Glossary

1. **Bibliometrics** :- A term first appearing in 1969, to replace statistical bibliography. It refers to the study of the use of document and patterns of publication, by means of mathematical and statistical methods.

2. **Bibliography** :-The systematic listing and analytical study of books, manuscripts and other documents.

3. **Citation** :- A reference to a text or part of a text identifying the document in which it may be found, or the format of such reference, which would typically include the author, title and bibliographic description of the document.

4. **Citation analysis** :- The analytical study of the citations generating citoanalytical products ad useful indicators.

5. **Citation analyst** :- A person skilled in citation analysis.

6. **Cited document** :- A document that has been quoted in another documents.

7. **Citing document** :- A document that is quoting one or more documents.

8. **Informetric** :- The study of the quantitative aspects or information.

9. **Librametric** :- The world ‘librametric’ was coined by S. R. Ranganathan in 1949. Librametrics connotes a discipline of measurement relating to library activities, personnel building, as well as furniture. The study quite often entailed mathematical and statistical application.

10. **Scientometrics** :- This term achieved prominence with the foundation of the fournalscientometrics in 1977. Scientometrics forms part of the sociology of sciences and is often applied to issues of science policy-making.

11. **Statistical bibliography** :-Statistical analysis of the factors influencing the means of communication in order to illuminate the process of communication and the interrelationships between the history and sociology of sciences and the literature of sciences.

12. **Sources items** :- A document, i.e. a research paper, a review paper, a short communication, etc. that has the potentiality of being cited.
13. **Citation Index** :- This is the main component of a citation index database and is comprised of all the references found in source index items during the period covered.

14. **Citation process** :- Citation process is the description and understanding of underlying dynamics of scientific phenomenon of recognition.

15. **Citation scattering** :- This refers to the distribution or concentration of citations in respect of authors, journals, topics etc. of cited items.

16. **Clustering** :- This is a technique, which, with the help of citation analysis, tries to link different groups of documents with similar citations.

17. **Obsolescence** :- It is defined as a decline over time in the validity or utility of information.

18. **Scattering (Bibliographic)** :- The name scattering or more specifically bibliographic scattering is used to denote the phenomenon of inhomogenous clustering of bibliographic items.