

HYPOTHESIS

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A hypothesis is a testable prediction which is expected to occur. It can be a false or a true statement that is tested in the research to check its authenticity.

In ordinary context

Hypothesis means more assumptions or supposition which are to be proved or disproved.

In research context Hypothesis is a formal question that is intended to resolve.

DEFINITION

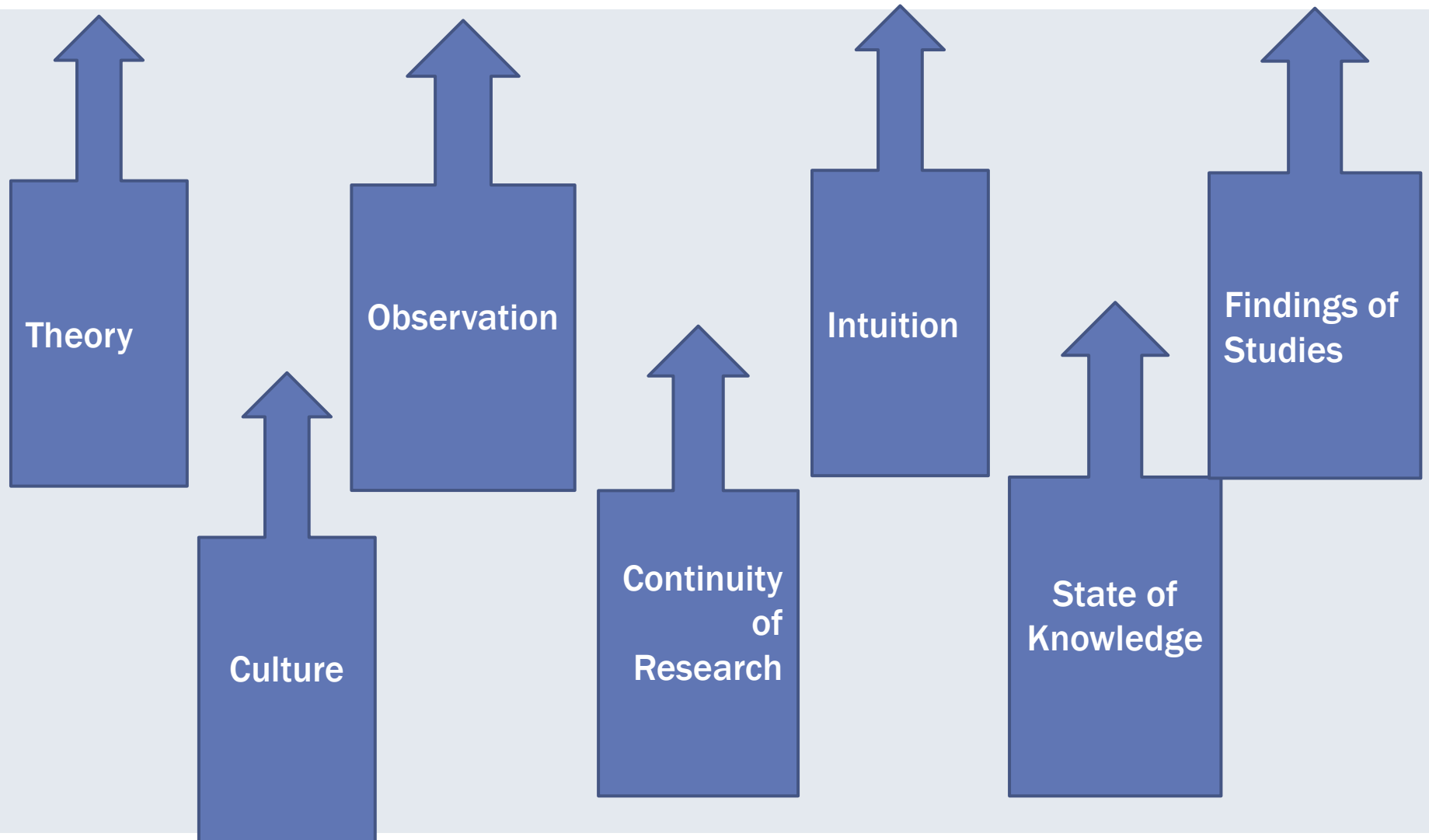
Grinnell –” Hypothesis is written in such a way that it can be proven or disproven by valid and reliable data.”

Creswell –” Hypothesis is a formal statement that presents the expected relationship between an independent and dependent variable.”

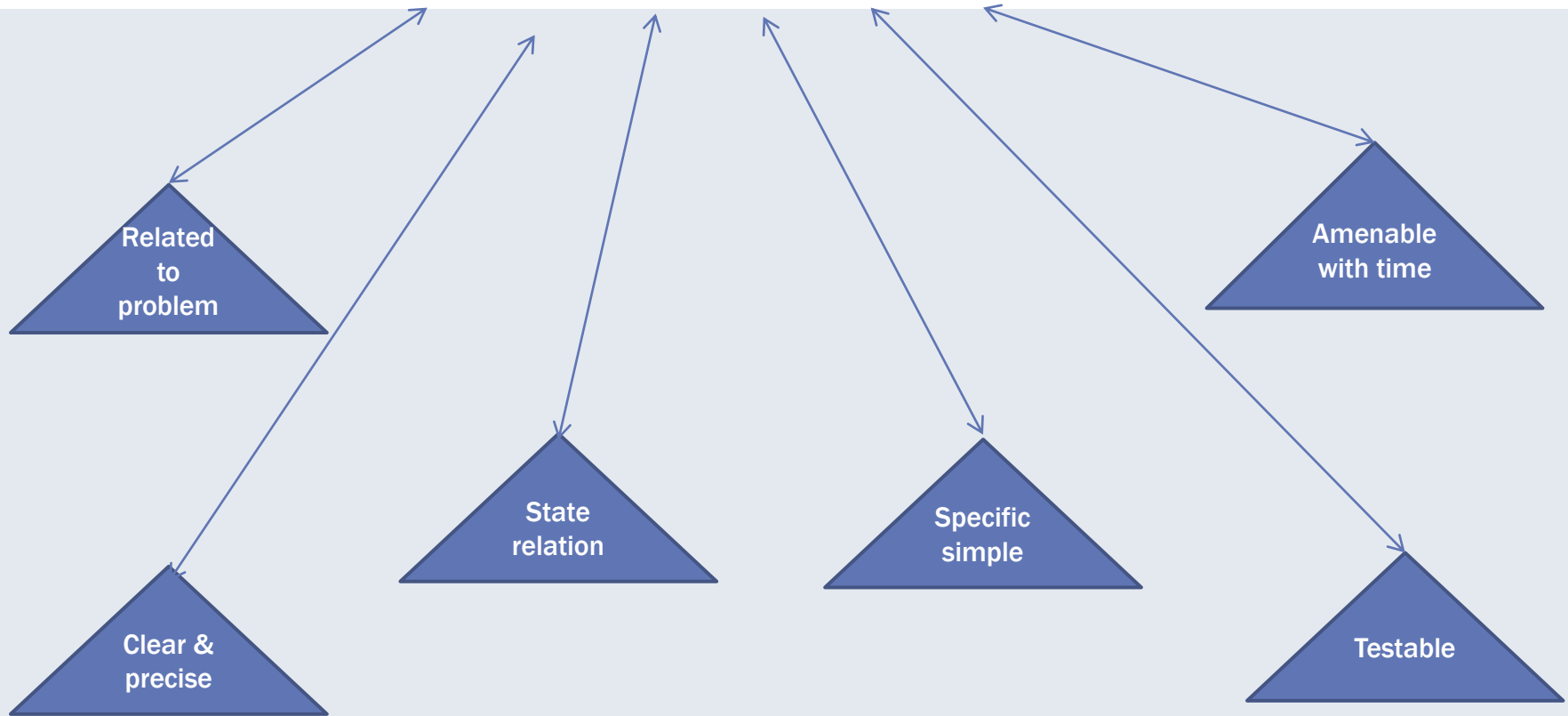
Hypothesis defined

- An Educated Guess
- A tentative Point of view
- A Proposition not yet tested
- A Preliminary Explanation
- A Preliminary Postulate

SOURCES OF HYPOTHESIS



CHARACTERISTICS



Importance of hypothesis

- ✓ **It gives a direction to the research**
- ✓ **It specifies the focus of the researcher**
- ✓ **It helps in devising research techniques**
- ✓ **It prevents from blind research**
- ✓ **It ensures accuracy and precision**
- ✓ **It saves resources; time, money and energy**

TYPES OF HYPOTHESIS

- **Simple Hypothesis**- A simple hypothesis is a hypothesis that reflects a relationship between two variables – independent and dependent variable. Examples- Higher the poverty in society, higher would be the rate of crimes.
- **Complex Hypothesis**- A complex hypothesis is a hypothesis that reflects relationship among more than two variables. example-Higher the illiteracy in a society, higher will be poverty and crime rate.
- **Working Hypothesis**- A hypothesis, that is accepted to put test and work on in a research, is called a working hypothesis. It is a hypothesis that is assumed to be suitable to explain certain facts and relationship of phenomena. It is hoped that, this hypothesis would generate a productive theory and is accepted to put to test for investigation. It can be any hypothesis, that is processed for work during the research.
- **Alternative Hypothesis**- If the working hypothesis is proved wrong, rejected, another hypothesis to replace the working hypothesis is formulated to be tested to generate the desired results this is known as an alternative hypothesis.

As the name mentions, it is an alternate assumption [a relationship or an explanation] which is adopted after the working hypothesis fails to generate required theory. Alternative hypothesis is denoted by H_1 .

- **Null Hypothesis-** A null hypothesis is made with an intention where the researcher wants to disapprove, reject or nullify the null hypothesis to confirm a relationship between the variables. A null hypothesis is usually made for a reverse strategy to prove it wrong in order to confirm that there is a relationship between the variables. A null hypothesis denoted by H_0 . Example- poverty has nothing to do with the rate of crime in a society.
- **Statistical Hypothesis-** A hypothesis that can be verified statistically is known as a statistical hypothesis. It can be any hypothesis that has the quality of being verified statistically. It means using quantitative techniques to generate statistical data, can easily verify it. It can also be said that the variables in a statistical hypothesis can be transformed into quantifiable sub-variable to test it statistically.
- **Logical Hypothesis-** A hypothesis, that can be verified logically is known as a logical hypothesis. It is a hypothesis expressing a relationship whose inter-links can be joined on the basis of logical explanation. Being verified logically does not necessarily mean that it cannot be verified statistically. It may be or may not be verified statistically, but it can be verified logically.

Reference taken from :-

[www. Studyandexam.com](http://www.Studyandexam.com)

THANK YOU !!!