Indian Psychiatric Society @75

A Panoramic Retrospection



Editors
Sai Krishna Tikka
Vikas Menon
Rajeev Ranjan

Assistant Editors
Snehil Gupta
Mamidipalli Sai Spoorthy

JAYPEE

Contents

Section 1: FOUNDATION

Chapter 1 Mental Health in Pre-Independence India: The Ones Who Went Away, and Those Who Stayed 3
Sanjeev Jain, Alok Sarin

Chapter 2 Birth and Growth of Indian Psychiatric Society 9
Pramod Kumar Singh, Vijendra Nath Jha, Archana Singh

Chapter 3 Evolution of the Constitution of Indian Psychiatric Society including the Election Reforms 16
Choudhary Laxmi Narayan, Mahesh Gowda, Rajiv Jain

Chapter 4 Mental Health Legislation in India 22
Shivani Sivaramakrishnan, B Sai Chaitanya Reddy, Suresh Bada Math

Chapter 5 International Affiliations 31
Roy Abraham Kallivayalil

Section 2: FOLIAGE

Chapter 6 Evolution and Contribution of Zonal Branches of Indian Psychiatric Society 37
Dhananjay Ashturkar, Jayanta Dutta, Ganesh Shankar, Naresh Nebhinani, Lokeswara Reddy

Section 3: FLORA

Chapter 7 Founders and Trail Blazers 47
MSVK Raju, PS Valdiya, Krishna Kadam

Chapter 8 IPS stands, Positions 59
Alka A Subramanyam, Nitin Raut, Shipra Singh

Chapter 9 Presidents and Their Vision: A Review of Presidential Addresses 69
Harman Singh Bhatia, Rajvardhan Singh Bhanwar, Mamidipalli Sai Spoorthy, Sai Krishna Tikka

Chapter 10 Mental Hospital Psychiatry in India 87
Sangha Mitra Godi

Chapter 11 General Hospital Psychiatry in India 97
Rahul Mathur, Mamta Sood, Rakesh K Chadda

Chapter 12 Landmark Contributions of Distinguished Institutions in Psychiatry in India 103
Rajeev Ranjan, Sulagna Mallik, Pratima Murthy, TS Jaisoorya, Ajit Avasthi, Debashish Basu, Sandeep Grover, Rakesh K Chadda, Vikas Menon, Nishant Goyal, Basudeb Das

Chapter 13 The Indian Journal of Psychiatry: An Odyssey in Making 110
Om Prakash Singh, Sujit Sarkhel, Imon Paul, Varun S Mehta

Chapter 14 Other Journals of the Indian Psychiatric Society 118
Siddharth Sarkar, Dhrubajyoti Bhuyan

Chapter 15 Landmark Research Contributions from India 123
Sandeep Grover, Rajlakshmi

Chapter 16 Indian Psychiatric Multicentric Studies Under the Aegis of Indian Psychiatric Society Research, Education and Training Foundation: A Journey of First Decade 131
Sandeep Grover, Ajit Avasthi

Chapter 17 Clinical Practice Guidelines of Indian Psychiatric Society: Beginning and the Progress in Last Two Decades 136
Sandeep Grover, Shiv Gautam, Siddharth Sarkar, Jahnavi Kedare, Ajit Avasthi

Chapter 18 Important IPS Publications 138
Anil Kakunje

Chapter 19 Indian contributions to ICD 145
Amit Singh, Arpit Parmar, Sujita Kumar Kar

Chapter 20 Contribution to Psychiatry by Indian Diaspora 150
Mahadev Singh Sen, Vinay Lakra, Subodh Dave, Ranganathan Ram, Thakor Mistry, Seshagiri Rao Nimmagadda, Bhavana Chawda

Section 4: FURCATE

Chapter 21 Undergraduate Training in Psychiatry 163
Vinay HR, Sujita Kumar Kar

Chapter 22 Postgraduate Psychiatry Education in India 169
Henal Shah, Mansi Somaiya, Shubhangi Dere

Chapter 23 Growth of Psychiatric Specialities 176
Adarsh Tripathi, Naresh Nebhinani, Babli Kumari

Chapter 24 Social and Community Psychiatry 183
Rajesh Sagar, Preethy Kathiresan, Panna Sharma

Chapter 25 Mental Health Programs and Policies 193
Prerna Kukreti, Akanksha Shukla, Bhavuk Garg

Chapter 26 National Suicide Prevention Programs 202
Varun S Mehta, Sujit Sarkhel

Chapter 27 Reforming Mental Hospitals to Government Mental Health Institutions (GMHI): Indian Model 208
Nimesh G Desai

Chapter 28 Telepsychiatry in India with a Focus on Tele MANAS 220
Channaveerachari Naveen Kumar, Madhuri H Nanjundaswamy, Praveen V Raj, Pronob Kumar Dalal

Chapter 29 Parallel National Psychiatric Societies in India: Their Role in Advancing Mental Health 231
Priyaranjan Avinash, Subhash Das

Chapter 30 Role of Clinical Psychologists in Mental Health in India 234
Rachna Bhargava, Anamika Sahu, Prerna Sharma

Chapter 31 Role of Psychiatric Social Workers for delivering Mental Health Services in India 243
Bino Thomas

Chapter 32 Role of Psychiatric Nurses in Mental Health 246
Rajratan

Section 5: FOUNTAIN

Chapter 33 National and International Awardees Among Indian Psychiatrists 253

Chapter 34 Distinguished Achievers in the Field of Psychiatric Research and Academics 256

Chapter 35 Indian Psychiatrists' Contribution to World Psychiatry 265

Chapter 36 Extraordinary Extracurricular Achievers and their Achievements 268

Chapter 37 Prolific Writers in the Field of Mental Health Education and Awareness 274

Chapter 38 Extraordinary Extracurricular Achievers and their Achievements: Zone Wise 278

Chapter 39 Indian Psychiatric Premier League 282

Chapter 40 Role of Non-Governmental Organizations 283

Index 295

The Indian Journal of Psychiatry: An Odyssey in Making

CHAPTER

13

Om Prakash Singh, Sujit Sarkhel, Imon Paul, Varun S Mehta

ABSTRACT

This chapter highlights the journey of the Indian Journal of Psychiatry (IJP) since its inception. We have attempted to portray the foundation years, the cumulative contribution of several editors and researchers, seminal contributions, innovative methods, etc. This chapter also highlights the challenges the IJP faces and future directions.

INTRODUCTION

The Indian Journal of Psychiatry (IJP) is a leading journal which has faithfully chronicled the evolution of the modern psychiatric era in the country. Since its inception it has been instrumental in disseminating knowledge and documenting progress in the field of mental health. Stalwarts of Indian psychiatry have been at the helm of this journal, shaping the course of psychiatric research, striving to keep up with global trends in mental health research while paying equal attention to the uniquely Indian contextual factors. The cumulative effort of past editors and researchers over decades has resulted in the journal being indexed in prestigious indexing agencies. However, many milestones are yet to be attained and the journal must continue to evolve toward a brighter future in sync with contemporary paradigms while remaining rooted in its essential Indianness.

Indian Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry: Foundation and Initial Years (1949–1954)

The birth of the Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS) heralded the onset of the modern psychiatric era in the country. The second annual general body meeting of the IPS convened in Allahabad in 1949 along with the Indian Science Congress. An official scientific publication of the society named the "Indian Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry," was proposed in this meeting with Dr. Nagendra Nath De at the helm as the editor **(Figures 1 and 2)**. The four issues published from Kolkata in the inaugural year were very well received with the first editorial emphatically stating that "Research is the life of Science. A Science is living only as long as research is carried out in it" and pledging to focus on psychiatric research in India. The other articles in the first issue discussed about pertinent issues of the time like mental health service in India, battle deafness in Indians, psychiatry in general practice and psychiatry in India and Pakistan. The comprehensive review on mental health service in India by Dr. Nagendra Nath De spanned all four issues in the first year. The journal conformed to international standards and was organized in different sections like editorial, original articles, reviews and news.[1] The supplement section of volume 2 in 1950 included the final draft of the proposed Indian Mental Health Act, reflecting the perceived need for reforms in the field of mental healthcare.

Dr. LP Varma took over as editor in 1951, after the resignation of Dr. Nagendra Nath De. From 1951–1954, during the editorship of Dr. Verma, three volumes were published, with some volumes containing combined issues.[2] In this period, the journal continued to be in sync with the advances made in global psychiatry, with trials of new therapeutic agents; reports of the results of transorbital leucotomy being published shortly after this procedure was introduced[3] and electroencephalographic study of the role of barbiturate anesthesia in patients receiving ECT.[4] At the same time there was an effort to understand the Indian perspective and need to apply and interpret tests based on sociocultural norms prevalent in India as demonstrated by an early study on the performance of the Rorschach test in India[5] and cultural aspects of psychiatry in India.[6] Dr. MV Govindaswamy succeeded Dr. Varma as

JAYPEE BROTHERS

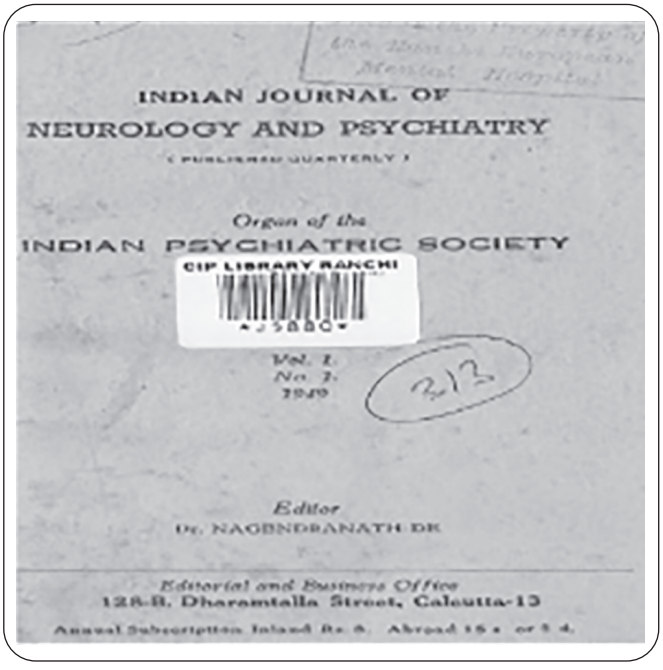


FIGURE 1: Cover page of the first issue of the journal in 1949.

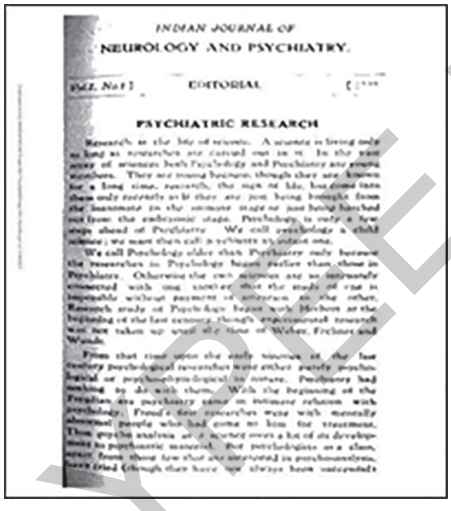


FIGURE 2: The first editorial of the journal published in 1949.

editor from 1954–1958, but publication stopped during this period due to paucity of good research papers, scarcity of trained mental healthcare professionals and constraint of funds.[1]

These initial years chronicled the nascent stages of a budding discipline, promised innovative research and insights in mental health and also reflected the difficulties in sustaining a quality medical journal in a newly independent nation with immense cultural, linguistic and ethnic diversity.

Genesis & Evolution of the Indian Journal of Psychiatry (First 25 Years; 1958–1983)

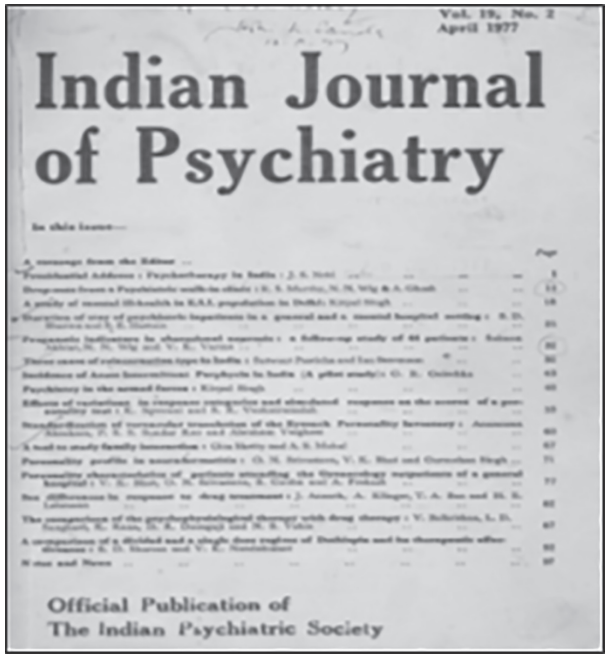
The journal was revived with its present name: "Indian Journal of Psychiatry" in 1958 under the editorship of Col. PN Bardhan who noted in his first editorial in October 1958, that both neurology and psychiatry were major specialties in their own right and merited individual research publications. Anticipating the progress in the field of mental health, the editorial also prophesied that "the field of psychiatry in this country is very vast and ever expanding. This journal, therefore to justify its existence must represent the experience and progress in every branch of psychiatry". The revived journal was patterned on the previous format but the referencing style changed to Harvard type from the previous style which conformed to Quarterly Cumulative Index Medicus. Col. PN Bardhan was succeeded by Dr. MR Vachha, a neurologist, who remained editor from 1961–1967.[2]

Over the next two decades, there was an increase in trained personnel in mental health, psychiatry was gradually being recognized as an important branch of medicine with an increase in financial support for psychiatric institutions and there was an overall impetus in the field of medical research promoted by organizations like the Indian Council of Medical Research. All of these factors led to improvement in the quality of psychiatric research. Though studies on phenomenology remained a major area of research, there was a shift in the focus of interest from individual problems to societal problems. This was reflected in the increase in epidemiological studies focusing on psychiatric morbidity as well as psychological aspects of social issues such as industrialization,[7] migration[8] and family planning.[9,10]

Outstanding research was done in this phase on the epidemiology of schizophrenia[11] and depression.[12] During this phase researchers also tried to establish norms for psychometric tests in the Indian population and develop indigenous psychological tests suitable for our sociocultural milieu.[13,14] There was an attempt to conceptualize phenomenological studies in the context of Indian culture and belief system as illustrated by studies on hysterical psychosis,[15] possession states,[16] and cannabis psychosis.[17] Though the journal was taking giant strides in terms of quality and scope of research, work on areas like child and adolescent psychiatry and biological psychiatry was scarce.

In 1968, Dr. A Venkoba Rao was the first psychiatrist to take charge as editor of the IJP. He remained editor till 1976 and in his tenure the format of the journal was changed and new sections incorporated as per subjects of

JAYPEE BROTHERS


Vol. 19, No. 2
April 1977

Indian Journal of Psychiatry

In this issue—

Official Publication of
The Indian Psychiatric Society

FIGURE 3: The front page of IJP (Indian Journal of Psychiatry) after indexing in Excerpta Medica.

review articles. In 1970, the first directory of mental health activities was published and SANDOZ award was initiated for the best publication in psychopharmacology, providing impetus to research in psychopharmacology. The journal was indexed in Excerpta Medica in 1973 which was a significant milestone, enabling international circulation of the IJP **(Figure 3)**.

Dr. BB Sethi took over as editor of IJP in 1977. In his tenure, in 1983, the journal received an International Student's serial number (ISSN No. 0019-5545). This was also the silver jubilee year and the strides made by the journal was reflected in the increase in the size of the journal from 69 pages in 1958 to 400 pages in 1983.[2]

Editorials, Presidential Addresses and Orations – Reflections of Contemporary/Special Issues

While looking back at the journey of the IJP, it is important to study the editorials, presidential addresses and orations as they have played a seminal role in shining a light on contemporary concerns in psychiatry encompassing a gamut of topics like psychiatric research,[18] promotion and prevention in mental health,[19,20] women's mental health[21] and charting the future role and road in Indian psychiatry,[22] to mention a few. These are indicative of the pressing issues of the time and often direct or influence policies regarding mental health.

Editorials often highlight recent trends in global psychiatry, thus indirectly influencing the nature of research being done. Presidential addresses document the vision of stalwarts and legends in Indian psychiatry, serving as a reference point. Orations focus on the work of acknowledged authorities and inspire other researchers. In a nutshell, the study of past editorials, presidential addresses and orations reflect how the journal has evolved in leaps and bounds since its inception.

The Next 25 Years of Existence; 1983–2008

In this period, there were a total of eight editors who brought manifold transformation in the format and contents of the journal. The early nineties witnessed the addition of author and subject indexing to the journal.[22] The journal was made available for the first time in electronic format over the website of the institute in the late nineties. The Vancouver referencing style was adopted in the year 2005–2006.[22]

The articles majorly focused on biochemical,[23] immunological[24] and clinical aspects of depression,[25] schizophrenia,[26-28] psychiatric aspects of medical illnesses[29-32] anxiety disorders,[33,34] substance use,[35-37] sexual dysfuntion,[38,39] phenomenological aspects,[40] child and adolescent psychiatry,[41-43] suicide,[44-46] elderly,[47,48] psychopharmacology (focus on drug side effects; open label trials)[49,50] with the manuscripts limited to original articles, some invited reviews, brief communications and case reports apart from editorials, orations and presidential addresses within the four issues. There was less focus on epidemiology, clinical drug trials, psychosocial factors, psychological interventions, biological modes of treatment except electroconvulsive therapy, forensic psychiatry, teaching and training in psychiatry.

The year 2000 onwards witnessed renewed focus on clinical drug trials,[51-53] statistical techniques,[54] and neuroimaging.[55,56] On the way toward 50 years since inception, some major milestones were achieved by the journal. M/s Medknow Publications was appointed publisher, printer and distributor of the IJP in 2007 which also gave birth to the online manuscript submission and electronic peer review system. Simultaneously, articles ahead of print were posted on the journal website to make up for the delay in print. By 2007, the journal was able to secure indexing in various agencies that included SCOPUS, DOAJ, Index Copernicus, Health and Wellness Research Center, Health Reference Center Academic, InfoTrac One File, Expanded Academic ASAP, Genamics JournalSeek, Ulrich's, International Periodical Directory, EBSCO Publishing's Electronic Databases and Google

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Scholar.[57] A special section on Literary Psychiatry was also added.[58] The celebrations culminated with the release of the IPS Golden Jubilee Commemorative volume which contained 50 presidential addresses and 50 editorials in **2008**. The same year additional sections on "Periscope",[59] CME",[59] "Literary Psychiatry", "Book Review", "Culture and Psychiatry", "History and Psychiatry", "Perspectives in Psychiatry", Psychiatric Pearls", "Miscellany", "Current Themes" were also introduced in the journal onwards that helped to diversify journal content, ensuring a broad readership with varied interests. There was one special supplement in 2008 on invited lectures/award papers/free papers/poster presentations/symposiums and workshops at ANCIPS that has continued every year thereafter which is an attempt to encourage postgraduates to pursue original research.

The Continuing Journey; 2009–Till Date

In **2009**, all the past issues of the journal were successfully archived in digital format and made accessible as "full text online, fully archived"[60] thereby establishing a treasure of mental health wisdom. The journal also found its presence on Pubmed. The most sought after supplements on diversified meaningful themes have been regularly published in the journal since 2009 **(Table 1)**. Additional sections on "History Page", "Research & Training", "Art & Psychiatry", "Grand Rounds", "From the Archives", "Themes in Indian Psychiatry", "WPA Column", appeared from 2011. The continuing inclusion of sections featuring Continuing Medical Education (CME) articles and reviews from global experts has enabled us to acquire in-depth knowledge of various mental health topics. Contributions such as Letters to the Editor and viewpoints have played a crucial role in fostering the exchange of experiences, observations, opinions, and interpretations related to mental health care in India. The Case Conferences/Grand Rounds in Psychiatry section serves as a valuable educational resource, helping to clarify diagnostic challenges and therapeutic complexities for future psychiatrists.[61] The number of issues changed from four every year to six per year from 2019. The year 2023 saw the journal to have the issues published monthly. Further, the CPGs which found its presence in different supplements of IJP released through various years have been integrated into the journal issues from 2023.

Systematic reviews and metanalysis on depression,[62-65] mental health of scheduled tribes,[66] impact of COVID-19 on healthcare workers,[67-69] psychiatry training,[70] TMS for neuropsychiatric disorders,[71] medication non-adherence,[72] LGBTQ+,[73] position statements related to media coverage of suicide,[74] international collaborations such as the IPS-WPA-WHO collaboration on usefulness of ICD-10,[75] IPS multicentric studies[76-80] and population based surveys[81-83] linked to public health importance have found their privileged presence in various issues of the journal. COVID-19 facilitated the introduction of a section on "Accelerated Research"[84,85] in 2020.

Table 1: Special supplements in Indian Journal of Psychiatry.

2009	Dementia & Ageing
2010	Journey of Indian Psychiatry
	Remembering the "ICONS", Teachers of Psychiatry
2013	Mental health concepts in India
	Yoga and mental health
2015	Women and mental health
2016	Law and mental health
2017	Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) on various psychiatric disorders
2018	Mental Hospitals in India
	Clinical Practice Guidelines (CPGs) for elderly
	Psychosocial interventions for addictive disorders
2019	Current state of knowledge and research on OCD
	Child and adolescent clinical practice guidelines
	A critical look at the Mental Healthcare Act (MHCA 2017)
2020	CPGs for Psychotherapies and Alternative Methods of Treatment in Psychiatry
	Global research on "COVID-19 and mental health"
2022	CPGs for Forensic Psychiatry
	CPGs for consultation–liaison (CL) psychiatry
2023	CPGs for psychiatric emergencies and brain stimulation techniques

The journal metrics showed an impressive upward rise over the last 4 years – the impact factor (Clarivate Analytics) rose from 0.8 in 2018 to 3.1 in 2022. According to latest data from SCOPUS, the IJP has a cite score of 4.4 for 2022 sustaining the steady improvement the journal has been showing since 2019. The journal is now in Q2 in the Psychiatry and Mental Health category.

Challenges

Nearly one-tenth of index articles published in Indian psychiatry journals are associated with redundant publications necessitating the need for increased surveillance.[86] Moreover, at present, research from India contributes to only a tiny proportion of the world literature; one of the reasons being its poor research capacity.[87] Determined

JAYPEE BROTHERS

to improve and increase the quality of publications, the editors of 32 psychiatry journals met and discussed numerous concerns related to ethics, authorship, duplicate submissions, availability of reviewers, quality of research, language and editing, infographics, plagiarism, lack of collaboration, low submission rates, different platforms for journal submissions, transparency, publication costs, predatory journals and lack of validated Indian instruments and released a consensus statement on strategies of tackling them.[88]

Future Directions

The IJP has completed 65 years of existence. IJP is the oldest among the 20 psychiatry journals in the south Asian countries. As of the latest update from Clarivate Analytics, the IJP boasts an impressive impact factor of 3.1, making it the sole psychiatry journal from the country to achieve this distinction. Additionally, it holds a position among the top five Indian journals across a range of specialties. This recognition underscores the journal's significant impact and influence within the field, both nationally and internationally. The achievement of a noteworthy impact factor reflects the quality and relevance of the research published in the IJP, affirming its standing as a leading source of psychiatric knowledge and scholarship in India.

Being the flagship publication of psychiatry in the country, the journal needs to encourage original thinking and concepts rooted in foundational sciences, indigenous culture, traditions, rituals, and practices that generate international interests.[89] The journal needs to aim for influencing policy decisions in the field of mental health and simultaneously recognise the policymaking dynamics and changing policy priorities. Co-designing the IPS multicentric studies could be one of the ways of achieving the policy goal. The research outputs could then be geared toward the improvement of mental health services and quality of mental health care in the country. A steady stream of information about mental health issues would also contribute to a greater international and multicultural understanding of mental health and ill-health. A joint statement released by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse, WHO on "Mental Health Research in Developing Countries: Role of Scientific Journals" in 2003 that attests these facts still holds relevance after 20 years of its publication. Additionally, the document also emphasizes the need for continuing capacity building of authors and editors as the key factor to lessen the gap in mental health research as a long-term strategy. This could be done through mentoring, personal encouragement, training courses and research collaboration. There needs to be a plethora of teaching and training activities for the post graduate trainees undertaken by the editorial board members to encourage and instill interest in the field of academic writing in the early stage of their careers. A similar exercise should be conducted for the reviewers associated with the journal with the intention to build the scientific rigor of the peer review process. These actions are needed to overcome the barriers related to limited access to information, lack of advice on research design and statistics, difficulty in writing in a foreign language, and overall material, financial, policy and infrastructural constraints. The journal could launch dedicated sections for 'starters' of the field and have dedicated columns/ supplements to address these barriers.

Time, skills, resources and commitment are of paramount importance that guide a smooth editorial process. Given the emotional, practical and cognitive labour involved in releasing every issue, the editor-in-chief needs to skillfully select and prune the editorial board members to maximise the efficiency of the editorial process **(Table 2)**. The access to mental health research could be improved by encouraging the medical colleges and universities to subscribe the journal. A continuous strive to obtain indexing in international databases would improve the access of mental health research across the world and also improve the quality of submissions received by the journal.

Table 2: Editor-in-Chief of "Indian Journal of Neurology and Psychiatry" and "Indian Journal of Psychiatry."

Year	*Name*
1947–1951	NN De
1952–1958	LP Varma
1959–1960	PN Pradhan
1961–1968	MR Vachha
1969–1976	A Venkoba Rao
1977–1984	BB Sethi
1985–1988	SM Channabasavanna
1989–1992	AK Agarwal
1993–1997	K Kuruvilla
1998–2002	JK Trivedi
2003	Utpal Goswami
2004	TSS Rao
2005–2006	Nimesh G Desai
2007	TSS Rao Swaminath G (Interim)
2008–2017	TSS Rao
2018–Till date	OP Singh

JAYPEE BROTHERS

With the evolving technology and increasing use of AI, the journal needs to imbibe technological progress and augment the traditional format of journal articles. There is a growing need to use social media and blogs on the journal platform to better communicate and disseminate scientific ideas. The journal could also adopt a multilingual approach of translating of relevant articles and abstracts into other languages for wide dissemination. Ongoing collaborations by developing networks between editors, editorial organizations, professional bodies, publishers, funding agencies, national and international organizations and the media could assist in the process of dissemination and mutual learning.

CONCLUSION

The future of the IJP is unquestionably bright and we should collectively strive further to attain new heights. It is also time that the journal strives hard to strike a chord with the young trainees and practicing psychiatrists alike cementing the academic zeal with evidence based clinical practice. While the journal reflects the evolution of psychiatry, the incoming editors need to carve a path for the future within the sea of emerging challenges.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

REFERENCES

1. Nizamie SH, Goyal N. History of psychiatry in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2010;52(Suppl 1):S7-S12.
2. Rao TSS, Swaminath G, and Rao GP. Indian Psychiatry and Indian Journal of Psychiatry – A journey. Indian J Psychiatry. 2010;52(Suppl1):S1-S6.
3. Davis RB. Trans-orbital Leucotomy in India with certain modifications. Indian J Neurol Psychiatry. 1950;2:109.
4. Davis RB, Mukherjee KC. Some clinical studies of the EEG Barbiturate Reaction. Indian J Neurol Psychiatry. 1952;3:335.
5. Dayal I. Some assumptions on the performance of the Rorschach in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 1952;3(3):253-8.
6. Varma LP. History of Psychiatry in India and Pakistan. Indian J Neurol Psychiat. 1953;4(1&2):26.
7. Bhaskaran K, Seth RC, Yadav SN. Migration and Mental Health in Industry. Indian J Psychiatry. 1971;12:102.
8. Sethi BB, Gupta SC, Mahendra RK, Kumari P. Migration and Mental Health,. Indian J Psychiatry. 1972;14:115.
9. Wig NN. Psychosocial Aspect of Family Planning. Indian J Psychiatry. 1968;10:29.
10. Wig NN, Singh S, Sahasi G, Issac P. Psychiatric Symptoms Following Vasectomy. Indian J Psychiatry. 1970;12:169.
11. Bhaskaran K, Saxena BM. Some aspects of schizophrenia in two sexes. Indian J Psychiatry. 1970;12:171.
12. Rao VA. Depression, A psychiatric analysis of thirty cases. Indian J Psychiatry. 1966;8:143.
13. Prabhu GG. Clinical Utility of the Middlesex Hospital Questionnaire in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 1972;14:117.
14. Wig NN, Verma SK. PGI Health Questionnaire N-I A Simple Neuroticism Scale in Hindi,. Indian J Psychiatry. 1973;15:80.
15. Wig NN, Narang RL. Hysterical Psychosis. Indian J Psychiatry. 1969;11:93.
16. Teja JS, Khanna BC, Subramaniyam TS. Possession States in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 1970;12:71.
17. Varma LP. Cannabis Psychosis. Indian J Psychiatry. 1972;14:241.
18. Palaniappun V. Research in biological psychiatry in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2002;44:3-8.
19. Shastri PC. Promotion and prevention in child mental health. Indian J Psychiatry. 2009;51:88-95.
20. Ramachandran V. The prevention of alcohol related problems. Indian J Psychiatry. 1991;33:3-10.
21. Chandra PS. The interface between psychiatry and women's reproductive and sexual health. Indian J Psychiatry. 2001;43:295-305.
22. Kumar KA. The Role and Road Ahead. Indian J Psychiatry. 2001;43:5-11.
23. Gurnani KC, Sharma SN, Chansouria JPN, Gurnani S. Adrenocortical dysfunction in depression: response to dexamethasone suppression test - a comparative study. Indian J Psychiatry. 1988;30(2):153-9.
24. Tiwari SC, Lal N, Trivedi JK, Chaturvedi UC, Varma SL, Bahuguna LM. Immunoglobulins and viral antibodies in depressive patients.Indian J Psychiatry. 1990;32(4):318-23.
25. Derasari S, Shah VD. Comparison of symptomatology of depression between India and U.S.A. Indian J Psychiatry. 1988;30(2):129-34.
26. Varma VK and Kulhara P.Open drug trial with haloperidol decanoate injections in schizophrenia. Indian J Psychiatry. 1989;31(2):144-50.
27. Nizamie SH, Nizamie A, Sangma MW, and Sharma PL.Soft neurological signs and minor physical anomalies in schizophrenia. Indian J Psychiatry. 1989;31(3):230-7.
28. Verghese A, Dube KC, John JK, Kumar N, Nandi DN, Parhee R, et al. Factors associated with the course and outcome of schizophrenia a multicentred follow-up study : result of five year follow-up. Indian J Psychiatry. 1990;32(3):211-6.
29. Chatterjee RN, Nandi DN, Banerjee G, Sen B, Mukherjee A, Banerjee G. The social and psychological correlates of leprosy. Indian J Psychiatry. 1989;31(4):315-8.
30. Jainer A, Sharma M, Agarwal CG, Singh B. Frequency and severity of depressive symptoms among diabetic patients. Indian J Psychiatry. 1992;34(2):162-7.
31. Shrivastava AK. Psychosis in relation to epilepsy - a clinical model of neuro - psychiatry. Indian J Psychiatry. 1996;38(3):120-32.
32. Chaudhury S, Das AL, John RT, Ramadasan P. Psychological factors in psoriasis. Indian J Psychiatry. 1998;40(3):295-9.

33. Shah LP, Mazumdar K, Parkar SR, Chodke PR, Mangaldas D, and Shah AN. A controlled double blind clinical trial of buspirone and diazepam in generalised anxiety disorder. Indian J Psychiatry. 1990;32(2):166-9.
34. Khess CR, Akhtar S, Jagawat T, Das S, Srivastava A. Gender and psychopathology in obsessive compulsive disorder. Indian J Psychiatry. 1996;38(3):166-71.
35. Nigam AK, Ray R, Tripathi BM. Non completers of opiate detoxification program. Indian J Psychiatry. 1992;34(4):376-9.
36. Basu D, Malhotra A, Varma VK. Cannabis related psychiatric syndromes: a selective review. Indian J Psychiatry. 1994;36(3):121-8.
37. Murthy P, Guru SC, Channabasavanna SM, Subbakrishna DK, Shetty T. Erythrocyte aldehyde dehydrogenase = a potential marker for alcohol dependence. Indian J Psychiatry. 1996;38(1):38-42.
38. Gupta P, Banerjee G, Nandi DN. Modified masters johnson technique in the treatment of sexual inadequacy in males. Indian J Psychiatry. 1989;31(1):63-9.
39. Kumar P, Avasthi A, Basu D. Distress in wives of patients with psychosexual dysfunction: an exploratory study. Indian J Psychiatry. 1999;41(1):24-9.
40. Rao KN, Begum S. A phenomenological study of delusions in depression. Indian J Psychiatry. 1993;35(1):40-2.
41. Malhotra S, Chadda R. Specific developmental disorders in children attending a child-guidance clinic. Indian J Psychiatry. 1987;29(4):343-7.
42. Malhotra S, Varma VK, Verma SK, Malhotra A. Childhood Psychopathology Meausrement Schedule: Development and Standardization. Indian J Psychiatry. 1988;30(4):325-31.
43. Khanna R, Sood M. Autism in tuberous sclerosis. Indian J Psychiatry. 1991;33(2):113-7.
44. Shukla GD, Verma BL, Mishra DN. Suicide in Jhansi city. Indian J Psychiatry. 1990;32(1):44-51.
45. Banerjee G, Nandi DN, Nandi S, Sarkar S, Boral GC, Ghosh A. The vulnerability of Indian women to suicide a field-study. Indian J Psychiatry. 1990;32(4):305-8.
46. Unni KE, Rotti SB, Chandrasekaran R. An exploratory study of the motivation in suicide attempters. Indian J Psychiatry. 1995;37(4):169-75.
47. Khandelwa SK, Ahuja GK, and Gupta S. Behavioural symptoms in dementia: nature and treatment. Indian J Psychiatry. 1992;34(1):36-40.
48. Satapthy R, Kar N, Das I, Kar GC, Pati T. A study of major physical disorders among the elderly depressives. Indian J Psychiatry. 1997;39(4):278-81.
49. Jain R. Rabbit syndrome - an uncommon side-effect of neuroleptics. Indian J Psychiatry. 1997;39(4):339.
50. Agarwal AK, Bashyam VS, Channabasavanna SM, Dhavale HS, Khan MA, S Khanna S, et al. isperidone in Indian patients with schizophrenia. Indian J Psychiatry. 1998;40(3):247-53.
51. Avasthi A, Kulhara P, Kakkar N. Olanzapine in the treatment of schizophrenia: an open label comparative clinical trial from north India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2001;43(3):257-63.
52. Mathur A, Chowdhary A, Jain M. A comparative study of the efficacy and safety of mirtazapine versus amitriptyline in the treatment of major depression. Indian J Psychiatry. 2002;44(3):260-5.
53. Lalit V, Appaya PM, Hegde RP, Mital AK, Mittal S, Nagpal R, et al. Escitalopram Versus Citalopram and Sertraline: A Double-Blind Controlled, Multi-centric Trial in Indian Patients with Unipolar Major Depression. Indian J Psychiatry. 2004;46(4):333-41.
54. Neerakal I, Srinivasan K. A factor analytic study of panic symptoms. Indian J Psychiatry. 2002;44(2):125-30.
55. Venkatasubramanian G, Gangadhar BN, Jayakumar PN, Janakiramaiah N, Keshavan MS. Reduced Caudate Volume in Never-Treated Schizophrenia: Evidence for Neuro developmental Etiopathogenesis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2003; 45(2):20-6.
56. Seethalakshmi R, Parkar SR, Nair N, Adarkar SA, Pandit AG, Batra SA, et al. Regional brain metabolism in schizophrenia: An FDG-PET study. Indian J Psychiatry. 2006;48(3):149-53.
57. Swaminath G. The show goes on. Indian J Psychiatry. 2007;49(3):149.
58. Rao TSS. An opportunity and a beginning! Indian J Psychiatry. 2007;49(1):1-2.
59. Rao TSS. Goals, dreams and deadlines. Indian J Psychiatry. 2008;50(1):1.
60. Rao TSS, Swaminath G, and Rao GP. Indian Psychiatry and Indian Journal of Psychiatry - A journey. Indian J Psychiatry. 2010;52(Suppl1):S1-S6.
61. Rao TSS. Fond Reminiscenes and doting expectations…… Indian J Psychiatry. 2018;60(1):1-2.
62. Sarkar S and Grover S. A systematic review and meta-analysis of trials of treatment of depression from India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2014;56(1):29-38.
63. Mejareh ZN, Abdollahi B, Hoseinipalangi Z, Jeze MS, Hosseinifard H, Rafiei S, et al. Global, regional, and national prevalence of depression among cancer patients: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2021;63(6): 527-35.
64. Maggu G, Verma V, Chaudhury S, Indla V. Epidemic of Depression and Anxiety in child and adolescent population during COVID-19 pandemic: A systematic review and meta analysis of the prevalence of depression and anxiety. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(3):299-309.
65. Jaiswal A, Umesh S, and Goyal N. Research on treatment-related aspects of depression from India in the preceding decade (2014–2023): An updated systematic review. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(11):1112-21.
66. Devarapalli SVSK, Kallakuri S, Salam A, Maulik PK. Mental health research on scheduled tribes in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2020;62(6):617-30.
67. Dutta A, Sharma A, Torres-Castro R, Pachori H, Mishra SD. Mental health outcomes among health-care workers dealing with COVID-19/severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 pandemic: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2021;63(4):335-47.
68. Chandy P, Kanthi E, Pradeep P, Sathianathan P, Jebakamal S, Narchaithi M. Lived experience of health-care providers during COVID-19: A meta-synthesis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2022;64(2):120-9.
69. Kumar A, Chawla K, Mishra A, Singh G, Pandey AK, Rikhari P. Are doctors feeling burnout? - Multicenter cross-sectional study on burnout syndrome and its determinants during the ongoing pandemic. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(5):541-9.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

70. Gupta S, Menon V. Psychiatry training for medical students: A global perspective and implications for India's competency-based medical education curriculum. Indian J Psychiatry. 2022;64(3):240-51.
71. Tikka SK, Godi SM, Siddiqui MA, Garg S. Evidence from Indian studies on safety and efficacy of therapeutic transcranial magnetic stimulation across neuropsychiatric disorders- A systematic review and meta-analysis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(1):18-35.
72. Ramamurthy P, Jayasree A, Solomon S, Rudravaram VV, Menon V, Thilakan P. Medication nonadherence and its associated factors in psychiatric patients in India: A systematic review and meta-analysis. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(5): 506-25.
73. Sahoo S, Venkatesan V, Chakravarty R. 'Coming out'/self-disclosure in LGBTQ+ adolescents and youth: International and Indian scenario - A narrative review of published studies in the last decade (2012-2022). Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(10):1012-24.
74. Ramadas S, Kuttichira P, John CJ, Isaac M, Kallivayalil RA, Sharma I, et al. Position statement and guideline on media coverage of suicide. Indian J Psychiatry. 2014;56(2):107-10.
75. Avasthi A, Grover S, Maj M, Reed G, Thirunavukarasu M, Garg UC. Indian Psychiatric Society-World Psychiatric Association - World Health Organization survey on usefulness of International Classification of Diseases-10. Indian J Psychiatry. 2014;56(4):350-8.
76. Grover S, Avasthi A, Shah S, Lakdawala B, Chakraborty K, Nebhinani N, et al. Indian Psychiatric Society multicentric study on assessment of health-care needs of patients with severe mental illnesses as perceived by their family caregivers and health-care providers. Indian J Psychiatry. 2015;57(2):181-9.
77. Grover S, Avasthi A, Sinha V, Lakdawala B, Bathla M, Sethi S, et al. Indian psychiatric society multicentric study: Correlates of prescription patterns of psychotropics in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2016;58(4):417-24.
78. Grover S, Sahoo S, Srinivas B, Tripathi A, Avasthi A. Evaluation of psychiatry training in India: A survey of young psychiatrists under the aegis of research, education, and training foundation of Indian Psychiatric Society. Indian J Psychiatry. 2018;60(4):445-60.
79. Imran J, Nasa P, Alexander L, Upadhyay S, Alanduru V. Psychological distress among survivors of moderate-to-critical COVID-19 illness: A multicentric prospective cross-sectional study. Indian J Psychiatry. 2021;63(3):285-9.
80. Umesh S, Goyal N, Grover S, Bhattacharyya R, Menon V, Mohapatra D, et al. A multicentric exploratory study of behavioral and psychological symptom characteristics of dementia. Umesh, Shreekantiah; Goyal, Nishant; Grover, Sandeep; Bhattacharyya, Ranjan; Menon, Vikas; Mohapatra, Debadatta; Mehra, Aseem; Bakhla, Ajay Kumar. Indian J Psychiatry. 2022;64(4):370-6.
81. Böge K, Zieger A, Mungee A, Tandon A, Fuchs LM, Schomerus G, et al. Perceived stigmatization and discrimination of people with mental illness: A survey-based study of the general population in five metropolitan cities in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2018;60(1):24-31.
82. Yaddanapalli SC, Ravoori S, Bommireddy VS, Pachava S. Awareness and attitude toward pictographs on tobacco products: A population-based study in field practice area. Indian J Psychiatry. 2019;61(1):65-9.
83. Dhiman V, Menon GR, and Tiwari RR. A systematic review and meta-analysis of prevalence of seven psychiatric disorders in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(11):1096-1103.
84. Chakraborty K and Chatterjee M. Psychological impact of COVID-19 pandemic on general population in West Bengal: A cross-sectional study. Indian J Psychiatry. 2020;62(3):266-72.
85. Sarkhel S, Bakhla AK, Praharaj SK, Ghosal MK. Information overload regarding COVID-19: Adaptation and validation of the cancer information overload scale. Indian J Psychiatry. 2020;62(5):481-7.
86. Menon V, Varadharajan N, Praharaj SK, Ameen S. Trust but verify: An analysis of redundant publications from two major psychiatry journals in India. Indian J Psychiatry. 2022;64(4):342-8.
87. Sarkhel S. State of medical and psychiatry research in India: How to plug the loopholes and move ahead. Indian J Psychiatry. 2023;65(4):393-5.
88. Singh OP, Ameen S, Andrade C, Avula VCR, Basu D, Bhandari SS, et al. A consensus statement from editors of psychiatry journals published in India. 2023;65(5):493-7.
89. Singh R. Regional Cooperation in South Asia: Problems and Prospects. Pakistan Horizon. 2010;63(4):51-6.

JAYPEE BROTHERS

Indian Psychiatric Society @75

A Panoramic Retrospection

The Indian Psychiatric Society (IPS), since its inception, has evolved into a force to be reckoned with in world psychiatry. The power and influence it has gained are the product of years of hard yards put in by its members in various capacities. "Indian Psychiatric Society @75: A Panoramic Retrospection" is a book that highlights the evolution of Indian Psychiatry in various spectra from an IPS lens. The book conceptualizes Indian Psychiatry as a botanical entity and has divisions named—Foundation, Foliage, Flora, Furcate, and Fountain. "Indian Psychiatric Society @75: A Panoramic Retrospection" is a celebration. It celebrates, not only Indian Psychiatry but also Indian psychiatrists.



Sai Krishna Tikka MD DPM is an Associate Professor in Department of Psychiatry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) Bibinagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. His areas of interest are psychotic disorders, cognitive neuroscience and non-invasive brain stimulation. He has served as an Associate Editor of the Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine and is on the editorial board of the Asian Journal of Psychiatry. He has received research funding from reputed agencies like DST, DBT, and UNICEF. He has authored more than 25 book chapters and more than 100 PubMed indexed publications. He has won several awards instituted by the Indian Psychiatric Society, such as the Young Psychiatrist Award, Marfatia Award and Bhagwat Award. He is currently the co-chair of the Publication subcommittee of the Indian Psychiatric Society.



Vikas Menon MD DNB is Professor of Psychiatry at the Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education and Research (JIPMER), Puducherry, India. His areas of interest are suicide prevention, mood disorders, and digital approaches to reduce treatment gap in psychiatry. He has authored more than 250 PubMed indexed publications, 20 book chapters, and three books. His research work has been funded by agencies such as NIH (USA), NIHR (UK), ICMR, and DST. He has won several research excellence awards, most notably the 2023 De Leo Fund Award of the International Association of Suicide Prevention in recognition of his outstanding research work on suicidal behaviors carried out in developing countries. Currently, he serves on the editorial boards of the Indian Journal of Psychiatry and the Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine.



Rajeev Ranjan MD is an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Patna, Bihar, India. His areas of interest are child and adolescent psychiatry, qualitative psychiatry. He has authored more than 30 PubMed indexed publications and five book chapters. He has about 15 funded by agencies such as ICMR and IPS. He has won several research excellence awards including Nilofour award, IACAM 2023, Young researcher award by ICMR-PRIIIA, Dr Vinoth Das memorial award and Dr MV Ashok Mysore memorial award IPS south zone initiative. Dr Salim Yusuf Award from St. John's Medical college, Bengaluru. He is currently the convenor for the Mental Health Virtual Museum Taskforce of the IPS.



Snehil Gupta MD DNB is an Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bhopal, Madhya Pradesh, India. His areas of interests are common mental disorders, preventive psychiatry and psychiatry teaching and training. He has received research grant from ICMR and intramural funding from the AIIMS, Bhopal. Additionally, he is involved in multiple research projects funded by the Wellcome Trust, UK. He is an associate editor of the official journal of AIIMS Bhopal – 'Future Health,' and a section editor of the Indian Journal of Psychological Medicine. He has won many awards, such as Best Research Paper at Research Showcase Day AIIMS, Bhopal, 2022; international travel support from ICMR, GC Boral award at NCIASP, 2019; ITOP-STEPS scholarship, Mind Trust. He has over 60 publications in scientific journals/book chapters/editors of books. He is currently also serving as the Convenor, publication sub-committee of Indian psychiatry Society.



Mamidipalli Sai Spoorthy MD is an Assistant Professor in Department of Psychiatry at the All India Institute of Medical Sciences (AIIMS), Bibinagar, Hyderabad, Telangana, India. Her areas of special interest are schizophrenia and other psychotic disorders and geriatric psychiatry. She has authored 37 publications and was a part of eight projects till date. She received Travel award from Schizophrenia International Research Society in 2018, Young Psychiatrist award in Pacific Rim college of Psychiatrists conference, 2018 and Young scholar fellowship in World Congress of Asian Psychiatry, 2022. Her article titled 'Mental Health Problems Faced by Healthcare Workers' due to the COVID-19 pandemic—A review' published in Asian Journal of Psychiatry has more than 1,500 citations till now and it was the most downloadable article from the Journal for the year 2022. She was also among the most cited authors (lifetime) in the year 2022 for Asian Journal of Psychiatry.

Shelving Recommendation
PSYCHIATRY

ISBN 978-93-5696-468-6

Buy from ejaypee

JAYPEE BROTHERS