

Juveniles in Dewey Decimal Classification

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This paper has been written to explore the subject development on juvenile from the treatment of related subject descriptors in DDC editions. In order to investigate the objectives it has been intended to adopt assessment and evolution study. Qualitative assessment of the subject descriptors has been done to exhibit their edition wise treatment. Law class holds the maximum number of subject descriptors on juveniles. Edition 21st to 23rd have the maximum share of concepts on juvenile. Standing room concepts which have been providing shelter to the subjects with future prospects are expressed through Example notes and Including notes. These subject descriptors' relation with other disciplines as is reflected through See and See also references hint at the cross disciplinary nature of subjects.

Keywords: Dewey Decimal Classification, DDC, Juvenile, See, See Also, Relocation, Notes

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1. Introduction

The year 1876 heralded a new dawn in the realm of knowledge organization. It was the birth year of Melvil Dewey's epoch making classification scheme Dewey Decimal Classification or DDC. With its enormous popularity as a library classification scheme as is seen in its translation over 30 languages and application in 138 countries, DDC has proved itself to be an ideal reflection of the trends of development of the universe of subjects. Human society depends on how its future members will lead it. So this human society is nothing without its children or the juveniles who are the future citizens. *Juvenile* is the popular synonym of the word *child* and was originated from the Latin word *juvenilis* denoting a young person (Shorter Oxford English Dictionary, 2002). With a desire to focus on the subjects related to juvenile this research work takes its birth. The present study henceforth, wants to investigate the trend of development of this specific subject area depending on the 23 editions of DDC.

2. Literature Review

M. J. Fox's (2015) critical perception on the treatment of subjects in Dewey's magnum opus is built on a feministic approach and criticised Dewey. Comaromi (1976), a later editor of the DDC, in his largely complimentary history of the system, has not commented that the category of "women" was omitted altogether from the first edition, but does complain that Domestic Economy, an implicitly feminine category, should not be elevated "to the same level as medicine or engineering or any of the other skills with a heading in the Useful Arts". Dewey (1876) explains, "Many subjects, apparently omitted, will be found in the Index, assigned, with allied subjects, to a heading which bears the name of the most important only". In other words, users are directed to the "correct" or preferred heading as determined by him. In the first edition's subject index, some feminine-identified concepts can be found, but they all in some way relate to education, reproduction, religion or exceptional circumstances which are parallels of the headings that exist in the classification. Though treatment of women in DDC has been studied in various works, no such study has been conducted on juvenile related subjects in DDC. So this present research work has been undertaken to fill up the knowledge gap in this area.

3. Origin and History of DDC at a Glance

According to Krishan Kumar (2011), with the purpose of arranging the library of Amherst College, Melvil Dewey in 1876 launched his epoch making library classification scheme. Though in 1873 he conceived the idea of framing the scheme, it was actually published in 1876. The name of the first edition of Dewey Decimal Classification (DDC) Scheme was "A Classification and Subject Index for Cataloguing and Arranging the Books and Pamphlets of a Library". The name of Dewey appeared only in the copyright notice on the verso of the title page. The first edition had thousand copies and each copy consisted of 44 pages with 12 pages of introduction, 12 pages of schedules and 18 pages of index. According to Comaromi (1969) "the structure of the DDC was taken by Dewey from the library classification of the St. Louis Public School Library,

which had been done by William T. Harris, whose ideas in classification making had been influenced by Sir Francis Bacon and G.W.F. Hegel."

From the 20th edition of DDC (1989) and from the popular book on classification theory by S. Husain (2004) the following table has been drawn to have a glimpse at the brief history of all the editions of DDC.

Table 1: DDC editions

Edition	Date	Pages	Copies	Editor
1	1876	44	1,000	Melvil Dewey
2	1885	314	500	Melvil Dewey
3	1888	416	500	Melvil Dewey
4	1891	466	1,000	Evelyn May Seymour
5	1894	467	2,000	Evelyn May Seymour
6	1899	511	7,600	Evelyn May Seymour
7	1911	792	2,000	Evelyn May Seymour
8	1913	850	2,000	Evelyn May Seymour
9	1915	856	3,000	Evelyn May Seymour
10	1919	940	4,000	Evelyn May Seymour
11	1922	988	5,000	Jennie Dorkas Fellows
12	1927	1,243	9,340	Jennie Dorkas Fellows
13	1932	1,647	9,750	Jennie Dorkas Fellows
14	1942	1,927	15,632	Constantin Mazney
15	1951	716	11,200	Milton J. Ferguson
15 revised	1952	927	11,045	Godfrey Dewey
16	1958	2,439	31,011	Benjamin A. Custer
17	1965	2,153	38,677	Benjamin A. Custer
18	1971	2,718	52,892	Benjamin A. Custer
19	1979	3,385	51,129	Benjamin A. Custer
20	1989	3,388	-	John P. Comaromi
21	1996	4,115	-	Joan S. Mitchell
22	2003	4,076	-	Joan S. Mitchell
23	2011	4276	-	Joan S. Mitchell

The 23rd edition of DDC was published in 2011 and was edited by Joan S. Mitchell (Dewey, 2011). Besides the main editions to comply with the needs of small libraries DDC was also published in abridged editions with the first such edition coming in 1894. During 1989 DDC 20th edition's abridged version came containing only 857 pages (Dhyani, 1998). DDC is also available in compact disk form which was published by OCLC, Forest Press in January 1993 and is known as Electronic Dewey and finally with DDC's browser

based setting and hypertext linking Web Dewey took its birth from the efforts of OCLC. Library of Congress Subject Headings mapping is a prominent feature of this Web Dewey. Vast coverage and with quarterly updation policy it really created sensation (Husain, 2004).

4. Objectives

The purpose of this study is to discover the growth pattern of the subject descriptors on *juvenile* from their reflection in the twenty three editions of DDC. The objectives of the research can be stated thus:

- To trace the development of evolution of the subject descriptors on juvenile in the 23 editions of DDC.
- To represent the discipline wise analysis of concepts on juvenile.
- To analyse the edition wise distribution of concepts on juvenile with all its differences in treatment.
- To trace the similarities between or among the concepts.
- To depict and thoroughly analyse the availability of different *Notes, Subdivisions, See and See also references* of the concerned subject descriptors on juvenile.
- To examine whether all the concepts are directly given class numbers in the schedules or are formed via instructions.
- To analyse the crossdisciplinary approach of the subjects on juvenile as reflected through *See and See also* references.

5. Limitations of Scope

This research focuses on the subject descriptors started with “juvenile” as reflected in Dewey Decimal Classification or DDC. Subject descriptors started with child/children, infant/infants, baby/babies have not been included here. Twenty three editions of DDC have been thoroughly studied (especially the relative index portion of the editions and the parts related to juvenile in the schedules) for this research. Altogether 19 concepts or subject descriptors on juvenile have been studied in this research. Index of the 23rd edition has

been followed as this index is the most comprehensive of all other editions and covers almost every form heading on juvenile. Analysis of the *Subdivisions* and *See & See also references* by visiting separately those numbers of the related concepts have been kept outside the purview of this study. As the provision of notes prominently started from the 15th edition (especially Definition note and Scope note) inspite of the implicit presence of those and other notes in previous editions, in this study the phrase *kind of* is used before notes which were available till the 14th editions (e.g. *Kind of Definition note, Kind of Scope note* etc.) and the same is applied before Including note till the 16th edition as this note prominently started from the 17th edition onwards. British English spelling of words has been used in this research though many terms in the earlier DDC editions were in their early American form (like *Relative* in place of *Relativ* has been used in this research).

6. Methodology

In order to investigate the objectives stated earlier, it has been intended to adopt the methods like document research. Assessment and evolution study have been undertaken in this regard. Qualitative analysis has been given priority, though in case of analyzing the total number of concepts under juveniles and its correlated subjects and in counting the edition wise distribution of concepts quantitative analysis has been considered. As the detailed analysis of the treatment of the concepts one by one is the major goal of this research qualitative assessment seems more suitable for this purpose. Twenty three DDC editions have been searched to collect data on children. The digital versions of the first 19 editions of DDC have been collected from Internet Archive (<https://archive.org/>) (Dewey1876-1979) and the rest four (20th to 23rd ed.) (Dewey, 1989-2011) have been studied from Jadavpur University Central Library and Institute of Development Studies Kolkata Library. Comparative treatment of subject descriptors on juvenile in various DDC editions has been performed.

At the beginning the subject descriptors have been taken from the index part of the DDC (mainly the 23rd edition index), and then only after going through the schedules of each of the twenty three DDC editions with thorough

observation they have been analysed to satisfy the objectives.

First counting the total amount of subject descriptors on juvenile, distribution of those concepts according to the main subject divisions of DDC has been done.

Then edition wise distribution of subject descriptors has been done.

In the next part detailed analysis of every subject descriptor on juvenile (presented alphabetically) has been done with a focus on their edition wise class numbers, similarities among concepts, *relocations*, different types of *notes*, *see*, *see also references*, *add instructions*, *divisions*, presence of *divide like device*, etc. Whether any concept is directly given class number in the schedules with all its extended treatment as usual or is just formed via instructions is also shown here.

Then the crossdisciplinary approach of the subjects on juvenile as reflected through *See* and *See also references* has been analysed.

7. Data Analysis and Findings

7.1 Distribution of Subject Descriptors on Juvenile according to the Divisions of DDC

Out of the total 19 concepts on juvenile three (*juvenile delinquents*, *Juvenile literature – specific literatures*, *Juvenile literature – specific literatures – history and criticism*) are present in the Table portion of DDC. Therefore, only 16 concepts have been distributed DDC's division wise.

Table 2: Division-wise distribution of subject descriptors on juvenile

DDC Divisions with Class Numbers	Number of Subject Descriptors on Juvenile
Library and information sciences (020)	1
Local Christian church and religious order (250)	1
Social sciences (in general) (300)	1
Law (340)	4
Social problems and social services (360)	3

DDC Divisions with Class Numbers	Number of Subject Descriptors on Juvenile
Education (370)	1
Home and family management (640)	2
Literature, rhetoric and criticism (800)	3

The above table clearly demonstrates that *Law (340)* discipline holds the maximum number of concepts on juvenile, i.e. 4, whereas *Social problems and social services (360)* and *Literature, rhetoric and criticism (800)* hold 3 subject descriptors each.

7.2 DDC Edition wise Distribution of Subject Descriptors on Juvenile

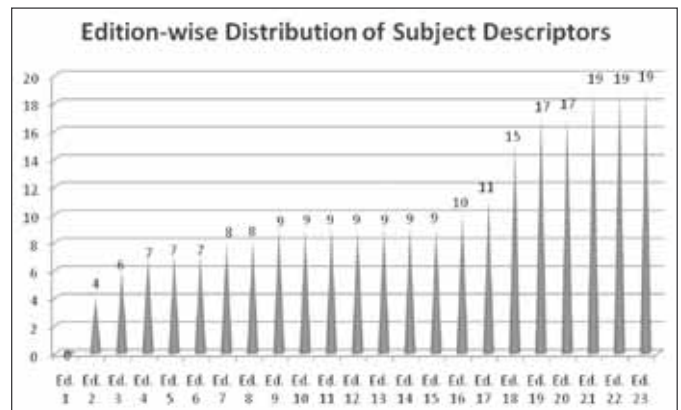


Figure 1: Edition-wise distribution of subject descriptors on juvenile

Figure 1 delineates the edition wise distribution of subject descriptors on juvenile with edition 21, 22 and 23 hold the maximum share of 19 subject descriptors each. Edition 19 and 18 hold 17 concepts each and edition 2 has the least number i.e. only 4 whereas the 1st DDC edition has no concept on juvenile. So it is quite evident that with the passage of time the amount of subject descriptors on this area is increasing and it hints at the growth of the subjects on juvenile.

7.3 Detailed Analysis of the Subject Descriptors on Juvenile

Here the concepts on juvenile and their edition wise treatment have been thoroughly analysed. In this portion

detailed analysis of every subject descriptor on juvenile (presented alphabetically) has been done with a focus on their edition wise class numbers, similarities among concepts, *relocations*, different types of *notes*, *see, see also references*, *add instructions*, *divisions*, presence of *divide like device*, etc. The significance of these features in the treatment of subjects has also been incorporated here. Similarities between various concepts or synonymous concepts have been expressed through the words like “or”, “to some extent”, “to a large or great extent” etc.

Juvenile correctional institutions or penal institutions or juvenile delinquents – penal institutions or reformatories has its treatment under the main class *penal and related institutions or reformatories*. From the very 2nd edition of DDC it has started to be treated in class number 364. Till the 13th edition it has been treated as *reformatory, criminology, schools, discharged convicts, criminal classes* whereas from the 9th edition onwards only the topic *criminology* has been added to the class number. In the 14th edition there is relocation to 365.42. In the 14th edition there is a kind of Including note covering *special provision for first offenders*. There is a See also reference to related topic *juvenile offenders in general* (in 364.36). In the 15th and 16th edition the number is a bit general as it is denoted by 365.4 and it exhibits *special prisons for special types of offenders*. Including note covering *prisons for men, women, juvenile, political prisoners, debtors* is also there. In the 16th edition there is a See reference to 355.71 for military prisons which is present in another discipline. In the 17th edition there are subdivisions under this class for further minute treatment and a Class elsewhere note is there for *specific institutions* in 365.9 which belongs to the same notational hierarchy (i.e. 365). From the 18th edition onwards the number is again become more specific i.e. 365.42. From the 18th to the 20th edition there are Scope notes expressing the coverage of the subject covering *borstals, reformatories, industrial, reform, training schools, halfway houses for the transition from reform school to society*. From the 21st edition onwards these topics under Scope note are transformed into Including note and hint at the future prospect of the topics by sending those into Standing room zone.

Juvenile courts which is a part of the main class *criminal law* (345) had its beginning as a part of *associations and institutions* (360) and in the 7th edition of DDC for the first time the class number for the subject was allotted to 364. Till the 13th edition it has been treated as *reformatory, criminology, schools, discharged convicts, criminal classes* whereas from the 9th edition onwards only the topic *criminology* has been added to the class number. In the 14th, 15th and 16th edition the number is extended to a specific level as 364.52 and in the 16th edition a See reference to a related topic in 364.36 for *juvenile delinquents* is seen which is situated in a different notational hierarchy. In the 17th edition the number is relocated broadly under *law* class i.e. 340 as the instruction is given under 340 by blocking the previous number for courts. In the 18th edition it has been relocated to 345.08 and better known as *juvenile procedure*. This subject or the class number is subdivided here for further specific treatment. In the 18th edition Including note is present to send the concept *juvenile courts* into Standing room as that time did not allocate the subject a completely separate position considering the lack of literary warrant on it. From the 19th edition onwards a more expanded number is allotted for specific treatment of the subject and i.e. 345.081. Till the 23rd edition, add instructions are available with the subject for minute level treatment of the subject by forming related subjects through additions. In the 19th and 20th edition there are Scope notes covering general aspects like *jurisdiction, officials, court management* under the subject.

Juvenile delinquency / delinquents –criminology or to a large extent *juvenile justice - criminology* is part of *criminology* class (364). It denotes the similarity between these two concepts. From the 3rd edition of DDC onwards it started to get treatment in the class number 364. Till the 13th edition it has been treated as *reformatory, criminology, schools, discharged convicts, criminal classes* whereas from the 9th edition onwards only the topic *criminology* has been added to the class number. From the 14th edition onwards the class number is expanded to 364.36 for a minute level treatment. It becomes known as *incurability*. In the 14th edition there is a kind of Scope note expressing the coverage of

the class i.e. *jails and juvenile offenders, studies of juvenile inmates of correctional institutions*. See also references to related topics like 136.763 for *child study*, 364.52 for *juvenile courts*, 364.624 for *parole for juvenile offenders*, 364.634 for *probation for juvenile offenders*, 364.722 for *reformatory institutions for juvenile*, 365.42 for *prisons for juvenile offenders* are found in this edition. Subdivisions are also available for further minute level treatment. In the 15th edition the class number is slightly short and general in compass i.e. 346.3 in comparison to its previous edition. The Scope note here denotes the *adult criminal's* treatment in 364.1-.2. See references to components parts of the aforesaid subject in other disciplines and different notational hierarchies are found here like 136.76 for *psychological studies of juvenile delinquency*, 364.63 for *juvenile courts*, 364.52 for *probation of juvenile offenders*, 364.72 for *reformatories*, 364.8 for *discharged delinquents*, 301.46 for *sociological studies of juvenile delinquency*, 362.74 for *child guidance clinics*. *Social sciences* and *psychology* disciplines receive most of the related concepts. The 16th edition covers concept like *incurability of juvenile* via a kind of Including note. See references to components parts of the said subject in other disciplines and different notational hierarchies are also found in the 16th edition like 364.52 for *juvenile courts*, 364.62 for *parole*, 364.63 for *probation*, 364.72 *correctional institutions for juvenile*, 371.52 for *truants and truancy*, 371.93 for *education of juvenile delinquents*, 364.254 for *influence of art, literature, entertainment mediums on crime*. From the 16th to the 18th edition further subdivisions are available for minute level treatment. Edition 17 sends the concept like *incurability* into Standing room through Including note. In the later editions i.e. from the 20th edition there are Including notes denoting the future prospects of topics like *status offenders (juvenile who have broken laws pertaining only to their age group, e.g., curfew, laws, drinking below legal age)* which are now sent to the Standing room zone. Class here notes focus on the comprehensive works on *juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquents, juvenile justice system together* which form the majority of the class. From the 21st edition there is another Class here note expressing works on *maladjusted young people* in 362.74. In the last three editions See

reference to 345 for *legal aspects* focuses on a related interdisciplinary concept because *criminology* and *criminal law* are integral part of each other.

Juvenile delinquency – school problem, a part of the main class *education* (370), is quite a new entry in the DDC world. It is classed in 371.782 in the 21st edition for the first time. Till the 23rd edition it remains the same. The subject is also known as *crime prevention and alleviation*. Class here note in the three editions emphasizes on the majority of the class i.e. *delinquency in schools, school violence*. In all these three editions Class elsewhere notes like *campus police* in 363.289; *elsewhere prevention and alleviation of crime relating to substance abuse* in 371.784; *prevention and alleviation of crime related to sexual abuse* in 371.786; *interdisciplinary works on victims of crime* in 362.88 and *interdisciplinary works on crime prevention* in 364.4 uphold related interdisciplinary concepts.

Juvenile delinquents in the Table portion of the DDC first appeared clearly in the 21st edition. In this edition this subject is classed twice: in Table 1 (*standard subdivisions*) and in Table 7 (*groups of persons*), but in the 22nd and 23rd edition only the treatment in Table 1 is available, because the Table 7 is absent in these editions. In Table 1 the number is 086923 and it is also known as *juvenile delinquents and pre-delinquents*. Add instruction is available here for further specific treatment of the subject. Provision for adding subdivisions is also available here for minute level treatment. Similar is the treatment of the subject in the 22nd and 23rd edition. In the 21st edition's Table 7 the number is 06923 which is not given directly, rather is built according to instructions.

Juvenile delinquents – home care, a part of the main class *child rearing and home care of sick and infirm* (649) is classed in 649.153 in the 18th edition for the first time. Till the 23rd edition this number continues. The number is not given directly in the schedules, rather is built according to instructions.

Juvenile delinquents – law or to some extent *juvenile justice – law* is a part of the main class *criminal law* and is evident in the DDC editions from the very inception.

From the 2nd till the 17th edition it has been treated synonymously with *criminal law* and was classed in 343. Subdivisions were available for minute level treatment of the subject. From the 18th edition onwards it has been classed in 345.03 as a token of relocation as the 343 class has started to be known as *miscellaneous public law* and 345 class as *criminal law*. Till the 23rd edition the subject has also been known as *offenders or criminals*. In the 18th and 19th edition Example note is present to bring concepts like *principals, accessories, recidivists, juvenile, women* into Standing room zone. From the 19th edition onwards add instruction is available for specific treatment of the subject. In the 20th edition Scope note is present covering *accomplices, juvenile delinquents, recidivists* whereas in the last three editions Including note intensifies the subject *juvenile delinquents* under this class number. In the 23rd edition Class here note emphasizes on the fact that the class here is *criminals*.

Juvenile delinquents – pastoral care – Christianity which is part of the main class *local Christian church and Christian religious orders* (250) appeared in the DDC world for the first time in the 19th edition and since then till the 23rd edition it has been classed in 259.5. The subject is also known as *activities with delinquents and criminals* in the 19th and 20th edition and as *pastoral care of antisocial and asocial people* in the 23rd edition. In the 20th edition there is a Class here note to focus on the majority of the class i.e. *pastoral methods in prisons [with a formerly class number 253.75], prison chaplaincy, activities with asocial and antisocial persons*. In the 23rd edition in the Class here note along with *prison chaplaincy, pastoral care of juvenile delinquents and predelinquents, of offenders* have also been included to uphold the main theme of the class.

Juvenile delinquents – penal institutions or *reformatories* or *juvenile correctional institutions* or *penal institutions* has its treatment under the main class *penal and related institutions* or *reformatories*. From the very 2nd edition of DDC it has started to be treated in class number 364. Till the 13th edition it has been treated as *reformatory, criminology, schools, discharged convicts, criminal classes* whereas from the 9th edition onwards only the topic *criminology* has been added to the class

number. In the 14th edition there is relocation to 365.42. In the 14th edition there is a kind of Including note covering *special provision for first offenders*. There is a See also reference to related topic *juvenile offenders in general* (in 364.36). In the 15th and 16th edition the number is a bit general as it is denoted by 365.4 and it exhibits *special prisons for special types of offenders*. Including note covering *prisons for men, women, juvenile, political prisoners, debtors* is also there. In the 16th edition there is a See reference to 355.71 for military prisons which is present in another discipline. In the 17th edition there are subdivisions under this class for further minute treatment and a Class elsewhere note is there for *specific institutions* in 365.9 which belongs to the same notational hierarchy (i.e. 365). From the 18th edition onwards the number is again become more specific i.e. 365.42. From the 18th to the 20th edition there are Scope notes expressing the coverage of the subject covering *borstals, reformatories, industrial, reform, training schools, halfway houses for the transition from reform school to society*. From the 21st edition onwards these topics under Scope note are transformed into Including note and hint at the future prospect of the topics by sending those into Standing room zone.

Juvenile justice – criminology or to a large extent *juvenile delinquency / delinquents –criminology* is a vital part of the main class *criminology* (364). It has its first appearance in the DDC world from the 9th edition onwards. Till the 13th edition the subject is classed as 364 and covers *reformatory, schools, discharged convicts, criminal classes*. From the 14th edition onwards the class number is expanded to 364.36 for a minute level treatment. It becomes known as *juvenile delinquents and delinquency, incorrigibility*. In the 14th edition there is a kind of Scope note expressing the coverage of the class i.e. *jails and juvenile offenders, studies of juvenile inmates of correctional institutions*. See also references to related topics like 136.763 for *child study*, 364.52 for *juvenile courts*, 364.624 for *parole for juvenile offenders*, 364.634 for *probation for juvenile offenders*, 364.722 for *reformatory institutions for juvenile*, 365.42 for *prisons for juvenile offenders* are found in this edition. Subdivisions are also available for further minute level treatment. In the 15th edition the class number is slightly

short and general in compass i.e. 346.3 in comparison to its previous edition. The Scope note here denotes the *adult criminal's* treatment in 364.1-.2. See references to components parts of the aforesaid subject in other disciplines and different notational hierarchies are found here like 136.76 for *psychological studies of juvenile delinquency*, 364.63 for *juvenile courts*, 364.52 for *probation of juvenile offenders*, 364.72 for *reformatories*, 364.8 *discharged delinquents*, 301.46 for *sociological studies of juvenile delinquency*, 362.74 for *child guidance clinics*. *Social sciences* and *psychology* disciplines receive most of the related concepts. The 16th edition covers concept like *incurability of juvenile* via a kind of Including note. See references to components parts of the said subject in other disciplines and different notational hierarchies are also found in the 16th edition like 364.52 for *juvenile courts*, 364.62 for *parole*, 364.63 for *probation*, 364.72 *correctional institutions for juvenile*, 371.52 for *truants and truancy*, 371.93 for *education of juvenile delinquents*, 364.254 for *influence of art, literature, entertainment mediums on crime*. From the 16th to the 18th edition, further subdivisions are available for minute level treatment. Edition 17 sends the concept like *incurability* into Standing room through Including note. In the later editions i.e. from the 20th edition there are Including notes denoting the future prospects of topics like *status offenders(juvenile who have broken laws pertaining only to their age group, e.g., curfew, laws, drinking below legal age)* which are now sent to the Standing room zone. Class here notes focus on thecomprehensiveworks on *juvenile delinquency, juvenile delinquents, juvenile justice system together* which form the majority of the class. From the 21st edition there is another Class here note expressing works on *maladjusted young people* in 362.74. In the last three editions See reference to 345 for *legal aspects* focuses on a related interdisciplinary concept because *criminology* and *criminal law* are integral part of each other.

Juvenile justice – law or to some extent *juvenile delinquents – law* is a part of the main class *criminal law* and is evident in the DDC editions from the very inception. From the 2nd till the 17th edition it has been treated synonymously with *criminal law* and was classed in 343. Subdivisions were available for minute level

treatment of the subject. From the 18th edition onwards it has been classed in 345.08 as a token of relocation as the 343 class started to be known as *miscellaneous public law* and 345 class as *criminal law*. This subject or the class number is subdivided in all those later editions for further specific treatment and is synonymous with *juvenile procedure*. In the 18th edition Including note is present to send the concept like *juvenile courts* into Standing room. From the 19th to the 23rd edition Class elsewhere notes distinguish among numbers in the same notational hierarchy (i.e. 345) e.g. *juvenile offenders* in 345.03; *liability, responsibility, guilt of juvenile* in 345.04. In the 19th and the 20th edition there are add instructions for further additions with the class number 345.08 for specific aspects of the subject. In the last three editions the class number also denotes *juvenile courts* alongside *juvenile procedure*.

Juvenile literature or *children's literature* or *children's books – literature* is a subject which is apparent in the DDC world from its very 3rd edition From the 3rd till the 16th edition it has been synonymous with *reading of young* (till the 14th edition) and *children's books* (in the 15th and 16th edition) and is classed in 028.5. Till the 14th edition its coverage has been denoted via a kind of Scope note but in the 15th and 16th edition the coverage of the subject is reflected through a kind of Including note which includes *discussion and lists of books* and *children as authors*. From the 17th edition a major relocation is found for this subject as it started to be specifically treated as *juvenile literature* or *children's literature* under the class number 808.899282. Though in the 17th and 18th edition the number is directly given from the 19th edition onwards the same class number has not been provided specifically rather is built via instructions.

Juvenile literature – history and criticism or *children's literature – history and criticism* is an integral part of the main class *literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric* (800) and more specifically the main class *history, description, critical appraisal of more than one literature* (809). It has its treatment in the last 7 editions of DDC i.e. from the 17th to the 23rd edition. In all the editions it is classed as 809.89282. Except the 18th edition in all

other cases the number is not given specifically rather it is built according to instructions.

Juvenile literature – reviews or *children – publications for – reviews* which is the part of the main class *reading and use of other information media* (028) is only present from the 19th to the 23rd edition. The class number is built like this 028.162 following instructions but it is specifically it has been given through example in all the 5 editions.

Juvenile literature – rhetoric or *children’s literature – rhetoric* which is part of the main class *literature (Belles-lettres) and rhetoric* (800) appeared for the first time in the 16th edition of DDC with the class number of 808.068 and the subject is also known as *writing for children and young adults*. Divide like device is also used here for specific treatment of the subject. From the 17th to the 23rd edition the subject has the same class number as in the 16th edition and it has subdivisions for further minute level treatment. The subject is also described as *children’s literature – rhetoric*.

Juvenile literature – specific literatures or *children’s literature – specific literatures* is a subject descriptor which is treated in the Table of DDC. It first appeared in the 18th edition of DDC’s Table 3 as 0809282. In the 19th edition’s Table 3, the subject does not receive a readymade number but following instructions number can be built like this 0809282. The same number is built in the later editions following instructions but the instructions are found specifically in Table 3-B. The 08 of Table 3-B hints at the collections of literary texts in more than one form.

Juvenile literature – specific literatures – history and criticism or *children’s literature – specific literatures – history and criticism* is a subject descriptor which is treated in the Table of DDC. It first appeared in the 18th edition of DDC’s Table 3 as 099282. In the 19th edition’s Table 3, the subject does not receive a readymade number but following instructions number can be built like this 099282. The same number is built in the later editions following instructions but the instructions are found specifically in Table 3-B. The 09 of Table 3-B hints at the *history, description and critical appreciation of literary works*.

Juvenile mortality – public health or *childhood – mortality* is the subject under the broader class *public health*. From the 3rd to the 14th edition it has been classed as 614.133 denoting mortality in childhood but in the 15th edition it has been kept in a quite broader class number i.e. 614.1 as *medical statistics*. Kind of Including note is present there to keep *medical statistics of birth, death* and such other related concepts taking their future prospects into consideration. See reference to a related concept *vital statistics* (312) in other discipline has been given here. From the 16th to the 19th edition the class number for this subject is relocated to 312.23 denoting *infant death* and add instruction is available there for further minute level treatment. Divide like device is used in the 16th edition to add area with the subject of *infant mortality*. In the 17th to the 19th edition scope of the subject is given via Scope note which focuses on the age of the infants. Class here note denoting *neonatal deaths* as the majority of the class and Class elsewhere note to indicate *stillbirths* in 312.24 to distinguish among numbers in the same notational hierarchy are the features of 18th and 19th edition. As the coverage of the *juvenile* is bigger than that of *infants*, the aforesaid subject *juvenile mortality* also covers *statistics of the mortality of the stillbirths* in the 16th to the 19th edition which gets manifestation via the class number 312.24. The 18th and 19th edition send concept like perinatal deaths in the Standing room zone through Including note under this class number. In the last four editions the class 312 is blocked and relocation or redirection to 304.6 is there to denote *population or demography*. On the basis of that and following instructions 304.64083 number can be built (as 083 from Table 1 for *children* is added with the main class number) for *juvenile mortality statistics* in the last 4 editions.

Juvenile procedure which is covered under the main class *criminal law* (345) has its first appearance in the 18th edition and since then it has been classed in 345.08. This subject or the class number is subdivided in all those editions for further specific treatment. In the 18th edition Including note is present to send the concept like *juvenile courts* into Standing room. From the 19th to the 23rd edition Class elsewhere notes

distinguish among numbers in the same notational hierarchy (i.e. 345) e.g. *juvenile offenders* in 345.03; *liability, responsibility, guilt of juvenile* in 345.04. In the 19th and the 20th edition there are add instructions for further additions with the class number 345.08 for specific aspects of the subject. In the last three editions the class number also denotes *juvenile courts* alongside *juvenile procedure*.

7.4 Crossdisciplinary Nature of the Subject Descriptors on Juvenile as reflected through See and See also References

Among the subject descriptors on juvenile it is seen that there is a linking with other related subjects from different disciplines which is better known as crossdisciplinary nature of subjects. According to Alexander Refsum Jensenius (n.d.) *crossdisciplinary* is viewing one discipline from the perspective of another which is almost similar to *multidisciplinary* which indicates a field where people from different disciplines work together, each drawing on their disciplinary knowledge. Therefore, this type of nature of subject is reflected in the subject descriptors on children in DDC especially through *See* and *See also* references. DDC's juvenile related subject descriptors' links with other disciplines or broader subjects have been manifested below:

Juvenile correctional institutions (Penal institutions) is related to *Military science (355)* and *Criminology (364)*

Juvenile delinquency / delinquents –criminology is related to *Genetic psychology, evolutionary psychology, mental characteristics (136)*, *Sociology and anthropology (30)1*, *Criminal law (345)*, *Social welfare problems & services (362)*, *Penal & related institutions (365)*, and *School organization and management, special education (371)*

8. Conclusion and Recommendation

Going through the subject descriptors on juvenile in the editions of DDC, it has been found that Law class holds the maximum number of subject descriptors on juvenile. Edition 21st to 23rd have the maximum share of concepts on juvenile. Standing room concepts which have been providing home to the subjects with future

prospects are expressed through *Example notes* and *Including notes*. These subject descriptors' relation with other disciplines as is reflected through *See* and *See also* references hint at the cross disciplinary nature of subjects. Finally in this way further studies on other subject areas in DDC can also be made.

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