

Socialization of Tips to Avoid Predatory Journals in Improving the Quality of Student and Lecturer Workload Reports

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ABSTRACT

Sosialisasi ini melibatkan lima ratus mahasiswa yang tersebar di beberapa kampus, yaitu Universitas Langlangbuana, Universitas Syedza Saintika, Universitas Muhammadiyah Luwuk, Perguruan Tinggi Agama Islam Negeri Mandaling Natal, dan Universitas Tamansiswa Palembang. Delapan karakteristik ini, yang merupakan salah satu materi yang digunakan dalam program penjangkauan penulis, diharapkan dapat menjadi referensi utama untuk menemukan jurnal akademik terakreditasi dan berkualitas tinggi serta membantu menghindari jurnal predator. Penulis sangat berharap agar para peserta program penjangkauan ini dapat meningkatkan literasi membaca, memperbaiki paradigma berpikir, dan meningkatkan kualitas tulisan mereka.

During the socialization of five hundred students spread across several campuses, namely: for ten days at Langlangbuana University, Syedza Saintika University, Muhammadiyah University of Luwuk, Mandaling Natal State Islamic College, and Tamansiswa University Palembang. These eight characteristics, which are among the materials used in the author's outreach program, are hoped to serve as a primary reference for finding accredited and high-quality academic journals and helping to avoid predatory journals. The author sincerely hopes that participants in this outreach program will improve their reading literacy, enhance their thinking paradigms, and enhance the quality of their writing.



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INTRODUCTION

A journal is a regularly and systematic record of activities, events, or thoughts that occur. Journals can be used for various purposes, including recording daily activities, recording emerging thoughts or ideas, or recording research or observational findings. In academia, a journal is a scientific publication containing the results of research or studies conducted by an individual or group of researchers. Academic journals are typically published periodically and aimed at disseminating high-quality research findings to the scientific community. Academic journals typically undergo a rigorous revision process before publication, conducted by editors and reviewers who are experts in the relevant fields (Nanda Akbar Gumilang 2025).

Academic journals can be grouped by their field of study, such as computer science, nursing, or economics. Each field has its own set of journals that serve as primary references in that field, and publication in these journals is highly valued as a sign that the research is considered important and useful by the scientific community. Besides academic journals, there are also other journals that can be used to record activities, such as business journals, personal journals, and diaries. Business journals are

typically used to record finances and transactions within a company, while personal journals are typically used to record one's personal thoughts and feelings. Diaries are typically used to record one's daily activities, including activities, thoughts, and feelings that arise during that day. Journals are useful tools for recording and storing information in an organized and systematic manner. Journals can be used for a variety of purposes, including keeping daily notes, recording research results or observations, or as a tool for writing and developing ideas. Journals are also scientific publications that contain the results of specific research (IMRON 2025).

There are several main functions of journals in the academic world, including (Jamaludin 2015):

1. As a medium for disseminating research results: Journals help scientists and researchers disseminate their research results to the wider scientific community. This allows other scientists to study the research results and develop new ideas related to them.
2. As a trusted source of information: Journals are a trusted source of information because every published article has gone through a rigorous revision process by editors and reviewers. This ensures that every article published in the journal is the result of high-quality and reliable research.
3. As an evaluation tool for scientists: Journals help scientists and researchers evaluate their research results by comparing them with the results of research conducted by other scientists in the same field. This allows scientists to evaluate progress that has been achieved in a field of study and expand their knowledge on the topic.
4. As a reference source for scientists: Journals are an important reference source for scientists and researchers in developing new ideas and expanding their knowledge on a field of study. Scientists can use journals as a trusted source of information for researching topics they want to discuss.
5. As a communication tool for scientists: Journals help scientists and researchers communicate and interact with other scientists in the same field. This allows scientists to obtain feedback on their research results and discuss related topics with other scientists.

There are several types of journals that are often used in academic and research fields, including:

1. Scientific Journal (Ruangjurnal 2025): A scientific journal is a journal that contains research results that have been revised by reviewers who are experts in their fields. Scientific journals are usually published by research institutions or universities, and have a high level of credibility in the scientific field being studied.
2. Non-Scientific Journal: A non-scientific journal is a journal that does not meet the requirements of a scientific journal, such as not going through a revision process by reviewers who are experts in their fields, or not meeting established research standards. Non-scientific journals usually do not have a high level of credibility in the scientific field being studied.
3. International Journal: An international journal is a journal published outside the researcher's home country and can be read by researchers worldwide. International journals are usually considered a high level of credibility because they have gone through a strict revision process by reviewers who are experts in their fields.
4. National Journal: A national journal is a journal published in the researcher's home country and can only be read by researchers in that country. National journals usually have a lower level of credibility than international journals because they do not go through the same rigorous revision process.
5. Accredited Journal: An accredited journal is a journal that has received an accreditation certificate from an authorized institution, such as the Education Quality Assurance Institute (LPMP) or the Scientific Journal Certification Institute (LSJI). Accredited journals usually have a high level of credibility because they have gone through a rigorous evaluation process related to the quality of published research.
6. Online Journal: An online journal is a journal that is only available in digital version and can be accessed online. Online journals usually have lower publication costs than print journals and can be accessed through digital media.

The journals referred to in this article are scientific journals in the academic journal section with good accreditation, including national and international journals. This article presents the results of the author's ten-day community service or outreach program at each university, which will be discussed in the following section. This outreach program focuses on how to find accredited, high-quality scientific journals that are not predatory.

METHOD

During the socialization of five hundred students spread across several campuses, namely: for ten days at Langlangbuana University, Syedza Saintika University, Muhammadiyah University of Luwuk,

Mandaling Natal State Islamic College, and Tamansiswa University Palembang. The author unanimously found a pattern of problem discovery and solutions, including the following:

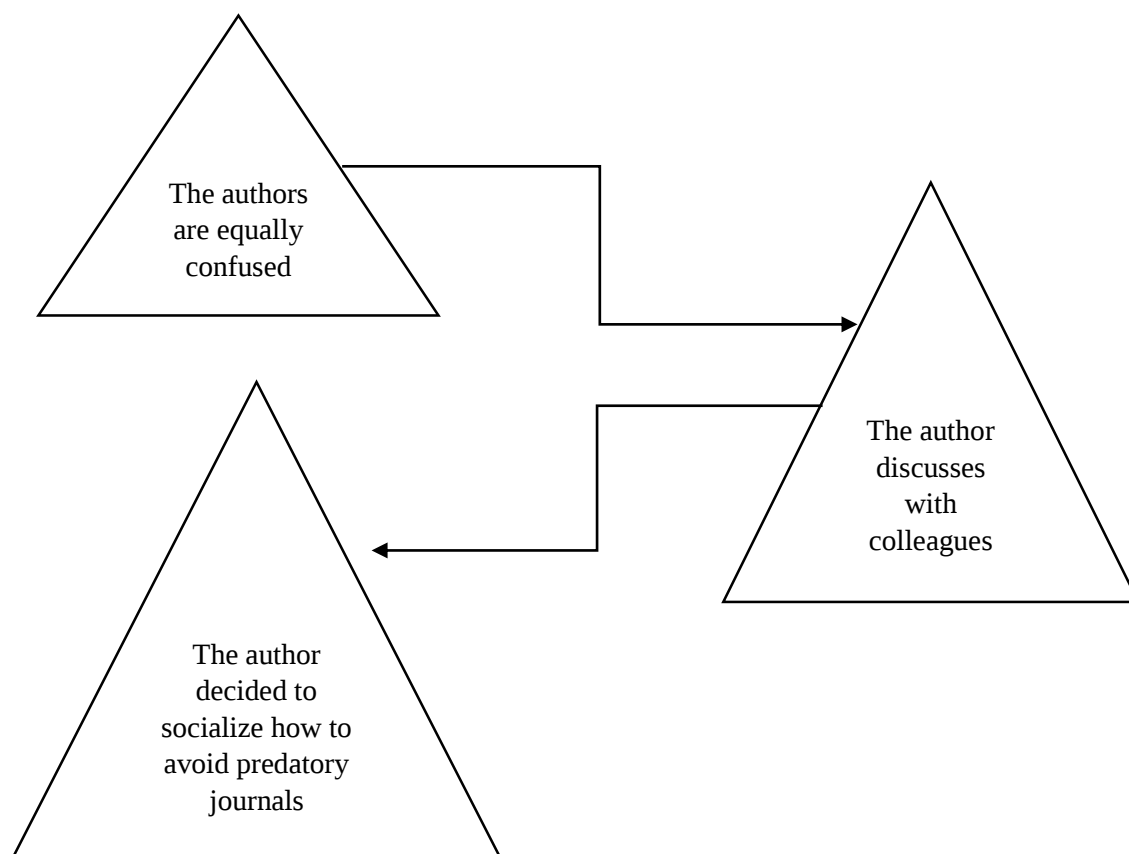


Figure 1. Problem Finding and Solution

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Journal

A journal is a regularly and systematic record of activities, events, or thoughts that occur. Journals can be used for various purposes, including recording daily activities, recording emerging thoughts or ideas, or recording research or observational findings. In academia, a journal is a scientific publication containing the results of research or studies conducted by an individual or group of researchers. Academic journals are typically published periodically and aimed at disseminating high-quality research findings to the scientific community. Academic journals typically undergo a rigorous revision process before publication, conducted by editors and reviewers who are experts in the relevant fields (Nanda Akbar Gumilang 2025).

Academic journals can be grouped by their field of study, such as computer science, nursing, or economics. Each field has its own set of journals that serve as primary references in that field, and publication in these journals is highly valued as a sign that the research is considered important and useful by the scientific community. Besides academic journals, there are also other journals that can be used to record activities, such as business journals, personal journals, and diaries. Business journals are typically used to record finances and transactions within a company, while personal journals are typically used to record one's personal thoughts and feelings. Diaries are typically used to record one's daily activities, including activities, thoughts, and feelings that arise during that day. Journals are useful tools for recording and storing information in an organized and systematic manner. Journals can be used for a variety of purposes, including keeping daily notes, recording research results or observations, or as a tool for writing and developing ideas. Journals are also scientific publications that contain the results of specific research (IMRON 2025).

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3. As an evaluation tool for scientists: Journals help scientists and researchers evaluate their research results by comparing them with the results of research conducted by other scientists in the same field. This allows scientists to evaluate progress that has been achieved in a field of study and expand their knowledge on the topic.
4. As a reference source for scientists: Journals are an important reference source for scientists and researchers in developing new ideas and expanding their knowledge on a field of study. Scientists can use journals as a trusted source of information for researching topics they want to discuss.
5. As a communication tool for scientists: Journals help scientists and researchers communicate and interact with other scientists in the same field. This allows scientists to obtain feedback on their research results and discuss related topics with other scientists.

There are several types of journals that are often used in academic and research fields, including:

1. Scientific Journal (Ruangjurnal 2025): A scientific journal is a journal that contains research results that have been revised by reviewers who are experts in their fields. Scientific journals are usually published by research institutions or universities, and have a high level of credibility in the scientific field being studied.
2. Non-Scientific Journal: A non-scientific journal is a journal that does not meet the requirements of a scientific journal, such as not going through a revision process by reviewers who are experts in their fields, or not meeting established research standards. Non-scientific journals usually do not have a high level of credibility in the scientific field being studied.
3. International Journal: An international journal is a journal published outside the researcher's home country and can be read by researchers worldwide. International journals are usually considered a high level of credibility because they have gone through a strict revision process by reviewers who are experts in their fields.
4. National Journal: A national journal is a journal published in the researcher's home country and can only be read by researchers in that country. National journals usually have a lower level of credibility than international journals because they do not go through the same rigorous revision process.
5. Accredited Journal: An accredited journal is a journal that has received an accreditation certificate from an authorized institution, such as the Education Quality Assurance Institute (LPMP) or the Scientific Journal Certification Institute (LSJI). Accredited journals usually have a high level of credibility because they have gone through a rigorous evaluation process related to the quality of published research.
6. Online Journal: An online journal is a journal that is only available in digital version and can be accessed online. Online journals usually have lower publication costs than print journals and can be accessed through digital media.

The journals referred to in this article are scientific journals in the academic journal section with good accreditation, including national and international journals. This article presents the results of the author's ten-day community service or outreach program at each university, which will be discussed in the following section. This outreach program focuses on how to find accredited, high-quality scientific journals that are not predatory.

Socialization Of Tips To Avoid Predatory Journals In Improving The Quality Of Student and Lecturer Workload Reports

In our daily lives, we cannot live without socialization. Socialization is the initial foundation for each individual to live their life in society. An individual who lives in a deviant society will most likely behave deviantly. Likewise, an individual who lives in a santri society will most likely have a santri personality as well. Thus, socialization is the process by which an individual learns to become a member of society in order to participate in it. To further understand socialization, there are several figures who explain socialization, including (Tempo 2022):

1. Charlotte Buhler: Socialization is a process that helps individuals learn and adapt, how to live and think in their group so that they can play a role and function in their group.
2. Bruce J. Cohen: Socialization is the process by which humans learn the ways of life in society to acquire personality and build their capacity to function well as individuals and as members of

a group. 3. Peter Berger: Socialization is a process in which a child learns to become a participating member of society.

As the researcher explained in the introduction and methods section, the socialization in this article relates to how to avoid predatory journals. Predatory journals are journals that exploit the need for researchers to publish their work without going through a rigorous peer review process. These journals often prioritize financial gain over research quality. The phenomenon of predatory journals is a major concern in the academic community, due to its detrimental impact on both individual researchers and the scientific world as a whole. In the socialization, the author also explains the characteristics of predatory journals, namely (Ruangjurnal 2025): 1. Absent or Weak Peer Review Process: One of the main indicators of a quality journal is the presence of a rigorous peer review process. Predatory journals usually have no or only conduct a superficial peer review. This inadequate peer review process allows the publication of articles with methodological errors, weak analyses, or even falsified data. 2. Unreasonable Publication Fees: Predatory journals typically charge high publication fees without providing commensurate services. These fees are often non-transparent and not disclosed upfront. In contrast, reputable journals are clear about their publication fee structure, usually through reasonable Article Processing Charges (APCs) used to support the editorial and peer review processes. 3. Lack of Information about the Editorial Board: Predatory journals often list editors or editorial board members who lack academic credibility. Some even list well-known academics without their permission. In reputable journals, information about the editorial board is usually readily available and consists of academics with credibility in their fields. 4. Questionable Indexing: Predatory journals often claim to be indexed in reputable databases such as Scopus, Web of Science, or DOAJ, but upon verification, this information turns out to be false. Reputable journals can usually be verified in legitimate academic databases and have impact factors that can be checked through official sources. 5. Extremely Fast Publication: One sign of a predatory journal is a very short publication time. Reputable scientific journals take considerable time to go through the peer review, revision, and editing process. In contrast, predatory journals often offer publication in days or weeks, without any proper editing process. 6. Unprofessional Websites: Predatory journals often have unprofessional-looking websites, are riddled with grammatical errors, and lack comprehensive information about their editorial policies and peer review process. In contrast, quality journals have well-organized websites, include comprehensive information about publication ethics, and provide access to back issues. 7. Mass Invitations to Publication: Predatory journals often send mass emails to researchers, without considering the relevance of their research areas. These invitations often promise quick and easy publication and use language that pressures researchers to submit their manuscripts immediately. 8. Publishing Articles on Inconsistent Topics: Predatory journals often lack a clear focus and accept publications from a variety of unrelated fields. For example, in a single issue, a journal might publish articles on medicine, engineering, and literature simultaneously. This suggests that the journal prioritizes the quantity of publications over the quality of the research.

These eight characteristics, which are among the materials used in the author's outreach program, are hoped to serve as a primary reference for finding accredited and high-quality academic journals and helping to avoid predatory journals. The author sincerely hopes that participants in this outreach program will improve their reading literacy, enhance their thinking paradigms, and enhance the quality of their writing.

CONCLUSION

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