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Information Versus Intelligence: The Legitimate Approximation and Variability Between Processed Data and Evidence-Based Knowledge

Bilgiye Karşı Zeka: İşlenmiş Veri ile Kanıta Dayalı Bilgi Arasındaki Meşru Yaklaşım ve Değişkenlik

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ABSTRACT
This study delineates the convergent and divergent relationships between information and intelligence. Correspondingly, intelligence and information are considered a part of the same continuum despite differing in hierarchy and definition; however, they are equally important for making the right decisions. Intelligence is the capacity to comprehend and use information, with information showing how the world is right now, while intelligence prescribes what to do based on prior experiences that direct, predict, and advise what to do in situations not previously faced, as well as what the likely outcome will be. Intelligence is a process or an intrinsic ability to use information to respond to an ever-changing environment, rather than just information without direction. In a nutshell, intelligence is the ability to acquire, adapt, change, extend, and apply information in order to resolve uncertainty.
Keywords: Information, Intelligence, Processed data, Evidenced-based knowledge, Convergence, Variability

Dear Editor,

Intelligence is linked to problem-solving abilities such as abstraction, comprehension, logic, self-awareness, learning, emotional knowledge, reasoning, planning, creativity, and critical thinking and involves information that has been gathered and analyzed from a variety of sources. Some people use the terms "intelligence" and "information" interchangeably despite raw reporting not meaning intelligence, as intelligence is derived from the analysis of existing information. Information is essentially a vital component of the intellectual output of intelligence (Palmieri, 2022).

Although information and intelligence are similar in that both concepts refer to how data from past and present events are used to prepare for and respond to new trends, disparity exists between the two concepts in terms of what they imply. The former represents data that have been processed to generate meaning, whereas the latter involves information that has been further processed into evidence-based knowledge about current or emerging patterns. In truth, intelligence is the result of a thorough study of information that results in meaningful recommendations and is defined as the analyzed and further processed information that is co-related at strategic, tactical, and operational levels to provide a clear-cut direction.

Approximation of Information and Intelligence through Convergence

Information is processed data, such as something that can be gleaned from a newspaper article, a confidential informant's remark, or a simple observation. Performing or being able to perform an action solely on the basis of raw, unevaluated information is unusual. Context must be offered at some point, corroboration must be provided, and value must be added. Analysis is a key component of the process that transforms information into intelligence, with intelligence being the end result, and intelligence is required to make use of the ever-increasing available sources of information (Cyware, 2018).

A critical examination of the interaction between information and intelligence reveals one's ability to gather information to be dependent on one's level of intellect. Nonetheless, information and intelligence are required in order to discover a solution to some ambiguity. While information involves the collection of helpful data, intelligence brings together information and experience to create a predictive narrative that helps people make better decisions. When transforming data into intelligence, available data are combined, analyzed, and appraised for incomplete and even contradictory facts in order to produce an intellectual output of factual data that provide guidance.

After considering the trustworthiness, validity, and significance of the available information, intelligence then incorporates it into a coherent whole. Simply said, intelligence is the collection of relevant aggregated information directed by an individual's experiences and understanding.

Intelligence is information that has been subjected to a review process in order to assist in decision-making. Intelligence is data that has been made understandable and information that has been made helpful and practical. Intelligence is defined as information that has been contextualized. Information refers to data from verifiable, unverified, or even unevaluated sources in a more technical sense, whereas intelligence refers to perspective-driven knowledge obtained from evaluated and trusted information sources (Roles, 2018).

The intelligence cycle refers to the method by which intelligence is generated. This procedure converts information into intelligence, which can then be used to make decisions and take action. Planning, collecting, assessment, collation/organization, analysis, synthesis, dissemination, and feedback are all processes in the intelligence cycle, which should lead to more collection before the cycle repeats again.

Variability of Information and Intelligence

A distinction exists between information and intelligence in terms of conceptualization and definition. Everyone has access to information, yet intelligence is an innate trait that differs from person to person. Intelligence is associated with the ability to comprehend and understand the logic and pattern of the relevant given information. Information involves the data or knowledge of something learned, whereas intelligence is associated with the ability to comprehend and understand the logic and pattern the relevant given information has regarding issues. Intelligence varies from person to person, but knowledge remains constant in its original form if it is not corrupted or altered to deceive.

Information is made up of data that hasn't been verified or examined, so it isn't necessarily accurate. Information that has been verified, examined, reviewed, and, if necessary, interpreted is classified as intelligence. Intelligence is all about finding out information, evaluating what it means, and using it to take action, and it must be discreet. Information is knowledge communicated about a certain fact or scenario, whether it's the daily news, internet blogs, or chats between friends. The main distinction is that information is simply data. Data are meaningless if they aren't accompanied by context. They don't explain how they can be used to solve a specific problem. Information is a fact that is readily available. Intelligence, on the other hand, is the outcome of a thorough examination of facts. While information is widely available, intelligence can only be obtained through research or investigation (Stark, 2016).

Information is data that have been processed with meanings or knowledge encoded in various media or information carriers in both print and non-print modes. Reading textbooks and other information materials, consulting experts and professionals in the field, browsing the Internet, logging into information databases, and conversing with colleagues and acquaintances are all examples of ways to obtain information. Intelligence, on the other hand, is a person's

ability to turn and convert information into a workable plan and strategy for dealing with an uncertainty. Intelligence is defined as the ability to observe and comprehend things using logical reasoning and refers to a person's ability to study and analyze data.

Data provided the inputs for the information that had been used to piece together the necessary understanding of the world in order to produce that narrative. Intelligence is assistance for making decisions. It's a tool for making smart predictions about the future based on a thorough understanding of the present in order to take action that improves outcomes. Information is a term that refers to a simple method of combining data. When one puts data from an event into a story, one will then have information rather than just data. Intelligence takes this a step further by incorporating information into decision-making processes. Tather than telling a tale as information does, intelligence instead draws a picture.

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