

ANARE RESEARCH NOTES JOURNAL IS HIJACKED

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Hijacked journals are journals that use the same name and ISSN like authentic journals. Forger select journals that have a print version and create the fake website for them and cheat researchers. They ask money for publishing papers and sell author's papers [1-3]. The newly identified hijacked journal "ANARE Research Notes," has no website, is published by an *Australian National* in Australia, titled as *Antarctic Research Expeditions-ANARE*. This journal is indexed in Thomson Reuters journals master list and has Zoological Record indexing. Fake website has this URL <http://arnjournal.com>. It is proved fake by the following process.

- Journal appears in Thomson Reuters website (<http://ip-science.thomsonreuters.com/mjl/>) but the link to this website is not opening.

- Using journal seek (<http://journalseek.net>) searched for the particular journal in the database, and found in the database that ANARE Research Notes currently does not have a website.

- Inspected domain for identification in Whois information, through "Whois" database (<http://whois.domaintools.com>). The extracted information stated that the domain of this site had been created in Feb 2015 and would expire in Feb 2016; while journal setup was claimed as 1982 and there are inconsistencies between journal setup time and website registration time.

In the evaluated journal web site, the database access will have in live at most three recent issues. This journal is not indexed in Scopus, had it been we can accept it to be genuine and search for papers. This case also supports that the journal ANARE is a hijacked one. Going through the ANARE journal aim and scope, it is ambiguous how the journal accepts and publishes papers in any domain. There is no mention of the editorial board or specialization of the journal. The only contact to the Journal papers is the personal email id of the authors and there is no official email or website for the journal ANARE. On further search into the papers of each issue, we can find authors are from certain countries such as Iran. web sites created later than the dated of paper acceptance, such as the one referred is Feb 2015 but found a paper in the journal (<http://arnjournal.com/images/1-20.pdf>) that accepted in "5 Jan

2015," where in on that date, even the website had not been designed. The alleged website was hosted from a server in Germany with IP address: *148.251.54.17*, surprisingly all the web sites hosted from this server belonged to Iran. Further it is incomprehensible as the journal states to belong to an Australian hosting by a company in Iran.

All these time-consuming laborious search techniques can be customized into automated systems using big data analysis and Data's sciences [4] with workflow for easily identifying the fake website and save the innocent researchers from e-wasting money and information, many times it could really unique knowledge and precious data falling prey into unreliable hands and exploited. This could be one example, a proof of the pudding. Now-a-days forger's host new suspicious-hijacked journal that they are very similar to authenticated journals and cheat the gullible research brains, hence careful selection of a journal is prime before getting it published. This scenario has to be protected at the earliest else the knowledge works would become commodities of trade transactions yielding very less benefit to the producer and more margins for the trading partners and middle men as in e-commerce [5] industry.

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