



PSASLib-Link 2021

Supports
from your
library and
Springer Nature

vol 4 (2)



SPRINGER NATURE



INFORMATION ABOUT THE NEWSLETTER

PSASLib-Link is published twice a year by Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, Universiti Putra Malaysia and Springer Nature. The newsletter invites contributions from librarians, information scientists, educators, administrators, publishers, and other interested persons. Published online in June and December at <https://lib.upm.edu.my/penerbitan-2580>

Editorial Committee

Chief Editors

Azizah Zainal Abidin (UPM Library)
Mabel Tang (Springer Nature)

Editors

Roziana Shamsuri (UPM Library)
Zubaidah Iberahim (UPM Library)

Authors

UPM Library staff
UPM staff
Springer Nature staff
Other interested authors

Designers

Suzaini Mohamad Kasim (UPM Library)
Queenie Yuen (Springer Nature)

Webmaster

Khairul Anwar Zulkifli (UPM Library)

CONTENT

| | |
|--|-----|
| • Editorial note, guide to contributors, format, copyright | 1 |
| • Issues on Predatory Journal | 2-3 |
| • 10 Tips to Identify Predatory Publishing | 4 |
| • Beware of Predatory Journals | 5 |
| • Predatory Journal/Publisher Guide and Related Information | 6 |
| • Survey on Issues of Predatory Journals among Public University Libraries in Malaysia | 7-9 |
| • Why Open Science Matters? | 10 |
| • The Top Downloaded Springer Nature Journals at UPM | 11 |
| • Highlights - UPM Publication Performance Statistics Series | 12 |
| • PSAS Collection Highlights | 13 |
| • Learn Different Languages: Predatory | 14 |
| • Something You May Not Know, Disclaimer | 15 |

GUIDE TO CONTRIBUTORS

Types of Contributions

The newsletter publishes articles in all discipline of library and information science including library services and facilities, library collection, material search guide, information resources whether it is printed, digital or other medium. We will publish all types of articles/studies including work on the borders of library, librarianship services and strategy, while strengthening our expertise in traditional library services fields, as well as articles about researchers / research at UPM or other locations and relevant information or current issues to support learning, teaching and research.

Format

Manuscripts should be written in English language.
Length: 200 - 1000 words.
Page layout: A4 size.
Margin: 1 inch on all sides.
Font type: Calibri 11 pt.

The first page of the manuscript should contain the following information:
Title of article, Name(s) and affiliation of author(s), Complete address, including telephone and fax numbers, and e-mail address.
The second page of the manuscript is the content of the manuscript.
Author(s) are encouraged to submit manuscripts using Microsoft Word.

Accuracy of Material

Author(s) is responsible for the accuracy of all data, statements and references.

Copyright

Manuscripts submitted to the newsletter have not be published, accepted for publications nor simultaneously submitted for publication elsewhere. By submitting a manuscript, the author(s) agree that copyright for the article is transferred to the publisher, if and when the manuscript is accepted for publication.

Tables, Figures and Illustrations

Tables, figures and illustrations should be provided within the text.

Correspondence

All manuscripts, requests for further information and other correspondence should be sent to:

Chief Editor,
PSASLib-Link
Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad
Universiti Putra Malaysia
43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia
Tel: +603-96798617 / +603-96798634
Fax: +603-97694773
E-mail: psaslib-link@upm.edu.my

ISSUES ON PREDATORY JOURNAL

Prepared by: PERTANIKA UPM

What's with the predatory journal?

Even though the percentage is small, the effect is nevertheless significant to academia. Either the authors wrongly submitted the articles to the predatory journals and were caught in the fraudulent act, or they were intentionally published, we wouldn't know unless thorough research in our context is done to analyze the issue.

The findings were reported by Machacek and Srholec and published in *Scientometrics*, entitled "Predatory publishing in Scopus: Evidence on Cross-Country Differences." However, the article, published on 7th February 2021, was later retracted on 6th September 2021 for some issues raised by the Editor-in-Chief.

Nevertheless, we cannot deny that some of our Malaysian researchers have published their works in predatory journals. Nature Paper's article "Predatory Journals: No Definition, No Defense," defines these journals and publishers as "the entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices."

According to predatoryjournals.com "the journals were published without meeting the peer review requirements, and they collect huge publication fees. In addition to that, some journals have been fraudulently rebranded and constitute as their own by a predatory journal or publisher. predatoryjournals.com has provided lists of these hijacked journals."

How to identify them?

Predatory journals provide false or misleading information on their organization. The editorial board consists of people who do not have valid credentials. Even worst, the individuals listed as their editorial board members or peer review panels have no idea that their names have been misused. The publishers cut and paste the academician academic profiles, thus claiming they are a team. Their website contents and design are mimicked to make their website look presentable and professional.

If we look at their office address, it states that they are in a particular country, but the contact details are in another.

In addition to that, predatory journals do not follow established academic standards for publishing. Their Journal Impact Factor or other citation metrics are misleading or refutable. They are not being transparent on the peer review process and do not provide editing services. Furthermore, the article selection is not stringent. Low-quality articles unrelated to the journal's scope are also accepted.

Usually, publishing a volume of journal articles will take roughly six months to a year. The process of selecting articles, peer review, and editing already take time. Before being published online or printed, the journal must go through the prepress process of layouts, designs, and proofreading. However, the predatory journals often provide a quick turnaround within a month.

Other than that, predatory publishers also compel researchers to commit their article's copyright at the time of submission so that they cannot publish elsewhere.

Malaysia rank **4th** of 20 countries for predatory journal articles



Malaysia rank **15th** of 20 countries for predatory journal articles in Health Sciences' field



Malaysia rank **1st** of 20 countries for predatory journal articles in Physical Sciences' field



How do they fish for articles?

They send soliciting emails, phishing in style with grammatical errors. It is the same *modus operandi* to get scholars to be on their editorial board. Once they are in, they will never leave. Scam emails are easy to identify and block.

But some are very professional, and their offers are enticingly legit. As a result, many researchers are lured into the deep honeyed trap without even suspecting it.

How to avoid being devoured by the predator?

It is a rule of thumb to check the publisher's website meticulously, page by page, especially their editorial board members and peer review panel. It does not hurt if we contact one of the members for due diligence. Go through the peer review process and publication timelines. Are the publication fees clearly stated? Read their past issues to sift for quality. In addition, verify whether the journal is a member of reputable organizations such as the DOAJ, COPE, OASPA, or STM.

The fastest method to cross-check the journal's legitimacy is to run through Beall's List of Predatory Publishers and Predatory Journals, "Predatory Reports" by Cabell's International, Scopus Discontinued List of Journals, WoS/JCR Suppression List of Journals, and Predatoryjournals.com.

Why you should avoid submitting to predatory journals?

Many were unsuspecting since the predatory journal used identical names to credible and reputable journals. Some of our young researchers are not aware of predatory journals' existence. They are still naive about the quality and nature of those journals. There are instances where others submitted the articles without permission. And not surprisingly, some are deliberate, although their part is small.

Unfortunately, some acts are deliberately done for the sake of quantity to meet their Key Performance Indexes/Indicators (KPI). In addition, predatory journals do not vet the published articles, thus allowing some researchers to publish anything that fancies them.

Journal articles on health issues and medical pose a grave danger to the public seeking a second opinion. Other consequences include the risk of losing one's academic reputation. An appointment or conferment to the researchers could be withdrawn once the researchers mislead the criteria for such engagement. They are also being held responsible for indulging in unethical publishing and wasting APCs (Article Processing Charge). Furthermore, predatory publications have scientific ramifications by tampering with and reducing evidence, diminishing the scientific integrity and credibility at the expense of research fundings.

The nonexistence of effective and practical policy to curb publication in predatory journals is also a contributing factor. On top of that, researchers themselves should value their works and avoid being victimized academically. The classic law of demand and supply says that there is no supply when there is no demand. Thus, researchers must stop contributing, citing, becoming their reviewer, or playing any part in their editorial board to stop them.

The legit publishers and journal authors should also utilize the copyright law to protect their articles from being published elsewhere without permission. If any of the researchers stumbled upon any suspecting publishers, they should contact the independent group Stop Predatory Journals. They are actively updating the list of predatory journals to safeguard any researcher worldwide from falling victim. We should practice #kitajagakita in the academic world too.

RESOURCES

- Abad-García, M. F. (2019). Plagiarism and predatory journals: A threat to scientific integrity. *Anales de Pediatría*, 90(1), 57.e1–57.e8. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.anpede.2018.11.006>
- Abdul, A. E. (2017). Academic writing and publishing in India: Is quality a touchstone? *Jurnalul Practicilor Comunitare Pozitive*, 17(1), 13–24.
- American Psychology Association. (2016). How to avoid predatory publishers (Vol. 47, No. 4). APA. <https://www.apa.org/monitor/2016/04/predatory-publishers>
- Bond, B. B., Brown, S. D., Stewart, D. W., Roane, D. S., & Harirforoosh, S. (2019). Faculty applicants' attempt to inflate CVs using predatory journals. *American Journal of Pharmaceutical Education*, 83(1), 7210. <https://doi.org/10.5688/ajpe7210>
- Chen, L. X., Wong, K. S., Liao, C. H., & Yuan, S. M. (2020). Predatory journal classification using machine learning. In 2020 3rd IEEE International Conference on Knowledge Innovation and Invention (pp. 193–196). IEEE. <https://doi.org/10.1109/ICKII50300.2020.9318901>
- Claude Moore Health Sciences Library. (2021). Publish and measure your research findings: How to avoid predatory journals. <https://guides.hsl.virginia.edu/researchimpact/journals>
- Cobey, K. D., Lalu, M. M., Skidmore, B., Ahmadzai, N., Grudniewicz, A., & Moher, D. (2018). What is a predatory journal? A scoping review. *F1000Research*, 7, 1001. <https://doi.org/10.12688/f1000research.15256.2>
- Committee on Publication Ethics. (2019). Predatory publishing. COPE. <https://doi.org/10.24318/cope.2019.3.6>
- Demir, S. B. (2018). Predatory journals: Who publishes in them and why? *Journal of Infometrics*, 12(4), 1296–1311. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.joi.2018.10.008>
- Elmore, S. A., & Weston, E. H. (2020). Predatory journals: What are and how to avoid them. *Toxicologic Pathology*, 48(4), 607–610. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192623320209209>
- Gades, N. M., & Toth, L. A. (2019). How to avoid becoming easy prey for 'predatory' journals and why it matters. *Comparative Medicine*, 69(3), 164–166.
- Glasson, V. (n. d.). 6 ways to spot a predatory journal. <https://rxcomms.com/blog/6-ways-spot-predatory-journal/vglasson/>
- Grudniewicz, A., Moher, D., Cobey, K. D., Bryson, G. L., Cukier, S., Allen, K., Arden, C., Balcom, L., Barros, T., Berger, M., Buitrago-Ciro, J., Cugusi, L., Donaldson, M. R., Matthias, E., Graham, I. D., Hodgkinson, M., Khan, K. M., Mabizela, M., Manca, A., ... Lalu, G. M. (2019). Predatory journals: No definition, no defence. *Nature*, 576, 210–212. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03759-y>
- Harvey, H. B., & Weinstein, D. F. (2017). Predatory publishing: An emerging threat to the medical literature. *Academic Medicine*, 92(2), 150–151. <https://doi.org/10.1097/acm.0000000000001521>
- Kisely, S. (2019). Predatory journals and dubious publishers: How to avoid being their prey. *BJPsych Advance*, 25(2), 113–119. <https://doi.org/10.1192/bja.2018.56>
- Kratovichil, J., Plch, L., Sebera, M., & Koritáková, E. (2020). Evaluation of untrustworthy journals: Transition from formal criteria to a complex view. *Learned Publishing*, 33(3), 308–322. <https://doi.org/10.1002/leap.1299>
- Laine, C., & Winker, M. A. (2017). Identifying predatory or pseudo-journals. *Biochimica Medica*, 27(2), 285–291. <https://doi.org/10.11613%2FBM.2017.031>
- Macháček, V., & Srholec, M. (2021). Predatory publishing in Scopus: Evidence on cross-country differences. *Scientometrics*, 126, 1897–1921. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11192-020-03852-4>
- Manca, A., Cugusi, L., Cortegiani, A., Ingoglia, G., Moher, D., & Deriu, F. (2020). Predatory journals enter biomedical databases through public funding. *BMJ*, 371, m4265. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.m4265>
- Manca, A., Moher, D., Cugusi, L., Dvir, Z., & Deriu, F. (2018). How predatory journals leak into PubMed. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 190(35), E1042–E1045. <https://doi.org/10.1503%2Fcmaj.180154>
- Menon, S. (2021, March 7). Bringing an end to predatory journals. *The Star*. <https://www.thestar.com.my/news/education/2021/03/07/bringing-an-end-to-predatory-journals>
- Musick, Chad. (2015). 8 questions and answers about predatory journals: Protecting your research, reputation, and funding from theft and fraud. <https://thinkscience.co.jp/en/articles/predatory-journals>
- Rathore, F. A., & Memon, A. R. (2018). How to detect and avoid predatory journals. In *Scientific writing: A guide to the art of medical writing and scientific publishing* (pp. 312–325). Professional Medical Publications.
- Stop predatory journal. (n. d.). About. <https://predatoryjournals.com/about/>
- Strong, G. (2019). Understanding quality in research: Avoiding predatory journals. *Journal of Human Lactation*, 35(4), 661–664. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0890334419869912>
- Vakil, C. (2019). Predatory journals authors and readers beware. *Canadian Family Physician*, 65(2), 92–94.
- Vogel, L. (2017). Researchers may be part of the problem in predatory publishing. *Canadian Medical Association Journal*, 189(42), E1324–E1325. <https://doi.org/10.1503/cmaj.109-5507>

10 TIPS TO IDENTIFY PREDATORY PUBLISHING

1 CONTACT INFORMATION

The journal's website must provide complete contact information including verifiable address. Avoid journal that give little contact information and what is given is of suspect.



2 CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

The journal should thoroughly and clearly states a conflicts of interest policy, including how it will handle potential conflicts of interest of the editors, authors, and reviewers. Avoid journal that is unclear or does not has a state conflicts of interest policy.



3 EDITORIAL BOARD

The editorial board is listed with their full names and institutional affiliation. To be sure, please contact a few and inquire about their experience with the journal.



4 AUTHOR FEES

The journal clearly states the amount of fees an author will need to pay to have each article published. It's standard practice to let authors know the cost of publication before submission.



5 QUALITY OF ARTICLES

Always check the website thoroughly. Often a tell-tale sign of a predatory journal is the mistakes in both spelling and grammar on their website. Published articles contain poorly copy-edited and numerous typographical or grammatical errors. In addition, such errors can be found on the journal's website, which also commonly include broken links. Poor use of language shows a low professional standard.



6 PEER REVIEW PROCESS

The journal states whether it is peer reviewed/edited and has a review policy listed. Beware of promises of quick peer review as this can be the mark of a publisher who values profit over quality.



7 JOURNAL INDEX

The credible journal is indexed in more than one subject database (examples: Scopus, Journal Citation Report, Web of Science, Google Scholar). Check the database to ensure the journal is indexed. Often good journal is also a member of DOAJ, COPE, OASPA or STM.



8 JOURNAL NAME

The journal name cannot be confused with another journal. If you are unable to distinguish from another with a similar name, please avoid it.



9 COPYRIGHT INFORMATION

The journal clearly describes its copyright and licensing information on the journal's website, and licensing terms are indicated on the published articles. Avoid journal that fail to mention copyright.



10 E-MAIL ADDRESS

The journal, its editors and staff all have institutional or journal affiliated e-mail address. Avoid non-professional and non-journal affiliated e-mail address such as @gmail.com or @yahoo.com.



Beware of Predatory Journals



Predatory journals are a global threat. They accept articles for publication — along with authors' fees — without performing promised quality checks for issues such as plagiarism or ethical approval. Naive readers are not the only victims. Many researchers have been duped into submitting to predatory journals, in which their work can be overlooked. A separate analysis suggests predatory publishers collect millions of dollars in publication fees that are ultimately paid out by funders such as the US National Institutes of Health (NIH).

Defining predatory journals: no peer review, no point

(*Nature* 580, 29 (2020): <https://www.nature.com/articles/d41586-020-00911-x>)

A group of scholars argue for a definition of a predatory journal that will protect scholarship (*Nature* 576, 210–212; 2019). Their proposed definition excludes an important feature of predatory journals — poor-quality peer review — on the grounds that such reviews are not accessible for analysis. It is a sad irony that this lack of transparency — a tell-tale trait of predatory journals — should be used to justify omitting an assessment of peer-review quality.

If misuse of the peer-review label is not included in the definition of predatory journals, it could strengthen rather than weaken them. Formal listings of those journals might shrink under such a definition: many journals would be removed because their questionable peer-review procedures have escaped scrutiny and they seem otherwise respectable. They could then become attractive outlets to potential authors.

It is pointed out, legitimate journals, legitimate journals that keep their peer-review processes under wraps encourage predatory practices. If publication of signed referees' comments were standard, journals publishing unrefereed papers would quickly be exposed. In our view, therefore, open peer review should be compulsory and the definition of predatory journals should include the quality of peer review.

Springer Nature's perspective

Springer Nature, with its almost 3,000 journals, is committed to ensuring the integrity and soundness of the scientific record. We ensure all manuscripts undergo rigorous assessment, and have a network of around 90,000 editors and 700,000 peer reviewers from all research disciplines to check content for scientific quality and soundness before publishing.

Our responsibility is to ensure that the research we publish stands up to scrutiny – this is essential for the scientific community to counteract any mistrust of science and experts. We want to work collaboratively with the research community to achieve this.

Ethical Standards

World Journal of Advance Healthcare Research [WJAHR]
 ISSN 2457-0400 www.wjahr.com
 (An ISO 9001 : 2015 Certified Journal)

SJIF Impact Factor: 5.468

WJAHR SJIF Impact Factor has been increased to from 4.897 to 5.464
 from Scientific Journal Impact Factor Organisation (Morocco)

WJAHR is now Under High Security System which Protect Research Article and Worldwide exposure.

WJAHR is Indexed in Various Reputed International Indexing Bodies.

WJAHR 1 January 2021 Issue has been Published with successfully, check it on Current Issue,
 If you wish to Publish your valuable Research/Review/Short Communication/Case Study
 for January 2021 Issue, Submit it As Soon As Possible through Online Submission or
 through mail on

editor.wjahr@gmail.com or editor@wjahr.com

Springer Healthcare

An example of a fake email

Adherence to ethical guidelines

Principles of Transparency and Best Practice in Scholarly Publishing

Joint statement by the Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE), the Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ), the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association (OASPA) and the World Association of Medical Editors (WAME).

<https://doaj.org/bestpractice>

Recommendations for the Conduct, Reporting, Editing, and Publication of Scholarly Work in Medical Journals

The International Committee of Medical Journal Editors (ICMJE)

<http://www.icmje.org/icmje-recommendations.pdf>

How to avoid submitting to a predatory publisher/journal:

<https://thinkchecksubmit.org/>

Predatory Journal/Publisher Guide and Related Information

The “Predatory Journal guide and related information” is to help users to identify the predatory journals and publishers. The recommended listing are based on search results on the website and solely on individual opinions and therefore do not necessarily represent the opinion of Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad (PSAS) or any authorised or organisation entity. Ultimately it is up to each author/ researcher to make the final decision on where to publish and to decide what they expect from the publishers.

List on Predatory Journals

1. List of Predatory Journals
2. Beall’s List of Predatory Publishers
3. Beall’s List of Predatory Journals
4. Potential, possible, or probable predatory scholarly open-access journals

Free and Subscription Resources that may be Helpful for Identifying Predatory Journals

| Subscription Resources | Free Resources |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Scopus • Title Suppressions in InCites JCR • Journal Citation Reports (JCR) | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ERA UPM © 2021 • ThinkCheckSubmit.org • The Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) • The Committee on Publication Ethics (COPE) • SCImago Journal Rank • National Library of Medicine (NLM) Catalog |

Other Useful Information On Predatory Journal

| Subscription Resources | Free Resources |
|--|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What is a predatory journal? A scoping review • Hundreds of ‘predatory’ journals indexed on leading scholarly database • Predatory journals: no definition, no defence | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 6 Ways to Spot a Predatory Journal • Predatory journals: How to identify them? • How to avoid predatory publishers • Criteria for Determining Predatory Open-Access Publishers • Blacklists and Whitelists To Tackle Predatory Publishing: a Cross-Sectional Comparison and Thematic Analysis • Stop Predatory Journals |

Local and International University Library Guide and Related Information on Predatory Journal

| Local University | International University |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • UiTM: Perpustakaan Tun Abdul Razak Predatory Journals • USM: Perpustakaan Hamzah Sendut Predatory / Blacklisted Journals & Publishers • UUM: Perpustakaan Sultanah Bahiyah Predatory Publishing: Getting Start(l)ed?: Home • UM: Universiti of Malaya Library Predatory Journals and Publishers • UMT: Perpustakaan Sultanah Nur Zahirah How To Spot Predatory Journals • UniSZA: Perpustakaan Universiti Sultan Zainal Abidin List of Articles about Predatory Journals | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • University of Washington Libraries Identifying Reputable Journals: Identifying Reputable Journals • Princeton University Library Understanding Predatory Publishing • National University of Singapore Libraries Scholarly publishing: Predatory journals • Yale University Library Choosing a Journal for Publication of an Article: List of Suspicious Journals and Publishers • The University of Queensland The publishing process (Unethical publishing) • The University of Sydney Predatory publishers |

Survey on Issues of Predatory Journals among Public University Libraries in Malaysia

Prepared by: Azizah Zainal Abidin, Roziana Shamsuri, Zubaidah Ibrahlim, Nida Hidayati Ghazali, Siti Noorhaniza Hamdan and Liza Ab Llah.

Research and Information Services Division,
Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, Universiti Putra Malaysia

Introduction

The topics of predatory journals are becoming crucial and seriously being discussed by all academicians and researchers in higher institutions of Malaysia. Academicians and researchers from universities all over the world have become the target of predatory journals over the last few years. These false journals use deceptive practices to victimize academicians and researchers by promising them a guaranteed acceptance of their publication and ensuring both online and print. It trigger just because there is a persistent culture in the academic environment of “publish or perish” to climb the ladder in academic careers. This issues not only can take the academicians’, researcher’s or universities’ money but also their reputation. Libraries should also play an important role in educating and providing guides to their users in identifying whether a journal is a predatory journal. According to Grudniewicz et al., (2019), leading scholars and publishers from ten countries have agreed a definition of predatory publishing that can protect scholarship is “Predatory journals and publishers are entities that prioritize self-interest at the expense of scholarship and are characterized by false or misleading information, deviation from best editorial and publication practices, a lack of transparency, and/or the use of aggressive and indiscriminate solicitation practices” (p. 211).

Significance of the study

This study will provide information regarding some best practices among university libraries in Malaysia to assist authors to protect their research, funding and reputation from theft and fraud by predatory journals. This study will identify the awareness among university libraries about predatory journals because predatory journals are a serious threat to the scholarly community in this era. This study will help to improve scholarly publishing literacy among academician/researchers and enhance the quality of research work by Malaysian universities.

Methodology

This research is quantitative in nature and a survey questionnaire was created to obtain the necessary data. The survey consists of 8 questions and divided into 2 sections:

Section A: Demographic information *Section B: Predatory Issue*

This survey was sent to the Malaysian Public University Libraries and focused on departments that are involved in research supporting services. A survey link was sent by email. The duration of the survey was from 24th June 2021 until 16th July 2021. Two reminder emails were sent during the course of the survey.



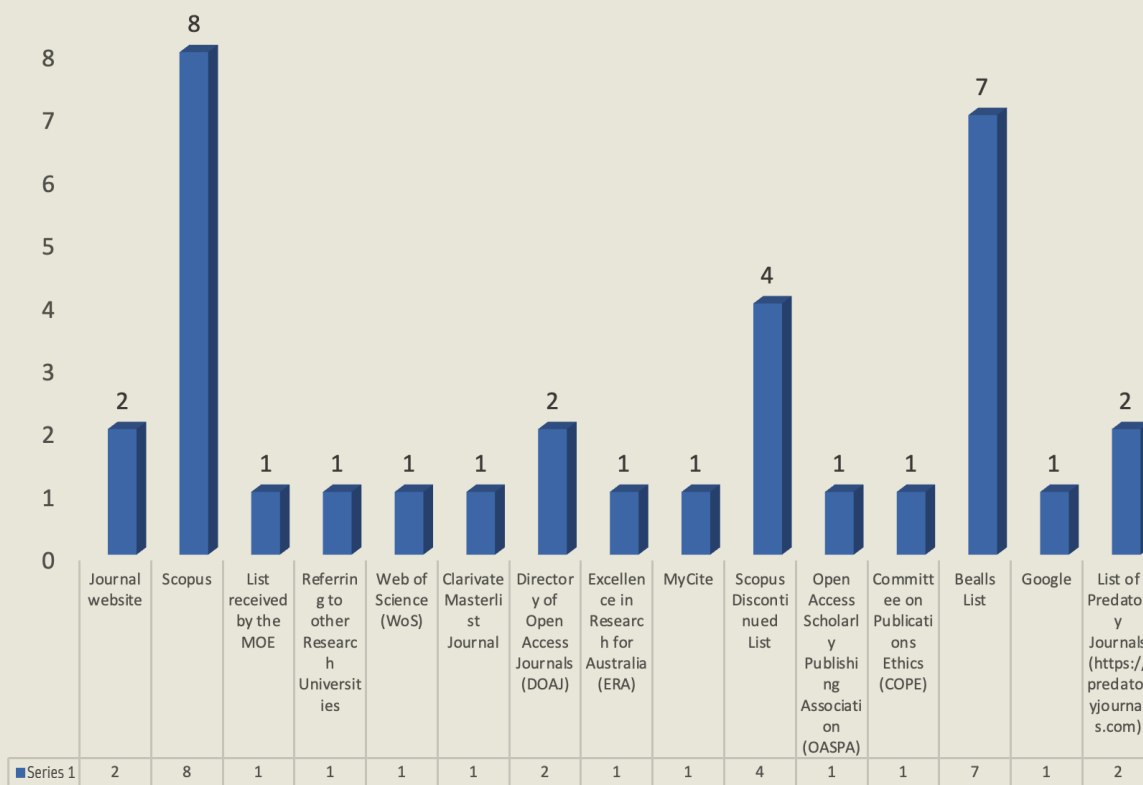
Result

The result of the study is summarized in the table and graph below. The respondents were asked about the name of their library predatory guide and predatory journal guide/list links that enabled users to access. In regard to awareness activities/programs, the Research Department is the highest division involved in this awareness program. The results also show that most awareness activities/programs are awareness poster, workshop, promotion through social media and email.

| Institution | Name of the predatory guide | Related URL | Name of the awareness activities/programs | Department / Division involved |
|-------------|--|---|---|--|
| UKM | Panduan ciri-ciri mengenalpasti jurnal predatory | - | Poster, seminar with publisher, briefing | Research Unit |
| UniMAS | List of Publishers/ Journals NOT Recognized by MOE | https://bibliometricservices.wordpress.com/ | Workshops organized by vendors, in the Library websites and portals | Academic Support Division, PeTARY |
| UiTM | - | https://library.uitm.edu.my/en/research-ptar/predatory-journals-ptar | - | - |
| UTeM | - | https://beallslist.net | Inform researchers from time to time via email and research workshops | Research Support Unit |
| USM | - | https://referencephusm.wordpress.com/research-guide/predatory-blacklisted-journal-publishers/ | Periodic workshop under the title "Publishing Strategy for Researchers" & related video on youtube channel: https://www.youtube.com/channel/UCPG8oo0UpxXHHvjOP1N0THg/playlists | Reference Division & Research Support Division |
| UniMAP | Panduan Pemilihan Jurnal Berkualiti | http://dspace.unimap.edu.my/handle/123456789/71024 | The library is in the process of providing a list of whitelists journals by subject areas as guide for researchers. | Library & Research Management Centre (RMC) |
| UPSI | - | - | Research Guide on the Library Portal, Library Research Skills Training such Scopus Series module, Quality and Impact Article Journal Ranking & Analysis for Research, Webinar Ask Librarian Series, Announcement Related to Journal Publication Poster, Top Journal index Scopus/ WoS, Top Author UPSI etc. | Academic Support Services Division/TNCPI Office/ Research and Innovation Management Centre (RMIC) Office |
| UTHM | - | - | Poster | Research Services Division |
| UPNM | - | - | "Co-organizing with Publishers or making announcements on existing organizations by publishers. For Example: Identifying Predatory Journals & Conferences by Cambridge University Press & The Challenges of Predatory Publishing organized Elsevier." | User Services Division |
| UMP | - | - | 1. Using Beall's List as a Guide to Library Users 2. Sharing / Notification Related to Externally Organized Activities on This Matter | Cooperation between Education & Research Section and Data Management & Statistic Section, Library Department |
| USIM | - | - | Awareness poster | Research Section, Information Services Division |
| UniSZA | - | - | Researcher's Guide (Library Portal), awareness posters, videos, promotion through social media and email | Bahagian Pengurusan Perkhidmatan |

Table: Library predatory journal guide, awareness activities and department involved in the activities

The graph shows the predatory resources they often used / referred to. Scopus (8) is in the first rank of predatory resources often used/referred. It was followed by Beall's List (7) and Scopus Discontinued List (4). There are also other predatory resources which are popular such as referring to the journal website itself, Directory of Open Access Journals (DOAJ) and List of Predatory Journals website. The less predatory resources referred are the list received by the Ministry of Education, Web of Science, Clarivate Masterlist Journal, Excellent in Research for Australia (ERA), MyCite, Open Access Scholarly Publishing Association (OASPA), Committee on Publications Ethics (COPE), Google and referring to other Research Universities.



Graph: Predatory resources often used/referred

Conclusion and recommendation

Predatory journals threaten the integrity of the scientific system by undermining the aims of open access and causing misunderstanding. It also can be upsetting because they contradict the principles of honesty and scientific integrity. Academic and research institutions must be more aware of their responsibilities in fighting fraud and establishing proactive policies to prevent predatory journals. Another important aspect would be the development of effective training programs on the ethics of science and responsible writing for university students and researchers. Efforts to counter predatory publishing must be continuous and flexible. The threat is unlikely to go away as long as institutions utilize a scholar's number of publications as a factor for graduation or career advancement.

RESOURCES

Abad-García, M.F. (2019). Plagiarism and predatory journals: A threat to scientific integrity. *Anales de Pediatría*, 90(1), pp. 57.e1-57.e8

Buitrago-Ciro, J., & Bowker, L. (2020). Investigating academic library responses to predatory publishing in the United States, Canada and Spanish-speaking Latin America. *Aslib Journal of Information Management*, 72(4), 625–652. <https://doi.org/10.1108/ajim-03-2020-0089>

Dadkhah, M. (2016). "Types of hijacking in the academic world – our experiment in the scholarly publishing", *Library Hi Tech News*, Vol. 33 No. 3, pp. 1-2. <https://doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-09-2015-0065>

Ferris, L.E., Winker, M.A (2017). Ethical issues in publishing in predatory journals. *Biochemia Medica* 27(2), 279-284.

Grudniewicz, A., Moher, D., Cobey, K. D., Bryson, G. L., Cukier, S., Allen, K., Arden, C., Balcom, L., Barros, T., Berger, M., Buitrago-Ciro, J., Cugusi, L., Donaldson, M. R., Matthias, E., Graham, I. D., Hodgkinson, M., Khan, K. M., Mabizela, M., Manca, A., ... Lahu, G. M. (2019). Predatory journals: No definition, no defence. *Nature*, 576, 210–212. <https://doi.org/10.1038/d41586-019-03759-y>

Kehinde Abayomi Owolabi , Olateju Abayomi Adeleke , Taiwo Bosede Ajayi & Olaitan Aderonke Adesina (2020): Awareness and Knowledge of Predatory Journals among Academic Librarians in Nigerian Universities, *The Serials Librarian*, DOI: 10.1080/0361526X.2020.1830225

Ojala, M., Reynolds, R., & Johnson, K. G. (2020). Predatory journal challenges and responses. *The serials librarian*, 78(1-4), 98-103.

Pearson, Geraldine. S. (2019). Increasing Awareness About Predatory Publishers. *Journal of the American Psychiatric Nurses Association*, 25(5), 343–345.

Philips Oluwaseun, A., & Niran, A. (2017). Growth of predatory open access journals: implication for quality assurance in library and information science research. *Library Hi Tech News*, 34(1), 17–22. <https://doi.org/https://doi.org/10.1108/LHTN-10-2016-0046>

Wiratningsih, R. (2018). Library clinic services in avoiding transaction in the predatory journal. *Library Management*, 39(1/2), 21–30. <https://doi.org/10.1108/lm-02-2017-0023>

Xia, J., Li, Y., & Situ, P. (2017). An overview of predatory journal publishing in Asia. *Journal of East Asian Libraries*, 2017(165), 4.



Why Open Science Matters?

“ Open science as an integral tool in the fight against COVID-19 is indisputable: the importance of access to scientific articles and data to help identify promising vaccines and therapeutics was recognized by publishers and researchers alike early in the pandemic. ”

Michael M. Crow, Greg Tananbaum
18.12.20 Scientific American

This year the world has shown us how important it is that everyone works together in the most effective way – and in that sense, the global pandemic only makes the case for ‘open’ stronger. Within one month of the first reported case, the virus was rapidly sequenced and openly posted to GenBank, the NIH genetic sequence database. Scores of researchers racing to learn more about COVID-19 shared their early findings as openly accessible preprints. These findings were tested and refined in real-time discussions that were tracked publicly and transparently. Papers that could not withstand replication and reproducibility efforts were quickly and publicly debunked, allowing the scientific community to pursue more promising research avenues. Society and commercial publishers made subscription-controlled coronavirus articles available to all.

From a societal point of view, the COVID-19 case study showed that the daily workings of science have practical ramifications in all our lives. Scientific norms affect not just researchers working in labs, but also policy makers, doctors, patients, families, and the general public. It showed that open science is the form of research dissemination and global collaboration that best reduces vexing limits to knowledge.

Then, if rapidly and openly sharing research data and papers is critical to understanding and combating coronavirus, doesn't the same hold true for cancer? Heart disease? Climate change? The scientific community — moving with great speed and clarity of purpose — has clearly signaled that open science is the most efficient way to tackle issues that have significant and direct effects on the lives of the general public. The unambiguous conclusion is that open is better for science.

Open Science is also better for the economy. A McKinsey estimate from 2013 puts the potential economic value of open data alone in the trillions of dollars annually. And a more recent 2020 study on the economic impact of open data published by the European Data Portal forecasts up to 1.9 million employees in Europe working in open data by 2025.

By leaning into open science practices, we can fuel innovation, job creation and economic growth. For example, around the turn of the century, the massive and successful Human Genome Project placed research results in the public domain. This commitment to open science generated nearly \$800 billion dollars in economic benefits between 1988 and 2010, a return on investment of \$141 for each dollar of the federal government's investment in the project. More than 310,000 jobs in the U.S. economy were created, directly and indirectly, totaling almost four million job-years of employment as a result of this scientific undertaking.

Open science matters so much because R&D is tremendously important – as the past year has shown like no other – global R&D spending has reached almost \$ 1.7 trillion.

Publishing is only a relatively small element of the R&D process in terms of spend - it costs less than 1% of R&D spending, but it has a very big role to play, helping to ensure that the other 99% is spent more efficiently and effectively to accelerate progress.

Openness is such a key tool for progress and this includes enhancing diversity and inclusion in the research process itself: transparency will improve accountability.



THE TOP DOWNLOADED Springer Nature Journals at UPM

UPM library has subscribed Springer Nature journals and provides the top and world-class robust peer-reviewed journals to the patrons of UPM. These journals are heavily used by the lecturers, professors, students and researchers. We collected the download data from 2020 up to October 2021 by UPM users and below are the top downloaded journal titles from Springer Nature.

SPRINGER JOURNALS



Journal of Business Ethics
Online ISSN : 1573-0697



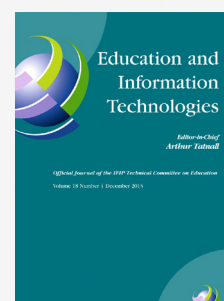
Environmental Science and Pollution Research
Online ISSN : 1614-7499



Journal of Food Science and Technology
Online ISSN : 0975-8402



Applied Microbiology and Biotechnology
Online ISSN : 1432-0614



Education and Information Technologies
Online ISSN : 1573-7608

NATURE JOURNALS



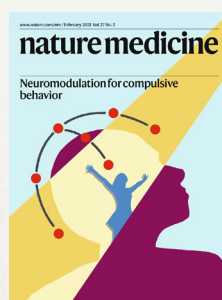
Nature
Online ISSN : 1476-4687



British Dental Journal
Online ISSN : 1476-5373



European Journal of Clinical Nutrition
Online ISSN : 1476-5640



Nature Medicine
Online ISSN : 1546-170X



International Journal of Obesity
Online ISSN : 1476-5497

HIGHLIGHTS: UPM Publication Performance Statistics Series



UPM Publication Performance Statistics: 2019-2020 Citation by Subject

This statistical report is the fourteenth to be published by the Research and Information Services Division, Perpustakaan Sultan Abdul Samad, Universiti Putra Malaysia. Data collections for this study was conducted on 23 March 2021. The data sources used are from the Scopus database published by Elsevier. It covers UPM publication data published from 2019 to 2020. The keyword used in the search is "Universiti Putra Malaysia" limiting to publications published in 2019-2020.

Statistical report vol. 14 displays detailed information related to the Top Ten citation of UPM publications published in 2019-2020 by subject area.

For more information click here;

- List of Top Ten Citations of UPM Publication Published in Year 2019-2020
- Top 10 Citation in Life Sciences
- Top 10 Citation in Health Sciences
- Top 10 Citation in Physical Sciences
- Top 10 Citation in Social Sciences
- Top 10 Citation in Multidisciplinary



UPM Publication Performance Statistics: 2019-2020 Citation by PTJ

Statistical report vol. 15 displays detailed information related to the impact factor of the journal quartile and number of collaborator authors

For more information click here;

- Number of UPM Publications in the Year 2019-2020 by PTJ
- Number of Citations of UPM Publications in the Year 2019-2020 by PTJ
- Total Impact Factor for UPM Publications by PTJ in the Year 2019-2020

HIGHLIGHTS: UPM Officers Publications Performance Statistics in the Field of Agriculture



UPM Publication Performance Statistics: 2019-2020 Citation by Subject

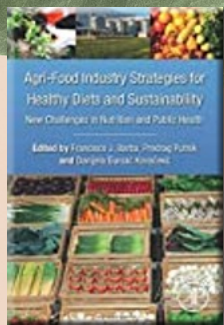
Statistics of UPM Officers Publications in the field of Agriculture vol. 3 displays detailed information of the authors who have the highest publications in Scopus based on the field of Agriculture that include Agricultural and Biological Sciences, Environmental Sciences and Veterinary. Authors selected consist of lecturers, academic officers, research officers, 'post doctoral', 'research fellow', or any UPM staff.

The data sources used are from the Scopus database published by Elsevier. The keyword used in the search is "Universiti Putra Malaysia" limiting to publications 2011-2020. The author's selected information is about the author's biodata, publication by year in 2011-2020, publication by journal - title 2011-2020, publication by document type in 2011-2020, and top twenty (20) citations for the publication in 2011-2020. The author's h-index is also selected for 2011-2020 only. All this information is based on information for related fields that is either the field of Agricultural Science and Biology, Environmental Science or Veterinary for the publication year of 2011-2020 only.

For more information click here;

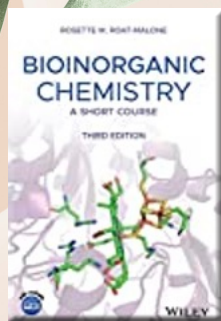
- List of Top Twenty Citations for UPM Officers Publications in the Field of Agricultural and Biological Sciences 2011-2020
- List of Top Twenty Citations for UPM Officers Publications in the Field of Environmental Sciences 2011-2020
- List of Top Twenty Citations for UPM Officers Publications in the Field of Veterinary 2011-2020

PSAS Collection Highlights



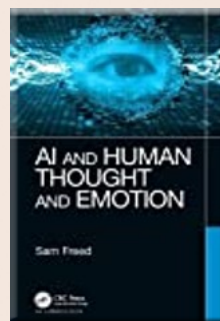
Agri-food industry strategies for healthy diets and sustainability : new challenges in nutrition and public health

Editor: Francisco J. Barba, Predrag Putnik, Danijela Bursac Kovacevic.
 Publisher: Elsevier, 2020
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: RA784 A278 2020



Bioinorganic chemistry : a short course

Editor: Rosette M. Roat-Malone
 Publisher: Wiley, 2020
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: QP531 R628 2020



AI and human thought and emotion

Author: Sam Freed
 Publisher: Taylor & Francis, CRC Press, [2020]
 Availability: Engineering & Architecture Library
 Call number: QA9.64 S957 2020



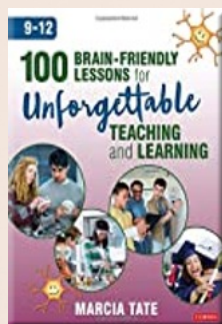
Pallets 3.0 : remodeled, reused, recycled : architecture + design

Author: Chris van Uffelen
 Publisher: G Braun Publishing AG, 2020
 Availability: Engineering & Architecture Library
 Call number: NK1520 U23 2020



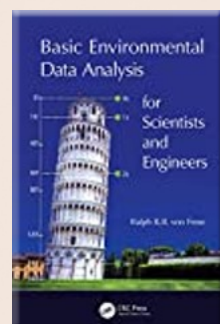
A new approach to the economics of public goods

Author: Thomas Laudal
 Publisher: Routledge, Taylor & Francis Group [2020]
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: HB846.5 L367 2020



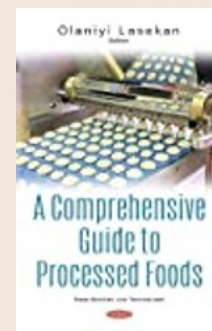
100 brain-friendly lessons for unforgettable teaching and learning (9-12)

Author: Marcia L. Tate
 Publisher: Corwin, [2020]
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: LB1737 U6T217 2020



Basic environmental data analysis for scientists and engineers

Author: Ralph R.B. Von Frese
 Publisher: CRC Press, Taylor & Francis Group, 2020
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: GE45 D37V946 2020



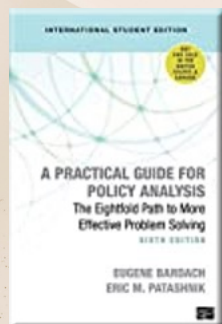
A comprehensive guide to processed foods

Editor: Olaniyi Lasekan
 Publisher: Nova Science Publishers, 2020
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: TP370 C737 2020



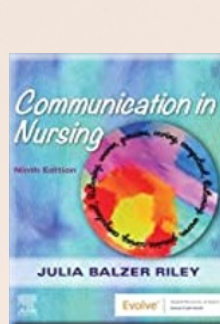
Changing ecosystems and their services

Editor: Levente Hufnagel
 Publisher: IntechOpen, [2020]
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: QH541 C456 2020



A practical guide for policy analysis : the eightfold path to more effective problem solving

Author: Eugene Bardach, Eric M. Patashnik
 Publisher: CQ Press, [2020]
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: H97 B25 2020



Communication in nursing

Author: Julia Balzer Riley
 Publisher: Elsevier, [2020]
 Availability: Medicine & Health Sciences Library
 Call number: WY 88 R573 2020



Applied communication research methods : getting started as a researcher

Author: Michael P. Boyle, Mike Schmierbach
 Publisher: Routledge, 2020
 Availability: PSAS (Main Library) Open Shelf Collection
 Call number: P91.3 B792 2020

LEARN DIFFERENT LANGUAGES: PREDATORY

(Source: <https://www.indifferentlanguages.com/words/predatory>)

Saying Predatory in European Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|---------------|-----------------------------|
| Albanian | grabitqar |
| Basque | harraparia |
| Belarusian | драпежны |
| Bosnian | pljačkaški |
| Bulgarian | хищнически |
| Catalan | depredador |
| Corsican | predatori |
| Croatian | pljačkaški |
| Czech | Dravý |
| Danish | aggressiv |
| Dutch | roofzuchtig |
| Estonian | röövellik |
| Finnish | saalistus- |
| French | prédateur |
| Frisian | rôfdieren |
| Galician | predatório |
| German | Räuberisch |
| Greek | αρπακτικός [arpaktikós] |
| Hungarian | fosztogató |
| Icelandic | Rándýr |
| Irish | chreiche |
| Italian | predatore |
| Latvian | plēšīgs |
| Lithuanian | grobuoniškas |
| Luxembourgish | predatoresch |
| Macedonian | предаторски |
| Maltese | predatorji |
| Norwegian | rov |
| Polish | drapieżny |
| Portuguese | predatório |
| Romanian | răpitor |
| Russian | хищный [khishchnyy] |
| Scots Gaelic | creachaidh |
| Serbian | пљачкашки [pljachkashki] |
| Slovak | dravý |
| Slovenian | plenilске |
| Spanish | depredador |
| Swedish | Predatory |
| Tatar | Ерткыч |
| Ukrainian | хижий [khyzhyy] |
| Welsh | Rheibus |
| Yiddish | באַפּאַלערשאַ |

Saying Predatory in Asian Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Armenian | գիշատիչ |
| Azerbaijani | yirtici |
| Bengali | লুণ্ঠনমূলক |
| Chinese | 掠奪性 [lüèduó xìng] |
| Chinese | 掠奪性 [lüèduó xìng] |
| Georgian | მტაცებლოური |
| Gujarati | લિસક |
| Hindi | हिंसक |
| Hmong | predatory |
| Japanese | 略奪的な |
| Kannada | ಪರಭಕ್ಷಕ |
| Kazakh | жыртқыш |
| Khmer | predatory |
| Korean | 약탈적인 [yagtaljeog-in] |
| Kyrgyz | жырткыч |
| Lao | predatory |
| Malayalam | കവർച്ചയുടെ |
| Marathi | हिंस्र |
| Mongolian | махчин |
| Myanmar (Burmese) | မတော်မတရား |
| Nepali | सिकारी |
| Odia | ଶିକାରକାରୀ |
| Pashto | ښکار |
| Punjabi | ਸਿਕਾਰੀ |
| Sindhi | بدمعاشي |
| Sinhala | කොල්ලකාරී |
| Tajik | predatory |
| Tamil | சூறையாடும் |
| Telugu | దోపిడి |
| Thai | ล่า |
| Turkish | yirtici |
| Turkmen | ýyrtýjy |
| Urdu | لوٹ مار |
| Uyghur | پىرتقۇچ ھاياۋان |
| Uzbek | yirtqich |
| Vietnamese | Dã man |

Saying Predatory in Austronesian Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|------------|-----------------------|
| Cebuano | predatory |
| Filipino | manghaharang |
| Hawaiian | holoholona ‘aihue |
| Indonesian | buas |
| Javanese | predatory |
| Malagasy | mpiremby |
| Malay | pemangsa |
| Maori | konihi |
| Samoan | manu fe‘ai |
| Sundanese | predator |

Saying Predatory in African Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Afrikaans | buit |
| Amharic | አዳኝ |
| Chichewa | zolusa |
| Hausa | predatory |
| Igbo | eri |
| Kinyarwanda | inyamanswa |
| Sesotho | jang nama dzinodya dzimwe |
| Shona | mhuka |
| Somali | ugaadhsiga |
| Swahili | kulazimisha |
| Xhosa | irhamncwa |
| Yoruba | predatory |
| Zulu | okuzingela |

Saying Predatory in Middle-Eastern Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|--------------------|-----------------------|
| Arabic | [muftaris] مفترس |
| Hebrew | תורס |
| Kurdish (Kurmanji) | nêçîrvan |
| Persian | درنده |

Saying Predatory in Other Foreign Languages

| Language | Ways to say predatory |
|----------------|-----------------------|
| Esperanto | rabaj |
| Haitian Creole | predatè |
| Latin | rapinae, |

SOMETHING YOU MAY NOT KNOW...

BEALL'S LIST OF POTENTIAL PREDATORY JOURNALS AND PUBLISHERS

Beall's List

Beall's List is a list of predatory journals and publishers. It was established by Jeffery Beall in 2010. It became the "go to" place for anybody who wished to know whether the journal they were planning to submit to was predatory or not. Beall took the list offline, without notice, in 2017, after coming under pressure from publishers, his peers and his own institution. Archive version of Beall's List can be found at

<https://beallslist.net/>



Retraction Watch

It is a website that keeps an eye on scientific integrity and helps draw attention to how researchers, journals, and institutions correct the scientific record. The mission of its parent organization, the Center for Scientific Integrity, is to promote transparency and integrity in science and scientific publishing and to disseminate best practices and increase efficiency in science. It can be accessed at

<http://retractionwatch.com/>



Cabell's Journalytics and Predatory Reports

Cabells' Predatory Reports is a paid subscription service featuring a database of deceptive and predatory journals, and a database of "verified, reputable journals", with details about those journals' acceptance rates and invited article percentages. In June 2020, Cabells changed the name of its whitelist and blacklist to Journalytics and Predatory Reports, respectively. Cabells describes Predatory Reports as "the only database of deceptive and predatory academic journals."

Disclaimer

The Newsletter contains information about library and librarian services, research and researchers and its growth. No responsibility or liability is assumed by PSASLib-Link for any injury or damage to persons or property as consequence of the reading, use or interpretation of its published content. Every efforts is made to ensure accuracy and useful for the readers. Information provided in this newsletter is for general guidance and information only. It is the views and opinion of authors and representatives.

Brands under Springer Nature

