

Amar Ujala
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चार्ल्स हार्डिंग की हत्या करने के लिए रासबिहारी ने ली थी 37 दिन की छुट्टी

माई सिटी रिपोर्टर

देहरादून। बहुत कम लोगों को इस बात की जानकारी होगी कि भारतीय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में कार्यरत एक लिपिक ने अंग्रेजी शासन काल के दौरान न सिर्फ लॉर्ड चार्ल्स हार्डिंग की हत्या की योजना बनाई, वरन इसके लिए 37 दिन का अवकाश भी लिया। इतना ही नहीं अमर शहीद स्वतंत्रता सेनानी ने एफआरआई में नौकरी के दौरान बम बनाने की तकनीक सीखने के साथ ही देशभर के आंदोलनकारियों को एकजुट करने का भी काम किया।

जी हाँ बात देश के अग्रणी स्वतंत्रता सेनानियों में शुमार अमर शहीद रासबिहारी बोस की हो रही है। अमर शहीद की 135वीं जयंती पर कार्यक्रम हुआ, जिसमें संस्थान निदेशक समेत तमाम वैज्ञानिकों, अधिकारियों, कर्मचारियों ने इस अमर शहीद को नमन किया। भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद महानिदेशक व वन अनुसंधान संस्थान निदेशक अरुण सिंह रावत ने कहा कि रासबिहारी

स्वतंत्रता सेनानी अमर शहीद रासबिहारी बोस की 135वीं जयंती पर एफआरआई में कार्यक्रम

बोस पहली बार देहरादून प्रमथानाथ टैगोर के घर गृहशिक्षक के रूप में आए थे। उन्होंने कुछ समय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में तो कुछ घोसी गली, पल्टन बाजार में बिताया।

उन्होंने चार सितंबर 1906 को एफआरआई में कार्यभार ग्रहण किया और बाद में 65 रुपये के वेतन पर हेड क्लर्क के पद पर पदोन्नत हुए। उन्होंने 1912 में लॉर्ड चार्ल्स हार्डिंग की हत्या के लिए 37 दिन की छुट्टी ली। जब तक अंग्रेजों को एहसास हुआ कि इसका मास्टरमाइंड कौन था, वे जापान चले गए। मई 1914 में लंबे समय तक अनुपस्थित रहने के आधार पर उनकी सेवा समाप्त कर दी गई। वर्तमान में एफआरआई परिसर में एक सड़क का नाम रास बिहारी बोस के नाम पर रखा गया है।

Garhwal Post
26-5-2021

FRI celebrates the 135th birth anniversary of Rash Behari Bose

By OUR STAFF
REPORTER

DEHRADUN, 25 May: Forest Research Institute, Dehradun, celebrated the 135th birth anniversary of Rash Behari Bose here, today, in virtual mode.

Arun Singh Rawat, Director General, Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education, and Director, FRI, was the Chief Guest.

Rawat recalled that Rash Behari Bose was one of the most prominent Indian revolutionaries. He worked to free India from British imperialism. From the Delhi conspiracy to the formation of the Indian National Army, Bose played a crucial role in the history of the Indian freedom movement.

Bose joined the Government press in Shimla at his father's wish. He was appointed the copy-holder in the press and was able to master English and typewriting. Later he worked in Kasauli, but he was not happy with such jobs. He came to Dehradun as a guardian tutor in the house of Pramantha Nath Tagore. He spent some time at the Forest Research Institute (FRI) in the Doon valley and stayed at Ghosi Gali in Paltan Bazaar. Having



quit his home city of Calcutta due to the infamous Alipore Bomb Case (1908). Bose's tenure at FRI as a Head Clerk was the most defining moment in his revolutionary career.

The Bengal wing of the revolutionary party sent him to Dehradun with the purpose of converting members of the Indian Army to a revolutionary cult. Rash Behari tried to get himself enlisted in the Army, but he could not succeed. He then joined the Forest Research Institute. He tried to raise recruits from among the Bengali residents in Dehradun. He maintained close contact with the revolutionary leaders

in Bengal and Punjab. The job in the FRI was useful for him to execute his plans for manufacturing bombs and to direct the revolutionary movement from places which the Government did not suspect and could not easily locate.

While he was working as a clerk at the FRI, he took 37 days leave for the bomb conspiracy to assassinate Lord Charles Hardinge in 1912. By the time, the British realised who the mastermind of the conspiracy was, he escaped to Japan. He joined FRI on 4 September, 1906, and was later promoted to the rank of head clerk. His

service was terminated on the grounds of prolonged absences in May 1914. A road is named after Rash Behari Bose in the FRI campus.

On this occasion, an online declamation contest was organised involving university students, in which Mansi Singhal, Sudan Singh and Sanchi Pandey from FRI University bagged first, second and third prizes, respectively. Shambhavi, Class VIII student from St Patrick's Academy, Dehradun, got the best poster award among school children. Navya Bhandari, Class X student of Ann Mary School and Divya Uniyal, Class XII,

Convent of Jesus and Mary, won the second and third prizes in this category. Among university students, Sachin Kumar and Ms. Garima Kumari from Forest Research Institute secured first and second prizes, while the third prize went to Nilika Bansal from Chandigarh University. The competitions were judged by N Bala, Dr Tara Chand and D. Abhishek Verma, FRI Scientists, from FRI Dehradun.

N Bala, Head, Forest Ecology & Climate Change Division, and Dr Vijender Panwar, Coordinator, ENVIS Centre of FRI, thanked the participants.

The Hawk
26-5-2021

FRI Celebrates 135th Birth Anniversary Of Rash Behari Bose

• The unsung revolutionary of India's freedom struggle



Dehradun (The Hawk): Forest Research Institute Dehradun celebrated the 135th birth anniversary of Shri Rash Behari Bose on 25th May, 2021 through virtual mode. Sh. Arun Singh Rawat, IFS, Director General Indian Council of Forestry Research & Education and Director FRI graced the occasion as Chief Guest.

Sh. Rawat said that Rash Behari Bose is one of the most prominent Indian revolutionaries. He lived with a motive to free India from British imperialism. From Delhi conspiracy to the formation of the Indian National Army, Rash Behari Bose played a crucial role in the history of the Indian freedom movement. He was born on May 25, 1886, in village Subaldaha, Bardhaman district, in Bengal. Under the supervision of his grandfather, Rash Behari Bose was initially educated in Subaldaha and later in Duplex College at Chandernagore. The French Revolution of 1789 had a deep impact on Rash Behari. Rash Behari Bose was not a very attentive student. He was a daydreamer with a mind preoccupied with revolutionary ideas.

Sh. Rawat further shared that he joined the

Government press in Shimla on his father's wish. He was appointed the copy-holder in the press and was able to master English and typewriting. Later he worked in Kasauli but with a mind full of enthusiasm and patriotism Bose was not happy with such kind of jobs. He came to Dehradun as a guardian tutor in the house of Pramantha Tagore. The "master of disguise", the great revolutionary spent some time at the Forest Research Institute (FRI) in the Doon valley and stayed at Ghosi Gali in Paltan Bazaar. The streets of Dehradun, its Raju PN Tagore garden, and most prominently the Forest Research Institute (FRI) is testimony to the great revolutionary. Having quit his home city of Calcutta due to the infamous Alipore Bomb Case (1908), Bose's tenure at FRI as a Head Clerk was the most defining moment in his revolutionary career.

The Bengal wing of the revolutionary party sent him to Dehra Dun with the purpose of converting members of the Indian Army to a revolutionary cult. Rash Behari tried to get himself enlisted in the Army, but he could not succeed. He

then joined the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun. He was trying to raise recruits from among the Bengali residents in Dehra Dun. He maintained close contact with the revolutionary leaders in Bengal and Punjab. The job in the FRI was useful for him to execute his plans for manufacturing bombs and to direct the revolutionary movement from places which the Government did not suspect and could not easily locate.

While he was working as a clerk at the FRI, he took a 37-day leave for the bomb conspiracy to assassinate Lord Charles Hardinge in 1912. By the time, the British realised who the mastermind of the conspiracy was, he escaped to Japan. It is known that he joined FRI in 4 September 1906 and was later promoted to the rank of head clerk, drawing a salary of Rs 65. His service was terminated on the grounds of prolonged absenteeism in May 1914.

Not much is known about his stay in Dehradun. It is said he used to live in Ghosi Gali. A road is named after Rash Behari Bose in FRI campus.

On this occasion, an online declamation contest was organised involv-

ing university students, where Mansi Singhal, Sudan Singh and Sanchi Pandey from FRI University begged first, second and third prize, respectively.

Ms. Shambhavi, Class VIII student from St. Patrick's Academy Dehradun, begged for the best poster award among school children. Ms. Navya Bhandari, Class X student from Ann Mary School Dehradun and Ms. Diksha Uniyal, Class XII, Convent of Jesus and Mary won second and third prize in this category. Among university students Mr. Sachin Kumar and Ms. Garima Kumari from Forest Research Institute deemed to be university secured first and second prize whereas third prize was given to Ms. Nitika Bansal from Chandigarh University. The competition were judged by Sh. N. Bala, Dr. Tara Chand and Dr. Abhishek Verma, Scientists from FRI Dehradun.

Sh. N. Bala Head, Forest Ecology & Climate Change Division and Dr. Vijender Panwar Coordinator ENVIS Center of FRI thanked about one hundred participating officers, scientists, technical officers, research scholars, and students to make online celebrations a success.

The Himachal Times
26-5-2021

FRI celebrates 135th birth anniversary of Rash Behari Bose

DEHRADUN, MAY 25 (HINS) Forest Research Institute (FRI) celebrated the 135th birth anniversary of revolutionary Rash Behari Bose on Tuesday through virtual mode.

Bose had also worked as a head clerk here at the institute during the freedom struggle. Director general of Indian Council of Forestry Research and Education (ICFRE) and FRI director Arun Singh Rawat was the chief guest on the occasion. Rawat said that one of the most prominent Indian revolutionar-



ies. Bose played a crucial role in the Indian freedom movement from his part in the Delhi conspiracy to the formation of the Indian National Army. Bose joined the government press in Shimla as per his father's wish. He was appointed the copy-holder in the press and was able to master English and typewriting. Later he worked in Kasauli but with a mind full of enthusiasm and patriotism Bose was not happy with such kind of jobs. He came to Dehradun as a guardian tutor in the house of Pramantha

Nath Tagore. The "master of disguise", Bose also spent some time at the FRI in the Doon valley and stayed at Ghosi Gali in Paltan Bazaar. Having quit his home city of Kolkata due to the infamous Alipore Bomb Case (1908), Bose's tenure at FRI as a head clerk was the most defining moment in his revolutionary career.

The Bengal wing of the revolutionary party sent him to Dehradun with the purpose of converting members of the Indian army to a revolutionary cult. Bose tried to get him-

self enlisted in the army, but he could not succeed. He then joined the FRI and was trying to raise recruits from among the Bengali residents in Dehradun. He maintained close contact with the revolutionary leaders in Bengal and Punjab. The job in the FRI was useful for him to execute his plans for manufacturing bombs and to direct the revolutionary movement from places which the government did not suspect and could not easily locate. While he was working as a clerk at the FRI, he took a 37-day

leave for the bomb conspiracy to assassinate Lord Charles Hardinge in 1912. By the time, the British realised who the mastermind of the conspiracy was, he had escaped to Japan. It is known that he joined FRI in September 4, 1906 and was later promoted to the rank of head clerk, drawing a salary of Rs 65. His service was terminated on the grounds of prolonged absenteeism in May 1914. Not much is known about his stay in Dehradun. A road is named after Rash Behari Bose in FRI campus.

वन अनुसंधान संस्थान ने मनाया श्री रास बिहारी बोस का 135 वां जन्मदिवस

देहरादून, संवाददाता। वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून द्वारा भारत के स्वतंत्रता संग्राम के क्रांतिकारी श्री रास बिहारी बोस का 135 वां जन्मदिवस मनाया गया। ऑनलाइन मोड में आयोजित कार्यक्रम में श्री ए.एस. रावत, महानिदेशक, भारतीय वानिकी अनुसंधान एवं शिक्षा परिषद, देहरादून एवं निदेशक, वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून ने मुख्य अतिथि के रूप में कार्यक्रम की शोभा बढ़ाई।

इस अवसर पर श्री ए.एस. रावत, जी ने अपने संबोधन में कहा कि स्व.

श्री रास बिहारी बोस का भारतीय क्रांतिकारियों में प्रमुख स्थान है जिन्होंने अंग्रेजी दासता से मुक्ति हेतु भारतीय स्वतंत्रता संग्राम में महत्वपूर्ण भूमिका निभाई। उनका जन्म 25 मई, 1886 को हुआ था। उनकी प्रारंभिक शिक्षा अपने दादाजी की देखरेख में हुई। 1789 की फ्रांस क्रांति का रास बिहारी पर गहरा प्रभाव पड़ा। उन्होंने अपने संबोधन में कहा कि बिहारी जी का देहरादून, उत्तराखंड में आगमन प्रमंथा नाथ टैगोर के आवास में गृहशिक्षक के रूप में हुआ।

उन्होंने अपना कुछ समय वन अनुसंधान संस्थान में बिताया तथा वे घोसी गली, पल्टन



बाजार, देहरादून में भी रहे। देहरादून की गलियां, यहां का राजा पी.एन. टैगोर गार्डन तथा वन अनुसंधान संस्थान आदि उनके पसंदीदा स्थान रहे। क्रांतिकारी दल के बंगाल शाखा ने उन्हें भारतीय सेना के सदस्यों को क्रांतिकारी पंथ में परिवर्तित करने के उद्देश्य से देहरादून भेजा।

रास बिहारी ने खुद को सेना में भर्ती करने की कोशिश की, लेकिन वह सफल नहीं हो सके। इसके बाद उन्होंने वन अनुसंधान संस्थान, देहरादून में काम किया। उन्होंने बंगाल और

पंजाब के क्रांतिकारी नेताओं के साथ निकट संपर्क बनाए रखा। एफआरआई में नौकरी उनके

लिए बम बनाने की अपनी योजनाओं को अंजाम देने और उन जगहों से क्रांतिकारी आंदोलन को निर्देशित करने के लिए उपयोगी थी, जिन पर सरकार को संदेह नहीं हो सकता था और आसानी से पता नहीं चल सकता था। इस अवसर पर विश्वविद्यालय के छात्रों के लिए ऑनलाइन भाषण प्रतियोगिता का आयोजन किया गया, जहां सुश्री

मांसी सिंघल, श्री सुधान सिंह, सुश्री साची पांडे ने क्रमशः प्रथम, द्वितीय और तृतीय पुरस्कार प्राप्त किए। स्कूली बच्चों की श्रेणी में पोस्टर प्रतियोगिता में सेंट पैट्रिक अकादमी देहरादून की आठवीं कक्षा की छात्रा सुश्री शाम्भवी ने प्रथम पुरस्कार, एन मेरी स्कूल देहरादून की दसवीं कक्षा की छात्रा सुश्री नव्या भंडारी ने द्वितीय और कॉन्वेंट ऑफ जीसस एंड मैरी स्कूल की बारहवीं कक्षा की छात्रा सुश्री दीक्षा अनियाल ने तीसरा स्थान प्राप्त किया।

फिलो सेमेंटल बैंक का