Chapter 13 Quality Information Concepts, Evolution, and Applications

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this chapter is to contribute to a better understanding of the concept of quality of information in the field of information sciences, as well as in other areas of knowledge, based on the aggregation of existing literature. Is a descriptive research, with the aim of identifying and characterizing the attributes of quality of information as universal among the different areas of knowledge. The structure of the chapter synthesizes the existing academic work, seeking to generate new knowledge. The results can be used for practical application in different areas of knowledge. The chapter seeks to firstly identify the apparent attributes and then focuses in greater detail on some of these attributes.

INTRODUCTION

The quality of information is a recent theme. However there is a widespread consensus among researchers that is essential to the survival of any organization and as such this concept should be defined, measured and evaluated to support decision-makers. In the organizational context is one of the foundations for the survival and increased competitiveness. Some researchers have proposed models and methodologies to measure the quality of the information available.

This chapter aims to provide a reflection on the quality of the information, taking into account the context in which it is inserted and contribute to a better understanding of this concept in information science, based on the aggregation of existing literature. Is a descriptive research with the aim of identifying and characterizing the major attributes of quality information succinct approach the concepts of information, quality and information quality introduce player in the topic, looking to generate new knowledge. The results can be used by different Sciences and or areas of knowledge.

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INFORMATION

In the last years have seen a major transformation in the civilized world, that is to say, post-industrial age to the information age and knowledge. These days are the knowledge and information that links society and organizations, having become the information itself in an industry.

This dependence on knowledge and information will tend to increase in the coming years, the basic understanding of the importance of the information will be as important as they were before the expertise in the fields, in the age of the farmer or the basic industrial skills, in the industrial age. It is necessary to understand the resource information securely and efficiently. The innocence of the importance of information can be compared with the innocence of Madame Marie Curie when handled the radioactive uranium in his laboratory, unaware of the dangers to which they are exposed, and eventually pay that innocence with scientific life itself.

Objectivism and Subjectivism of Information

Objectivism

In the handling of information is necessary to move from innocence to knowledge, so that the users/ decision makers can have an understanding scientifically based on information for decision-making and that can manage. Information and knowledge have been affected by the Objectivist thought. The Objectivism has given the domain, rationality, the definition and purpose that are commonly attributed to information and knowledge, as well as the definitions of the concepts of information, knowledge, communication and learning.

In addition, information and knowledge show a deep appreciation for how the market is organized, as suggested by economists. Be an influential theory means that the underlying theoretical assumptions are internalized in systems where people believe and that can turn into an ideology. The objectivism is the dominant culture of the Western world. The objectivism as an "umbrella" for all schools of thought and theories that are based on the idea that for knowledge development should see the world as consisting of distinct objects that can and should be separated from its inventors and users. Built over time by the traditional rationalist and empiricist theory, this idea is deeply entrenched in the sciences, such as economics, computer science, mathematics and sociology, as well as, in the disciplines of business, such as accounting and financial management. Also includes a large part of the management of information and the adjacent fields of knowledge and learning, in theory and in practice. Information management is default objectivist.

The objectivism is associated with the 'scientific truth, rationality, precision, clarity, and impartiality "(Lakoff & Johnson, 1980:189). The objectivists claim that human behavior is determined by the forces of the outside world. People, however, cannot control these outside forces and find it hard to understand them. The foreign forces and their control must be supported by knowledge, in order to help people master your surroundings, so that can lead to successful performance. Therefore, for the development of knowledge becomes relevant in practice, focus on the external aspects of how to understand the world.

The outside world to humans is thought to be composed of different real objects. These objects have inherent properties implying why they are not affected by the way one thinks about them or how to use. A rose is a rose, regardless of how someone perceives.

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