

Why INASE Conferences do not have any relation with Predatory Conferences and Predatory Journals. INASE Conferences have never used Predatory Practices.

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Abstract: - Predatory publishing, also write-only publishing or deceptive publishing, is an exploitative academic publishing business model that involves charging publication fees to authors without checking articles for quality and legitimacy, and without providing editorial and publishing services that legitimate academic journals provide, whether open access or not. However, criticisms about the label "predatory" have been raised. INASE Conferences did not publish any article in any Predatory Publisher. Currently INASE Conferences uses for its publications IEEE, AIP, IOP, Springer, MDPI, WSEAS, Sage, Elsevier etc. Apparently these top Publishers are not predatory Publishers. After the INASE conference, authors of the Presented Articles will be able to send their Extended Versions in several special Issues of MDPI
1.https://www.mdpi.com/journal/symmetry/special_issues/Simulation_Modelling_Natural_Sciences_Biomedicine_Engineering_2022
2.https://www.mdpi.com/journal/sustainability/special_issues/EES

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1 Introduction

In March 2008, Gunther Eysenbach, publisher of an early open access journal, drew attention to what he called "black sheep among open access publishers and journals" and highlighted in his blog publishers and journals which resorted to excessive spam to attract authors and editors, criticizing in particular Bentham Science Publishers, Dove Medical Press, and Libertas Academica. In July 2008, Richard Poynder's interview series brought attention to the practices of new publishers who were "better able to exploit the opportunities of the new environment." Doubts about honesty and scams in a subset of open-access journals continued to be raised in 2009.

Concerns for spamming practices from these journals prompted leading open access publishers to create the Open Access Scholarly Publishers Association in 2008. In another early precedent, in 2009 the Improbable Research blog had found that Scientific Research Publishing's journals duplicated papers already published elsewhere; the case was subsequently reported in Nature. In 2010, Cornell University graduate student Phil Davis (editor of the Scholarly Kitchen blog) submitted a manuscript consisting of computer-generated nonsense (using SCiGen) which was accepted for a fee (but withdrawn by the author)] Predatory publishers have been reported to hold submissions hostage, refusing to allow them to be withdrawn and thereby preventing submission in another journal.

A 2020 study has found hundreds of scientists say they have reviewed papers for journals termed 'predatory' — although they might not know it. An analysis of the Publons has found that it hosts at least 6,000 records of reviews for more than 1,000 predatory journals. "The researchers who review most for these titles tend to be young, inexperienced and affiliated with institutions in low-income nations in Africa and the Middle East."

Bohannon's experiment

In 2013, John Bohannon, a staff writer for the journal Science and for popular science publications, tested the open access system by submitting to a number of such journals a deeply flawed paper on the purported effect of a lichen

constituent, and published the results in a paper called, "Who's Afraid of Peer Review?". About 60% of those journals, including journals of Elsevier, SAGE, Wolters Kluwer (through its subsidiary Medknow), and several universities, accepted the faked medical paper.

"Dr Fraud" experiment

In 2015, four researchers created a fictitious sub-par scientist named Anna O. Szust (oszust is Polish for "fraudster"), and applied on her behalf for an editor position to 360 scholarly journals. Szust's qualifications were dismal for the role of an editor; she had never published a single article and had no editorial experience. The books and book chapters listed on her CV were made-up, as were the publishing houses that published the books.

SCiGen experiments

SCiGen, a computer program that randomly generates academic computer science papers using context-free grammar, has generated papers that have been accepted by a number of predatory journals as well as predatory conferences

2 Characteristics of Predatory Publishers and why INASE Conferences are not Predatory

Characteristics

Recognizing common characteristics of predatory publishers can help to avoid them.

Complaints that are associated with predatory open-access publishing include:

1. Accepting articles quickly with little or no peer review or quality control, including hoax and nonsensical papers.
2. Notifying academics of article fees only after papers are accepted.
3. Aggressively campaigning for academics to submit articles or serve on editorial boards.

4. Listing academics as members of editorial boards without their permission and not allowing academics to resign from editorial boards.
5. Appointing fake academics to editorial boards.
6. Mimicking the name or web site style of more established journals.
7. Making misleading claims about the publishing operation, such as a false location.
8. Using ISSNs improperly.
10. Citing fake or non-existent impact factors.
11. Boasting about being "indexed" by academic social networking sites (like ResearchGate) and standard identifiers (like ISSNs and DOIs) as if they were prestigious or reputable bibliographic databases.
12. Favoritism and self-promotion in peer review.

Predatory publishers have also been compared to vanity presses. However, INASE Conferences have never used any Predatory Publisher. Currently INASE Conferences uses for its publications IEEE, AIP, IOP, Springer, MDPI, WSEAS, Sage, Elsevier etc. Apparently these top Publishers are not predatory Publishers.

3. Why INASE has never used Predatory Practices. Why INASE Conferences does not collaborate with Predatory Journals.

Academic Predatory Practices: A Definition

The Cambridge English Dictionary gives three definitions of the word "predatory". Only one is relevant here: a predatory person or organization tries to get something that belongs to someone else.

We will be using this definition to describe academic predatory practices. In academia, a person or an organization tries to get something, such as money, e.g., fees, salaries, promotions, and research funds, by publishing academic journals (predatory journals), organizing conferences (predatory conferences), teaching and researching (predatory professors and researchers), and offering courses (predatory universities).

How do publishers of academic journals make money?

Where do they get their money from?

How does one become a predatory publisher?

In the old good days of the pre-electronic epoch, academic journals were able to get their predatory money from

- (a) charging subscribers a predatory fee;
- (b) charging libraries an even higher predatory fee;
- (c) charging submitting authors all kinds of predatory fees; and
- (d) providing advertising space for books and other academic events.

4 Some Important Plenary Speakers in INASE Conferences. Eminent Scholars offer their research experience to you in INASE Conferences

Prof. Artur Bartosik
INASE Conferences, Nea Makri Beach, Athens, Greece, June 2023

Prof. Yuriy S. Shmaliy
INASE Conferences, Venice, Italy, June 2023
Biography
IEEE Fellow. Signal Processing

Prof. Manuel Frondel
INASE Conferences, Nea Makri Beach, Athens, Greece, June 2023
Energy Economy and Applied Econometrics

Prof. Anna Marie Fisker
INASE Conferences, Lefkada Island, Greece, August 2023
Civil and Environmental Engineering

Prof. Cândida Malça
INASE Conferences, Nea Makri Beach, Athens, Greece, June 2023
Additive Manufacturing, Polymers, Multibody Dynamics

Prof. Andrzej Najgebauer

INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Institute of Computer and Information Systems

Prof. Amaury Caballero
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Fuzzy Systems, Data Mining

Prof. Hassan Alzo'by
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Differential Geometry

Prof. Wei-Bin Zhang
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Business and Economics

Prof. Mohsen Mhadhbi
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Materials, Energy

Prof. Ranjit Singh Sarban Singh
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Biography
Telecommunications

Prof. Spilios Fassois
INASE Conferences, Crete, Greece, April 2023
Biography
Stochastic mechanical Systems

5. Other Recent Speakers in INASE Conferences

Prof. Dimitri Kazakos, Texas Southern University, USA

Prof. George Tsekouras, University of West Attica, Egaleo, Athens, Greece

Prof. Valeri Mladenov, Technical University of Sofia, Sofia, Bulgaria

Prof. Ming Mei, McGill University, Montreal, Quebec, Canada

Prof. Luigi Rodino, Universita di Torino, Torino, Italy

Prof. Andrew Pickering, Universidad Rey Juan Carlos, Spain

Prof. Jiri Hrebicek, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic

Prof. Angelo Favini, Universita di Bologna, Bologna, Italy

Prof. Yuriy Rogovchenko, University of Agder, Kristiansand and Grimstad, Norway

Prof. Maria Alessandra Ragusa, Universita di Catania, Catania, Italy

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Prof. Ioannis Doltsinis, Faculty of Aerospace Engineering and Geodesy, University of Stuttgart, Stuttgart, Germany

Prof. Claudio Guarnaccia, Department of Civil Engineering, University of Salerno, Italy

Prof. Lucjan Setlak, Polish Air Force University, Deblin, Poland

Prof. Cho W. Solomon To, ASME Fellow, University of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebraska, USA

Prof. Hyung Hee Cho, ASME Fellow, Yonsei University (and National Academy of Engineering of Korea), Korea

Prof. Kumar Tamma, University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, MN, USA

Prof. Pierre-Yves Manach, Universite de Bretagne-Sud, Bretagne, France

Prof. Jiin-Yuh Jang, University Distinguished Professor, ASME Fellow, National Cheng-Kung University, Taiwan

Prof. Robert Reuben, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

Prof. Ali K. El Wahed, University of Dundee, Dundee, UK

Prof. Igor Sevostianov, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM, USA

Prof. Ramanarayanan Balachandran, University College London, Torrington Place, London, UK

Prof. Sorinel Adrian Oprisan, Department of Physics and Astronomy, College of Charleston, USA

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Prof. Ottavia Corbi, University of Naples Federico II, Italy

Prof. Xianwen Kong, Heriot-Watt University, Edinburgh, Scotland, UK

Prof. Christopher G. Provatidis, National Technical University of Athens, Zografou, Athens, Greece

Prof. Ahmet Selim Dalkilic, Yildiz Technical University, Besiktas, Istanbul, Turkey

Prof. Essam Eldin Khalil, ASME Fellow, Cairo University, Cairo, Egypt

Prof. Jose Alberto Duarte Moller, Centro de Investigacion en Materiales Avanzados SC, Mexico

Prof. Seung-Bok Choi, College of Engineering, Inha University, Incheon, Korea

Prof. Marcin Kaminski, Department of Structural Mechanics, Al. Politechniki 6, 90-924 Lodz, Poland

Prof. ZhuangJian Liu, Department of Engineering Mechanics, Institute of High Performance Computing, Singapore

Prof. Junwu Wang, Institute of Process Engineering, Chinese Academy of Sciences, China

Prof. Jia-Jang Wu, National Kaohsiung Marine University, Kaohsiung City, Taiwan (ROC)

Prof. Moran Wang, Tsinghua University, Beijing, China

Prof. Gilbert-Rainer Gillich, "Eftimie Murgu" University of Resita, Romania

Prof. Efthimios Karymbalis, Harokopio University, Athens, Greece

6. Conclusion

Currently INASE Conferences uses for its publications IEEE, AIP, IOP, Springer, MDPI, WSEAS, Sage, Elsevier etc. Apparently these top Publishers are not predatory Publishers. Therefore INASE Conferences are not Predatory Conferences. INASE Conferences have never used Predatory Practices.

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