

5. Collection and analysis of data should be adequate and the reliability should be checked carefully.
6. Conclusions should be justified by data
7. Researches must be an experienced person with good reputation.

II.

1. Good Research is systematic
2. Good Research is logical
3. Good Research is empirical
4. Good Research is replicable (Denny N Bellenger and Burnet A Green Berg)

B. HYPOTHESIS

When a researcher observes known facts and takes up a problem for analysis, he first has to start somewhere and this point of starting is Hypothesis. In other words, one has to proceed to formulate tentative solution. These proposed solutions constitute the Hypothesis. The collection of facts (data) will be fruitful if they are either for or against this proposed solution. The tentative explanation or solutions are the very basis for research process.

When to make a Hypothesis?

Hypotheses are not given to us readymade. This is so specially in social sciences. Because there is not a system of highly developed theoretical order in many social sciences. As a result in many social science researchers a considerable portion of research is devoted for hypothesis making. So it should be remembered that research can begin only with a well-formulated Hypothesis.

Definition

1. In the words of George A. Lund Burg " a hypothesis is a tentative generalization the validity of which remains to be tested.....In its most elementary stage the hypothesis may be very hunch, guess, imaginative data, which becomes the basis for action or investigation".
2. Goode and Hatt defined it as " a proposition which can be put to test to determine its validity".
3. Rummel " a hypothesis is a statement capable of being tested and thereby verified or rejected".

Need (importance) of Hypothesis

In all analytical and experimental studies hypothesis should be set up in order to give a proper direction to them. Hypotheses are useful and they guide the Research Process in proper directions. In addition to put in the theory to test, a hypothesis has to perform certain other functions.

In many ways it is a guiding print to research. Young says "Formulation of hypothesis gives definite the point of enquiry aids in establishing direction in which to proceed and help to delimit the field of enquiry".

The use of hypothesis prevents a blind search and indiscriminate gathering of data which may later prove irrelevant to the problem under study.

In the data collection hypothesis serves as the forerunner.

A Researcher based on hypothesis can save a lot of time and keep the researcher from considerable amount of confusion.

Hypothesis is helpful in directing the researcher to find out order among facts.

Hypothesis have also certain practical values to society besides serving as a means for seeking solution to various problems, they help in understanding the social phenomena in the proper perspective.

Sources of Hypothesis

Hypothesis can be derived from various sources.

1. Theory

This is one of the main sources of hypothesis. It gives direction to research by stating what is known. Logical deduction from theory leads to new hypothesis.

2. Observation

Hypothesis can be derived from observation. For example, from observation of price behaviour in a market the relationship b/w price and demand of an article can be hypothesised.

3. Analogies

Analogies are another sources of hypothesis. Julian Hexley has pointed out that causal observation in nature or in the framework of another science may be a fertile source of Hypothesis.

4. Intuition and personal experiences

Intuition and personal experiences may also contribute to the formulation of hypothesis. Personal life and experience of person determine their perception and conception these may, in term direct a person to certain hypothesis more quickly. The story Newton and falling apple, the flash of wisdom to Sree Buddha under Banyan tree Illustrate this accidental process.

5. Findings and Studies

Hypothesis may be developed out of the findings of other studies in order to repeat the test.

6. Culture

Another source of hypothesis is the culture in which the researcher is nurtured For example sociology as an academic discipline originated from western culture Over the past decade a large