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The researcher's personality in the field of administrative and constitutional legal studies in Algeria

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Abstract

Legal scientific research, and administrative and constitutional research in particular, is of significant importance for the development of states and achieving sustainable development. To achieve this, we believe that research must be of a high standard.

The quality of legal scientific research requires a set of standards related to the field of study, the surrounding environment and the researchers themselves. Among these standards are those related to the researcher's personality. Researchers must possess personal and objective characteristics that support and enable the research process. Furthermore, the researcher's personality should be evident throughout all stages of the research process, while adhering to the rules of academic citation. In this context, administrative and constitutional studies carry a certain degree of specificity.

We adopted both the descriptive method and the analytical method, considering them as the basis for achieving the study's objectives.

At the conclusion of this study, we found that the strong and balanced personality of the researcher is one of the factors that ensures access to high-quality scientific results that respond to the needs of society. This, in turn, creates a form of competition that raises the level of the researcher, the institution to which they belong, and the legal texts of the state.

Keywords: the researcher's personality, legal scientific research, administrative law, constitutional law.

Introduction

The progress of nations is measured by scientific production, which establishes facts and helps to understand the various issues and questions individuals encounter in their public and daily lives. Although the method of research differs from one branch of knowledge to another, science is the key to success in all fields. For science and its results to be truly beneficial, research must be based on study, legitimisation and guiding principles that enable it to achieve its objectives.

Improving the quality of research requires innovation, seriousness and quality in the work produced. This is by no means an easy task, but rather a demanding process that requires solid foundations. The most important of these are the personal characteristics that researchers must possess, which must also be reflected in their work.

Legal research in this field is particularly specific, especially with regard to its objectives, since law underpins many aspects of life. Consequently, legal research is important because of the importance of its objectives: it aims to update legislation, identify its strengths and weaknesses, assess its consistency with reality, and examine its coherence. It also seeks to address issues and demonstrate awareness of new developments and changes, given that legal rules are social rules. The importance and sensitivity of this work increases further when it concerns administrative and constitutional legal studies.

Significance of the study:

The importance of this study can be highlighted in the following ways:

- It contributes to scholarly knowledge in the fields of legal studies and methodology, particularly with regard to the role of the researcher's personality in achieving quality in legal research, a subject which has been relatively under-researched.
- It supports the activation of mechanisms to advance the level of legal research, facilitating its adoption in administrative, political and scientific decision-making contexts, particularly in Algeria during Bachelor's, Master's and Doctoral training stages.
- It highlights the importance of activating the role of the researcher and the significance of balance and stability in the researcher's personality as a means of producing high-calibre scientific research characterised by quality, particularly in the field of legal, administrative and constitutional studies. This is due to the specificity of that field, especially with regard to:

  - the need to control/standardise terminology, and
  - the frequency of amendments affecting legal texts, sometimes within brief and closely spaced periods. This can affect the researcher's psychology and may lead to discouragement or frustration if they do not possess strong personal qualities.
- The scarcity, if not near-absence, of studies on the topic of the researcher's personality: we found only sections within general studies on the methodology of preparing scientific research.
- Through this study, we aim to expand the scope of research and draw scholars' attention to the importance of this topic so they consider it when conducting and presenting their scientific work.

Problem Statement:

Research in the legal field is characterised by the researcher's duty to verify the legislation under study and determine its ability to address new developments in various fields.

Thus, legal research typically relates to the study of realistic and prospective issues that require an in-depth and accurate perspective in order to present innovative proposals that consider the social, economic and political systems, as well as the identity of the society and the values and ethics on which it is founded.

Furthermore, the importance of reviewing comparative legislation is evident, with the intention of engaging with it to capitalise on its positive aspects while avoiding its negative aspects and shortcomings.

Accordingly, scientific research in the legal field must be of a high standard, taking into account the principles of scientific research. These foundations are affected by several factors, including: The personality of the researcher, which is the subject of this research paper.

Naturally, all of this reflects the fundamental necessity of ensuring legal stability and safeguarding rights and freedoms.

The motivation for selecting this topic arose from the researchers' status as university academics and professors who supervise and participate in the evaluation of numerous research projects, graduation dissertations and scientific theses. They are also familiar with numerous developments in the field of legal scientific research.

Through this study, we therefore aim to examine the extent to which the researchers' personality, along with their subjective and objective characteristics, can improve the quality of legal research, particularly in the areas of administrative and constitutional law. This is particularly pertinent in the area of public law, and more specifically in administrative and constitutional law, where researchers face profound issues related to achieving a balance between legal rules governing rights and freedoms, and the privileges granted to the authority.

Accordingly, we raise the following subsidiary questions:

- What personal qualities should the researcher possess?
- How does the researcher's personality manifest itself in their scientific work?
- How can the researcher's personality affect the achievement of quality in scientific research in the field of administrative and constitutional legal studies?
- To what extent does the use of artificial intelligence tools affect the researcher's personality today?

Objectives of the study:

This study aims to achieve the following:

- Contribute to clarifying the importance of the researcher's mental, intellectual and psychological capacities and their role in achieving quality in administrative and constitutional legal research.
- To emphasise the necessity of possessing these positive characteristics, and to highlight the researcher's personality throughout the different stages of the research process.

Methodology of the study

We adopted both descriptive and analytical approaches, considering them essential for achieving the study's objectives.

Division of the Research Paper

In order to address the topic and answer the problem statement, we have chosen to structure the research paper as follows:

1. The personal characteristics that must be present in the researcher.

2. Secondly, we will highlight the researcher's personality in the scientific work presented.

First: Personal characteristics that must be present in the researcher

Before addressing the most important personal characteristics that should be present in the researcher, it is necessary to begin this research paper by defining the quality of legal scientific research. Accordingly, we will address:

(a) the definition of the quality of legal scientific research;

(b) the subjective (personal) characteristics that must be present in the researcher; and (c) the objective characteristics that must be present in the researcher.

(c) the objective characteristics that must be present in the researcher.

a. Defining what is meant by scientific research in the administrative and constitutional field

1. Definition of scientific research

In general, the term ‘research’ refers to work or study carried out according to a scientific methodology to derive and discuss results. The aim is to deepen and refine a given subject while highlighting a central idea through selected axes. [Ahmedouch Medani, Essentials of Legal Research Methodology, 3rd edition, 2015, p. 17.]

It also aims to deepen knowledge, seek the truth and develop genuine ideas about the essence of any given topic. [— Ammar Bouhouche, The Guide for Researchers in Methodology and Writing University Theses, National Book Institution, Algeria, 2nd edition, p. 4.]

2. Definition of legal scientific research:

Legal scientific research is based on the study of issues connected to legal texts or legal systems in force within a specific territory at a given time. It involves comparing these systems with those in the same region or in comparable countries. The aim is to identify their strengths and weaknesses and to find solutions to the problems and questions they raise.

Legal research is characterised by particular specificity, in that it primarily relies on legal texts, starting from the constitution and returning to general and specialised references. Accordingly, legal researchers verify legal texts, compare new developments with existing legislation, and analyse the extent to which these texts align with reality. In doing so, the researcher studies phenomena from a precise legal perspective, taking into account developments in society and proposing forward-looking solutions for the future. To support this, the researcher may draw on comparative legislation.

3. Criteria for the Quality of Scientific Research

The quality of scientific research is determined by indicators or criteria that distinguish good research from poor research. These are general criteria that can apply to all fields, including legal research.

While there is no consensus on specific criteria for achieving quality in scientific research, some of these criteria can be addressed as follows: [Wefaak Academy for Scientific Research and Development, ‘Scientific Research Quality Assurance Standards’, accessed 01/03/2022, https://wefaak.com.]

Promoting a culture of quality

Many people, including researchers themselves, may be unaware of this. This is primarily the responsibility of universities and specialists.

- Providing the material requirements necessary for researchers’ work, such as financial support and the tools they need.

- Ensuring the availability of scientific facilities and devices that assist researchers in their work, such as libraries, internet halls, scientific centres, research laboratories and similar resources, to facilitate access to information and provide knowledge and guidance.

- Encouraging and recognising the work of successful researchers so that they are supported to produce more advanced research and can serve as a model for others, for instance by organising awards for the best research.

3. Definition of administrative law

Administrative law is a branch of public law. It concerns the public administration in terms of: administrative organisation, administrative activity, and the means adopted by the public administration (such as decisions, contracts, employees, and public funds), as well as administrative disputes.

4. Definition of Constitutional Law

Constitutional law is a branch of public law relating to the political organisation of the state. It includes the study of: The theory of the state and the theory of constitutions, as well as political systems.

b. Subjective (personal) characteristics that must be present in the researcher

The researcher must recognise from the outset that they have chosen a challenging path and that entering the field of scientific research requires them to possess certain characteristics. These characteristics will help them to achieve their goal and to overcome any difficulties they may encounter during their work, especially since the time required varies depending on the field of research and the nature of the project: an article, a dissertation or a thesis

Accordingly, researchers in general, and those specialising in administrative and constitutional law in particular, must possess a set of personal characteristics and abilities, whether mental or psychological. Among these, we mention the following:

1. Intelligence

Intelligence has been defined in multiple ways from different perspectives. One definition is that of Alfred Binet, who stated that intelligence is the ability to make sound judgements and includes four key elements directing ideas towards a specific goal and maintaining them in that direction;

- understanding;

- innovation/creativity;

criticising ideas and weighing their value.

[— Ibrahim Jaber Al-Sayyid Muhammad Husayn, The Psychology of Intelligence and Brainstorming Intelligences, 1st ed., Dar Ghida, Jordan, 2011, pp. 21–22.]

In addition to the above, intelligence has also been defined from a procedural/operational perspective, meaning it is viewed as a hypothetical construct that emerges from the results of various tests throughout the educational process. In other words, ability cannot be known directly, but can be observed through its effects. Thus, it can be inferred from an individual's performance in a given situation. [— Jaber Al-Sayyid Muhammad Husayn, Op. cit., p. 25.]

In general, we can distinguish between scientific intelligence and social intelligence. Scientific intelligence is important because it enables us to read, analyse, debate, and reach distinctive results. This is essentially an aptitude or innate gift granted by God Almighty to His creation. However, it can be developed and strengthened through a love of knowledge, curiosity and extensive reading. By contrast, social intelligence is reflected in the ability to adapt and get along with the people surrounding the researcher.

Overall, intelligence may be an innate trait of the researcher or acquired through education and cognitive testing during their academic journey.

Within this framework, the researcher will need to carry out academic work that requires scientific intelligence, such as understanding, verifying and weighing the information, data and statistics they encounter.

They will also need to maintain relationships with various parties, including their supervisor, the institution to which they belong, colleagues, library staff and others involved in their field of work or research, particularly if they use tools such as interviews and questionnaires.

Consequently, they will interact with all these parties and various related stakeholders. They may therefore encounter resistance, indifference or even hostility from some of these individuals. Since people differ in temperament, ethics and circumstances, researchers must understand personalities, master skills for dealing with people and determine how to benefit from experience and advice, obtain documents and sources and access information.

2. Memory

One of the most important things on which researchers rely is memory. It is considered a personal trait, and one that varies from person to person. There is no doubt that these differences, whether greater or lesser, have a real impact on the researcher's abilities.

Memory can be defined as a cognitive mental activity that reflects the ability to encode, process and retrieve incoming or derived information. Therefore, memory is the totality of what we remember; it enables us to learn from previous experiences and build relationships. It also serves as a storehouse for elements related to our activities and experiences.

There are two types of memory: Short-term memory, which is responsible for retaining and storing information used in daily life. This memory is short-term because it does not last long, which is why note-taking is necessary. Long-term memory stores information for longer periods, from days to months and even a lifetime.

Therefore, to benefit from experiences, it is necessary to transfer them from short-term to long-term memory.

Memory is an essential element in legal studies because the meanings of legal texts must be recalled in order to serve as evidence. However, we advise researchers not to rely on memory alone during research; it is always necessary to record information and use several methods to reinforce it. Information that carries a specific meaning or is organised leads to a more durable memory. Memory is not a passive storage system; rather, it is an active and sensitive system for processing information that only allows well-represented information to be stored long-term. Conversely, information that enters through repetition and recitation, or by presenting information again without processing it, quickly fades.

3. Observation

In general, observation means paying attention to an event or phenomenon. Scientific observation involves paying attention to phenomena and events with the intention of explaining them, discovering their causes and identifying the laws that govern them.

Methodological observation is one of the most important tools used by researchers to collect data about phenomena, cases, or events. Researchers do not observe randomly; rather, they specifically determine what they focus on and how they will record what they see, hear or feel accurately.

Observation is usually accompanied by a set of questions posed by the researcher. Who? Where? How? Accordingly, when a researcher adopts observation as a research method, they must set themselves objectives and ask questions that will guide their methodology towards scientific results. For example: What must be observed? How should I record my observations? How can I ensure the accuracy of my observations?

The legal researcher specialising in administrative and constitutional law observes the systems in force in their own country, comparing them with lived reality and with what is occurring in other countries. The approach taken by each researcher differs according to their personality.

4. Patience and resilience (or strength)

In the context of scientific research, patience and resilience refer to a researcher's ability to withstand difficulties that may arise during the research process and avoid emotional reactions that could negatively impact their health and the progress of their study, particularly when preparing a dissertation or thesis, which often requires substantial time.

During this period, researchers may encounter difficult and unforeseen circumstances that are undesirable in nature. These circumstances may be personal or related to academic work. For example, they may fall ill, experience the loss of a loved one or even the death of their supervisor. They may also struggle to locate appropriate references or lose part of their work.

All of these situations require the researcher to be resilient enough to accept these circumstances, endure their consequences and overcome them in order to reach the intended objective.

Naturally, administrative and constitutional research presents a particular kind of difficulty. Researchers must therefore be patient, as these areas of law may involve dealing with the powers and prerogatives of public administrations, as well as the duty of discretion and professional confidentiality. These constraints may hinder access to relevant information and statistical data.

5. Forbearance (or calmness).

During the course of their work, researchers may also encounter circumstances that provoke anger, such as amendments to the core legal text of the study, disagreement with the supervisor, rejection of their work, or delays in administrative procedures.

In such cases, the researcher should not lose their temper. Instead, they should demonstrate forbearance and address the issue from different angles. Often, the best approach is to discuss the matter with neutral parties — individuals with experience and sound judgement — so that the situation becomes clear.

Optimism and open-mindedness

Regardless of the circumstances they may face, researchers must remain optimistic and open-minded. They should also be willing to accept criticism and take advice from supervisors, colleagues or those with prior experience, within the bounds of trust and mutual respect, of course.

This trait enables the researcher to engage effectively in discussions and listen attentively to analyses, thereby enhancing the quality of their research.

T. Objective Qualifications Required of the Researcher

1. Realism, objectivity, and the ability to conduct research

Based on their importance, researchers should select research topics that are compatible with their personal profile, as well as their material and moral circumstances. Therefore, it is inappropriate for a researcher to choose a topic that incurs expenses they cannot afford or that requires working in a language they do not understand. They should also avoid selecting a topic that would require travel to a distant place or a foreign country if they are unable to access such locations.

In other words, researchers must have the necessary capabilities for conducting research, particularly mastery of languages, proficiency in using internet technologies and competence in computer use and writing. Furthermore, access to appropriate material resources is essential as these factors help researchers save time and effort, consequently enabling them to produce high-quality research.

The researcher may also be part of the phenomenon under study, for example if they are studying the legal system that governs their administrative or political position. In such cases, researchers must maintain neutrality and examine issues objectively within the framework of the surrounding reality.

Objectivity means perceiving things as they truly are, without bias or interference from whims, desires or personal preferences. This requires transcending the self and being free from all ideas, judgements and personal inclinations, without holding any preconceived biases towards certain ideas or individuals. The ultimate aim of research is to discover the truth supported by evidence and references, while remaining distant from personal or external influences that could upset the balance of judgement.

While precision, abstraction and objectivity do not present major difficulties in the natural and exact sciences, where the researcher relies on external standards to examine phenomena in a detached manner and measure them using quantitative

mathematical criteria, the same cannot always be said for the social and human sciences. There, the problem becomes more complex because human beings are the focus of social and human phenomena. Human beings are fundamentally different from natural phenomena: they are intentional, possess reason, thoughts, feelings and motivations, and these factors determine their behaviour and actions, thereby shaping the way social and human phenomena occur.

Accordingly, objectivity and abstraction raise several questions, the most important of which is: To what extent can a researcher be objective and conduct research independently from the various material and moral pressures surrounding them? This is particularly significant because scientific research sometimes requires funding, which may come from parties seeking to advance specific ideas and positions. Therefore, to what extent can a researcher remain neutral towards the organisations funding the study or working on their behalf?

2. Scientific Ethics

Another issue raised is scientific ethics: can research be conducted regardless of its results, whether they are ethical or unethical?

Some argue that science must remain neutral in all cases, including with regard to ethics. The search for truth for its own sake should be ethically neutral; truth itself has the highest value and pursuing it is an essential step towards ethics.

However, others believe that researchers must be ethical and that scientific research should be guided by ethics to serve humanity, not the other way around. Researchers must be aware of the consequences of their scientific work. The reality of science and its role have indeed changed over time: what was once an activity with limited impact has become a matter of great consequence for humanity as a whole. For this reason, science should remain fair and morally sound, despite the difficulty of achieving this in the contemporary world.

3. Working in a Given Activity Without Rushing

Researchers should carry out their work competently and in a manner that respects the time allotted for it. Naturally, this timeframe will vary depending on the nature of the research to be completed.

The researcher must respect the stages of scientific research, such as collecting references, reading, organising and dividing the topic, and writing and revising, within reasonable deadlines.

Adhering to scheduled dates and maintaining a high level of work does not mean rushing in a way that undermines the value of the research. Rather, the researcher should work carefully to ensure the quality of their output and revise it to achieve the desired results, especially with regard to quality assurance.

A sign of competent work is that the researcher should not repeatedly contact the research director or supervisor, for example in the case of dissertations and theses. Instead, they should allow sufficient time for the work to be reviewed and corrected if necessary.

The supervisor’s role in ensuring the quality of scientific research is also essential.

Rushing can result in a lack of thoroughness and competence. It may also cause certain parts of the topic to be neglected or not addressed properly. Likewise, it may result in scientific or methodological errors.

It is also important to review the work before submitting it to the supervisor and before presenting it to academic referees or discussion committee members.

However, none of this should be taken to mean laziness or excessive procrastination.

4. Scientific thinking

Science is cumulative knowledge: each scholar contributes to it, sometimes by refining a contribution that someone else had previously made. Most people do not realise the hidden effort and hard work required to build this edifice. What remains in people’s minds is the end result of this effort: the scientific mindset and scientific thinking.

[Fouad Zakaria, Scientific Thinking (Hindawi Foundation), United Kingdom, 2017, p. 8.]

The researcher must fully understand and believe this truth. Science advances through collective prior endeavours, and what we — researchers today — achieve is merely the outcome of earlier work. Furthermore, the results of our current research will lay the foundations for what others will achieve in the future. Scientific thinking is characterised by several features:

Cumulativeness: science does not begin from nothing; it is the result of previous research, knowledge, studies and theories. Scientific activity is therefore an ongoing, collective effort that corrects itself. For this reason, scientific knowledge is cumulative, like a building in which each new storey is erected over the previous one. At each stage, residents move to the next floor up, leaving the previous floors as the foundation of the structure.

[Ali Jabar Shamari, Scientific Methods in the Practice of Public Relations, Al-Arabi Publishing and Distribution, 2011, p. 27.]

Organisation

The researcher must not allow ideas to drift freely. Instead, they should be consciously organised and purposefully arranged in order to optimise the way we think. For example, this can be achieved by subjecting thinking to conscious will and focusing the mind on the topic under investigation. All of this requires prior work and training, refined through continuous practice. [Fouad Zakaria, Op. cit., p. 22.]

Searching for causes

This involves investigating the causes of the phenomenon being studied in order to understand, analyse and study it further, and propose solutions. One of the most important qualities required of the researcher is the ability to look beyond the phenomenon itself. Understanding causes is part of solving problems and achieving research results.

Comprehensiveness and certainty

Scientific knowledge must be comprehensive, meaning that science is inclusive and its principles apply to all similar phenomena. Scientific knowledge is not personal; it goes beyond the individual scope of its discoverer and the personal circumstances under which it emerged. This is what makes scientific knowledge certain because certainty in science is closely linked to comprehensiveness.

[Fouad Zakaria, Op. cit., pp. 34–35.]

Precision and abstraction:

Science does not accept ambiguity or obscurity. One of its defining characteristics is precision. Even when there is an element of probability, it must be specified mathematically and expressed as a definite ratio or proportion. This is what makes it precise, even when probability exists.

[Fouad Zakaria, Op. cit., p. 37.]

Moreover, there is ongoing debate in the human sciences between proponents of quantitative expression, who argue for measuring human phenomena with mathematical precision, and those who advocate qualitative expression, given that human phenomena differ from natural phenomena in terms of individual differences.

In any case, scientific researchers, whether in the natural or human sciences, must strive for precision and abstraction. This requirement is even more important for a legal researcher, since they contribute to formulating or amending a complete legal system.

5. Scientific curiosity

Scientific curiosity plays a vital role in knowledge and science. It is the primary driving force behind humanity's development and the civilisations it has created. Without human beings asking questions to discover the unknown and seek knowledge, we would not have achieved what we have today.

Epistemic curiosity can be defined as the desire to acquire new knowledge and sensory experiences that stimulate exploration, discovery and openness. This occurs through two dimensions: the drive to seek new information and the drive to acquire detailed knowledge.

Abd al-Salam Mohammad Muslah and Faysal Khalil al-Rabiʿ, 'The Role of Epistemic Curiosity in Academic Passion through Academic Emotions as a Mediating Variable', The Jordanian Educational Journal, Vol. 9, No. 04, Supplement 2, 2024, p. 273.

Epistemic curiosity is influenced by several external factors that stimulate knowledge by encouraging research, focusing attention, supporting openness and enhancing creativity. This, in turn, generates ideas that contribute to finding solutions to problems and acquiring information.

A good researcher should possess a certain degree of creativity and imagination, enabling them to seek out new things and view old ideas and objects from a fresh perspective.

Curiosity also plays a key role in shaping the researcher's personality and developing their skills. It gives them cognitive flexibility and makes them willing to accept the ideas and views of others. It also helps them adapt to changes because curious people continue to learn, which strengthens academic achievement.

It should be noted that legal researchers are no different from other researchers; however, their task may be more difficult in administrative and constitutional fields due to professional secrecy, the notion of state sovereignty and the fact that the reasons behind certain decisions are not always known.

All these qualities are important factors in scientific research in administrative and political fields.

Second: revealing the researcher's personality in submitted scientific work.

It is not enough for a researcher's personality to be characterised by the aforementioned qualities. Rather, it must become visible through the various elements and stages of scientific research, especially when applying the rules of scientific methodology and when beginning to write. The researcher should demonstrate scientific boldness when presenting their personal viewpoint, provided that doing so does not violate the rules of citation.

A. Revealing the researcher's personality through the application of scientific methodology

Scientific methodology has two fundamental meanings. The first refers to the organised, logical approach followed by the researcher to understand phenomena and solve problems by taking sequential steps according to a specific scientific method suited to the nature of the field of study.

The second meaning refers to the method adopted to organise information in a way that is logically sound, progressing step by step for the reader and moving from the easy to the difficult, the known to the unknown and agreed-upon premises to areas of disagreement.

[Abd al-Wahhab Ibrahim Abu Sulayman, Op. cit., p. 29.]

This is precisely what sets one researcher apart from another. The ability to organise ideas and convey them in a way that simplifies the complex and difficult, and shortens the excessive and tedious, showcases the researcher's competence and personality. It has therefore been said that methodology is the art of correctly organising a chain of ideas to reveal the truth of which we may be unaware, or to prove it when we already know it.

[ʿAbd al-Wahhab Ibrahim Abu Sulaymāan, Op. cit., p. 29.]

Accordingly, in administrative and constitutional fields, just like other researchers, but with particular necessity, the researcher must reveal their personality through the various rules of scientific methodology.

Revealing the Researcher's Personality Through Selecting the Topic and Defining Its Problematic

The researcher's personality should be evident at all stages of scientific research, particularly when selecting the topic, formulating its title and defining its problematic (i.e. the core issue or research question).

Selecting the research topic

This means that the researcher should choose a significant and original topic in which they are proficient, and demonstrate how it makes a new contribution compared to previous studies, particularly with respect to the results achieved. However, this requirement does not apply when the research concerns a critique of prior work or a revision of an established theory.

In the context of this research paper, the topic must naturally fall within the rules governing administrative and constitutional law, which are among the most sensitive and exacting subjects in legal scholarship.

The researcher must also ensure the appropriate selection of study samples and practical applications, as reflected in the referenced work [Kamal Dashli, Scientific Research Methodology, Directorate of University Books and Publications, Publications of Hama University, Syria, 2016, pp. 129–137]. This may involve choosing a new model or case, even if the topic itself has been addressed before; in that situation, the researcher must be insightful and innovative.

It is also important to note that legal texts are frequently amended to keep pace with developments and meet public needs. In this regard, the 'memorandum–emerging enterprise' system, characterised by specific features, particularly in the legal field, constitutes a good example.

Accordingly, the researcher should select a topic that could serve as a foundation for establishing their own enterprise in the future, as part of the state's and, in particular, the university's broader efforts to promote entrepreneurship and strengthen entrepreneurial thinking among students. Therefore, students must choose a research topic that considers personal inclinations and scientific abilities while contributing to the realisation of the state's goals.

Formulating the Research Title

The research title must satisfy certain conditions, particularly novelty, accuracy, concision and clarity. It should not be excessively long or overly brief. This requirement is common to all fields of research and is not limited to administrative or constitutional law.

Additionally, the title of the scientific work should indicate whether the study is confined to a specific legal system within a particular state, a specific institution, or a specific time period, or whether it involves a comparative study.

The researcher's personal character and academic profile naturally play a role in both selecting a worthy research topic and formulating an appropriate title. A well-chosen title leads to greater respect for the other elements of the research, facilitating the subsequent stages and helping to achieve quality results within a suitable timeframe.

Defining the research problem (research question/issue)

Although the research topic may be singular, its problematic can vary, as each researcher views it from a different perspective. Therefore, the researcher's role in defining and articulating the problematic to be addressed is crucial, even when the topic has already been studied or researched.

The researcher's character is also evident in their ability to formulate the research problem in a clear and expressive way. This character is also evident when the researcher presents the reasons for choosing the topic and its problematic, especially the personal motives, as well as the scientific and practical objectives they seek to achieve.

In general, problematic issues in administrative and constitutional law focus on measuring the effectiveness of legal system rules and norms, and assessing the extent to which a balance is achieved between the powers and prerogatives of the state

and administration, and the rights and freedoms recognised under the relevant legal framework.

Revealing the Researcher's Personality Through the Structure and Final Presentation of the Research Work

1) Division of the research work

The scholarship notes that there are several ways to divide the research work and draw up the plan. This can be summarised as follows: [Mourad Allaoua, Eléments de méthodologie pour rédiger une recherche, Houma Editions, Algiers, 1996, pp. 44–49].

- A tripartite plan: the research is divided into three parts.

- A bipartite plan: the research is divided into two parts.

- A quadripartite plan: the research is divided into four parts.

- The anti-plan (L'anti-plan).

Accordingly, researchers should familiarise themselves with these methodologies, understand these types of structuring and know how widely they are adopted in their field. They should then divide their topic according to their own convictions and in a manner consistent with the requirements of scientific methodology.

It is worth noting that the bipartite plan is often adopted in administrative research, particularly in France, due to the historical emergence of administrative law.

Naturally, the researcher's character will be reflected in the plan they develop and in how well it addresses the various aspects of the research topic.

The final presentation of the research work

The researcher's personality is reflected in the final presentation of their work. The better the researcher's character aligns with the required qualities, especially refined scientific taste, the better the submitted research will be. Conversely, the opposite will be true.

A researcher may produce strong work based on diverse references yet still neglect the organisation of pages, font size and type, or the external cover. They may also fail to comply with the publication template required by journals for acceptance and publication. Such shortcomings may stem from fatigue, temporary distress, haste or simply a lack of attention. In these circumstances, the quality of the research is not achieved and the work loses its attractiveness, which should reflect its content, such that the researcher may not ultimately reach the intended objective.

In this respect, research in administrative and constitutional fields is no different to research in other disciplines.

2. Revealing the researcher's personality through writing style and personal opinion — without violating quotation rules

A. Language and writing style

Language plays a major role in communication and the exchange of ideas. Although it is a social medium, language is also present in other areas of life.

It reflects — and in turn adapts to — the field or sector in which it is used and circulated. Consequently, a researcher's command of the language of their specialty is essential for conducting research and conveying ideas effectively. Strong language reflects sound thinking and intellectual balance, as well as broad culture, whereas weak language indicates poor control of the research subject and makes ideas difficult to communicate. In this sense, language is both a message and a means of communication, even when there is no direct relationship between the sender and the recipient.

It should be noted that each discipline has its own terminology and its own language. In general, scientific language is characterized by several features, the most important of which are: *[Habiba Abou Zayd, Research Methods and Rules of Writing in Islamic Studies, Dar al-Kutub al-Ilmiya, Beirut, 2021, p. 123].

It is a precise language that uses scientific terminology to identify and clarify concepts, since each specialty has its own terminology. The researcher must respect the terminology in terms of both wording and meaning. [Abdelkader Boushiba, 'A Model for Measuring the Quality of Scientific Language in Academic Research Conducted in Arabic', Journal Āfāq Ma'rifiyya, Centre for Scientific and Technical Research for the Development of the Arabic Language, Algeria, Vol. 3, No. 3, December 2024, p. 18].

It is a clear language, free of ambiguity and vagueness, so that the reader does not need a dictionary to understand the author's intended meaning. To this end, one should avoid figurative meanings and rhetorical devices such as similes and metaphors, as well as other forms of rhetorical embellishment. [Abdelkader Boushiba, same reference, p. 19].

It is also linguistically correct, free from grammatical, spelling and rhetorical errors. Therefore, the researcher must refine their language from time to time. Even if scientific language is specialised, it must nonetheless be composed of a coherent linguistic structure, and the researcher must control the writing process.

It avoids excessive emotion, making it appropriate for scientific writing, which requires objectivity and abstraction from the emotional impulses felt by the researcher. This is evident through the use of abstract terms such as: 'We assume', 'We

consider', 'As a result of what has been said', etc. Such wording must be based on logic and scientific reasoning rather than on how the researcher feels. Scientific writing is the calmest style; it is the most logical and thoughtful, and the furthest from poetic imagination. It addresses the mind, engages thought and explains scientific facts. [Abdel Wahhab Abou Suleiman, previous reference, p. 180].

Accordingly, the researcher must select a writing style that is consistent with the subject of their research. They should focus on analytical writing that enables them to convey their ideas clearly and precisely, providing sufficient arguments while using relevant terminology.

B. Mastery of legal terminology

A legal researcher must also be fully familiar with legal terminology, including its meanings and connotations. For example, in administrative and constitutional law, many terms are similar yet have different meanings, such as: warning/notice terms (e.g. tahdîr—admonition; inḏār—warning; i'lān/ikhṭār—notification), and pairs such as work/act, disposition/contract, sale/assignment/cession. Therefore, it is essential for the legal researcher to understand the implications of each term and use it correctly so that its meaning does not change.

The researcher should also use accurate, clear language to present facts and content precisely and scientifically, avoiding literary or ornate styles characterised by heavy depiction, imagination, metaphor and rhetorical embellishments.

This language is acquired through learning and studying the specialty, as well as through experience and practice in the relevant field.

Respecting the rules of scientific integrity

Respecting the rules of scientific integrity means attributing ideas and texts to their original owners, regardless of how limited that attribution may be. This is an honour for the researcher and a principle they must uphold throughout all stages of the research process (Abdel-Wahhab Abu Sulaiman, same reference, p. 38). Scientific integrity is fundamentally linked to the researcher's honesty and ethics.

Accordingly, scientific integrity is more the outcome than an independent trait in itself. It implies that the individual is truthful, reliable and fair, and does not take credit for the work of others. This integrity is reflected in the transfer of information and the results of the research. For this reason, scientific integrity has principles that every researcher must observe:

Accuracy and objectivity in conveying ideas: here, it is important to have a proper understanding of others' ideas and to reproduce them correctly, without distortion, addition or omission. Writers may intentionally use terminology that changes the meaning, convey an idea incompletely, or add to it in a way that distorts the original idea, whether intentionally or inadvertently. Therefore, researchers must carefully verify what they read, rather than limiting themselves to only part of an idea they intend to convey, and should understand it within the context of the ideas presented.

Integrity in the use of documentation and quotations

Among the foundations of scientific integrity is the proper use of citation and documentation rules for the references and sources used in research. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure precision and honesty when reproducing the ideas of others. While direct literal quotation raises few issues since the text is reproduced as it appears, enclosed in parentheses or quotation marks, indirect quotation or quotation by paraphrase is different. In such cases, the transfer occurs through the researcher's own style, and this is where the risk lies. Thus, the researcher must exercise caution, reading carefully to avoid distorting the original meaning of the text [- Habiba Abu Zayd, previous reference, p. 130].

- Respecting intellectual property rights, meaning abstaining from scientific theft: Researchers must ensure scientific integrity and respect quotation rules by referring back to the original source, only copying when necessary (e.g. when the original source is unavailable).

Decision No. 1082, which sets out the rules relating to the prevention and combating of scientific plagiarism, emphasises the importance of this under penalty of criminalisation and punishment. Decision No. 1082, dated 27/12/2020, sets out the rules relating to the prevention and combating of scientific plagiarism. Decision 1082 defines scientific plagiarism as: 'Any act committed by a student, researcher, professor, university hospital researcher, permanent researcher or anyone else who participates in proven falsification of results, deception or any other scientific or pedagogical publications.'

According to Decision 1082, scientific plagiarism takes multiple forms, as indicated below:

Complete scientific theft, which involves attributing the work of other researchers to oneself entirely; partial scientific theft, which occurs through the literal copying of parts of another's research or through paraphrasing without referencing; and using data without specifying the source, i.e. failing to adhere to the methodological rules of research regarding quotations.

Article 3 of Decision No. 1082/2020; Zaynab Bennani and Fatima Zahra Ben Yahya, 'Scientific Integrity Between Ethical Anchoring and Intellectual Property Rights', Journal of Contemporary Studies, Vol. 4, Issue 1, April 2020, pp. 22–32.

- Translating from one language into the researcher's language without mentioning the translated source.

- Including the names of researchers who did not participate in the research without their permission for the purpose of facilitating publication, i.e. exploiting others' scientific reputation.

- Article 3 of Decision 1082.

- Scientific deception (fraud), which occurs by inserting references that are incorrect or do not exist at all; fabricating and falsifying facts and results that are not real, without conducting any actual research.

Falsifying results that contradict the researcher's own findings by resorting to falsifying another person's research results instead of correcting or adjusting the research instruments.

Most legislation and law agree on combatting scientific plagiarism, considering it a clear violation of the principles of honest research. They also emphasise the seriousness of the issue in terms of the credibility of scientific research and its results. Legally, scientific plagiarism infringes the moral and intellectual rights of others and their efforts. For this reason, Decision 1082 sets out several preventive measures, beginning with awareness and education and extending to monitoring measures and multiple punishments for anyone who violates scientific integrity in research. Article 4 and Articles 6 to 30 of the aforementioned Decision 1082 refer to Decision No. 371 dated 11 June 2014 concerning the establishment of disciplinary councils in higher education institutions and Order No. 6-3 dated 15 July 2006 containing the Basic Law of the Public Function, published in Official Gazette JGJ No. 45 dated 16 July 2006.

Moreover, failure to respect the rules of scientific integrity gives rise to personal liability for the researcher under the rules relating to copyright, as well as the ethics and professional conduct of the academic profession. This is in addition to the criminal responsibility of the person concerned. Order No. 03-05, dated 19/07/2003, relates to copyright and related rights (Official Gazette, issue No. 44, dated 23/07/2003). Executive Decree No. 04-180, dated 23/06/2004, defines the powers, composition and functioning of the Council of Ethics and Professional Conduct in Higher Education (Official Gazette, issue No. 41, dated 27/06/2004).

In addition to legal responsibility, the matter ultimately relates to the researcher's character and ethics, which are the focus of this research paper. As previously mentioned, ethics require that the researcher possess qualities such as respect for others, their work and their efforts.

In this context, the researcher may be held personally liable under copyright rules, as well as under the ethics and professional conduct rules of the academic profession. This is in addition to criminal liability for any acts that violate applicable rules.

This does not mean that researchers can simply rely on previous studies, resulting in their work becoming merely descriptive and aggregative. Rather, the researcher must be capable of reading, analysing and discussing, and of showcasing their own character in the presented work.

A distinguishing feature of legal research is its reliance on texts contained in official gazettes as primary sources, followed by other sources and references. Here, the researcher's legal expertise is demonstrated by their ability to access these texts and references, particularly the instructions and circulars not found in official gazettes.

The researcher's character is reflected in the systematic collection and listing of texts, controlling them, analysing them, comparing them with others and confronting them with fundamental legal principles, judicial precedents and the views of jurists. Finally, the researcher gives their opinion on the texts.

Within this framework, the researcher should use formulations that demonstrate the ideas presented stem from their own analysis. Examples include: 'In my view...', 'I conclude...', 'I infer...'.

If someone else has previously analysed the idea, the researcher must clarify their position on that analysis, stating whether they support or disagree with a particular view. In this case, the researcher should also use clear expressions to indicate their position, for example: 'I support...', 'I agree with...', 'I disagree with the view that states...', or 'I do not agree with it...'.

While it is important for researchers to express their opinions and demonstrate their character, they must not be rigid or obstinate in their viewpoints. Instead, they should remain open-minded, humble, willing to accept criticism and able to understand other viewpoints.

In conclusion, the researcher selects their research topic and defines the associated problem or research question. Where appropriate, they also formulate research hypotheses, prepare the means of their work and proceed from reading to writing, with the aim of achieving results that satisfy them, at least initially, before final editing of the research. Thus, the researcher's character should be evident throughout all stages of scientific research, not just one specific stage or element.

Conclusion:

In summary, this research paper highlights the importance of scientific research in advancing countries and societies. It is also important to recognise that, despite its significance, scientific research is never an easy task.

To ensure that scientific research achieves its intended objectives, researchers must strive to produce high-quality results that respond to changing public needs over time and in different locations. Of course, legal research does not differ in this regard.

In this paper, we focused on the character of the researcher, considering it an important criterion that governs the quality of the academic work presented. Accordingly, the following recommendations may be offered:

A researcher's character is reflected not only in their opinions and writing style, but also in several other aspects, such as how they convey, quote and integrate the views of others into their research. All of these factors stem from a person's psychological,

mental, and scientific abilities, some of which are innate and others acquired. It is these qualities that distinguish one researcher from another, giving each researcher's work its own particularity and quality.

We have also reached the conclusion that administrative and constitutional legal research is subject to the same rules governing scientific research in general, with some specificity attributable to the sovereignty of the state, its powers, its privileges, and its objectives...

- Researchers in the administrative and constitutional fields should choose a topic that suits their character and should strive to develop the qualities and specifications that enable them to work and innovate as much as possible, especially: courage, strength, ambition, patience, emotional steadiness/serenity, intelligence, perseverance, and openness of mind, in addition to scientific taste.

- The researcher should be bold (scientific boldness): analyze, discuss, critique, and express their opinion with objectivity, while respecting professional secrecy rules and the sovereignty of the state.

The researcher should seek to publicise their scientific work and its results, particularly through publication and participation in national and international awards wherever possible. They should also strive to publicise and disseminate their work, particularly through global platforms and those created by the Ministry, such as ResearchGate, Google Scholar and ORCID.

The importance of the researcher's character increases in the field of public law in general and administrative and constitutional law in particular. They must be familiar with various legal texts and able to analyse and balance legal rules relating to rights and freedoms, and the privileges granted to the authority.

The researcher should participate in and attend scientific meetings to enhance their knowledge and broaden their horizons by comparing the systems adopted in different countries and administrations.

The idea of research should be expanded within the framework of the 'institutional memorandum'/thesis system for an emerging institution. Such a system enables researchers to innovate and create their own projects under the university's supervision and with the support of institutions and entities that provide assistance and accompaniment.

Caution is required when using modern research tools, particularly artificial intelligence. Despite their advantages, they may diminish the researcher's individuality and limit their thinking

Supervisors, especially those working with student researchers, should support researchers by providing guidance and assistance, and allocating time to them. Before this becomes a duty, it is a message.

Finally, a researcher's character alone is not sufficient to ensure the quality of scientific research. Rather, a suitable environment and adequate research tools must also be in place.

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