



DEPARTMENT: HEALTH AND APPLIED SCIENCES

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TRAINER. L.KIBE

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GROUP WORK ASSIGNMENT:

DISCUSS LIBRARY OF CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

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LIBRARY CONGRESS CLASSIFICATION

The Library of Congress Classification (LCC) is a system of shelving books and other resources in a library in an ordered systematic manner. It was developed in the late 19th and early 20th century by James Hanson and Charles Martel while working at the Library of Congress, United States. LC is mainly used by large research and academic libraries. It is currently one of the most widely used library classification systems in the world.

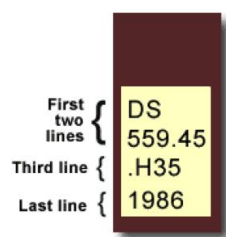
The library of congress classification was developed for the library congress's own use. however, it has been adopted by many other libraries and is one of the most widely used classification systems, particularly among large academics and research libraries in the United States and around the world. Several major factors have contributed to its wide acceptance:

1. Its wide ranging and thorough coverage
2. Its continuous revision
3. Its dependability (in respect to maintenance) though its support by LC:
4. It is flexible, very hospitable, and expandable notation (that is, its book numbering or labelling systems)
5. Its base in literary warrant (the term 'literary warrant' in the context of library classification indicates that new topics are added to the schedules when they are needed to reflect the subject content of the literature or materials being catalogued or classified)/
6. The wide accessibility of its schedules, in both electronic and print versions
7. The fact that LC classification class numbers, as well as LC subject heading's, appear on almost all LC cataloging records and many records from other sources.
8. In addition, the system holds promise as an important element in the development of new systems to improve retrieval on the internet and in the OPAC

LCC divides all knowledge into twenty-one basic classes representing major disciplines. The disciplines are then divided into subclasses which are further divided into divisions. Such a categorization creates a hierarchical display for LCC, progressing from the general to the specific. LCC uses a mixed alphanumeric notation of the Roman capital letters, Arabic numerals, and a dot (.) to create unique combinations of characters known as call numbers. Call numbers are used to locate specific materials in stacks and browse related materials by subject.

A single letter denotes a main class. Most subclasses are designated by double letters. Triple-letter combinations have been used only for some subclasses in D and K schedules. Divisions within subclasses are denoted by Arabic numbers; they are used integrally, from 1 to 9999, if necessary, with gaps left liberally to accommodate new topics as they arise. A decimal extension is used when it is necessary to insert a topic between two consecutive whole numbers. Further subdivision is indicated by adding Cutter numbers (a combination of a capital letter and one or more numerals). This completes the class number part of the call number. The call number is completed by adding an item number or book number to the class number which is based on the main entry (primary access point, the author or title) in the form of an alphanumeric Cutter number, plus, in most cases the year of publication.

Sample of LCC Call Number



Anatomy of a LC Call Number

- The first two lines describe the subject of the book.
- The third line often represents the author's last name
- The last line represents the date of publication.

Advantages

1. It enables the categorization of large collections.
2. It seldomly change the meanings of existing numbers and division of topics.
3. It is considered to have more logical arrangement of topics than the Dewey Decimal System
4. Prepares students for using libraries in their communities and for going on to higher education.
5. Many libraries use it, creating a large support system for librarians.

Disadvantages

1. More expensive than Dewey.
2. Not good for smaller libraries due to fragmentation of related subjects.
3. It uses more than alphabetic index system.
4. Inconsistent arrangement of subtopics in main classes.
5. Groups arranged alphabetically instead of hierarchically.

LCC is enumerative, which means it lists all the classes in officially published schedules, which are updated and maintained as needed by the Library's Policy and Standards Division. From the beginning, schedules of LCC have been individually and separately developed, and maintained by subject experts. Such experts continue to be responsible for additions and changes in LCC. The separate development of individual schedules means that, unlike other classification systems, LCC is not the product of one mastermind; indeed, LCC has been called “a coordinated series of special classes”.

Table showing the main Classes of LCC and Subclasses

A - General Works			
AE	Encyclopedias (General)	DAW	Central Europe
AG	Dictionaries, General	DB	Austria, Hungary, Czech Republic, Slovakia
AI	Reference, Current Topics	DC	France
AM	Indexes (General)	DD	Germany
AN	Museums, Collectors & Collecting	DE	Mediterranean
AP	Newspapers	DF	Greece
AS	Periodicals	DG	Italy
AT	Academies & Learned Societies	DH	Belgium, Luxembourg
AY	Yearbooks, Almanacs, Directories	DJ	Netherlands (Holland)
AZ	History of Scholarship & Learning	DK	Russia & former Soviet Republics
B - Philosophy, Psychology, Religion			
B	Philosophy (General)	DL	Northern Europe, Scandinavia
BC	Logic	DP	Spain, Portugal
BD	Speculative Philosophy	DQ	Switzerland
BF	Psychology, Parapsychology, Occult Sciences	DR	Balkan Peninsula
BH	Aesthetics	DS	Asia
BJ	Ethics, Social Usages, Etiquette	DT	Africa
BL	Religions, Mythology, Rationalism	DU	Oceania, Australia, New Zealand
BM	Judaism	DX	Roma (Gypsies)
BP	Islam, Baháism, Theosophy	E - F History: Americas	
BQ	Buddhism	E	America, American Biographies (General), Indians of North America,
BR	Christianity	F	Canada, Central America, South America, Caribbean
BS	Christian Bible	G - Geography & Anthropology	
BT	Doctrinal Theology	G	Geography (General), Atlases, Maps
BV	Practical Theology	GA	Cartography, Mathematical Geography
BX	Christian Denominations	GB	Physical Geography
C - Auxiliary Sciences of History			
C	Auxiliary Sciences of History (General)	GC	Oceanography
CB	History of Civilization	GE	Environmental Sciences
CC	Archaeology	GF	Human Geography
CD	Diplomatics, Archives, Seals	GN	Anthropology
CE	Calendar, Technical Chronology	GR	Folklore
CJ	Numismatics, Coins, Medals	GT	Manners & Customs
CN	Inscriptions, Epigraphy	GV	Recreation, Leisure, Sports
CR	Heraldry	H - Social Sciences	
CS	Genealogy	H	Social Sciences (General)
CT	Biography (General)	HA	Statistics
D - History: General and outside the Americas			
D	World History (General)	HB	Economic Theory, Demography
DA	Great Britain	HB-HJ	Business Issues
		HC-HD	Economic History & Conditions
		HE	Transportation & Communications
		HF	Commerce, Careers
		HG	Finance
		HJ	Public Finance
		HM	Sociology (General)
		HN	Social History, Problems, & Reform
		HQ	Family, Marriage, Women, Sexuality
		HS	Societies & Clubs
		HT	Communities, Classes, Races
		HV	Social Service, Welfare, Criminology
		HX	Socialism, Communism, Utopias, Anarchism
		J - Political Science	
		J	Legislative & Executive Papers
		JA	Political Science (General)
		JC	Political Theory, Theory of the State
		JF	Constitutional History & Administration
		JK	United States
		JL	America (except U.S.)
		JN	European
		JQ	Asia, Africa, Australia, Oceania
		JS	Local Governments
		JV	Colonies & Colonization, Emigration & Immigration
		JX	International Relations & Law
		K - Law	
		K	Law (General)
		KD	United Kingdom & Ireland
		KDZ	U.S. & Americas
		KE	Canada
		KF	United States
		KFW	Washington State
		KG	Central America, Caribbean
		KH	South America
		KJ	Europe
		KM-	Asia
		KPZ	
		L - Education	
		L	Education (General), Guides to Colleges
		LA	History of Education
		LB	Financial Aid, Theory & Practice of Education
		LC	Social Aspects of Education
		LD	United States
		LE	America (except U.S.)
		LF	Europe
		LG	Asia, Africa, Oceania
		LH	School Magazines & Papers
		LJ	Fraternalities & Societies
		LT	Textbooks
		M - Music	
		M	Music (General)
		ML	Literature of Music
		MT	Musical Instruction & Study
		N - Fine Arts	
		N	Visual Arts
		NA	Architecture
		NB	Sculpture
		NC	Illustration, Design, Drawing
		ND	Painting
		NE	Printing, Engraving
		NK	Decorative Arts, Applied Arts
		NX	Arts in General
		P - Language and Literature	
		P	Linguistics (General)
		PA	Classical Languages & Literature
		PB	European & Celtic Languages & Literature
		PC	Romance Languages
		PD	Old Germanic, Scandinavian
		PE	English
		PF	Dutch, German
		PG	Slavic, Baltic, Albanian
		PH	Finnish, Basque
		PJ	Oriental, Semitic, Egyptian
		PK	Indo-Iranian, Armenian
		PL	East Asian, African, Oceanic
		PM	Indigenous American, Artificial Languages
		PN	Literary History, Collections, Criticism
		PQ	Romance Literature
		PR	English Literature
		PS	American & Canadian Literature
		PT	Germanic Literature
		PZ	Children's Literature
		Q - Science	
		Q	Science (General)
		QA	Mathematics, Computer Science
		QB	Astronomy
		QC	Physics
		QD	Chemistry
		QE	Geology
		QH	Natural History, Biology
		QK	Botany
		QL	Zoology
		QM	Human Anatomy
		QP	Physiology
		QR	Microbiology
		R - Medicine	
		R	Medicine (General)
		RA	Public Aspects of Medicine
		RB	Pathology
		RC	Internal Medicine, Psychiatry
		RD	Surgery
		RE	Ophthalmology
		RF	Ear, Nose, & Throat
		RG	Gynecology, Obstetrics
		RJ	Pediatrics
		RK	Dentistry
		RL	Dermatology
		RM	Therapeutics, Pharmacology
		RS	Pharmacy
		RT	Nursing
		RV	Botanic, Eclectic Medicine
		RX	Homeopathy
		RZ	Chiropractic, Osteopathy, Mental Healing
		S - Agriculture	
		S	Agriculture (General)
		SB	Plant Culture
		SD	Forestry
		SF	Animal Culture
		SH	Aquaculture, Fishing, Fisheries
		SK	Hunting, Wildlife management
		T - Technology	
		T	Technology (General)
		TA	Engineering, Civil Engineering (General)
		TC	Hydraulic & Ocean Engineering
		TD	Environmental Technology, Sanitary Engineering
		TE	Highway Engineering
		TF	Railroads
		TG	Bridge Engineering
		TH	Buildings
		TJ	Mechanical Engineering
		TK	Electrical Engineering
		TL	Motor Vehicles, Aeronautics
		TN	Mining, Metallurgy
		TP	Chemical Technology
		TR	Photography
		TS	Manufactures
		TT	Arts & Crafts, Handicrafts
		TX	Home Economics, Culinary Arts
		U - Military Science	
		V - Naval Science	
		Z - Library Science	

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