

Worldview: Postmodernism

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Postmodernists often believe that there is no such thing as objective truth and that our perceptions of the world are our creations. Postmodernism is a way of thinking post the classic era. Postmodernism was acknowledged during the 20th century, breaking customary traditions. Many people have different meanings for it. However, postmodernism fundamentally questions modernism's metanarratives and guiding principles like progress, reason, and individuality (Brown, 2013). This essay will discuss the postmodernist perspective on God, the individual, the world, health, and nursing care.

Concepts of Postmodernism Worldview

One of the most fundamental thoughts in human history, the notion of God shapes the beliefs, standards, and practices of many civilizations and faiths. Postmodernism, however, disputes the perception of a single, unchanging fact about God, contending that cultural, ancient, and linguistic variables influence our idea of Him. In different phrases, rather than representing an objective truth, we as humans have created the concept of God. This means that all cultures and faiths have numerous conceptions of God and that no one of them can declare to own absolutely the reality about God. Rather than seeing God as a transcendental being who always exists, postmodernism sees him as a social advent produced and maintained by human agencies.

Another postmodernist worldview is the perception of a person. Because our identity continually evolves and develops in reaction to cultural, social, and historical settings, postmodernism questions the concept of an everlasting and strong self (Denzin, 2015). Postmodernism opposes efforts to impose a shared identity or narrative on people or groups, acknowledging the variety of human experiences and viewpoints instead.

In postmodernism, the vision of the world or our environment is likewise challenged by the postmodern outlook. This means the world is culturally and linguistically fabricated rather than a

permanent and absolute reality. The universe's meaning and importance are socially constructed and sustained by language and debates rather than being defined as a world full of nature.

Postmodernism emphasizes how different cultures and historical backgrounds influence our perspectives on the world and our roles. It denies the existence of universal truth and instead acknowledges the variety of human experiences.

Postmodernism provides a more profound knowledge of health and disease by considering the complex and subjective nature of individuals' experiences. Health and sickness are acknowledged that it is impacted by larger social and cultural influences and factors related to a person's genetics or conduct (Zardosht, 2020). For example, postmodernism acknowledges the impact of factors such as poverty, discrimination, and access to healthcare on health outcomes. Additionally, postmodernism acknowledges that health and sickness are social constructs influenced by social context, language, and history rather than objective terms. Therefore, a postmodernist approach to health and illness acknowledges the importance of understanding the various discourses and narratives that shape our understanding of health and illness. Taking a postmodernist stance can help nurses better understand health and disease, enabling them to give patients better treatment. For example, nurses can seek to understand each patient's unique experiences and perspectives, which can inform the development of individualized care plans that consider the broader social and cultural context of health and illness.

Lastly, the nursing and care professions benefit significantly from a postmodern perspective. As power dynamics and cultural values shape social activities, nursing and care are analyzed through the lens of postmodernism. It stresses acknowledging other cultures and being open to new ideas. Nursing and caregiving are encouraged with the aid of the communities' cultural norms, wherein they may be achieved instead of being indifferent to such norms (Newbanks et

al., 2018). Consequently, postmodernism stresses the importance of nurses and other caregivers being self-aware regarding their implicit biases and obtaining the information and capabilities required to offer culturally sensitive and responsive care.

In conclusion, postmodernism is an ideology that questions established approaches to thinking about the world, the nature of facts, and the reliability of the information. It acknowledges that our view of ourselves and the world is formed via factors like language, tradition, and history and highlights the subjective element of human stories. Numerous disciplines, including theology, philosophy, anthropology, sociology, psychology, and medicine, benefit significantly from postmodernism.

Comparison with Biblical Worldview

The biblical worldview gives a clear and objective knowledge of God, a person, the world, health, and caring, in striking contrast to the postmodernist worldview. The perception of God in the postmodern worldview is typically seen as a subjective construct impacted by culture and personal experiences. God, interpreted in the Bible, is the universe's Creator. He is a loving God who longs to have a personal connection with his children (Genesis 1:1). The biblical worldview of a person is that they are made in God's likeness (Genesis 1:27). Even though we may look different, God created us all the same. The worldview provided in the Bible portrays the universe as God's handiwork, with plan and purpose (Genesis 1:1-31). As much as sin and sorrow impact the world, the biblical worldview nevertheless holds that the world has goal significance and worth.

The Christian worldview on health and wellness emphasizes cultivating a personal reference to God as the source of lasting happiness and health. Even if personal freedom is important,

Christians consider that their bodies are temples of the Holy Spirit and should be treated as such (1 Corinthians 6:19-20).

Finally, the postmodern perspective often highlights the importance and the need to care for others. While this is a great goal, the biblical worldview emphasizes loving God and desiring to do what He asks above all else. Loving God and seeking to serve others compels Christians to tend to the needs of the ill, the impoverished, and the disenfranchised (Philippians 2:3-4). This defines the Christian worldview of nursing.

In conclusion, the biblical worldview offers a clear and objective expertise of God, human beings, the world, and health, in comparison to the postmodern worldview, which is marked with the aid of subjectivity, skepticism, and a denial of purpose reality. Even in a society that regularly rejects those biblical ideas and values, Christians must live out their religion in such a way as to reflect them.

Conclusion

In conclusion, a nursing worldview supporting postmodernism emphasizes the subjective experiences of individuals and promotes individualized care. Postmodern technology can improve nursing practice by enhancing patient care, communication, efficiency, safety, and education, which benefits the patient(s) in care. However, it is essential to use technology in a way that is appropriate, effective, and respectful of patients' rights and privacy. While there are critiques of this approach, postmodernism can provide a theoretical framework for understanding health and illness that considers the complex and diverse nature of human experiences.

Postmodernism can influence nurses to collaborate with people of different professions by recognizing the value of diverse perspectives and expertise and emphasizing the importance of interdisciplinary collaboration in developing comprehensive and patient-centered approaches to

healthcare. Embracing postmodernism in nursing can help nurses to develop more patient-centered, holistic, interdisciplinary, and innovative approaches to healthcare that are better suited to the complex and diverse nature of health and illness.

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