



NURSING SCIENCE DEVELOPMENT FOR NURSING PRACTICE: A PHILOSOPHICAL PERSPECTIVE

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<i>ABSTRACT</i>	<i>Keywords</i>
Knowledge development, research methodology related to the philosopher's framework, it was very important for a scientific discipline to realize the philosophical orientation that is the basis for the development of theory and advancing science in nursing. Science becomes knowledge with the publication of results, then continue to grow as general knowledge and continued by wrote in textbooks, this ways would make history to correct errors, science used physical evidence to answer questions and depends on modern humans to draw conclusions from the evidence, science looks to explain sources, nature, and physical processes that might be detected in the universe. In practicing nursing science, nurse should stand in professional character as way to compete with others profession with several ways: 1) Legitimate job to brew great denomination 2) Valid proof in specific practice area 3) Diverse nursing knowledge in practice and theory 4) Control and standard in strong educational arrangement 5) Set up official organization in practice and education 6) Define interpersonal side in part of profession 7) Outrageously expand for ethical code and action.	<i>Nursing science, development, philosophical perspective</i>

INTRODUCTION

Knowledge development, research methodology related to the philosopher's framework, it was very important for a scientific discipline to realize the philosophical orientation that is the basis for the development of theory and advancing science in nursing (Chinn & Kramer, 2011).

Presently, nursing required to test the foundation of philosophic discipline in order to understand the development process of nursing science (Dahnke & Dreher, 2011), study in the nursing doctoral curriculum reminds periodic curriculum disclosure, it is important for scientists to explore relevant phenomena, other competing nursing scientists who become important points of attention divert a discussion from the affairs of nursing science, so that the development of science will guide the legitimacy and recognition of society from nursing to a scientific discipline (DiBartolo, 1998).

Philosophy of science provides a very useful frame of reference for understanding the development of nursing as a discipline to educate students in the future related to the unique foundation of the profession and its implications for scientific inquiry and continuing the development of knowledge (Polifroni, 2018). The doctoral program will produce nursing scientists to build knowledge in nursing, and should understand knowledge development, limitations of scientific methodology from

nursing philosopher where this method used for testing, critical thinking, investigate and nursing profession development (DiBartolo, 1998).

Science development, testing, and claim.

The natural desire of human for knowledge was started from Aristotle metaphysic; the Greek philosopher argues that human sense makes the human do something that will impact of human knowledge. Forward, sense of human being makes encouragement toward science and knowledge. Finally, these desires drive human doing research and thinking about anything in this world (Lear, 1988).

Science becomes knowledge with the publication of results, then continue to grow as general knowledge and continued by wrote in textbooks, this ways would make history to correct errors, science used physical evidence to answer questions and depends on modern humans to draw conclusions from the evidence, science looks to explain sources, nature, and physical processes that might be detected in the universe (Ziman, 2011).

The aim of science is to understanding, explain, describe, and predict the world, science allows us to manipulate nature and apply knowledge as technology, and in the end it will help people doing many think in the world. (Okasha, 2002).

Science is a human effort to understand, understand better, the natural history of the world and how the universe works, by observing physical evidence as a basis for understanding. Knowledge-based on observations of natural phenomena and through experiments that try to simulate natural processes under controlled conditions, it refers to a system for acquiring knowledge, this system uses observation and experiment to describe and explain natural phenomena, this also refers to the organization of one's scientific body to get the system. The word "science" often describes as a system in the field or lessons learned from the system. The purpose of science is to get a theory; scientists want to explain the results of a term from the general theory, processed from scientific methods and produces products in body of knowledge and theory (Anonymous, 2015; Okasha, 2002; Ziman, 2011).

Science is not art. Instead it tries to achieve things that can be proven, imitated, conclusions about the natural world and social science linked by efforts to achieve what can be proven, conclusions about social and human relations in the world. It was a business group to characterize the reality (Galilei, 1640, reprinted in 1979).

Scientists wrestle to produce science, while engineers struggle to produce technology, science leads to technology, and often it uses technology, but science is not technology

and the fact that it can be operated independently apart from technology, a common tool for all science is a note that obscures the observe. Science is not a truth and is uncertain; Scientists produce body of knowledge with enough certainty, Science may never be able to state absolute truth forever, science only provides theory. With that theory we will probably be civilized in the future (Anonymous, 2015; Okasha, 2002).

Scientific theory characteristic should have "Falsifiability", it should be possible for a scientific empirical system to be refuted to be an experience, if the theory has been wrong there must be an empirical and logical path to prove its falsehood. Thus, continued to verification until we find an inductive error (Anonymous, 2015; Russell, 1935, reprinted in 1979).

Science has a possibility for false or fake. Criteria for being a science should have a group of features that might be loose, most of them are dominated by most of the sciences, there is a part of the theory that may lack something but it still becomes science, in another word, it differs with pseudo-science where science is impossible to find (Okasha, 2002).

The theory sometimes conflict with many data, and there is no reasonable way to explain the conflict found, until it is finally rejected according to the perspective of Kuhn, shifting paradigm, it will make a little

progress if we easy to ignore the theory at the beginning of the problem (Ziman, 2011).

Science evolves as a manner for building knowledge through inquiry in various kinds of science, it uses scientific practice, analyzes, then describing how people use the science to practice. Scientist assume in the future research result would be similar as previous research result, from this thinking people use the way try to find the truth, and this way is well known as philosophy of science, it also uses as approach how people understand research method for construct theory and open the realities. Scientific realism is the view of a subject matter from scientific research and scientific theory that already exists from the freedom of our knowledge, and science aims to describe and explain both observable or not from all aspects of the world (DiBartolo, 1998; Okasha, 2002; Ziman, 2011).

Nursing science development for nursing practice

People identify science as a specific pattern of knowledge that value plausibility through certain methodologies (Polifroni, 2018). Nursing philosophy should be show conviction tract of the nursing profession, serve perspective for practice nursing skill, knowledge and research in nursing for examining the goal of the necessary specialty of nursing profession (Gortner, 1990). The nursing value should be deeply strong connected and brought duty to

humanistic philosophy, fairness, caring, an honor for people, warm sense, personality, client advocacy, capability skill in nursing practice. Finally, Concern of nursing profession focused on nursing science, research and practice (Gortner, 1990, 2000).

In practicing nursing science, nurse should stand in professional character as way to compete with others profession with several ways: 1) Legitimate job to brew great denomination 2) Valid proof in specific practice area 3) Diverse nursing knowledge in practice and theory 4) Control and standard in strong educational arrangement 5) Set up official organization in practice and education 6) Define interpersonal side in part of profession 7) Outrageously expand for ethical code and action (Dahnke & Dreher, 2011).

Furthermore, nursing science philosophy grow as basic state in scientific methodologies for testing and theory development to get sense, elucidation, outlook, and recommendation (Dahnke & Dreher, 2011). Nursing need for claiming and validating the Genesis nursing knowledge, arrangement, system, and pattern of knowing through knowledge development for implementation in the nursing field (Carper, 1978).

As a practice discipline nursing face several problems on the field such as comprise systemic human interaction, a nurse in field recognize more than they could convey to

others, in the history nursing knowledge has not been express well, empirical knowledge represent just partial nursing knowledge (Carper, 1978; Chinn & Kramer, 2011).

Therefore, fundamental pattern of knowing can solve the problem when the design of knowing was integrating and valued well with nursing practice (Carper, 1978; Porter, 2010). Knowing and knowledge interconnected one another, knowing to lead the manner of view and understanding the world where knowledge associate to convey a design that can be share and deliver to another (Silva, Sorrell, & Sorrell, 1995). The method of transform knowing to knowledge through problem-based learning, clinical supervision and structured reflection on practice, this three-way set up to build nursing student skill based problem-solving within clinical supervision from lecturer based nursing fundamental pattern of knowing (Chinn & Kramer, 2011)

Furthermore, Carper (1978) and Kramer (2008) develop nursing fundamental patterns of knowing to aim several goals: 1) Officially declare nursing knowledge 2) Furnish a proficient and nursing identity 3) Proof nursing contribution in health service 4) Produce nursing expert and efficacious nursing practice (Carper, 1978; Rodgers, 2018). This fundamental pattern possesses 5 components: Empirical knowing, aesthetic knowing, personal knowing, Ethical

knowing, Emancipatory knowing (Carper, 1978; Chinn & Kramer, 2011).

Nursing practice as an art of nursing by digging the meaning of raised Philosophical scrape (Silva et al., 1995), valued nursing science with philosophy of science (Gortner, 1990), and used philosophical way to build a develop nursing knowledge (Jacox, Suppe, Campbell, & Stashinko, 1999). Art of nursing reunites nursing problem, nursing epistemology and ontology which in the future can influenced shipped proficient value, scientific, ethical of nursing and nursing student to grasp, criticism, and extend nursing knowledge (Silva et al., 1995).

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