The term "**Bibliometrics"** Origin of the term **"Bibliometrics**" **Biblio + Metrics** = **Bibliometrics**

"Biblio" is originated from Greek word "Biblion" which means "Book" or "Paper" "Metrics" is originated from Greek or Latin word "Metricus" or "Metrikos" which means the science of Meter or to measure Bibliometrics uses mathematical and statistical methods to analyses and measure the output of publications. Modern Bibliometrics has been largely inspired by Derek de Solla Price and the seminal work was carried out by him in the middle of the last century. Bibliometrics is a set of methods used to study or measure texts and information. Citation analysis and content analysis are commonly used in Bibliometrics methods. While Bibliometrics methods are most often used in the field of library and information science.

Origin Of the term Bibliometrics -The term "Bibliometrics" by Pritchard and "Scientometrics" by Nalimov and Mulchenko have been introduced almost simultaneously in 1969. While **Pritchard** explained the term Bibliometrics as "the application of mathematical and statistical methods to Bibliographic information of books and other media of communication"

Nalimov and Mulchenko defined Scientometrics as "the application of those quantitative methods which are dealing with the analysis of science viewed as an information process" (Nalimov and Mulchenko, 1969). According to these interpretations, Scientometrics is restricted to the measurement of science communication, whereas Bibliometrics is designed to deal with more general information processes

Definitions According to Potter "The Study and measurement of Publication patterns of all forms of written communication and their authorship". According to Alan Pritchard: - "Studies which seek to quantify the process of written communication". According to Alvin M. Schrader: - "Scientific study of recorded discourses"

Objectives- 1.Analysis of Information Transfer Process and Control on

2.To tell about the structure of Knowledge and its transmission

3.The rendering of reliable statistics

4.The definition of the delimitation of the subject.

5.Understanding of specific reading habits

6.To point out the inherent relevant importance of Several types of documents in the various disciplines.

Scope-

- Identification of the main journals

- Ranking of journals
- Selection magazines.
- Sort of magazines.
- Make known to the mutual influence of magazines
- Development and expansion of knowledge in various fields,
- An institution, contribute to the scientific progress of the nation or individual.

APPLICATION-

- Identify the influences
- To identify which areas are most active and which are becoming important.
- Library selection, weeding, policies Information organization Information management.
- To identify users of different subjects
- To forecast past, present and future publishing trends.

BIBLIOMETRIC LAWS - Lotka's Law (1926) , Bradford's Law (1934) , Zipf's Law (1935)

Lotka's Law (1926) "The Frequency Distribution of Scientific Productivity "It would be of interest to determine, if possible, the part which men of different caliber contribute to the progress of science considering first simple volume of production"

Bradford's Law (1934) "If scientific journals are arranged in order of decreasing productivity of articles on a given subject, they may be divided into a nucleus of periodicals more particularly devoted to the subject and several groups or zones containing the same number of articles as the nucleus, when the numbers of periodicals in the nucleus and succeeding zones will be as n : n2 : n3".

Zipf's law (1935) states that given a large sample of words used, the frequency of any word is inversely proportional to its rank in the frequency table.