

Princess Mfum

Worldview Paper

NUR301: Worldview Perspectives: The Christian Nurse

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Postmodernism is a worldview that started in the late 20th century in response to modernism, challenging the principles and beliefs of modernist thought. It is a complex movement that includes a range of intellectual, cultural, and social phenomena, but its central characteristic is its opposition to objective truth, universal values, and absolute meaning.

Postmodernism believes that there is no universal or objective truth that can be known independently of culture, language, and power relations. Rather, all knowledge, meaning, and reality are constructed by language and are discussed and are therefore dependent on the social and cultural context in which they are made. In other words, postmodernism opposes the idea that there is a single, universal, and objective reality that exists outside of human experience and existence.

Postmodernism is characterized by its emphasis on subjective experience as an important factor in shaping reality. According to postmodernism, reality is not something that exists independently of people's minds, but rather it is made by individuals and communities through their experiences, interactions, and interpretations. According to this viewpoint, reality is never fully appreciated or accurately depicted since it is always divided, depending on individual views, and incomplete. The focus of postmodernism on cultural diversity and variation is another important aspect. Postmodernism emphasizes the importance of recognizing and accepting these distinctions and acknowledges that different cultures and social groupings have unique points of view, beliefs, and methods of understanding. The idea of a universal or typical human nature is

also criticized by postmodernism, which argues that an individual's identity is changeable and subject to social and cultural influences rather than being fixed or essential. Finally, the criticism of power dynamics and the emphasis on social justice and political reform are also characteristics of postmodernism. According to postmodernism, truth and knowledge are never neutral or objective, instead they are constantly connected to power and dominance relations. As a result, it urges the recognition and modification of oppressive social structures and behaviors as well as a thoughtful and reflective approach to creating knowledge.

According to postmodernism, God is an invention of culture shaped by language and not an eternal God existing outside of the world. God is a subjective experience that is influenced by one's personal beliefs, cultural traditions, and power dynamics rather than an actual reality. Postmodernism accepts the variety of religious practices and beliefs rather than holding to the idea that there is a single God or one absolute truth. In postmodernism, a person is a social construction made by words and communication rather than an individual with an individual identity. In light of the fact that people are molded by their social, cultural, and historical settings, the postmodern definition of the person emphasizes their versatility and diversity of identity. An individual's identity is based on their experiences and relationships with others rather than being essential or fixed.

According to postmodernism, the world or environment is a complex and dynamic system of social, cultural, and environmental elements rather than an unchanging and objective reality. The interdependence and interconnection of all things are highlighted by the postmodern perspective on the world since everything is formed through language and communication. The world is an evolving system that has been shaped by human contact and action rather than being a fixed or essential thing. Health or wellbeing is not a constant or objective fact in

postmodernism; rather, it is a subjective experience influenced by cultural practices, power dynamics, and personal beliefs. Health is a conditional and created idea that is molded by the social, cultural, and historical settings of individuals and societies rather than a universal or necessary state. Postmodernism views nursing and care as culturally and historically placed activities that are influenced by power dynamics, social institutions, and language rather than as neutral or objective professions. The social, cultural, and historical settings of people and communities have shaped nursing as a practice, not as a universal or fundamental job.

The biblical worldview has very different ideas about God, people, the world, health, and nursing than postmodernism. The biblical worldview places a strong emphasis on the fact that there is a personal God who made both the universe and people as well as the everlasting reality of morality and truth. The biblical worldview emphasizes that people are valuable and have inherent worth because they were made in God's image. According to the biblical worldview, the environment or world is a created, objective reality that exhibits the majesty and might of God. The biblical worldview places a strong emphasis on environmental preservation and care as a moral obligation of humanity. The biblical worldview views physical, emotional, social, and spiritual aspects of health and welfare as one whole. Instead of being a subjective or relative idea, health is an objective reality that illustrates God's plan and purpose for humans. There are many passages in the Bible that support a Biblical worldview. For example, Psalm 119:160 states, "The sum of your word is truth, and every one of your righteous rules endures forever." Additionally, Proverbs 3:5-6 says, "Trust in the Lord with all your heart, and do not lean on your own understanding. In all your ways acknowledge him, and he will make straight your paths."

Postmodernism, on the other hand, rejects the notion of absolute truth and objective reality. Reality is relative and subjective, according to postmodernists, and everyone has a

different perspective on how the world works. The biblical worldview, which contends that there is objective reality that derives from God, is in opposition to this frame of view. Additionally, postmodernism often promotes individualism and reservations toward authorities, especially those in religion. This doubt may result in the rejection of conventional religious beliefs. The Bible, on the other hand, teaches that living a meaningful and full life requires obedience to God and devotion to His commands.

In conclusion, there are major differences between the Biblical worldview and postmodernism in terms of how they perceive God, people, the world, health, and nursing. The patient's health and decision-making may be significantly impacted by these worldviews. For instance, a patient with a Biblical worldview would think of their health as an objective truth and pray for direction when choosing a doctor. A patient with a postmodern worldview, on the other hand, could be more likely to see their health as a subjective reality and rely on their own perspective when making decisions. Nurses should treat these patients with respect and acknowledgement for their unique worldviews and values. Regardless of a patient's point of view, nurses should work to provide comprehensive treatment that covers physical, emotional, social, and spiritual needs. Nurses should also be aware of how a patient's worldview affects their healthcare decisions and offer support and information that is in line with their beliefs. Ultimately, nurses should approach patient care with understanding, compassion, and a willingness to consider different viewpoints.

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