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## Lumbini Park Mental Hospital and the Public Mental Health Movement in West Bengal (1940-1960)

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***Abstract:**Lumbini Park, Kolkata has made a significant contribution to the history of the public mental health movement in West Bengal. The organization has been taking initiatives to protect the mental health rights of the common masses from the very beginning. After Tarunchandra Sinha (1904-1985) took over the responsibility of management of Lumbini, he took the initiative to record various memoirs of the life and work of the organization in the magazine, namely Chitta, i.e., the Psyche. Lumbini Park took the initiative to ensure the right to mental health of common people in West Bengal in the 50s and 60s and questioned the responsibility of the state to protect that right. The present article will try to explore the past history of Lumbini Park in the early stages from that memoir*

***Keywords:** Lumbini Park, Chitta, Tarunchandra Sinha, Mental Health Movement*

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### Introduction

Lumbini Park Mental Hospital (1940) have played a crucial role in the mental health movement in West Bengal. It was one of the most important organizational initiatives of Dr. Girindrashekar Bose (1896-1953), the main embodiment of modern psychology in India and his disciple Dr. Tarunchandra Sinha (1904-1985) along with a few like-

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minded people. Lumbini's journey was started with three objectives: 1. Development of modern medical system for psychiatry 2. To ensure that people from all the strata of society, especially the underprivileged, can receive psychiatric treatment if needed. And 3. To create awareness as much as possible about the psychiatric diseases and the mental patients that is not something unnatural or unsocial. In Tarunchandra Sinha's words -

The first thing Lumbini said was to treat the mentally ill at the lowest possible cost. This hospital cannot keep any profit. Whatever is income, all the money is spent on this hospital or any other philanthropic work related to it. No one can take that money as own profit.<sup>1</sup>

February 5, 1960, marks Lumbini's 20th birthday. On that occasion, the initiative to commemorate Lumbini's past days started from 1959 in *Chitta*<sup>2,3</sup>. This initiative was taken by the then director of Lumbini, Dr. Tarunchandra Sinha. He started to reserve the memoirs on contemporary situation related to the establishment of Lumbini Park and the facts behind of its establishment. Actually, he was an eye witness as well as a primary worker of the process of Lumbini's born and brought up. In fact, the initiative to establish Lumbini Park would not have been implemented for Girindrashekhhar Bose without the unwavering support of a devoted student and collaborator like Tarunchandra Sinha.

### **I**

When Indian Psychoanalytical Society was formed in 1922, at that time, its policy included building a hospital for mental illness. Almost a decade later, in 1938, the idea of setting up a hospital for the treatment of mental illness began. The reckoning also begins. However, the basic requirements for building a hospital, the money and land were not available at that time. Then, it was decided in the discussion that there would be no shortage of people to help if they heard the name of the social service project. But where will the land be found for the construction of the hospital building. This problem was solved by Girindrashekhhar Bose's elder brother Rajshekhhar Bose. In 1939, he donated his one-storey house in Bediyadanga Road under Taliganj Municipality, with a

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land of about twenty-three *kathas*, to the Psychoanalytical Society for the purpose of construction of a hospital. The name of the house was *Lumbini Park* or *Lumbini Kanan*. As a result, when this huge problem had been solved, the staff and members can be able to focus on the subsequent needs.

Though the hospital building has been found, but there was needed some management to convert the house into a hospital. This responsibility was given to Assam Engineers. The agreement signed with them states that the hospital authority will give them money as they could as per their opportunity. The company agreed with it, and they took it as a social work. In fact, though there was not much funding, it was decided by the association that, they will apply to various individuals and institutions for support them economically or in any other way, i.e., for some voluntary donations. In this context, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works Limited helped them a lot. They donated medicines and furniture worth about ten thousand rupees. Besides, Girindrashekhar Bose himself took initiative to raise money from his acquaintances. It raised some money. Based on these, the renovation work of the house started in 1939. But this time nature made the obstacle. It started raining a few days after the work started. Where the house is located, water accumulates in a small amount of rain and water did not drain easily. This posed a great danger to the hospital construction committee. They decided to wait until the water receded. In fact, the association did not want to back down from this initiative. However, after a few months, the water level in the area receded and, surprisingly, the water level did not rise to dangerous levels the following year. The problem was solved when the land of the hospital and the adjoining road were reconstructed. The renovation work of the building started anew. Male and female patients had to be accommodated in the same house, so two separate sections were made with wooden fences for them. After the completion of these works, the name of the hospital was changed to *Lumbini Park Mental Hospital* based on the name given to it by Rajshekhar Bose previously.

## II

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Lumbini Park was inaugurated on February 5, 1940, with arrangements for three patients. A house was rented next to this house and accommodation was arranged for the doctors. It was decided that a playground for the patients would be set up on the vacant land in front of the house. Dr. Bose, the chief mentor of the hospital has sharp gaze on all sides of the newly formed hospital. After the patient was admitted, he would come two or three days in a week with all the instructions.

All this is known from the writings of Tarunchandra Sinha.<sup>4</sup> In addition to these the in-patients and the out-patients department were also introduced. Advertisements were given in the paper. A few patients started coming to the outpatient department with their families. However, almost all of them were Dr. Bose's patients. Dr. Bose used to tell them to come there, saying that they would get treatment at low cost and they don't have to pay the doctor; they just have to pay for the medicine. But no one came for treatment or admission. Tarunchandra wrote that, 'Maybe they don't get confidence. In addition, as the monthly expenditure was fixed at Rs. 300, Rs. 200 and Rs. 150, not everyone could afford to keep patients there for treatment. Then how many people know about the hospital.'<sup>5</sup>

The first patient was finally admitted to Lumbini Park on April 26, 1940, and within three months he recovered and returned home on July 15. Before that, however, the second patient of Lumbini was admitted. Thus, the hospital became operational. In the first year, a total of twelve in-patients and a total of 74 out-patients received medical services. As the income and expenditure of the hospital gradually increased, the Indian Psychoanalytical Society formed a Board of Directors under its charge and handed over the responsibility of running the hospital. This committee was reconstituted in every year at the month of March. The manpower of Lumbini increased in the next few years after its establishment. Many famous physicians joined in this initiative. Within 20 years, Lumbini's initiative expanded. Dr. Nagendranath Dey, Dr. Ajit Kumar Dev, Dr. Nagendranath Chatterjee, Dr. Vijayaketu Basu, Dr. Dhirendranath Nandi and others were played the role of visiting psychiatrist the. There were also a few psychoanalysts like Dr. Suhridchandra Mitra, Dr. Tarun Chandra Sinha, Srimrinkumar Barua, Dr. Nagendranath Dey, Dr. Nagendranath Chatterjee, Dr. Dhirendranath Nandi,

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Surma Dasgupta. An account of 1959-1960 is available in *Chitta*, which lists the names of persons associated with the hospital administration. Below that list is attached<sup>6</sup>

Lumbini Park was able to build a well-organized administration. However, it was the result of long-term efforts, which gradually became possible. Another thing to note is that although less but not least, women's participation in the study on psychology was gradually started and increased, and they were also taking part in organizational work. Surama Dasgupta was a psychoanalyst in Lumbini Park. At that time, the opportunity was being created for a Bengali woman to take lessons in Freudian psychoanalysis, not well accepted to the society, gives an indication of the relaxation of the rigid attitude of the society. The need for psycho-social workers is being felt in West Bengal again in the sixties, and a non-governmental mental health organization is retaining the role of a psycho-social worker in its steering committee, indicating significant social change. It was also important that women come to work as psycho-social workers at that time. However, since its inception, Lumbini Park had been lamed by problems. The political and economic situation of the forties was not favourable. Calcutta was then one of the bases of the British government in the Second World War. Calcutta was bombed at that time; common people left the city in fear. Commodity prices rose. But Dr. Sinha bought a bicycle. Going to write the biography of the, Banani Sen wrote that, 'It (Lumbini Park Mental Hospital) was like his brain-daughter slowly and gradually, he made her. The young man (Tarunchandra) would wake up very early in the morning at his home and finished his work there and visited some patients. Then he would leave for Lumbini Park. At that time there was no transport system to travel to Tiljala. So, he bought a bicycle .... World War II has already begun. Calcutta was like a desert. But he was doing his duty by riding a bicycle.'<sup>7</sup> Just as the writings of Banani Sen show the contribution of Tarunchandra behind Lumbini, so the writings of Tarunchandra reveal the selfless initiatives of Girindrashekhhar and many others about Lumbini Park and his own thoughts and anxieties. His concerns about the problem of space, lack of money, the Indian insane law, etc., which at times led to the crisis in front of Lumbini, can be seen in different numbers of *Chitta*.

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Even during the Second World War, Lumbini Park continued its work despite various obstacles. In spite of the inflation, Lumbini could not raise a little salary for her staff. Tarunchandra writes, gradually, Lumbini not only survived, but also began to grow. Meanwhile, the terror, death, lack of food, etc. of the Second World War had an adverse effect on the psyche of the common people. Many lost their mental balance. The number of mental patients in the country began to increase. On the other hand, even though the amount was small, people started to become aware of psychiatry. Tarunchandra himself said that even though Lumbini was young then, its contribution in building this awareness was not less at all.

In 1943, a larger house was rented in Bediadanga and the men's section was shifted there. In response to the growing demand for increasing the number of beds, hospital authority increased the beds gradually by building new houses by raising funds in various ways. Since 1950, Urban Engineers has been entrusted with the task of constructing hospital houses on similar terms as Assam Engineers. It is known from Tarunchandra's writings that in 1958, the Urban Engineers gave a large portion of discount on their owing money (Rs. 8,000) to the hospital. Gradually the number of patients in Lumbini Park began to increase. Applications were submitted for increasing the number of beds. Tarunchandra wrote,

The more people know about Lumbini, and they demand more beds and less expensive beds. Along with various problems, the number of patients was also increasing, but it is still not possible to arrange adequate number of patients in the hospital. Lack of money is the main reason for this.<sup>8</sup>

At that time the country became independent. In this situation Lumbini's work came to the notice of the West Bengal government. Moreover, the government was also creating space for thinking about psychiatry, and there was some pressure. In 1955, the state government paid Rs. 24,000 as partial cost for construction of new hospital building. Since that year, the state government has sanctioned an allowance of Rs 24,000 per annum for the cost of 10 free and 10 low-cost beds in Lumbini. Later in 1956, '57 and '58 — these were given as grants of Rs.5000, Rs.10,000 and Rs.10,000 respectively. Besides, Tollygunge Municipality has paid 150 rupees per year from 1947-1953. Since 1956, they have been giving a grant of Rs. 2,200 per annum as a free bed.<sup>9</sup>

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When Tarunchandra Sinha wrote this in 1959, he says that they have been owing grants from Taliganj Municipality for the last one and half years. Lumbini's annual income and expenditure audit body, Messrs. G. Bose & Company has helped Lumbini's accounts for several years, free of charge from the beginning and later at a nominal cost.

The Bediyadanga area where Lumbini Park was established was a bit backward. As the quality of medical and health services in the area has not improved, an outpatient department has been opened in Lumbini for the treatment of mental as well as physical ailments. From here free medicines were also provided to the patients as much as possible. Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works was instrumental in this endeavour very much. Until then, they were sending free medicine worth Rs 1,200 per year, till then. In other words, the establishment of Lumbini can be said to be the fruit of a joint social enterprise in a sense, everyone has helped it to the best of their ability, some with money and some with physical and mental hard work. Apart from treatment, Lumbini gave the opportunity of education and research on mental illness as well. Students from Calcutta University regularly came here for hands-on education on mental illness and even students from different parts of India came to Lumbini Park for this purpose. According to the information given by Tarunchandra in 1959, there was the example of research on psychology and the researcher got awarded with D. Phil. Degree.<sup>10</sup> He said that three people were also engaged in research there in 1959. From this writing of Tarunchandra a picture of Lumbini's progress is found.<sup>11</sup> By 1959, it had the capacity to accommodate a total of 155 patients, with 170 workers. He said that famous psychiatrists from Kolkata used to come here for treatment. However, he also wrote in this issue that the workers there performed their duties at a very nominal salary.

Lumbini's condition was gradually improving. In 1940, number of beds increased 3 to 72 and in 1954 to 85.<sup>12</sup> In the fourth and final issue of the first year of *Chitta*, Tarunchandra took the help of statistics to present the history of the evolution of Lumbini.<sup>13</sup>

### **Result of the Treatment**

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| <b>Year</b> | <b>Recovered</b> | <b>Improved</b> | <b>Unchanged</b> | <b>Death</b> | <b>Total</b> |
|-------------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1940        | 4                | 4               | 1                | –            | 9            |
| 1941        | 2                | 10              | 10               | –            | 22           |
| 1942        | 10               | 6               | 8                | –            | 24           |
| 1943        | 15               | 15              | 16               | 1            | 47           |
| 1944        | 24               | 23              | 10               | 2            | 26           |
| 1945        | 23               | 22              | 13               | –            | 58           |
| 1946        | 19               | 20              | 3                | 1            | 43           |
| 1947        | 23               | 32              | 8                | –            | 63           |
| 1948        | 37               | 37              | 20               | 3            | 17           |
| 1949        | 40               | 32              | 23               | –            | 92           |
| 1950        | 57               | 39              | 8                | 1            | 125          |
| 1951        | 73               | 65              | 29               | 3            | 170          |
| 1952        | 60               | 70              | 32               | 1            | 160          |
| 1953        | 55               | 79              | 27               | 2            | 163          |
| 1954        | 62               | 99              | 25               | 5            | 191          |
| 1955        | 38               | 165             | 17               | 1            | 221          |
| 1956        | 66               | 170             | 25               | –            | 261          |
| 1957        | –                | 164             | 24               | 2            | 306          |
| 1958        | 94               | 192             | 37               | 3            | 326          |
| 1959        | 109              | 223             | 36               | 2            | 370          |



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### Out-Patients Service

| Year | New Patients | Daily Presented Patients |
|------|--------------|--------------------------|
| 1940 | 74           | 385                      |
| 1941 | 101          | 398                      |
| 1942 | 59           | 174                      |
| 1943 | 85           | 183                      |
| 1944 | 111          | 270                      |
| 1945 | 111          | 315                      |
| 1946 | 94           | 463                      |
| 1947 | 96           | 441                      |
| 1948 | 164          | 609                      |
| 1949 | 41           | 200                      |
| 1950 | 89           | 331                      |
| 1951 | 251          | 310                      |
| 1952 | 259          | 1063                     |
| 1953 | 285          | 1554                     |
| 1954 | 342          | 1901                     |
| 1955 | 391          | 1905                     |
| 1956 | 401          | 2272                     |
| 1957 | 515          | 3660                     |
| 1958 | 477          | 3096                     |

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|      |     |      |
|------|-----|------|
| 1959 | 542 | 3094 |
|------|-----|------|

In the first issue of *Chitta*, which marks the 20th anniversary of Lumbini Park, Tarunchandra Sinha reports that a new problem has arisen in front of Lumbini. One of the main provisions of this Act was that if a mental patient was to be admitted to the hospital for treatment of mental illness, he/she has to apply to the District Magistrate or the Ruler of the same class along with a letter from the government or in some cases two doctors. If he/she/they realized that the claim of the patient's party is true through proper investigation, then the concerned patient can be admitted to the hospital by their permission, then. Not before that.<sup>14</sup> Thus, unnecessary complications were imposed on the whole matter. Tarunchandra realized that this would block the access of proper treatment to the patients, especially those from poor families, whose family members could not be rushed for it.

Tarunchandra said with apprehension that Lumbini had applied for a license as it had been informed about the matter by the West Bengal government, but no solution had been found. License means that psychiatric hospitals must obtain medical approval by agreeing to comply with this law. But once the license is obtained, Lumbini will no longer be able to treat patients easily and independently. Tarunchandra got the signal of danger and started to write in *Chitta* to make the public awareness. The problems he identified were as follows<sup>15</sup>:

- The common people will not be able to appear in the court of the ruler. Among them, those whose homes are in remote villages, their problems are more.
- An influential person will not agree to register his blood relatives as an insane.
- If the number of patients is reduced or if the upper or middle class of the society, the income of the hospital will be greatly reduced. Many expensive beds will be empty. The work of the hospital will be disrupted financially.
- The projects that Lumbini undertook to spread the influence of psychology in the society or the initiatives taken for related education and research will be wasted financially.

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In the support of Lumbini, Tarunchandra wrote:

Maybe Lumbini can improve externally with the more support of the government. But the late Dr. Girindrashekhar Bose, the founder of this organization, never wanted such an improvement, his followers still do not want it — the provision of society will be greater than the welfare of the people — as it is undesirable, it is indicative of the worthlessness of other people to another and also an insult to the country.<sup>16</sup>

It should be noted that more government support can create pressure on the independent work and efficiency of the organization. This is why Tarunchandra objected when Lumbini Park was handed over to the government in the 70s. Because, he thought, Lumbini's real intentions could be thwarted by following the ruler's instructions. Inefficiency can ruin the quality of medical services.<sup>17</sup> Reading Tarunchandra's essays on Lumbini in *Chitta* suggests that it was the duty of the state to provide mental health care to the people or that it was a common right to receive medical services in those areas. In the post-independence situation, he was keen to develop a clear idea about this. The style of constructive criticism of the government that he was able to create in the case of the mental health movement in West Bengal would later lead the way in mental health NGOs. His pen was very brave in this regard. He writes:

In Bangladesh (West Bengal) many mentally ill persons have become a burden to the society and family by not getting treatment locally and financially for the rest of their lives. Even the estimated number of mental patients in the country is not known till date. Once the census has already been conducted, no information has been collected in this regard. The time of re-census is coming. At that time, we are requesting the government to try to determine the number of mental patients from now on.<sup>18</sup>

In other words, with Lumbini in the forefront, the initiative of Tarunchandra Sinha and other psychiatrists were being used to lay the groundwork for a mass mental health movement in West Bengal. Initiatives were being taken to make the state and the government aware of their work. Tarunchandra was asking questions, raising questions on state's activity on mental health. Standing in his own position a socially conscious citizen or an intelligent doctor wanted the explanation to the state that, what the

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government has done to protect the mental health for the common people was very important for the survival of the democratic structure of the state. Tarunchandra did this work. He wants to know clearly why nothing has been done today about such a big unhealthy problem (mental health problem)? He wrote:

*We have repeatedly informed the Bengali government about this problem. We don't know if anything has happened as a result. It has been reported many times in the newspapers that the Bengali government is planning to set up a big mental hospital. The names of places like Jhargram, Lalgola, Bahrapur etc. have also been heard in this regard. But no proposal came to fruition. As a result, thousands of sick people are crippled by mental illness due to lack of treatment and are living in society disrespectful, unwanted and like evil acne in the society. Incidentally, in today's world when there is an epidemic of mental illness.<sup>19</sup> Tarunchandra pointed to the problem in the sixties of the last century and expressed his displeasure with the government initiative — the effort and money being spent on the treatment of tuberculosis in our country, the government is not trying to cure mental illness even a part of this. But this disease is no less harmful to us than tuberculosis. The objective of independent India was to form a welfare state. But even in 12 years of independent India, the statesmen did not see this. We are drawing the attention of those who are the heads of the public health department of the country to this tragic situation of the society.<sup>20</sup>*

However, one thing is clear that the Lumbini authority was trying to form public opinion against the government decision on the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. Contemporary newspapers also started writing about these. Question arising about the state's duty - in a welfare state the law is for the people or the people are for the law? The law will be changed or amended as required for the welfare of the people, or the welfare of the people will be sacrificed for the protection of the law by ignoring the question of the welfare of the people. People are important or the law is important?

In the meantime, the Psychiatric community across the country has reacted strongly to the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912, and in response to their request, a two-day discussion meeting was organized by the central government at the Agra Mental Hospital on November 25-26, 1960. Superintendents of all mental hospitals in India were invited to discuss there. Tarunchandra Sinha from Lumbini joined the

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conference. What happened there, he wrote back in Calcutta for the common people to know.<sup>21</sup> There the leaders have expressed their views on the need to change the old law.

Lumbini was interested to research on applying Ayurvedic medicine in psychiatry. Its founder Dr, Bose used herbal medicine to treat psychiatry. Following that path, the Lumbini Executive Committee had earlier adopted a proposal for the application of psychiatric drugs according to Ayurveda. Many common people in this country do not have the ability to buy western medicines at high prices. Further that, mental illness medications has to be continued for a long time. As a result, it becomes impossible for the patient's family to afford more. This may force them to stop treatment. So, if the medicine can be made in the country, then the price will be lowed.<sup>22</sup>

In the midst of all these problems, on March 20, 1962, Lumbini obtained a hospital operating license in accordance with the expanded version of the Indian Lunacy Act. As a result, the law monitors the admission process of the patients. Many patients from far distances came back without being admitted. But the hospital bed remained empty. According to Tarunchandra, there used to be a shortage of space for patients. The patient could not be admitted in spite of having space now. After receiving the license in March, the hospital had only 103 patients out of 155 beds.<sup>23</sup> As a result, the financial condition of the hospital has deteriorated to such an extent that it is difficult to keep the hospital running without the financial support of the government. The government received only Rs 25,000 out of Rs 50,000 for various expenses. In such a situation, the secretary of the Indian Psychoanalytical society called a press conference on April 24 and explained all the problems. As a result, news of Lumbini's crisis was published in almost all the dailies in Kolkata. The government, under pressure, issued a special announcement on April 28 stating that the patients would be admitted in the same manner as before the Lumbini Park Mental Hospital was licensed. That is, the hospital will have two parts. Where patients can be admitted directly by family or friends, the section will be called Lumbini Park as per the rules of governing Sebaniketan of the West Bengal Clinical Establishment Act. And where the patient will be admitted according to the reception order of the government, the name will be Lumbini Park Mental Hospital. The management of both the departments will be entrusted to one director. He will manage both the departments as per the working committee-

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determined policy. The post of superintendent was changed to director.<sup>24</sup> Tarunchandra Sinha was the director; Samir Kumar Bose was the assistant director according to new rules. Dr. Anadinath Ghoshal was the Superintendent in-charge of Lumbini Park Mental Hospital. According to this rule, the admission of patients in Lumbini started in September 1962 in both the ways. Gradually it was seen that the number of patients at Lumbini Park were many times higher than at Lumbini Park Mental Hospital. It did alleviate some sudden crisis, but Lumbini's core deficit could not be solving at all. Although the prices of commodities increased several times in the market, the prices of hospital beds could not be increased considering the financial condition of the common people. Tarunchandra also wrote in 1962, 'We have been appealing to the West Bengal government every year for financial assistance. Sadly, we still don't get the help we need.'

Lumbini was also thinking about contemporary sociopsychological problems. In fact, that was Lumbini's another main work. After independence, in the context of socio-economic restructuring, etc., the government started promoting family planning for population control.<sup>25</sup> Discussions and propaganda about birth control surgery began. To this end, a three-day discussion meeting was organized in Calcutta at the initiative of the Government of West Bengal. At the meeting, Lumbini's representative physician discussed the effects of surgery on the couple's ability to stop their fertility and their mental health. Tarunchandra put forward a practical proposal in this regard for the protection of mental health. He said that rural development centres have been opened in West Bengal, some health centres are also available, if one or more psychologists can be kept in those health centres, then they can understand the couple's mental condition before performing contraceptive surgery to counsel them or give proper advice to the surgeon. Otherwise, the problems of one side of the society or country will be solved, but the other side will create problems. The other side is the mind.<sup>26</sup>

### **Conclusion**

Tarunchandra Sinha's proposals for the protection of mental health, or the obstacles he identified in the way of protecting mental health, were very relevant even in today's

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context, the gap of time was erased in his thinking. At present, mental health get the lowest attention of medical system. Even in the early twentieth century, expenditure allocation there is nominal. But the epidemic of psychiatric diseases is going on all over the world. India is no exception. In the sixties of the last century, Tarunchandra compared mental illness with a terrible physical ailment like tuberculosis and mentioned its epidemic. Seeing the allocation of mental illness in the budget, he warned the state government that if immediate action is not taken, there is not much time left to deal with the danger. He wrote that the state government is spending crores of rupees on various agricultural and public welfare works. The government has also spent a lot of money on improving public health during the last two five-year planning periods. But we do not know that government has done anything significant for the treatment of the mentally ill persons.

Lumbini Park took the initiative to ensure the right to mental health of common people in West Bengal in the 50s and 60s and questioned the responsibility of the state to protect that right. Both initiatives were very important in the history of public mental movement.

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**Member of the Board of Directors (1959-1960)**

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- Mr Sriraminkumar Barua, B.A.
- Mr Sreesatyaprasanna Sen, M.Sc.
- Mr Sribimalkumar Ghosh, Solicitor.
- Representative of Calcutta Municipality.
- Representative of the Government of West Bengal.
- Representative of the Indian Journalists Association.
- Representative of Indian Women's Association.
- Representative of the Indian Medical Association.
- Director, Bengal Chemical and Pharmaceutical Works.
- Resident Physician, Lumbini Park

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11) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 1, No. 3, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1366.

12) Tarunchandra Sinha, *Chitta*, vol. 1, No. 4, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1366.

13) Tarunchandra Sinha, *Chitta*, op. cit.

14) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 2, No. 1, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1367.

15) *ibid.*

16) *ibid.*

17) opinion of Roitraoud Roychowdhury in Banani Ghosh, op. cit.

18) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 2, No. 2, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1367.

19) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, op. cit.

20) *ibid.*



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- 21) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 2, No. 4, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata , 1367.
- 22) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 3, No. 1, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1368.
- 23) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 4, No. 1, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1369.
- 24) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 4, No. 2, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1369.
- 25) Sinha, Tarunchandra, *Chitta*, vol. 4, No. 3, Indian Psychoanalytical Society, Kolkata, 1369.
- 26) *ibid.*