

how to write a literature review in dissertation

how to write a literature review in dissertation is a critical undertaking, demanding meticulous research, insightful analysis, and sophisticated synthesis. This comprehensive guide aims to demystify the process, providing a structured approach for doctoral candidates navigating this essential component of their scholarly work. We will delve into understanding the fundamental purpose of a dissertation literature review, distinguishing it from other academic assignments, and outlining effective strategies for its planning and execution. From developing robust search methodologies and systematically gathering pertinent information to structuring your review logically and engaging in critical evaluation of sources, every step will be covered in detail. Furthermore, we will explore the art of synthesizing diverse findings, identifying research gaps, and integrating your own study within the broader academic landscape, culminating in a polished and impactful chapter that strengthens your dissertation's foundation. This article will equip you with the knowledge and tools to produce a compelling and authoritative literature review that underpins your original contribution to knowledge.

- Understanding the Dissertation Literature Review
- Planning Your Dissertation Literature Review
- Conducting Comprehensive Research
- Structuring Your Dissertation Literature Review Effectively
- Crafting the Content: Deep Analysis and Synthesis
- Refining and Polishing Your Dissertation Literature Review
- Key Strategies for a Successful Dissertation Literature Review

Understanding the Dissertation Literature Review

A dissertation literature review serves as the backbone of a doctoral thesis, demonstrating your comprehensive understanding of the existing body of scholarly work related to your research topic. It is far more than a simple summary of relevant articles; it is a critical and analytical discussion that positions your research within the broader academic discourse. This foundational chapter establishes the intellectual context for your study, justifying its necessity and highlighting its potential contribution to your field.

Purpose and Significance

The primary purpose of a literature review in a dissertation is to provide a thorough, critical, and analytical overview of previous research. This involves identifying major theories, findings, and methodological approaches that have shaped the understanding of your topic. By engaging with this scholarship, you demonstrate that you are well-versed in your chosen area and capable of building upon existing knowledge. Its significance lies in its ability to:

- Identify what is already known and what remains unknown.
- Uncover research gaps, inconsistencies, or areas requiring further investigation.
- Showcase your awareness of key debates, controversies, and differing perspectives.
- Provide a theoretical framework for your own research.
- Inform your methodological choices by reviewing past approaches.
- Establish the credibility and relevance of your dissertation topic.

- Avoid unintended duplication of previous research.

Distinguishing from Other Academic Assignments

While an undergraduate essay might summarize sources, and a master's thesis might critically review literature, a dissertation literature review demands a higher level of intellectual engagement and synthesis. Unlike a simple annotated bibliography, it does not just list and describe sources; it critically evaluates them, compares and contrasts findings, and synthesizes them into a coherent argument that leads directly to your research questions. The scale, depth, and the requirement to identify a genuine research gap make it a uniquely challenging and rewarding component of doctoral work. It must not only reflect existing knowledge but also foreshadow and justify your original contribution.

Planning Your Dissertation Literature Review

Effective planning is crucial for managing the vast amount of information involved in a dissertation literature review. A structured approach from the outset can save significant time and prevent feeling overwhelmed. This involves clearly defining the scope, developing a robust search strategy, and implementing a system for information gathering and organization.

Defining Scope and Research Questions

Before diving into databases, it is imperative to clearly define the scope of your literature review. Your dissertation's central research questions will guide this scope, ensuring that your review remains focused and relevant. Consider:

- What are the key concepts, variables, or theories central to your study?
- What geographical, temporal, or demographic boundaries will you set for your review?

- Which academic disciplines are most relevant to your topic?

A well-defined scope prevents you from getting lost in irrelevant literature and helps maintain a tight focus on your dissertation's objectives. Regularly refer back to your research questions to ensure every source you consider contributes to answering or contextualizing them.

Developing a Search Strategy

A systematic search strategy is fundamental to ensure comprehensive coverage and prevent bias in your literature review. This involves identifying appropriate databases, selecting keywords, and utilizing advanced search techniques. Work closely with your academic librarian, who can offer invaluable expertise in navigating scholarly resources.

Consider the following steps:

1. **Identify Core Databases:** Determine the most relevant academic databases for your field (e.g., Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, PsycINFO, JSTOR, ERIC, specific disciplinary databases).
2. **Brainstorm Keywords and Synonyms:** Develop a comprehensive list of keywords, including exact terms from your research questions, broader related concepts, and synonyms. Use Boolean operators (AND, OR, NOT) to refine your searches.
3. **Utilize Advanced Search Features:** Employ truncation (), wildcards (?), phrase searching (""), and field-specific searches (e.g., author, abstract, title) to enhance precision.
4. **Consult Bibliographies:** Once you find key articles, examine their reference lists for other important works. This "snowballing" technique is highly effective.
5. **Set Up Alerts:** Create alerts in databases for new publications related to your keywords to stay current throughout your dissertation process.

Systematic Information Gathering

Managing the volume of literature can be daunting. A systematic approach to gathering and organizing information is non-negotiable for a literature review in dissertation writing. This involves using reference management software and maintaining detailed notes.

- **Reference Management Software:** Tools like Zotero, Mendeley, or EndNote are indispensable. They allow you to store, organize, cite, and generate bibliographies automatically, saving countless hours and preventing citation errors.
- **Annotate and Summarize:** As you read, don't just highlight. Take concise notes on each source, focusing on its main argument, methodology, key findings, and its relevance to your research. Critically assess its strengths and weaknesses.
- **Categorize and Tag:** Create a system for categorizing articles by theme, methodology, or theoretical perspective. Use tags in your reference manager to easily retrieve relevant groups of papers later.
- **Maintain a Research Log:** Keep a log of your search queries, databases used, and the number of results found. This demonstrates methodological rigor and can be helpful if you need to revisit or justify your search process.

Structuring Your Dissertation Literature Review Effectively

The structure of your literature review is crucial for its coherence and readability. It must guide the reader through the existing landscape of knowledge, building a logical argument that culminates in the justification of your own research. While there's no single perfect structure, common approaches involve thematic, chronological, or methodological organization.

Common Organizational Approaches

Choosing the right organizational approach depends on your specific topic and the nature of the existing literature. Most successful dissertation literature reviews combine elements of these, with a dominant theme:

- **Thematic:** This is arguably the most common and effective approach for dissertations. You group sources by recurring themes, concepts, or sub-topics relevant to your research questions. Each section then critically discusses the literature related to that specific theme, comparing and contrasting findings, and identifying areas of consensus and debate.
- **Chronological:** Less common as the sole approach for a dissertation, a chronological review traces the development of ideas over time. It can be useful for showing how a field has evolved or how certain theories emerged, but it must go beyond simple description to offer critical analysis of this evolution.
- **Methodological:** If your research is heavily dependent on specific research methods or paradigms, you might organize your review by discussing different methodological approaches used in the literature. This can highlight gaps in certain methods or justify your own methodological choices.
- **Theoretical:** For dissertations with a strong theoretical foundation, organizing by different theoretical perspectives can be highly effective. You would critically examine how various theories have been applied to your topic and their respective strengths and limitations.

Often, a hybrid approach works best, perhaps starting with a brief chronological overview of a field's development, then moving into thematic sections, and concluding with a discussion of methodological trends or theoretical debates.

Components of a Strong Literature Review

Regardless of the organizational approach, a robust dissertation literature review typically includes three main components: an introduction, a body, and a conclusion. Each plays a distinct role in constructing your argument.

- **Introduction:** This section sets the stage. It should briefly define your topic, state the scope of the review, and outline the main themes or issues you will discuss. Importantly, it should also articulate the review's purpose in relation to your dissertation's overall aims and research questions. It acts as a roadmap for the reader.
- **Body Paragraphs:** This is where the in-depth analysis and synthesis occur. Each paragraph or sub-section should focus on a specific theme, theory, or argument. Within these sections, you will critically discuss individual studies, compare their findings, identify patterns, contradictions, and methodological limitations. It's crucial to synthesize information, not just summarize it, showing how different sources relate to each other and to your research question.
- **Conclusion:** The conclusion summarizes the main findings and key insights gleaned from the review. It should reiterate the significant themes, highlight the current state of knowledge, and, most importantly, clearly identify the gaps, limitations, or unresolved questions in the existing literature. This final synthesis should logically lead to and justify your own research questions and hypotheses, explaining how your dissertation will address these identified gaps.

Crafting the Content: Deep Analysis and Synthesis

The true value of a dissertation literature review lies not just in its breadth of sources, but in the depth of its critical analysis and the sophistication of its synthesis. This is where you move beyond description to truly engage with the literature, building a compelling narrative that supports your research.

Critical Evaluation of Sources

Every source you include must be critically evaluated. This means asking probing questions about its validity, reliability, and relevance. Simply accepting an author's conclusions is insufficient; you must interrogate their arguments. Consider:

- What is the author's main argument or thesis?
- What theoretical framework underpins the study?
- What methodology was used, and are there any limitations to this approach?
- What are the key findings, and are they supported by the evidence presented?
- What are the strengths and weaknesses of the study?
- How does this study compare to others in the field?
- What biases might be present (e.g., author's perspective, funding source)?

By critically assessing each source, you demonstrate intellectual rigor and build a more robust argument for your own work. Avoid simply presenting a series of summaries; instead, weave your critical evaluations into a cohesive discussion.

Identifying Gaps, Debates, and Key Themes

A central task of a literature review is to identify what is missing or unresolved in the existing scholarship. This involves looking beyond individual studies to see the broader landscape:

- **Research Gaps:** Where are the areas that have been under-researched or not addressed at all?

This could be a specific population, a particular context, or a novel application of a theory.

- **Theoretical Gaps:** Are there theories that have not been adequately tested or applied in certain contexts? Is there a need for a new theoretical perspective?
- **Methodological Gaps:** Have past studies relied on similar methodologies, leading to a narrow understanding? Is there an opportunity to apply a different method to gain new insights?
- **Debates and Controversies:** Where do scholars disagree? What are the unresolved questions, and what evidence supports each side of the argument?
- **Key Themes:** What overarching concepts, patterns, or ideas emerge repeatedly across different studies? Identifying these helps you structure your review and build a coherent argument.

Articulating these gaps and debates is essential for justifying the novelty and importance of your dissertation research.

Synthesizing Findings and Building an Argument

Synthesis is the process of bringing together diverse findings and perspectives from multiple sources to create a new, coherent understanding. It is not merely summarizing one article after another, but rather integrating them to build an overarching argument that advances towards your research questions. When you synthesize, you:

- Group studies that address similar themes or use similar methodologies.
- Compare and contrast their findings, highlighting agreements and disagreements.
- Identify overarching trends, patterns, and contradictions in the literature.

- Draw connections between seemingly disparate studies.
- Develop a new framework or perspective based on existing knowledge.

Your literature review should flow as a continuous argument, where each paragraph or section builds upon the previous one, guiding the reader towards your own research questions. Use transition words and phrases effectively to connect ideas and ensure smooth progression of your argument.

Integrating Your Own Research

While the literature review primarily discusses existing scholarship, its ultimate goal is to set the stage for your own work. The conclusion of your literature review should clearly articulate how your dissertation will contribute to the identified gaps. This is not the place to present your findings, but rather to explicitly state how your research questions emerged from the review and how your study intends to fill a specific void or address a particular debate. This transition from the existing literature to your proposed study must be seamless and logical, making a compelling case for the originality and significance of your contribution to knowledge.

Refining and Polishing Your Dissertation Literature Review

Once you have a draft, the work is far from over. Refining and polishing your literature review is a critical phase that transforms a collection of ideas into a coherent, persuasive, and academically rigorous chapter. This involves careful attention to academic integrity, clarity, and precision in language.

Ensuring Academic Rigor and Cohesion

Academic rigor in a literature review means demonstrating thoroughness, critical thinking, and a balanced perspective. Ensure that your arguments are well-supported by evidence from the literature

and that you avoid making unsubstantiated claims. Cohesion refers to how well your ideas flow together, creating a unified and logical narrative. Each paragraph should logically connect to the next, and each section should build towards the overall purpose of the review.

To enhance rigor and cohesion:

- Review your organizational structure: Does it logically guide the reader from broad concepts to specific gaps?
- Check for clear topic sentences: Does each paragraph begin with a statement that clearly introduces its main point?
- Ensure effective transitions: Are there smooth links between sentences and paragraphs, avoiding abrupt shifts in topic?
- Verify argument strength: Does your synthesis clearly articulate your perspective on the literature and lead directly to your research questions?

Referencing and Citation Best Practices

Accurate and consistent referencing is paramount in academic writing, especially in a dissertation. Failure to properly cite sources can lead to accusations of plagiarism, a serious academic offense. Adhere strictly to the citation style required by your institution or discipline (e.g., APA, MLA, Chicago, Harvard).

Key best practices include:

- **Consistency:** Apply the chosen citation style uniformly throughout the entire review and dissertation.
- **Accuracy:** Double-check every citation for correct author names, publication dates, page

numbers, and formatting.

- **Comprehensive Bibliography:** Ensure every source cited in the text appears in your reference list, and vice-versa.
- **Reference Management Software:** Leverage tools like Zotero or Mendeley to manage citations, as they significantly reduce errors and ensure consistency.
- **Direct Quotes vs. Paraphrasing:** Use direct quotes sparingly and only when the original wording is essential. Mostly, paraphrase and summarize sources, always citing them correctly.

Revising and Editing for Impact

The revision and editing phase is where your literature review truly shines. This process should involve multiple passes, focusing on different aspects of the writing:

1. **Content Review:** Does the review fully address the requirements? Have you adequately covered the relevant literature? Are your arguments sound and well-supported? Have you clearly identified and articulated the research gap?
2. **Structure and Flow:** Is the organization logical? Do the sections flow smoothly? Is there a clear connection between the literature reviewed and your research questions?
3. **Clarity and Conciseness:** Is your language clear, precise, and unambiguous? Have you removed any jargon where simpler terms suffice? Are there any redundant phrases or sentences that can be removed?
4. **Grammar, Punctuation, and Spelling:** Proofread meticulously for any errors. Even minor mistakes can detract from your credibility. Consider using grammar-checking tools, but always conduct a manual review as well.

5. **Tone:** Maintain a professional, objective, and authoritative tone throughout. Avoid colloquialisms or overly informal language.

It is often beneficial to take a break from your work before revising or to have a trusted colleague or mentor review it, as fresh eyes can catch errors or suggest improvements you might have missed.

Key Strategies for a Successful Dissertation Literature Review

Embarking on a literature review for a dissertation can be a lengthy and demanding process. Beyond the technical aspects of research and writing, adopting certain strategies can significantly enhance your efficiency, maintain your focus, and ultimately contribute to a more successful outcome.

Time Management and Organization

The sheer volume of literature often requires a robust approach to time management and organization. Treat your literature review as a mini-project within your overall dissertation, setting realistic deadlines and milestones. Break down the task into smaller, manageable chunks:

- **Create a Detailed Schedule:** Allocate specific blocks of time for searching, reading, note-taking, outlining, drafting, and revising.
- **Set Mini-Goals:** Instead of "write the literature review," aim for "read 5 articles this week" or "draft the introduction section."
- **Stay Organized Digitally:** Use cloud storage for documents, and consistently back up your work. Reference management software is invaluable for keeping track of sources and notes.
- **Regularly Review Progress:** Periodically assess where you are against your schedule and adjust

as necessary. This helps you stay on track and avoid last-minute rushes.

Seeking Feedback and Mentorship

The dissertation journey is rarely undertaken alone. Actively seeking feedback and guidance from your supervisor, committee members, and peers is a crucial strategy for success. Your supervisor is your primary guide and their insights are invaluable. They can offer direction on scope, help identify key literature, and provide critical feedback on your drafts.

Consider:

- **Regular Meetings:** Schedule consistent check-ins with your supervisor to discuss progress, challenges, and next steps.
- **Peer Review:** Exchange drafts with fellow doctoral students. They can offer fresh perspectives, identify areas of confusion, and provide motivation.
- **Writing Centers:** Many universities offer academic writing support services that can assist with structure, clarity, and grammar.
- **Conference Presentations:** Presenting early ideas or literature review findings at conferences can provide valuable feedback from experts in your field.

Be open to constructive criticism and view feedback as an opportunity to refine and strengthen your work.

Maintaining Motivation

Writing a dissertation literature review can be a marathon, not a sprint. Maintaining motivation

throughout the process is essential. Celebrate small victories, such as finding a crucial article or completing a section. Remember your passion for your topic and the significance of your research. Connect with other doctoral students to share experiences and provide mutual support. Taking regular breaks, engaging in physical activity, and ensuring a healthy work-life balance are also vital to prevent burnout and sustain long-term productivity. Your commitment to rigorous scholarship will ultimately culminate in a literature review that is a testament to your expertise and analytical prowess.

FAQ: How to Write a Literature Review in Dissertation

Q: What is the main difference between a literature review for a dissertation and one for a master's thesis?

A: The dissertation literature review is typically far more comprehensive, deeper in its critical analysis, and more explicit in identifying genuine research gaps that the original research will address. It serves as the complete justification for the dissertation's unique contribution to knowledge, whereas a master's thesis review might focus more on demonstrating familiarity with a field and applying existing knowledge.

Q: How many sources should a dissertation literature review include?

A: There's no fixed number, as it depends heavily on the field, topic, and scope. However, a dissertation literature review typically incorporates a substantial body of scholarly work, often ranging from 80-200+ key sources. The emphasis is on quality and critical engagement, not just quantity. It should be comprehensive enough to cover major theories, empirical findings, and methodological approaches relevant to your specific research questions.

Q: How long should a dissertation literature review be?

A: Similar to source count, the length varies by discipline and institutional requirements, but it's usually one of the longest chapters. It can range from 30 to 80 pages or even more, often constituting 20-30% of the entire dissertation. The goal is depth and thoroughness, ensuring all relevant areas are adequately covered and critically analyzed.

Q: Should I include my own opinions in the literature review?

A: While you are expected to engage critically with the literature, this is not the place for unsupported personal opinions. Your "opinions" should be informed, evidenced, and presented as analytical insights or arguments derived from your critical evaluation and synthesis of existing scholarly work. Every interpretative claim or statement of an existing gap should be justified by the literature you discuss.

Q: How do I identify a research gap for my dissertation?

A: Identifying a research gap involves a systematic and critical analysis of the literature. Look for:

- Areas where existing studies contradict each other or have inconsistent findings.
- Populations or contexts that have been under-researched.
- Theoretical frameworks that haven't been applied to your specific problem.
- Methodologies that have been neglected or could offer new insights into an existing problem.
- Questions that previous researchers explicitly state need further investigation.

A clear gap often emerges from synthesizing what is known versus what remains unknown or unresolved in the literature.

Q: Is it okay to use only very recent articles in my literature review?

A: While including recent articles (typically within the last 5-10 years) is crucial to demonstrate currency, a comprehensive dissertation literature review also needs to include seminal or foundational works that established the field or introduced key theories. Depending on your topic, you may need to trace the historical development of an idea, necessitating older, classic texts alongside cutting-edge research.

Q: What is the role of the literature review in my methodology section?

A: The literature review directly informs your methodology section by showing how previous research has approached similar problems. It helps you justify your choice of research design, data collection methods, and analytical techniques by demonstrating their effectiveness or by identifying limitations in past methodological choices that your study aims to overcome. It provides the empirical and theoretical context for your methodological decisions.

How To Write A Literature Review In Dissertation

Find other PDF articles:

<https://explore.gcts.edu/gacor1-06/pdf?docid=Uqu72-7689&title=black-mountain-analysis.pdf>

Related to how to write a literature review in dissertation

write | **Weblio** write | write - 489

[write](#) | [Weblio](#) [write](#) - (辞書・辞海・辞典・辞書)

write to | **Weblio** write to - 487

1. **Weblio** write Do you have some paper to write on? compose - 1000

write-up | **Weblio** write-up - (検索) Weblio

I want something to write with. | **Weblio** I want something to write with.

write~~~~~ - **Weblio** write a composition ~~~~~. - ~~~~
please write down your name here.~~~~~ please write down your name here.~~~~~
~~~~~ - 486~~~~~  
**written language**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ written language~~~~~; ~~~~~; ~ - 487~~~~~  
~~~~~  
Write Enable~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ Write Enable~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~  
**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio** write~~~~~ ~~~~~~ wrote - 489~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ ~write~~~~~ - (~~~~~)~~~~~  
~~~~~ ( )~~~~~ ( )~~~~~  
write to~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ write to~~~~~ ~~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~  
~~~~~ - **Weblio**~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~write~~~~~Do you have some paper to write  
on?~~~~~compose - 1000~~~~~
~~~~~**write-up**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ ~write-up~~~~~ - (~~~~~)~~~~~ (~~~~~)  
~~~~~Weblio~~~~~  
I want something to write with.~~~~~ | **Weblio** I want something to write with.~~~~~
~~~~~ - 487~~~~~  
~~~~~**write**~~~~~ - **Weblio** write a composition ~~~~~. - ~~~~  
please write down your name here.~~~~~ please write down your name here.~~~~~
~~~~~ - 486~~~~~  
**written language**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ written language~~~~~; ~~~~~; ~ - 487~~~~~  
~~~~~  
Write Enable~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ Write Enable~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~  
**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio** write~~~~~ ~~~~~~ wrote - 489~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ ~write~~~~~ - (~~~~~)~~~~~  
~~~~~ ( )~~~~~ ( )~~~~~  
write to~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ write to~~~~~ ~~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~  
~~~~~ - **Weblio**~~~~~ ~~~~~~ ~~~~~~write~~~~~Do you have some paper to write  
on?~~~~~compose - 1000~~~~~
~~~~~**write-up**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ ~write-up~~~~~ - (~~~~~)~~~~~ (~~~~~)  
~~~~~Weblio~~~~~  
I want something to write with.~~~~~ | **Weblio** I want something to write with.~~~~~
~~~~~ - 487~~~~~  
~~~~~**write**~~~~~ - **Weblio** write a composition ~~~~~. - ~~~~  
please write down your name here.~~~~~ please write down your name here.~~~~~
~~~~~ - 486~~~~~  
**written language**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ written language~~~~~; ~~~~~; ~ - 487~~~~~  
~~~~~  
Write Enable~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ Write Enable~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~  
**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio** write~~~~~ ~~~~~~ wrote - 489~~~~~  
~~~~~  
~~~~~**write**~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ ~write~~~~~ - (~~~~~)~~~~~  
~~~~~ ( )~~~~~ ( )~~~~~  
write to~~~~~ | **Weblio**~~~~~ write to~~~~~ ~~~~~~ - 487~~~~~
~~~~~

write on? Do you have some paper to write on? compose - 1000 write-up | Weblio write-up - (Weblio) Weblio I want something to write with. I want something to write with. write a composition - Weblio write a composition please write down your name here. please write down your name here. written language | Weblio written language; ; - 487 Write Enable | Weblio Write Enable - 487

## Related to how to write a literature review in dissertation

**Developing a Literature Review** (Mississippi State University8y) In this "Survival Skills for Graduate Students" workshop, we'll cover the basics of how to structure and write a literature review, with a focus on the thesis or dissertation review. Click the "Link"

**Developing a Literature Review** (Mississippi State University8y) In this "Survival Skills for Graduate Students" workshop, we'll cover the basics of how to structure and write a literature review, with a focus on the thesis or dissertation review. Click the "Link"

**Literature review basics** (unr.edu1y) A literature review synthesizes and analyzes previous research in a field to inform an audience and establish background knowledge. Literature reviews are most often part of a larger work, like a

**Literature review basics** (unr.edu1y) A literature review synthesizes and analyzes previous research in a field to inform an audience and establish background knowledge. Literature reviews are most often part of a larger work, like a

**Writing a Literature Review** (Brandeis University3y) This handout is available for download in DOCX format and PDF format. A literature review is a document or section of a document that collects key sources on a topic and discusses those sources in

**Writing a Literature Review** (Brandeis University3y) This handout is available for download in DOCX format and PDF format. A literature review is a document or section of a document that collects key sources on a topic and discusses those sources in

**How to Write a Dissertation During a Pandemic** (The Chronicle of Higher Education4y) There's not much good to find in a destructive pandemic, but here's one potentially positive outcome:

**How to Write a Dissertation During a Pandemic** (The Chronicle of Higher Education4y) There's not much good to find in a destructive pandemic, but here's one potentially positive outcome: Covid-19 may bring graduate schools to a long-needed reckoning with the dissertation requirement

Back to Home: <https://explore.gcts.edu>