

Review of Literature is Foundation and Blood of Research

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Abstract

You must learn how to produce a solid literature review if you want to have a successful academic or even professional career. The capacity of a student to summarise and synthesise previous research on a topic not only demonstrates that they have a good grasp on the available knowledge, but it also benefits in their learning process. Literature reviews are frequently misinterpreted and underdeveloped, despite their importance. The goal of this article is to help researchers learn how to do a literature review and how to enhance their writing skills. This section includes discussions on the structure, technique, and art of literary reviews. Tertiary students may be required to write a critical literature review at the undergraduate or postgraduate level. The literature review serves to identify your study as part of a thesis or research paper by outlining baseline facts, as well as where you agree or disagree with previous work and how your work adopts or rejects other people's methods. According to Shuttleworth (2016), a literature review can serve as a precursor or guide in the introduction of a research paper, as well as a complete paper in its own right. It is frequently used as the first stage of large research projects, allowing the supervisor to determine whether the student is on the right track. The writing or design of a review of literature is currently a major source of worry among Indian scholars; nevertheless, universities lack a uniform setup or approach for reviewing literature. Thus, the study's goal is to highlight the design, length, and value of a literature review for thesis work or article construction, as well as to provide essential recommendations for the aforementioned difficulties.

Key words– Importance of Review, Literature, Structure, Publication

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1. INTRODUCTION

A literature review is a scholarly investigation of a certain subject. In this way, you can identify applicable theories, methodologies and gaps in the existing research by examining the present state of knowledge. While summarising sources, a thorough literature review also conducts critical analysis, synthesises findings, and draws conclusions in order to present a comprehensive picture of the (Mark Salji ,2016)current state of knowledge in the field. Most likely, you'll have to do a literature review as part of your research for a thesis, dissertation, or other type of academic work. By conducting a thorough literature study, you can not only demonstrate your familiarity with your issue and the academic context in which it exists, but you can also build a theoretical (Winchester ,2016) framework and research approach for your project. An obvious goal is to situate your work in the context of other researchers and thinkers. It Show how your study fills a void or adds to a discussion. It's also a good idea to demonstrate your understanding of the scholarly disputes around your subject matter by evaluating the current status of research.

Search for relevant literature, sources, Identify the topic, make an outline of the structure, and write your literature review. So, we say that a literature review summarises and synthesises (Randolph, 2009) existing arguments and ideas without adding anything new. Based on what is known now, they help researchers change the focus of their research. To beat well-known discoveries, you have to know their flaws inside and out. Literature reviews help other kinds of research be successful.

2. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

To explain the structure, Value of Review of Literature in Research.

3. METHODOLOGY

Ex post facto and analytical research are both applicable to the current investigation. As a result, the research is conducted using analytical

and descriptive approach. As a result, the research relies on both primary and secondary sources. A qualitative approach has been used to analyse the secondary data that has been gathered from reputable sources such as books and websites on the internet and newspaper articles, as well as various international journals and magazines. In addition, the research is based on personal observations.

4. DISCUSSION

Importance of literature review in research:

In scientific articles, the importance of literature reviews can be summed up in one word: analysis. It gives more weight to the research in several ways. Here are the four most important results of writing a literature review. Literature reviews are a great way to figure out where research is at right now. Once a researcher (Boote, 2005) chooses a topic for a research project, a search of relevant information sources helps them figure out what is known about the topic and how well it has been looked into.

The literature review shows which researchers have published the most on a topic and are therefore experts. David (2005) believes someone who has read 20 articles is brighter than someone who has read 1. This author appears in several similar books. A researcher can infer the author is an expert based on the number of publications and citations he or she has.

By examining prior studies and developing essential research questions, a researcher can identify fresh angles. Music may help you study, but the research may not have compared types. If a researcher is interested in this topic, they should look at previous studies and then conduct a new one (Hart, 2018) to determine which forms of music help individuals remember information. Looking at what other researchers have done can help you develop a topic. Researchers may uncover a new strategy to study by looking at previous work.

After doing a literature review, a researcher should have a good idea of what they know and where they should go with their own

research. During the research, if questions come up, the researcher will know which experts to talk to.

In a review of the literature, existing literature is interpreted in light of new developments in the field to make sure that knowledge is consistent and that existing resources are still useful. By keeping track of how much they know, you can figure out how new information affects them. It proves facts by showing where different ideas in the topic don't match up (Bolderston, 2008). Initial research gaps are looked at more closely to find the most recent facts and theories that can be added to the field. It shows what new research has been done in a field. It also shows how relevant and consistent the study is. Not only does it show how knowledge grows, but it also shows where more research is needed and gives a starting point for future research. Explains why the research is important and states the research question. It lays out the rules and hypotheses that will be used to judge the success of the research (Galvagno, 2014). By looking at the pros and cons of the research that has already been done on the topic, you can choose a better way to do research. It makes the results more important by putting them in context with other research.

Putting the results in a scientific journal gives people something to look back on. Getting credit from the audience for checking the facts in scientific articles is helpful. The more sources it uses, the more likely it is that people will believe it. It stops plagiarism by changing the scientific manuscript so that it doesn't copy the idea of someone else. By getting rid of plagiarism, it stops manuscripts from being turned down, which saves time and money. Helps evaluate, summarise, and synthesise the main points of the author's work to strengthen the study's focus. It helps to compare and contrast to show how new and different the research is (Denney, 2013). It makes a case for research in a certain area. It helps get accurate data so that new ways of doing research can be used. It lets readers answer the following questions to improve their chances of getting published. It helps readers figure out what to look into next. A thorough literature review with lots of relevant sources makes it more likely that a scientific manuscript will be published in well-known journals.

What happens to research without review of literature?

Without a literature review, you may produce a previously reported finding. Your research may repeat previous work. You waste your time. By completing a literature review, you may get (Snyder, Hannah, 2019) problem-solving ideas. You may obtain an experimental set up or a new algorithm to help with your research. Always complete a literature review before starting a research project. Without a review of relevant literature, you don't know if your research findings are original.

Research aims to find new information or reinterpret old data. A literature review reveals what is known about a topic so (Beaton, 2002) you can focus on what is unknown. Literature reviews provide historical and contemporary information. It prevents you from beginning from scratch. As long as there's no plagiarism, you can use their ideas for your research (hence references to reviewed texts relevant to your requirements).

Learning how to undertake research and write it appropriately is a requirement for practically all academic studies. In most lectures and tutorials, instructors and tutors will refer to certain materials, so if you want to succeed, search it up. Reading is a talent, critical reading and analysis are required in many academic subjects, and so if done effectively, you go beyond just shovelling up facts and begin to grasp it, allowing you to deal with it sensibly. Understanding requires critical analysis.

Literary reviews are crucial in every study. It demonstrates your competence as a researcher and student. It allows you to produce succinct abstracts of evaluated materials and provide an index of all reviewed materials used, with chapters and pages noted, proving you completed the work. If done correctly, you'll get a grade, perhaps a distinction. Without literature review, can a research be done? Writing a research paper requires a literature review. Any research paper requires a thorough (Hannah, 2019) literature review. All research papers assume students have done their homework. In nutshell research without review of literature means research in jeopardy.

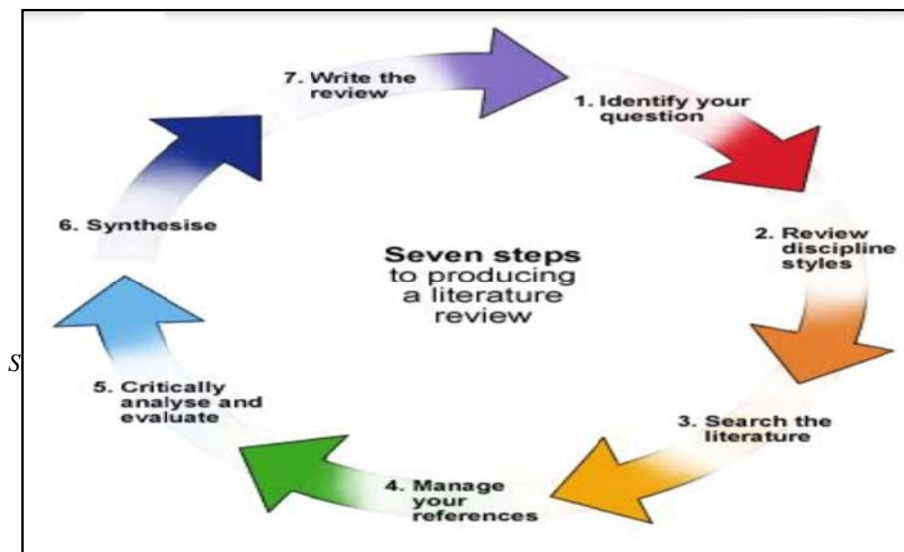
Steps in Undertaking a Literature Review

Literature reviews are like essays, but more formulaic. First, design a review structure. This includes choosing a topic, conducting a literature search, reading, evaluating, and analysing

the literature, and producing the review. Writing a literature review varies by type. Systematic reviews must (Carnwell, 2001) follow a specified format (Cronin et al., 2008). Structure the review such that it is clear, coherent, and consistent before writing. A well-organized literature review includes an introduction, a major body that evaluates previous work, a discussion, and a conclusion.

First, choose a review topic. Your research goal or problem drives subject selection. A literature search uses primary and secondary

sources, include theoretical and anecdotal works. The search strategy and terms used (Ros, 2001) should be provided to show thoroughness. Narrowing the review topic or research question prevents an information overload. A rough concept of the area of interest is a useful beginning point, but it must be narrowed to make the review manageable. Effectively searching the literature will help.



A thorough literature search will help you understand your issue better. It also helps contextualise the research question. A thorough literature search helps you comprehend and choose the right research approach (Ridley, 2008). Topic selection and literature search methods are discussed. Early in a literature review, searching and reviewing the literature is on-going. Reading will help you find new areas to explore.

A thorough literature search influences your research issue and writing. During preparatory reading, it's helpful to take notes and keep track of relevant sources. This helps focus the review, improve ideas, and create the final draught. Organizing the literature will aid with the writing-up step. The study details reading and organising strategies. At this point, all relevant information should have been obtained for analysis and synthesis. After an initial overview, evaluate and critically analyse the literature to get a content review.

The final assessment should analyse key information, not describe it. Summarize and present evidence rationally, comparing (Rowley, 2004) and

contrasting findings where possible. A literature review has no word restriction if these components are considered. Purpose, audience, and discipline vary.

A dissertation literature review should be 20 pages long. Literature reviews aren't as easily segmented as research articles. Choose the option that conveys your material most coherently and informatively. If your piece is long, outline it. By explaining how you'll present your review, readers will be (Rowley, Jennifer, 2004) better prepared. Logically group research or theories (e.g., chronologically, according to the conclusion they make). Make your post clear.

Avoid these mistakes

Remember that your literature review is a list that you've given a lot of thought to, and that you should only refer to published literature when you have to (Ridley, 2012). So, if you are writing a literature review, your goal is NOT to do the following:

1. Write down as many items and names as you can;

2. Try to talk about every piece of literature in the area, even though you can't.
3. When writing the literature review, keep in mind that you need to show that you can quickly scan the literature and (Diana, 2012) think critically about what you find. So, it's a bad sign when every paragraph starts with a quote from one of the researchers, like "Smith (1992) said..." or "Jones (1995) claims..." Instead, divide your review into useful, informative sections that show themes or trends (for more information, see D. Taylor's "Writing a Literature Review" at <http://www.utoronto.ca/writing/litrev.html>).

5. RESULTS

What makes a literature review effective?

1. It defines the subject to be reviewed in detail.
2. Includes pertinent literature.
3. Is Up-to- current.
4. Analyzes the concepts and findings of the literature.
5. Compares and contrasts literary works.
6. Identifies research gaps

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