

Mapping Library and Information Science Research in Sri Lanka: A Bibliometric Study of the Sri Lanka Library Review (2020–2025)

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Abstract

Bibliometric studies play an important role in evaluating the growth, structure and scholarly output of academic journals. The present study is a bibliometric survey of the Sri Lanka Library Review (SLLR), a journal published by the Sri Lanka Library Association, between 2020 and 2025. The study analysed 55 full research articles and two abstracts published in twelve issues. The main indicators examined were annual publication output, authorship and collaboration patterns, article length, reference use, language of publication, institutional affiliation and readership on the Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) platform. The findings show that SLLR maintained a regular publication record during the study period, with an average of approximately nine research articles per year. Single-authored publications accounted for 52.63% of the total output, while multi-authored publications accounted for 47.37%, resulting in a Degree of Collaboration of 0.47. Most articles were between 16 and 20 pages in length, and the majority cited between 11 and 30 references. English was the dominant language of publication (68.42%), followed by Sinhala (19.30%) and Tamil (12.28%). Article view data indicated measurable readership through SLJOL, with most articles receiving between 200 and 399 views during the data collection period. The University of Colombo was the highest contributing institution. The findings demonstrate that SLLR is an important national journal for Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka and has the potential to further strengthen its scholarly visibility, research collaboration and multilingual contribution.

Keywords: Academic publishing, Bibliometric analysis, Library and information science, Research collaboration, Scholarly communication, Sri Lanka Library Review

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Introduction

The academic fields of scholarly journals are usually the primary medium through which the research is conveyed and legitimised. One of the quantitative models of examining the production, dissemination and consumption of knowledge using these journals is bibliometric analysis (Pritchard, 1969; Moed, 2005). Research productivity and collaboration patterns and journal performance are comprehended through bibliometric studies, which allow analysing such variables as the number of publications, authorship, citation behaviour, and the measure of use (Hood and Wilson, 2001; Donthu et al., 2021; Järvelin and Vakkari, 2021). Bibliometric methods have become popular in Library and Information Science (LIS) as a field of analysis in terms of journal quality assessment, research topic mapping, and professional discourse development (Chaurasia, 2020; Thanuskodi, 2010). These works are particularly helpful when it comes to learning about the local and national research setting, where local journals could quite often play the central role in forming the professional practice and scholarly communication (Aksnes et al., 2019).

Sri Lanka Library Review (SLLR) is among the oldest LIS journals published in Sri Lanka by the Sri Lanka Library Association (SLLA). First published in 1962, the journal has a publication history of more than six decades. However, during this long publication history, it was not published continuously in every period and experienced certain interruptions before being revived as an active scholarly journal. Therefore, although SLLR has a long historical background, the present study focuses on the recent period from 2020 to 2025, during which journal issues and article-level metadata were available in a consistent and comparable form through the Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) platform. The journal is now a peer-reviewed, biannual, open-access journal published by the Sri Lanka Library Association and hosted on SLJOL. Since its revival, SLLR has continued to play a significant role in Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka by publishing articles on library services, information literacy, research methods, technology and other social aspects of information use.

Literature Review

Bibliometric analysis is considered one of the most stable and well-established techniques to examine the structure and development of scholarly communication within the field of academia. Pritchard (1969) was the first to introduce the term "bibliometrics" as the application of mathematical and statistical methods to books and other types of recorded information. Over

time, bibliometric procedures have evolved into widely used tools for evaluating research output, authorship, citation behaviour, collaboration patterns and journal performance (Moed, 2005; Hood & Wilson, 2001). It has also, in recent years, been featured in bibliometric literature that has added recent indicators like article views and article downloads in order to include dimensions of visibility and readership engagement that can never be entirely captured by citation counts alone (Sugimoto et al., 2017). Bibliometric research has been of specific relevance to the development of the discipline and the processes of scholarly publishing in the field of Library and Information Science (LIS). The publication output, thematic focus and research collaboration are some of the topics where LIS journals have been studied by many researchers. In a bibliometric study of Library Philosophy and Practice, Thanuskodi (2010) noted consistent increases in the length of articles and the number of references and an apparent growth in the importance of methodological rigour and interest in the work of earlier studies. Yeoh and Kaur (2008) reported similar trends when they asserted that journal literature is increasingly being relied on as electronic databases continue to increase. Previous Sri Lankan studies have also used bibliometric and scientometric methods to analyse subject-specific scholarly literature and database-based research output. Wadasinghe (2020, 2021) demonstrated the usefulness of these methods for examining publication growth, subject coverage and research trends in information-resource contexts.

Kumar (2014) found that more than fifty per cent of articles published in Library Herald were authored by single individuals, and Singh, Mittal and Ahmad (2006) reported a similar pattern in their study of digital library research. Such trends have been commonly explained by the professional and practice-driven character of LIS research, in which case studies and concept papers are often pursued individually. Meanwhile, more recent research evidence indicates a slow transition to collaborative research in LIS. Verma et al. (2007) found that the most frequent type of collaboration in the Indian Journal of Library and Information Science was two-author publications. Such trends have been commonly measured using the degree of collaboration that was suggested by Subramanyam (1983), so that a journal and a region can be compared to another one. Higher levels of collaboration were reported by Garg et al. (2019), who analysed the Malaysian Journal of Library and Information Science and attributed such patterns to institutional research policies and collaborative project funding. At the international level, Zhang and Yuan (2023) registered a significant decrease in single-authored publications in the LIS subject and emphasised the increasing significance of interdisciplinary and collaborative studies.

More recent studies also show that authorship and disciplinary contribution patterns are important indicators in understanding the development of LIS scholarship. Stephens et al. (2018) examined authorship trends in Collaborative Librarianship, while Vakkari et al. (2022) showed that LIS research is increasingly shaped by contributions from related external disciplines. Research has indicated growth in terms of average reference per article over time as an indicator of better access to scholarly information and increased demand for scholarly rigour (Moed, 2005; Thanuskodi, 2010). Donthu et al. (2021) highlighted the idea that reference analysis provides more than citation volume but also helps to inform about the body of knowledge and theoretical ground of a field. Although English is the primary language of global academic publishing, there are several national journals with multilingual publication practices to increase their levels of accessibility and relevance to local communities (Aksnes et al., 2019). Research has indicated that multiple-language journals are critical in professional growth and national knowledge sharing, although their international influence on citation may be comparatively small (Moed, 2005).

Chaurasia (2020) observed that the frequency and co-occurrence of keywords are useful methods of extracting the most common research themes and changes in scholarly interest (Wattanasiri & Chansanam, 2024). Information literacy, user studies, library services, and digital libraries are some of the commonly recurring themes that appear in LIS literature (Thanuskodi, 2010). Newer bibliometric searches have indicated the expanding importance of technology-related themes like artificial intelligence, digital transformation, and data analytics to the reflection of the discipline to more extensive technological and societal shifts (Zhang and Yuan, 2023; Wu et al., 2025; Zhang et al., 2024). Usage statistics are particularly useful in open-access and practice-oriented journals because citation counts alone may not fully show how articles are read, accessed or used by professional communities. In LIS journals, article views and downloads can therefore provide additional evidence of readership and professional engagement beyond formal citation impact (Sugimoto et al., 2017; Cho, 2021; Vermillion, 2025). Although the SLLR has become more regular and visible online, no complete bibliometric study has been conducted for the 2020-2025 period. Examining publication patterns, collaboration behaviour, and engagement helps the editorial committee strengthen journal standards and improve research communication in the national LIS community. Therefore, this study conducts a systematic bibliometric analysis of SLLR publications between 2020 and 2025.

Significance of the Study

This study provides a systematic bibliometric review of the Sri Lanka Library Review during the period from 2020 to 2025. It presents an overview of the publication output, authorship patterns, institutional contribution, language distribution, reference use, keyword coverage, ORCID adoption and readership engagement of the journal. These findings are useful for editors, reviewers, authors and decision-makers because they provide evidence for improving journal policy, strengthening metadata standards, encouraging research collaboration, increasing visibility and promoting multilingual scholarly communication in Library and Information Science in Sri Lanka.

Research Problem

The Sri Lanka Library Review has made a long-standing contribution to Library and Information Science scholarship in Sri Lanka. However, its recent publication patterns, authorship characteristics, institutional contribution, language distribution, referencing behaviour and readership engagement have not been systematically evaluated for the 2020–2025 period. This lack of bibliometric analysis limits the understanding of the journal's recent scholarly contribution, visibility and development needs. Therefore, this study addresses the problem by conducting a bibliometric review of SLLR publications from 2020 to 2025.

Research Objectives

The main objective of this study is to examine the bibliometric characteristics of the Sri Lanka Library Review during the period 2020–2025. The specific objectives are:

- To examine the annual publication output of SLLR from 2020 to 2025.
- To analyse the pattern and degree of research collaboration.
- To examine institutional affiliations and author designations.
- To assess article length and reference use.
- To examine the distribution of language and keywords used.
- To measure the level of readership through article views and ORCID adoption

Research Methodology

This study used a descriptive bibliometric research design. The study consisted of all items published in the Sri Lanka Library Review during the period 2020–2025. A total of 57 items,

including 55 full research articles and two abstracts, were included in the analysis. Data were collected from the Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) platform. The main data collection was conducted in October 2025, while article view counts were recorded during December 2025 to January 2026 because online usage statistics are cumulative and may change over time. A Microsoft Excel spreadsheet was used to record publication year, number of authors, institutional affiliation, author designation, article length, number of references, language of publication, keywords, ORCID availability and article views. The collected data were analysed using descriptive statistics, including frequencies and percentages.

Results

The results were analysed using quantitative measures in bibliometric research, publication volume, authorship behaviour, collaboration patterns, article length, reference use, language of publication, keywords, institutional affiliation, ORCID, and readership activity. Descriptive statistics were used for the analysis, and the data were collected from the SLJOL platform.

Year-wise Publication Output

The annual distribution of research articles was examined to identify patterns in publication output. Table 1 presents the year-wise distribution of articles published between 2020 and 2025.

Table 1. Year-wise Distribution of Research Articles Published in SLLR

Volume Number	Year	Issue Number	No. of Abstracts	No. Research articles
39	2025	2	0	6
39	2025	1	0	3
38	2024	2	0	3
38	2024	1	0	3
37	2023	2	0	6
37	2023	1	2	2
36	2022	2	0	7
36	2022	1	0	3
35	2021	2	0	5
35	2021	1	0	4
34	2020	2	0	7
34	2020	1	0	6
Total			2	55

Authorship Pattern

The authorship of articles was analysed to determine their distribution by the number of authors (Table 2). Out of 57 items published from 2020 to 2025, 55 were full articles, and 2 were abstracts. More than half of the articles (30) were written by a single author, while the remaining 27 involved multiple authors.

Table 2. Distribution of Articles by Number of Authors

Year	Single Author	Two Authors	Three Authors	Four Authors	Total Articles/Abstracts
2025	5	2	1	1	9
2024	3	3	0	0	6
2023	3	6	1	0	10
2022	4	4	1	1	10
2021	5	3	1	0	9
2020	10	3	0	0	13
Total	30	21	4	2	57

Degree of Collaboration

The Degree of Collaboration (DC) was calculated using Subramanyam's (1983) formula:

$$DC = \frac{N_m}{N_m + N_s}$$

Where:

N_m = number of multi-authored articles

N_s = number of single-authored articles

Based on the data:

$$DC = \frac{27}{27 + 30}$$

$$DC = \frac{27}{57} = 0.474$$

The Degree of Collaboration (DC) for articles published in the Sri Lanka Library Review from 2020 to 2025 was 0.47. This value was calculated using Subramanyam's formula, where DC represents the proportion of multi-authored publications among the total number of publications (Subramanyam, 1983). Therefore, the result indicates that multiple authors wrote 47% of the publications, while 53% were single-authored. Since DC is interpreted as a collaboration measure ranging from 0 to 1, a value of 0.47 suggests a moderate level of collaboration, with single authorship still slightly dominant in the journal (Subramanyam, 1983; Savanur & Srikanth, 2010).

Institutional Contributions

Institutional affiliations of authors were analysed to identify major contributing organisations. Table 3 presents the leading institutions based on the number of published articles.

Table 3. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Institutes

Institute	Frequency	% of Total
University of Colombo	15	16.30%
University of Jaffna	12	13.04%
University of Kelaniya	11	11.96%
University of Peradeniya	8	8.70%
Open University of Sri Lanka	3	3.26%
Rajarata University of Sri Lanka	3	3.26%
Vavuniya University of Sri Lanka	3	3.26%
University of Sri Jayewardenepura	4	4.35%
National Library and Documentation Services Board	4	4.35%
Bhiksu University of Sri Lanka	2	2.17%
Eastern University	2	2.17%
University of Ruhuna	2	2.17%
Vavuniya Campus, University of Jaffna	2	2.17%
Law & Society Trust	1	1.09%
Gampaha Wickramarachchi University of Indigenous	1	1.09%
Sandilipay Hindu College, Jaffna	1	1.09%
General Sir John Kotelawala Defence University	1	1.09%
Nelukkulam Kalaimagal Maha Vidyalayam, Vavuniya	1	1.09%

St. Joseph's Primary School, Onehunga, Auckland, NZ	1	1.09%
South Eastern University of Sri Lanka	1	1.09%
Bharathidasan University, India	1	1.09%
Total	92	100%

The analysis shows that universities dominate the publication contributions, with the University of Colombo and other universities accounting for the majority of the output.

Author Designation

Author designations were examined to understand professional background. Table 4 presents the distribution of authors by designation.

Table 4. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Designations

Designation	Frequency	% of Total
Senior Assistant Librarian	50	54.35%
Not mentioned designation	17	18.48%
Assistant Librarian	7	7.61%
Librarian (University)	4	4.35%
Lecturer	4	4.35%
Senior Lecturer	2	2.17%
Librarian (Special library)	3	3.26%
Deputy Librarian	2	2.17%
Director	1	1.09%
Probationary Lecturer	1	1.09%
Library and Information Assistant	1	1.09%
Information Assistant	1	1.09%
Senior Staff Assistant (Library Services)	1	1.09%
Research Assistant	1	1.09%
Teacher	1	1.09%
Former Senior Assistant Librarian	1	1.09%
Academic Coordinator	1	1.09%
Library Assistant (Voluntary)	1	1.09%
Total	92	100%

The majority of authors were Senior Assistant Librarians, representing 54.35% of the total. This highlights their central role in the library workforce. A notable proportion of authors (18.48%) did not mention their designation in the article metadata.

Article Length Analysis

Article length was analysed to assess the extent of content coverage and reporting depth. Table 5 shows the distribution of articles according to page length.

Table 5. Distribution of Articles by Page Length

Page Range	Frequency	Percentage
1–5	2	3.51%
6–10	1	1.75%
11–15	15	26.32%
16–20	22	38.60%
21–25	12	21.05%
26–30	4	7.02%
Over 30	1	1.75%
Total	57	100%

Most articles in the Sri Lanka Library Review were 16-20 pages long, while the 1-5 page range includes 2 abstracts rather than full articles. Table 5 indicates that the journal generally published articles with sufficient length to present the topic, methodology and discussion in reasonable detail.

References Analysis

Citation data were analysed to examine the referencing behaviour of research articles published in the Sri Lanka Library Review. Table 6 presents the distribution of articles according to the number of references cited. The analysis excludes two abstracts that did not include reference lists; therefore, the total number of research articles considered for this analysis was 55.

Table 6. Distribution of Articles by Number of References

(Excludes 2 abstracts with no references; n = 55 research articles)

Reference Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
0–5	2	3.64
6–10	9	16.36
11–15	17	30.91
16–20	11	20.00
21–25	5	9.09
26–30	2	3.64
31–35	6	10.91
36–40	1	1.82
More than 40	3	5.45
Total	55	100

Table 6 shows that the largest proportion of articles cited between 11 and 15 references, accounting for 17 articles (30.91%). When the reference ranges from 11 to 30 are considered together, 35 articles (63.64%) fall within this range. This indicates that the majority of research articles published in SLLR used a moderate number of references to support their research content. Only a small number of articles cited more than 40 references, suggesting that highly extensive reference use was less common during the study period.

Language of Publication

The language in which articles were published was analysed to assess linguistic distribution. Table 7 presents the language-wise distribution of articles.

Table 7. Language-wise Distribution of Articles

Language	Frequency	Percentage (%)
English	39	68.42%
Sinhala	11	19.30%
Tamil	7	12.28%
Total	57	100%

Table 7 shows that English was the predominant language of publication, followed by Sinhala and Tamil.

Keyword Frequency Distribution

Keyword data were analysed to identify thematic coverage. Table 8 presents the frequency of commonly occurring keywords across articles.

Table 8. Keyword Mapping and Frequency by Thematic Category

Category	Keyword Count	Representative Keywords
Library Types	7	Academic libraries, Public libraries, School libraries, University libraries, Mobile services
Library Services & Operations	14	Library services, Circulation, Resource sharing, Marketing, Metadata service
Classification & Cataloguing	8	Dewey Decimal Classification, Uniform titles, Bibliographic control
Information Resources	7	Electronic resources, Online content, Information resources, Video repositories
Information Literacy & Skills	5	Information literacy, User proficiency, Information-seeking behaviour
Research & Academic Topics	15	Research productivity, Scientometric analysis, Systematic reviews, Plagiarism
Technology & Digital Tools	7	Artificial intelligence, ChatGPT, ICT infrastructure, E-services
User Groups	8	Undergraduate students, Postgraduate medical trainees, School librarians, Teachers
Social & Cultural Issues	13	Rural schools, Urban schools, Community outreach, Literacy
Marketing & Communication	7	Social media, Web 2.0/3.0, Marketing concepts
Geographical Contexts	10	Sri Lanka, Northern Province, Maldives, Bharathidasan University, India
Specialized Topics	8	Medical information retrieval, Patient safety, Disinformation

Library Science & Profession	9	Librarianship, Job satisfaction, Professional training
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A total of 212 keywords were identified across the 55 research articles. The number of keywords per article ranged from three to five. Frequently occurring keywords included *research methodology*, *information literacy*, *library services*, *digital libraries*, *user studies*, and *information management*. Keywords related to emerging areas such as *artificial intelligence*, *digital transformation*, and *data analytics* appeared primarily in articles published after 2022.

Usage Metrics: Article Views

Readership engagement was analysed using article-level usage statistics available on the Sri Lanka Journals Online (SLJOL) platform. The article view counts were recorded during the period from December 2025 to January 2026. Since online view counts are cumulative and may change over time, this period indicates the specific time at which the usage data were accessed. Table 9 presents the distribution of articles based on the number of views received.

Table 9. Article View Counts on SLJOL (2020–2025)

View Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
200–399	31	54.39%
400–599	17	29.82%
600–799	5	8.77%
800–999	1	1.75%
1000 and above	3	5.26%
Total	57	100%

Table 9 shows that most items, 31 out of 57 items (54.39%), received between 200 and 399 views. A further 17 items (29.82%) received between 400 and 599 views. Only three items exceeded 1,000 views, suggesting that a small number of publications attracted comparatively higher readership during the recorded period. Overall, the article view data indicate that SLLR publications received measurable readership through the SLJOL platform during the data collection period.

ORCID Adoption

ORCID availability was analysed to assess adoption of global author identification standards (Porter et al., 2025). Table 10 presents ORCID usage among authors.

Table 10. ORCID Adoption Among Authors

ORCID Status	Count	Percentage (%)
Yes	76	82.61%
No	16	17.39%
Total	92	100%

Analysis of author metadata revealed that 82.6% of contributing authors had provided ORCID identifiers. This information was obtained directly from the article metadata available on the SLJOL platform.

Discussion

The annual publication output of the Sri Lanka Library Review shows that the journal maintained a regular publication pattern during the 2020–2025 period, although the number of published articles varied from year to year. This shows that SLLR continues to serve as a national platform for Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka. Similar bibliometric studies of LIS journals have also shown that publication output may vary depending on submission patterns, editorial processes and the research activity of the professional community (Kumar, 2014; Garg et al., 2019).

The authorship pattern shows that single-authored articles were slightly dominant in SLLR. This pattern is common in LIS research, especially in national and practice-oriented journals, where case studies, professional reflections and institutional studies are often carried out by individual authors. However, the Degree of Collaboration value of 0.47 and the presence of multi-authored articles indicate a moderate level of collaboration. This suggests that collaborative research is gradually becoming more visible in SLLR, which is in line with wider developments in LIS scholarship where collaborative and interdisciplinary studies are increasingly encouraged (Zhang & Yuan, 2023).

The article length and reference analysis suggest that most SLLR articles provide reasonably detailed research reporting. A considerable number of articles were more than 15 pages in

length, while the majority cited between 11 and 30 references. This indicates that most authors used a moderate level of scholarly support to develop their studies. These patterns are consistent with bibliometric studies that consider article length and reference use as useful indicators of research reporting practices and engagement with previous literature (Thanuskodi, 2010; Yeoh & Kaur, 2008).

The language distribution of SLLR is another important feature. English was the dominant language of publication, which can support wider scholarly visibility. At the same time, the presence of Sinhala and Tamil articles strengthens national accessibility and professional inclusiveness. This multilingual publication pattern is important for a national LIS journal because it allows the journal to serve both academic and professional communities in Sri Lanka (Aksnes et al., 2019).

Keyword analysis shows that SLLR covers a wide range of LIS themes. Traditional areas such as library services, information literacy, user studies and information management were strongly represented. At the same time, emerging themes such as artificial intelligence, digital transformation and data-related topics also appeared in recent articles. This indicates that the journal is gradually responding to current changes in the LIS field and is not limited only to conventional library topics.

View statistics indicate measurable readership for SLLR articles. Since usage metrics can reflect professional engagement beyond formal citations, these data provide useful evidence of the journal's reach and visibility through the SLJOL platform (Cho, 2021; Sugimoto et al., 2017; Vermillion, 2025). Although most articles received moderate view counts, a small number of articles attracted comparatively higher readership, suggesting that some topics may have stronger professional or academic interest.

Institutional analysis shows that Sri Lankan universities made the largest contribution to SLLR publications, with the University of Colombo appearing as the highest contributing institution. This highlights the important role of universities in supporting LIS research in Sri Lanka. The high level of ORCID adoption among authors also reflects increasing awareness of international scholarly identification practices and supports the credibility, visibility and traceability of author contributions.

The findings show that the Sri Lanka Library Review is an important national journal for Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka. Its strengths include regular publication

activity, multilingual contribution, participation from major academic institutions, moderate research collaboration and measurable online readership. At the same time, the findings suggest that the journal can further improve its scholarly contribution. This can be achieved by encouraging wider institutional participation, stronger collaborative research, improved metadata quality, greater article promotion and continued support for Sinhala and Tamil publications.

Conclusion

This study examined the bibliometric characteristics of the Sri Lanka Library Review during the period 2020–2025, with attention to publication output, authorship and collaboration patterns, institutional contribution, article length, reference use, language distribution, keyword coverage, readership engagement and ORCID adoption. By analysing 55 research articles and two abstracts published across twelve issues, the study provides a clear picture of the recent scholarly contribution of SLLR to Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka.

In relation to annual publication output, the findings show that SLLR maintained regular publication activity during the six-year period, although the number of articles varied from year to year. This indicates the continued role of the journal as a national platform for LIS research, particularly after its revival and increased visibility through the SLJOL platform.

The analysis of authorship patterns shows that single-authored articles remained slightly dominant, while multi-authored publications also represented a substantial proportion of the total output. The Degree of Collaboration value of 0.47 suggests a moderate level of research collaboration. This finding indicates that although individual research contributions are still common in SLLR, collaborative research is gradually becoming more visible.

The institutional and author-profile analysis shows that universities were the major contributors to the journal, with the University of Colombo making the highest contribution. Senior Assistant Librarians represented the largest author group, highlighting their active role in LIS research and scholarly communication in Sri Lanka. At the same time, the presence of contributors from different institutions shows that SLLR has attracted participation from a wider professional and academic community.

The findings on article length and reference use suggest that most articles followed a reasonable level of research reporting. A large proportion of articles were between 16 and 20 pages, and

the majority used a moderate number of references. This indicates that most authors provided sufficient discussion and source support for their studies, while still maintaining a manageable article length.

The language and keyword analysis show that English was the dominant language of publication, followed by Sinhala and Tamil. This reflects the journal's dual role in supporting wider academic visibility and serving local professional communities. The keyword patterns further show that SLLR covers both traditional LIS areas, such as library services, information literacy and user studies, and emerging areas, such as artificial intelligence, digital tools and data-related research.

Readership data from SLJOL show that SLLR articles received measurable online attention during the recorded period. Although most articles received moderate view counts, a few attracted comparatively higher readership, suggesting that certain topics have stronger visibility and user interest. The high level of ORCID adoption among authors also reflects growing awareness of international scholarly identification practices.

The findings indicate that the Sri Lanka Library Review remains an important national journal for Library and Information Science research in Sri Lanka. Its strength lies in its long history, regular publication pattern, multilingual contribution, institutional participation and growing online visibility. At the same time, the study identifies areas for further improvement, including stronger research collaboration, wider institutional representation, improved metadata quality, greater promotion of published articles and continued support for Sinhala and Tamil publications. Strengthening these areas will help SLLR further improve its scholarly quality, national relevance and international visibility.

Recommendations

Based on the findings of this study, the following practical measures are recommended to strengthen the quality, visibility and scholarly contribution of the *Sri Lanka Library Review*:

- SLLA and related Library and Information Science institutions should consider providing small research grants, publication awards or institutional recognition for LIS professionals who conduct publishable research and submit high-quality papers to SLLR.

- Research projects funded, supported or coordinated by SLLA and other LIS-related bodies should be encouraged to publish their findings in SLLR, while maintaining independent peer-review and editorial standards.
- The visibility of published articles should be improved through systematic promotion using SLLA communication channels, university library networks, professional mailing lists, webinars, social media platforms and direct links to SLJOL article pages.
- The journal should further strengthen metadata quality by standardising author names, institutional affiliations, designations, ORCID identifiers, abstracts and keywords.
- Authors should be encouraged to provide clear, specific and searchable keywords so that articles can be easily identified by readers, researchers and indexing systems.
- Collaborative research should be actively encouraged by inviting joint papers from academic librarians, public librarians, school librarians, postgraduate researchers, LIS educators and professionals from related disciplines.
- Publication in Sinhala and Tamil should continue to be encouraged because these languages support national accessibility and professional inclusiveness.
- Local-language articles should include English titles, abstracts and keywords to improve wider visibility and access for national and international readers.
- SLLR may organise author-development workshops on research writing, bibliometric methods, referencing, APA style, research ethics and journal submission procedures.
- The editorial board may consider developing special issues on emerging and nationally relevant LIS themes such as artificial intelligence in libraries, information literacy, digital preservation, research data services, open access, user behaviour, school libraries, public library development and community information services.
- SLLR should continue monitoring article-level usage data, such as views and downloads, to identify topics that attract higher readership and professional interest.
- Regular bibliometric and usage-based reviews should be conducted to support evidence-based editorial planning and long-term journal development.

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