

Chapter 12

HOW OUR RELATIONSHIP with the INFORMATION HAS CHANGED in the DIGITAL WORLD? AN EMPIRICAL STUDY on PRAGMATIC ATTITUDES of YOUTH

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INTRODUCTION³

Today, we are living in a digital information-based age where information is at the center of people's lives. Today's societies are tried to be understood by the conceptualization of digital information and communication society. In this framework, professional literature contains close to fifty definitions for the information society, and László Z. Karvalics (2008) has selected some which have preserved their power up to now. The collected definitions focus on highly divergent aspects, i.e. innovation, knowledge, the production of information goods, or the role played by information and telecommunication technologies (Székely & Nagy, 2011:2186). As a matter of fact, information or knowledge is one of the oldest problems of humanity. Since ancient times, knowledge was generally evaluated as subject-object relationship and the problem was generally seen only as the problems of this relationship (Aydn, 2016:11). As Turhan and Okcu (2018: 27) stated, the importance of knowledge for people and the attempts to define it are almost equal to the known history. Information is of vital importance to humanity in every period".

Living in the digital information and communication community has revealed the need to acquire knowledge and to constantly follow and adapt to the information produced. Therefore, in the digital age, there have been significant changes

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Eventually, in this world where the truth is blurred and devastated, information and values are also exposed to rapid consume and erosion (Özcan, 2011:188). In a world where knowledge is rapidly produced and diversified, young people prefer learning by experience rather than learning by reading. Therefore, the relations of individuals with qualified knowledge are also transformed. Summarized, abbreviated and fragmented information has become a cheap commodity that is rapidly produced and consumed. At the end of all this process, the qualified information is become disreputable, ordinary and worthless. Therefore, the loss of meaning of knowledge seems to be an inevitable process.

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