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Qualitative Inquiry of Korean Judicial System

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Left Columns: Experience on Searching the Literature

A Reality, Process and Strategies

It is fantastic for the contemporary researchers that we can now conduct a pajama way of research operation, meaning a home stay feasible to deal with the needed library search. This is due to the electronic sources abundant and made publicly accessible through various websites operating on the basis of public cause and objective. Never fullest in illustrations, SSRN provides its own electronic library allowing a registered use for every possibly interested researcher, the volume of which amounts at as large as millions of articles, books, working papers and other sorts of research product as drawn from virtually all around the world. The system of search is very refined that the researcher does not need to consume much time to locate their interested piece. Academia.edu and Resesrchgate.net also are popularly known electronic depositories that are searchable to meet the need of researcher. These websites are especially useful to read and download most updated research products since they provide the conference proceedings and working papers prepared by the noted authorities in a specific field. The kinds of public service grow that a more refined system of library use will be updated daily for the convenience and cross-referencing. For example, citations and citing materials were available to refer, and "reads" are counted in distinct way to prevent unread count as reads. Views and download statistics are available to promote the interest and excitement of researchers for more productive research activities with an increased impact.

My experience readily proves the utility of those sources that the publications in the interested field were daily reported to my personal page (Kim, 2015a,b,c,d). In the past assignments, I utilized one article by creative reading of P. Bourdieu's concerning the concepts, i.e., the state, meta-capital, power relations, subjectivity and autonomy. These data bases are distinct in two aspects. To say, they are open and freely accessible that can be used without the

subscription charge or purchase of articles. One other type of data base could be considered to boost my doctoral research, which is electronically accessible, but with a paid basis or based on the user's special status. Walden electronic library and that of Chosun University, my workplace, could fall within this type. They store a fair extent of books, articles and dissertations that help to be connected into the scholarly world enabling the sophisticated dealings of social problem. While we are regularly asked if the student would be satisfied with the Walden library experience at the end of class, we generally feel to know why the Walden graduates often are successful to make a social change and benefit from its education in terms of attaining a promotion and seeking a job in the labor market. Another way of availability to access the needed literature is to purchase the articles, journals, or books and to use the libraries of the brick and mortar universities.

Given the budgetary restraints personally, it can be one strategy to use the library of national congress, whose volumes often are largest in the world or nation. The national assembly of Korea administers to manage the nationally largest to satisfy the research need of members and general public. Nevertheless, it is alarming that the reach through the electronic sources is at best 10 % of should-review literature according to the experience of one Walden tutor. This remark, of course, is assumed that we have to conduct an exhaustive review, which is generally predicated upon the doctoral capstone student. Therefore, a pajama way of researcher needs to be rethought in this respect that has to devise a strategy against these challenges. As Randolph, J.J, suggests, we can utilize several strategies to cope with this problem. First, the most effective method to locate the remaining 90% is (i) to search the reference of the articles retrieved initially, (ii) determine the relevance of list articles, (iii) find those, (iv) read the reference again (v) to repeat the process. Another way is to share the list of references with colleagues and experts in the field for complementary information to meet the need of exhaustive search. For example, sending a query to the main experts in the field will not disappoint you. The third path is to collaborate with the dissertation supervisors and reviewers, who can assist with searching additional relevant literature. Truly, it will be effective to apply these strategies.

I also have to add a comment that the increasing profile of electronic resources on public cause would enhance their service by partly revamping a traditional disservice. Such indexed network provides the service to instantly refer to rich and dense materials interconnected with the topic and key terms. My experience was that relevant articles, books and proceedings would be entailed at the bottom of searched article. This can replace a part of additional work with the experts and dissertation supervisors. Interestingly, the networks above exemplified are designed to enable that researchers in the network can ask a probing question to supplement with their knowledge dealing with their research need or file a comment for the work of peers. Hence, it will be a good strategy to make avail of these social networks prepared to promote a professional communication. A most important strategy for the search of literature, in my thought, is to have a deep awareness of why the literature review is necessary

and how we should conduct a literature review. The stage of conducting and reporting a literature review is wide and parallels the primary process of research, which means a wide coverage over the problem formulation, data collection, data evaluation, analysis and interpretation and public presentation. This prompts a researcher to bear constantly over the dissertation process with the continuing need of literature review and library search. In other words, library search and scholarly play with the articles and books are never one time or temporal experience that may be asked resiliently by the supervisor until the end of process. Cooper's taxonomy of literature review provides a characteristic and categories that the literature review services the process of specific research. It proposes, for example, three categories for the goal of literature review, which are integration, criticism, and identification of central issues. This guides a search strategy that the idea for the key term search can vary by identifying the opposing views and repugnant key words.

Right Column: Need to Reinforce the Basic Search Strategy

Through the experience, I again realized that the general discourse for effective library search is important, although it has been taught in the first class of doctoral studies. There are types of resources that the searcher has to have a critical eye of evaluation. The most direct resource for the dissertators or researchers will be scholarly peer reviewed journals. The articles in this category are reviewed and approved for publications by the experts and scholars in the field, for example, American journal of physics or education journal, or biology letters and etc. This type is generally distinct, i.e. (i) jargons of the discipline, (ii) extensive footnote and references at the end of the article, (iii) publication of the results of research, (iv) scholars, researchers, professionals and students as audience, and (v) graphics with statistical illustrations. There are other types to help your research, i,e, trade journals, popular magazines, newspapers, books and E-books, encyclopedias and handbooks, and government websites. The strategy is to evaluate the resources properly to know which resources are reliable and appropriate for the researcher and which are not. The standard of evaluation could be asked in terms of credibility, accuracy, reasonableness and support. Although encyclopedia is a reliable source, professors most often will not allow citing an encyclopedia in the papers. It is basic, but should not be forgotten in searching the library resources to apply 3C's method, to say, "compare, corroborate, and context."It is the first step to find an additional source on the same topic and compare information. Then, you search multiple sources to corroborate your points of view. By doing so, your thesis can be strengthened and your reference points will be increased. Since the context has to be known, the strategy is to investigate what research is currently being published in the field, and to identify the mainstream of theory and other theories about the topic. The key terms search is important to facilitate the search work. It is necessary for the effective search that the keyword search is strategically applied to locate the resources. By doing a key word search, you can tell the database how to look for those words. In response with your typed keywords, the database will deliver the results by word-matching them against the text of the article. Since it is a computerized process, the precision is

automatically ensured, which is a great benefit. The researcher also has to be strategic by applying a Boolean search.

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