

## A PARADIGM

■ MAY BE OPERATIONALLY DEFINED AS A FRAMEWORK OF EPISTEMOLOGICAL ASSUMPTIONS AND METHODOLOGICAL PROCEDURES THAT GOVERN THE CONDUCT OF INQUIRY AND THE INTERPRETATION OF DATA

■ ANY THEORETICAL KNOWLEDGE THAT IS GENERATED WILL BE CONSISTENT WITH THE VIEW OF "REALITY" THAT THE PARADIGM ENDORSES PRODUCTION OF THEORIES FROM WITHIN A PARADIGM **REFERS TO "NORMAL SCIENCE"** WHICH USUALLY TAKES THE FORM OF "PUZZLE SOLVING" IN TERMS OF THE DOMINANT **PARADIGM** 

PUZZLES WHICH PERSISTENTLY DEFY SOLUTION WITHIN THE TERMS OF THE PARADIGM BECOME "ANOMALIES"

■ A STATE OF "CRISIS" THEN DEVELOPS AND THE PRESSURE IS TEMPORARILY ACCOMMODATED BY "EXTRAORDINARY RESEARCH" WHICH, IF SUCCESSFUL, PRODUCES A "REVOLVUTION" THAT IS A "PARADIGM SHIFT" OR RECONCEPTUALIZATION WHICH PAVES THE WAY FOR THE **EMERGENCE OF A NEW PARADIGM** 

## CARR AND KEMISS - NOTE THAT THEY ENTAIL:

"....changes in the conduct of research that are so fundamental that the nature and scope of the whole enterprise are perceived in an entirely different way. Not only does "normal science" and its "puzzles" change; so also does the way in which (a) research community interprets "reality" and defines such notions as "knowledge", "theory", and "truth"

## PARADIGMS ARE CHARACTERISED BY MODES OF RATIONALITY

■ DIFFERENT MODES OF RATIONALITY REPRESENT DIFFERENT PROCESSES OF INQUIRY AND ARE DETERMINED BY SPECIFIC KNOWLEDGE-CONSTITUTIVE INTERESTS.

■ DIFFERENT KINDS OF KNOWLEDGE ARE CONSTITUTED BY PARTICULAR HUMAN INTERESTS THEY SERVE

■ KNOWLEDGE IS ALWAYS CONSTITUTED ON THE BASIS OF INTERESTS THAT HAVE GROWN OUT OF THE NATURAL NEEDS AND DESIRES OF THE HUMAN SPECIES IN SPECIFIC HISTORICAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT

RESULT OF HUMAN ACTIVITY
THAT ARISES OUT OF NATURAL
NEEDS AND INTERESTS
REFERRED TO "KNOWLEDGECONSTITUTIVE IINTERESTS"