



Science and multidisciplinary

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The search for understanding the nature and phenomena inherent in the real world has driven scientific development since the 17th century. Following the Cartesian logic, scientific knowledge was divided into different but transversal disciplines, contributing even more to the advancement of science.

Supported by four pillars, classical science is supported by reason, objectivity, empiricism, and classical logic, which, together with the first three, is used to verify the system of ideas and truth in science.

Methodological Skepticism, from the doubt of any idea that may be doubtful, along with the dominant paradigm until the end of the 19th century, guided by the understanding that knowledge of the parts is the best way to understand the system, contributed to the emergence and consolidation of classical science.

The fact is that, nowadays, more and more specialized knowledge and its own sciences have been increasingly questioned regarding their effectiveness in solving theoretical and above all practical problems inherent in the contemporary world, which is increasingly complex. Without denying the inestimable value of classical science, see the current moment in which the pandemic has presented us with new challenges every day, many of which, impossible to be overcome without the precious help of this science, let alone wanting to compete with it, there are to consider the need for a new paradigm capable of better dealing with complexity.

As possible alternatives to classical science, multidisciplinary and other denominations and subdivisions of these terms, they can offer, in addition to Cartesian logic, different forms of scientific investigation and methodological approach that better meet the needs of understanding phenomena in all their complexity.

Even though it is still not an easily accepted concept between different areas of knowledge and their disciplines, multidisciplinary, even if understood as a multidisciplinary practice that does not consider, therefore, the integration of knowledge in the studies and analysis of an object by a single or several disciplines at the same time, the Coordination for the Improvement of Higher Education Personnel (CAPES), understands the need to create in 1999, the CAPES Multidisciplinary Area Committee, due to the existence of a Postgraduate Course, already at that time, which could not be properly evaluated by the disciplinary committees.

CAPES' decision was undoubtedly an incentive for the use, expansion and consolidation of the use of multidisciplinary as a paradigm for the construction of scientific knowledge in stricto sensu graduate courses in the country, thus stimulating the

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creation of new courses and reformulation of the proposals of those that already exist to contemplate the multidisciplinary.

The need for another paradigm in science capable of dealing with the complexity of phenomena of interest to different areas of knowledge in CAPES, including Nursing, meant that multidisciplinary programs were proposed in approved within the area and not in Multidisciplinary, thus ratifying the importance of multidisciplinary in graduate studies already highlighted in a separate chapter in the National Graduate Program 2011-2020.

In 2010, following this trend and in line with the National Postgraduate Plan, the Postgraduate Program in Nursing and Bioscience - PPGENFBIO was created, based at the Alfredo Pinto Nursing School - EEAP, Federal University of the State of Rio de Janeiro - UNIRIO, first School of Nursing in Brazil. Like the School, PPGENFBIO was the first multidisciplinary program in the State of Rio de Janeiro, approved by the Nursing Area at CAPES.

The need and relevance of stimulating a plural and diversified academic environment that is properly aligned and attentive to the current reality of the world, imposes a new challenge for the coming years, given the need to improve and expand the vehicles of scientific dissemination, making science disseminators, from scientists to Scientific Editors responsible, for the necessary transformations not only related to the form or scientific content, but above all for the availability of spaces for the publication of study results that can be consumed and understood by people outside that field of knowledge, without, however, failing to use its specific language.

I understand that scientific dissemination is as essential as the scientific research itself that makes it possible to achieve the proposed objectives, it is reasonable to demand from the Editors of scientific journals that they are more aware and committed to multidisciplinary in their journals, seeking to be increasingly informed, in order to make editorial processes more efficient and capable of giving more visibility to science and its multidisciplinary, without, however, ignoring that each area has its peculiarities and specificities, which means to say that we cannot fall into the temptation of wanting to absolutely compare the Factor of Impact (IF) of different areas, as what can be a low IF for some areas, this same value can be considered high for another. Therefore, the important thing is not to fail to publish, in any scientific journal, including those that present themselves as new alternatives, leaving prejudice aside.
