

CHAPTER FIVE

DATA PRESENTATION AND DATA ANALYSIS

Introduction

This chapter presents and analyses the bibliometric data obtained from *JMBRAS* 1987-1996 in terms of *JMBRAS* Articles, *JMBRAS* Book Reviews and *JMBRAS* Articles and Book Reviews as stated in Chapter 1.

JMBRAS Articles 1987-1996

Quantitative Study of Articles by Year

Table 5.1 shows the total number of articles published from 1987 to 1996. On the whole, the number of articles published in *JMBRAS* between 1987-1996 is 111. The distribution of articles by year shows that the number of articles was maximum in 1995 (15 articles). The range of articles published per year during the period is between 8 and 15 with the mean of 11.1 articles. It should be noted here that out of the 111 articles, a total of 11 articles were actually talks, occasional lectures or annual lectures given at special gatherings of the Society but published as articles in the Journal. It may be noted that except for 1995 and 1996, the number of articles per year varied between 8 and 11. It is not known whether the slight increment in the number of articles published in 1995 and 1996 is indicative of the future trend.

Table 5.1
Number and Percentage of Articles by Year

Year	No. of Articles	Percent (%)
1987	11	9.91
1988	8	7.21
1989	11	9.91
1990	11	9.91
1991	9	8.11
1992	11	9.91
1993	10	9.01
1994	11	9.91
1995	15	13.51
1996	14	12.61
Total	111	100

Volume-wise Distribution of Citations

Table 5.2 presents the distribution of citations appended to articles in Volume 60 to Volume 69. The 111 articles published in 10 volumes and 20 parts of *JMBRAS*, contained a total of 4045 citations. The distribution of citations by volume shows that the maximum number of

citations (656) was in 1996. The number of citations per volume ranges from 285 to 656 with a mean of 404.5. The highest average citations per volume goes to volume 61 with 51.50 citations. The range of average citations per volume varies from 25.91 to 51.50 with an average of 36.44.

Table 5.2
Distribution of Citations By Volume

Volume	No. of Articles	No. of Citations	Average Citation Per Article
60	11	354	32.18
61	8	412	51.50
62	11	285	25.91
63	11	455	41.36
64	9	381	42.33
65	11	312	28.36
66	10	361	36.10
67	11	386	35.10
68	15	443	29.53
69	14	656	46.86
Total	111	4045	36.44

Distribution of Citations Per Article

Table 5.3 indicates the number and percentage of citations per article. Articles having between 1 - 30 citations top the list with a tally of 41 (36.94%) followed by 35 (31.52%) articles having between 31 - 60 citations, 15 (13.51%) articles are having no citations, 13 (11.71%)

articles are having 61-90 citations, 4 (3.61%) articles are having 91-120 citations and finally 3 (2.7%) articles having more than 120 citations per article. The range of citations per article varies from 0 to 159, with the mean of 36.44.

Table 5.3
Number and Percentage of Citations Per Article

No. of Citation Per Article	No. of Articles	Percent (%)
0	15	13.51
1 - 30	41	36.94
31 - 60	35	31.53
61 - 90	13	11.71
91 - 120	4	3.61
121 - 159	3	2.70
Total	111	100

Ranked List of Citations by Types of Documents

Table 5.4 reports the analysis of citations based on types of documents. The ranked list shows that books/monographs top the list meaning that authors of *JMBRAS* articles rely upon them as major source of references or information. Out of a total of 4045 citations, 1525

(37.30%) are from books/monographs, followed by journal articles 827 (20.44%), government documents 753 (18.62%), other references 421 (10.41%), newspaper items 192 (4.75%), incomplete references 136 (3.36%), interviews 82 (2.03%), theses 66 (1.63%) and conference papers, data papers, etc. 43 (1.06%).

Table 5.4
 Ranked List of Citations by Types of Document (Articles),

Ranking	Types of Documents	Number	Percent(%)
1	Books / Monographs	1525	37.70
2	Journal Articles	827	20.44
3	Government Documents	753	18.62
4	Other References	421	10.41
5	Newspaper Items	192	4.75
6	Incomplete References	136	3.36
7	Interviews	82	2.03
8	Theses	66	1.63
9	Conference Papers, Data Papers, etc.	43	1.06
Total		4045	100

Authorship Pattern (Articles)

Table 5.5 shows the authorship pattern as reflected in the journal articles. Single-authored contributions amount to 105 articles (94.59%) while two-authored contributions has a total of 6 articles (5.41%). It is very clear that articles in *JMBRAS* are normally single-authored. Of the 105

single-authored contributors, 87 are male authors while 18 are female authors. As for the two-authored contributions, three are co-authored by male authors and the other three by mixed co-authors.

Table 5.5
Authorship Pattern (Articles)

Authorship	Number	Percent (%)
1	105	94.59
2	6	5.41
Total	111	100

Author Productivity And Gender (Articles)

Table 5.6 indicates the productivity of the authors of *JMBRAS* between 1987-1996. A total of 80 authors contributed 111 articles. Of these authors, 62 (77.5%) contributed one article, 8 (10%) contributed two articles, 5 (6.25%) contributed three articles, 4 (5%) contributed four articles and only 1 (1.25%) contributed 8 articles. Of these 80 authors, 62 (77.5%) are male authors while 18 (22.5%) are female authors as shown in Table 6.7. In other words, male authors far outnumber female contributors.

Table 5.6
Author Productivity (Articles)

Productivity	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	62	77.5
2	8	10
3	5	6.25
4	4	5
8	1	1.25
Total	80	100

Table 5.7
Author Gender (Articles)

Gender	Number	Percent (%)
Male	62	77.5
Female	18	22.5
Total	80	100

Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors (Articles)

Table 5.8 presents the ranked list of authors according to productivity of articles. Topping the list is J. M. Gullick with 8 contributions, followed by John Bastin, Khoo Kay Kim, Nicholas Tarling and H. S. Barlow with four articles each; Adi Haji Taha, Virginia M. Hooker,

A. V. M. Horton, Cheah Boon Kheng and Mubin Sheppard with three articles each. Altogether these 10 authors contributed a total of 39 articles or 35.14% out of the 111 articles. Of these 10 prolific contributors, four are Malaysians and out of these four, one is a Malay or Bumiputera.

Table 5.8
Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors (Articles)

Ranking	Author's Name	Productivity	Cumulative Total
1	J. M. Gullick	8	8
2	John Bastin	4	12
2	Khoo Kay Kim	4	16
2	Nicholas Tarling	4	20
2	H. S. Barlow	4	24
6	Adi Hj Taha	3	27
6	Virginia Matheson Hooker	3	30
6	A. V. M. Horton	3	33
6	Cheah Boon Kheng	3	36
6	Mubin Sheppard	3	39

Ranking of Authors by Occupation

Table 5.9 reveals the distribution of authors according to their occupational status. The Table shows that the top contributing authors by occupation are academicians. A total of 52 (69.3%) authors working as academicians in institutions, like universities, institutions of higher learning, colleges, schools and seminary contributed most of the articles. Apart from that, authors categorised as having other occupations totalling with a tally of 7 (9.3%) ranked second, curators ranked third with a tally of 5 (6.7%), undergraduate, postgraduate and research students as well as members of societies and association ranked fourth with a tally of 4 each (5.3%). Authors working as librarians were at the bottom of the list with 3 (4%) articles and hence ranked last. The occupational status of five authors could not be determined due to lack of information.

Table 5.9
Ranking of Authors by Occupation (Articles)

Ranking	Occupation	Number	Percent (%)
1	Academicians	52	69.3
2	Others	7	9.3
3	Curators	5	6.7
4	Undergraduates, Postgraduates & Researchers (non-teaching)	4	5.3
4	Members of Societies or Associations	4	5.3
6	Librarians	3	4
Total		75	100

Ranked List of Authors by Geographical Affiliation

Table 5.10 shows the ranked list of authors by geographical affiliation. As indicated in Table 6.10, 76 authors belonging to 13 countries worldwide had contributed the articles. The Table below shows that most of the contributors are from Malaysia 26 (34.2%). This is followed by Australia 16 (21.2%), United Kingdom 12 (15.8%), Singapore 10 (113.2%), USA 4 (5.3%) and one each from Brunei, France, Germany, Hong Kong, Indonesia, Netherlands, New Zealand and Thailand. The geographical affiliation of five authors could not be determined due to lack of information.

Ranked List of Authors by Institutional Affiliation

Table 5.11 presents the ranked list of authors by the type of institutional affiliation. Institutional affiliation of authors is divided into six categories namely academic institutions, archives, libraries, museums, societies, associations, etc. and others. Academic institutions top the list with 55 (75.34%), followed by Societies and Associations 6 (8.22%), Libraries and Museums four each (5.48%), Others 3 (4.11%) and Archives one (1.37%). The institutional affiliations of 7 authors could not be determined due to lack of information.

Table 5.10
Ranked List of Authors by Geographical Affiliation (Articles)*

Ranking	Country of Affiliation	Number	Percent (%)
1	MALAYSIA	26	34.2
2	AUSTRALIA	16	21.1
3	UNITED KINGDOM	12	15.8
4	SINGAPORE	10	13.2
5	USA	4	5.3
6	BRUNEI	1	1.3
6	FRANCE	1	1.3
6	GERMANY	1	1.3
6	HONG KONG	1	1.3
6	INDONESIA	1	1.3
6	NETHERLANDS	1	1.3
6	NEW ZEALAND	1	1.3
6	THAILAND	1	1.3
TOTAL		76	100

*Countries of affiliation of 5 authors could not be determined due to lack of information.

Table 5.11
Ranked List of Authors by Institutional Affiliation (Articles)*

Ranking	Institutional Affiliation	Number	Percent (%)
1	Academic Institutions	55	75.34
2	Societies or Associations	6	8.22
3	Libraries	4	5.48
3	Museums	4	5.48
5	Others	3	4.11
6	Archives	1	1.37
Total		73	100

*7 authors' institutional affiliation could not be determined due to lack of information.

Words in Titles (Articles)

Table 5.12 provides the data regarding the analysis of number of words in titles of the articles published in *JMBRAS*. Out of a total of 111 articles titles, 46 article titles (41.44%) consist of 1 to 5 words, 55 article titles (49.55%) contains 6 to 10 words, 8 article titles (7.21%) have 11 to 15 words, and 2 article titles (1.80%) have more than 15 words in their titles. The number of words in titles of *JMBRAS* articles ranges from two words, the shortest to 21 words, the longest while the mean number of words per title is 6.76 words.

Table 5.12
Words in Titles (Articles),

Number of Words in Title	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 -5	46	41.44
6 -10	55	49.55
11 - 15	8	7.21
16 & Above	2	1.80
Total	111	100

Length of Articles (Pages)

Table 5.13 indicates the length of articles in term of pages. Out of a total of 111 articles, four articles (3.6%) occupy between 1 to 5 pages and another four articles 41 to 45 pages, 21 articles (18.92%) occupy 6 to 10 pages and the same number occupy 11 to 15 pages respectively. Seventeen articles (15.32%) cover between 16 to 20 and another 17 between 21 to 25 pages. Of the remaining articles thirteen (11.71%) cover between 26 to 30 pages, six (5.41%) between 31 to 35 pages, five (4.50%) between 36 to 40 pages, and three (3.60%) more than 45 pages. On the whole, the length of articles varies from the shortest two pages to the longest 86 pages. The average length of an article is 20.48 pages.

Table 5.13
Length of Articles (Pages)

Length of Articles (Pages)	Frequency	Percent (%)
1 - 5	4	3.60
6 -10	21	18.92
11 - 15	21	18.92
16 -20	17	15.32
21 - 25	17	15.32
26 - 30	13	11.71
31 - 35	6	5.41
36 - 40	5	4.50
41 - 45	4	3.60
46 & Above	3	2.70
Total	111	100

Geographical Distribution of Articles

Table 5.14 indicates the geographical distribution of articles. Out of the total of 111 articles, foreign contributors produced 67 (60.4%) articles, local contributors 38 (34.2%) articles, multinational contributors 2 (1.80%) articles. The geographical origin of four articles could not be determined due to lack of information. The country-wise distribution of articles , 22 are from United Kingdom, 19 from Australia, 4 each from New Zealand and USA, 2 each from Indonesia and Netherlands, and one each from Brunei, France, Hong Kong, and Thailand. As for the multinational contributors, one is collaborated by authors from Australia and United Kingdom while the other one is between Germany and some other country which is not known from the article.

Table 5.14
Articles by Geographical Distribution

Geographical Distribution	Frequency	Percent (%)
Foreign	67	60.4
Local	38	34.2
Multinational	2	1.80
Undetermined	4	3.6
Total	111	100

Ranked List by Subject Trend (Content Analysis of Articles)

Table 5.15 shows the ranked list by subject. Of the 111 articles analysed, 36 (32.43%) belonged to General Social History, 17 (15.32%) to Malay Social History, 14 (12.61%) to Colonial History: The British in Malaya, 9 (8.11%) to Economic History, 8 (7.21%) to Malay Political History, 7 (6.31%) each to Chinese and Indian History and Archaeology, 3 (2.70%) each to Natural History and Traditional Malay Historical Works and 2 (1.80%) to Anthropology and Ethnography. Five articles fall under other subjects.

Table 5.15
Ranked List by Subject (Articles)

Ranking	Subject	Frequency	Percent (%)
1	General Social History	36	32.43
2	Malay Social History	17	15.32
3	Colonial History: The British in Malaya	14	12.61
4	Economic History	9	8.11
5	Malay Political History	8	7.21
6	Chinese and Indian History	7	6.31
6	Archaeology	7	6.31
8	Others	5	4.50
9	Natural History	3	2.70
9	Traditional Malay Historical Works	3	2.70
11	Anthropology and Ethnography	2	1.80
Total		111	100

Distribution of Notes in the Articles

Table 5.16 shows the distribution of notes in the articles. Out of a total of 111 articles, 30 articles contained no notes, 46 articles 1-20 notes, 23 articles 21-40 notes, 9 articles 41-80 notes and three articles (17.72%) more than 80 notes. The number of notes per article ranges from the lowest zero notes to the highest 150 notes while the mean number of notes per article is 17.88 notes.

Table 5.16
Notes in the Articles

No. of Notes	Frequency	Total no. of Notes
0	30	0
1 - 20	46	442
21 - 40	23	704
41 - 80	9	489
81 & ABOVE	3	350
TOTAL	111	1985

Acknowledgement in the Articles

Table 5.17 depicts the status of acknowledgements included in the articles. Out of a total of 111 articles, 40 articles (36.04%) contained formal acknowledgement while 71 articles (63.96%) had no formal acknowledgement.

Table 5.17
Acknowledgement in the Articles

Acknowledgement	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	40	36.04
No	71	63.96
Total	111	100

Appendix to the Articles

Table 5.18 reveals the frequency of appendix or appendices figuring with the articles. Only 25 articles (22.52%) out of a total of 111 articles contained appendices while the rest 86 articles (77.48%) did not contained appendices.

Table 5.18
Appendix to the Articles

Appendix	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	25	22.52
No	86	77.48
Total	111	100

Abstract to Articles

Table 5.19 indicates the frequency of abstract figuring with the articles. Only two articles (1.8%) in the sample contained abstract as part of the articles. The rest, 109 articles (98.2%) has no abstract at all.

Table 5.19
Abstract to Articles

Abstract	Frequency	Percent (%)
Yes	2	1.8
No	109	98.2
Total	111	100

Author's Membership to MBRAS (Articles)

Table 5.20 shows the relationship between authors of *JMBRAS* articles and their membership to MBRAS, the publisher. The records indicate that out of the 80 authors, 52 (65%) were formally members of MBRAS while 28 (35%) were non-members. Out of these 52 authors who were members of MBRAS, male members accounted for 42 and female members 10. As to the 28 non-members, 20 were male and 8 female.

Table 5.20
Author's Membership to MBRAS (Articles)

Membership	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	52	65
No	28	35
Total	80	100

***JMBRAS* Book Reviews 1987-1996**

Quantitative Study of Book Reviews by Year

Table 5.21 shows the number of book reviews published year-wise. The number of book reviews varied from 5 to 11 during the years. The maximum number (11) of book reviews appeared in 1987 and the minimum number (5) in 1995. The book reviews during the years total 78. The mean number of book reviews per year in *JMBRAS* is 7.8

Distribution of Book Reviewers by Gender

Table 5.22 reveals the distribution of book reviewers by gender. A total of 58 book reviewers contributed 78 book reviews between 1987-1996. Out of these 58 book reviewers, 41 (70.69%) are male reviewers while 17 (29.31%) are female.

Table 5.21
Book Reviews by Year

Year	No. of Book Reviews	Cumulative Total No. of Book Reviews
1987	11	11
1988	6	17
1989	6	23
1990	10	33
1991	7	40
1992	9	49
1993	10	59
1994	6	65
1995	5	70
1996	8	78
TOTAL	78	78

Table 5.22
Distribution of Book Reviewers by Gender

Gender	Number	Percent (%)
Male	41	70.69
Female	17	29.31
Total	58	100

Geographical Distribution of Book Reviews

Table 5.23 shows the geographical distribution of book reviews. Out of a total of 78 book reviews, 34 books (43.59%) were reviewed by local reviewers, and the remaining 44 (56.41%) by foreign reviewers. In other words, foreigners reviewed more books than locals. Of the 44 foreign book reviewers, 15 were from Singapore, 7 from Australia, 6 from United Kingdom, four each from Canada and USA, two each from New Zealand and Japan while one each from France, Brunei, Philippines, and Germany.

Table 5.23
Geographical Distribution of Book Reviews

Contribution	Frequency	Percent (%)
Local	34	43.59
Foreign	44	56.41
Total	78	100

Book Reviewers and Their Membership to MBRAS

Table 5.24 indicates the membership of book reviewers to MBRAS. Out of a total of 58 book reviewers, 20 (34.48%) were not members of MBRAS while 38 (65.52%) were members of the learned society. In other words, more book reviewers are the members of MBRAS.

Table 5.24
Distribution of Book Reviewers by MBRAS Membership

Membership to MBRAS	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	38	65.52%
No	20	34.48%
Total	58	100%

Distribution of Book Reviewer's By Country of Affiliation

Table 5.25 reveals the distribution of book reviewers by country. Malaysia tops the list with 21 book reviewers (36.21%) followed by Singapore 12 (20.69%), Australia 7 (12.07%), United Kingdom 4 (6.90%), Canada and USA 3 (5.17%) each, New Zealand and Japan 2 (3.45%) each, and finally France, Brunei, Philippines and Germany one (1.72%) each.

Distribution of Book Reviewer's by Productivity

Table 5.26 indicates the productivity of the book reviewers. Of these 58 book reviewers, 46 (79.3%) contributed one book review, 8 (13.8%) contributed two book reviews, 2 (3.5%) contributed three book reviews, one each (1.7%) contributed four book reviews and six book reviews respectively.

Table 5.25
Distribution of Book Reviewers by Country

Ranking	Country	Number	Percent (%)
1	Malaysia	21	36.21
2	Singapore	12	20.69
3	Australia	7	12.07
4	United Kingdom	4	6.90
5	Canada	3	5.17
5	USA	3	5.17
7	New Zealand	2	3.45
7	Japan	2	3.45
9	France	1	1.72
9	Brunei	1	1.72
9	Philippines	1	1.72
9	Germany	1	1.72
Total		58	100

Table 5.26
Distribution of Book Reviewer's by Productivity

Productivity	Total Number of Book Reviewers	Percent (%)	Cumulative Total
1	46	79.3	46
2	8	13.8	54
3	2	3.5	56
4	1	1.7	57
6	1	1.7	58
Total	58	100	58

Ranked List of Most Prolific Book Reviewers

Table 5.27 shows the ranked list of most prolific book reviewers. The most prolific book reviewer is H. S. Barlow 6 book reviews. He is followed by Khoo Kay Kim (4 book reviews), Cheah Boon Kheng and Joseph Peter contributed (3 book reviews each). Altogether, these four book reviewers contributed 16 book reviews (20.5%).

Table 5.27
Ranked List of Most Prolific Book Reviewers

Ranking	Name of Book Reviewer	Number of Contributions
1	H. S. Barlow	6
2	Khoo Kay Kim	4
3	Cheah Boon Kheng	3
4	Joseph Peter	3
Total contributions		16 (20.5%)

JMBRAS Articles & Book Reviews 1987-1996

Quantitative Study of Articles and Book Reviews by Year

Table 5.28 reveals the quantity of *JMBRAS* articles and book reviews between 1987-1996. The total number of articles and book reviews published is 189. The distribution of articles and book reviews by year show that the number of articles and book reviews were maximum in 1987 and 1996 with 22 each. The range of articles and book reviews published during the period varies from between the least, 14 in 1988 to the most, 22 in 1987 and 1996. The mean number of articles and book reviews per year is 18.9.

Table 5.28
Distribution of Articles & Book Reviews by Year

Year	No. of Articles	No. of Book Reviews	Total No. of Articles & Book Reviews	Cumulative No. of Articles & Book Reviews
1987	11	11	22	22
1988	8	6	14	36
1989	11	6	17	53
1990	11	10	21	74
1991	9	7	16	90
1992	11	9	20	110
1993	10	10	20	130
1994	11	6	17	147
1995	15	5	20	167
1996	14	8	22	189
Total	111	78	189	189

Contributor’s Productivity (Articles & Book Reviews)

Table 5.29 records the author productivity of both articles and book reviews. Some authors of articles also contributed book reviews. As a result, the actual number of contributors was less because 10 authors were book reviewers too. A total of 128 authors produced 189 articles and book reviews. Out of this, 97 (75.78%) contributors produced one item, 21 (16.41%) contributed two items, four (3.13%) contributed three items, two (1.56%) contributed four items, one each (0.78%) produced 6 and 8 items while only two contributors (1.78%) managed to come out with 10 contributions.

Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors (Articles & Book Reviews)

Table 5.30 shows the ranked list of most prolific contributors (articles & book reviews). Both H. S. Barlow and J. M. Gullick tops the list with 10 contributions each, Khoo Kay Kim comes next with 8 contributions, and Cheah Boon Kheng with 6 contributions, John Bastin and Nicholas Tarling have four contributions each, and lastly four persons, Adi Haji Taha, A. V. M. Horton, Mubin Sheppard and Virginia Matheson Hooker all contributed three items each. Of these ten individuals, only one is a female author that is Virginia Matheson Hooker who contributed three. Also, out of this ten contributors, four are Malaysians and out of this four, one is a Malay or Bumiputera. Altogether these ten individuals contributed 54 (28.57%) items out of a total 189, more than one quarter of the total contributions.

Table 5.29
Contributor's Productivity (Articles & Book Reviews)

Productivity	Number	Percent (%)
1	97	75.78
2	21	16.41
3	4	3.13
4	2	1.56
6	1	0.78
8	1	0.78
10	2	1.56
Total	128	100

Table 5.30
Ranked List of Most Prolific Contributors (Articles & Book Reviews)

Ranking	Name of Contributors	Number of Contributions
1	H. S. BARLOW	10
1	J. M. GULLICK	10
3	KHOO KAY KIM	8
4	CHEAH BOON KHENG	6
5	JOHN BASTIN	4
5	NICHOLAS TARLING	4
7	ADI HJ TAHA	3
7	A. V. M. HORTON	3
7	MUBIN SHEPPARD	3
7	VIRGINIA MATHESON HOOKER	3
TOTAL		54

Contributor's Gender (Articles & Book Reviews)

Table 5.31 indicates the gender of author's and book reviewers. Of the 128 contributors, 95 (74.22%) are male contributors while 33 (25.78%) are female contributors. Hence, it is very clear that male contributors are contributing more articles and book reviews to *JMBRAS*.

Table 5.31
Contributor's Gender (Articles & Book Reviews)

Gender	Number	Percent (%)
Male	95	74.22
Female	33	25.78
Total	128	100

Geographical Distribution of Articles & Book Reviews

Table 5.32 shows the geographical distribution of articles and book reviews. Out of a total of 189 contributions, 72 (38.10%) are local, 111 (58.73%) foreign and, two (1.06%) multinational. The geographical origin of four (2.11%) is not known. Of the 111 foreign contributions, 28 are from United Kingdom, 26 from Australia, 25 from Singapore, 8 from USA, 6 from New Zealand, 4 from Canada, 2 each from Brunei, France, Indonesia, Japan, Netherlands, and one each from Germany, Hong Kong, Philippines, and Thailand.

Table 5.32
Geographical Distribution of Articles & Book Reviews

Contribution	Number	Percent (%)
Local	72	38.10
Foreign	111	58.73
Multinational	2	1.06
Undetermined	4	2.11
Total	189	100

Contributors Membership to MBRAS (Articles & Book Reviews)

Table 5.33 indicates the membership status of contributors of articles and reviews to MBRAS. Out of a total of 128 contributors, 80 (62.5%) are members of MBRAS while 48 (37.5%) are not. Therefore, it can be concluded that majority of the contributors to *JMBRAS* are in fact members of MBRAS.

Table 5.33
Contributors Membership to MBRAS

Membership	Number	Percent (%)
Yes	80	62.5
No	48	37.5
Total	128	100

Conclusion

This chapter attempts to identify the bibliometric characteristics of *JMBRAS* articles, book reviews and their contributors during the period under study. In the period under study, *JMBRAS* published a total of 189 items, 111 articles and 78 book reviews, which worked out to be about 11 articles and 8 book reviews per volume per year. These contributions were authored by 128 individuals who have different productivity level. Most of these individuals contributed only one article. The typical author of a *JMBRAS* article is usually a male foreign academician. More often than not, he is also a member of MBRAS.

On the other hand, a typical bibliometric profile of a *JMBRAS* article is as follows: The article is normally single-authored, covering on an average 20.48 pages, containing 17.88 notes, and 36.33 citations. Most of the articles are without acknowledgement, appendix or abstract. The average number of words in the title is 6.76, and the majority of the articles are on General Social History.

A typical bibliometric profile of a *JMBRAS* book review is as follows: It is written by a male foreigner who is, coincidentally a member of MBRAS. Most of the times, a reviewer contributed only one book review.

The present study also indicates that AHSS scholars contributing articles to *JMBRAS* relied on books and monographs as their major source of information. Out of 4045 citations, 1525 (37.30%) were from books/monographs. In other words, books and monographs, which made up more than one-third of the cited references are found to be more important than other types of document. Apart from that, the articles of *JMBRAS* are usually single-authored. The study also showed that more male contributors are making contributions either in the form of articles or book reviews. The statistics shows that out of the 95 male authors, nearly three-fourth of the total number contributed single-authored articles and two-authored articles in collaboration with female authors. Hence, it is very clear that contributing authors to *JMBRAS* are more likely to be men rather than women. Another interesting fact is the publication of lectures delivered by certain individuals to members of MBRAS in the form of articles.