Paradigms

paradigm=frame of understanding

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Paradigms in nature science.

Paradigms are a set of assumptions that without any special reason are accepted by the scientific community. Paradigms point out both the interesting scientific areas and the methods that should be reserached for. The scientific work under a paradigm is characterized as normal knowledge. Results from experiments that cannot be explained within known paradigms are called anomalies. If these become too serious, the paradigm changes through a scientific revolution.[1]

In his investigation of science history almost up to today, came Thomas Kuhn (1922-1996) to the conclusion that natural scientific environmental theories haven't improved from all of the latest finds. They are supposed to, if nature science should be objective and open. However, normally the nature science environment works within todays predominant paradigms. Finds that had better match a different paradigm do not always receive support for increased research. They marginalize, forget or reject to utilize the predominant paradigm that modern scientists have been handed down from their University professors and lecturers. Recently, it appears that more and more finds are not matched with the predominant paradigms. What will happen? Kuhn is a pessimist in consideration to when the paradigm changes: It happens most often when the older scientists retire and give way to the new generation of scientists, who have an eye for a new paradigm, that anomalies seem to point to be a better match.

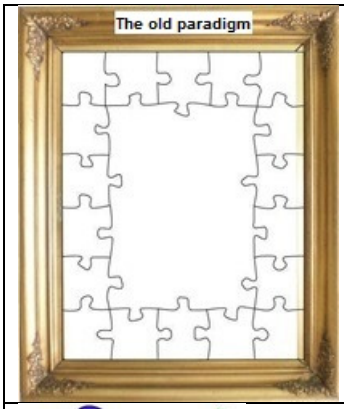	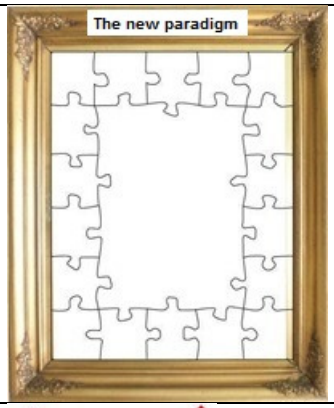
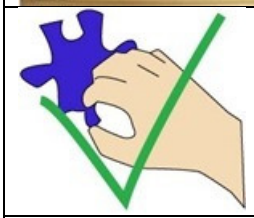	
Where does the piece of the puzzle best fit? I am educated under the old paradigm. I will place it where I have learned it should be placed. Bravo- clap, clap! You work scientifically!	Where does the piece of the puzzle fit the best? The find gives the old paradigm problems. I will place it in a new paradigm spot and see if future pieces are a better match. Shame on you! Forbidden! This is not normal science. Who does he think he is? Does he think that he is smarter than his professor is?

Figure 1. The old and the new paradigm.

Litterature

[1]Morten Brydensholt; Tommy Gjøe, Claus Jessen; Ole Keller; Jan Møller; Jens Vaaben: *Orbit BA*, side 240. Forlaget Systime.

[2] Morten Brydensholt; Tommy Gjøe, Claus Jessen; Ole Keller; Jan Møller; Jens Vaaben: *Orbit BA*, side 235-237. Forlaget Systime.