Reconstructionism and Literature Review Methods are Teaching Me as a Newcomer

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Prologue

The data was developed regarding research methods for literature studies, and the paradigm of constructivism aims to build knowledge about research methods while simultaneously serving as a forum for developing the ability to write scientific manuscripts within global standards will allow for the continued development of reconstructive knowledge and research methods for library studies.

I. Reconstructionism

Reconstructionist theory holds that historical experiences and social-political settings impact human knowledge and understanding. Writing reconstructive scientific publications (Nugroho, 2021; Nugroho, 2020; Dewinter et al., 2023; Zhang et al., 2023; Reddy et al., 2023; Zaman et al., 2023; Makridis & Kouvelas, 2023; Nakhid-Chatoor, 2022; Wang et al., 2023) follows the reconstructionism paradigm:

- Collect historical and current data related to the issues. Include viewpoints from all stakeholders in the data.
- You are considering socio-political aspects in data analysis. Critically analyze these aspects' effects on your themes.
- The narration of analyzed data. At this level, you may rearrange tales or narratives about themes you are researching by merging viewpoints from multiple parties and socio-political elements that impact them.
- Critically assess and rethink your story. Consider the ramifications of this story in the contemporary socio-political climate.

A qualitative narrative reconstruction study reveals an individual or group's subjective experience and story in a socio-political context (Vangrunderbeek & McCarthy, 2023; Zhu & Zhou, 2023; Thompson, 2023; Angus & Macaulay, 2023; Kaliris, Freda, Domorenok, Graziano, Reda, and Li, 2023). Narrative reconstructive research steps:

- Focus your study by determining your research goals, which should contain the research issues you intend to address.Research subjects Select appropriate volunteers for your study. People with experiences linked to your study subject are the best research volunteers.
- Interview study participants to get their stories. To provide interviewees the freedom to construct their narratives freely, interviews should be done with openness and consideration.

- ❋ Data analysis is introspective and crucial to comprehend participants' perspectives and the socio-political environment that impacts them. The topic and participant narratives are identified and merged during data analysis. The story is reconstructed by blending data analysis topics with participant narratives.
- ❋ Participants' reactions to a rebuilt story validate it. Comparing the tale to relevant literature and ideas validates it.
- ❋ Research reports incorporate data analysis, narrative validation, and linked literature into a reconstructed story. Make sure your research report represents your findings and answers your questions.

II. Library Research Method

Library research utilises information from libraries, such as books, journals, articles, and other printed or electronic sources (Tsueng et al., 2023; Hermawan, 2023; Charos, 2023; Siddique, 2023). This strategy is popular in social and humanities studies. Methods of Library Research:

- 👁 Research synthesis combines research results from several previous studies to better understand a particular topic.
- 👁 Content analysis: Analyze the content of a particular document, such as a journal or book, to find patterns or themes that emerge.
- 👁 Citation analysis: Analysis of specific sources used in other research to determine their influence or credibility.
- 👁 Historiography: Study the history of the development of a topic through the analysis of documents and specific sources.
- 👁 Bibliometrics: Analyze specific sources to find trends or patterns in research.

Implementation of Library Research Method:

- Identification of research topics: Determine the research topic be studied and consider the research questions to be answered.
- Selection of information sources: Choose sources relevant to research topics, such as books, journals, and articles.
- Evaluation of information sources: evaluates the credibility and reliability of the information sources selected.
- Data collection: gathering information from selected sources and extracting information relevant to research topics.
- Data analysis: Analyze data that has been collected and identify patterns or themes that are emerging.
- Writing reports: preparing research reports containing findings and conclusions from the research.

Library research includes acquiring information from books, journals, and electronic databases in libraries. Following are some typical library research methods:

- ☑ Bibliographic Research: This library research method involves reviewing bibliographies, reference lists, and indexes to find relevant publications and sources related to a particular research topic. Bibliographic research helps identify critical authors, publications, and ideas on a given topic.

- ☑ Database Research: This research involves searching electronic databases for articles, reports, and other materials related to a particular topic. Databases can include academic journals, trade publications, newspapers, and other sources of information. Researchers can use keywords and other search tools to find relevant materials.
- ☑ Document Analysis: Document analysis is a type of library research method that involves examining written or printed materials, such as books, articles, and reports, to gather information and insights about a particular topic. Document analysis can help researchers identify key ideas, themes, and arguments related to their research.
- ☑ Content Analysis: Content analysis is a research method that involves analyzing the content of written or spoken materials to identify patterns, themes, and other characteristics. Content analysis can be used to analyze books, articles, speeches, and other materials and is often used in social science research.
- ☑ Historical Research: Historical research involves studying past events, people, and cultures using primary and secondary sources, including archival materials, historical documents, and published materials. Historical research can help researchers understand how past events and people have shaped current society and can provide insights into contemporary issues.
- ☑ Citation Analysis: Citation analysis is a research method that involves analyzing the citations in scholarly publications to identify patterns of use and influence. Citation analysis can help researchers understand the impact of particular authors and publications on a given field or topic.
- ☑ Meta-Analysis: Meta-analysis is a research method that involves analyzing the results of multiple studies to identify patterns and relationships. Meta-analysis can help researchers identify trends, confirm or refute hypotheses, and develop new research questions.

The Detail Explanation of Implementing Library Research Method

A. Bibliographic Research: Bibliographic research entails searching bibliographies, reference lists, and indexes for relevant publications and sources. This strategy helps identify topic-related authors, magazines, and ideas.
   - ☑ Example Research Question: What variables drive renewable energy adoption?
   - ☑ Purpose: Bibliographic research identifies critical studies and publications on renewable energy technology adoption, including studies on adoption variables.
   - ☑ Method: A researcher might search Google Scholar, JSTOR, or Scopus for terms and phrases related to the study subject. They might find other sources in relevant publications' reference lists.

B. Database Research: Database research examines electronic databases for relevant articles, reports, and other items. Databases include academic journals, trade magazines, newspapers, and other sources. Keywords and other search methods help researchers identify relevant resources.
   - ☙ Example Research Question: How does social media affect youth political participation?
   - ☙ Database research would uncover relevant studies and articles on young people's political engagement and social media.
   - ☙ Method: A researcher might search ProQuest, EBSCO, or Academic Search Premier for relevant papers using keywords and phrases related to the study issue. Advanced search tools let them restrict their search by publication date, topic area, and other factors.

C. Document Analysis: Library research using document analysis entails reading books, papers, and reports to learn about a subject. Document analysis helps researchers find study topics, ideas, and arguments.
   - Example Research Question: How has advertising depicted women changed?
   - Document analysis is used to track changes in women's depiction in advertising.
   - Method: A researcher might start by collecting advertising from various times and looking for similar themes and messages regarding women. They might also investigate academic and other papers on gender and advertising to find key trends and challenges.

D. Content Analysis: A research method called content analysis examines the written or spoken word to find themes, patterns, and other features. In social science research, content analysis is often used to read books, articles, speeches, and other resources.
   - For example, the media's portrayal of mental health disorders is a research topic. In this instance, the content analysis would examine media coverage of mental health concerns to identify recurring themes and mental health-related messages.
   - Method: To find similar themes and messages on mental health, a researcher might gather media accounts from many sources, including newspapers, television newscasts, and internet news sites. They might also examine coverage in other media to find disparities and continuities in how mental health is portrayed.

E. Historical Research: Historical research uses archival, historical, and published sources to investigate previous events, people, and historical periods. The historical study may illuminate present challenges and how previous events and individuals affected society.
   - Example Research Question: What were the key events and social factors that led to the civil rights movement in the United States?
   - Purpose: The purpose of historical research, in this case, would be to understand the social, cultural, and political factors that contributed to the civil rights.
   - Method:
     - Define the research question: The first step in conducting historical research is to define a clear and focused research question. The question should be specific enough to guide the research process but broad enough to allow for a thorough investigation of the topic.
     - Identify and collect sources: Once the research question has been defined, the next step is to identify and collect relevant sources of information can include primary sources such as letters, diaries, government documents, and other materials that were created during the period being studied. It can also include secondary sources such as books, articles, and other publications about the period or events.
     - Evaluate sources: After collecting sources, the researcher should evaluate each source for its relevance, reliability, and credibility, including considering factors such as the author's perspective, biases, and potential motivations for creating the source.
     - Analyze and interpret sources: Once the sources have been evaluated, the researcher should analyze them to gain a deeper understanding of the topic being studied may involve identifying patterns or themes, making comparisons between different sources, or identifying gaps in the existing literature.

- Synthesize findings: After analyzing the sources, the researcher should synthesize their findings into a coherent narrative or argument that addresses the research question may involve drawing connections between different events, people, or social factors or identifying how historical events continue to impact contemporary society.
- Communicate results: Finally, the researcher should communicate their findings through a research paper, report, or another form of academic writing that should include a clear thesis statement, evidence to support the argument, and a discussion of the implications of the research for future scholarship and practice.

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