part of the hypothesis on American society examine by researchers were connected with violence. Indian society is caste-ridden riddled with inequalities and privileges.

Characteristics of a Good hypothesis

What is a good hypothesis? What are the criteria of for judging it. An acceptable should fulfill certain conditions.

1. Conceptual Clarity

A hypothesis should be conceptually clear. It should consist of clearly defined and understandable concepts

2. Specificity

A hypothesis should be specific and explain the expected relation b/w variables and the conditions under which these relations will hold.

3. Testability

A hypothesis should be testable and should not be a moral judgement. It should be possible to collect empirical evidences to test techniques.

4. Availability of techniques

Hypothesis should be related to available techniques. Otherwise they will not be researchable therefore the research must make sure that methods are available for testing his proposed hypothesis.

5. Consistency

Hypothesis should be logically consistent. The propositions derived should not be contradictory

6. Objectivity

Scientific hypothesis should be free from value judgment. The researcher system of values has n o placing Research.

7. Simplicity

A hypothesis should be as simple as possible. Simplicity demands insight. The more in insight the researcher has into a problem, the simpler will be his hypothesis. Types of Hypothesis

1. Descriptive Hypothesis

These are propositions, they described the characteristics of a variable. The variable may be an object, person, organisation, situation or event. For ex. "The rate of unemployment among arts graduates is higher than that of commerce graduates".

2. Relational Hypothesis

These are propositions which describe the relationship b/w two variables. The relation suggested many be positive or negative for ex. 'Families with higher income spent more for recreation'. 'Upper class people have more children than lower class people'.

3. Causal Hypothesis

Causal Hypothesis states that the existence of, or a change in, one variable causes for leads to an effect on other variable. The 1st variables is called independent variable later the dependent variable.

4. Common Sense Hypothesis

These represent the commonsense ideas. They state the existence of empirical uniformities received through day to day observations.

5. Analytical Hypothesis

These are concerned with the relationship of analytic variables. These hypothesis occurs and the higher level of abstraction.

6. Null Hypothesis

Null means 'Zero' When a hypothesis is stated negatively. It is called Null Hypothesis. The object of this hypothesis is to avoid the personal bias of the investigator. In the matter of collection of data. A null hypothesis is used to collect additional support for the known hypothesis.

7. False Hypothesis

A hypothesis which is bound to be unsatisfactory when verified is called a false hypothesis.

8. Barren Hypothesis

A hypothesis from which no consequences can be deducted is called a Barren Hypothesis. It is a hypothesis which cannot to test. Ex. The child fell ill because a wicked women's eye felt upon it. This is a baseless hypothesis because it cannot be verify.

Testing of Hypothesis

Science does not admit anything as valid knowledge until satisfactory test confirm the validity. A hypothesis should be subjected to regrets test and. Type I and Type II errors should be eliminated.

C. CONCEPTS

Concepts are basic elements of scientific method but by and large all concepts are abstractions and represent only certain aspects of reality. In the words of P.V.Young "Each new class of data, isolated from other classes on the other basis of definite characteristics, is given name, a label in short hand concept. A concept is in reality a definition in short hand of a class or group of facts".