate shows concerns about the quality of the sources.



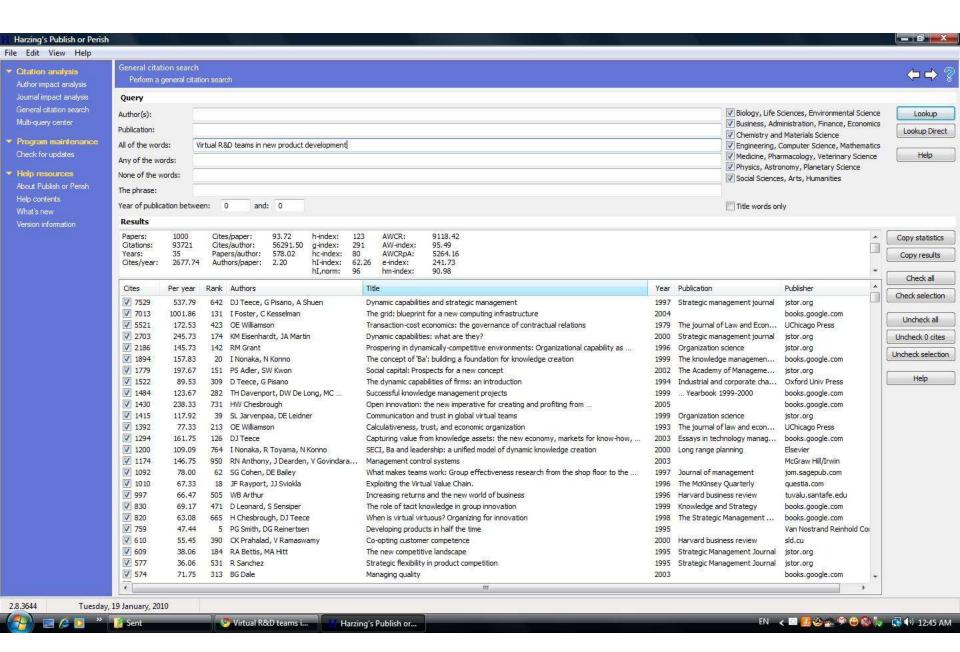


Figure 1: Mean H-index Scores by Field of Study 10.6 Sciences Agricutural sciences 8.9 Engineering 8.5 Social sciences 5.2 Applied health sciences 4.9 3.8 Business Humanities 2.3 Architecture and design

Fine arts

0

Source: Making Research Count: Analyzing Canadian Academic Publishing Cultures

2

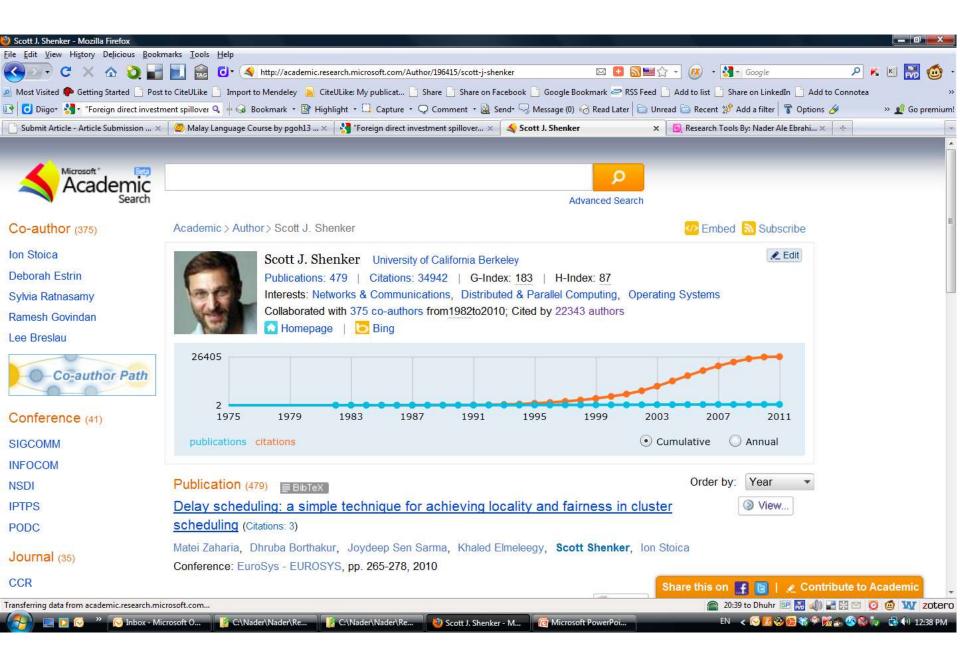
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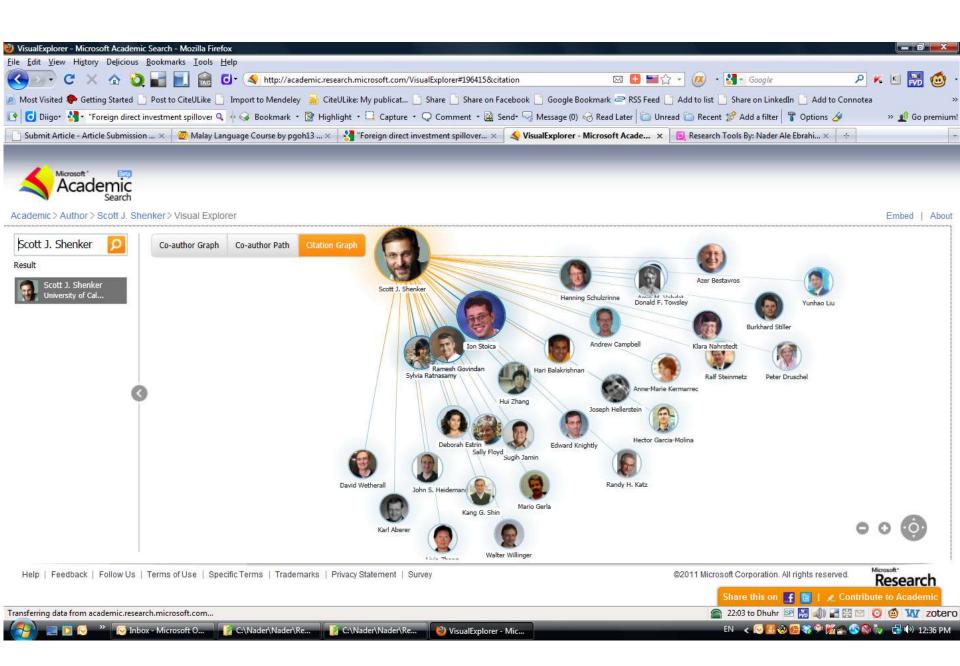
6

8

10

12







Paper/journal quality

- Journal Index, Impact Factor
- Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.
- Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

- The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI) was founded by <u>Eugene</u>
 <u>Garfield</u> in 1960. It was acquired by <u>Thomson Scientific & Healthcare</u> in 1992, became known as **Thomson ISI** and now is part of the Healthcare & Science business of the multi-billion dollar <u>Thomson Reuters Corporation</u>.
- ISI offered <u>bibliographic database</u> services. Its speciality: <u>citation indexing</u> and analysis, a field pioneered by Garfield. It maintains citation databases covering thousands of <u>academic journals</u>, including a continuation of its long time print-based indexing service the <u>Science Citation Index</u> (SCI), as well as the <u>Social Sciences Citation Index</u> (SSCI), and the <u>Arts and Humanities</u> <u>Citation Index</u> (AHCI). All of these are available via ISI's <u>Web of Knowledge</u> database service.

The Institute for Scientific Information (ISI)

The ISI also publishes annual <u>Journal Citation Reports</u> which list an <u>impact</u> <u>factor</u> for each of the journals that it tracks. Within the scientific community, journal impact factors play a large but controversial role in determining the kudos attached to a scientist's published research record.

Web of Science Coverage Expansion

by ThomsonReuters on 04-27-2010 01:42 PM

In recent years, we have witnessed an explosion in the production and availability of scholarly research results. This growth is reflected in the gradual expansion of journal coverage in the Web of Science.

Journal coverage in Web of Science consists of three major indexes, namely the (Science Citation Index Expanded, the Social Sciences Citation Index, and the Arts & Humanities Citation Index. In addition, the Conference Proceedings Citation Index (formerly ISI Proceedings) became an edition of Web of Science in October) 2008.

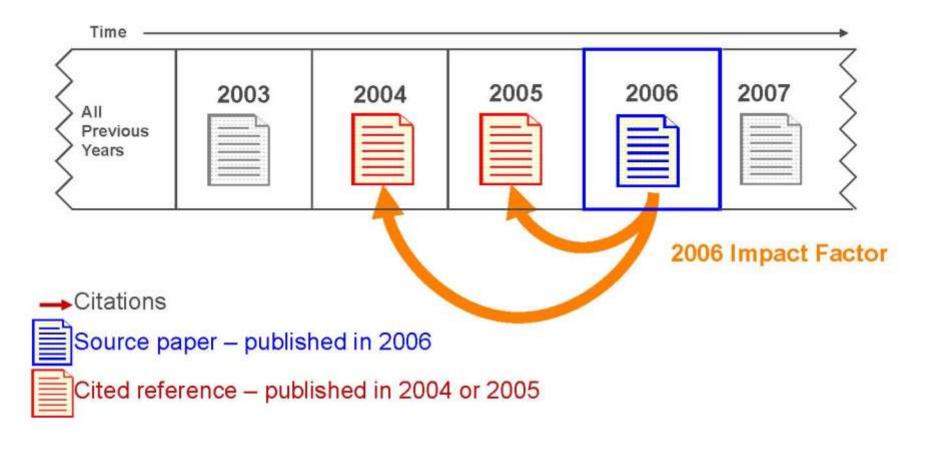
In 2000 journal coverage in Web of Science totaled 8,684 titles. In 2005, Web of Science covered 9,467 journals, an increase of 9%. As of April 1, 2010 **11,519 journals** are covered in **Web of Science**, and increase of 22%.

Impact Factor

 The most commonly used measure of journal quality is Impact Factor. This is a number which attempts to measure the impact of a journal in terms of its influence on the academic community. Impact Factors are published by Thomson-ISI

Impact Factor-Journal Ranking

- Relative impact factors are often a better guide to the importance of a journal than raw numbers. JCR allows you to compare the impact factors of different journals in the same subject area
- The Economic History Review has an impact factor of 1.051. At first glance, it would appear that this journal is relatively unimportant. In fact, it is arguably the premier Englishlanguage journal in its field (its major competitor, the Journal of Economic History Review, has an even lower impact factor: a mere 0.529!). Far more illuminating is the journal's relatively high impact factor compared to other journals in the history of the social sciences. Economic History Review ranks first out of 15 journals in the Thomson-ISI's list of journals in this subdiscipline.



The average number of citations in 2006 to scholarly material that was published in the prior two years



INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PRODUCTION RESEARCH Impact Factor in 2008

Cites in 2008 to items published in:

2007 = 144

Number of items published in:

2007 = 278

2006 = 280

2006 = 270

Sum: 424

Sum: 548

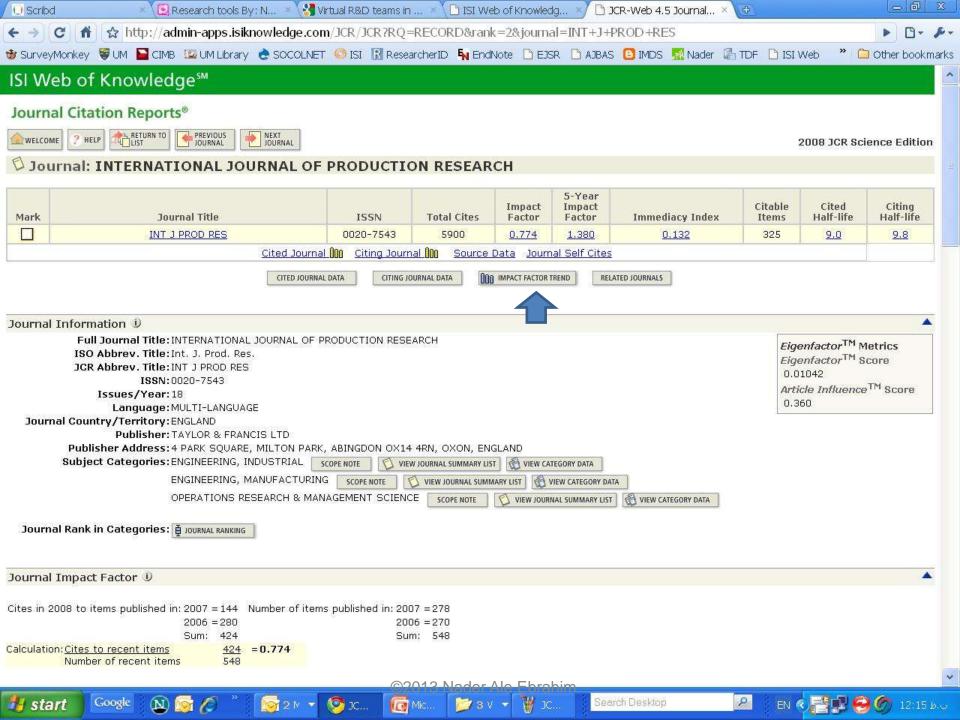
Calculation:

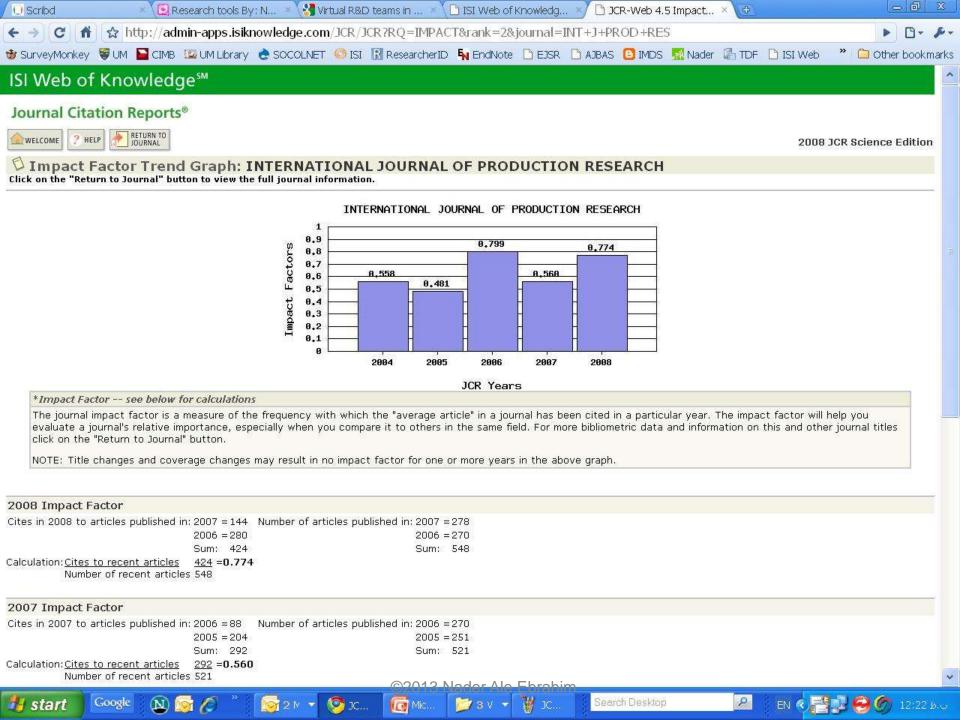
Cites to recent items

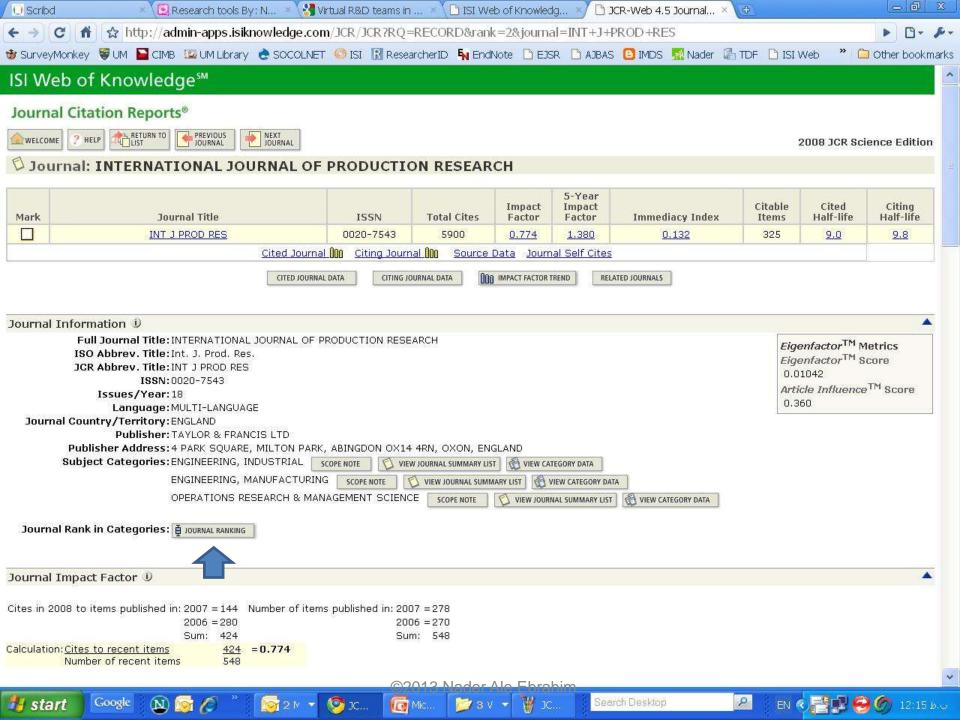
424 = 0.774

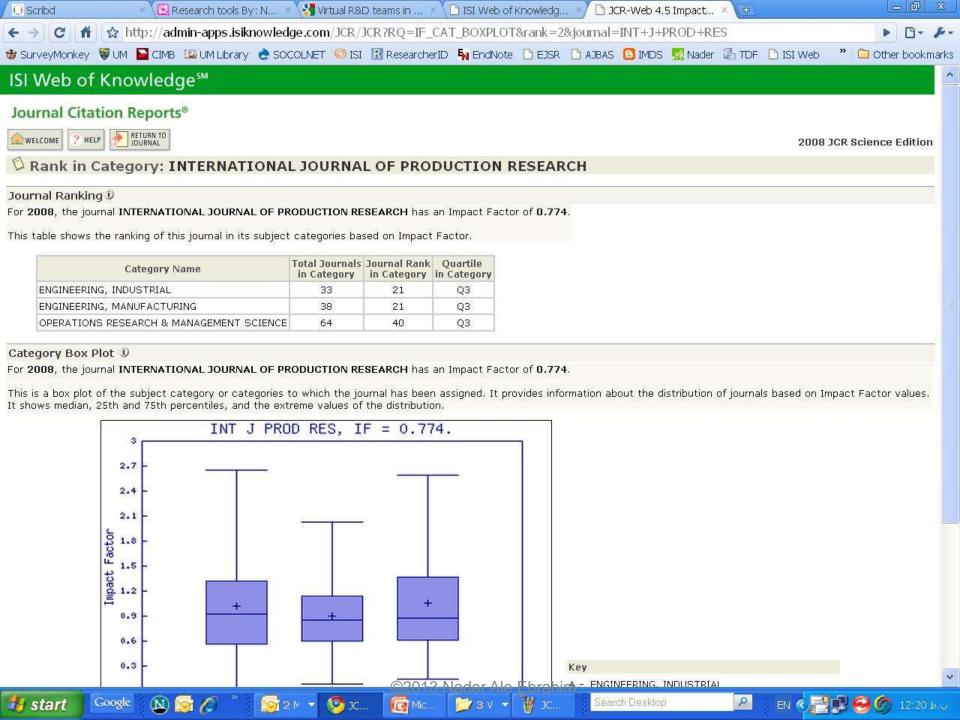
Number of recent items

548















Real Impact Factor

Journal Self Cites (JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY- IF= 1009)

Total Cites	4923
Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	322
Impact Factor	1.009

Self Cites	457 (9% of 4923)
Self Cites to Years Used in Impact Factor Calculation	66 (20% of 322)
Impact Factor without Self Cites	0.803

Number of references

Journal Source Data (JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY- IF= 1009)

		Citable ite	ems	
	Articles	Reviews	Combined	Other items
Number in JCR year 2009 (A)	176	6	182	32
Number of references (B)	5200	839	6039	123.00
Ratio (B/A)	29.5	139.8	33.2	3.8

Journal Source Data

The Source Data Table shows the number of citable items in the JCR year.

Citable items are further divided into articles (that is, research articles) and reviews.

An item is classified as a **review** if it meets any of the following criteria:

it cites more than 100 references

it appears in a review publication or a review section of a journal

the word *review* or *overview* appears in its title

the abstract states that it is a **review** or survey

Other items include editorials, letters, news items, and meeting abstracts. These items are not counted in JCR calculations because they are not generally cited. Data in this column are available only in JCR 2003 and subsequent years.

The table also shows the number of references cited by the articles and reviews in the JCR year. The ratio of references to citable items indicates the average number of references cited by an article or review.

Cited Journal: JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

Journa	als 1 - 20 (of 394)	$ \langle 1$	' <u>2</u>	<u>3 4</u>	<u>5</u> <u>6</u>	171	<u>8 9 </u>	<u>10</u>]	H	 1	Page	1 of :	20
						(Cited	Year	r				
Impa ct	Citing Journal	All Yrs	200 9	200 8	200 7	200 6	200 5	200 4	200 3	200 2	200 1	200 0	Rest
	All Journals	492	9	110	212	274	275	281	266	286	214	186	281 0
1.009	J OPER RES SOC	457	2	18	48	35	37	36	29	26	16	18	192
	EUR J OPER RES	436	О	7	23	34	23	26	30	34	16	18	225
	ALL OTHERS (354)	354	1	12	10	15	25	21	18	20	6	19	207
	COMPUT OPER RES	167	1	7	4	9	10	15	10	10	5	3	93
	INT SER OPER RES MAN	157	0	О	2	3	5	6	8	8	3	14	108
	COMPUT IND ENG	144	2	2	6	8	11	7	7	12	9	0	80
	INT J PROD ECON	142	О	4	5	3	12	10	11	3	6	9	79
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Citing Journal: JOURNAL OF THE OPERATIONAL RESEARCH SOCIETY

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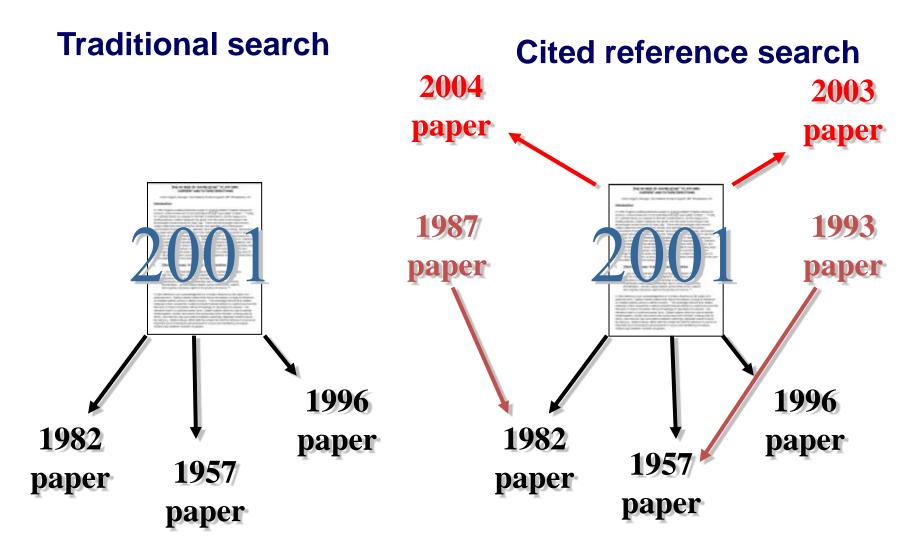
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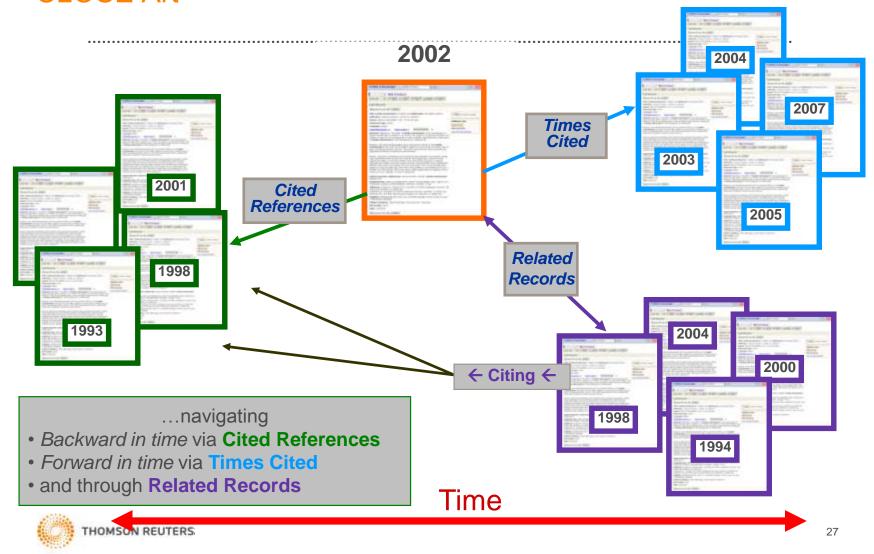
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Cited Reference Searching



Literature Citation Information – Driving Discovery of "CLOSE Art"



Paper/journal quality

- Another guide to paper/journal quality is the general reputation of the association, society, or organization publishing the journal.
- Leading professional associations such as American Psychological Association (APA) or the Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers (IEEE) publish a range of journals that are highly regarded.

For More Info.

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 - a TOC (Table of Contents) alert. Such an alert notifies you when a new issue of a journal is published, and provides you with the issue's table of contents.
 - a citation alert. This advises you when a new article cites a particular work.
 - Most alert services are email-based. An increasing number are now offered as an RSS feed. If you are just beginning, you might like to try email alerts first. These are generally easier to create.

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... Page 10. Narrow the area of research ©2011 Nader Ale **Ebrahim** SMEs NPD **Virtual Teams** R&D R&D and NPD SMEs and **Virtual Teams** R&D and Distributed **Teams** SMEs and R&D Focus of the **literature Review** SMEs, **Virtual** R&D **teams** and NPD NPD and Virtuality ...

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 - ... are 7 Page 28. Introduction discussed in the next section of this thesis. Finally, web servers may sup- port **virtual** hosting, content compression and other things that may help manage client-server communication. Application ...
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Example - 2

Document Citation Alert: 2 new results

Document Citation Alert for:

Ebrahim, N.A., Ahmed, S., Taha, Z.

Innovation and R&D activities in virtual team

(2009) European Journal of Scientific Research, 34 (3) pp. 297-307. Cited 2 times.

Access all new results in Scopus for this Document Citation Alert.

In the table below, you can see the 2 new results for this Document Citation Alert.

Results: 2

1. A collaborative model of engineering education for complex global environments

Qiu, R.G., 2010, Proceedings - Frontiers in Education Conference, FIE, art. no. 5673356, pp. S3J1-S3J5.

2. University role in the development of future high-tech engineers

Ilas, M., 2010, 2010 IEEE 16th International Symposium for Design and Technology of Electronics Packages, SIITME 2010, art. no. 5650869, pp. 327-330.

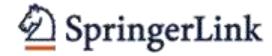
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In the table below, you can see the 2 new results for this Search Alert.

Results: 2				
Document	Author(s)	Date	Source title	Citations
1 Critical factors for new product developments in SMEs virtual team	Ebrahim, N.A., Ahmed, S., Taha, Z.		African Journal of Business Management, 4 (11) pp. 2247-2257.	0
Virtual R&D teams and SMEs growth: A 2.comparative study between Iranian and Malaysian SMEs	Ebrahim, N.A., Ahmed, S., Taha, Z.	2010	African Journal of Business Management, 4 (11) pp. 2368-2379.	0

Access all new results in Scopus for: AU-ID("Ebrahim, Nader Ale" 22974706300) AND (LIMIT-TO(AU-ID, "Ahmed, Shamsuddin" 35241743000)).

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Virtual R&D Teams for NPD in SMEs

ALE EBRAHIM, N., AHMED, S. & TAHA, Z. (2008). **Virtual R&D Teams** for NPD in SMEs: Past, Present and Future Trend. In: APCMOTTE2008 (Asia pacific Conference ... www.wepapers.com/.../Virtual_R&D_Teams_for_NPD_in_SM...

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How to Read a Paper

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1-The first pass

The first pass is a quick scan to get a bird's-eye view of the paper. You can also decide whether you need to do any more passes. This pass should take about five to ten minutes and consists of the following steps:

- 1. Carefully read the title, abstract, and introduction
- 2. Read the section and sub-section headings, but ignore everything else
- 3. Read the conclusions
- 4. Glance over the references, mentally ticking off the ones you've already read.

Source: Keshav, S. (2007). How to read a paper. ACM SIGCOMM Computer Communication Review, 37(3), 83-84.

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The second pass

In the second pass, read the paper with greater care, but ignore details such as proofs. It helps to jot down the key points, or to make comments in the margins, as you read. The second pass should take up to an hour. You should be able to summarize the main idea of the paper, with supporting evidence, to someone else.

- 1. Look carefully at the figures, diagrams and other illustrations in the paper. Pay special attention to graphs.
- Remember to mark relevant unread references for further reading (this is a good way to learn more about the background of the paper).

THE THREE-PASS APPROACH

1- The third pass

To fully understand a paper, particularly if you are reviewer, requires a third pass. The key to the third pass is to attempt to virtually re-implement the paper: that is, making the same assumptions as the authors, re-create the work. By comparing this re-creation with the actual paper, you can easily identify not only a paper's innovations, but also its hidden failings and assumptions.

This pass can take about four or five hours for beginners, and about an hour for an experienced reader.

Writing Literature Review

Writing your literature review

Writing your literature review takes time. You may need to complete several drafts before your final copy. It is important to have a good introduction that clearly tells the reader what the literature will be about.

An introduction must tell the reader the following:

- what you are going to cover in the review
- the scope of your research
- how the review ties in with your own research topic.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2 AssessmentTasks/assess tuts/lit review LL/writing.html

Introduction

This is a good example of an introduction because it has a topic sentence which indicates what will be covered and also tells the reader the specific focus of the literature review in the concluding sentence.

Topic sentence - identifies five major themes as the scope of this review

Many theories have been proposed to explain what motivates human behaviour.

Although the literature covers a wide variety of such theories, this review will focus on five major themes which emerge repeatedly throughout the literature reviewed. These themes are: incorporation of the self-concept into traditional theories of motivation, the influence of rewards on motivation, the increasing importance of internal forces of motivation, autonomy and self-control as sources of motivation, and narcissism as an essential component of motivation. Although the literature presents these themes in a variety of contexts, this paper will primarily focus on their application to self-motivation.

5 major themes to be covered

Concluding sentence - specific focus

Paragraphs

A paragraph is a group of connected sentences that develop a single point, argument or idea. Paragraphs need to link to other paragraphs so that the themes, arguments or ideas developed are part of a coherent whole rather than separate bits.

A paragraph should include:

- a main statement / idea that you are putting forward, ie topic sentence
- evidence from research to support / argue your idea, showing where the writers agree and / or disagree
- student analysis of the research literature where appropriate
- summing up and linking to the next idea (paragraph).

In the literature review, you will need to show evidence of integrating your readings into each paragraph and analysis of the readings where necessary.

Source: https://www.dlsweb.rmit.edu.au/lsu/content/2 AssessmentTasks/assess tuts/lit review LL/writing.html

Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of multiple sources

To develop an integrated argument from multiple sources, you need to link your arguments together. The model below is a guide.

Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph

Supporting evidence from the readings

Most early theories of motivation were concerned with need satisfaction. Robbins, Millett, Cacioppe and Waters-Marsh (1998) argued that motivation relies on what a person needs and wants. Similarly the early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al. 1998) focused on personal needs satisfaction as the basis for motivational behaviour. However, recent studies outlined by Leonard, Beauvais, and Scholl (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation. Current thinking does not discount these theories, but simply builds on them to include a self-concept.

Contrasting theories from research

Concluding sentence - linking to the next paragraph

Integrating arguments in paragraphs

Integration of student analysis

It is important to integrate your analysis and interpretation of the literature in your literature review. Read the following paragraph and see how the arguments have been integrated into the paragraph along with student analysis. Analysis is not just student opinion, it needs to be supported by the literature.

Topic sentence - outlining your main claim or key point for that paragraph

First statement of evidence from the literature

By its very nature, motivation requires a degree of individual satisfaction or narcissism.

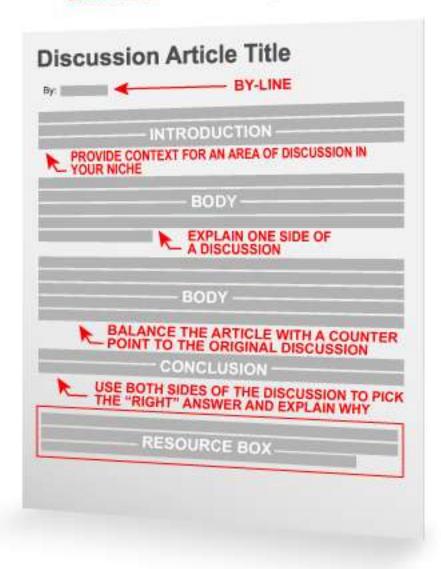
Robbins, Millet, Cacioppe, and Waters-Marsh (1998) suggest that motivation has as its very basis the need to focus on, and please the self. This is supported by Shaw, Shapard and Waugaman (2000) who contend that this narcissistic drive is based on the human effort to find personal significance in life. It can be argued that the desire to improve one's status is a highly motivational force, and is central to the idea of narcissistic motivation. The narcissistic motivational strategies put forward by Shaw et al. (2000) are concerned with motivation for life in general, but may also have applications in the context of work. These strategies, with their focus on personal needs, demonstrate that narcissism is an essential component of motivation.

Second statement of evidence from the literature

Student analysis

Concluding statement

Discussion Article Template





Verbs for referencing

To incorporate quotations / references into a literature review, you can use a variety of verbs. These verbs are often used with prepositions, eg that, by, on. It is poor writing to use the same ones all the time, eg says that, states that. Verbs also allow the writer to indicate the degree to which they support the author of the research, eg claims that versus argues that. The following verbs (and prepositions) can be used to introduce references into your literature review. Please note that they can be used in different tenses.

Suggest (that)	Recent studies outlined by Leonard et al (1999) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Argue (that)	Leonard et al (1999) argue that there are three elements of self perception.
Contend(s)	Mullens (1994) contends that motivation to work well is usually related to job satisfaction.
Outline	Recent studies outlined by Mullins (1994) suggest that personality and disposition play an equally important role in motivation.
Focus on	The early theories of Maslow and McGregor (Robbins et al, 1998) focused on personal needs and wants as the basis for motivation.
Define(s)	Eunson (1987, p. 67) defines motivation as 'what is important to you'.
Conclude(s) (that)	Reviewing the results of the case study, Taylor (1980) concludes that the theories of job enrichment and employee motivation do work.
State	He further states that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in increasing motivation.
Maintains (that)	Mullins (1994) maintains that job enrichment came from Herzber's two factor theory.
Found (that)	Mullins (1994) found that there is an increasing importance on the role of autonomy and self regulation of tasks in improving motivation.
Promote(s)	This promotes the idea that tension and stress are important external sources of motivation, which can be eliminated by completing certain tasks.
Establish(ed) (by)	As established by Csikszentmihalyi (Yair 2000, p. 2) 'the more students feel in command of their learning, the more they fulfil their learning potential'.
Asserts (that)	Locke's Goal Setting Theory asserts that setting specific goals tends to encourage work motivation (Robbins et al, 1998).
Show(s)	Various theories of motivation show employers that there are many factors that influence employees work performance.
Claim(s) (that)	Hackman and Oldham (1975) claim that people with enriched jobs, and high scores on the Job Diagnostic Survey, experienced more satisfaction and motivation.
Report(s)	Mullins (1994) reports on four content theories of motivation.
Mention(s)	Mullins (1994) mentions two common general criticisms of Herzberg's theory.
Address	Redesigning jobs so that responsibility moved from supervisors to the workers, was an attempt to address the issues of job satisfaction (Mullins, 1994).



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languages at www.ease.org.uk/publicatio
ns/author-guidelines. Adherence should increase the chances of acceptance of submitted manuscripts.

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<u>Japanese</u>

Korean

Persian

Polish

Portuguese-Brazilian

Romanian

Russian

Spanish

Turkish

Examples

- Example 1
- Example 2
- Example 3
- Example 4

Literature review

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	7	1	,	,	٧	+	+	+	Н	$\vdash \vdash$	Н	Н	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	\dashv	+	+	+	+	\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	\vdash	\dashv	_	1	V	+	/	+	+	+	\vdash	۷.	\dashv	+	1	+	+	+	\vdash	\vdash	Н	(Roemer, T. et al 2010)
	4	4	/ /	1			\perp	\perp										\perp	\perp	\perp	\perp	L	L			┸	4		`	<u>ا</u> ا		\perp	\perp		Ш			v(\perp	\perp					(Noemer, 1. et al 2010)

Appendix B: Data Tables

Source Information			arch sults		Subj	jects	1	Per	rforma		Analys Effects		esults		earch	n Meth	nodol	ogies			
					-							1						_	=		
		Modularity	Commonality	Product	Process	Organization	Innovation	Quality	Variety	COST	Time	Photograph Building	Framework	rocess Model	Math. Modeling	Simulation	Experiment	Empirical (large n)	Case Study (small	Review	
No Author(s)	Year	Σ	0	4	4	0	=	a	>	٥	F 0	F	- ш	4	Σ	S	ш	ш	O	œ	Notes: Product / Industry / Application
Akcay and Xu Alfaro and Corbett	2004 2003		1	1						1		1			1				1		Non-product specific assemble-to-order systems Chemical films for the automotive industry
3 Anderson and Parker	2003	1	١.	4						1	1	1			- 1						Automobiles as examples
4 Baker et al.	1986	'	1	1						i		1			- 1						Non-product-specific inventory model
5 Balakrishnan and Brown	1996		1	1	1					i .		1			- 1				1		Aluminum tube manufacturing
6 Balakrishnan et al.	1996		1	1						i .		1			1						Non-product-specific assemble-to-forecast systems
7 Baldwin and Clark	1997	1	Ė	1	1				1	1		1	1								Examples from computer and auto industries
8 Baldwin and Clark	2000	1		1		1	1				1	111	1		1				1		Computer
9 Bartezzaghi and Verganti	1995		1	1	1						1	1			1						Telecommunication equipment
10 Bi and Zhang	2001	1		1	1				1	1	1	1	1							1	Several conceptual products as descriptions
11 Blackburn et al.	1996	1		1				1		1	1	1	1								Software
12 Browning	2001	1		1	1	1				1	1 1	1	1							1	Automobile climate control
13 Cetin and Saitou	2004	1	1	1				1	1	1		1		1	1				1		Bicycle frame example
14 Cetin and Saitou	2004	1		1				1	1	1		1		1	1				1		Automotive space frame
15 Cetin and Saitou	2005	1		1				1	1	1		1		1	1				1		Automotive space frame
16 Cheung 17 Cheung and Hausman	2002 1995		1	1						1		1			1						Non-product-specific inventory model
17 Cheung and Hausman 18 Choobineh and Mohebbi	2004		1							4		1									Aircraft engine repair Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model
19 Collier	1982		4	4						1		1			1						Non-product-specific inventory (kit preparation) model Non-product-specific inventory model
20 Desaietal.	2001		- 1	4				-1	1	1		1			- 1						Model balancing cost savings and revenue decrease; examples from the auto industry
21 Deshpande et al.	2003		- 1	1						1		1			- 1						Non-product-specific inventory model
22 Dielic and Ainamo	1999	1	٠.			1					1	1							1		Luxury fashion industry
23 Dong and Chen	2005	•	1	1						1		1	1			1					Non-product-specific supply chain model
24 Du et al.	2001	1	1	1					1	1		1	1	1					1		Power supplies
25 Duray	2004	1		1							1							1			Manufactured products
26 Duray et al.	2000	1		1							1	1						1			Manufactured products
27 Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1		1					1	1				1					Non-product-specific simulation study
28 Ethiraj and Levinthal	2004	1		1	1			1				1				1					Microchip
29 Evans	1963	1		1					1	1		1			1						Screw assortment for creating kits
30 Eynan and Fouque	2003		1	1						1		1			1						Non-product-specific demand reshape model
31 Eynan and Rosenblatt	1996		1	1						1		1			1						Non-product-specific Inventory Model
32 Farrell and Simpson	2003		1	1						1	1	1		1							Yokes used to mount valve actuators
33 Fellini et al.	2005		1	1				1		1		1			1				1		Automotive body side frame
34 Ferrer and Whybark 35 Fine et al.	2001 2005	1	1	1	4	1				1	1	1			1				1		Automobile component remanufacturing High-level example from the auto industry
36 Fisheretal.	1999	'	4	4		'			1	1	'	1			- 1			1			Automotive Brakes
37 Fixson	2005	1	1	1							1	1	1						1		Automotive Doors
38 Fleming and Sorenson	2001	i	٠ ا				1	1			'	1	1						•		Walkman as illustration
39 Fleming and Sorenson	2001	1					1	1				1						1			Patents
40 Fujita and Yoshida	2004	•	1	1				1		1		1			1	1		-			Family of aircrafts
41 Galvin	1999	1		1			1		1		1	1	1						1		Bicycles
42 Garud and Kumaraswamy	1995	1		1		1				1	1	1.1	1 1								Microcomputers, automobiles as examples

FIXSON, S. 2007. Modularity and commonality research: past developments and future opportunities. Concurrent Engineering, 15, 85.





Thank you!

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