



How to Spot

PREDATORY JOURNALS

CHECK THE WEBSITE THOROUGHLY



Predatory journals often maintaining poorly designed websites with lots of spelling mistakes and grammatical errors.



Predatory journals often charging article processing fee (APC) without providing any publishing services and editorial oversight.



Policies related to the journal's peer review procedures, shall be clearly described on the journal's Web site

CHECK THE JOURNAL'S CONTACT INFORMATION



Predatory journal often providing inaccurate or incomplete contact information and hiding their ownership and location.



Receiving manuscripts through general e-mail services such as Gmail or Yahoo and not using known submission systems

COMMUNICATION STRATEGY



Bombarding the target group of researchers or academician with aggressive spam e-mails to solicit submission of manuscript.

RESEARCH THE EDITORIAL BOARD



Predatory journals will create fake scholars or they will list scholars without their permission.



Check the professional online profiles of named individuals through their listed institution page, LinkedIn or Research Gate, etc.

CHECK PEER REVIEW PROCESS AND PUBLICATION TIMELINES



Accepting manuscripts very fast without any peer-review or quality control.

CLAIMING MEMBERSHIP



Check if the journal is claiming or advertise as a member of DOAJ, COPE, OASPA, STM, WAME, COPE or another ethical committee. If in doubt, send an email to the organisation, and they should be able to confirm or deny membership.

CONTENT/SUBJECT AREA



Claiming to have their content indexed in prestigious citation indices like Clarivate Analytic's Web of Science or Elsevier's Scopus.



Utilizing bogus journal impact factors and misleading metrics as an indication of their value.

For more information please visit Research Support page,
PSNZ Library Portal (<http://psnz.umt.edu.my>)

#PSNZcare #PSNZhelpyou #connectanddiscover

