
Truth, Democratization and the Profusion of Knowledge in Society: perceptions and editorial considerations - Part I

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Dear reader,

In times of political, economic, social and technological turbulence, it is natural that spaces for proselytism of all kinds appear. They emerge bringing with them protesters, almost always opportunists and superficial, making pseudo-diagnoses, fully compatible with pseudo-solutions, which solve “everything, or almost everything”, of almost any nature. Or “solutions” for all natures. How free information is abundant in this context! But this scenario enriches infometrics in all areas. “How beautiful is the free expression of free information!” “How editorial markets ferment these predispositions to talk about everything, to everyone!” “How beautiful is the democracy of knowledge!” “How worrying is the action of the market of superficial, innocuous and utilitarian-oriented information in relation to the lack of culture and carelessness with vulgar content!” Ufffffaaaa... Long live, Marshall McLuhan (1964)!

In this context, it is equally natural that a certain saturation occurs in relation to generic analyses, when more in-depth analysts, and therefore, those with a better level of academic training, are faced with content placed in the various media, under the pretext of the so-called “democratization of knowledge”.

In fact, what we see in the multiple infometrics is a whirlwind of gigantic proportions, of “knowledge” originating from sources that are difficult to identify, aimed at the multitude of unwary and uneducated people “ready to receive” any information, almost always empty of content and production methods and unknown or questionable sources. In pragmatic terms, the aim, and this is clear, is to offer “practical knowledge, quickly accessible, cheap and capable of solving major problems”.

Democratizing serious information, produced in accordance with epistemological, theoretical and methodological canons, in addition to being well contextualized, is another reality! The dissemination action must be intensified deeply and constantly, since all its origin and all its destination are all societies. And they are the ones who finance and benefit all the knowledge generated. For Habermas (1984), language constitutes an important tool for transformation, and he argues that, “through communicative action, we can transform the objective, subjective and social aspects of the world”. Specifically, the basis for criticism is precisely the capacity of knowledge exposed to the public to not even be subject to more forceful criticism.

At all times, the preaching of universal truths, “ad hoc” truths, untruths, camouflage of truths, unfounded truths, improbable truths, etc., arise with the purpose of establishing neo-truths. Thus, “truths” emerge for all types of clients willing to hear them, and, worse, to pay for them.

It seems that we live in the era of “my truth. Of course, the fullness of the experience of free will instigates the full choice of the truth that is “accessible and convenient” to me, the one that “fits in my mind”, the one that “fits in my pocket”, the one that “fits in my ideology”....

Thus, the truth is the convenience of each person, even if only for a brief moment. After all, the democracy of knowledge ends up leading to the “democracy of truth”. Therein lies the

danger of the dissemination of false, dangerous, indoctrinating, unfounded information, destined to completely confuse the minds of a multitude of people, almost all over the world.

The biggest problem, in my view, is not the brief impacts that can guide everyday and colloquial decision-making. The profound consequence is the formation of erratic mentalities in relation to the foundations of each pseudo-knowledge, implanted in the minds of the unwary and uneducated. After all, the massification of information necessarily leads to the subject's adherence to information with shallow content. Goebbels had already foreseen this scenario, according to Longerich (2014), demonstrating the fragility of an ill-informed society.

This is the logic of popular publication, poorly organized and poorly systematized.

But how does this scenario reach scientific publication? How should it reach? How do the frontiers of new disciplines and realities offer substrates that instigate research with the purpose of effectively discovering and explaining what nature, or natures, have to reveal? How have scientific and technological productions interacted with other, effectively robust productions, allowing the necessary dialogue typical of the canons of the evolution of scientific knowledge? This will be the starting point for the next Editorial to be published by this academic journal. It is in this context and with the purpose and processes undertaken in the project of disseminating dense knowledge about organizations and the people who work in them that the *Gestão & Tecnologia Journal* establishes its *raison d'être*. It is in this sense that it evolves and tries to contribute to a multitude of collaborators and readers in different parts of the planet. In this issue, the journal publishes articles by Brazilian, Russian and Vietnamese authors with approaches to realities experienced by organizations in these countries. However, we request that article submissions meet the journal's Author Guidelines, that is, compliance with the APA (American Psychology Association) Standards. We prefer to publish articles resulting from empirical research. We also invite you to observe, among the articles already published, the format and level of approach required for publication.

Reaffirming its purposes, the *Gestão & Tecnologia Journal*, through this Editorial Board, expresses its satisfaction and honor in presenting these contributions to the scientific communities. In line with the state of the art in this field, it offers substantial, robust, consistent, important and timely content, provided by researchers, aiming to contribute to the evolution of knowledge in critical foundations of management science. These are articles that effectively challenge the status quo of each frontier addressed, in the dimensions of theories and methodologies. We thank the authors who believed in the purposes of this journal, submitting their articles in accordance with the criteria and publication processes. Awaiting contributions in the form of article submissions, serious evaluations consistent with the purposes of this journal, recommendations of the journal to students and friends, as well as contributory criticisms, I renew my wishes for good reading and great reflections.

Keywords: Science, Scientific publication, Scientific truths, Knowledge

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