

## THE NECESSITY OF RESEARCH FOR FUTURE SCHOLARS: AN INTERNATIONAL PERSPECTIVE

<sup>1</sup>SHAUKAT HUSSAIN BHATTI, <sup>2</sup>SHEIKH MUHAMMAD ADNAN and <sup>3</sup>MUHAMMAD SHER\_ZAMAN

<sup>1,2</sup> Ph.D. Law Doctor, Assistant Professor, TIMES Institute Multan,

<sup>3</sup>PhD Law (Scholar/ candidate), TIMES Institute Multan,

### ABSTRACT

This study explored the needs and importance of legal research for the better reformation of a society to ensure the achievement of desired errands besides its implication in the society of Pakistan for enhanced/additional legislation. This study communicated the utilization/implication of key factors for the successful completion of descriptive research and made a comparison of legal research in underdeveloped countries with research methodology and other countries. The notion that the backdrop to a study or any issue statement is sufficient to the concept supporting studies at is needed to link a purpose would be extremely valuable for future scholars.

**Keywords:** Descriptive research, Essential tool, Future Scholar, Legal Research, Legislation, Reformation of society, Research Action.

### 1. INTRODUCTION

Data collection, documentation of critical information, and analysis and interpretation of that data/information are all part of the research process, which is defined by various professional and academic disciplines. You have no idea what you don't know, but you want to find out. "I believe in innovation, and the way you achieve innovation is to fund research and learn the fundamental facts," Bill Gates remarked. There are three types of research: primary, secondary, and tertiary. Exploratory, informal, and descriptive are all words that come to mind while thinking about this piece. Each one was employed for a certain purpose and in a specific manner. In all domains of employment, research is critical. Clinical research, for example, is what allows doctors to figure out the best method to treat patients utilizing the most up-to-date drugs, novel techniques, and technologies. We wouldn't be able to decide on new treatments that are more effective than the present ones if it weren't for IT.

Medical research in the twentieth century is mostly conducted in laboratories; in the Renaissance, however, researchers first went to the library to learn what the ancients had to say". Over time, our perceptions and operationalization of fatherhood and father participation have shifted. Fatherhood has always been a complex concept, with the dominant or defining motif shifting from moral guidance to bead winning to new horizons over time. Social scientists are only now beginning to pursue a broader and more thorough understanding of parenting, projects that should allow for a more in-depth investigation of the effects of disparities in task performance.

Using past work to highlight links, explain patterns, and offer an overview of an idea, theory, or literature base is what it takes to lay a foundation demonstrating how

research improves knowledge by using the literature to demonstrate current information and creating a case that indicates the gap in knowledge that the study will fill.

Defining words and describing hypotheses and premises from prior research are frequent functions of conceiving a study. And mentioning relevant literature to construct a study's justification by highlighting assumptions and limits. (Merriam 1998) Another purpose of a manuscript is to give support for the study's research strategy, technique, and instruments. This is accomplished by arguing for the approach the researcher feels is acceptable and demonstrating why alternative ways are not, referencing relevant work. The last role is to give a point of comparison between the findings and the implications of the previously provided work. (Lederman 1986)

These research issues must yet be translated into statistical hypotheses. If some of Norman's early research into what classroom characteristics contributed to students' understandings of the nature of science had been aligned with the extremely narrow definition of theoretical framework, which requires the existence of theory, a variety of classroom variables were discovered as being linked to students' enhanced understanding of the nature of science in this early research. (Lederman 1986) The study was descriptive and correlational and no hypothesis regarding how pupils learn science was tested. Indeed, the study designs were founded on the fact that neither general nor specific theories existed to describe how pupils may better learn scientific ideas. (Lederman Norman 1985)

Similarly, the initial teacher assessment study, the fundamental study of effective teaching, was an anthropological study that was not guided by the findings of earlier research on effective teaching. (Lederman Norman 1985) To determine variances in classroom practice, the inductive study looked at forty math and reading instructors who were "known" to be effective and ineffective. There are many more examples that could be given that have led to new lines of study, but it's pointless to keep pounding a dead horse. The simple but crucial premise is that qualitative research paradigms or traditions are particularly subject to the structuring of the theoretical framework. (Jacob 1987) The demand for the theory can be traced back to a time when qualitative research was not as widely accepted as it is now. Any study design that is inductive and attempts to create theory will, in general, fail.

## **2. Literature View**

All empirical research, whether qualitative, quantitative, or mixed-methods, must be related to literature or concepts that support the study's need, linked to the study's purpose statement, and placed in the context of previous work. Even grounded theory qualitative empirical studies must be linked to a body of literature, conceptual framework, or theoretical framework. A prevalent fallacy is that qualitative research is always inductive and does not allow for the development of theory. Every study, on the other hand, is based on the researcher's implicit or explicit hypothesis about the subject at hand. (Merriam 1998) Academic disciplines, professional practice, and practitioner skills and attitudes all contribute to these theories. (Swanson 1999)

The relevance of any study is proved by the link established between research questions and bigger theoretical notions of policy issues, indicating how "the specifics

of the study assist in revealing large issues, and so represent the significance." (Marshall 2014)

The literature review, as well as conceptual and theoretical frameworks, have five purposes in common. I) provide a foundation, II) demonstrate how the inquiry advances knowledge, III) visualize the investigation, IV) acquire access to research design and instrumentation V) serve as a reference point for analyzing results. (Merriam 1998) Each article's review or framework does not have to meet all five pillars, though it typically does, and the functions are the same regardless of whether the form used is the literary view, theoretical framework, or conceptual framework. We can see how literature might influence the future if we think of it as a way of honoring the past while enlightening the present. Understanding the distinctions between the literary perspective, theoretical framework, and conceptual framework can help you better organize, conceptualize, and conduct research.

In his assessment of validity in qualitative research, Harry Wolcott is quite clear about the lack of theory or the importance of theory in qualitative ethnography. (Becker 1982) He dismisses the concept of validity as an important aspect of qualitative research. (Boqdan 1970) Go on to say that qualitative researchers should "frame" their findings (i.e., that is, masking or trying to forget). There is a preconceived notion that has no bearing on data gathering or interpretation throughout an investigation. Many others have made similar arguments about the differences between qualitative and quantitative research in terms of the requirement for theory to guide the inquiry. (Becker 1982) "Research that is not theory-driven, hypothesis testing, or generalization producing may be regarded as faulty or worse," (Maione 1999) The crucial point is that qualitative research may help us understand teaching and learning just as much as quantitative research.

### **3. What's a literature review, why is it important, and how can we explain it in an easy way**

A literature review is an investigation of your research topic through a systematic review process that includes identifying keywords related to research questions and using those keywords to search the existing literature, which includes previous studies for the concept, theory, methods, and research design that can be conceptual, empirical, or older. Often qualitative or quantitative, with the search results being evaluated for relevance, quality, and gaps. While doing so, take notes, which may include mind mapping, and reference using citations to produce a bibliography and avoid plagiarism, all while creating an integrated study of what is already known about a related issue. Second, the literature review refines your research topic and research questions, establishes credibility and significance, and guides the construction of your framework and hypothesis, operationalization, data collecting. and data analysis.

## **4. Discussion**

### **4.1 Research**

The word "research" is derived from the old French phrase "Researcher" or "searcher," which means "to go about seeking," and is derived from the Middle French "Recherché," which means "to go about seeking." According to archives, the phrase

was first used in 1577. The "Father of Modern Research Surveys," Paul Felix Lazarsfeld, made substantial contributions to statistical survey analysis, panel methods, latent structure analysis, and contextual analysis.

## **4.2 Research Gap**

In your field, a research gap is a question or issue that hasn't been addressed in any earlier studies or studies. When a notion or fresh idea hasn't been investigated in any way, there can be a research gap.

## **4.3 Types of research**

### **4.3.1 Descriptive Research**

Descriptive research uses methods to characterize the features of the variables being studied. Descriptive research is a type of quantitative market research or social research that entails using quantitative variables to survey market research or social research tool. Rather to focus on the "why," this methodology focuses on addressing questions about the "what" of the studied issue. Because none of the variables in this study are modified during the research process, descriptive research is referred to as an observational research method.

### **4.3.2 Legal Research**

Legal research is a part of the study of human behavior, interactions, and attitudes in connection to any law that is being researched. Legal research is the study of the relationship between the realm of law and the reality that the law purports to regulate. The process of locating and collecting information needed to make legal decisions is known as legal research.

### **4.3.3 Importance & Need of Legal Research**

To begin, legal research allows you to concentrate on the facts of the case. Legal research is an important and necessary tool for individual lawyers (advocates) and legal firms, regardless of their practice area, when there is a question or a concern about a case. It aids in the case's crucial investigation. One of the most successful tools for enabling the creation of government policies is legal research. It assists in giving beneficiaries their due and maintaining law and order in society; policymakers frequently utilize the methodology to comprehend the legal perspective surrounding policy decisions.

## **5. Factors that make research strong**

The essential factors to be considered are objective and finding, variables, association, sampling, random assignment, and blinding, which makes research effective or strong. Further, I would like to highlight three factors that motivate the choice we make when conducting communication research.

- The intended outcomes
- Theoretical preference
- Methodological Preferences.

### **5.1 Why research is important**

Here are some reasons which will be helpful for future scholars why research is important;

- Research broadens your knowledge base - Even if you're an expert on a subject, there's always more to learn. The research process provides fresh opportunities for learning and growth.
- Research provides you with the most up-to-date information — Research motivates you to seek out the most up-to-date information available.
- Research establishes your credibility—when you have a solid foundation on which to develop your ideas and opinions about what you know is true, people are more likely to listen.
- Research can help you understand what you're up against—in competition, there's always some sort of antagonist force or challenge to deal with, which research can assist you with.
- Research enhances discernment—Research teaches you how to tell the difference between low- and high-quality content. The more you learn about a topic, the better you'll be at figuring out what's true and what isn't.
- Research exposes you to new ideas—Research helps you to consider new ideas and examine your finest ideas more closely.
- Research aids in problem-solving—if you know you've gathered reliable data, you'll be much more confident in your solution.
- Research fosters curiosity—Studies suggest that curiosity is linked to a higher degree of positive, a higher level of life satisfaction, and a lower level of worry. (Lynham 2000)

## **6. Implications of legal research in Pakistan as compared to an international perspective**

The term "international law" is often used to refer to public international law. The set of legal norms that govern international relations between public bodies, such as governments (such as Pakistan) and international organizations, is known as public international law (i.e., the United States). The government of Pakistan publishes the Federal Laws of Pakistan in a document known as the Pakistan Gazette. The statutes are also included in the Pakistan legal decisions (PLD) and the Pakistan law journal (PLJ) sections. Individual Acts are amended by the Ministry of Justice, Law, and Parliamentary Affairs as necessary, but this is done through the Official Gazette. It signifies that the modified law may not be included in the published Code. Superior court judgments are documented in journals that are published regularly. According to the yearly report of Pakistan's Human Rights Commission (HRCP), five presidential ordinances were issued, 51 laws were passed by parliament, and 81 laws were passed by provincial legislatures in the previous two years. The HRCP's implementation status report makes no mention of what efforts the government has taken to strengthen the deficient criminal justice system in terms of implementation. (Lynham 2000)

## **7. Conclusion**

When you look at research as a way to honor the past while also informing the present, you can have an impact on the future. The correct structure improved article quality

and increased the likelihood of positive comments from reviewers and editors. The study looked into the requirement and importance of research for a society's better reformation to achieve a desired objective in the future. The research entails viewing what no one other has seen and pondering what no one else has pondered. Western parents frequently praise their children as "talented or gifted," whereas Asian parents emphasize the value of hard effort. Indeed, according to Stanford psychologist Carol Dweck's research, the way parents express praise has an impact on how children perform and how they feel about themselves. I believe that basic research is critical since no applied or developmental research can be conducted without it. However, it is all too easy to overlook basic research due to pecuniary rewards and immediate interests; this should be avoided. Ongoing research and development Internationalization can be found in a variety of fields, including innovation, internal business, management, and strategy research. The phenomenon is frequently employed in both study and practice; yet, because of the multi-disciplinary nature of the link, the impact of this idea on innovation is still unknown. Regardless of the arena or diverse procedures, lawyers, judges, and legal academics must be able to do legal research. The first and most important step in legal research is to identify the most important case involving the facts in question and then conduct an additional study on it. It's significantly more dangerous than it appears, as most researchers know. Law research is a necessary and distinct component of the rectification process. Everything is backed up by legal research, which includes legitimate sources, facts, and even historical data. Research is an important element of the writing process, and students who lack the basic skills will fall short at the outset. Students' research skills assist them in locating and evaluating important material. Students can eventually become their teachers if they have exceptional research abilities. Global views and research is a skills-based course that prepares students to contribute positively in our fast-changing world. Learners broaden their perspectives via critical study and meditation on global concerns. They develop unique, transferable skills, including research, critical thinking, and communication, by following an approach to analyzing and evaluating arguments. They use a strategy to examine and assess arguments to build distinctive, transferable skills such as research, critical thinking, and communication.

## References

1. Becker, H. R, S.K Biklen. "Qualitative Research or Education: A Introduction to theory and methods." *Boston Allyn and bacon inc*, 1982.
2. Boqdan, H.R, S.K Biklen. "Sociological work: method and substance. ." *A Framework for Analyzing Data*, 1970: 747-773.
3. Jacob, Evelyn. "Qualitative Research Traditions: A review." *Review of Educational Research*, 1987: 1-50.
4. Lederman Norman, and Norman, Marvin Druger. "Classroom factors related to changes in students' Conception of the Nature of Science." *Journal of Research in Science Teaching*, 1985: 649-662.
5. Lederman, Norman G. "Students and teachers understanding of nature of science: A reassessment." *School of Science and Mathematics*, 1986: 91-99.
6. Lynham, Susan A. "Theory building in the human resource development profession." *Human Resource Development Quarterly*, 2000: 159-178.
7. Maione, Paul V., and Ronald J. Chenail. "Qualitative inquiry in psychotherapy: Research on the common factors." 1999.
8. Marshall, Catherine, Gretchen B. Rossman. "Designing qualitative research." *Sage Publications*, 2014.
9. Merriam, Sharan B. "Qualitative Research and Case Study Applications in Education. Revised and Expanded from case study research in education." *Jossey Bass Publishers*, 1998.
10. Swanson, Richard A. "HRD Theory, real or imagined?" 1999: 2-5.