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PREDATORY JOURNALS ARE INDEXING IN REPUTED DATABASES: A CASE STUDY OF UNSOLVED ISSUES

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Abstract: *The aim of this study is to identify the features of fraudulent journals. Fraudulent and clone journals wasted valuable manuscripts when scholars and authors publish their works in these journals. Fraud journals publish the articles without reviewing process with a high rate of fee while the name and ISSN of clone journals are identical to the original journals. Purposive sampling technique as well as document analysis method have been used to conduct this research. Two clone versions and two fraud journals of the SCOPUS indexing journals have been selected for reviewing their articles. Based on the discussion of this study, researchers found some characteristics of predatory/fraud/ clone journals that will help the scholars to avoid publishing on fake journals.*

Keywords: Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology, Test Engineering and Management, International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation, Predatory Journals.

1. Introduction

Today, the emergence of fraudulent scientific journals (called "predatory journals") is one of the greatest threats to science (Shen & Björk, 2015; Masic, 2017; Beall, 2016). Many scientists, especially in developing countries, have been victims of fake journals. Not only do such fraudulent papers defend themselves from ever being labeled as fake journals, they also shield themselves from authoritative indexing or classification by various reputable organizations or government authorities that cause a science world tragedy (List of Misleading and Fake Metrics, 2020). The majority of fraudulent journals might be successfully maintained by one person and one computer. Those publications deliver bulk spam invitations to all writers regarding the submission of

publications for which they seek article processing fees (APC) and specifically guarantee the approval of manuscripts without the rigorous peer review procedure normally adopted by reputable index journals, thus jeopardizing the validity of research on behalf of reputable index journals (Conn, 2015; Bartholomew, 2014).

Predatory journals employ many strategies and techniques to prove themselves respectable and draw the interest of young naive researchers or who would like to publish too quickly to achieve promotion (Duc, Thong & Masic, 2020; Duc, Khoa & Thong, 2020; Duc et al., 2020). This practice of enticing prey researchers to publish valid work in fake journals not only causes tremendous loss of funds and precious resources, but also causes the loss of significant validated study that may have been a breakthrough in research progress (Masic, 2020; 2017; 2016; 2012).

Most young and novice researchers, along with a few respectable researchers, actively using fraudulent or fake journals to develop their resume and curriculum vitae for publications, to obtain jobs, finance more studies, grants, and even promotions in their qualified carriers (Duc, Thong & Masic, 2020; Duc, Khoa & Thong, 2020; Duc et al., 2020). Thus, the scholars who are also aware of unethical presence of a journal may notwithstanding be writing in it regardless of request to publish it (Memon, 2019; Eriksson & Helgesson, 2018). Tragically, a few fake journals are really pervading into reliable sources like Pubmed, Pubmed Central, Medline, SCOPUS, and Web of Science; therefore, it poses an important anxiety as to what do we do in the face of this troublesome matter?

2. Literature Review

2.1 Open Access Model and the Establishment of Predatory Journals

Authors who desire to make their articles more accessible to the public can now pay out of pocket or find a funding source to buy the copyright of the article from a traditional publisher. This way, the publisher will maintain all the quality control because they will still be lucrative while the scientific work is still open to the community for open access (OA). The OA model has been established around since the 1990s and has accompanied the development of high-speed Internet to become a strong trend, competing with the traditional model where the reader must pay (Toll-Access, TA). OA journals thrive in such a context, but with it the goal changes. In the traditional model, readers are customers. For many OA journals, the author of the article is the subject. A new reality appears - the more articles a publication publishes, the more money the OA journals will generate from the authors in the form of article processing charges (APC) (Memon, 2019; Laakso et al., 2011).

Nonetheless, the "corrupt" form of the OA was also initiated: a predatory journal, which fosters authors to pay APC for articles, does not follow a robust review process (Shen & Björk, 2015; Masic, 2017; Beall, 2016; Conn, 2015; Bartholomew, 2014).

2.2 Predatory Journals are Indexing in Reputable Databases

The credibility and significance of the citation databases such as PubMed, Scopus, and the Web of Science, on which all scholars rely as credible research articles, are now being questioned. Databases of citations are irradiated with journals of doubtful quality from predatory publications (Fernández et al., 2016; Gasparyan et al., 2017; Cortegiani et al., 2020; Manca et al., 2018; Manca et al., 2017; Cortegiani et al., 2019; Beall, 2020; Severin & Low, 2019).

An indexing analysis of 944 evidently corrupt journals have reported that the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE) database indexes only 9 journals. Unfortunately, the Emerging Sources Citation Index (ESCI) covers 28 abusive journals, and Scopus database covers 56 journals. Surprisingly, MEDLINE indexes only 5 predatory journals, and EMBASE covers 3 (Fernández et al., 2016). Manca et al. (2017) scrutinized the scientometric descriptions of possible predatory journals identified in the Beall's list of current, possible or likely predatory journals in recovery and neurology. They showed that 7/59 rehabilitation journals and 14/87 neurology journals were indexed in PubMed databases. In critical care medicine field, Cortegiani et al. also manifested that there were two journals indexed in Beall's list that were also appeared in Scopus database (Cortegiani et al., 2019). In a previous report by Beall, the Journal of Current Research in Science, a questionable journal, allowed up to 40% plagiarism in its articles and proclaims several completely fake impact factors. Surprisingly, it was indexed in ESCI (Beall, 2020).

Latest studies suggest that PubMed, one of the top biomedical databases in the world, contains illicit papers and their publications, is a major concern. The strict requirements and conditions for inclusion of a publication in MEDLINE set out above are not necessary for inclusion in PubMed and PubMed Central. Consequently, PubMed and PubMed Central could well contain publications that have not qualified for MEDLINE database. It is also noted that respondent journals are being evaluated by MEDLINE's Literature Collection Technical Review Committee to be considered for inclusion in PubMed Central. Furthermore, the title of the journal and the name of the publisher will not be considered as a crucial point in the evaluation process. Predatory journals sometimes introduce journal titles that are somewhat close to royally registered journals and may not be regarded as fraudulent. Subsequently, some predatory open-access journals can leak into the PubMed and PubMed Central (Fernández et al., 2016; Gasparyan et al., 2017; Manca et al., 2018; Manca et al., 2017; Cortegiani et al., 2019; Beall, 2020).

3. Objective

The main objective of this study is to find out the characteristics of fraudulent journals.

4. Methodology

Four predatory journals (Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology, Test Engineering and Management, International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology, and International Journal of Psychosocial Rehabilitation) were selected for reviewing their articles. Two of them are clone and remaining are fraud journals. Purposive/Authoritative sampling technique and document analysis method had been used to conduct this research. The researchers had read the articles of these journals carefully to conduct this study.

5. Discussion

Sample 1: TEST ENGINEERING AND MANAGEMENT, (ISSN: 0193-4120)

The Test Engineering and Management is published six times a year. It provides a platform for the exchange of state of the art ideas and information among test engineering professionals. They are likely to have subscriber at Quaker Oats, Ford Motor Company and NASA and everything in between. Website of this journal is: <http://www.testmagazine.biz>

The domain has been registered in online on June 2002. Recently, many students are publishing their articles in Test Engineering and Management but the link is different. It is <http://www.testmagazine.biz>. This domain has been registered on September, 2019. Info about original link: <https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/12997>. There have thousands of mistakes in clone journal published articles. For example, conceptual framework is not correct according to Baron and Kenny (1986) or, Preacher and Hayes (2004) in this article. The framework is unable to define mediation (Image 3).

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Impact of Demographics, Social Capital and Participation in Income Generating Activities (IGAs) on Economic Empowerment of Rural Women in Bangladesh

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to examine the participation, social capital and women's economic empowerment in different income generating activities in the rural area of Bangladesh. The paper is based on primary data collected from randomly selected 100 women in two villages of South Surma Upazila in Sylhet district of Bangladesh. A structured questionnaire was used for the purpose of data collection. The researcher used descriptive statistics, t-test, ANOVA and correlation and regression analysis. The findings indicate that demographics background (age, education, occupation, communication media exposure, credit received and training received) have positive impact on participation, social capital and economic empowerment of rural women. Pearson correlation showed that there was significant relationship between participation, social capital and economic empowerment of rural women. The mediation effect of social capital on the relationship between participation and economic empowerment was confirmed by regression analysis.

Keywords: Social capital, Women, Economic Empowerment, Participation, Income generating activities.

Image 1: Abstract of sample 1

encumbrance of poverty, proven by high levels of gender inequality (UNDP, 2015) and socio cultural reasons. Women have fewer resources, and little or no access to networks, banks, and other private and public institutions. Large number of women still have to depend on male heads economically, due to lack of economic empowerment of women (Sarker and Rahman, 2007). The rate of women's employment at the national level (22.9%) evidenced that they are deprived socially as well. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS, 2008) showed that the number of women in the labour force augmented from 5.4 million in 1995-1996 to 12.1 million in 2005-2006. On the contrary, the number of men in the labour force also enlarged from 30.6 million to 37.3 million. The participation of women is disappointingly low and its one-third of men's participation (Hossain et al., 2004; Khuda, 2014). Moreover, the representation rate of women in parliament (29%) (Hoque, Long, Niessen, & Mamun, 2015; Islam & Jantan, 2017) and 9% can contribute in policymaking in Bangladesh; clearly indicates their miserable condition (Hossain & Wadood, 2018; Huang, 2018; Chowdhury, 2016). Thus, this study aim to explore this issue deeply and examine the relationships among social capital, participation in income generating activities and empowerment of Bangladeshi rural women.

II. RESEARCH QUESTION

1. What are the backgrounds of the respondents?
2. What are the levels of empowerment, participation, and social capital?
3. What are the relationships between economic empowerment of rural women, participation and social capital?
4. Does social capital mediate the relationship between participation and economic empowerment?

Image 2: Research question and objective of sample 1

Published by: The Mattingley Publishing Co., Inc.

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Figure 1: Conceptual Framework

V. METHODOLOGY

Sample and Data Collection

A quantitative research design was adopted in carrying out the research. Primary Data was collected through using structured questionnaire and applying random sampling. Secondary data was gathered from articles, reports, newspapers using websites and databases for depth knowledge.

1. To describe the background of the respondents.
2. To describe the level of economic empowerment of women, participation in IGAs and social capital.
3. To determine the relationship between characteristics of women and their economic empowerment.
4. To determine the mediation effects of social capital.

IV. LITERATURE REVIEW

Social capital refers as the individual or collective asset that can be mobilized through social relations (Coleman, 1990; Portes, 1998; Putnam, 2000). It is well established that social capital has the capability to eradicate poverty through implementation of micro-credit, environmental sustainability, agricultural production and knowledge networking (Seferiadis et al., 2015). It enhances the efficiency and effectiveness of rural community by mobilizing resources, increasing participation in decision making, coordinating the overall communication and resolving the conflicts. This practices between community and individuals leads to ensure sustainable community development.

By helping to form a foundation for social change, the women empowerment reduces poverty and upholds human rights in micro level (DFID, 2000). According to (Narayan, 2002) empowerment means "the extension of resources and competences of underprivileged people to participate in, negotiate with, influence, control, and hold accountable institutions that affect their lives". It is a complex concept which varies depending on context, situation and time specific. Empowerment has multiphase; psychological, economic, social and political.

Women's empowerment can be affected by not only internal but also external factors. Ability to exercise agency largely related with internal

academicians and two policy makers had checked errors and relevancy of the questions. A pre-test was conducted to validate the questionnaire. Necessary corrections, modifications, omission and adjustment were made before finalize the questionnaire. The five point Likert-scale is followed to measure each item with (1= Strongly Disagree, 2=Disagree, 3=Neutral, 4=Agree, 5=Strongly Agree). The minimum acceptance level of reliability is 0.7 according to the Cronbach's Alpha model of reliability tested on SPSS.

Variables of this Study

The independent variables of the study were on age, education, marital status, family size, occupation, family land holding, annual family income, occupation, communication exposure, credit received, training received and problems encountered in participating in income generating activities. The dependent variable was economic empowerment of rural women.

Statistical Analysis

Image 3: Conceptual framework of sample 1

Sample 2: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF ADVANCED SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY, (ISSN: 2005-4238)

The Science and Engineering Research Support Society (SERSC) is an international center to help distinguished scholars and students who are studying different scientific and technical fields. The Science and Engineering Research Support Society wishes to provide academic and industry professionals with good opportunities to address recent developments in various science and technology fields. Every year SERSC organizes numerous international conferences, symposia and workshops, and offers funding or technical assistance to researchers who wish to organize their own conferences and workshops. SERSC also publishes specialized journals with high quality academic journals (for example, IJAST) in various areas of Science and Technology.

The International Journal of Advanced Science and Technology (IJAST) aims to promote and support research related to technology and its applications in control and automation. It offers an opportunity for professionals from academia and industry to address recent developments in the field of control and automation. Bridging the gap of users who don't have subscription to major databases where one can pay for any downloaded article; as part of our contribution to global science society, this online publishing platform is open to all readers. The website of this journal is <http://sersc.org/journals/index.php/ijast>

The subjects covered by IJAST include BIO-science and Bio-technology, communication and networking, computer science and its software, control and automation, database theory and implementation, grid and distributed computing, security and information assurance technology, signal processing, image processing and pattern recognition, software engineering and so on.

There are thousands of mistakes in their published articles. For example, objective two and objective three are inconsistent with other parts (like Data analysis, discussion) of the selected article (Image 4, 5&6).

Mediating Effect of Customer Perceived Value on the Relationship between Service Quality and Customer Satisfaction of E-Banking in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Purpose – The purpose of this paper is to explore the mediating role of the Customer perceived value (CPV) role between customer satisfaction (CS) and service quality (SQ) in the E- Banking sector of Bangladesh.

Design/methodology/approach – A conceptual model is developed by using Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB) to show the relationship between dependent and independent variables adopted from the existing literature. The data are collected from 323 e-banking customers taken from the four major cities of Bangladesh using structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics including mean, standard deviation (SD), reliability, and correlation analysis are determined by using SPSS V23.0 where multi-group Confirmatory Factor Analysis method are applied by AMOS V23.0 to assess the effect of mediator variable.

Findings – Results show that there is a positive relation between the SQ and CS. Similarly, SQ has positive relationship with CPV and CPV have significant positive relationship with CS. It is also found from the results that CPV partially mediate on the relationship between SQ and CS.

Originality/value – The empirical evidence from this paper increase the understanding of the relationships among service quality, customer satisfaction and customer perceived value that helps the services sector especially banks to improve their service quality which leads to customer satisfaction thorough their perceived value.

Image 4: Abstract of sample 2

examine the research study, different objectives have been set out which shows where the researcher needs to go to prove its study. For this study, the research objective has designed which shows below.

1. To identify the effect of service quality on customer perceived value in the E-banking customers of Bangladesh.
2. To verify the effect of customer satisfaction on customer perceived value in the E-banking customers of Bangladesh.
3. To examine the moderating effect of customer perceived value on the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction in the E-banking customers of Bangladesh.

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LITERATURE REVIEW

Research Theory of e-banking

This study introduces the theoretical framework. First, introduce concepts for service quality, customer perceived value and customer satisfaction. The SERVQUAL model is mainly used as a multidimensional research tool for customer satisfaction and includes the following dimensions: responsiveness, tangibility, reliability, assurance, and empathy (Pakurár et al., 2019, Bashir, Ali & Reaz, 2015).

One of the fundamental aims of this study is to examine the effect of customer perceived value mediation on the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. However, customer perceived value considers an organization capable of intervening between service quality and customer satisfaction. Now, based on the parts of the SERVQUAL model the theoretical framework is:

Figure 1: SERVQUAL model

Image 5: Objectives of sample 2

H₂: There is a significant effect on service quality and the customer perceived value

Customer perceived value $\Rightarrow$ Customer Satisfaction

It is well known that the customers' perceived value by consumers is the most important success factors in electronic banking (Buzzell and Gale, 1987; Zeithaml, Berry and Parasuraman, 1996; Bolton and Drew, 1991; Parasuraman et al., 1988, 1991). It is important to examine the customers' perceived value because the customers' perceived value is more directly linked to the customer than to the customer (Dodds and Monroe, 1985). In addition, a high level of perceived service performance leads to a higher level of perceived quality (Tang et al., 2013). The overall goal of delivering value to customers consistently and more effectively than competitors is to maintain high and customer satisfaction (Cronin et al., 2000; Fornell et al., 1996; Yang and Peterson, 2004; Schiffman and Kanuk 2004).

Another research Malik, S.U. (2011) found that the customers' perceived value had a significant effect on customer satisfaction. Harmony, Faryabi et al. (2012) The Iranian banking sector has carried out research on the relationship between customer perceived value and customer satisfaction. They found that the value perceived by customers had a direct impact on customer satisfaction.

H₃: Customer perceived value has a significant effect on customer satisfaction

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Customer Perceived value $\Rightarrow$ Service Quality $\Rightarrow$ Customer Satisfaction

Customer perceived value and service quality are two concepts that cannot be separated from the customer satisfaction assessment process. Studies on the interaction between service quality, customer perceived value and customer satisfaction have been thoroughly investigated (Yu, et al. 2014). However, the impact of customer perceived value is rather overlooked when meditating on the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. Thus, the objective of this study is to analyze the interrelationship between customer perceived value, service quality and customer satisfaction, and customer perceived value mediation role analysis on the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction. This quantity value determines the value perceived by the customer (Zacur, 1991). If customers spend money, time and energy in relation to the service quality they receive, customers will be able to realize the greatest value from the service. In other words, the better the service quality the higher the customers' perceived value. Customers' perceived value is also considered to trigger customer satisfaction. When a customer receives service value, it results in greater satisfaction. In addition, the customer's perceived value is identified as a framework for mediation and recovery between the service quality and customer satisfaction.

H₄: Customer perceived value plays the mediating role in the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction

The conceptual research model is illustrated in Figure 1.

Fig. 2: The Conceptual Research Model

Image 6: Conceptual framework and hypothesis of sample 2

Sample 3: INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF PSYCHOSOCIAL REHABILITATION, (ISSN: 1475-7192)

A web based peer reviewed publication for mental health practitioners, consumers & applied researchers. Website of the journal: <https://www.psychosocial.com>. Scope of the journal related to psychology, psychiatry and mental health, nursing, biological and medical science, Educational research, management sciences and economics, social sciences, arts and humanities. This journal publishes articles (no correction, direct publication) within one month.

There are lot of mistakes in their published articles. For example, methodology is inconsistent with other parts (like abstract, discussion) of the article (Image 7 & 9). According to Image 8, In-text APA citation format is wrong throughout the article. Actually the journal publishes the articles without reviewing processes.

Awareness and remedy of Coronavirus through The English Languages contributions

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ABSTRACT

Spreading awareness is very important for the world Respiratory Syndrome and viral respiratory disease of serious consequences caused by Coronavirus (CoV19). In this situation, the English language is one of the most important and curtail parts of making awareness in the world population. The world communities have still lack of awareness available protective measures to prevent the transmission of the virus. It is necessary to explore the current information-seeking strategies and preferences through the use of English language, its communication tools among the world population to promote the dissemination of accurate information. This study followed quantitative research, we selected randomly 120 international students for a survey, there had 20 students from China, 20 students from Bangladesh, 20 students from Iraq, 20 students from Pakistan, 20 students from Iran and 20 students from Malaysia. We prepared 30 questioners based on five factors for awareness of coronavirus. The data analysed with the percentage of Agree, Disagree, Strongly Agree, Strongly Disagree and Neutral. The results of this study can play an impotent role for increasing of awareness, campaign and remedy of Corona virus though the English Languages contribution.

Keywords: Awareness of Coronavirus, English Languages contributions, remedy of Coronavirus

Image 7: Abstract of sample 3

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all over the world. It is the English language that is learned by many people as a second or a foreign language. In this situation, the awareness of Coronavirus is a burning issue in the global world. It is also characterized by the number of speakers (native or non-native speakers), its geographical distribution, and international organizations and in diplomatic relations. At this point, awareness of coronavirus will take advantage to reduce and control this dangerous situation in the world. In this issue, major world languages are dominated by languages of European origin so it will help to press and brief about Coronavirus among the people. English is the historical reason for this is the period of expansionist European imperialism and colonialism, so English is monumental media of Coronavirus. Among the different languages of the world, English is the most widely spoken and written language of the world. On January 28th at 10 a.m. Geneva time, 4,593 cases of pneumonia were reported by the new coronavirus, now known as 2019-nCoV, of which 106 were fatal (Parry, J. (2020). Outbreaks of 56 cases were reported in 14 countries: Japan, Republic of Korea, Vietnam, Singapore, Australia, Malaysia, Cambodia, Thailand, Nepal, Sri Lanka, USA, Canada, France, and Germany (Nishiura, H, A at all and 2020 and Reusken, C, B at all 2020). The coronavirus, temporarily called 2019-nCoV, belongs to a large family of viruses that can cause many different infections, from the common cold to acute respiratory failure syndrome (Chen, Y at all 2020).

(Hul, D. S, at all 2020) There is no effective way to fight coronaviruses, only measures to relieve your symptoms. Symptoms include fever, breathing problems and lung infiltration (Cheng, V C, at all 2020). On January 22nd at 10 am Beijing time, Wuhan International Airport was closed due to the possibility of the disease

Image 8: In text citation of sample 3

their stay to make visitors more relaxed. Of this cause, English awareness has a significant effect on all aspects of the tourism industry. The researchers are suggesting more studies on the efficacy of various methods and techniques for learning English for tourism (ETP) at university level and investigating the effects of English skills in different areas of the tourism sector.

III. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Data for this research was collected from online, questionnaire that was disseminated through social media platforms, namely, Facebook, LinkedIn, Twitter, WhatsApp, and Instagram. The data was collected for these studies via googol docs, we shared the link among 120 international people that known information about Coronavirus and its awareness. This study was found 80% of people know by media sources about Coronavirus and its awareness. How they will prevent themselves? There are families and society. Therefore, these studies were randomly selected students from Chinese, Bangladesh, Iraq, Pakistan, Nigeria, Malaysia and Jordan, those study in University Putra Malaysia. This studies were conducted 5 factors and developed 5 questionnaires for each factor, so a total of 25 questionnaires were distributed among the 120 international students in University Putra Malaysia, Malaysia. At this survey 5 factors are correlated with A. How did you know about the Coronavirus? B. By which language did you know first about Coronavirus? C. Where can you see how to avoid Coronavirus infection? D. How do you remedy of Coronavirus movement in society? E. How should we make awareness for Coronavirus among the people?

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

We send the survey link among the friend circle of an international student in University Putra Malaysia and stop receiving data after complete 120 respondent's opinions. We calculate five-factor with percentage. The result is 64% of respondents is strongly agreed, 20% is agreed, 9% is Neutral and 7% is disagreed according to

Image 9: Methodology of sample 3

Sample 4: JOURNAL OF XI'AN UNIVERSITY OF ARCHITECTURE & TECHNOLOGY, (ISSN: 1006-7930)

"Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology (Natural Science Edition)" was founded in 1957. It is released to the public both at home and abroad. It is published bimonthly. It is a systematic journal including scholarly papers in other relevant fields such as architecture and structural engineering on basic science and applied fundamental research, academic publications. Website link is: <http://jdxzbz.xauat.edu.cn>

Image 10: Original website front page of sample 4 (Natural Science Edition)

Xi'an Journal of Architecture and Technology University (Social Science Edition) is a systematic scholarly journal of philosophy and social science, supported by Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology. Issue number is ISSN 1008-7192, CN 61-1330 / C, publicly published, bimonthly, founded in 1999. Its predecessor was "Higher Education Research," established in 1982, and was renamed "Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture and Technology" (Social Science Edition) in 1998 with the approval of the General Press and Publishing Administration of the People's Republic of China. Website link is: <http://jdxbs.xauat.edu.cn>

Image 11: Original website front page of sample 4 (Social Science Edition)

Information about Fraud Journal of Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology

Xi'an Journal of Architecture & Technology University is an international open access journal, all papers published in this journal will be available to all internet users worldwide without any barriers to access under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution License.

Xi'an Journal of Architecture & Technology University (JAT) covers the publication of novel ideas, innovative techniques, new regimens, new technologies, alternative approaches and aims to provide the most accurate and full source of knowledge on current mathematical science developments.

Website of the clone journal is <https://www.xajzkjdx.cn> (Image 12). This domain has been registered on January 2020. Info about original link: <https://www.scopus.com/sourceid/37099>
The topics of interest at Xi'an University of Architecture & Technology are engineering and technology, arts, social sciences and humanities, biomedical & medical sciences, management and trade, physical science and environment. Normally, the journal accepts article within 2-5 days and publishes after the payment of USD 100 (international) or, RS. 4000 (for Indian Authors).

Image 12: Clone website front page of sample 4.

There have been many mistakes in clone journal published articles. For example, the writing pattern of the abstract is inconsistent with the selected article (Image 13). Normally the clone journals publish articles without the reviewing process.

THE LACK OF DIGITAL MARKETING SKILLS: DEVELOPING A DIGITAL MARKETER MODEL FOR THE RETAIL INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

The digital talent gap in the current scenario can create obstacle for an industry or a company to prosper. The key purpose of the study is to find out the lagging areas of digital marketing and further develop a digital marketer model for the Malaysian retail industry. Research problem or rationale that is investigated in the primary terms provides ideas on recent statistical aspects regarding lagging digital skills amongst the Malaysian retail industry. The study consists of five chapters that accelerate with introduction and proceeds towards conclusion after literature review, methodology and discussion. In the Introduction section, the issues related to digital marketing skills in Malaysia have been discussed. Literature Review section has kept its focus on the positive impacts of digital marketing along with a cohesive analysis of the challenges. On the other hand, the Methodology section has shown the data collection method and analysis techniques for the article. Results and Discussions have helped to know the different effects of digital marketing and its benefits in the present market. Finally, the Conclusion section has summarised the entire discussion and provided a recommendation to the retail industry for developing the above-mentioned model. The key observations depicted that the inclusion of different elements regarding digital marketing skill adopters, laggards, evaluators, followers, and leaders has been depicted through the model description.

Keywords: Digital Marketing; Digital Marketer Model; Retail Industry; Positive Factors

Image 13: Abstract of sample 4 (Clone journal)

5.1 Adverse Outcomes

Poor or missing review mechanisms in dishonest journals offer incentives for fraudulent work utilizing fake, plagiarized, or distorted evidence, to reach the broader scientific community, thus weakening the validity of study that is focused on such information. Predatory publications thereby serve as openings and pose a serious hazard to scientific research by releasing articles with plagiarized or possibly false material that would otherwise not normally be released in a peer-reviewed journal (Masic, 2020; 2016; 2012).

Researchers can focus their studies on thine, immoral, or even deceptive results and citing them in their own publications, disseminating untrustworthy facts further (Masic, 2020; 2016; 2012; Clark & Smith, 2015; Beall, 2016). Legitimate publications are freely available via Web searches as written in fraudulent or pseudo-journals, but are incapable of being listed in the reputed network, rendering them useless for the science field and being unavailable to the wider scholarly community. It not only leads young students to lack enthusiasm but also leaves them incapable of

sufficient recognition which should have been their privilege. In fact, these fake journals are intermittent in nature as a consequence of continuously shifting website domain resulting in the destruction of genuine and valuable publications from lost records (Masic, 2020; 2016; 2012; Clark & Smith, 2015; Beall, 2016). Thus, these problematic conditions raise a seriously opening question that what should we do to avoid publishing in predatory journals even when some of them were indexed in reputable databases (Severin & Low, 2019).

5.2 Suggested Features of Predatory Journals

Based on the characteristics of above journals, we can discuss the suggested features of a predatory journal.

- a. Accepting the articles very quickly, usually without independent criticism or quality control even articles with irrational content.
- b. Rapid publication (no correction, direct publication; accepted within 7-10 days and published 30-45 days).
- c. Only notify the author of the Article Processing Charge (APC) after the paper has been accepted or APC is unclear or APC can be negotiated after acceptance.
- d. Actively sending unsolicited or bulk spam emails to invite to submit articles in upcoming issues or special issues or participate in the editorial board or reviewer of journals.
- e. Bringing scholars to the editorial board without permission, and not letting them leave the editorial board.
- f. Unqualified international scholars to the editorial board (lacking ORCID ID and/ fake research ID).
- g. Use a name or website design that closely resembles prestigious journals;
- h. Fake impact factor or databases, or not available.
- i. There are unclear procedures for handling manuscripts and workflows of journals.
- j. The website demands that papers must be sent via a private email.
- k. There is no withdrawn and retraction policy.
- l. Information about where and how articles will be digitally conserved is absent.
- m. Fraudulent placement of the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) logo on the journal website without really being a member of COPE.
- n. "International Standard Serial Number" (ISSN) of one OA journal cannot be checked in DOAJ and/or ROAD.
- o. Falsely claiming indexing in various reputed databases like PubMed, Pubmed Central, Medline, SCOPUS, and/or Web of Science
- p. The articles of these journals contain faults in grammar and spelling, data analysis, result discussion. Images and logos are unprofessional, distorted, and fuzzy.

6. Conclusion

The prevailing scholarly ethos of "publish or perish" and the OA model cooperatively contributed to the present state of affairs. Prior to new submission, researchers can decide to submit their papers not only on the basis of checking 'black lists,' but also through carefully evaluating the characteristics of journals' DOAJ, ROAD, COPE, and ICMJE registries, and indexing reputable databases such as PubMed, Pubmed Central, Medline, SCOPUS, and/or Web of Science through their official websites. To avoid potential predatory journals, researchers should take into consideration some aforementioned suggested features of predatory journals. In a word, both as readers and as authors, we should fully boycott fake journals.

7. Acknowledgment

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8. Disclaimers

The materials and information in the article are presented for educational purposes only and the author has no intention to hurt people's feelings as well as their reputation.

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