

Volume 10 (Special Issue 4)
January, 2020

ISSN - 2230 - 9578

Journal of Research and Development

A Multidisciplinary International Level Refereed Journal



4.270



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भारतीय प्रजासत्ताक दिनानिमित्त...

संशोधन पद्धती

Research Methodology

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Literary Review and its importance in Writing a Paper or Dissertation

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Introduction:

A literature review is a body of text that aims to review the critical points of current knowledge on and/or methodological approaches to a particular topic. They are secondary sources and discuss published information in a particular subject area, and sometimes information in a particular subject area within a certain time period. Its ultimate goal is to bring the reader up to date with current literature on a topic and forms the basis for another goal, such as future research that may be needed in the area. A literature review usually precedes a research proposal and may be just a simple summary of sources. Usually, however, it has an organizational pattern and combines both summary and synthesis. A summary is a recap of important information about 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. Depending on the situation, the literature review may evaluate the sources and advise the reader on the most pertinent or relevant of them.

Keep in mind that the main focus of an academic research paper is to develop a new argument, and a research paper will contain a literature review as one of its parts. In a research paper, you use the literature as a foundation and as support for a new insight that you contribute. The focus of a literature review, however, is to summarize and synthesize the arguments and ideas of others without adding new contributions. " Research work traditionally defined as gathering data that can help to answer the questions about various aspects in the concern subject. The research work may be asked to provide answers to questions of theoretical interest to particular discipline. This may include such questions which have no interest to the society. The research in social science and management are concerned with human being, which is attaching to its surroundings. The organizational behavior is an important part of the focus of research in management and social sciences and researcher must consider this part carefully to come to conclusion. The concepts of validity and reliability provide the criteria by which we need to judge our choice of research methods.

These criteria determine the credibility and academic value of research work. Research should not consider as academic activity only; it also applies to all the respect of human activity. Research is basis for making decision effective and more meaningful. It includes the defining of research problem, formulating hypothesis, collecting of data, analyzing of data and arriving to conclusion.

What is Review of Literature? :

The aim of a literature review is to show particular reader that researcher have read, and have a good grasp of, the main published work concerning a particular topic or question in specific field. This work may be in any format, including online sources. It may be a separate assignment, or one of the introductory sections of a report, dissertation or thesis. In the latter cases in particular, the review will be guided by research objective or by the issue or thesis researcher are arguing and will provide the framework for researchers' further work.

It is very important to note that review should not be simply a description of what others have published in the form of a set of summaries, but should take the form of a critical discussion, showing insight and an awareness of differing arguments, theories an approaches. It should be a synthesis and analysis of the relevant published work, linked at all times to your own purpose and rationale.

Writing of Literature review:

Researcher is first need to decide what he/she need to read. In many cases researcher will be given a booklist or directed towards areas of useful published work. Make sure to use this help. With dissertations, and particularly thesis, it will be more down to researcher to decide. It is important,

therefore, to try and decide on the parameters of research. What exactly are objectives and what does researcher need to find out? In literature review, is researcher looking at issues of theory, methodology, policy, quantities research, or what? Before researcher start reading it may be useful to compile a list of the main areas and questions involved, and then read with the purpose of finding out about or answering these. Unless something comes up which is particularly important, stick to this list, as it is very easy to get sidetracked, particularly on the internet.

A good literature review needs a clear line of argument. Therefore need to use the critical notes and comments researcher made while doing reading, to express an academic opinion. Make sure that: Researcher include a clear, short introduction which gives an outline of the review, including the main topics covered and the order of the arguments, with a brief rationale for this. There is always a clear link between researcher own arguments and the evidence uncovered in reading. Include a short summary at the end of each section. Use quotations if appropriate. Researcher is always acknowledging opinions which do not agree with thesis. If researcher ignores opposing viewpoints, argument will in fact be weaker. Literature review must be written in a formal, academic style. Keep writing clear and concise, avoiding colloquialisms and personal language. Researcher should always aim to be objective and respectful of others' opinions; this is not the place for emotive language or strong personal opinions. If one thought something was rubbish, use words such as "inconsistent", "lacking in certain areas" or "based on false assumptions". When introducing someone's opinion, don't use "says", but instead an appropriate verb which more accurately reflects this viewpoint, such as "argues", "claims" or "states". Use the present tense for general opinions and theories, or the past when referring to specific research or experiments

Importance of Literary Review:

- To define and limit of the research
- To place your study in an historical perspective
- To avoid unnecessary duplication
- To evaluate promising research methods
- To relate your findings to previous knowledge and suggest further research

A good literature review, therefore, is critical of what has been written, identifies areas of controversy, raises questions and identifies areas which need further research.

Type of Sources for Literary Review:

1) Primary review: Usually a report by the original researchers of a study (unfiltered sources), letters/correspondence, diaries, memoirs, autobiographies, official or research reports, patents and designs, and empirical research articles. 2) Secondary review: Description or summary by somebody other than the original researcher, e.g. a review article (filtered sources) academic journal articles (other than empirical research articles or reports), conference proceedings, books (monographs or chapters' books), documentaries. Conceptual/theoretical review: Papers concerned with description or analysis of theories or concepts associated with the topic

Tips on Conducting literary Review:

A literature review is an account of what has been published on a topic by accredited scholars and researchers. Occasionally you will be asked to write one as a separate assignment (sometimes in the form of an **annotated bibliography**—see the bottom of the next page), but more often it is part of the introduction to an essay, research report, or thesis. In writing the literature review, your purpose is to convey to your reader what knowledge and ideas have been established on a topic, and what their strengths and weaknesses are. As a piece of writing, the literature review must be defined by a guiding concept (e.g., your research objective, the problem or issue you are discussing or your argumentative thesis). It is not just a descriptive list of the material available, or a set of summaries

Besides enlarging your knowledge about the topic, writing a literature review lets you gain and demonstrate skills in two areas

1. **Information seeking:** the ability to scan the literature efficiently, using manual or computerized methods, to identify a set of useful articles and books
2. **Critical appraisal:** the ability to apply principles of analysis to identify unbiased and valid studies.

A Literature Review must do these things:

1. be organized around and related directly to the thesis or research question you are developing
2. synthesize results into a summary of what is and is not known
3. identify areas of controversy in the literature
4. formulate questions that need further research

Ask yourself questions like these:

1. What is the **specific thesis, problem, or research question** that my literature review helps to define?
2. What **type** of literature review am I conducting? Am I looking at issues of theory? Methodology? Policy? Quantitative research (e.g. on the effectiveness of a new procedure)? Qualitative research (e.g., studies of loneliness among migrant workers)?
3. What is the **scope** of my literature review? What types of publications am I using (e.g., journals, books, government documents, popular media)? What discipline am I working in (e.g., nursing psychology, sociology, and medicine)
4. How good was my **information seeking**? Has my search been wide enough to ensure I've found all the relevant material? Has it been narrow enough to exclude irrelevant material? Is the number of sources I've used appropriate for the length of my paper?
5. Have I **critically analyzed** the literature I use? Do I follow through a set of concepts and questions, comparing items to each other in the ways they deal with them? Instead of just listing and summarizing items, do I assess them, discussing strengths and weaknesses?
6. Have I cited and discussed studies **contrary** to my perspective?
7. Will the reader find my literature review **relevant, appropriate, and useful**

Conclusion:

A literature review is a piece of **discursive prose**, not a list describing or summarizing one piece of literature after another. It's usually a bad sign to see every paragraph beginning with the name of a researcher. Instead, organize the literature review into sections that present themes or identify trends, including relevant theory. You are not trying to list all the material published, but to synthesize and evaluate it according to the guiding concept of your thesis or research question

If you are writing an **annotated bibliography**, you may need to summarize each item briefly, but should still follow through themes and concepts and do some critical assessment of material. Use an overall introduction and conclusion to state the scope of your coverage and to formulate the question, problem, or concept your chosen material illuminates. Usually you will have the option of grouping items into sections—this helps you indicate comparisons and relationships. You may be able to write a paragraph or so to introduce the focus of each section

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