

The context of Open Access and predatory journals in the scientific world

Digital content has appeared in every area of life due to the widespread use of the Internet. The change could not have avoided the scientific world, where the emergence of Open Access provided the opportunity to access scientific content quickly, free of charge and without spatial or temporal restrictions. This has significantly boosted the development of science, professional collaboration, and shortened research cycles. At the same time, this new mode of communication created a niche market for predatory journals, which saw a business opportunity in this new way of scientific communication. This was also helped by the fact that in measuring the scientific performance of researchers quantitative, rather than qualitative evaluation became more important. This resulted in parasitic journals popping up everywhere. However, in the course of their pseudoscientific activities, they undermine the credibility of the scientific world.

Examining the area raises the following questions:

- How do researchers feel about open access, and how do they want to ensure the widespread dissemination and long-term traceability of their studies?
- What do domestic researchers think of predatory journals, have they encountered such publications in their professional work, and how do they feel about their impact on the scientific world?
- Is there a discrepancy between publishing habits across disciplines, and how do representatives of each discipline relate to Open Access?

In addition to the theoretical background of OA and predatory publications, this paper addresses the issues outlined above and how the principle of "publish or perish" contributes to keeping these publications afloat. In terms of methodology, my empirical survey, which examines the attitude of researchers in Hungarian higher education to these issues, is currently in its final phase.

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