



CONDUCTING LITERATURE REVIEW: PURPOSE AND PROCESS A STUDY OF RESEARCH METHODOLOGY IN GEOGRAPHY WITH REFERENCE NEP 2020

Dr. Ajay Tiwari

Department of Geography, Govt. M.K.B. Arts & Commerce (Autonomous) College for Women Jabalpur

Corresponding Author- Dr. Ajay Tiwari

Email- drajay225@gmail.com

Introduction

The journey of research in India so far has not been very encouraging. Lack of cooperation between industry and the higher education sector is the main reason for the poor performance in research and development. According to the World Development Indicators published by the World Bank, India spends barely 0.69 percent of GDP on research Whereas the Israel, South Korea, Germany, USA, China and Japan spend 4.3 percent, 4.2 percent, 3 per cent, 2.8 per cent, 2 per cent and 3.2 per cent of their GDP respectively on research. The National Policy on Education (NEP) 2020 opens up possibilities for improving the state of research. The NEP provides a research ecosystem led by the National Research Fund (NRF). It aims to provide the necessary impetus to develop the R&D agenda through creation of a research ecosystem involving government, universities, research institutes and industry. As per the NEP, the NRF will work towards seeding, funding, coordinating and monitoring research and innovation initiatives. It will also encourage research through merit-based peer evaluation of research projects along with incentives such as rewards for outstanding work. It will promote quality research in higher education. Keeping in mind the global changes, it is necessary that we all be able to contribute in research work. This will be possible only when we can know the process of research and its various dimensions. Through this article, we will try to understand about Literature Review, which is an important part of the research process.

Literature Review

A literature review is the documentation of a comprehensive review of published and unpublished work from primary or secondary sources of data in areas of specific interest to the researcher. This is a comprehensive survey of all available previous studies relevant to the field of investigation. Literature review gives us information about what research work has been done by others in the relevant field of study and what are the conclusions of this work. In fact, review of literature is an essential part. It provides a solid background to our academic research project. The literature review provides an overview of current knowledge, allowing us to identify relevant theories, methods, and gaps in existing research. It is not just a descriptive list of available material or a set of summaries. It's a mix of synthesis and summarization. It can provide fresh perspectives on old material or merge new and old perspectives.

Purpose of Writing the Literature Review

In research, conducting a comprehensive literature review serves many important purposes. The literature review provides context for the research issue. This

informs readers not only about the state of knowledge and views on a particular subject, but also its strengths and flaws. They contribute to the identification of data and the gathering of information about the source to be used by other researchers. Literature reviews ensure that as researchers, are not just repeating work that has already been accomplished successfully by others. It facilitates in the identification of relevant analysis methodology, research design, and procedures as well as the discovery of areas of disagreement in the literature. A literature review allows a researcher to pinpoint areas where more research is needed. Process of Writing a literature Review:

As Literature review is an important part of research, it should review Is completed through an elaborate process. The important points of this process o are as follows-

1. Select a Topic
2. Search the literature
3. Survey the literature
4. Critically analyse and evaluate the literature
5. Development of thesis or purpose statement
6. Write the paper
7. Review your work

It include the five C's (Lite, Compare, Contrast, Critique and connect) that really important for literature review.

Sources of Literature

How to access the useful literature related to the research problem for literature review, this is also a big question for a researcher. at present, there are many useful databases available for this. Some of the major sources of access to this useful literature are as follows –

1. Our university's library catalogue,
2. Google Scholar/ Research gate/JSTOR/Shodhganga
3. Project Muse (Humanities and Social-Sciences),
4. Medline (Life Sciences and Biomedicine)
5. EconLit (Economics),
6. Inspec (Physics, Engineering and Computer Science) For More Relevant Literature make use of Keywords.
7. In order to narrow down the search for relevant literature Boolean Operators can be used. For example –
8. AND to find sources that contain more than one keyword (e.g. GST AND E-way bill AND tax reform)
9. OR to find sources that contain one of a range of synonyms (e.g. Merger OR Big Banks OR Financial Inclusion) NOT to exclude results containing certain terms (e.g. apple NOT fruit)
10. Read the abstract to find out whether an article is relevant to our question. When we find a useful book or article, we can check the bibliography to find other relevant sources.
11. To identify the most important publications on our topic, take note of recurring citations. If the same authors, books or articles keep appearing in our reading, make sure to seek them out.

Structure of Literature Review

A literature review should follow the same format as we write an essay, including an introduction, a main body, and a conclusion.

Introduction: Provides a coherent picture of the literature review's topic, such as the core theme or organizational structure. The emphasis and objective of the literature review should be clearly stated in the opening.

Body : This part comprises source discussion, which is categorized chronologically or methodologically. Divide the body of the literature review into subsections based on its length.

Conclusion: Summarize the main findings and underline their significance in the conclusion.

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Revise and proofread the whole work. Discuss what has been learned thus far from the literature review conducted. Where might the discussion go next, and so on. Mere repetition of what previous researchers have said is not suggested.

Conclusion:

To cut the long story short, while conducting literature review, we should keep following points into consideration:

1. In order to get a comprehensive picture of the state of knowledge on the subject, a good literature review analyses, synthesizes, and critically assesses the sources.
2. A literature review is not a list that describes or summarizes one item of literature after another.
3. Instead of beginning every paragraph of literature with the name of the researcher, it is better to organize or divide the review into sections that provide topics or identify trends, as well as important theory.
4. This will inform the reader the researcher has very well assimilated the previous and significant works in the field into her or his research. A literature review is more than just a list of all sources in chronological order or collection of other people's quotes and interpretations. It is also highlights critical assessment of all the aspects of the subject logically while avoiding bias.

References:

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