



## Research design for constitutional and administrative law studies

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### Abstract

Research in constitutional and administrative law occupies a distinctive place in legal scholarship because it deals with the structure of government, the control of public power, institutional accountability, and the protection of rights. A sound research design is essential in this field because legal inquiry must remain systematic, coherent, and methodologically defensible from the framing of the problem to the drawing of conclusions. This paper explains the meaning, components, and practical application of research design in constitutional and administrative law studies, with particular attention to doctrinal, comparative, historical, and empirical approaches. It also identifies common methodological problems, including overbreadth, selective use of authorities, weak case selection, and the difficulty of linking legal doctrine with institutional practice.

**Keywords:** Research design, constitutional law, administrative law, legal scholarship, doctrinal research, comparative legal analysis

### Introduction

Constitutional law and administrative law are the principal branches of public law. Constitutional law defines the framework of the state, allocates powers among institutions, and protects fundamental rights, while administrative law regulates the exercise of public power by executive and administrative authorities through principles such as legality, fairness, and reasonableness<sup>[2]</sup>. These two branches are closely connected because constitutional principles shape administrative governance, and administrative law gives practical effect to constitutional values in day-to-day state functioning.

Because these fields concern public authority and its limits, research in them has consequences that extend beyond academic discussion. It may influence judicial interpretation, guide administrative reform, clarify constitutional doctrine, and strengthen governance standards. For that reason, the quality of legal scholarship in these areas depends heavily on research design. A legal study that lacks a clear design may become a mere compilation of cases and statutes, whereas a properly designed study can offer structured analysis, credible conclusions, and useful recommendations<sup>[1]</sup>.

Research design may be described as the blueprint of a study. It determines what question is being asked, which sources will be used, which method is appropriate, and how the findings will be organized and defended. In constitutional and administrative law, this blueprint is especially important because many questions are interpretive, normative, institutional, and sometimes empirical at the same time<sup>[3]</sup>. A study on judicial review, for example, may require doctrinal analysis of case law, but a study on administrative accountability may also require examination of institutional practice, comparative models, or empirical patterns<sup>[4]</sup>.

### Concept of Research Design

Research design is the structured plan that connects the legal problem with the method of inquiry and the expected

conclusion. It includes the formulation of the research problem, statement of objectives, development of research questions or hypotheses, identification of sources, choice of method, and strategy for analysis. In legal research, design performs the function that an architectural plan performs in construction: it ensures that each part of the study is connected to the larger intellectual purpose<sup>[5]</sup>.

In constitutional and administrative law studies, the role of design is even more significant because the field is broad and conceptually dense. A researcher may be concerned with separation of powers, federalism, equality, delegated legislation, natural justice, administrative discretion, judicial deference, emergency powers, or remedies against abuse of public authority. Each of these topics demands a specific plan of inquiry. Without a proper design, the research can become vague, repetitive, or overly descriptive<sup>[6]</sup>.

A well-conceived research design performs at least four functions. First, it narrows a broad legal theme into a manageable and researchable problem. Second, it identifies which sources and methods are best suited to answer the question posed. Third, it creates internal coherence by aligning objectives, materials, and conclusions. Fourth, it enhances credibility because readers can see how the researcher moved from legal materials to analytical claims.

### Constitutional and Administrative Law as Fields of Inquiry

Constitutional law is concerned with the foundational norms of the legal system. It addresses the structure of the state, allocation of public power, limits on governmental action, and protection of rights. Administrative law, by contrast, focuses on the functioning of the executive and administrative agencies, the legality of delegated action, procedural fairness, reasoned decision-making, and judicial control of public administration<sup>[6,7]</sup>.

Despite this distinction, the two branches overlap substantially. Administrative action is frequently tested against constitutional principles such as equality, liberty, non-arbitrariness, and rule of law. Conversely, constitutional

guarantees often acquire practical meaning through administrative procedures, regulations, and adjudicatory mechanisms. This interdependence has direct implications for research design because many problems cannot be studied adequately through one branch alone<sup>[7]</sup>.

For example, a study of university regulation, public employment, land acquisition, digital governance, or welfare administration may appear to be primarily administrative in character, but it often raises constitutional issues such as fairness, equality, due process, and institutional competence. Similarly, a constitutional study of judicial review or separation of powers may require detailed analysis of how administrative bodies actually function in practice. A strong research design must therefore identify whether the core problem is doctrinal, institutional, comparative, or mixed in nature.

### **Objectives of Research Design**

The primary objective of research design is to transform a general area of interest into a disciplined legal inquiry. In constitutional and administrative law, this means moving from a broad theme such as “fundamental rights” or “administrative discretion” to a focused issue such as proportionality in restrictions on speech, or judicial control over delegated legislation. This narrowing is necessary because public law topics are inherently expansive and involve large bodies of doctrine.

A second objective is to ensure methodological fit. Not every public law question requires the same approach. A doctrinal question asks what the law is, an analytical question asks how a doctrine operates, a comparative question asks how different jurisdictions address similar issues, and an empirical question examines how constitutional or administrative institutions function in practice. Research design helps the scholar select a method that corresponds to the real nature of the problem rather than applying a standard format mechanically.

A third objective is to produce conclusions that are valid and persuasive. A carefully designed study avoids unsupported assertions, selective use of precedents, and confusion between description and evaluation. In this way, research design strengthens both academic quality and practical usefulness.

### **Formulation of the Research Problem**

The starting point of any serious legal study is the formulation of a precise research problem. A topic is not the same as a research problem. “Judicial review,” “Article 14,” or “delegated legislation” are themes, but they become research problems only when converted into specific, answerable questions. For instance, a more focused question would ask whether judicial review of delegated legislation in India sufficiently constrains executive law-making, or whether the doctrine of proportionality has altered the standard of review in administrative action<sup>[6]</sup>.

A good research problem must satisfy three conditions. It must be legally significant, analytically manageable, and capable of being investigated through available sources. It should not be so broad that it requires a full treatise, nor so narrow that it becomes trivial. It should also indicate whether the study aims to clarify doctrine, evaluate institutions, compare systems, or propose reform.

Problem formulation in constitutional and administrative law often benefits from examining tension points in the law.

These may include conflicts between liberty and state regulation, between legislative supremacy and delegated power, between executive efficiency and procedural fairness, or between judicial activism and institutional restraint. Such tensions frequently generate good research questions because they reveal doctrinal uncertainty and public significance at the same time.

### **Review of Literature**

A literature review is not merely a summary of books and articles. Its real purpose is to identify the existing state of scholarship, map competing viewpoints, and locate the gap that the present study will address. In constitutional and administrative law, literature review performs an especially important function because these fields contain extensive commentary, doctrinal debate, and historical interpretation<sup>[2]</sup>.

A strong review of literature should do at least four things. It should identify the major doctrinal positions in the field, note unresolved controversies, distinguish between settled and unsettled propositions, and show where the proposed study adds value. For example, a literature review on natural justice may compare formal doctrinal accounts with more functional analyses of decision-making; a review on constitutional adjudication may examine textual, structural, purposive, and comparative approaches.

Research guides and methodological manuals are also useful at this stage because they help identify source hierarchies and research pathways. The literature review should therefore include not only substantive scholarship but also methodological work where relevant, especially when the project uses comparative or empirical methods<sup>[3]</sup>.

### **Sources of Data and Legal Materials**

The validity of legal research depends heavily on the quality of the materials selected. In constitutional and administrative law, primary sources generally include constitutional text, statutes, rules, regulations, delegated legislation, government notifications, parliamentary debates, committee reports, and judicial decisions. These sources provide the legal foundation for doctrinal analysis and institutional evaluation.

Secondary sources include textbooks, treatises, commentaries, journal articles, dissertations, research guides, and scholarly essays. They are useful for understanding doctrinal development, scholarly disagreements, and comparative frameworks. In public law studies, official documents such as policy manuals, administrative circulars, white papers, and annual reports may also be important because administrative practice often develops through such instruments rather than through statutes alone.

Source selection must be transparent and purposive. A researcher should explain why certain cases, statutes, jurisdictions, or administrative materials were chosen and how they relate to the stated objectives. Selective or inconsistent use of sources weakens credibility, particularly in fields where precedent and institutional context matter deeply.

### **Doctrinal Research Design**

Doctrinal research remains the core method in constitutional and administrative law studies. It seeks to identify, interpret, organize, and evaluate legal rules and principles by

analyzing authoritative texts such as constitutions, statutes, and judicial decisions. This method is especially suitable where the purpose is to determine the current legal position, trace doctrinal evolution, reconcile conflicting authorities, or assess the coherence of judicial reasoning.

In constitutional law, doctrinal design is useful for examining issues such as equality jurisprudence, freedom of speech, federal relations, amendment power, and judicial review. In administrative law, it is useful for studying delegated legislation, natural justice, ultra vires, arbitrariness, legitimate expectation, and remedies against administrative abuse. The success of doctrinal research depends on careful reading of authorities, accurate extraction of principles, and logical synthesis.

Yet doctrinal method also has limits. It may reveal what courts say, but not always how institutions function or how administrative decisions are implemented in practice. Therefore, in many public law studies, doctrinal analysis is necessary but not always sufficient.

### **Comparative Research Design**

Comparative research design examines how different legal systems address similar public law problems. It is especially valuable in constitutional and administrative law because many jurisdictions confront common issues such as judicial independence, emergency powers, decentralization, procedural fairness, delegated rule-making, and accountability of the executive. Comparative inquiry can generate fresh perspectives, expose hidden assumptions in domestic doctrine, and help evaluate alternative institutional models.

However, comparative design requires careful case selection. Jurisdictions should not be selected arbitrarily or only because they support a desired conclusion. Case selection must be justified by common variables, historical connection, institutional similarity, or conceptual relevance. Without such discipline, comparative research risks becoming descriptive borrowing rather than rigorous analysis.

The researcher must also be sensitive to context. Constitutional text, judicial role, political culture, and administrative tradition differ across jurisdictions. A principle that functions effectively in one system may operate very differently in another because of institutional structure or enforcement mechanisms. Comparative design in public law is therefore most persuasive when it combines textual comparison with contextual understanding<sup>[4]</sup>.

### **Historical Research Design**

Historical research design studies the development of constitutional or administrative doctrines over time. It is useful for tracing the origin of institutions, understanding changes in judicial reasoning, and explaining why certain doctrines evolved in response to political or social conditions. In constitutional law, historical design may be used to study constitution-making, amendment practice, emergency powers, or the evolution of rights jurisprudence. In administrative law, it may illuminate the growth of delegated legislation, tribunalization, welfare administration, or models of executive control.

This method requires close attention to chronology, archival materials, legislative history, and the social context in which legal change occurred. It helps the researcher avoid anachronistic interpretation by showing that doctrines

emerge from specific institutional circumstances. Historical design is especially valuable where present doctrine cannot be understood without reference to earlier constitutional debates or administrative transformations.

### **Empirical and Interdisciplinary Design**

Modern constitutional and administrative law scholarship increasingly incorporates empirical methods. Empirical research may examine litigation patterns, constitutional durability, judicial behavior, rights diffusion, regulatory compliance, or the frequency and consequences of administrative adjudication. This approach is useful when the study asks how institutions actually operate rather than only how legal texts are framed.

At the same time, empirical work in public law faces important challenges. Scholars have noted that empirical constitutional research often suffers from weak proxies, omitted-variable bias, and limited capacity to establish causation. Concepts such as democracy, rule of law, judicial independence, or accountability are not easily reduced to simple numerical indicators. As a result, empirical findings in this field must be interpreted with caution and supported by careful conceptual design<sup>[3]</sup>.

Interdisciplinary research broadens the inquiry further by drawing from political science, sociology, public administration, and history. This can be especially useful in administrative law, where institutional behavior and implementation matter greatly. However, interdisciplinary design must still remain anchored in legal reasoning; otherwise, the legal dimension of the problem may be diluted.

### **Analysis and Interpretation**

After gathering materials, the researcher must analyze them in a way that directly answers the research question. Analysis in constitutional and administrative law is not mere description of authorities. It involves identifying principles, tracing doctrinal movement, evaluating consistency, and examining whether the law adequately addresses the underlying problem. Strong analysis distinguishes holdings from dicta, central rules from peripheral observations, and stable doctrine from transitional uncertainty.

Interpretation should also take account of institutional consequences where relevant. A doctrine may appear coherent in theory but may generate serious implementation difficulties in administrative practice. Similarly, a constitutional principle may be textually attractive but institutionally unstable if courts or agencies lack the capacity to apply it consistently. Research design should therefore create room for both legal reasoning and contextual evaluation.

### **Validity, Reliability, and Objectivity**

Validity in legal research concerns whether the study actually addresses the question it claims to address. Reliability concerns whether the reasoning process is sufficiently transparent and consistent that another researcher could understand and replicate the analytical path, even if not the precise conclusion. In public law, these requirements are particularly important because legal reasoning often involves interpretation rather than mechanical measurement.

Threats to validity include vague concepts, weak alignment between question and method, selective use of authority,

and unsupported causal claims. Threats to reliability include inconsistent citation practice, unstable criteria for choosing cases, and failure to distinguish clearly between legal description and normative judgment. A careful research design reduces these risks by making the logic of the study explicit from the beginning.

Objectivity does not require the absence of viewpoint; it requires intellectual discipline. A public law researcher may adopt a normative position on rights, accountability, or institutional design, but that position must emerge from reasoned analysis rather than predetermined preference. Transparency in method is therefore essential to preserving scholarly credibility.

### **Common Problems in Public Law Research**

One recurring problem in constitutional and administrative law research is overbreadth. Scholars sometimes attempt to cover entire doctrines or multiple constitutional provisions in a single paper, which leads to superficial analysis. Another problem is excessive dependence on secondary sources without adequate engagement with primary materials such as judgments, constitutional text, regulations, and official records.

A further difficulty is the tendency to confuse normative advocacy with legal analysis. Public law scholarship often engages with justice, liberty, accountability, and democratic legitimacy, but these values must be connected carefully to doctrinal and institutional evidence. In empirical and comparative work, the most serious problems include weak case selection, failure to define variables clearly, and drawing broad causal conclusions from limited evidence.

These weaknesses do not make the field unsuitable for rigorous study. They simply show why research design matters so much in public law scholarship. A clear design forces the researcher to justify scope, define concepts, and connect claims to evidence.

### **Suggested Model for a Public Law Study**

A practical research design for constitutional and administrative law studies may proceed in six steps. First, identify a precise legal problem arising from doctrine, institutional practice, or legal reform. Second, define the objectives and frame specific research questions, and where appropriate, a limited hypothesis. Third, review the literature to identify debates, gaps, and methodological options.

Fourth, select the method most suited to the question, whether doctrinal, comparative, historical, empirical, or mixed. Fifth, identify and classify the relevant primary and secondary materials, with a transparent rationale for case or jurisdiction selection. Sixth, analyze the materials systematically and draw conclusions that respond directly to the original question rather than merely repeating the authorities discussed.

This model is particularly useful for dissertation chapters, seminar papers, and publishable articles in constitutional and administrative law because it combines legal rigor with methodological clarity. It also permits adaptation to Indian public law topics such as delegated legislation, administrative discretion, university governance, tribunal justice, rights adjudication, and standards of judicial review [7].

### **Conclusion**

Research design is the foundation of serious scholarship in constitutional and administrative law. It transforms a broad legal theme into a structured inquiry by aligning the problem, objectives, sources, method, and analysis. In a field concerned with the control of public power and the protection of rights, such discipline is indispensable.

Doctrinal research remains central, but constitutional and administrative law studies increasingly benefit from comparative, historical, empirical, and interdisciplinary approaches when the question so requires. The most effective research design is therefore not the most fashionable one, but the one that best fits the nature of the legal problem. When designed carefully, public law research becomes clearer, more persuasive, and more useful both to academic discourse and to legal practice.

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