



त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय
शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय
डीनको कार्यालय
बल्खु, काठमाडौं, नेपाल ।

प्रशासन फोन नं. : ०१४३३११९६

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पत्र च.नं.: २३२/०६९/८०



मिति २०७९/०५/१७

लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावना पेश गर्ने सम्बन्धी सूचना

त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालय, शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय डीनको कार्यालय, अनुसन्धान समिति, बल्खुद्वारा आ. व. २०७९/०८० को नियमित लघु-अनुसन्धानका कार्यक्रमका लागि त्रि. वि. शिक्षाशास्त्र संकायमा कार्यरत पूर्णकालिन शिक्षक तथा प्रध्यापकहरूबाट मिति २०७९ कार्तिक १८ गते दिनको ४ बजे भित्र यस कार्यालयमा आइपुग्ने गरी तपशीलका कागजातहरू संलग्न गरी प्रस्ताव पेश गर्न सम्बन्धित सबैलाई जानकारी गराइन्छ। निर्धारित मिति भन्दा पछि प्राप्त भएका प्रस्तावहरू समावेश गरिने छैन।

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पुनश्च: प्रस्तावना पत्रसँगै माथि उल्लेखित कागजातहरूलाई नेपाली फाइलमा पेश गर्नुपर्ने छ।

प्रा. डा. चित्रबहादुर बुढाथोकी

डीन

शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय

Format for Research Proposal

The Faculty of Education, Office of the Deans, T.U., considers it essential that research proposals submitted for acceptance and financial grants conform to a prescribed format as stated by the Research Directorate Office, T.U. The main aim in requiring an acceptable format for writing a research proposal is to have all the important features to appear in appropriately acceptable details. It may often be difficult to write down all kinds of research proposals strictly within the descriptions and categories fixed by a prescribed format. To an extent the format as developed below indicates the significant aspects which may not be missed out in any proposal. We hope that it will provide broad guidelines for drawing up a research proposal. It does not, however, limit the size and content of any proposal if the researcher feels that other relevant details also need to be added on.

In general, the research proposal should contain a full description of all the facets of the work. Following are the items that need to be essentially included in the writing of a research proposal:

1. **Researcher's Personal Information**

Researcher's Personal Information Such as Name, Designation, Office Address, Mobile-No., Email Id, Subject, Department, Faculty/Institute of TU should be mentioned only in cover page including title of Research Proposal, but not mention in other page of Research Proposal. 2nd Page of Research Proposal must contain the Title of Research Proposal including introduction, objectives etc.

2. **Title of the Study**

The title should appropriately reflect the nature and scope of the proposed study.

3. **Introduction / Background of the study**

A brief but clearly stated introduction or background of the study should be submitted.

Introduction / Background should reflect the context and scope of the proposed study.

Contextual information can be drawn from relevant literature and documents. It should create reader interest in the topic by providing a basis for your research issue and problem.

4. **Statement of the Problem**

A research problem is exactly that a problem that someone would like to research. A problem can be anything that a person finds unsatisfactory or unsettling, a difficulty of some sort, a state of affairs that needs to be changed, anything that is not working as well as it might. A problem statement points out the precise gap that exist in the literature, theory, or practice which the particular research will address.



5. Purpose of the Study or Objective of the Study

Purposes refers to the general intention of the research. Should spell out what the research is supposed to accomplish. The purpose statement should provide a specific and accurate synopsis of the overall goal of the study

Specific Objectives: These are specific aims / objectives arising directly from the general objective / purpose / aim of the study.

- Describe what will be demonstrated, tested, evaluated, explored, confirmed or compare.
- Should be directly linked to the study variables and key areas as indicated in the title
- They should be SMART (Specific/Specific, Measurable, Attainable/Achievable, Realistic, Time bound)
- Should be outcome-based verbs such “Identify, define, relate, describe, review, justify, indicate etc.” and unless for clearly stated purpose try based on specific types of qualitative studies, it is important to avoid process-based outcomes such as “understand”, “explore”, “investigate”, “examine”

6. Research questions/ Hypotheses (if necessary)

Research questions are what the research is designed to answer, not the questions to be asked to the respondents/participants. Research questions define/refine the nature and scope of the research project. Clearly spelled out research questions act as means to achieve the objective of the study. Research questions can be grouped into main three types: ‘What’ Questions, ‘Why’ Questions, ‘How’ Questions. Research question should be formulated such way that it can further specify the objectives and scope of the research.

A hypothesis can be defined as a tentative prediction or explanation of the relationship between two or more variables. It, in other words, translates the problem statement into a precise prediction of expected outcomes.

While a *research question* poses a relationship between two or more variables but phrases the relationship as a question; a *hypothesis* represents a declarative statement of the relations between two or more variables. e.g., compare “*how does labelling of students influence academic performance?*” with e.g., “*there is no relationship between positive reinforcement and academic performance*”

Deciding whether to use questions or hypotheses depends on factors such as the purpose of the study, the nature of the design and methodology.



7. Review of Literature

One undertakes this in order to find out what works have already been done in the areas of the research problem under study. A literature review is the reading, classification and evaluation of what other researchers have written on a particular subject. It provides enough background information to previous research and gives contextual information about your own research and help you to identify knowledge gap and locate research problem. It helps the reader understand the situation of the previous research work on the given topic and understand area under investigation. Literature reviews are not just summaries of literature. They should be comprehensive and critical appraisal of previous work in terms of objective, methodology, theory, findings. Finally, review of literature should identify knowledge and analytic gaps in the existing body of knowledge. This section is vitally necessary. All references consulted must be cited.

8. Theoretical/Conceptual Framework

A theoretical framework contains concepts and explanatory ideas related to a particular phenomenon under study. It is based on previous research and theoretical literature. It helps researchers conceptualize research work and conducting research activities by reliance on the formal theory. If your research is based on a formal theory or theories, you can develop theoretical framework instead of conceptual framework.

Conceptual framework is the researcher's own perception of the problem and how variables operate in influencing each other, which theory supports your research, what methods are used, and how data collected and interpreted. The researcher is expected to provide a graphic presentation that is self-explanatory showing how various variables interact and the direction of the outcomes from such interactions. It is explained either graphically or in narrative form the main things to be studied- the key factors, concepts or variables and the presumed relationship between them.

9. Methodology

It should correspond to the order in which each of the objectives listed are to be attacked in terms of essential hypothesis to be used: how and what data are to be generated and processed from? What methods of analysis should be used? What assumptions are being put to effect of the inquiry? The place or places in which the study will be conducted need to be indicated.

(a) Research Design

Research design is a blueprint showing how all the elements of your study - samples (usually groups), measures, treatment conditions or other variables and factors being investigated, methods of data collection and analysis - are coordinated in the effort to answer the research



question.

State the research design whether your study quantitative research design (survey, correlation, experimental, ex-post facto, factorial design etc.) or qualitative research (ethnographic, phenomenological, grounded theory design) or mixed method design (concurrent/convergent, sequential, embedded, multilevel, fully integrated mixed designs)

(b) Study Population and Sample

(i) Describe the population from where your research sample will be selected. If you are planning to conduct research among grade 9 and 10 students in a particular municipality, your population will be all students studying grade 9 and 10 in all High Schools located in that municipality.

(ii) Justify the choice of the target population and give figures where appropriate.

(iii) In qualitative research, describe field of study or phenomena under investigation.

In qualitative research, describing the population is often less important than the actual phenomenon or issue being investigated.

Describe the sample, consistently with the description of the population. This simply means that the researcher specifies the features of the sample that reflect the larger population and *representativeness* is a key issue. Calculate *whether the sample sufficiently represents the population from which it is drawn.* Calculate sample size using standard formula.

Sample sizes are typically smaller in qualitative studies that seek to gather rich information from a few research participants. It is based on rationale decision of researcher.

(c) Sample/participants selection procedure

Mention should be made of the estimated total size of population in the study and the method of sampling should be used in the proposal. It is necessary that adequately reliable sampling frames and the basic criteria of selecting them be adopted. Explain the method of deriving a sample category from the population you identified...e.g. random sampling, purposive, convenient, snowballing... *Once you have described how you determined the sample size, describe how you plan to select the sample. Include the steps taken for recruitment of participants.* In sampling procedure, you should describe how you select research participants (random or non-random method) and how you identify and approach to them. In quality research, research participants are often selected purposively in convenient way.

(d) Methods and tools of Data Collection

There are a variety of methods of data collection in quantitative and qualitative research. Survey, controlled observation, questionnaire and structured interview techniques can be used in quantitative research whereas semi-structure/unstructured interview, in-depth interview,



case interview, focus group discussion, participant observation etc. can be used in qualitative studies. Methods/technique and research instrument need to be stated briefly in a research proposal.

Describe in detail all data collection instruments and measures (tests, questionnaires, interview protocols, camera, measuring tape and so forth). This section should include a description of each instrument or measure, its norming data, validity and reliability statistics, results of field tests conducted to determine validity, reliability, or appropriateness of the instrument. Ensure that instruments linked to objectives and questions to ensure that data is generated for each objective to be achieved and to guide your findings chapter.

(e) Plan for Data Analysis

Describe all methods and all procedures for data analysis: types of data to be analyzed, organizing raw data, managing and processing data, preparation of data for analysis, actual analyses to be carried out and what statistics will be used. Procedures must be detailed and carefully described. General statements should be avoided. Clearly explain statistical procedures and tests that will be adopted in quantitative of data.

Qualitative data is often subjective, rich, and consists of in-depth information normally presented in the form of words. Analysing qualitative data entails reading a large amount of transcripts looking for similarities or differences, and subsequently finding themes and developing categories. Clearly state process and steps of qualitative data analysis.

10. Manpower Planning

A detailed workout of manpower need should be stated in terms of the job description, desired qualification of the personnel and their experience. Indication of the statement of functions, duties and responsibilities should be clearly indicated. Time for which manpower is need should be worked-out in man days for different phases of the project. If it is a team project, the project leader should be mentioned.

11. Expected Outcomes

Researcher should mention the expected outcomes

12. Work Schedule/Gantt Chart

Different phases of the research project should be clearly stated in working weeks or months, preferably in a diagrammatic presentation (CPM, Gantt Chart). Thus, it should be able to provide monitoring authorities with close estimates of the entire project time.

A Gantt chart shows the timelines of the various steps of the project. It is chart is a form of bar chart illustrating a work schedule of a research project.



(Handwritten signature)

Work schedule – Gantt chart

	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	April
Identify research area								
Formulate research questions								
Formulate research strategy, research design and select methods								
Write research proposal			15th					
Negotiate access								
Literature review								
Data collection								
Data analysis								
Write first draft								
Write second draft								
Write final draft								21st
Dissertation due								

26

13. Budgeting/Estimate of Expenses

A detailed and itemized budget showing how the funds are to be spent is essential. Presentation of budget for the proposed work may be made under the following main categories. Other headings of the category may, however be added if considered necessary for the sake of clarity. If any budgetary support is expected from other supplementary agencies, the amounts and conditions should be explicitly indicated.

It may be noted that all expenses met, out of the funds made available by Tribhuvan University, have to be budgeted strictly according to existing T.U. financial rules and regulations. These include payments as salaries and allowances according to levels of expertise, travel allowances and purchase of equipment.

It is important to mention that Office of the Deans or any other authority which funds the research project reserves the right to increase, deduct or reject the amount of the budget as shown on the proposal given the quality and relevance of the research proposal as well as the availability of research funds with it.

Fund grants, if available, are made through the concerned Campus Office from which the researcher draws the required amounts and submits the details of expenses. Fund grants are



made available in phases, which presently stand at 60 percent, 20 percent and 20 percent. The initial 60 percent is made available at the start of the project and subsequent 20 percent each is released on completion of two different stages of the work.

14. Resume

A recent and brief resume in English is required from each and every researcher. It should not be more than two double spaced pages. If there are more than one research for a research project separate resume from each of them is required to be submitted together with the research proposal.

15. Arranging References

The list of the literature reviewed and the source from which items are quoted should serially organize at the end of the proposal.

16. Appendix/Annex (if necessary)

All the data charts etc. that are being used for the preparation of the proposal will have to be included systematically with due emphasis on source citation.

17. Reporting

In course of the work the researcher is required to submit progress reports to the Research Center and to the Dean of the concerned Institute. The Research Center also holds exclusive rights to the publication of the results of the research report regularly.



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लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावना दर्ताका लागि आवश्यक कागजातहरूको विवरण

लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावना दर्ताका लागि आवेदकले निम्नानुसारका कागजातहरू पेश गर्नुपर्ने छ :

- क. तीन प्रति प्रस्तावना
- ख. एक प्रति व्यक्तिगत विवरण
- ग. क्याम्पस प्रमुख/कार्यालय प्रमुखको सिफारिस पत्र

सिफारिस पत्रमा निम्न कुराहरू अनिवार्य रूपमा उल्लेख गर्नुपर्ने छ :

१. आ.व.२०७९।०८० मा विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग, त्रि. वि. शिक्षाध्यक्षको कार्यालयबाट तथा अन्य निकायको आर्थिक सहयोगमा सञ्चालित कुनै पनि अनुसन्धान कार्यमा संलग्न भएका शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले प्रस्तावना पेश गर्न पाइने छैन ।
२. प्रस्ताव आह्वान गरेको मितिदेखि अध्ययन विदा, स्वाध्ययन विदा तथा बेतलवी विदा उपभोग गरेका शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले प्रस्तावना पेश गर्न पाइने छैन ।
३. विद्यावारिधि (PhD) उपाधि प्राप्त गरेका शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले आवेदन दिन पाइने छैन ।
४. सामुदायिक क्याम्पसका प्राध्यापकहरूको हकमा कूल संख्याको २० प्रतिशत मात्र कोटा छुट्याइएको छ ।
५. त्रि.वि.को सावधिक पदमा पूरा समय काम गर्ने गरी नियुक्त भएका शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले आवेदन दिन पाइने छैन ।
६. शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले एकल वा संयुक्त रूपमा लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावना पेश गर्न सकिने छ । संयुक्त रूपमा प्रस्तावना पेश गर्दा विद्यावारिधि र सावधिक पदमा रहेका शिक्षक तथा कर्मचारीहरूले सहायक अनुसन्धानकर्ताको रूपमा मात्र आवेदन दिन सकिने छ ।
७. प्रत्येक अनुसन्धानकर्ताले तोकिएको मेन्टरको परामर्शमा रहेर अनुसन्धान कार्य गर्नुपर्नेछ र प्रतिवेदन बुझाउँदा मेन्टरको अनिवार्य सिफारिस हुनुपर्नेछ ।

(विस्तृत जानकारीका लागि लघु-अनुसन्धानसम्बन्धी मापदण्ड २०७९ हेर्नु होला ।)



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लघु-अनुसन्धानसम्बन्धी निर्धारित मापदण्ड
२०७९

आवेदकहरूको लागि आवश्यक पर्ने योग्यता

१. लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावनाका लागि आवेदन दिने व्यक्ति त्रि. वि. शिक्षाशास्त्र संकायको आङ्गिक क्याम्पस तथा सम्बन्धन प्राप्त सामुदायिक क्याम्पस, विभाग, अनुसन्धान केन्द्रमा करार, अस्थायी वा स्थायी शिक्षक वा कर्मचारी भई कम्तीमा स्नातकोत्तर तह द्वितीय श्रेणीमा उत्तीर्ण भएको हुनपर्ने छ ।
२. आवेदक त्रि. वि. को स्थायी वा अस्थायी शिक्षक/कर्मचारीहरू हुने भएकाले लघु-अनुसन्धान कार्यक्रममा कुनै किसिमको आरक्षणको व्यवस्था गरिएको छैन । तर सम्बन्धन प्राप्त गरेका सामुदायिक क्याम्पसका हकमा भने २० प्रतिशत कोटा छुट्टयाइएको छ ।
३. लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावनाको लागि सूचना प्रकाशित भएपछि अन्तिम छनौट नहुन्जेलसम्म आवेदकले त्रि. वि. बाट अध्ययन विदा वा बेतलवी विदा लिन पाइने छैन ।
४. त्रिभुवन विश्वविद्यालयको कुनै पनि पदाधिकारी वा अन्य सावधिक पदमा पूरा समय काम गर्ने गरी नियुक्त भएको शिक्षक वा कर्मचारीहरूले आवेदन दिन पाइने छैन ।
५. लघु अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावना संख्या र रकम लघु अनुसन्धान समितिको निर्णयले तोकिए अनुसार हुने छ ।

मूल्याङ्कनका आधार (Evaluation Criteria)

१. आवेदित प्रस्तावहरूको छनौट खुल्ला प्रतिस्पर्धा र वस्तुगत मूल्याङ्कनको आधारबाट गरिने छ । प्रस्तावनाको मूल्याङ्कन तोकिएको ढाँचाका फारममा सम्बन्धित विषयका विज्ञहरूबाट गराइने छ ।
२. प्रस्तावनाहरूको मूल्याङ्कन १०० प्रतिशतलाई आधार मानेर प्रस्तावना मूल्याङ्कन र प्रस्तुतीकरण दुबैका आधारमा गरिने छ ।
३. प्रस्तावनाको छनौट बहु-मूल्याङ्कन विधिका आधारमा गरिने छ । त्यसका लागि देहाय अनुसारका प्रक्रियाहरूलाई अपनाइने छ :
 - क. आवेदकले पेश गरेको प्रस्तावनाहरूको मूल्याङ्कन दुई जना विज्ञहरूबाट छुट्टा-छुट्टै गराइने छ । विज्ञ मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताको छनौट त्रि. वि. वा त्रि. वि. बाहिरका विद्यावारिधि प्राप्त गरेका वा

- अनुसन्धानको क्षेत्रमा लामो अनुभव भएका शिक्षक वा कर्मचारीहरूबाट गरिने छ । त्यस्ता विज्ञ मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताहरूको छनोट लघुअनुसन्धान समितिबाट गरिने छ ।
- ख. विषय विज्ञहरूले गरिएको अलग-अलग मूल्याङ्कनमा कम्तीमा ५० प्रतिशत अङ्क प्राप्त गरेका प्रस्तावनाहरूलाई मात्र लघु-अधुसन्धान कार्यक्रमको दोस्रो चरणको प्रस्तुतीकरण प्रतिस्पर्धामा समावेश गराइने छ । तर दुवै मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताहरूले दिएको अंकमा २० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी अन्तर देखिएमा त्यस्ता प्रस्तावनाहरूलाई तेस्रो मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताबाट पुनः मूल्याङ्कन गराएर मात्र प्रतिस्पर्धामा समावेश गराइने छ ।
३. तीनवटै मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताहरूले दिएको अङ्कबाट नजीकको दुईवटा विज्ञहरूले दिएको अंकलाई आधार मानेर अन्तिम निर्णय गरिने छ ।
४. विषय विज्ञहरूलाई अनुसूची (क) मा उल्लेख गरिएको बमोजिमको फारमका आधारमा प्रस्तावनाको मूल्याङ्कन गराइने छ ।
५. प्रस्ताव स्वीकृतिको लागि दुई चरणको मूल्याङ्कनलाई आधार मानिने छ । प्रथम चरणमा प्रारम्भिक प्रक्रियाअनुसार कम्तीमा दुई जना मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताहरूबाट प्रस्तावको मूल्याङ्कन गराइने छ ।
६. प्रारम्भिक छनौट प्रक्रियामा प्राप्त लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावको मूल्याङ्कनको कार्यसम्पादन गरिने छ । प्रारम्भिक मूल्याङ्कनबाट योग्य ठहरिएका आवेदकहरूको मात्र योग्यता सूची प्रकाशित गरी दोश्रो चरणको प्रक्रियामा समावेश गराउन सूची प्रकाशित गरिने छ । दोश्रो चरणमा प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत भएका आवेदक स्वयम् उपस्थित भई विज्ञहरू समक्ष अन्तिम अनुसन्धान प्रस्तावनाको प्रस्तुतीकरण गर्नुपर्ने छ । प्रस्तुतीकरणमा विज्ञहरूको मूल्याङ्कनमा समेत कम्तीमा ५० प्रतिशत अंक प्राप्त भएका प्रस्तावहरूलाई प्रतिस्पर्धाका लागि योग्य मानिने छ भने ५० प्रतिशतभन्दा कम अंक प्राप्त गरेका प्रस्तावहरूलाई प्रतिस्पर्धामा समावेश गराइने छैन । यसरी दुवै चरणका प्रक्रियाहरू पूरा भएपछि मात्र लघु-अनुसन्धानले पूर्णता पाएको मानिने छ ।
७. विज्ञको मूल्याङ्कन सिफारिसका आधारमा प्रस्तावनाको अन्तिम मूल्याङ्कनको निर्णय लघु अनुसन्धान समितिले गर्ने छ । यसरी निर्णय गर्दा प्रथम चरणको ८० प्रतिशतमा प्राप्त गरेको अङ्क र प्रस्तुतीकरणको २० प्रतिशतमा प्राप्त गरेको अङ्कलाई जोडेर गरिने छ । यी दुवै अङ्कको कूलयोगमा समेत आवेदकले न्यूनतम पूर्णाङ्कको ५० प्रतिशत प्राप्त गरेको हुनुपर्ने छ ।
८. प्रस्ताव स्वीकृत सूची छुट्टयाइएको कोटाअनुसार प्राप्ताङ्कको माथिल्लो क्रमअनुसार प्रकाशित गरिने छ ।



९. त्रि. वि. शिक्षाशास्त्र संकायबाट गराइने लघु-अनुसन्धान परियोजना मूलरूपमा अध्ययन अध्यापन कार्यलाई सघाउ पुऱ्याउने प्रकृतिको हुनुपर्ने छ । लघु-अनुसन्धान प्राज्ञिक, नवीन क्षेत्रहरूको उजागर गर्ने, प्राज्ञिक कार्यक्रमहरूको स्तरवृद्धि गर्ने, प्राज्ञिक कार्यक्रमहरूको प्रक्रियागत कुराहरूलाई सुदृढ गराउने साथै प्राज्ञिक मूल्य र मान्यतालाई उच्च कायम राख्ने दिशातर्फ केन्द्रित हुनुपर्ने छ ।
१०. लघु-अनुसन्धान समितिबाट प्रत्येक अनुसन्धानकर्तालाई एक जना सम्बन्धित विषयको विज्ञलाई मेन्टर तोकिने छ । प्रत्येक अनुसन्धानकर्ताले तोकिएको मेन्टरको परामर्शमा रहेर अनुसन्धान कार्य गर्नुपर्नेछ र प्रतिवेदन बुझाउँदा मेन्टरको अनिवार्य सिफारिस हुनुपर्नेछ ।
११. लघु-अनुसन्धानकर्ताले चौथो महिनामा प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन बुझाउनुपर्ने छ र यसरी बुझाएका प्रतिवेदनलाई एक जना सम्बन्धित विषयका विज्ञबाट मूल्याङ्कन गराइने छ । विज्ञ मूल्याङ्कनकर्ताले दिएका सुभावहरूलाई समावेश गरेर पेश गरेपछि प्रस्तुतीकरण र अन्तरवार्ताका लागि उपस्थित हुनुपर्ने छ । अन्तरवार्ता भएको ७ दिनभित्र विज्ञबाट प्राप्त सुभाव समावेश गरी अन्तिम अनुसन्धान प्रतिवेदन यस कार्यालयमा पेश गर्नु पर्नेछ । त्यसपछि मात्र अन्तिम किस्ताको भुक्तानी दिइने छ ।
११. त्रि.वि.शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय डीनको कार्यालयले निर्धारण गरेको कुनै पनि निर्देशनलाई सबै अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरूले पालना गर्नुपर्ने छ । यदि कुनै पनि निर्देशनलाई अवलम्बन नगरेको खण्डमा त्यस्ता अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरूलाई कुनै पनि समय बर्खास्त गर्न सकिन्छ । त्यसरी रद्द भएको अवस्थामा किस्तावन्दी रूपमा अनुसन्धानकर्ताहरूलाई भुक्तानी गरेको रकम बाँकी वक्यौताका रूपमा सम्बन्धित व्यक्तिबाट असुल उपर गरिने छ ।
१२. लघु-अनुसन्धान प्रस्ताव स्वीकृति पश्चात अनुसन्धानकर्ताले पाउने पारिश्रमिक देहायअनुसार ३ किस्तावन्दीमा भुक्तानी गरिने छ :
- क. पहिलो किस्ता कूल रकमको १० प्रतिशत
ख. दोश्रो किस्ता कूल रकमको ४० प्रतिशत
ग. तेस्रो तथा अन्तिम किस्ता कूल रकमको ५० प्रतिशत
१३. स्वीकृत भएको मितिले अनुसन्धान कार्यको समय अवधि ५ महिनाको हुनेछ तर चौथो महिनामा प्रारम्भिक प्रतिवेदन अनिवार्य रूपले बुझाउनु पर्ने छ ।
१४. लघु-अनुसन्धानसम्बन्धी निर्धारित मापदण्डहरूमा लेखिए अनुरूपको बाधाअडचन फुकाउने र अन्तिम निर्णय गर्ने अधिकार शिक्षाशास्त्र संकाय, डीनको कार्यालयमा सुरक्षित रहने छ ।
१५. अन्तिम प्रतिवेदन मूल्याङ्कनका लागि छुट्टै फारम तयार गरेर विज्ञलाई उपलब्ध गराइने छ ।