

## **History of FOGSI and JOGI**

The Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Societies of India (FOGSI) through the Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecological Societies of India (JOGI) wants to apply for Independent Medical Educational Grant (RFP) Research to Publication Programme.

FOGSI is the professional organization representing Obstetricians and Gynaecologist of India, with **262** member societies and over **37,745** members spread over the length and breadth of the country. The projected readership of the Journal is estimated at 2,00,000 plus, including undergraduate and postgraduates students.

FOGSI came into formal existence in Madras, 71 years ago on January 6, 1950 at the sixth All India Congress of Obstetrics and Gynaecology. FOGSI exists to encourage and disseminate knowledge, education and research in the field of Obstetrics and Gynecology, to pilot and promote preventive and therapeutic services related to the practice of Obstetrics and Gynecology for betterment of the health of women and children in particular and the wellbeing of the community in general, to advocate the cause of reproductive health and rights and to support and protect the interest of practitioners of Obstetrics and Gynecology in India. FOGSI is involved in major decision of women and children along with the Govt. and has represented in various Govt. programme.

Journal of Obstetrics and Gynaecology of India (JOGI) is the official journal of the Federation of Obstetrics and Gynaecology Societies of India (FOGSI). This is a peer- reviewed journal and features articles from the field of obstetrics and gynaecology. Articles contributed by clinicians involved in patient care and research, and basic science researchers are considered for publication. It publishes clinical and basic research of all aspects of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, community obstetrics and family welfare and subspecialty subjects including gynaecological endoscopy, infertility, oncology and ultrasonography, provided they have scientific merit and represent an important advance in knowledge. While the focus of the Journals pertain to contributions from India, the Journal welcomes and encourages relevant contributions from world over.

The Journal publishes original article, invited review, article invited, mini review article, instrumentation and techniques, invited instrument review, case report, invited book review, short commentary, correspondence (letter to the editor) and photo essay.

Journal of Obstetrics and Gynecology of India (JOGI) has a double-blind peer review system in place which attempts to ensure the quality of each article before it is published. There are over 500 peer reviewers who are leading experts in their field are registered with JOGI. To encourage authors, the Journal also gives out "best paper" awards every year. The Journal has consistently and steadily established itself in the international arena, with indexing from various trusted medical abstracting services.

### **Editorial Work:**

The first issue of the Journal was published in September 1950 under the stewardship of Dr. J. Jhirad. The workload of the Editors went on increasing year after year. This needed additions to the Editorial Board at regular intervals. The position of Assistant Editor was created in 1964, Associate Editor in 1972 and Joint Associate Editor in 1987. On the

administrative side the post of Jt. Assistant Secretary was created in 1979, and of Assistant Secretary in 1981.

The list of Editors who have served JOGI at the helm is as follows:

Dr. J Jhirad 1950-68  
Dr. K M Masani 1968- 1986  
Dr. V N Purandare 1987-1996  
Dr. R D Pandit 1997-2003  
Dr. M N Parikh 2003-2007  
Dr. Adi E Dastur 2008-10  
Dr. C N Purandare 2011-13  
Dr. Gautam N Allahbadia 2014-17  
Dr. C V Hegde 2017  
Dr. Suvarna Khadilkar 2018 - 2020  
Dr. Geetha Balsarkar 2021 – 2023

### **Publication of JOGI:**

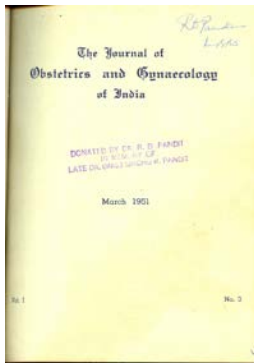
The 1st issue of the Journal was published in September 1950. It was a quarterly publication with 4 issues in a year. Hence one volume consisted of September, December, March & June issues and belonged partly to each of the two consecutive calendar years. This went on till Volume No.11 of 1960-61. It was felt more appropriate to have the 4 issues of a volume published in one calendar year. To achieve this volume 12 was spread over 11/2 years (second half of 1961 and entire 1962) and consisted of 6 quarterly issues. In 1963 the 4 quarterly issues of volume 13 were published and the practice maintained in 1964. However, with increasing number of good articles being received for publication the need for more frequent publication of the Journal was acutely felt. Hence it was decided to publish JOGI bimonthly from 1965 and volume 15 of 1965 had 6 bimonthly issues. This practice continues till today. In 1975 a Silver Jubilee number was published. The constantly increasing load of papers needed consideration of monthly publication which was seriously debated in 1974, in 1982, and again a few years back. But financial considerations prevented monthly publication and the backlog of piled up papers was cleared by periodically increasing the number of pages in an issue to enable printing of more papers. Finally the situation became so acute that in 1982 rescrutinization and fresh strict editing of even accepted papers was suggested by FOGSI. The editors wisely turned down the suggestion. In 1984 the backlog of papers reached 950 papers! It was gradually cleared by increasing the number of pages in each issue. In the latter half of the nineties JOGI published three special issues at the cost of accepted papers. These special issues were – 1) FOGSI Guidelines (December 1998), 2) Breast Feeding (August 1999), and 3) Adolescent Girl (October 1999). This created a chaotic pile up of accepted papers awaiting publication. It was decided not to publish any more special issues and the backlog was gradually cleared up. In 2000 a Golden Jubilee number was published. Since 2003, the number of pages in every issue of a volume of the Journal is predetermined and fixed, and the number of papers pending publication is kept under control.

### **The Publication aspects of the Journal:**

The format of publication and printing of JOGI has kept up with the changing times. While the initial prints were on card paper, from 1988 onwards, art paper was used for the cover. The cover design has undergone gradual changes, and for a brief period between 2014 and 2017, interesting images formed the cover page. In 2018, Dr. Suvarna Khadilkar, Editor – In – Chief has introduced the new cover of the Journal and it has implemented from

March/April 2018 issue onwards. In March/April 2019 issue onwards the layout of the article also has been changed by the Springer.

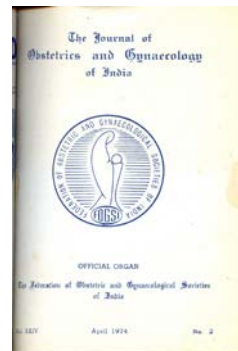
The cover design has undergone many changes in the last 71 years



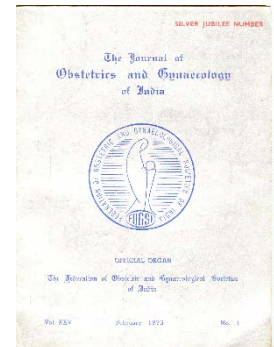
(a) 1951 jpg



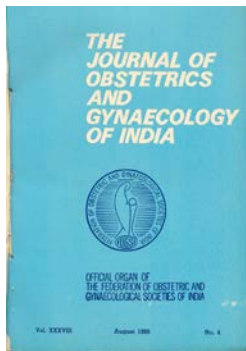
(b) 1970 jpg



(c) 1974 jpg



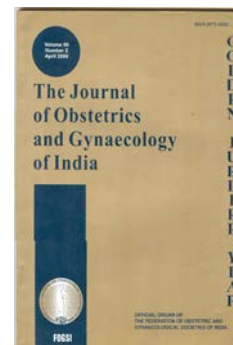
(d) 1975 jpg



(e) 1988 jpg



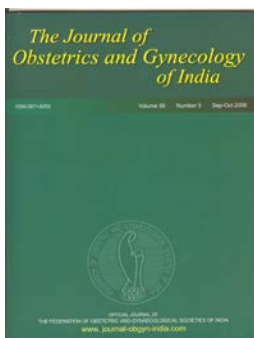
(f) 1996 jpg



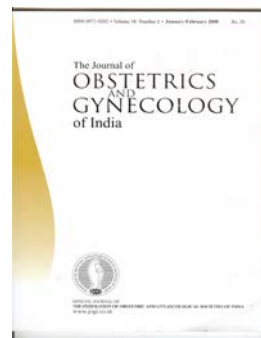
(g) 2000 jpg



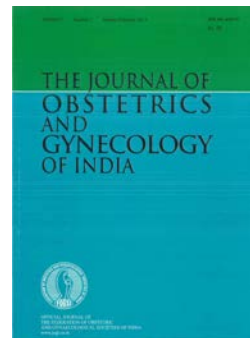
(h) 2004 jpg



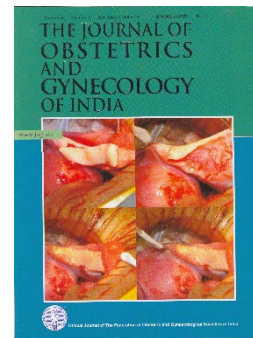
(i) 2006 jpg



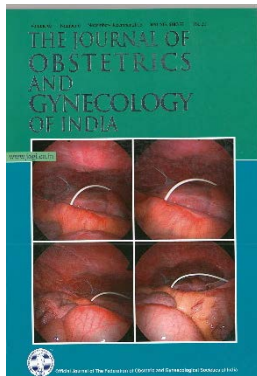
(j) 2008 jpg



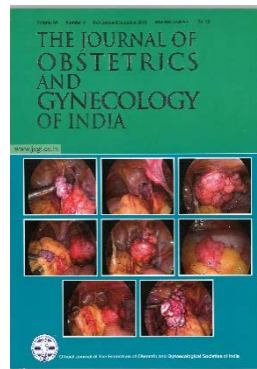
(k) 2011



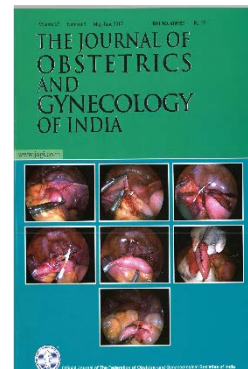
(l) 2014



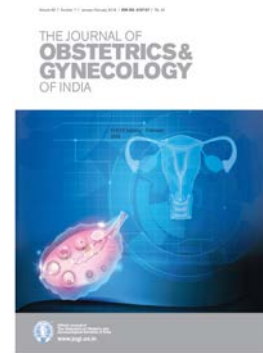
(m) 2015



(n) 2016



(o) 2017



(p) 2018

### Prizes In Journal.

From year 1998 the Journal instituted prizes and certificate to encourage their author's for their articles published in JOGI in Senior and Junior category respectively.

The Journal is becoming more & more reader centric rather than author centric, and commissioned editorials and review articles, and published case reports and original papers are focused primarily on reader's interest.

### Academic standard of JOGI:

Right from its inception the Editors have persistently strived to improve the academic value of JOGI. Initially papers read at the AICOG were published in the first couple of issues of the year. A few good papers presented at member societies meetings were also considered for publication. Besides articles were solicited from professors, research workers, and experts in India and abroad. In addition good and relevant articles published in reputed foreign Journals from USA, UK, France etc. were abstracted and published as was also done in those days by some highly esteemed Journals in the world.

From the very beginning a stricter editing of articles submitted and insistence on revising the papers by the authors as demanded by the editors was continuously raising the academic standard of the papers being published. In due course, with mounting pressure on the space in the Journal, the publication of abstracts of articles published in foreign Journals was discontinued in 1963 and since the seventies only a few selected papers from those presented at AICOG were published. The gradually improving academic standard of the articles published in the Journal is reflected by the fact that since the fifties some of the articles published in the Journal have merited a place in the Year Book Published from USA.

To discourage the practice of senior co-author's insistence on having their name as the first author at the cost of deserving junior authors, JOGI discontinued the practice of printing the academic degrees and designations of authors since 1984.

In 1998 the Journal instituted two prizes of Rs.7000/- each, one for authors above 40 years of age and the other for younger ones, for the best papers published in the Journal during the year. These prize revenue were revised from Rs.7,000/- to Rs.10,000/-. Later the number of the prizes were increased and made three prizes for each category.

Since 2000 the editors started informing the authors the reasons for rejection of their articles to help them improve submission of papers in the future. In 2001, the process of Peer Reviewing of the articles submitted was started. Since 2003, the Editors are following the practice of blinding the papers before sending them for Peer Reviewing and for editing, and of asking for detailed reporting of objective evaluation instead of a mere subjective

assessment. Currently 55% of the papers submitted for publication are rejected. Since 2003 the Journal is becoming more & more reader centric rather than author centric, and commissioned editorials and review articles, and published case reports and original papers are focused primarily on reader's interest.

Writing good English is a universal problem with authors whose mother tongue and language of education is not English. To deal with this aspect the Journal had appointed an expert Copy Editor since 2003. Besides the Journal is also having services of an experienced Biostatistician since 2003.

**Finale:**

The Journal has been very efficiently serving FOGSI as its mouthpiece and is its official publication. It has the highest circulation amongst all speciality medical Journals in India. Besides providing an excellent platform for research workers and clinicians for publishing their scientific work it provides the readers updated information and developments in Obstetrics and Gynecology and related superspecialities. It also provides readers necessary information about the various activities of FOGSI from time to time. Since 2003 the Journal is becoming more and more reader centric. Its academic content is constantly improving in quality and will continue to do so. The Journal is aspiring to achieve internationally acknowledged standards and will achieve its goal in near future. Lastly, the Journal owes a tremendous debt to its pioneers Dr.J. Jhirad, Dr. K. M. Masani and Dr. Gool Vazifdar for their dedicated services of 18, 36 and 40 long years respectively.

In short, JOGI represents the spirit of FOGSI's vision statement which includes advocacy and promotion of women's health using best scientific evidence, ensuring highest ethical standards.