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1. INTRODUCTION

Critical Rationalism

Critical Rationalism is the method of enquiry in philosophy that encourages human beings to scrutinise, question and critically examine or evaluate whatever we are told before we accept or implement the ideas. Is an epistemological philosophy advanced by Karl Popper.

History of Critical Rationalism

Go back to Socrates, who lived from 470 to 395 BC. Socrates encouraged us to challenge existing ideas and beliefs by question them.

Most proper proponent: Karl popper

We can find that a statement is definitely false, but not that it is definitely true—principle of falsification. We usually try to prove something wrong in critical Rationalism by using the trial and error method.

2. CONTENT

Discuss the idea of open-mindedness in this scenario.

- The educator and the learners learn from each other through free exchange of ideas.
- The philosophy helps learners to be assertive, Critical and promote open-mindedness.
- Learners are encouraged not to accept what the politicians, culture and media put across them without questioning the idea.

How will anti-dogmatic thinking help the class to come to a conclusion?

- The philosophy also helps learners in different power relations to be more tolerant and accommodating
- Through Critical Rationalism the learners with hegemonic power will not take their subordinates for a ride, since they would know that some learners would question and hold them accountable
- Critical Rationalism promotes a problem-solving attitude in a class.

How will democracy feature in a class discussion like in this scenario?

- The educator and learners discuss what to learn and how to learn it.
- Intelligent learners will be more open to what other learners think.
- Critical Rationalism plays a crucial role in promoting true democracy where everyone would play a part in the political affairs of the country or community.

How the idea of falsification will help to come to an acceptable outcome in the debate

- To avoid falsity, all ideas, suggestions or prescriptions coming our way from politician, religion and culture must be critically analysed. People should not trust politicians too much.
- Our knowledge and beliefs are based on what we find out by trial or error.
- It is essential that we open new ideas and willing to be proved wrong.

3. CONCLUSION

Five ways in which Critical Rationalism can help us

- Question what people in authority tell us.
- Be more open to what other people think
- Examine our own opinions more carefully.
- Be more tolerant and understanding.
- Solve problems.

4. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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