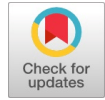


# A 65 Year Retrospective on Social Sciences Research in Sri Lanka: An Analysis of Scopus-Indexed Publications

J.G. Chandani, H.D.M. Nishanthi



**Abstract:** This article analyzes 65 years (1952-2024) of research conducted by Sri Lankan scholars in the field of Social Sciences. The study's objective was to assess the research contributions of authors in Social Sciences (SS) affiliated with the 17 public universities overseen by the University Grants Commission (UGC) of Sri Lanka. The bibliometric method was employed to evaluate the research performance of authors linked to Sri Lankan universities. The Elsevier Scopus database was chosen for extracting data, using "Sri Lanka" as the search term for affiliations. Data was gathered from 17 universities categorized under "Social Sciences." A total of 3,953 research articles (6.1%) were retrieved from the database pertaining to SS. Each entry was verified twice, leading to the removal of 29 duplicate records. This study offers a thorough bibliometric examination of 65 years of social science research in Sri Lanka, concentrating on scholarly publications from 17 public universities. Utilizing the Elsevier Scopus database provides insights into the research output, development trends, and growth patterns among Sri Lankan scholars in the Social Sciences. The results indicate a rising trajectory, with a significant increase in publications following the Covid-19 pandemic. This research will aid future scholars in pinpointing less-explored areas and support policymakers in determining research funding priorities. It represents the first comprehensive analysis of the social science research landscape in Sri Lanka.

**Keywords:** Social Sciences Research, Trends and Development, Universities, Bibliometrics, Sri Lanka

## I. INTRODUCTION

The advancement of any profession is largely dependent on research. It enables scholars to publish their results and disseminate them to wider professional circles. In Sri Lanka, a developing nation in South Asia, there is a rich history of education and research in the social sciences. Assessing and improving the research output and visibility of university publications is vital for enhancing the higher education system in Sri Lanka. Researchers in Sri Lanka's social sciences have generated a considerable number of publications. Nevertheless,

there have only been a limited number of bibliometric studies focused on social sciences research [23], and those available usually have a specific focus, often looking at a single journal, a designated time frame, or being confined to a certain region or institution. Furthermore, they may be constrained by the databases utilized. In contrast, the present study employs a prominent global abstract and citation database and covers all social sciences research conducted by Sri Lankan scholars from 1952 to 2022. Thus, this research seeks to fill these existing gaps [24].

## II. LITERATURE REVIEW

Scholars from various fields are showing a growing interest in bibliometrics, which evaluates the output of scientific publications by analyzing their citation counts. Belter refers to bibliometrics as "a science of science," focusing on four key areas: productivity, collaboration, research topics, and citation impact. It has earned recognition as a methodology aimed at quantifying research outputs, examining collaborative patterns, and assessing the influence of scholarly work [2].

Bibliometric analysis enables systematic comparisons between institutions, nations, and regions, providing significant insights [17]. Bibliometrics assesses not only the research output or productivity of specific authors, organizations, and countries but also the degree of collaboration between them [18]. Numerous researchers within the field have offered diverse definitions for bibliometrics, scientometrics, and informetrics [16].

Bibliometric techniques have been utilized to address numerous issues related to all aspects of library management. Researchers in Library and Information Science (LIS) globally have conducted bibliometric studies to investigate the output, collaborative behaviors, areas of focus, and citation impact of their research [7].

The review of the current literature indicates that a limited number of research papers have been conducted by authors from Sri Lanka. In the Scopus database, there are merely 14 research publications on bibliometric studies authored by individuals associated with Sri Lanka across any academic discipline.

Dissanayake H. and colleagues performed a bibliometric analysis focused on entrepreneurial education within university settings [5]. Ranasinghe P. carried out a bibliometric examination of the most cited works regarding insulin resistance in the Science Citation Index Expanded [15]. Baminiwatta A. completed a bibliometric analysis exploring global trends in machine learning applications in psychiatric research over three decades [1]. Dahanayake S.,

Manuscript received on 25 November 2024 | First Revised Manuscript received on 20 December 2024 | Second Revised Manuscript received on 22 February 2025 | Manuscript Accepted on 15 March 2025 | Manuscript published on 30 March 2025.

\*Correspondence Author (s)

**Chandani Gamage\***, Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. Email ID: [chandani@sjp.ac.lk](mailto:chandani@sjp.ac.lk), ORCID ID: [0000-0002-7268-1808](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7268-1808)

**Menaka Nishanthi**, Senior Assistant Librarian, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. Email ID: [nishanthi@sjp.ac.lk](mailto:nishanthi@sjp.ac.lk), ORCID ID: [0000-0002-2703-0002](https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2703-0002)

© The Authors. Published by Lattice Science Publication (LSP). This is an open access article under the CC-BY-NC-ND license <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc-nd/4.0/>

Wanninayake B., and Ranasinghe R. conducted both a systematic review and a bibliometric analysis pertaining to memorable experiences in wellness tourism [4]. Priyanga Ranasinghe and others executed a bibliometric study examining half a century of research in Sri Lanka, including topics, researchers, institutions, journals, and their impact from 1973 to 2019 [15].

Baminiwatta A. and Solangaarachchi I. performed a bibliometric analysis examining trends and advancements in mindfulness research over a span of 55 years, utilizing publications indexed in Web of Science [1]. Mallawaarachchi H., Sandanayake Y., Karunasena, and Liu C. carried out a bibliometric investigation to reveal the conceptual evolution of industrial symbiosis [11]. Kawshalya L.W.G., Weerasinghe U.G.D., and Chandrasekara D.P. executed a bibliometric mapping of the literature addressing fear of crime in urban settings [8]. Ranagalage M. et al. conducted a bibliometric analysis focused on highly cited articles related to ecosystem services [22].

An examination of existing literature indicates that bibliometric studies carried out by LIS professionals in Sri Lanka are relatively few in number. Out of the 14 research studies, only three were conducted by LIS professionals. Wijewickrema M. performed a bibliometric analysis of the literature on library and information science as well as information systems from 2010 to 2019 [20]. This study explored a research area that integrates library and information science with information systems. The primary research areas identified within this domain included information systems and management, information theory, communication, information retrieval, geographic-based information systems, and bioinformatics.

Majeed Mashroofa, Mohamed, Jusoh, Mazuki, and Chinna, Karuthan performed a bibliometric analysis of worldwide e-learning literature using the Web of Science database, particularly focusing on the context of Sri Lanka [9]. The primary aim of the study was to identify the complete spectrum of scientific literature published since e-learning was first conceptualized. Following a basic search in the Web of Science, the study yielded 6,934 results related to e-learning, which encompassed 59784 citations. Although there was literature in multiple languages, 6,617 items (95.43%) were published in English. Navaneethakrishnan S. carried out a bibliometric study examining authorship trends and the level of collaboration among Sri Lankan scientific publications in the Social Sciences and Humanities, utilizing Scopus data. This study highlighted trends in the research output of Sri Lankan scholars by analyzing scientific publications from 1980 to 2009 included in the SciVerse Scopus database [12]. He examined 1,795 publication records attributed to 3,521 authors from 1960 to 2012. The analysis revealed that most publications were created by multiple authors, and the degree of collaboration steadily increased over the studied period. The notable collaborative contributors were primarily from the United States, accounting for 15.93%.

Moreover, there are limited research studies by Sri Lankan scholars published in local journals, though they are not indexed in Scopus. Navaneethakrishnan, S. and Kupesan R. performed a bibliometric analysis on the Sri Lanka Journal of the Humanities [13]. Their study specifically examined

articles published in the “Sri Lanka Journal of the Humanities” by the University of Peradeniya, analyzing a total of 319 articles authored by 147 individuals over the period from 1975 to 2009. Dambawinna carried out a citation analysis of the Ceylon Journal of Science, also published by the University of Peradeniya, Sri Lanka [3].

A bibliometric analysis was carried out by Perera on WHO Publications found in the Medical Library at the University of Peradeniya to inform both readers and library personnel about the resources available in the collection [14]. Gunasekera performed a bibliometric study examining LIS research literature in Sri Lanka, analyzing 141 articles from two LIS journals covering the years 1997 to 2007 [6]. Wickremasinghe undertook research to assess the research productivity of rice scientists in both India and Sri Lanka through their publications and other scholarly outputs [19].

Maheswaran assessed the value of bibliometric applications for examining Sri Lankan Tamil publications in 2005 [10]. Yapa, De Silva, and De Silva performed a bibliometric evaluation of the research productivity at nine Sri Lankan laboratories focusing on natural products chemistry [21]. Weerasooriya W.A. carried out a study regarding the incorporation of mathematics and statistics into library and information science curricula, highlighting their importance, applications, and insights into Bibliometrics [12]. The research explored the mathematical and statistical significance and potential of LIS, aimed to understand the application of mathematics and statistics in LIS, defined bibliometrics and scientometrics, reviewed their historical backgrounds, and evaluated how these concepts are utilized in LIS and other disciplines [25].

Despite a few local and international bibliometric studies identified in this literature review, they were constrained to particular journals, disciplines, time periods, and source databases [26]. Likewise, there have been very few investigations into LIS research in Sri Lanka, and the ones conducted have been limited in terms of the databases involved, the time frames, and the subject areas covered. An examination of all the research articles indicates that no bibliometric studies have been carried out on social science research; specifically, there is a lack of information regarding the journals most favored by Sri Lankan SS professionals, their collaboration patterns, types of publications, and commonly used keywords. In light of this, this research aims to address these gaps.

### III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

To conduct this research, Scopus was utilized to achieve extensive coverage of scholarly publications by Sri Lankan social science professionals, whether they are based in Sri Lanka or abroad. A search was conducted in Scopus for social sciences documents linked to Sri Lankan universities recognized by the UGC, covering the period from 1952 to 31 October 2024. As a result, 3,953 records (6.1%) were obtained from the database concerning social sciences. Each record was reviewed twice to pinpoint the relevant documents, and 29 duplicate entries were removed.

IV. DATA ANALYZING

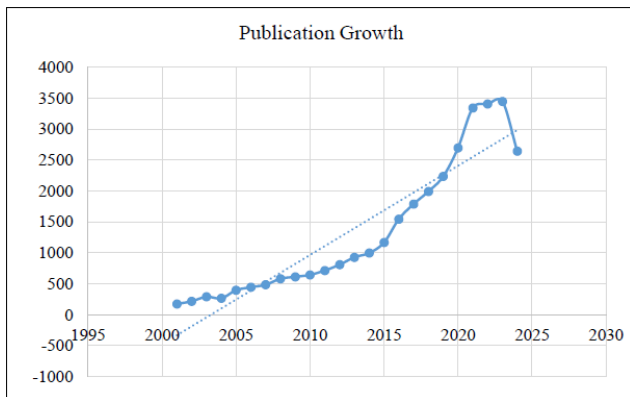
A. Research in Indexed in Scopus by Sri Lankan Researchers

A total of 35239 research articles were published in Scopus by researchers from Sri Lanka between 1952 and October 31, 2024. Of these, 13.5% are in the field of medicine, 12.06% in engineering, 9.78% in computer science, 7.92% in agricultural and biological sciences, 6.48% in environmental sciences, and 6.11% in social sciences.

All publications were compared to 23425 articles, with a total of 6,998 conference papers, 1,845 reviews, 1,758 book chapters, 447 articles, 252 editorials, and 514 other types of publications. The most prolific source was the Journal of The National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka, which published 681 research papers. The Ceylon Medical Journal had 578 papers, followed by 338 in High Energy Physics, 276 in Civil Engineering lecture notes, 273 in PlosOne, 262 in the Moratuwa Engineering Research Conference (Mercon), and 227 in the Ceylon Journal of Science.

The most frequently used keyword was "human," followed by terms such as Sri Lanka, article, people, female, male, and adult. In general, the leading universities include the University of Peradeniya, University of Colombo, University of Moratuwa, University of Sri Jayewardenepura, University of Ruhuna, and University of Kelaniya. The total number of research publications for these institutions is 9156, 8083, 5786, 3474, 3355, and 3350, respectively.

Based on Figure 01, there has been a steady rise in the number of research papers published since the year 2000. The year 2023 stands out as the most prolific year, with a total of 3,445 papers published. All information was obtained from Scopus by searching through all affiliation IDs associated with Sri Lankan universities under the UGC.



[Fig.1: Publication Growth of Research in Scopus]

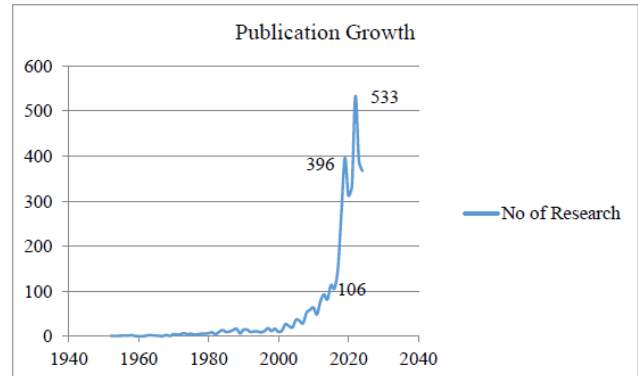
B. Social Sciences Research is Indexed in Scopus by Sri Lankan Researchers

Between 1952 and October 2024, a total of 3953 research papers were published in the field of Social Sciences that are indexed in the Scopus database. This includes 2375 articles, 842 conference papers, 418 book chapters, 172 reviews, 36 books, 35 notes, 30 editorials, 19 letters, 14 errata, 6 data papers, and 6 short surveys, respectively.

While it exhibited steady growth from the outset, there was a significant surge from 2016 to 2019. The years 2020 and 2021 experienced a decline in publications as a result of

Covid-19; however, a notable increase is observed in 2022, with 533 research papers published as illustrated in figure 02.

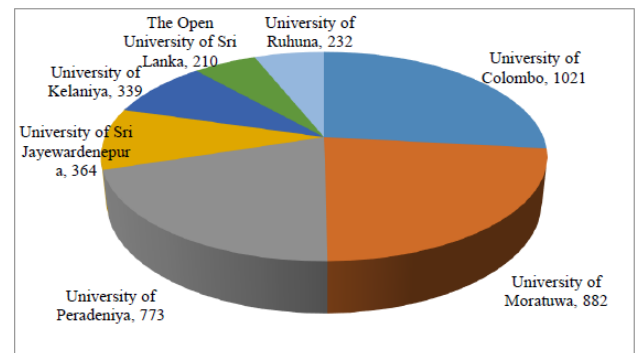
The initial publication, "Caste, Ethos, and Social Equilibrium," was released in 1952 by Pieris R., who was affiliated with the University of Colombo (previously referred to as the University of Ceylon), in the Oxford journal Social Forces.



[Fig.2: Publication Growth of Social Sciences Research in Scopus]

C. Most Productive Universities

Figure 3 illustrates the seven universities that excel in social science research productivity. Colombo University leads with an impressive total of 1,021 published research papers in the field, trailed by the University of Moratuwa with 882 papers, and the University of Peradeniya at 773 papers.



[Fig.3: Most Productive Universities of SS Research in Sri Lanka]

D. Most Cited Publications

The three most frequently cited articles on SS had total citations of 368, 264, and 216, respectively, as highlighted in Table 01. The article with the highest citations offered a critical review discussing COVID-19 and enhancing well-being in urban informal settlements (Corburn J. et al., 2020). The second most cited article examined how experiences of domination and oppositional tendencies in classroom life should be observed closely rather than being viewed in an abstract manner (Canagarajah A.S., 1993). The third article analyzed various strategies employed by universities to conduct teaching and laboratory practices remotely, considering the COVID-19 pandemic and its potential effects on the student learning experience (Gamage K.A.A. et al., 2020). Additionally, there were

seven more research articles that received over 150 citations.

**Table 1: Top Most Cited Articles on Social Sciences**

Title	Authors/Year	Journal	Citations
Slum Health: Arresting COVID-19 and Improving Well-Being in Urban Informal Settlements	Corburn J. et al. (2020)	Journal of Urban Health	368
Critical Ethnography of a Sri Lankan Classroom: Ambiguities in Student Opposition to Reproduction Through ESOL	Canagarajah A.S. (1993)	TESOL Quarterly	264
Online delivery of teaching and laboratory practices: Continuity of university programmes during COVID-19 pandemic	Gamage K.A.A. et al. (2020)	Education Sciences	216
Measuring microenterprise profits: Must we ask how the sausage is made?	De Mel S., McKenzie D.J., Woodruff C. 2009	Journal of Development Economics	179
Graduates', university lecturers' and employers' perceptions towards employability skills	Wickramasinghe V.& Perera L. (2010)	Education and Training	172
Learning styles and approaches to learning among medical undergraduates and postgraduates	Samarakoon L., Fernando T., Rodrigo C. (2013)	BMC Medical Education	167
Online delivery and assessment during COVID-19: Safeguarding academic integrity	Gamage K.A.A., de Silva E.K., Gunawardhana N. (2020)	Education Sciences	163
Sources of ethnic inequality in Viet Nam	Van De Walle D., Gunewardena D. (2021)	Journal of Development Economics	162
Sustainability of SMEs in the competition: A systemic review on technological challenges and SME performance	Prasanna R.P.I.R. et al. (2019)	Journal of Open Innovation: Technology, Market, and Complexity	156
The Participatory Intervention Model: A Framework for Conceptualizing and Promoting Intervention Acceptability	Nastasi B.K. et al. 2019	School Psychology Quarterly	150

**E. Most Productive Source Titles**

According to Scopus, there are 160 journals that have published at least one article in the field of social sciences by researchers from Sri Lanka, as illustrated in Table 02. Eleven of these journals have 20 or more publications, which represent 17.17% of the total publications across all journals. The Multidisciplinary Digital Publishing Institute (MDPI) has the highest number of social sciences publications. The National Science Foundation, a publisher based in Sri Lanka, holds the second position in terms of publication numbers. The leading publishers in this area are Elsevier, MDPI, Springer Nature, and Emerald Publishing.

**Table 2: Most Productive Journals Publishing in SS Research**

Name of the Journal	No of Papers	CiteScore
Sustainability Switzerland	101	6.8
Sri Lanka Journal of Social Sciences	64	0.5
Water Switzerland	36	5.8
Asian Survey	34	1.8
Asian Association of Open Universities Journal	31	5.6
BMC Medical Education	30	4.9
International Journal of Disaster Risk Reduction	27	8.7 E
International Journal of Scientific and Technology Research	25	0.2
Journal of Forensic and Legal Medicine	20	2.7
Groundwater for Sustainable Development	20	11.5
Social Science and Medicine	20	9.1

Table 3 displays the six conference proceedings that feature the highest volume of publications in the social sciences. Among these, two conference proceedings stand out as the most prominent: the International Multidisciplinary Moratuwa Engineering Research Conference proceeding, which accounts for 31.6% of the

publications and is issued by the University of Moratuwa, and the International Conference on Advances in ICT for Emerging Regions (ICTer – Proceedings), which constitutes 21.3% of the publications and is published by the University of Colombo.

**Table 3: Most Productive Conference Proceedings Publishing SS Research**

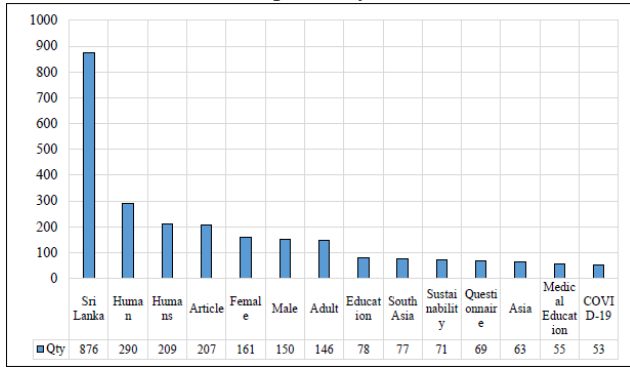
Name of the Proceedings	Total Publications
Mercon International Multidisciplinary Moratuwa Engineering Research Conference	262
International Conference on Advances in ICT For Emerging Regions Icter 2018,2019,2020,2021 and 2022 Proceedings	180
Proceedings International Research Conference on Smart Computing and Systems Engineering Scse 2024	64
IEEE Region 10 Humanitarian Technology Conference R10 Htc	19
ICAC 2023 5th International Conference on Advancements in Computing Technological Innovation for A Sustainable Economy Proceedings	18
Proceedings of the 8th International Conference on Computer Science and Education Iccse 2013	18

**F. Frequently used Keywords**

Over 300 keywords were utilized for social science research in Sri Lanka. The most frequently used keywords among them were “Sri Lanka”, “human”, “humans”, “article”, “female”, “male”, “adult”, and “education”. Figure 4 illustrates the



frequency of their usage, which includes 876, 290, 209, 207, 161, 150, 146, and 78, respectively.



[Fig.4: Frequently used Keywords]

**G. Most Productive Authors in Social Sciences Research**

There are 156 authors who have published at least 5 works on social sciences as indexed in Scopus. Those with more than 16 publications in social sciences are detailed in Table 4. The author with the most publications in social sciences is Perera, I., who has 40 out of his 174 total publications listed in Scopus focusing on this field. Perera, B.A.K.S. has a total of 110 publications in Scopus, with 28 falling under the category of social sciences. In terms of total citations, the most prolific author was Amaratunga, D, affiliated with the University of Moratuwa, accumulating a total of 3228 citations.

**Table 4: Most Productive Authors in SS Research**

Author Name	Total Publications	Social Sciences Publications	Total Citations	University
Perera, I.	174	40	1392	University of Moratuwa
Perera, B.A.K.S.	110	28	737	University of Moratuwa
Ranathunga, S.	90	26	551	University of Moratuwa
Thayasivam, U.	64	26	244	University of Moratuwa
Wickramasinghe, V.	76	25	1359	University of Moratuwa
Ranagalage, M.	55	21	2097	Rajarata University
Amaratunga, D	221	20	3228	University of Moratuwa
Jayasinghe, Saroj A.	178	20	2293	University of Colombo
Uyangoda, J.	94	19	198	University of Colombo
Weerasinghe, R.	72	19	372	University of Colombo
Fernando, N.	26	17	774	University of Colombo
Karunanayaka, S.P.	29	17	128	Open University of Sri Lanka
Samararatne, D.	21	17	52	University of Colombo
Dissanayake, C.B.	145	16	3072	University of Peradeniya
Kulatunga, U.	81	16	761	University of Moratuwa
Ranathunga, L.	79	16	191	University of Moratuwa

**H. Collaboration Pattern**

Sri Lanka has engaged in social sciences research with 116 countries and has established the most connections with Australia (total collaborative publications = 319), followed by the United Kingdom (total = 286) and the United States (total = 229). In partnership with Sri Lanka, Japan, India, Canada, Malaysia, and China have contributed 131, 123, 92, 88, and 82 SS research papers, respectively. Furthermore, the Netherlands, Sweden, Pakistan, Germany, Bangladesh, and Singapore are other nations that have a significant collaboration with Sri Lanka.

**V. DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

The literature review identified several bibliometric studies in the area of Library Science research in Sri Lanka, but these studies had a narrow focus in terms of the source databases, timeframes, and specific domains. There has not yet been a thorough bibliometric analysis within the social sciences field. This research illustrates the publication trends among Sri Lankan social science researchers, highlights the most prolific authors, universities, and journals, and examines authorship and collaboration patterns, as well as the

distribution of subjects within social science research in Sri Lanka. In recent years, there has been a notable increase in social science research activity. Social sciences account for approximately 6.2% of all research articles produced by Sri Lankan scholars, and by 2013, the yearly publication rate surpassed 100 papers, with two-thirds of the overall literature generated in the past five years.

The University of Colombo, the University of Peradeniya, and the University of Moratuwa have been at the forefront of producing social science literature in Sri Lanka. The research also notes a shift in authorship trends from individual authors to collaborative efforts. Perera, I., Thayasivam, U., Ranathunga, S., and Wickramasinghe, V. are the leading contributors, boasting 39, 26, 23, and 23 publications, respectively. Over three-quarters of their works have been published in reputable international journals. Among the top 10 most cited articles, three had a single author, while the rest resulted from collaborative research involving multiple authors. All publications included Sri Lanka as a "keyword."

The authors quantify the growth and trends in SS research from 1952 to 2022 in this paper, and the findings contribute to our understanding of SS



research trends as a means to enhance our research initiatives. Despite the positive progress observed in recent years, there remains a necessity to hasten research activities, reevaluate research policies, and foster a stronger research culture in Sri Lanka.

### DECLARATION STATEMENT

After aggregating input from all authors, I must verify the accuracy of the following information as the article's author.

- **Conflicts of Interest/ Competing Interests:** Based on my understanding, this article has no conflicts of interest.
- **Funding Support:** This article has not been sponsored or funded by any organization or agency. The independence of this research is a crucial factor in affirming its impartiality, as it has been conducted without any external sway.
- **Ethical Approval and Consent to Participate:** The data provided in this article is exempt from the requirement for ethical approval or participant consent.
- **Data Access Statement and Material Availability:** The adequate resources of this article are publicly accessible.
- **Authors Contributions:** The authorship of this article is contributed equally to all participating individuals.

### REFERENCES

1. Baminiwatta, A., & Solangaarachchi, I. (2021). Trends and developments in mindfulness research over 55 years: A bibliometric analysis of publications indexed in Web of Science. *Mindfulness*, 12(9), 2099-2116, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s12671-021-01681-x>
2. Belter CW (2018) Providing meaningful information: Part B – bibliometric analysis. In: DeRosa AP (ed.) *A Practical Guide for Informationists*. Elsevier: Chandos Publishing, pp. 33–47, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/B978-0-08-102017-3.00004-8>
3. Dambawinna, K. P. K. (2013). Citation Analysis of Ceylon Journal of Science (Biological Sciences) In: 6th Annual Research Conference of the Royal Asiatic Society of Sri Lanka, March 28th, 29th and 30th 2013, Sri Lanka, <https://jula.sjoi.info/articles/7861/files/submission/proof/7861-1-27703-1-10-20150422.pdf>
4. Dahanayake, S., Wanninayake, B., & Ranasinghe, R. (2022). Memorable experience studies in wellness tourism: Systematic review & bibliometric analysis. *International Journal of Spa and Wellness*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1080/24721735.2022.2145417>
5. Dissanayake, H., Iddagoda, A., & Popescu, C. (2022). Entrepreneurial education at universities: A bibliometric analysis. *Administrative Sciences*, 12(4) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3390/admsci12040185>
6. Gunasekera, C. (2008). Library and Information Sciences Research Literature in Sri Lanka: A Bibliometric study. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 12, 17–46, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/jula.v12i0.327>
7. Ivanović, D., & Ho, Y. -. (2016). Highly cited articles in the information science and library science category in social science citation index: A bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 48(1), 36-46, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000614537514>
8. Kawshalya, L., Weerasinghe, U., & Chandrasekara, D. (2020). Fear of Crime in Urban Environments: A Bibliometric Mapping of the Literature. *IEEE*. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1109/FIT152050.2020.9424901>
9. Majeed Mashroofa, M., Jusoh, M., & Chinna, K. (2020). Bibliometric analysis on global e-learning literature in web of science database: With special reference to Sri Lankan context. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2020. <https://digitalcommons.unl.edu/cgi/viewcontent.cgi?article=7465&context=libphilprac>
10. Maheshwaran, R. (2007). The bibliometric phenomenon of Tamil Publications in Sri Lanka in 2005. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 11, 2–36, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/jula.v11i0.321>
11. Mallawaarachchi, H., Sandanayake, Y., Karunasena, G., & Liu, C. (2020). Unveiling the conceptual development of industrial symbiosis:

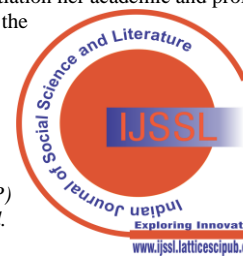
Bibliometric analysis. *Journal of Cleaner Production*, 258, 120618, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jclepro.2020.120618>

12. Navaneethakrishnan, S. (2014). Authorship patterns and degree of collaboration of Sri Lankan scientific publications in social sciences and humanities - A picture from SCOPUS. *Library Philosophy and Practice*, 2014(1). <http://repo.lib.jfn.ac.lk/ujrr/handle/123456789/803>
13. Navaneethakrishnan, S. & Kupesan, R. (2014). Bibliometric analysis of Sri Lanka Journal of the Humanities. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 18 (1), 51-71. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/jula.v18i1.7861>
14. Perera, P. (2013). WHO publications available in the Peradeniya Medical Library: a bibliometric study. *Journal of the University Librarians Association of Sri Lanka*, 16(2), 117–124, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/jula.v16i2.5203>
15. Ranasinghe, P., Monge-Nájera, J., Liyanage, C. K., & Ho, Y. -. (2022). Half a century of sri lanka research: Subjects, researchers, institutions, journals and impact (1973-2019). [Medio siglo de investigación en Sri Lanka: temas, investigadores, instituciones, revistas e impacto (1973-2019)] *Revista De Biología Tropical*, 70(1), 40-52, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.15517/rev.biol.trop.v70i1.46065>
16. Siddique, N., Rehman, S. U., Khan, M. A., & Altaf, A. (2021). Library and information science research in Pakistan: A bibliometric analysis, 1957–2018. *Journal of Librarianship and Information Science*, 53(1), 89-102, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1177/0961000620921930>
17. Singh K and Chander H (2014) Publication trends in library and information science: A bibliometric analysis of Library Management journal. *Library Management* 35(3): 134– 149. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/LM-05-2013-0039>
18. Tsay, M. (2011). A bibliometric analysis and comparison of three information science journals: JASIST, IPM, JOD, 1998-2008. *Scientometrics*, 89(2), 591-606, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-011-0460-4>
19. Wickremasinghe, S. I. (2008). Evaluating research productivity: a case study of the rice scientists in India and Sri Lanka. *Journal of the National Science Foundation of Sri Lanka*, 36(1), 59, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4038/jnsfsr.v36i1.141>
20. Wijewickrema, M. (2022). A bibliometric study on library and information science and information systems literature during 2010–2019. *Library Hi Tech*, DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHT-06-2021-0198>
21. Yapa, G., & De Silva, M. a. T. (2004). Trends and shifts in institutional productivity: natural products chemistry research in Sri Lanka. *Research Evaluation*, 13(3), 167–174. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3152/147154404781776392>
22. Zhang, X., Estoque, R. C., Xie, H., Murayama, Y., & Ranagalage, M. (2019). Bibliometric analysis of highly cited articles on ecosystem services. *PLoS ONE*, 14(2), DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0210707>
23. Hazarika, Dr. J. (2019). SPSS as a means for Scientific Analysis in Social Science Research. In *International Journal of Innovative Technology and Exploring Engineering* (Vol. 8, Issue 12, pp. 2043–2045). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijtee.13252.1081219>
24. Mohd Zolkifli Abd Hamid, Mohd Safarin Nordin, Yusri Kamin, Aede Hatib Mustamal, Paving Sustainable Development through Generic Green Skills Based on Desk Research. (2019). In *International Journal of Recent Technology and Engineering* (Vol. 8, Issue 2S9, pp. 911–916). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijrte.b1187.0982s919>
25. Idehlu, H. A., Ahmed, Prof. S., & Noori, M. I. (2024). Reviewing the Concepts of Productivity Management. In *International Journal of Management and Humanities* (Vol. 10, Issue 8, pp. 1–8). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijmh.h1702.10080424>
26. Amjad, A., & Nor, K. M. (2020). A Bibliometric Analysis of Two Decades of Global Research on Organizational Ambidexterity using the Scopus Database. In *International Journal of Engineering and Advanced Technology* (Vol. 9, Issue 4, pp. 385–390). DOI: <https://doi.org/10.35940/ijeat.d6728.049420>

### AUTHOR'S PROFILE



**Chandani Gamage**, is a Senior Assistant Librarian at University of Sri Jayewardenepura, in Sri Lanka. The completion of the Bachelor of Arts in Business Statistics at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura with first-class honors marked the initiation her academic and professional journey. Following the completion of the Master of Information Technology, enhancing her proficiency in research paper



composition, she also fulfilled the research requirements for the Master of Social Sciences in Library and Information Science. She aims to specialize in research encompassing Information Behavior, Information Seeking, Information Retrieval and Use, Social Computing, and Information Technology. Her dedication extends beyond academic pursuits, involving active engagement within communities. The primary objective of her endeavors is to effect positive change within her community and to better equip herself with skills and experiences essential for undertaking future initiatives successfully in a dynamic society.



**Menaka Nishanthi**, has obtained an MSSc in Library and Information Science, an MSSc in Archaeology, and a Postgraduate Diploma in Museology from the University of Kelaniya. She has also earned a Postgraduate Diploma in Archaeology from the Postgraduate Institute of the University of Kelaniya and a Bachelor's degree in

Archaeology (Special) from the University of Sri Jayewardenepura. Presently, she is working as a Senior Assistant Librarian, Palm Leaf Preservation and Conservation Unit at the University of Sri Jayewardenepura, Sri Lanka. She has experience in palm leaf manuscript preservation at different institutions. She has completed various projects assigned to her individually and in groups. She has published research papers in local and international journals.

---

**Disclaimer/Publisher's Note:** The statements, opinions and data contained in all publications are solely those of the individual author(s) and contributor(s) and not of the Lattice Science Publication (LSP)/ journal and/ or the editor(s). The Lattice Science Publication (LSP)/ journal and/or the editor(s) disclaim responsibility for any injury to people or property resulting from any ideas, methods, instructions or products referred to in the content.