Chapter 8
Digital Transformation: The Reflection of the Mind to Digitality – Information Literacy, Digital Information, Strategy

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ABSTRACT
This chapter is a research on the effects of the concept of information literacy on the economic, social, economic, and digital epochs. When examining the information, the authors also examined the facts. In defining information, it was discussed within the framework of a national statement. While focusing on how information changes technology, the effects of knowledge on society are also examined. The authors socialized the information by showing the correlations between the types of information and society and units. By socializing, they have used the concept of renewing the process, re-using the process, to provide systematic coordination. The authors saw that the problem of knowledge and the solution phases emerged. In fact, information literacy has a characteristic that affects and supports other types of literacy. In other words, it is possible for an individual to develop other literacy skills with the help of information literacy skills.

INTRODUCTION
This chapter is a research on the effects of the concept of information literacy on the economic, social, economic and digital epochs. When examining the information, we also examined the facts that we have created. In defining information, it was discussed within the framework of a national statement. While focusing on how information changes technology, the effects of knowledge on society are also examined. We socialized the information by showing the correlations between the types of information and the society and units. By socializing, we have used the concept of renewing the process, re-using the process, to provide a systematic coordination. When we were so interested in knowledge, we saw that the problem of knowledge and the solution phases emerged.

DOI: 10.4018/978-1-7998-1534-1.ch008
In fact, information literacy has a characteristic that affects and supports other types of literacy. In other words, it is possible for an individual to develop other literacy skills with the help of information literacy skills. And the developer has already begun!

In addition to information literacy, Internet addiction is another concept that has emerged with the development and dissemination of the Internet and has started to affect the masses.

In this digital, internet and coding era, the security of information has emerged with the access of people to transparent information, economic growth, easy access to information and faster access to information.

When we manage the information, we are now trying to access, manage and encode digital information.

INFORMATION AND KNOWLEDGE

The Concept of Information and Information Society

People and societies need information at every stage of life. Information is a way of perception and interpretation of people and societies, especially its environment.

Although knowledge has been dealt with in philosophy under the name of gnoseology since ancient times, it has found its importance in the 18th century’s Enlightenment philosophy. According to contemporary information theory, information is a mental phenomenon obtained by means of act between subjects and objects. As seen in this definition, there are three main elements of knowledge. Subject, objects and acts. The subject is the knower, in other words, it’s the human.

The object is the one that is known, in other words, the substance.

The act is the link between these two.

The source of knowledge is the question of what the concepts that generally use information are based on. Do these concepts come from objects, or are they an intrinsic product of the mind, or a statement like a revelation?

There are three major movements in the history of thought about the source of concepts.

1. Realism
2. Nominalism
3. Conceptualism (AYDIN, Mustafa, 2004)

The history of humanity, the primitive age representing the levels of civilization, can be subjected to a distinction between the agricultural age, the industrial age and the information age. It is the social and economic qualities and conditions that make the ages unique. Social and economic structures are shaped by environmental and cultural elements. Fast-growing technology, increasingly competitive competition, transnational and interactive culture that transcends regional and national traditions are amongst the major environmental and cultural elements that shape the information age. (Öğüt, 2003: 5-6)

In primitive societies composed of tribal communities, the information conveyed and communicated by signs gave rise to ancient civilizations by being written in different forms at later stages. Literacy increased with the discovery of the printing house and the Renaissance spread throughout Europe.
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