

RESEARCH ARTICLE	Processing legal scientific material to enhance doctoral research	
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Abstract		
A doctoral thesis is the highest specialized research, representing the pinnacle of scientific research. Its purpose is to add new, deeper, and more original contributions to the field of science, enriching the library with new ideas. The first commitment of the doctoral student is to complete the thesis within the legal period and in the required format, while adhering to the originality of the topic and upholding research ethics and academic integrity. Processing scientific material is the fundamental tool in preparing and achieving the thesis successfully. In this intervention, we will attempt to address the conceptual foundations of the study related to the doctoral researcher, as well as the specificity of the doctoral thesis as a legal studies research. Emphasis will be placed on the method of processing legal scientific material and its role in improving the quality of the doctoral thesis from the stage of topic selection to the formulation of results.		
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Introduction:

Enhancing a PhD dissertation in legal studies requires processing academic content through thorough bibliographic research, which is a crucial stage. This procedure is predicated on a thorough analysis of the body of current literature, whether from electronic academic sources or conventional library sources. In order to avoid repetition and redundancy, doctoral candidates can identify gaps in current legal knowledge, build a strong foundation for their research, and create a new and significant contribution to the field by critically analyzing prior legal studies and looking at the development of legal texts.

Legal studies PhD candidates must tackle the difficult task of writing a dissertation that not only shows their command of the subject but also provides fresh perspectives on the area of study. Since a strong bibliographic study is the foundation of a well-written and influential dissertation, its significance cannot be overstated. A thorough scientific analysis of the literature enables a PhD candidate to pinpoint a place in the corpus of pertinent academic literature, spot gaps, and develop a research question that tackles an urgent problem in the subject. "Reviewing the literature" is an important first step since it introduces doctorate candidates to the methods and conclusions of earlier studies.

In this sense, examining the legal aspects and nuances while creating a bibliographic research is merely the first stage of presenting the issue or topics under investigation and outlining the selection process. The problem's identification and positioning, as well as the development of hypotheses, objectives, and research questions, justify the academic research project's major role in thesis preparation.

In addition to providing clarity that will direct the subject posed for examination throughout the doctorate dissertation preparation process, the research project can allow the student, supervisor, and academic bodies to explain how the topic proposal will evolve. Because of its indisputable advantages, processing scientific content has taken precedence in law doctoral theses. The fundamental instrument for creating and completing a strong thesis, which is typically difficult, is bibliographic research. We shall try to address the conceptual underpinnings of the study about the researcher, the doctoral student, and the uniqueness of the doctorate thesis as legal studies research in this intervention. From choosing a topic to developing the findings, we will also concentrate on the process of analyzing legal scientific data and how it contributes to the enhancement of the PhD thesis. The current study's goal is to demonstrate that the idea, nomenclature, and analysis of legal research are all tools for improving the outcomes of theses in the legal sector.

1. The doctoral researcher's specificity

Scientific research is conducted in various situations and by different individuals, as it engages specialists and professionals in various scientific fields and areas of knowledge. They apply their research in offices, laboratories, and classrooms, exploring ancient civilizations and new cities. The state and economic institutions spend substantial amounts of money on researchers and research institutions to produce beneficial knowledge for daily life.¹

Examining the legal documents found in the Basic Law for Doctoral Students, which was issued in accordance with Executive Decree 01/820 and Ministerial Resolution 745 outlining the procedures for planning training during the doctoral phase, the doctoral student's first duty is to finish the thesis within the allotted time frame and in the prescribed format, while maintaining the subject's originality and abiding by research ethics and academic integrity. After that, the student has to finish academic assignments including publishing and attending conferences. The law employs the word "may," which has no mandatory connotation, and does not provide the doctorate student's entitlement to education, internships, or participation in scientific activities a mandatory nature. In addition, the doctoral student has the academic right to select the title of his thesis and the right to debate within the legal framework, which is regarded as a significant legal safeguard but needs to be better implemented.²

A doctoral dissertation is regarded as the ultimate in scientific inquiry and the most specialized type of study. Its goal is to fill the library with fresh concepts, cutting-edge theories, and a wealth of scientific material by contributing new, deeper, and more unique information to the field of science. Its ultimate objective is to cultivate a distinguished and serious scientific personality in the domains of science, research, and education. Since the doctor is regarded as a scientific authority, it is his duty to support his community's scientific revival within his area of expertise. Following consultation with the supervisor and university and research institution scientific committees, it is appropriate for the doctoral dissertation to focus on a novel and inventive subject.³

Doctoral research consists of the following characteristics: -Working to advance human understanding by offering fresh theories and creative concepts that advance knowledge.

-Builds pupils' capacity to carry out creative inquiry in their real-world experiences.

The doctoral thesis depends on deeper organization, more extensive sources, and analytical skills.⁴

2. The legal scientific material's specificity

The scientific content is handled by going over all of the published research and literature on the topic. It takes a lot of work to get a good review of previous studies because it helps the researcher lay the foundations for his research and gives him the inspiration to do a particular study instead of others. The researcher learns from reviewing this literature what other researchers have actually found in the field of his research and can identify knowledge gaps or contradicting findings, or, conversely, it clears up some of the ambiguity surrounding his understanding and gives him the knowledge to solve some of the problems that hinder his research because he avoids some of the procedural pitfalls that his predecessors made.⁵

Analyzing scientific information gives the researcher a thorough understanding of historical research, allowing him to understand the beginnings of the subject under study as well as the numerous advancements that have occurred since. A lot of research also identifies areas and horizons that require further investigation. When a dedicated researcher finds what he is seeking for in these earlier investigations, he goes straight to the hard-to-solve problems or new areas in a particular discipline. He thereby separates himself from traditional research, which will unavoidably result in repetition and padding, and his work is distinguished by the freshness and creativity necessary in the field of scientific inquiry.⁶

It is important for the researcher to know what kind of scientific material he is gathering. Based on his first reading, he should be able to determine whether it is a source or a reference, as well as whether it is pertinent to the study topic and covers its specifics. It will be easier for the researcher to finish the study, gather the scientific data, and preserve it if he can read what is relevant to his research topic. Scientific content is separated into references and sources.

It is regarded as a source of materials that contain accurate information and knowledge about the subject you like to study.⁷ It is older than the content on a subject; in other words, it is the first studies and documents narrated or written by reliable authors who helped advance science, clarify its problems, and improve its subjects; who lived through the events and facts, or who were directly involved in them; or who served as the primary means of passing on sciences and prior knowledge to succeeding generations. The owner of every new idea is regarded as a source in its field.⁸ The following are considered a primary source:

1. Koran;
2. Noble Prophetic Hadiths;
3. Dictionaries and glossaries;
4. Legal texts (the constitution, international agreements, organic laws, orders, decrees, decisions, and techniques that contain comments and notes on the articles, or a collection and arrangement of several scattered laws and decrees and organizing them according to the subject they dealt with, and arranging these texts among themselves, in chronological order according to their date of issuance from oldest to most recent)⁹.
5. Judicial rulings: Decisions issued by the Supreme Court or the Council of State are usually relied upon as a judicial reference for other courts. However, this does not prevent reliance on decisions of judicial councils, courts, or administrative courts, and expressing an opinion on them, only within the framework of academic scientific research..¹⁰

References are books and research that deal with a certain topic and derive their material from original sources, meaning that they are everything written about a certain topic or part of it, based on the original information contained in the sources. Therefore, every source is a reference, and the opposite is not true. References are given by:

A- Books: whether general or private books

B- Scientific articles: The researcher can use research or an article published in a peer-reviewed scientific journal or in an electronic journal.

C - Academic theses: These include doctoral dissertations, master's theses, and bachelor's degrees.

D- General newspapers and magazines: The researcher may sometimes find in general newspapers and magazines an important article related to his topic, or an interview with a thinker who speaks on the same topic. There is nothing wrong with him considering it a reference and quoting from it (taking into account everything written without any omission or addition).¹¹

E- Interviews and correspondence: It is a directed conversation between the researcher and another person or persons with the aim of arriving at a specific fact or situation that the researcher seeks to know in order to achieve the objectives of the study. The interview may be personal or televised, and if this is not possible and the researcher is unable to travel in order to conduct the interview, he can achieve his goal by correspondence, which may be via telephone or the Internet.¹²

C- Conference, symposium or forum: Conferences, symposiums and forums are one of the scientific sources that researchers can resort to in their scientific research, and their work is usually published in a special issue for the days of the conference, symposium or scientific forum.

Z- Lectures: The researcher may use lectures, whether public or private, but this remains dependent on the professor's rank and academic reputation, as he must be trustworthy.

H - Websites: This is all the information that the researcher obtained in a non-paper and non-traditional way, as this information is stored electronically..¹³

3. The role that scientific material processing plays in the various stages of PhD preparation

The most difficult task facing researchers is selecting a topic, which is also the first important stage in the research process. It is impossible to conduct successful research with theoretical and practical importance and a genuine contribution to knowledge development without precisely and effectively defining the issue and creating a title. Selecting one topic over another shows that the researcher wants to learn more about it in order to address both theoretical and applied research issues. After examining pertinent research and literature, the topic is selected, guaranteeing the effectiveness of the topic selection procedure.¹⁴

Selecting a topic for scientific research is a difficult process because the researcher must cover the topic thoroughly, show off his writing abilities, and arrive at conclusions backed by trustworthy facts and data that convey the researcher's feelings and sense of the topic's objectivity and gravity. The researcher discovers an intriguing subject that

aligns with his preferences and aspirations, but his erratic views on a particular subject lead to his ignorance of the field and his lack of interest in carrying out the research.¹⁵

Additionally, a study topic needs to be unique: Do not pick a subject that has been thoroughly studied. Select a subject that can be examined from a novel perspective, enabling the formulation of fresh questioning and the suggestion of novel answers that advance our understanding. The viability of the study is another equally significant factor in selecting a suitable topic. Students will have trouble composing their thesis if they write on a subject with few scholarly sources. To ascertain whether the topic is relevant, access to the field should also be taken into account at the beginning of the study. Is the research possible? Stated differently, is it feasible to obtain knowledge from several sources? To choose a decent topic, any researcher should ask themselves these questions.¹⁶

The choice of the sort of scientific study topic is frequently influenced by the availability or lack thereof of several scientific publications pertaining to the topic. The quantity of different scientific publications and sources pertaining to the themes, questions, and difficulties mentioned, as well as all of their accurate scientific elements, vary to differing degrees. While some topics have a wealth of original scientific documents and sources that entice one to choose, study, and develop new, innovative scientific research by taking advantage of, looking at, critiquing, and analyzing all scientific documents related to them, other topics have few scientific documents that reveal the scientific truth related to them.¹⁷

Examining scientific material critically is related to using scientific processing to resolve the problems that a researcher has in a scientific field. There are two methods to accomplish this through methodical reading: Moving from one subject to the next while establishing a connection between the problematic and the problem is known as horizontal reading. Comprehensive information is attained here. Reading a particular facet of the research topics from one reference to another is known as vertical reading. In order to think scientifically about a research subject, science necessitates the acquisition and connection of concerns in the field of study, which involves examining the body of prior knowledge in the field. Without first reading in the same field, it is impossible to select a research problem for the message or dissertation.¹⁸

From a precise analytical perspective, the problem is constructed in large part by the processing of scientific material. The following factors may contribute to the problem:

- 1) Lack of knowledge or insufficient understanding of a specific subject;
- 2) Absence of a fresh and original viewpoint;
- 3) Some scholars can view their epistemological dilemma as a conflict between two theories or potential solutions that are mutually exclusive.
- 4) The urge to explain phenomena rather than just describe them.
- 5) Deficits in theory; 6) Deficits in methodology; 7) Deficits in cognition
- 8) Issues with the application¹⁹.

As it dictates the researcher's path from starting the research to extracting the results, the significance of processing scientific material also emerges as a fundamental starting point for establishing the research plan that directs the researcher during his study. The main objective of the research plan is to handle a particular problem. It is the outcome of gathering scientific material on the subject, evaluating, examining, interpreting, and connecting it in a methodical framework based on logical harmony between the pieces in terms of titles and contents. This procedure will not start until the associated concepts have been discussed, one by one. As a result, the plan needs to be aware of the follow-up inquiries that arise from the issue. In an effort to address the issue and research challenges, the research plan therefore manifests as a diagram that illustrates the scientific and rational arrangement of the research components.²⁰

Since the process of creating a plan typically comes before the final familiarization with the references, it should be adjusted in accordance with the information gleaned from the collected references taken as a whole. As the researcher's thoughts on the issue have developed, new components may come to light that need to be included in the plan and others that are of secondary importance and should be left out. It entails breaking the subject up logically. It must be a gradual solution to the given problem, follow a logical flow, be balanced in form, and attain the subject's quantitative balance.²¹

The act of analyzing scientific data also helps to uncover flaws in a particular study problem, whether they be related to information, technique, underlying hypotheses, or other issues. Given that this gap is the area of study that prior researchers have overlooked, it is beneficial for the researcher to focus on this gap in his research without examining other related fields. Therefore, the researcher must determine this as a summary of prior studies under the name of

the research gap. Therefore, the significance of earlier study becomes apparent in accomplishing a primary objective, which is to verify that the research problem is novel and has not been previously addressed ²².

Conclusion:

Pursuing a PhD in Legal Studies is a challenging and diverse undertaking that necessitates a thorough comprehension of the body of knowledge already in existence in the subject through methodical processing of the content of accessible scholarly material as well as the exploration and analysis of pertinent literature. The success and direction of a PhD research project in legal studies are greatly influenced by this procedure. In addition to guaranteeing that the researcher is aware of the state of the field today, proper scholarly processing of scholarly material also directs the formulation of sound research problems, the choice of suitable methodologies, and the explanation of study findings within the framework of streamlining the legal research process and avoiding duplication and redundancy.

In order to improve the research process and guarantee the uniqueness and importance of a doctorate student's contributions, processing scholarly material entails finding, assessing, and screening pertinent academic sources. Doctoral students studying legal studies can build a solid theoretical foundation, spot knowledge gaps, and create research topics that tackle urgent problems in the field by thoroughly examining the body of existing literature. It is impossible to overestimate the significance of analyzing academic literature in legal studies PhD programs. It improves the dissertation's overall quality and impact in addition to offering direction for research design and methods. It is an essential phase that greatly influences how the research process unfolds, from choosing a topic to defining the problem and its strategy to segmenting the study, choosing the methodologies, and even influencing the type of findings that come out of the doctoral dissertation.

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