

The Concepts Of Information And Organizational Information Policy

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Abstract

The analysis and reconstruction of information theory and the traditional concept of knowledge (Plato) allow us to distinguish between nine species and three subspecies of information. Three species of information are based on *probability* interpretation of information: syntactic information, semantic information and physical information. Six species of information are based on *qualitative* interpretation of information as communication, as representation or as information processing: pragmatic information with subspecies of expressive information and knowledge-related information, epistemic information i.e. platonic knowledge, doxastic information, modal information, data and datalogical information with the subspecies of AI-based knowledge.

The purpose of the paper is to relate these concepts of information to concept of organization in order to define organizational information and organizational information policy. As a starting point, organization is defined as a structure of three kinds of social action: politics, administration, and productive work. These types of social action constitute the main goals for the acquisition and production, processing, storage, retrieve, transmission and sharing of information in organizations. The relevance of each concept of information is analysed employing a document identity code as a simple example. The role of organizational information systems is specified in the context of each concept of information. The concepts of information show the social nature of information systems as constituents and instruments of organizational politics, administration, and work. The results are used to describe the contents of organizational information policy and information management. The conclusion is that only sufficiently broad mapping of different concepts of information provides us with necessary understanding of the information dependency of post-modern organizations. In essence, the dependency is shown by specifying the interrelations of different concepts of information and their technical versus social nature in the context of organization and their networks.

