Hypothesis of the Research:-

Hypotheses and questions are linked to the speculative proposition of the problem statement, can be inferred from the overall conceptual framework of a study, and are of critical importance to data analysis and interpretation. In research studies, the term hypothesis implies a derivation, within a hypothetic-deductive theoretical system, of a particular assertion or reduction. The hypothesis is subject to test, i.e., to confirmation or rejection on empirical grounds. The term question implies an interrogative statement that can be answered by data, which is logically related to the same conceptual framework, but which does not necessarily stem from that framework through logical deduction. In the behavioral research tradition, hypotheses are developed when the degree of sophistication of the conceptual framework is high, approximating that of a hypothetic deductive theory, and the objectives of the study call for the application of higher order inferential statistical analysis. In behavioral research, questions are appropriate when the degree of sophistication is low and rigorous deductions are therefore not possible. Hypothesis deserves further clarification. A hypothesis is a conjectural statement in the form of a relational proposition. The conjectural nature of the statement derives from the researchers best "sense" (informed judgment) of the relationships between variables which, when subjected to analysis, will yield new understandings about those particular relationships in the discrete terms that bound the hypothesis itself and, when taken together with the research questions or other hypotheses, will fill in the blanks inherent in the theoretical framework of the entire study. However, when we get our results, it is possible that any relationship that appears in your data was produced by random chance. In order to back up your hypothesis you need to compare the results against the opposite situation: that the loss of socks is not due to alien burglary. This is your null hypothesis the assertion that the things you were testing (i.e., rates of alien activity and sock loss) are not related and you results are the product of random chance events. The practice of science involves formulating and testing hypotheses, assertions that are capable of being proven false using a test of observed data. The null hypothesis typically corresponds to a general or default position. For example, the null hypothesis might be that there is no relationship between two measured phenomena or that a potential treatment has no effect.

Hypothesis of Present study is following:-

1. There is no significant correlation between Emotional Maturity and Life
Satisfaction of the students, studying in colleges of Education.

2. There is no significant difference of Emotional maturity and life satisfaction between Rural and Urban students, studying in colleges of Education.

3. There is no significant correlation between Emotional Maturity and Life Satisfaction of Rural students, studying in colleges of Education.

4. There is no significant correlation between Emotional Maturity and Life Satisfaction of Urban students, studying in colleges of Education.

5. There is no significant difference of Emotional maturity and life satisfaction between Married and Unmarried students, studying in colleges of Education.

6. There is no significant correlation between Emotional Maturity and life satisfaction of married and unmarried students, studying in college of Education.