



The Danger of Predator Journal Publication for Researchers

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ABSTRACT

Scientific publications in the form of scientific journals are one way for researchers to share information related to the results of research that has been done, besides that scientific publications can also be used to build the reputation of researchers both in the academic and research fields. However, there is a danger of publication which until now has not been known by novice researchers who have just entered the world of scientific publications, namely publication in predatory journals. This is an important thing that needs to be known well and also must be watched out for by novice researchers. This is because predatory journals are scientific journals that are not of good quality, where the journals that are managed are only for financial gain through expensive publication fees and do not pay attention to aspects of research quality and also a good peer review process in good governance. scientific journals. In researching and writing this journal, researchers discuss some of the dangers associated with publishing predatory journals for researchers in terms of decreasing academic reputation, publication costs and also falsification of research data published in a predatory journal. In addition, researchers also look at the specific and clear characteristics of journals that can be categorized as predatory journals.

INTRODUCTION

Publishing scientific journals is the main way for researchers to share research results and build a reputation for career paths as well as publications in the academic field. However, in recent years, there has also been a significant increase in the growing number of predatory journals that exploit unscrupulous business models and only seek financial gain through expensive publishing costs and disregard for the quality of research (Kumari, 2021). The definition or notion of a predatory journal was first used by Jeffrey Beall, a librarian from the University of Colorado Denver in the United States (Beall, 2012). From his statement, then the use of the term Predator Journal is something that is often discussed and discussed in the academic world as well as researchers who publish scientific papers on various pages of journal websites, especially journals that have the characteristics of open access (Open Access) to their readers (Kumar, Gupta, Tripathi & Singh, 2022). One of the characteristics of a predatory journal is having a website page that looks "official" and then displays information that is "luring" researchers to be able to publish journal articles in a short time (Agarwal & Bhandari, 2022). However, this requires expensive publishing costs, but the expensive costs incurred by researchers are not followed by good publishing quality, in fact, it is not uncommon for predatory journals to have a low quality peer review process or even do not carry out a peer review process at all. for each journal document published on its website page (Agarwal & Bhandari, 2022). In this article, the researcher discusses the dangers of publication in predatory journals for researchers and identifies several things that need to be considered to avoid publication in predatory journals.

Researchers who choose to publish their research in predatory journals will experience significant losses in terms of time, effort, thought and also costs. One of the most obvious dangers of publication in a predatory journal is the decline in academic reputation. Publication in predatory journals can damage the reputation of researchers because these journals are considered to be of low quality and are not recognized in the academic community both nationally and internationally. In addition, some predatory journals charge very high publishing fees and do not match the quality of the publications they produce. This can be a significant waste of money for researchers. Lastly, some predatory journals do not carry out proper peer review processes and publish invalid or even fake research (Ferris & Winker, 2017). This can endanger the integrity and trust of researchers who have published their articles in a predatory journal.

Researchers must take steps to avoid publication in predatory journals. This includes choosing a journal that has good credibility, then also evaluating the journal's reputation before submitting articles, and also checking the peer review process procedures in a journal. By avoiding publication in predatory journals, researchers can ensure that the research results that have been carried out by researchers can be recognized and benefit the wider academic community. In this article, researchers will further discuss the dangers of publication in predatory journals and provide some important suggestions on how to avoid publication in predatory journals.



LITERATURE REVIEW

a. Scientific Publications

Scientific publication is the process of presenting research results and thoughts in the form of scientific writing published in scientific journals or academic books. Scientific publications aim to broaden knowledge and promote developments in academics and research, by ensuring that research results can be accessed and properly utilized by the wider academic community.

Scientific publications involve writing articles that explain methodology, research findings, results of analysis, as well as interpretations of research or ideas. Articles that have been written by researchers are then submitted to a scientific journal that is relevant both according to the topic and the field of knowledge. Then the journal article will go through a peer-review process carried out by the journal management, where experts in the same field assess the article to determine whether the article is suitable for publication or not. Once published, scientific publications become an important reference source for researchers and practitioners in the same field and can be used as a basis for further research.

Scientific publications are one of the main indicators in assessing the quality of a researcher's work and reputation. Publications produced by a researcher are often used as a reference in assessing abilities, productivity, and their impact in the academic and research fields. Therefore, scientific publications are a very important aspect of academic and research life, especially for academics who wish to build and develop a career in academia or research.

b. Scientific Publication Model

In general, the model or stages of scientific publication using scientific publication media, especially online scientific journals, are as follows (How to Publish, 2018) :

1. Preparation of articles, this point is the first step in publishing a scientific journal, namely finding a topic or research title and then starting to write an article manuscript. This manuscript must follow the format determined by each journal manager and must contain relevant and accurate information, and must follow research rules or ethics related to scientific publications.
2. Submitting or submitting articles, is the next step that needs to be done by researchers after writing articles, where researchers must send articles to the journals they want to go to. Generally, each journal has an article submission guide that can be accessed on the website page of each journal manager.
3. Peer review, is a step taken by the journal manager after the article has been submitted via the journal's website page, then the journal editor will assign experts in the field relevant to the topic of the article from the journal to then review the substance of the article and provide input and suggestions. This peer review takes some time.
4. Revision, is an improvement effort from the researcher based on the notes or comments provided by the reviewers, then the researcher will resubmit the corrected article. There is a journal manager who will conduct a review of articles that have been corrected and resubmitted, for a peer review process to be carried out again before making a final decision on the article document.
5. Publishing, is the last step taken by the journal manager, after the article is declared accepted, where the article will be published online or in print by the scientific journal manager. This article will form part of a publication that can be accessed by the public at large.

The points above are common and commonly encountered in the world of scientific publications, there is nothing new from all the points explained by the researcher. However, why do the things above need to be mentioned and explained again? In the research and writing of this journal document, the points that are the focus and emphasis from the researcher's point of view as well as previous studies related to scientific publications in predatory journals are points number three and number four. Why are these points interesting to be the focus of discussion? These two points are the factors that "thrive" new predatory journals in various countries, especially developing countries [7]. However, before discussing this matter further, in this study the researcher will not specifically and explicitly mention the developing countries previously intended, because this would seem to corner and judge countries that can be classified as "producing countries". predatory journal.

Returning to the points of the scientific publication stages previously mentioned, in particular to point number three (peer review process) and point number four (revision). Why can these two things trigger the growth of new predatory journals in developing countries? Research conducted by Nisha et al (2020) wrote down and explained the following points:

1. Many novice researchers who come from developing countries, have the mindset that journals originating from western countries, especially America and European countries, have peer review quality standards that are too high in acceptance of journals, so novice researchers from developing countries These developing countries are looking for alternative ways to still be able to publish their work.
2. Point number two is closely related to the first point, namely the peer review process time, with the strict process of accepting and publishing journals in journals that have a good reputation, there will be many



documents or journal articles sent by researchers from various countries to a manager. journal. This will result in the peer review process taking longer. Seeing this, it becomes an opportunity for predatory journals to be able to "facilitate" the publication process of scientific journals to be faster, when compared to scientific journals that have a high reputation.

3. The "urgent" need to improve self-image (personal branding) as an effort to improve careers as novice researchers in developing countries. So that scientific publications in international journals can help these novice researchers to achieve academic career advancement. Another example that is meant by an urgent need is in the demands of the world of higher education in Indonesia which requires lecturers and students, especially students at the Bachelor (S2) and Undergraduate (S3) levels of education to be required to produce publications in the form of scientific journals, where the target of scientific journals is predetermined by the government.

c. Open Journal System (Open Access)

The open access model in the publication of scientific journals refers to a form of effort to publish scientific articles or papers online and is free for anyone to access, without access restrictions or requiring subscription fees. This means that information and knowledge published in scientific journals is available to everyone, not only to members of certain institutions or institutions who can afford to pay a subscription fee.

The main goal of open access is to promote the free dissemination of knowledge and research results throughout the world, so that they can be accessed by anyone interested in the topic, including students, researchers, practitioners, and the general public. The practice of open access has become important in the world of academia and research because it increases accessibility and dissemination of information and accelerates the exchange of knowledge, as well as expanding the scope and impact of research.

In general, there are two types of scientific publication models using an open access scheme (Nisha et al, 2020) :

1. Gold Open Access, where the researcher pays a publication fee which then allows the work of the researchers to be available free of charge and can be accessed by anyone. This model is often applied to open access journals, where publication costs are borne by the researcher and the journal does not accept paid subscriptions.
2. Green Open Access, where researchers store final copies of scientific articles in institutional repository systems or public repositories and provide open access to the public free of charge after a certain period of time or with a Creative Commons license. This model allows researchers to expand the accessibility of works published online without having to pay a publication fee.

Actually, the two Open Access models above have good and positive goals, where scientific publications can be accessed by anyone, including researchers, practitioners, students, and the general public using online media, without being constrained by cost factors or access restrictions. The open access model is expected to help and also accelerate the development of science and technology, as well as increase the accessibility and impact of research produced by researchers from various fields of science. However, the misuse of the open access model as well as demands for publication make irresponsible parties see "loopholes" or potential financial gains to create scientific publication models that harm researchers both materially and non-materially.

d. Publication Fee

Scientific publication fees or also known as Article Processing Charges (APC) are costs associated with the process of preparing, editing and publishing scientific papers or articles in a journal or other publication media (Kurt, 2018). Scientific publication costs may include editorial costs, translation costs (if the article is published in another language), document preparation costs (such as title pages, reference lists, document layouts), and costs for sending or managing manuscripts.

There are two types of scientific publication costs that have been widely used in the world of scientific publications, namely costs associated with publication in traditional journals (subscription-based journals) and costs associated with publication in open access journals (open access journals). In traditional journals, scientific publication costs are usually borne by the publisher or institution that publishes the journal. However, several journals also ask for contributions from the authors or institutions that oversee the researchers to finance the publication process.

Whereas in open access journals, scientific publication costs are usually borne by researchers or institutions. In this case, these costs can vary widely and differ from one journal manager to another, depending on the selected journal and also the reputation of a journal, but in general, publication costs in predatory journals will be much higher than publication costs (Kurt, 2018). in traditional journals. Even in many cases, the amount of money spent by researchers in predatory journals can be said to be "irrational" or too expensive. The cost of scientific publication in an open access journal aims to cover the journal's operational costs, such as peer review, editing, journal management, and technical infrastructure costs. Even so, publication in journals with an open access model can provide greater benefits, because



publication is free of charge and access is widely open to anyone who wants to access the article.

METHOD

Research conducted by researchers is based on a quantitative research model and also combined with sampling techniques to carry out the process of identifying journals that are indicated as predatory journals. In addition, this study will also use the literature study method to show well the differences between research conducted by researchers and previous studies related to predatory journals.

A. Literature Study

The following are several studies and publications related to the discussion of predatory journals in the world of scientific publications:

1. Beall, J. (2012) in his article entitled "Predatory publishers are corrupting open access. Nature", Lots of research and publications that discuss the topic of predatory journals refer to or refer to research conducted by Jeffrey Beall. It can also be said that Jeffrey Beall "introduced" the use of the term predatory journal in the world of scientific publications both among academics and researchers. Where this study was conducted to be able to understand and also identify predatory journals and understand their impact on scientific publications. This research presents some examples of the characteristics of predatory journals and highlights related issues.
2. Research conducted by Dadkhah et al (2016) in their publication entitled "Hijacked journals, hijacked web-sites, journal phishing, misleading metrics, and predatory publishing: Actual and potential threats to academic integrity and publishing ethics". Where in this study discusses "hijacked" journals and fake web pages used by predatory journal publishers. This study also describes case examples of predatory journal publications and the negative impacts of these practices.
3. The research conducted by Shamseer et al (2017) describes a comparison between biomedical journals that have the potential or can be categorized as predatory journals and official journals. This study also conveys and explains the criteria that researchers need to know and pay attention to in identifying predatory journals and provides guidelines for researchers to distinguish between official and unofficial journals.

It should be noted that both regionally and internationally, there are quite a number of studies and publications that discuss predatory journals in the world of scientific publications. However, a good research activity has sustainability. This of course aims to provide updated, relevant and valid information to many readers and novice researchers in understanding the context of scientific journals that can be classified as predatory journals. Because of this, these points are slightly different from some of the previous research on predatory journals:

1. This research focuses on developing methods to identify and classify predator journals more optimally. Some of the parameters that will be used are the indexation of journals in index institutions that have a high reputation, the peer review process, the scope of the journal and the Impact Factor (IF) of scientific journals.
2. This study also aims to understand the negative impact or adverse effects of publication in predatory journals on the reputation of researchers in the future, the dissemination of inaccurate scientific information, and also the quality of scientific publications as a whole. This involves an analysis of publications cited.
3. Focusing on the development of strategies and policies that need to be made and implemented in order to prevent and overcome the problem of predatory journals. This involves mapping systems and processes in publishing scientific journals, identifying weaknesses that allow predatory journal practices, and developing effective policies or frameworks to eradicate predatory journals.
4. Awareness and education, this point aims to increase awareness and understanding of predatory journals among researchers, journal managers, and also academic institutions. This involves developing training programs, guides, or educational campaigns to help researchers identify and avoid predatory journals.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

A. Criteria for Predator Journal

Several examples of research regarding publications in predatory journals have been written down and also explained in the sub-chapter of literature studies especially by publications by Jeffrey Beall. However, after the publication which can be said to have "shaken" the academic world, especially scientific publications in journals that use the open access concept, not long after that Jeffrey Beal stopped further investigation and research on journals that could be classified as predatory journals. Some of the factors that were put forward were pressure from internal institutions, then also the many journal managers from various countries who protested because they felt cornered by the "accusations" made by Jeffrey Beall in his publication. Therefore, this research will convey information on key characteristics that can be used as updated and relevant guidelines in terms of identifying predatory journals both within the scope of regional and international publications.

In the regional scope, specifically in Indonesia, researchers have never received information or reports about publishers who are linked as managers of predatory journals. However, several articles that have appeared in print and electronic media have conveyed information regarding scientific publications in predatory journals, this information can



at least provide information and knowledge and alertness to lecturers and researchers, especially novice lecturers and researchers who are just entering the academic world. and research fields, so that they are not entangled with misleading information and plunged into various predatory journal publications which in the end will not produce anything other than losses both materially and non-materially.

The following are the various characteristics possessed by journal publishers that can be classified as predatory journals, the researcher adds several characteristics that have not been mentioned and explained by various previous studies to add new information regarding the characteristics of predatory journals described by Abdullah (2022).

1. Website pages that have been hijacked.
2. Fake Journal Manager (Editorial Board).
3. Very fast peer review process.
4. Information on receipt of journal articles via electronic mail (e-mail) which is carried out in bulk and massively.
5. False information regarding engineered impact factors.
6. Publication fees or Article Processing Charges (APC) set by predatory journal managers are very expensive.
7. The scope of the journal covers almost all disciplines.
8. Indexation of journals in various reputable indexing institutions, for example Scopus, Web of Science, and PubMed.

Research conducted by Pawar (2020) also explains the characteristics possessed by predatory journals:

1. High levels of plagiarism from articles published on the journal's website pages.
2. Predatory journal publishers only take money from authors and do not publish submitted journal articles.
3. Journal titles that are tempting for novice researchers, where generally journal titles begin with international words or international publications. For example: The International Journal of , The American Journal of or The Asian Journal of.
4. Articles published in predatory journals do not meet standards in the world of research and scientific publication, because they violate the ethics of scientific publication.

The paper written by Berger (2017) also wrote and explained the characteristics of predatory journal publishers, where there are several characteristics in common with other studies that also discuss predatory journals, but added with several other characteristics :

1. There is no transparency regarding publication fees that need or must be paid by researchers whose papers will be published on the journal's website page. Where in general the cost of publication will be informed later to the researcher, when the submitted paper is successfully received.
2. The inconsistency of the scope of the journal, for this point can be seen from the various types of themes or topics of the published papers. The manager of the predatory journal does not pay attention or care about the theme of the submitted paper whether it is in accordance with the scope of the journal or not.
3. False information regarding the address and contact of the journal manager. For example: for example on the journal's website page, it is written that the journal publisher is from England, but in reality the address listed on the website page is different or even never existed (fictional).
4. Massive number of publications, this can be seen from the management of predatory journals publishing new issues or editions every month, then also the number of paper articles published in each edition of the journal is very large.

Based on the criteria that have been mentioned from several studies above as well as many studies on an international scale, it is actually quite clear and informative in identifying journal managers or publishers who are considered suspicious or even included in the classification of predatory journals. However, the researcher will clarify a number of key points that can be easily used by novice lecturers and researchers who are hearing or knowing the term predatory journal for the first time in the world of scientific publications, especially publication of scientific journals within the scope of international publications.

1. Junk email or spam email;
2. Fake International Standard Serial Number (ISSN);
3. Fake (fictitious) team of editors and reviewers;
4. Publication costs or Article Processing Charges (APC);
5. Organization or institution of journal management;
6. Journal indexation.

All the points mentioned and written above, especially regarding the characteristics of predatory journals, will be explained in the following section.



B. Junk email or spam email

This first point is a common or commonly used method by publishers of predatory journals to "promotion" or convey information on predatory journals. In the last few years, researchers themselves have received emails related to Call for Paper invitations from various "foreign" journals or journals with international labels almost every day. Following are some examples of Call for Paper email invitations from predatory journal managers.



Figure 1. Email Call for Paper of the Predator Journal

The call for paper e-mail invitation shown in Figure 1 above clearly shows that journal publications do not use the correct peer review process rules. How is it possible that an International Journal which claims to be included in the top 10 indexed journals globally, can announce the process of accepting articles in just 24 hours? The experience of researchers in submitting various paper articles both in regional journals (national journals) and also in international publications, requires relatively longer time. On the scale of only national journal publications, the average time required for information to announce papers accepted or rejected is 2-4 weeks (working days), even for national journals that have a better rating, the peer review process up to publication will take time. which is even longer. The following is also another example of a predatory journal manager or publisher, using the same scheme to "entrap" young researchers or lecturers through random and massive email sending.



Figure 2. The Predator Journal Email Call for Paper Invitation

In the example of the invitation email shown in the second image, it shows information that the journal GSC Advanced Engineering and Technology (GSCAET) is a newly published journal or first edition.

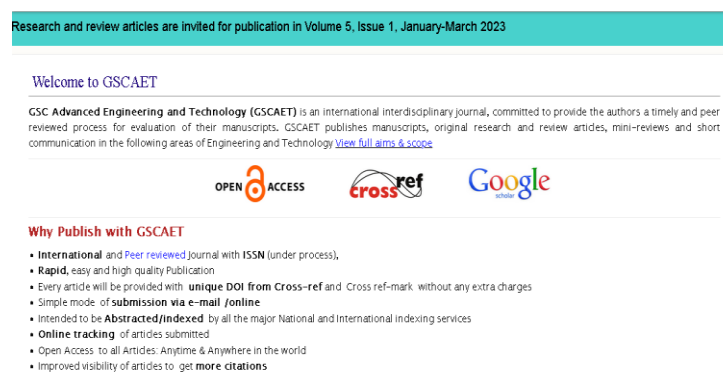


Figure 3. GSCAET Journal Website Page Not Found



In Figure 3 above it is shown from the main page (index) of the GSCAET journal website. However, until the research and writing of this journal document was carried out, it can be seen that up to the publication of volume 5, the GSCAET journal did not yet have a valid and registered ISSN print or online version. Also, there are similarities in the same modus operandi between predatory journals, namely offering a fast and easy publication time (without a good peer review process).

The newest mode in recent years of using spam e-mail to many researchers is the existence of a "claim" from the journal manager or editor in chief of a predatory journal who has read the results of research publications from researchers who have become targets and then gives very flattering "compliments" regarding with the results of the publication of the paper, this makes researchers more confident in publishing research papers in a predatory journal. The following is an example of an invitation email that the researcher received, after the researcher and other research colleagues published a paper several years ago and indexed it in indexed and reputable international publications.

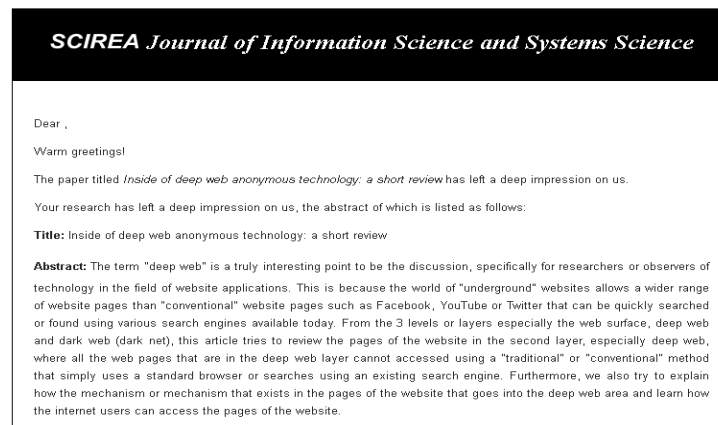


Figure 4. Call for Paper Invitation Email

C. Fake International Standard Serial Number (ISSN).

The use of fake ISSNs is also one of the tricks used by predatory journals to give a false impression of legitimacy and trust to researchers who will submit their journal articles. In the case of predatory journals, these managers and publishers use fake ISSNs that do not have legally registered with the institution authorized to issue or publish ISSNs. This is intended to confuse authors and readers by giving the impression that the journal has gone through a rigorous verification process and has credibility where it does not. As concrete example evidence, the researcher conducted a search and search for ISSN data from a journal that was suspected or could be classified as a predatory journal. Here is an example.



Figure 5. Call for Paper Invitation Email for Predator Journal

The researcher received a call for paper invitation via email, the publication name of the journal is ESP Journal of Engineering and Technology Advancements. Then the information in the email and also from the journal's website page, it is written that this journal has an ISSN number, namely 2583-2646. The researcher checked the ISSN number through the international ISSN portal page, namely <https://portal.issn.org/> and obtained the following information to search for ISSN 2583-2646.

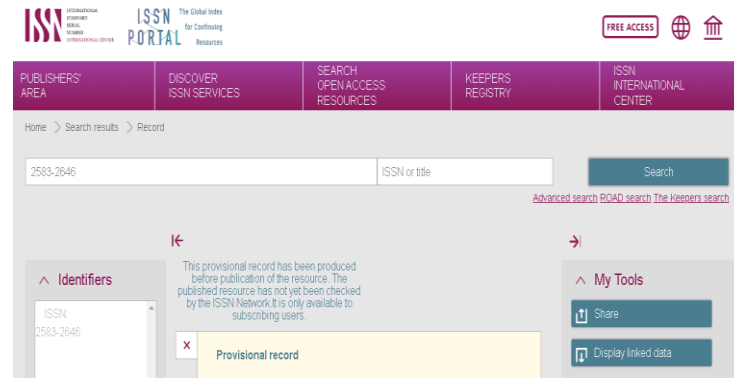


Figure 6. ISSN search results

Based on the search results, as shown in Figure 6 above, it can be seen that the ISSN number of the ESP Journal of Engineering and Technology Advancements has never been registered. Therefore, it is strongly recommended that authors who wish to publish their work should conduct a search first to be able to check the validity of the ISSN number information provided by a journal.

D. Team of Fake Editors and Reviewers (fictional)

Part of this sub-chapter is the most dangerous part of the modus operandi of predatory journal publishers. Why is that? This is because predatory journal publishers use misleading identities to be used as editors and reviewers. There are several specific points that will explain this below:

1. Publishers of predatory journals use the identity or profiles of the editor team from leading professors or researchers from various world-renowned universities without the knowledge and permission of each editor or reviewer which is displayed on the predatory journal management page.
2. Using the profile of the editorial team or reviewer team, the names listed on the editorial board never existed.
3. The names of the editorial boards used are unknown or not connected with leading institutions, predatory journals often use the names of editors and reviewers who are unknown or not connected with leading academic or research institutions. In the sense that these names do not have sufficient capacity or competence in carrying out the process of reviewing scientific journals submitted by researchers. In fact, in many cases, existing editorial boards have scientific backgrounds that are different or less relevant to the scope of the scientific field of a predatory journal. For example, the scope of the scientific field of the predatory journal is astronomy, but the majority of the composition of the existing editorial board comes from the field of linguistics.
4. Predatory journals often do not provide supporting information or references regarding the background, expertise, or affiliation of the editor and reviewer team. This makes it difficult to verify the validity of the identities of the existing editors and reviewers.

To be able to identify the profiles of fake editors and reviewers in predatory journal publications, researchers are advised to take the following steps:

1. Search for information about the names of editors and reviewers on search engines such as Google Scholar or institutional website pages of each editor or reviewer. Check whether each editor or reviewer has scientific or research publications that are relevant to the field of the journal.
2. Check whether the names of the editors and reviewers are registered in reputable academic or research institutions.
3. Check previous publications from editors and reviewers related to the journal. Check whether each editor or reviewer is really involved in publishing journals that are trusted and have a good reputation.
4. Check the quality of the journal's previous publications. If previous publications had serious problems and violations such as plagiarism, methodological errors, or lack of proper peer review monitoring, this could be an indicator that the team of editors and reviewers lacked integrity.

E. Publication fees or Article Processing Charges (APC)

Predatory journals generally charge publication fees or Article Processing Charges (APCs) that are unreasonable or disproportionate to the quality of the services provided. Predatory journal publishers often take advantage of business models that prioritize or are only profit oriented, rather than improving the quality and quality of research publications. Some of the characteristics of publication costs found in predatory journals are as follows:



1. Unreasonable Fees, whereby the publication fees set by predatory journals are often exorbitant, far in excess of industry standards or fair rates. Predatory journal publishers take advantage of the need for researchers to publish their research and manipulate publication results by setting disproportionate fees.
2. Untransparent Fees, predatory journals tend not to be transparent in showing the details of publication fees charged to authors. Publishers of predatory journals do not provide clear and specific information related to details of costs to be paid by researchers and what components are included in these costs.
3. Request for Initial Fees, some predatory journals even require or ask researchers to be able to pay a publication fee in advance before research is accepted for publication. This is of course very contrary to the common practice that exists in the world of scientific publications, where publication fees are usually paid after the article is deemed worthy of acceptance.
4. No Quality Guarantee, for publication fees in predatory journals not guaranteed with good publication quality or there is careful supervision of the peer review process carried out by the editorial board and reviewer team. In many cases, articles that are accepted in predatory journals do not go through the proper evaluation process and can result in publications that are of poor quality or even invalid.

It is very important and a concern for researchers, especially novice researchers, to be more careful when reviewing publication costs in journals. It is advisable to do thorough research regarding the profile of the journal, reputation of the journal, quality of peer review and reasonable costs before deciding to publish research. It is recommended to choose a journal that is transparent regarding publication fees, has a good reputation, and complies with applicable scientific publication ethical standards.

F. The Organization or Institution that Manages the Predator Journal

The predatory journal management institution has no affiliation or connection with credible and trusted academic institutions or research institutions. Predatory journal publishers often operate independently or under entities that are not widely recognized within the scientific community. Due to the nature or characteristics of predatory journals that only seek profit and have low research publication quality standards, publishers of predatory journals tend to avoid strict supervision and regulation.

Institutions that manage predatory journals can have different names and different entities. Some of these may use names that sound reputable or are similar to well-known institutions in an attempt to confuse unwary researchers. Predatory journal publishers may also claim false affiliations with well-known universities or research organizations to create an impression of trustworthiness.

However, keep in mind and note that not all journals that are not managed by well-known or unknown institutions can automatically be classified as a predatory journal. There are many reputable independent journals that make valuable contributions to the scientific community. Therefore, it is important to carry out careful research and evaluation before selecting a journal to publish research in.

G. Indexation of the Journal of Predators

Predatory journals are generally not indexed by a reputable and widely recognized journal database or index. Journal indexation is a process in which the quality of a journal publication will be evaluated and entered into a certain database or index based on the quality and parameters of certain criteria.

Predatory journals often do not meet the quality criteria required to be indexed by a trusted database or journal index. Publishers of predatory journals are suspected of not carrying out adequate peer review processes, not adhering to good publication ethics, and tending to publish invalid or low quality articles. Some of the leading journal databases and indexes that are often used in academic research are:

1. Web of Science (Clarivate Analytics)
2. Scopus (Elsevier)
3. PubMed (National Library of Medicine)
4. IEEE Xplore Digital Library
5. ACM Digital Libraries

If a journal is not registered in a reputable journal database or index, then it needs to be questioned again regarding the credibility and reputation of the journal. Researchers should choose journals that have been indexed by databases or journal indexes that are recognized in relevant scientific disciplines to ensure that their research publications can be accessed, cited, and widely recognized in the scientific community.

CONCLUSION

Studies with the theme or topic of predatory scientific journal publications can provide a better and in-depth understanding of the characteristics, impacts, and also strategies that can be used in tackling predatory scientific journals. This can help novice lecturers and researchers, publishers, and academic institutions to take more optimal steps in ensuring the reliability and integrity of scientific publications.



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