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# A Study On the Structuralism and Post Structuralism In Library and Information Science

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**Abstract**

*The study is aimed that the investigating the implementation of the concept of structuralism, post-structuralism for giving a new dimension of Library & Information Science Education. The philosophical theory of post structuralism, post modernism and also structuralism given by Michel Foucault and Ferdinand de Saussure. It is relatively unknown to study the philosophical viewpoint in LIS. The principles and importance of post-structuralism and structuralism have a very important role in the field of the modern library, information study, information management and profession.*

**Keywords:** *Structuralism, Post structuralism, Deconstruction, Postmodernism, User Study, Library, Classification, Communication model, Information Retrieval.*

## I.     Introduction

The very well-known French philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre had suggested the idea of existentialism Structuralism By the 1940s and 1950s. Structuralism had aroused following the context of existentialism in the 1960s. Structuralism was developed and became popular in France but later became known throughout the World.

The structuralism understands phenomena using metaphor of language. There is no language 'behind' language No meta language describe the meaning of the language. In the prior stage 'The Elementary Structures of Kinship'(1949) of Claude Lévi-Strauss was the major effort which was based on the structuralism. From the time period of New School of New York, Lévi-Strauss had acquainted with Jakobson, when the second World War was held, both of them were influenced by the war. Jacques Derrida and Roland Barthes paid an attention applying structuralism to literature like all other disciplines. Structuralism started replacing by the antinomian movement which was also called in France as Post-structuralism through the 1960's. Later, Post structuralism would later become better known as Postmodernism.

Post structuralism is the concept of Philosophy within the English philosophers, the literary groups and the Philosophers of France who focused on the philosophical answer to the reform of the

structuralism characterizing humanities disciplines. Some other personalities were preferring to choose the study of postmodernism, including deconstructionism- Gilles Deleuze, Hélène Cixous, Jacques Derrida, along with Michel Foucault, Lyotard, Julia Kristeva as well as Luce Irigaray. In comparison, hardly Derrida and Lyotard in France would be connected with respectively deconstruction, and post modernism.

In the field of Library Science post structuralism has been talked about the several more facts, Radford (1998), Day (1996, 2005), Radford & Radford (2005) and also Tredinnick (2006, 2007). The study provides an overall concept of the above-mentioned principles. The study discusses about the application of the above principles on the LIS domain.

## II.      Objective Of the Study

The aim of the study is to identify the application of Structuralism, Post Structuralism in LIS domain like other disciplines. The study provides philosophical perspectives into LIS. The study also observes the importance of structuralism, post structuralism in LIS.

## III.     Methodology

At first identify the concept and background of the principles and theories and then by doing some literature search and studying in this particular aspect make a study of the interpretation of structuralism and post structuralism in LIS.

## IV.     Basic Concept and Background Of Structuralism, Post Structuralism and Related terms

The meanings of human experience are subjective in historical terms of context - subject to change in a post-Darwinian world. Ferdinand de Saussure studied language from a formal viewpoint "as a system of signs, described synchronically (as a static set of relationships independent of any changes that take place over time) rather than diachronically (as a dynamic system which changes over time)".

**Structuralism –**
. "Structuralism" can be named in an extended form of "Formalism" along with both "Structuralism" and "Formalism" focusing the literary structural version rather than social or historical content; and that both bodies are tried the study of literature on a scientific and objective basis. The concepts are less interested than the underlying structures, emphasizing "langue" instead of "parole." "Structuralism" was to be a metalanguage, a language which is regarding languages, used to interpret exact languages, rather than significant systems. The "Formalist" Roman Jakobson's work led to "Structuralist" philosophy, other influential Structuralists were A.J. Greimas, Barthe, Gerard Genette, Tzvetan Todorov along with Claude Levi-Strauss in anthropology. Barthes, Foucault, Lacan and Lévi-Strauss were named as the "Gang of Four" of the structuralism. It is a method of self-referential. Words describe words such as a dictionary, a set

of structures of presentation discusses the meaning. Structuralism opposed the perspective of human preference, choice and freedom and giving stress how different structures decide human behaviour, perception and experience.

In the late 1950s in France, structuralism appeared as the leading intellectual paradigm and in response to partly the existentialist concentrating on individual autonomy and subjectivity, Jean –Paul Sartre's work and person is personified as well as partly as a reflective though of the growing influence of study in the science of human. The roots of the structuralism are in the contribution of the Switzerland linguise and social scientist Ferdinand de Saussure (1857–1913), his lectures at the University of Geneva in 1906–1911 were published in 1916 named as the *Cours de linguistique générale*,  which bases on the student notes *Cours de linguistique générale* gives the information of actual concept and methodology, terminology of structuralism . When Saussure's *Cours* frequently refers to a science that will analyze language as a system, and in 1929 at first the Russian social scientist and linguist Roman Jakobson (1896–1982) used the term *structuralism* , later Jakobson incorporated to all the the psychoanalyst Jacques Lacal  and anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss (1908) about the basic concepts and principles of Saussurean linguistics. The literary theorist Ronald Barthes, the philosopher Louis Althusser (1918–1990) as well as Lacal and Strauss all of them known as the dominant personalities of structuralism in France. In the 1950s-1960s their contribution was making the revolution about the single approach of the literature, human sciences, psychoanalysis and Marxism.

 "Structuralism in Europe developed in the early 1900s, in the structural linguistics of Ferdinand de Saussure and the subsequent Prague, Moscow and Copenhagen schools of linguistics. In the late 1950s and early 1960s, when structural linguistics were facing serious challenges from the likes of Noam Chomsky and thus fading in importance, an array of scholars in humanities borrowed Saussure's concepts for use in their respective fields of study.

French anthropologist Claude Lévi-Strauss was arguably the first such scholar, sparking a widespread interest in structuralism. The most prominent thinkers associated with structuralism include Claude Lévi-Strauss, linguist Roman Jakobson, and psychoanalyst Jacques Lacan.

However, by the late 1960s, many of structuralism's basic tenets came under attack from a new wave of predominantly French intellectuals such as the philosopher and historian Michel Foucault, the philosopher Jacques Derrida, the Marxist philosopher Louis Althusser, and the literary critic Roland Barthes. Though elements of their work necessarily relate to structuralism and are informed by it, these theorists have generally been referred to as post-structuralists. In the 1970s, structuralism was criticized for its rigidity and ahistoricism. Despite this, many of structuralism's proponents, such as Lacan, continue to assert an influence on continental philosophy and many of the fundamental assumptions of some of structuralism's post-structuralist critics are a continuation of structuralism (Wikipedia, n.d.)".

"The origins of structuralism connect with the work of Ferdinand de Saussure on linguistics, along with  the  linguistics  of  the Prague and Moscow schools.  "Saussure's *Course* influenced  many

linguists between World War I and World War II. In the United States, for instance, Leonard Bloomfield developed his own version of structural linguistics, as did Louis Hjelmslev in Denmark and Alf Sommerfelt in Norway. In France Antoine Meillet and Émile Benveniste continued Saussure's project, and members of the Prague school of linguistics such as Roman Jakobson and Nikolai Trubetzkoy conducted research that would be greatly influential. However, by the 1950s Saussure's linguistic concepts were under heavy criticism and were soon largely abandoned by practicing linguists (Wikipedia, n.d.)".

- Saussure described "a distinction between *langue* (an idealized abstraction of language) and *parole* (language as actually used in daily life). He said that the "sign" was composed of both a *signified*, an abstract concept or idea, and a "signifier"(the "sound pattern" of a word, either in mental projection—as when one silently recites lines from signage, a poem to one's self—or in actual, any kind of text, physical realization as part of a speech act), the perceived sound/visual image (Modlingua, n.d.)".



| **Signifier** | | **Signified** |
|---|---|---|
| P E A R | "refers to" | |
| [Word] | | [Object] |
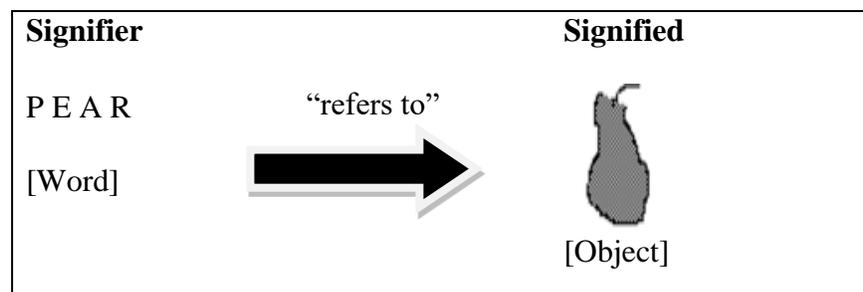
- Even though different languages have different words to express having similar theories, concepts or objects, why a particular sign is used to describe a particular signifier - there is no logical reason. Hence, it is "arbitrary"."There is no absolute reason of the particular graphic marks (p-e-a-r) should signify the concept pear. There is no **natural** connection or **resemblance** between the signifier and the signified (as there would be in what Saussure calls a **symbol**, i.e. an **iconic** representation such as a descriptive drawing of a pear). After all, it's not as if the word "pear" looks or sounds anything like a pear (Shodhganga, n.d.)"!

- Therefore, every Sign derives its meaning from its relationships and in contrasted with another signs. When he had written - "in language, there are only differences 'without positive terms" (Wikipedia, n.d.)".

"Blending Freud and Saussure, the French (post)structuralist Jacques Lacan applied structuralism to psychoanalysis and, in a different way, Jean Piaget applied structuralism to the study of psychology. But Jean Piaget, who would better define himself as constructivist, considers

structuralism as "a method and not a doctrine" because for him "there exists no structure without a construction, abstract or genetic" (Wikipedia, n.d.)".

"In a later development, feminist theorist Alison Assiter enumerated four ideas that she says are common to the various forms of structuralism.

**First,** that a structure determines the position of each element of a whole.

**Second,** that every system has a structure.

**Third,** structural laws deal with co-existence rather than change.

**Fourth**, structures are the "real things" that lie beneath the surface or the appearance of meaning (Wikipedia)".

**Deconstruction**

*"A Deconstruction reading is a reading which analyses the specificity of a text's critical difference from itself. Deconstruction can perhaps best be described as a theory of reading which aims to understand the logic of opposition with texts* (A Dictionary of Critical Theory, *London: Blackwell-1996)".*

By the method of deconstruction Derrida executes his criticisms on the systems of structuralism. By the conceptual analysis and close textual, showing the process that meaning of fundamental concepts besides these, presence instead of absence, true rather than false – undermining the formulation of the effort and implement them. In where a system – a structure is constructed by the structuralists, *Derrida deconstructs* each structure. Starting from the structuralists leads to deconstruction and Derrida. Jacques Derrida's first three major books were published in 1967, this is forward with the key post-structuralist book *Anti-Oedipus* introduced in the beginning 1970s.

There was the one of the earliest proposal of few limitations of structuralism theoretically which was given the lecture "Structure, Sign, and Play in the Human Sciences" at lecture and try to make in a theoretical form which were not structuralist any more definitely.

Derrida displays that every system of thought is *necessarily* contradictory. How he can do that's quite technical, but it's about showing how the system works.

- provides binary pairs (Eg. Female and male, good and bad, white and black, speaking and writing and so on).
- prioritises one term over another, and indeed defines one in terms of the other –Good over bad and male over female these are called 'Phallocentrism' by Derrida, it prioritizes each term over another and also gives a definition one term with relation to another.
- Reveals that the second term is prioritized across the first term – demonstrates about the first term is relies on the second term.

- Ultimately describes about the system is dependent on this second term marginalization.

In the United States, Jacques Derrida has acquired a powerful group of supporters - "there is nothing outside the text" recognizing that as a 'text' and thus issue is interpreted literally.

In 1967, Barthes published "The Death of the Author" in which he announced a metaphorical event: the author's "death" when meaningful source of for a written context. Barthes stated that every literary text has several interpretations and that the main source of the semantic content of work was not the author. Barthes insisted the "Death of the Author," as the "Birth of the Reader," also that the root of the text's meanings proliferation. The reader's role in the system of identifying defining in text is emphasized.

Barthes proposed the idea of the "metalanguage" in his research *Elements of Semiology* (1967). "*A metalanguage is a systematized way of talking about concepts like meaning and grammar beyond the constraints of a traditional (first-order) language; in a metalanguage, symbols replace words and phrases* (Wikipedia, n.d.)*."* Barthes uncovers how regressive this structuralist system is; language orders of depend on a metalanguage under which it is described, and thus deconstruction it's own seems to be in threat to become a metalanguage, consequently revesling all languages and discourse to investigation. Several works by Barthes led to deconstructive ideas concerning texts.

**Post Structuralism –**

*"Post-structuralism is a body of work that followed in the wake of structuralism, and sought to understand a world irrevocably dissected into parts of systems, as in deconstruction* (Tredinnick, 2006)".

"Post-structuralism is so called in recognition of its relationship with the structuralist movement that preceded it. Post-structuralism is a late-twentieth-century development in philosophy and literary theory, particularly associated with the work of Jacques Derrida and his followers. It originated as a reaction against structuralism, which first emerged in Ferdinand de Saussure's work on linguistics, but was broadly adapted in the human sciences by the 1950s. Post-structuralist critiques of structuralism typically challenge the assumption that systems are self-sufficient structures and question the possibility of the precise definitions on which systems of knowledge must be based. The leading writers of this movement, Roland Barthes, Michel Foucault, Julia Kristeva, Jaques Derrida and Gérard Genette, came out of the same French intellectual scene that had fermented structuralism (Tredinnick, 2006)".

In the late 1960s it can identify the growth of poststructuralism in Paris: Foucault wrote *Les mots et les choses: Une archéologie des sciences humaines* in 1966 along with in 1967 Derrida authored *De la grammatologie, L'écriture et la différence* and *La voix et le phénomène*; and in 1968 Deleuze published *Différence et répétition* and *Logique du sens,* in 1969 Post-structuralism

appeared in France then  there is an advancement and criticism of structuralism, particularly that is used in critical textual analysis, emphasizing plurality and deferral of definition and **rejecting the binary oppositions of structuralism.** It is known as **the variation of postmodernism** identified by its reaction in France to structuralism.

Poststructuralism's major two personalities of were Roland Barthes (1915-1980) then Jacques Derrida (1930 - 2004). By the late the 1960's Barthes' research had started to move from a structuralist context to that of poststructuralism. Through the end of 1960s, Post structuralism emerged as a criticism of structuralist theory. The lecture Structure of Jacques Derrida (1966) Sign and Play with in the Discourse of the Human Science also began the starting of poststructuralism. The core of post structuralism concepts consists in the notion that language is insufficient. The theory of *difference* introduced by Jacques Derrida that meaning is inherently inconsistent because the action of signs within language. Post-structuralism is viewed as having three central characteristics:

▪       Each critic must be capable for understanding and analyze various ideas through several studies, interpretation in different positions.
▪       The criticism opposes of the notion of conventional concepts of coherent identity in order to establish several perceptions and exact interpretations and exact interpretations of the human being.
▪       Post-Structuralism denies the theory that a literary text has an objective, its interpretation is its own.

*For instance, a writer may have written an one word like 'dog', considering a large size Labrador Retriever, but the reader could predict a small frightened terrier according to personal experience.*

Hence the understanding provided within the text by the reader to the signifiers is influenced by the experiences of the reader. Such perceptions can be extracted from previous knowledge acquired by the reader, whether it be from a film, book, television or something else. Therefore, inter-textuality is regarded by the post-structuralist as important to the understanding of the text, and as such appears as strength instead of a weakness.

Such as Barthes, Michel Foucault is also another philosopher, his theories convey much of poststructuralist literary theory. Foucault has performed a key role in the formation of the postmodern viewpoint that knowledge is built in the context of discourse in specific historical circumstances; knowledge is not conveyed by discourse but is discourse themselves and can only be identified textually.

**Post Modernism –**
The two main assumptions allow for the recognition of post modernism are -

**First,** there is an assumption that no common denominator in 'God' or 'nature' or 'truth' or 'the future' - which ensures either the World's **One-ness** or the possibility of neutral or objective thought.

**Second** in the assumption that almost all human systems function like language, being self-reflexive instead of referential systems, systems of variable function that are powerful but finite, constructing meaning and value and maintain.

### V.      Difference between Structuralism and Post Structuralism

Structuralism Post-structuralism was part of an intellectual program in the 60s and became something of a cultural movement more than an intellectual movement. Structuralism asses phenomena by viewing them like parts of a system. Post-structuralism considered *all* absolutes, it will be Reality, Meaning, Truth, Sincerity, Good etc. to be truth constructions was produced, it was an effect, it was not 'in' the present.
"Similarly there was no authority, no Real, everything was defined in terms of everything else, *and that process itself was relative and constructed*." Post-structuralism is an enhanced version and a criticism of structuralism used in textual analysis, that also rejects the structuralism's binary oppositions and considers that definitions in text are unstable yet always changing. This is also aspect of postmodernism and it is associated with philosophers Derrida, Foucault, and Kristeva.

Structuralism was on the basis of linguistics, and centered on texts in which language structured them. *A more logical and scientific Structuralism*. From the other hand *Post- Structuralism took a much more philosophical emotional perspective* where everything could be questioned even Linguistics. It starts exhibiting some ideas on Post-Modernism and also Modernism. Post-Structuralism could be viewed for being influenced by the movements of both the Liberal Humanism and Structuralism and then it adopts and adapts ideas by every movement and blends with each other's.*Post- Structuralism highlights the author's authority, interpretation and also meanings, whereas Structuralism focused text's structure, and not so much on the message.* Under which structuralism tried to evaluate configurations of elements differently literary, anthropological, historical, linguistic, psychoanalytic and analyze their relationships without attempting to identify those elements but post-structuralism quiet focused with identifying and challenging hierarchies implicit in identification of binary oppositions that generally define also structuralism but also Western metaphysics.

"Post-structuralism rejects the structuralist notion that the dominant word in a pair is dependent on its subservient counterpart and instead argues that founding knowledge either on pure experience (phenomenology) or systematic structures (Structuralism) is impossible because history and culture condition the study of underlying structures and these are subject to biases and misinterpretations. This impossibility was not meant as a failure or loss, but rather as a cause for "celebration and liberation".A post-structuralist approach argues that to understand an object (e.g.,

a text), it is necessary to study both the object itself and the systems of knowledge that produced the object. The uncertain distance between structuralism and post-structuralism is further blurred by the fact that scholars rarely label themselves as Post-structuralists. Some scholars associated with structuralism, such as Roland Barthes and Foucault, also became noteworthy in Post-structuralism (Wikipedia, n.d.)".

It can be common point that post-structuralists criticization of structural analyses is usually synchronus and therefore stimulates diachronic , historical interpretations but poststructuralism is concerned with reasserting the importance of history for developing new theoretical understandings of the subject. Post-structuralism primarily emphasized reinterpreting Sigmund Freud's research.

## VI.     Structuralism and Post Structuralism in Library and Information Science

Library is the total number of subsystems, its interlinked activities provide a good service. "Borges (1962) in his "The Library of Babel" reminds us that there need not be just one system of relationships. There can be many, none of which are necessarily predictable in advance. The library is not a mere storehouse of texts. It is a labyrinth where "every point can be connected with every other point, and, where the connections are not yet designed, they are, however, conceivable and designable. The library makes the creation of new knowledge possible at its most fundamental level (Radford, 2005)".

From Foucault's point of view, statements do not provide knowledge. The other statements's arrangements establish generative knowledge. The library thus has the arrangement of statements that give meaning to the new knowledge.

"Post structuralism is intriguing in relation to information studies because it aims at destroying the metaphysical assumptions of positivism and bringing into question the stronger claims of structuralism; and it does this in regard to contemporary notions of knowledge, information, and popular notions of language. It thus opens up other, older understandings of knowledge, information, and language, such as those based on affect and events (Day, 2005)". In the context of information study it is the reopening of language, to know meaning of data something other than certain mental content.

In a library user may engage in numerous works with the library system, there are- searching the catalogs as well as link indexes and current trends within the discursive structure. The experience of the library is a lot more than just finding discrete pieces of information. The method of performing literature searches is an attempt by the individual to identify their claims for knowledge within a predetermined order of claims knowledge.

From the viewpoint of post structuralism – "The library becomes an instrument of possibility rather than a place where possibility seems exhausted. The LIS field is charged with studying, theorizing, and, ultimately addressing these concerns in order to "solve definite, practical problems and deal with specific, concrete phenomena" For example, issues such as what are the most effective ways of organizing a collection of books and of making them accessible to potential users (Radford, 2005)"? Most important work of the library is the organizing documents which is called Knowledge Organization (KO) tools like as classification schemes - Dewey Decimal Classification System, cataloging rules, hierarchical subject trees, controlled vocabularies or predefined subject headings and a numerous of indexing standards –" have been created that seek to impose patterns on the potential chaos of human knowledge What are the implications of tools such as these for the means by which our realities are created and understood (Radford, 2005)" ?

KO tools have worked predominantly on the traditionally "exact match" to match a specific query with documents through Boolean logic models. The indexer applies its subjective judgments across both generating new and studying pre-established in discursive patterns and then designates the subject headings and exact classification numbers.

"The field has increasingly acknowledged that such classification procedures should be viewed as an art rather than an exact science because there is no fixed reality to which any classification system can correspond. The only reality we have is the reality given to us by our patterns and structures (Radford, 2005)".

In LIS post-structuralism is also shown in in the evolution of the subject the modern era. In the development of the Dublin Core Metadata Initiative DCMI this approach can be viewed which is seeking a more flexible compare to the traditional Anglo-American Cataloging Rules for defining in descriptive terms to digital information resources.

In traditional research in information studies with structuralism it can be understood the contexts for evaluation and analysis. "The relation of post structuralism to information studies, and particularly to information science, thus appears both problematic and intriguing. It is problematic because the epistemological or ontological form of information science's notion of information is often that of self-identity (auto-affective "facts," "information," or "data") or that of being an effect of sociocultural "contexts" (a viewpoint that is often, somewhat too generally, referred to as L ( ~ ~ n ~ t r a~rg~umt ien~tsi) (Day, 2005)".

'User study' is the meaning of consistently evaluating the the systems and services of user's behaviour and characteristics. The 'user study' is strictly associated to the library's effective performance and information services given when these strive to fulfill user needs. " The user-studies "the user"-or subject-is either theorized as mental content to be brought into correspondence with a target "text" (itself sometimes taken as a surrogate for an author) or where the user is seen as an agency situated, in various ways, within socio cognitive contexts" The recent user studies have attempted to address this problem, at least on the side of the "seeking" subject,

by appealing to socio cultural context; … the overall impression that, traditionally, information studies research has not accounted very well for the *construction* and *production* of not only the concepts of "users" and "information" (and for the various "scientific" methods that accompany these concepts), but it has not effectively addressed the historical, political, and philosophical construction and production of subjects and epistemic objects in general (Day, 2005)*"*. The user and librarian are multiple different personalities. Whose meanings are not simple, complicated, not a predetermined or assigned, especially in terms of their social factor.

With the communication model of Shanon Weaver - an effort to produce "effective retrieval" in information studies to propose the study in representative terms.
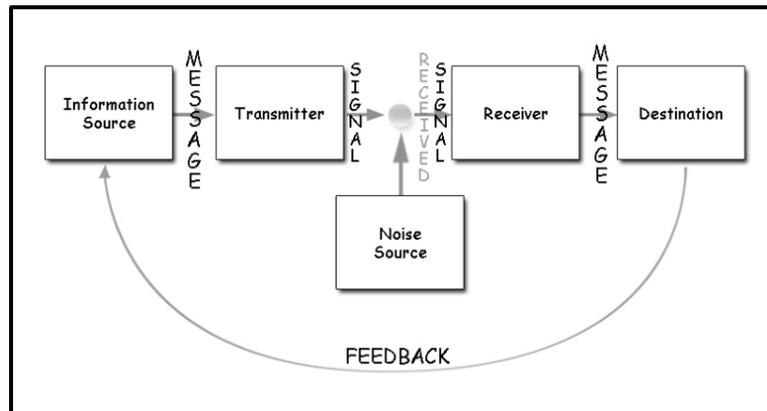


 The model for *communication* described the relation between the subject and another subject, and content also.  The transmitter's meaning and receiving the definition to the receiver of that meaning is related to Saussure's theory of langue and Parole. "From a poststructuralist viewpoint, however, is that there is no way to assure the correspondence of meaning between a speakerltext and listener header for two reasons: language and identity. From the aspect of repetition, vocabulary and phrases may be grafted onto new discursive regimes that are distributed in time and space (Day, 2005)". According to the theory, there seem to be no purpose for equating communication success with transmission because there is no inherent explanation how a particular sign has been used to convey a defined signifier. And it is "arbitrary". But it is noticed that the work Saussure itself are comparatively unfamiliar to researchers of information studies.

"Library science has historically addressed the problem of creating stable contexts for the correspondence of meaning through controlled vocabularies. The successful imposition of transcendental vocabularies as mediating devices for the stabilization of meaning, however, has always been difficult to achieve, because users tend to deploy their own terms for relating signifiers and signifieds (words and concepts). More recently, with digital technology, post-coordinate vocabularies have become more common, although problems of overload and low precision persist (Day, 2005)".

"The information profession through its development had adopted many of the values of the rationalist, analytical philosophical tradition (Treddinick, 2006)". The information profession is known as the gatekeeper of information and knowledge. Post structuralism works on the nature of information and text, and also the particular attempts to enclose meaning enacted by information management practices. The understanding of the nature of information that is implied by this has the effect of concealing the social and cultural impact of information management practices .and information and knowledge have a neutral effect on the way in which information is culturally received.

"The classification of information by the library and information profession is strongly influenced by the Western analytical philosophical tradition, and humanistic assumptions about the progression and natural order of knowledge (Treddinick, 2006)". Foucault implies that this kind of influence brings barriers in the understanding the World. Foucault showed how there are various methods of viewing the Universe that can be embodied in an order in the structure wanted to impose concepts in the mind. From this neutral site the relationship can be seen in various ways. Knowledge can be organized structural relationship on the basis the true order of knowledge.

Classification considers the meaning and relationships between texts, and determines the single meaning of those texts made at one single point in time. But from the point of view developed by Foucault, the structured knowledge limits the description of knowledge. The meaning of a text is never fixed, but always in production. They are interpreted, promoted a limited point of view. These kinds of structures impose also on information retrieval systems limitations. The fact that books are placed within classification schemes assumes a natural unity of the text. This is based on the identification of the literary work with an original creative act. However, the particular set of assumptions that inform this viewpoint have not only been challenged via the application of post-structuralism, but also found a more direct challenge in the development of new information technologies.

The information retrieval "information" (concepts or documents) is treated as data. In classification system and information retrieval the viewpoint of post structuralism is very important. The knowledge can be understood from different cognitive level. According to Ranganathan' three plane, Idea Plane arranges new concepts subjects in chain for some unknown isolate and classes. Ranganthan said that the destiny of any idea created by one mind is the minds of others. Verbal Plane expresses ideas in words or terms. In Notaional Plane words are transformed into the ordinal numbers and helpful symbols. According to post structuralism the changes of the the universe of knowledge is limitless when the three planes are worked at their optimal level.

| Idea Plane | = Class (Generation of Groups) |
|---|---|
| Verbal Plane | = Subjects (Assigning Names) |

| Notational Plane | = Class Number (Assigning Numbers to Class of Subjects) |
| --- | --- |
| The relation between three planes can be given as : Class= Subject | = Class Number |

It is also related with the structuralism concept. The idea wants to converted into the notation through the structural ways.

Bibliographic is usually the identification and recording of information such as author, publisher, title and so on in the creation of catalogues or in the creation of metadata. According to post structuralism, the status of the actual writer was stabilized, because the text itself was unstable and subject to change. According to post structuralism, the ways of describing texts provides the nature of texts. It happens that this description have changed over time. There was little sense of ownership of a literary work, once a text had passed out of the hands of the writer; the ownership is circulated into another. So, the attribution of authorship became an economic issue.
"The shared digital space undermine the notion of authority and authorship through the ease of duplication and amendment, but the collaborative modes of approaches such as wiki sites and social metatagging ventures undermine the very notion of attributing authorship. Authorship becomes a more collaborative venture, which is partly a return to the values of manuscript culture. Under these conditions the notion of textual unity that underpins bibliographic extraction begins to dissolve (Treddinick, 2006)".

"Derrida's (1976) most famous aphorism is that 'there is nothing outside the text', frequently interpreted in the light of Digital information and post-structuralism-'new criticism' to mean that considerations external to the text (Treddinick, 2006)".

Berners-Lee has acknowledged web's possibilities in a global information network and the web has been formed like an information management tool. "Berners-Lee believed that the formal hierarchical structures imposed on information management solutions inhibited information retrieval and sought to overcome this problem with textual networks connected by semantic and associative relationships. The development of Hypertext and the Web was the belief that formal information organisation structures impeded the potential use of information as a result of the way in which they poorly reflect the cognitive process at play in information retrieval (Treddinick, 2006)".

The intertextuality of the text derives associates due to the context in which those texts are found, texts form between themselves by being associated in some way, and in part relations which connect texts. Hypertext is conceptualised by cross-references like an inter-textual link. Within the hypertext concept is held the use of in-text cross-referencing. This description of inter textuality is related to introduction of hypertext; on the epistemological basis of the Web Berners-Lee discussed as well as Nelson written that "any user should be able to follow origins and links of material across boundaries of documents, servers, networks, and individual implementations (Treddinick,

2006)". Nelson and Berners-Lee defined the activity of hypertext and the WWW literally by havinf broken the barrier of the texts that may not be available. Barthes discussed that "Hypertext and the Web therefore enclose a tacit rejection of the print tradition, and a promotion of the "cutting across (Treddinick, 2007)".

## VII.    Conclusion

The library still could not be seen from a viewpoint of post-structuralism and structuralism and, library must be considered the potential of future investigative possibilities in LIS area. These are some of the objectives was the post Darwinian world that led directly to approaches and world of information technologies where one has chosen to only enjoy - can get or acknowledge no concerning for truth and reality and even to separate himself in the self-fulfillment. While Eliot has presented the human mankind in modern society in his poetry *'The Hollow Men'* here as a form in which shadow without colour and even without structure. The descriptions are the viewpoint that technology and industry eaten up the society. There are no structuralism not even post structuralism are, remarkably, the teaching and learning of information studies are widely undefined. Several philosopher's perspectives are access point to LIS in the discipline of structuralism and post-structuralism and also  inviting for the broaden approaches to understand the library and its function in the post structuralism context.

## VIII.   References

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