

E-TENDER FOR CONCEPT, DESIGN AND DEVELOPMENT OF 'INTERACTIVE
MULTIMEDIA PRESENTATION' INTERFACES FOR PLATINUM JUBILEE MUSEUM
AT WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN KOLKATA

National Council of Science Museums
(Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India)
33, Block – GN, Sector – V, Bidhan Nagar - 700091

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The information is not intended to be exhaustive. Interested agencies are required to make their own inquiries and respondents will be required to confirm in writing that they have done so and they do not rely only on the information provided by NCSM in submitting the Tender. The information is provided on the basis that it is non-binding on NCSM or any of its authorities or agencies or any of their respective officers, employees, agents or advisors.

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No contractual obligation on behalf of NCSM, whatsoever, shall arise from this tender unless & until a formal contract is signed and executed by duly authorized officers of NCSM and the bidder in due course after invitation of tenders.

NCSM may modify any / all of the terms of this tender process giving due notification through the NCSM's website (<https://ncsm.gov.in/>).

NCSM will not be liable for any costs incurred by the Bidders in the preparation of the tender& its presentation. The preparation of Bidder's proposal will be made without obligation by NCSM to acquire any of the items included in the Bidder's product, or to select any Bidder's proposal, or to discuss the reasons why a particular Bidder's proposal is accepted or rejected.

All information included by the bidders in their proposal will be treated in strict confidence.

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33, Block – GN, Sector – V, Bidhan Nagar - 700091

NOTICE INVITING E-TENDER

TENDER No.

File reference No. I/18013/1/23 (18)

On-line Digitally signed e-tenders under QCBS (Quality and Cost Based Selection) method are invited in Two Bid System from competent Company/Firm/Agency/Consortium, who satisfy the eligibility criteria enumerated in the Tender Documents for Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata as per the Scope of Work.

Agencies having proven experience and capability of executing the order in the targeted time may download the Tender Papers from Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP): <http://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app> or from NCSM website <https://ncsm.gov.in> as per the following schedule:

Bid Document Published Date	21/04/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Bid Document Download Start Date	21/04/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Bid Clarification Start Date	21/04/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Bid Clarification End Date	25/04/2023(Upto 12.00 Noon)
Pre Bid Meeting*	26/04/2023(03.00PM)
Bid Submission Start Date	26/04/2023(04.00PM)
Bid Submission End Date	02/05/2023(Upto 12.00 Noon)
Technical Bid Opening Date	03/05/2023(At 12.00 Noon)
Technical Presentation (of those selected)**	Will be communicated
Estimated Cost of Work	12.036 Lakhs
Earnest Money Deposit	Rs. 30,000.00
Period of Completion of Work	30 days

** Pre Bid Meeting will be organized through online video conferencing*

*** Technical Presentation will also be organized through online video conferencing*

Bidders interested to participate through online video conferencing may send their confirmation to spo@ncsm.gov.in and they need to send their contact details and e-mail id to the above mentioned e-mail address.

The online bid, both Technical Bid and Financial Bid, should be uploaded by the due date and time as per the above schedule. The responsibility to ensure the same lies with the bidders. Offline tenders shall not be accepted and no request in this regard will be entertained whatsoever. Online Technical Bid will be opened at the first instance in NCSM, Kolkata at 12 P.M. on 03/05/2023 for technical evaluation as well as selection of technically acceptable offers.

In the second stage, the Financial Bids of only the selected and techno-commercially acceptable offers / system / equipment will be opened. Decision of the NCSM, regarding selection of eligible and qualified vendors / firms for opening the Financial Bid shall be final and binding on the bidders. NCSM, Kolkata reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in full or part without assigning any reason whatsoever. NCSM is not bound to accept merely the lowest tender but the technical suitability, capability and superiority of the job.

1. Tender document can be downloaded from Central Public Procurement Portal (CPPP) website “[http:// eprocure.gov.in](http://eprocure.gov.in)”
2. Submission of the Bid: This Tender is an e-Tender and bids are to be submitted through CPP Portal (<http://eprocure.gov.in>) only. Bids submitted in physical forms will be summarily rejected.
3. Details of EMD, submission of tender, etc. are indicated in the tender document.
4. The online bid both Technical (Techno-Commercial) Bid and Financial bid duly furnished in Cover -I and Cover-II respectively should be uploaded by the due date and time as per the above schedule. The responsibility to ensure the same lies with the bidders.
5. NCSM, Kolkata reserves the right to amend / withdraw any of the terms and conditions in the tender documents or to reject any or all bids without giving any notice or assigning any reason. NCSM, Kolkata also reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in full or part without assigning any reason whatsoever. NCSM, Kolkata shall also not be bound to accept merely the lowest tender but the technical suitability, capability and superiority of the concept/ technology interface/system etc. shall be of prime consideration for selection of the appropriate set of concept/ technology interface /system collectively considered as a complete solution.

Store & Purchase Officer
NCSM, Kolkata

General Information and Instructions

1. The instructions given herein will be strictly binding on the bidders and deviation, if any will make the tender or tenders liable to be considered invalid. Tenders incorporating additional conditions by the bidder are liable for rejection.
2. Bids shall be submitted online only at CPPP website:
<https://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app> Manual bids shall not be accepted.
3. The instructions given in “Annexure- A” for “Instruction for Online Bid Submission” should be strictly followed during submission of the Bid.
4. Bid documents may be scanned with 100 dpi with black and white option which helps in reducing size of the scanned document.
5. An agent of foreign OEM, for submitting the offer on behalf of OEM, would be required to produce a copy of their legal bid agreement with their principal as an Indian agent failing which their bid would be disqualified.
6. Bid should be submitted along with the Earnest Money of Rs. 30,000.00 (Rupees Thirty Thousand only) by way of crossed Demand Draft / Pay Order on any of the commercial banks or payment online by NEFT / RTGS payable in favour of “National Council of Science Museums”, payable at Kolkata (Bank Details of National Council of Science Museums for NEFT/RTGS is given in Annexure- C). Earnest Money deposit in the form of Bank Guarantee /Bond or any other instrument shall not be accepted and shall be rejected straightway. Earnest Money deposits in respect of such offers which are not accepted will be returned to the bidders within 30 working days from the date on which the final decision is taken about the agency through which tendered work will be carried out or within 2 (two) months from the date of the opening of the tenders, whichever is earlier. No interest will be paid on the Earnest Money deposited with the Council. Earnest Money deposit in respect of the successful bidders will be retained with the NCSM until entire execution of the order as per terms of the tender.
If the successful bidder fails to execute the order strictly as per the Council’s specification in full or part within the stipulated delivery period of the purchase order, the Earnest Money deposit retained with the NCSM shall be forfeited forthwith after cancellation of the concerned order. Exemption of EMD is not allowed.
7. Validity of Bids: The Bids should remain valid for 90 days from the date of opening of Financial Bids.
8. Rejection of Bids: Canvassing by the Bidder(s) in any form, unsolicited letter and post-tender correction may invoke summary rejection. Conditional tenders will be rejected. Noncompliance of applicable General Information and Instructions will disqualify the Bid.

9. The Bidders should have Digital Signature Certificate (DSC) for filling up the Bids. The person signing the tender documents should be authorized for submitting the on line e-tender.
10. The Financial Bid (BOQ) shall be filled in and signed by the authorized signatory online as per proforma "Annexure- H" available at Central Public Procurement Portal e-tender system website <http://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app>. off line Financial Bid shall not be accepted
11. Tender must be uploaded on-line in two separate covers - namely Cover - 1 (Technical) and Cover- 2 (Financial) on Central Public Procurement Portal. The contents of Cover shall be as follows:

Cover- 1 (Technical)

Sl. No.	Description	Yes	No	Remarks
01.	Technical (Techno-Commercial) BID duly filled-in and signed with official stamp. (As per Annexure-E format)			
02.	Proof of concept (PoC) document i.e. draft Scheme with sample story board for standalone Multimedia 'Eternal Bengal' and a bilingual short script with (Bengali & English) production details (scheme) for one of the episodes (min duration 01:00 min) of 'Advent of Europeans in India' (British Episode) shall be submitted by the bidder at NCSM, Kolkata, West Bengal 700091 on or before 1 st May, 2023 at 12:00 Hrs.			
03.	General Terms & Conditions (as detailed in Annexure - B) duly signed with official stamp as a token of acceptance			
04.	Annexure G along with copies of document showing last 3 years' financial turnover of the firm.			
05.	Scanned Copy of the current and valid GST return Certificate.			
06.	The 'Declaration' duly signed with official stamp (As detailed in Annexure-F)			
07.	Format for Articles of Agreement (As per Annexure-I) duly signed with official stamp as a token of acceptance.			
08.	Signed and scanned copies of duly filled in consent letters of all the team members (As per Annexure - J)			
09.	Scanned copy of Demand Draft / details of online payment for Earnest Money Deposit of Rs. 30,000.00 (Rupees Thirty Thousand only)			

Cover-2 (Financial)

- i) The Financial Bid (as per Annexure-H) i.e. Schedule of Price Bid in the form of Attached BOQ Performa shall be duly filled in, digitally signed and uploaded online by the bidder.**

The Cover-1, i.e. Technical (Techno-commercial) Bid shall be opened by NCSM, Kolkata at the first instance and evaluated by the competent authority. At the second stage, the Cover-2 containing Financial Bid of only techno-commercially acceptable offers shall be opened for further evaluation and ranking before awarding the contract.

N.B.: The bidders shall consider the prevailing tax rates while quoting the rates. However, in the event of any changes in the statutory taxes and duties, the rates applicable at the time of payment shall be made by the competent authority of the NCSM, Kolkata against submission of supporting documentary evidence.

12. The authorities of NCSM, Kolkata who do not bind themselves to accept the lowest tender, reserves the right to reject or accept any or all tenders wholly or partially without assigning any reason whatsoever.

Instructions for Online Bid Submission

1. The bidders are required to submit soft copies of their bids electronically on the CPP Portal, using valid Digital Signature Certificates. The instructions given below are meant to assist the bidders in registering on the CPP Portal, prepare their bids in accordance with the requirements and submitting their bids online on the CPP Portal.
2. More information useful for submitting online bids on the CPP Portal may be obtained at <https://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app>

REGISTRATION

1. Bidders are required to enroll on the e-Procurement module of the Central Public Procurement Portal (URL: <https://eprocure.gov.in/eprocure/app>) by clicking on the link “Online Bidders Enrolment” on the CPP Portal which is free of charge.
2. As part of the enrolment process, the bidders will be required to choose a unique username and assign a password for their accounts.
3. Bidders are advised to register their valid email address and mobile numbers as part of the registration process. These would be used for any communication from the CPP Portal.
4. Upon enrolment, the bidders will be required to register their valid Digital Signature Certificate (Class II or Class III Certificates with signing key usage) issued by any Certifying Authority recognized by CCA India (e.g. Sify / nCode / eMudhra etc.) with their profile.
5. Only one valid DSC should be registered by a bidder. Please note that the bidders are responsible to ensure that they do not lend their DSC“s to others which may lead to misuse.
6. Bidders may then log-in to the site through the secured log-in by entering their user ID / password and the password of the DSC / e-Token.

SEARCHING FOR TENDER DOCUMENTS

1. There are various search options built in the CPP Portal to facilitate bidders to search active tenders by several parameters. These parameters could include Tender ID, Organization Name, Location, Date, Value, etc. There is also an option of advanced search for tenders, wherein the bidders may combine a number of search parameters such as Organization Name, Form of Contract, Location, Date, Other keywords, etc. to search for a tender published on the CPP Portal.
2. Once the bidders have selected the tenders they are interested in, they may download the required documents / tender schedules. These tenders can be moved to the respective “My Tenders” folder. This would enable the CPP Portal to intimate the bidders through SMS / e-mail in case there is any corrigendum issued to the tender document.
3. The bidders should make a note of the unique Tender ID assigned to each tender, in case they want to obtain any clarification / help from the Helpdesk,

PREPARATION OF BIDS

1. Bidders should take into account any corrigendum published on CPPP in connection with the tender document before submitting their bids.
2. Please go through the tender document carefully to understand the documents required to be submitted as part of the bid. Please note the number of sets in which the bid documents have to be submitted, the number of documents - including the names and content of each of the document that need to be submitted. Any deviations from these may lead to rejection of the bid.
3. Bidders, in advance, should get ready the bid documents to be submitted as indicated in the tender document / schedule and generally, they can be in PDF / XLS / RAR / DWF / JPG formats. Bid documents may be scanned with 100 dpi with black and white option which helps in reducing size of the scanned document.
4. To avoid the time and effort required in uploading the same set of standard documents which are required to be submitted as a part of every bid, a provision of uploading such standard documents (e.g. PAN card copy, annual reports, auditor certificates, etc.) has been provided to the bidders. Bidders can use “My Space” or “Other Important Documents” area available to them to upload such documents. These documents may be directly submitted from the “My Space” area while submitting a bid, and need not be uploaded again and again. This will lead to a reduction in the time required for bid submission process.

SUBMISSION OF BIDS

1. Bidders should log-in to the site well in advance for bid submission so that they can upload the bid in time i.e. on or before the bid submission time. Bidders will be responsible for any delay due to other issues.
2. The bidders have to digitally sign and upload the required bid documents one by one as indicated in the tender document.
3. Bidders have to select the payment option as “offline” to pay the requisite Earnest Money Deposit (EMD) and enter detail of the instrument.
4. Bidders should submit the EMD as per the instructions specified in the tender document. The original instrument should be posted/couriered/given in person to the Tender Processing Section at the above address, latest by the last date of bid submission. The detail of the DD/any other accepted instrument, physically sent, should tally with the details available in the scanned copy and the data entered during bid submission time. Otherwise the uploaded bid will be rejected.
5. A standard Price Schedule format (BOQ) has been provided with the tender document to be filled by all the bidders. Bidders are requested to note that they should necessarily submit their financial bids in the format provided and no other format is acceptable. If the price bid has been given as a standard BOQ format with the tender document, then the same is to be downloaded and to be filled by all the bidders. Bidders are required to download the BOQ file, open it and complete the white coloured (unprotected) cells with their respective financial quotes and other details (such as name of the bidders). No other cells should be changed. In case no rate value is required to be quoted in any particular

cell, that cell may be kept blank, figure “0” (zero) shall not be entered in such cell(s). Once the details have been completed, the bidders should save it and submit it online, without changing the filename. If the BOQ file is found to be modified by the bidders, the bid will be rejected.

6. The server time (which is displayed on the bidders“ dashboard) will be considered as the standard time for referring the deadlines for submission of the bids by the bidders, opening of bids etc. The bidders should follow this time during bid submission.
7. All the documents being submitted by the bidders would be encrypted using PKI encryption techniques to ensure the secrecy of the data. The data entered cannot be viewed by unauthorized persons until the time of bid opening. The confidentiality of the bids is maintained using the secured Socket Layer 128-bit encryption technology. Data storage encryption of sensitive fields is done. Any bid document that is uploaded to the server is subjected to symmetric encryption using a system generated symmetric key. Further this key is subjected to asymmetric encryption using buyers/bid opener’s public keys. Overall, the uploaded tender documents become readable only after the tender opening by the authorized bid openers.
8. The uploaded tender documents become readable only after the tender opening by the authorized bid openers.
9. Upon the successful and timely submission of bids (i.e. after Clicking “Freeze Bid Submission” in the portal), the portal will give a successful bid submission message and a bid summary will be displayed with the bid number and the date & time of submission of the bid with all other relevant details.
10. The bid summary has to be printed and kept as an acknowledgement of the submission of the bid. This acknowledgement may be used as an entry pass for any bid opening meeting.

ASSISTANCE TO BIDDERS

1. Any enquiries relating to the tender document and the terms and conditions contained therein should be addressed to the Tender Inviting Authority or the relevant contact person indicated in the tender.
2. Any queries relating to the process of online bid submission or queries relating to CPP Portal in general may be directed to the 24x7 CPP Portal helpdesk. The contact number for the helpdesk is 1800 233 7315.

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NOTICE INVITING E-TENDER

TENDER No.

Internal File Reference No. I/18013/1/23 (18)

Title of the Work:

Concept, Design and Development of ‘Interactive Multimedia Presentation’ interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata

Tenders under QCBS (Quality and Cost Based Selection) method are invited in Two Bid System from competent Company/Firm/Agency/Consortium, who satisfy the eligibility criteria enumerated in the document.

Introduction

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM), an autonomous society under the Ministry of Culture, Government of India was formed on April 4, 1978. Today, it administers 26 Science Centres/Museums spread all over India. Birla Industrial and Technological Museum (BITM), Kolkata; Nehru Science Centre, Mumbai; Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum (VITM), Bangalore; National Science Centre, Delhi and NCSM, Kolkata are National level centres of NCSM. All these National Level centres except NCSM is having its Regional and Sub-Regional/District Level Centres called Satellite Units (SUs).

As per the recommendation of the Task Force constituted by the Union Planning Commission in the early 1970s to assess the activities of the Science Museums, NCSM initiated the process to set up National level science museums/centres, Regional Science Centres and District Science Centres located in metropolis, state capitals and district headquarters respectively. NCSM, with its Headquarters in Kolkata, has its own network of 26 science museums/centres spread across the country and a Central Research & Training Laboratory (CRTL), in Kolkata. CRTL is the Council’s central hub for professional training, research and development. In addition, NCSM develops Science Centres/museums for different States and Union Territories of India. NCSM has also developed several centres and galleries for different Govt. organisations such as ONGC, BEL, ICAR and also collaborated internationally for the development of Museum/Science Centres or for galleries such as Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Mauritius, ‘India’ gallery on Buddhism at ‘International Buddhist Museum’, Kandy, Sri Lanka etc. Today, NCSM forms the largest network of science centres and museums in the world under a single administrative umbrella.

NCSM invites bids for ***Concept, Design and Development of ‘Interactive Multimedia Presentation’ interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata.***

Eligibility Criteria for Applying:

Agencies / production houses that are fulfilling the following conditions will be eligible for submission of E-Tender:

- i. The bidder could be an Individual, Limited Company/Corporation, Proprietary Firm, Partnership Firm/Company etc. Consortium or Joint Venture are allowed to bid for the Works.
- ii. The bidder should have minimum experience of 05 years preceding the proposal due date, in the similar field of works. Experience should be in design and development of interactive multimedia interfaces (standalone data retrieval interfaces having video, audio and music etc.) for museums, tourist centres or any business centre etc.
- iii. The registered company/firm should have well trained production team, having graphics, VFX Animation Studio etc. (well build-up infrastructure) and the team leader should have a Post Graduate Diploma in Multimedia/film studies etc. or any equivalent degree or diploma from a renowned institution.
- iv. Firms / Companies should have average annual financial turnover of Rs. 20.00 lakhs during the last 3 financial years (AY 2022-23, 2021-22, and 2020-21). Exception may be considered only for AY 2021-22 (due to Pandemic).
- v. The Bidder should have the requisite work experience of completing similar projects during the last 5 years preceding the proposal due date as per the details given below:

One similar work of value not less than Rs. 09.60 Lakh of the estimated cost of work.

Or **Two similar works** each of value not less than Rs. 07.20 Lakh of estimated cost of work.

Or **Three similar works** each of value not less than Rs. 04.80 Lakh of estimated cost of work

Or **Four similar works** each of value not less than Rs. 3.60 Lakh of estimated cost of work

Or **Six similar works** each of value not less than Rs. 2.00 Lakh of estimated cost of work

Here the **Similar Works** means: Design and development of interactive multimedia interfaces (standalone data retrieval interfaces having video, audio and music etc.) for museums, tourist centres or any business centre etc.

- vi. The bidder should provide documentary proof for the above in the form of a work order / supply order / contract document and completion report/ testimonials for completion.

N.B Even though the bidders meet the above qualifying criteria, they are subject to be disqualified if they have:

- a. Made misleading or false representation in the forms, statements and attachments submitted in proof of the qualification requirements; and/or
- b. Record for poor performance such as abandoning the works, not properly completing the contract, inordinate delays in completion, litigation history, or financial failures etc.

vii. Proof of Concept (PoC)

The bidders must submit a proof of concept (PoC) document, as per the details appended below:

This PoC must include the draft Scheme with sample story board for standalone Multimedia 'Eternal Bengal' and a bilingual short script with (Bengali & English) production details (scheme) for one of the episodes (min duration 01:00 min) of 'Advent of Europeans in India' (British Episode) ----- (See Annexure - D1 for Brief story-line)

N.B - *Please don't mix up PoC with Sl. No. 5 of Table - C (Technical cum Creative Evaluation Marks)*

Submission of PoC document is mandatory. Non submission of PoC document may lead to summarily rejection of bid.

Notes:

1. Techno-Commercial bids of the agencies that fulfil the above pre-qualification criteria shall be opened.
2. The bidder has to upload the compliance letter on its letterhead duly signed by the authorized signature & other supporting documents as asked for in the bid in scanned format. Failing to submit the same or non-compliance/deviation from any bid terms and conditions, eligibility criteria or technical specifications may result in rejection of the bid.

PROPOSAL EVALUATION / SELECTION CRITERIA

A three-stage procedure (two bid system) under Quality cum Cost Based (QCBS) Selection Evaluation will be adopted in evaluating the proposals

1. **Eligibility Criteria Evaluation:** Any short coming of the documents will lead to rejection of the bid and other envelope will not be opened.
2. **Thematic/Technical Presentation Evaluation:** The agencies qualifying on the basis of their eligibility criteria will only be called for Thematic/Technical Presentations (may be arranged online) which can be at a very short notice.
3. **Financial Evaluation:** Only the bidders/firms securing the minimum qualifying marks based on Eligibility Criteria Evaluation and Technical/Presentation Evaluation as described in details below will be eligible for their Financial Bid Opening & Financial Evaluation

The evaluation shall be carried out in accordance of the marking system as detailed below:

A. Technical Evaluation

- i) The Evaluation Committee appointed by the Council shall carry out its evaluation applying the evaluation criteria specified in the bid document. Evaluation of the application would be done as per the documents submitted. Bidders/agencies who are in the trade and are fulfilling the pre-qualification criteria as per the documents required would only be called for thematic presentation which can be at a very short notice of even three days.
- ii) Further during the technical presentation, the evaluation would be carried out on Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) basis where the Technical cum creative evaluation would be given upto 100 marks.

- iii) Each responsive proposal shall be attributed a technical score. On the basis of the technical assessment, agencies securing minimum 75 marks out of 100 will be shortlisted and the financial bids of only the shortlisted agencies will be opened. The date and time of opening of the financial bids will be intimated to the selected/shortlisted agencies through CPP portal.

B. Financial Evaluation

Quality cum Cost Based (QCBS) Selection

Under the Quality and Cost Based Selection (QCBS) basis, the **weightage to Technical and Financial Bids would be 70% and 30% respectively.**

- a. Technical Bid: The total marks obtained out of 100 marks in technical bid shall be scaled down to a maximum of 70 as follows which shall henceforth be the total marks obtained by the bidder against the technical bid. Marks (max 70) on technical Bid (A) = 0.70 x Marks of Technical Bid under evaluation.
- b. Financial Bid: The lowest financial bid would be the best financial bid and shall be awarded 30 marks. Other financial bidders would be awarded marks out of a maximum of 30 based on the following formula:

Marks (Max 30) on Financial Bid (B) = 0.30 X (Lowest Financial Bid) x 100 ÷ Financial Bid under Evaluation

The bidder scoring maximum total marks {(A) + (B)} would be recommended for selection.

Note: Technical Bids will be evaluated on the basis of documents as detailed above & Presentations to be made by the eligible agencies before the Constituted Committee. The date and time of the presentations (if organised) will be conveyed to the eligible agencies.

C. Technical cum Creative Evaluation Marks

The Technical Bids will be evaluated on the basis of the indicated parameters in the table below:

Evaluation of bids found eligible as per pre-qualification criteria would be undertaken by Technical Evaluation Committee Constituted by the competent authority as per parameters cited below:

Sl. No.	Parameter	Criteria	Total Marks	Marks Obtained
01.	Credentials of applicant/ agency: The bidder should have minimum 05 year experience preceding the proposal due date, in the similar work* (Total Max. marks- 10)	5 Years - 6 Marks	10	
		More than 5 years upto 10 years – Bonus 2 marks		
		More than 10 years – Bonus 2 Marks		
02.	Team (<i>Experience and Credentials will be taken into account for giving marks</i>). Provide detailed Biodata highlighting their past work (Total Max. marks- 10)	Team leader with a P.G Diploma or equivalent in Multimedia (from a renowned Institute) is mandatory and having experience more than 5 years) – 7 Marks Experience between 3 to 5 years – 5 Marks	10	

Sl. No.	Parameter	Criteria	Total Marks	Marks Obtained
		Experience less than 3 years – 0 Marks		
		Team members having average work experience of 3 years – 3 marks, Less than 3 years but more than 2 years – 2 marks Less than 2 years – 0 mark		
03.	<p>Financial Soundness: Firms / Companies should have average annual financial turnover of Rs.20.00 lakhs during the last 3 financial years (AY 2022-23, 2021-22, and 2020-21) {of Lead Partner in case of consortium}</p> <p>N.B - Exception may be considered only for AY 2021-22 (due to Pandemic)</p> <p>(Total Max. Marks- 08)</p>	<p>Turnover of Rs.20.00 lakhs to 30.00 lakhs – 5 marks</p> <p>Turnover of Rs.30.50 lakhs to 50.00 lakhs – Bonus 2 marks</p> <p>Turnover of more than 50.00 lakhs – Bonus 3 marks</p>	08	
04.	<p>Experience of works: Completion of similar projects during the last 5 years as per the details given below: One similar work of value not less than Rs. 9.60 Lakh of the estimated cost of work. Or Two similar works each of value not less than Rs. 7.20 Lakh of estimated cost of work. Or Three similar works each of value not less than Rs. 4.80 Lakh of estimated cost of work Or Four similar works each of value not less than Rs. 3.60 Lakh of estimated cost of work Or Six similar works each of value not less than Rs. 2.00 Lakh of estimated cost of work (Total Max. Marks- 12)</p>	<p>For completed works having value ≥ Rs. 9.60 Lakh - 12 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)</p> <p>For completed works having value ≥ Rs. 7.20 Lakh <Rs. 9.60 Lakh – 6 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)</p> <p>For completed works having value ≥ Rs. 4.80 Lakh < 7.20 Lakh - 4 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)</p> <p>For completed works having value ≥ Rs. 3.60 Lakh < 4.80 Lakh - 3 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)</p> <p>For completed works having value ≥ Rs. 2.00 Lakh < 3.60 Lakh - 2 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)</p>	12	
05.	<p>Technical presentation before the Technical Evaluation Committee</p> <p>(Total Max Marks- 60)</p>	Treatment to storyline of the Multimedia listed above in Table - A	60**	

Table – C

* Here the **Similar Works** means: Design and development of interactive multimedia interfaces (standalone data retrieval interfaces having video, audio and music etc. for) for museums, tourist centres or any business centre etc.

* ***Breakup of marks in the Technical Presentation:**

A Sample Multimedia:

A small sample multimedia presentation on **“Eternal Bengal”** may be designed and developed. {Minimum 2 popups windows/pages for section - ‘Archaeological Wonders’ of Bengal and 2 pages for section ‘Historic past of Bengal’ (A history to behold)}.

----- Maximum 15 Marks

A Sample Video:

A sample video of duration not less than 01:00 min. on subject **‘Advent of Europeans in India’** (on British Episode)

----- Maximum 15 Marks

Creative thinking

----- Maximum 10 Marks

Creative Artwork & Animation

----- Maximum 10 Marks

Overall Presentation

----- Maximum 10 Marks

N.B - All the criteria are to be substantiated with necessary valid documents

Note: Bidders who are awarded zero marks in any of the item from S.No. 1 to 3 will not be qualified for technical presentation. Bidders must get 12 marks for the item in the S.No.4, else will not be qualified for technical presentation (if organised).

In the event, composite bid scores are “tied”, the bidder securing the highest technical score will be declared as the Best Value Bidder for award of the Job

C H E C K L I S T

Check list of Tender No.: _____ internal file reference no. I/18013/1/23 (18) for Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata

Sl. No.	Description	Yes/No	Page reference
01.	Whether E-Tender uploaded in Two parts (i.e. Technical & Financial) separately. Please note that one set hard copy of original signed bids and sample Multimedia and documentary video in portable media must be delivered at NCSM, Kolkata on or before 30 th APRIL 2023.		
02.	Whether Tender documents carefully studied & understood.		
03.	Whether Tender documents duly signed and stamped on all pages is scanned and uploaded as Cover-1 of the Tender in Central Public Procurement Portal		
04.	Whether Earnest Money of Rs. 30000.00 (Rupees Thirty Thousand only) submitted by online / vide Demand Draft No. dated..... and Scanned copy of DD uploaded as Cover-1 of the Tender. Please note that the original DD should be couriered /hand delivered to NCSM, Kolkata / online payment details shall be sent to NCSM before last date of submission of the tender document.		
05.	Whether Declaration regarding Non-relation, duly signed and stamped, and scanned copy of the same uploaded as Cover-1 of the Tender in central public procurement portal. Annexure – C		
06.	Whether Declaration certifying that there is no extra condition quoted in the Offer Form duly signed and stamped, and scanned copy of the same uploaded as Cover-1 of the Tender in central public procurement portal. Annexure – C		

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR SUBMISSION OF TENDER

For Concept, Design and Development of ‘Interactive Multimedia Presentation’ interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata the tenderers are required to submit the tender in two covers i.e. Cover-I and Cover – II as per the details given in the point 11 of General Information and Instructions.

1. **PRICE:** The rates quoted/indicated shall include cost as per the details specified in Annexure-D “Technical specification and Scope of Work”, in the tender document. The rates of GST and other taxes/levies to be imposed on the quoted rates shall have to be clearly and separately mentioned. Price and rate quoted shall be firm and fixed for the entire period of execution of the work and no escalation of rate on any ground whatsoever shall be allowed. The overall lowest bidder shall be awarded the tender.
2. The bidders shall consider the prevailing tax rates while quoting the rates. However, in the event of any changes in the statutory taxes and duties, the rates applicable at the time of payment shall be made by the competent authority of the NCSM, Kolkata against submission of supporting documentary evidence.
3. The successful tenderer shall submit the following documents within 03 (three) days from the date of placement of Letter of Intent.
 - a. Duplicate copy of Letter of Intent duly signed and stamped as a token of acceptance of the work order.
 - b. Non-judicial stamp paper of appropriate value for preparing the Agreement governing the terms and conditions of the Contract.
 - c. Security Deposit as detailed in Clause No. 12 of General Terms & Conditions.
4. **TIME OF COMPLETION:** Time is the essence of the tender. The entire work of final Multimedia interfaces supply shall be completed in time bound manner. The entire work shall be completed within 30 (Thirty) days from the date of placement of Letter of Intent. The tenderer may please note that all the Multimedia interfaces shall have to be completed in the same time frame.
5. For non-compliance of any of the above terms and non-delivery of the tendered item complete in all respects within the above stipulated period, the NCSM shall either cancel the order or impose penalty as detailed in Clause 6 below. NCSM reserves the right to cancel the order and no payment will be made under such condition. Decision of the NCSM in this regard shall be final and binding on the successful tenderers.
6. **PENALTY CLAUSE:** The successful Tenderer shall strictly observe the time allowed for carrying out the job as detailed in Clause No. 4. The job shall, throughout the stipulated period of the order be proceeded with all the diligence (time being deemed to be the essence of the 20 order) and the successful Tenderer shall pay to the NCSM, an amount equal to 1% of the amount of the order value for every week that the delivery may remain incomplete as per delivery schedule as stipulated in Clause no. 4, subject to a maximum compensation of 10% of the order value and after that period appropriate action will be taken by the NCSM, as it will deem fit.

7. The NCSM may extend the time of delivery of the tendered job at its discretion on the application of the successful tenderer for such purpose provided that it considers the reasons for such extension as good, sufficient, acceptable and unavoidable.
8. SCOPE OF WORK: As per Annexure – D
9. PAYMENT TERMS:
 - i) No advance payment shall be made by the NCSM under any circumstances. Payment shall be released after satisfactory completion of the entire job and within 60 (sixty) days from the date of receipt of Tax Invoice duly supported by receipted challan and satisfactory inspection/work completion certificate issued by the competent authority of the NCSM.
 - ii) Payment shall be released through NEFT/RTGS for which details of bank account shall be mentioned in their bill.
10. COPYRIGHT: The brief story-line and script provided to the bidders for quoting their rates and the finally developed Multimedia interfaces will be the sole property of National Council of Science Museums. The successful Tenderer under no circumstances will sell, lease, use, lend or donate the Multimedia interfaces, wholly or partly, to any other client. Also, the images, videos and other material to be used in the Multimedia interfaces should be copyright free.
11. In case, the successful Tenderer refuses to accept the offer after finalization or does not comply with the Clause No. 4 as per the finalized and accepted terms and conditions, the order shall be cancelled forthwith without any further reference and the EMD will be forfeited.
12. Security Deposit: Technically lowest successful tenderer shall deposit 10% of the total amount of work awarded at NCSM as refundable security deposit in the form of DD after adjusting the EMD already deposited with this NIT, after getting the confirmed order and before the commencement of work. The security deposit shall be refunded to the successful bidder one year after the completion of work.
13. Every effort should be made to complete the work by the successful Tenderer within the specified time schedule. In case the successful tenderer fails to comply with Clause No.4 i.e., the specified time schedule as per the finalized and accepted terms and conditions the NCSM shall have the rights to either impose Penalty Clause or cancel the order forfeiting the EMD. The decision of the NCSM in this regard shall be final and binding on the successful Tenderer.
14. Bad quality of work will not be accepted and if carried out is liable to be rejected and should be rectified by the successful Tenderer at his cost as per specifications and directions given by the authorized representatives of the NCSM. The decision of the NCSM, as to items of 21 bad quality and proper rectification, will be final and binding on the successful Tenderers.
15. Any ambiguity in the specification / scope of work is detected; it shall be promptly brought to the notice of the NCSM for clarifications. The successful tenderer without

- written approval/permission of the NCSM shall make no deviation from the approved specifications.
16. The successful Tenderer shall submit necessary trade and other licenses as may be required to carry on the tendered job and shall also be responsible for compliance at his/her own cost of all rules and regulations, enforced from time to time by the appropriate authorities.
 17. The successful Tenderer shall not under any circumstances whatsoever transfer wholly or partly the contract/agreement/Purchase Order to any other person(s)/firm/company or assign the agreement or benefits of this agreement to any other party for any reason whatsoever. Otherwise, the order/ agreement will automatically stand cancelled.
 18. The authorities of the NCSM, reserve the right to amend, alter or modify the terms and conditions mentioned above, if necessary, from time to time and also cancel the tender without assigning any reason.
 19. Income Tax and Work Contract Tax or any other tax as applicable shall be deducted at source, if applicable, from each bill/claim of firm as per prevailing Government rules.
 20. Incomplete offers, i.e. offers received without prescribed “**Offer Form**” (BOQ), “**General Terms of Conditions**”, “**Technical Specifications**” duly signed on all pages with official seal may be rejected straightway without reference to the tenderer.
 21. Party must have valid TIN/PAN/GST Registration number and attach a documentary proof with the Tender.
 22. The agency shall take care of all statutory obligations as are required under the Contract Labour Regulation Act, etc.
 23. The offer shall be valid for a minimum period of 3 months from the date of opening of the tender.
 24. The agencies participating in the tender and bidding, may obtain on specific request, details about the outcome of the tender and other related details, if any.
 25. **Arbitration** : All disputes and differences between the successful tenderer and the NCSM of any kind, except quality of workmanship and materials, whatever arising out of or in connection with the order on carrying out of the work (whether during the progress of the work or after their completion and whether before or after the determination, abandonment or breach 22 of the terms and conditions of the order) shall be referred to the sole arbitration of a person nominated by the Director General, National Council of Science Museums, whose decision in this regard will be final and binding on both the parties – the successful Tenderer and the NCSM. The provisions of the Arbitration and Conciliation Act 1996 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof and of the rules made there under for the time being in force shall apply to arbitration’s proceedings under this Clause.

26. **Force Majeure:** In the event of either party being rendered unable by Force Majeure to perform any obligation required to be performed by them under the contract, the relative obligation of the party affected by such Force Majeure shall be suspended for the period during which such cause lasts. The term "Force Majeure" as employed herein shall mean acts of God, War, Civil Riots, Fire directly affecting the execution of the work, Flood and Acts and Regulations of the government. Upon the occurrence of such cause and upon its termination, the party alleging that it has been rendered unable as aforesaid thereby, shall notify the other party in writing, the beginning of the cause amounting to Force Majeure as also the ending of the said cause by giving notice to the other party within 72 (seventy-two) hours of the alleged beginning and ending of the cause respectively. If performance under the LoI is suspended by Force Majeure conditions lasting for more than 2 (two) months, either party shall have the option of cancelling the LoI, in whole or in part, at its discretion without any liability on its part.

Time for performance of the relative obligation suspended by Force Majeure shall stand extended by period for which such cause lasts.

National Council of Science Museums
(Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India)
33, Block - GN, Sector - V, Bidhan Nagar - 700091

TENDER No.

Internal File reference No. I/18013/1/23 (18)

DECLARATION-I

This is to certify that I/We have no close relative as an employee of the National Council of Science Museums (close relatives means: Father, Mother, Brother, Sister, Son, Daughter and Spouse) nor any such close relatives are associated with us as proprietor/partner/share holder/ director and like.

Signature of the tenderer
(With date and Official Seal)

Address:

DECLARATION-II

We, do hereby accept the General Terms and Conditions as provided by the NCSM, Kolkata along with tender documents for Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata and also undertake to execute the job strictly as per the specifications of NCSM, Kolkata as provided along with the tender documents. NCSM, Kolkata shall be at liberty to cancel the order in full or in part and forfeit the Earnest Money Deposit or Security Deposit retained with them in the event of failure of any of the declaration made by us.

Signature of the tenderer / Constituted Attorney
(With date and Official Seal)

Scope of Work:

Concept, Design and Development of ‘Interactive Multimedia Presentation’ interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata as per the following details:

All the multimedia presentations will be developed using Unity/ Python/ Visual studio (C#), Adobe AIR, Adobe animate additional technology like HTML5, JQuery, Video editing tools, Sound editing and mastering tools may be required for developing the digital artefacts. This software takes inputs from the touch screen and delivers pre-stored information to the user. Animation, Graphics, Text and Audio will elaborate the relevant data to the user, and the development of all the elements will come under the developer’s scope.

These multimedia presentations (as per Table A) will be played on Windows operated computer with a touch screen / display with specially integrated hardware with electronic interfacing having a minimum of 8GB RAM and a storage space of 1GB allotted for the multimedia. NCMS will provide the hardware. The developer has to provide the executable software.

All artworks and graphics used in the software are included within the scope of work. Necessary music and other Foley audio will be used.

The bidder (agencies/individuals/consortium etc.) must quote for development of Multimedia and production charges including all charges for the following: The work/ cost includes -

Language of the Multimedia/ Video presentation	:	Bi-lingual (English and Bengali)	
Story Board for the Multimedia	:	<i>A brief story-line will be provided and bidder/agency needs to prepare a story board by their own</i>	<i>Approval to be taken in all the step</i>
Voice-Over	:	<i>Needs to be used where it is necessary (to be specified by NCSM)</i>	<i>Approval to be taken</i>
Script for Voice-Over	:	<i>To be prepared by the bidder/agency</i>	<i>Approval to be taken in all the step</i>
Bengali Translation	:	<i>To be done by the bidder/agency</i>	<i>Approval must be taken before finalization</i>

Technical Specification of the multimedia:

Development Platforms and Compilation Software (s)	:	<i>The project is supposed to be developed in Unity, Python and Visual studio, Adobe AIR, adobe Animate etc. using animation, image, video and audio, which serve all functionalities. If necessary, any other suitable technique may be used for better results.</i>
Programming Languages to be used	:	<i>Action Script 3, Python, C# (if necessary, we can/ will customize as per our requirement)</i>
Final compilation	:	<i>*.exe or any other extension as applicable (with all resources, if possible, text and graphics/video etc. may be loaded through an external *.xml)</i>
Source file	:	<i>To be supplied to the NCSM (order will not be accepted without source file and source codes)</i>
Delivery Date	:	<i>30 days from placement of firm order (may be altered depending upon the job requirement)</i>
Delivery	:	<i>All the finished products to be delivered to NCSM, Kolkata Office (in a Pen-drive or HDD etc.)</i>

***N.B - The bidder needs to submit his own design and plan for the said work.**

Brief story-line (see Annexure – D1) for all these Multimedia or mixed media is attached herewith for a better understanding of the work. This will be evaluated by the expert committee. This will be decided by the competent authority of NCSM.

Brief details of the Work (Multimedia interfaces to be developed):

Interactive Multimedia for touch screen kiosk and other modes of presentations (such as Dual Screen Multimedia Presentation, Interactive Hemispherical Projection etc.) are to be designed on the following subjects and title (as per Table A, appended below):

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief description	Remarks (if any)
01.	Eternal Bengal	<p>Archaeological Wonders of Bengal <i>This is a map browser, having as many as 50 (no. is approximately close to actual) major Archeological/ historical sites of Bengal (undivided). It will portray important information about these sites and their significance in Bengal's Cultural history.</i></p> <p>Historic past of Bengal (A history to behold) <i>This part will tell the story of important rulers of Bengal (epoch wise) and their major contributions.</i></p> <p>[These two sections are to be presented through a multimedia presentation]</p>	<i>This multimedia will contain 50% animation, 30% Video and 20% image content (approximately) and text content to be in English and Bengali</i>

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief description	Remarks (if any)
02.	Bengal: A land of syncretic culture	<i>This multimedia will present Cultural Syncretism of Medieval Bengal. It is visible in Sufism, Pirism (derived from Persian word "pir" literally means "ancient"), Nathism, Vaishnavism, the gamut of Bengali Literature e.g, the Mangal Kavyas, Vaishnava Literature, Translation works, Sufi Literature etc. witness syncretism in the Bengali society.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 60% animation, and 40% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
03.	History of Bengali Language (Bangla Bhasha)	<i>This is a dual screen multimedia. The operation console will be a touch screen and the large screen (TV) will be the display unit. Effectively, the evolution of Bangla can be divided into three stages namely old, middle and modern Bangla. It will present the evolution of Bengali language from the days of Charyapada to its current form. The multimedia will be designed in such a way that it can be explored in diverse means, e.g through epoch, through linguist, through major literature etc.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 70% image in the form of movie clip and 40% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
04.	Advent of Europeans in India	<i>This is an animation based interactive multimodal hemispherical video presentation. This projection base interface has 5 different sections connected to specific switches (hardware). Each button will represent one of the European Countries having colony in India /Bengal. As per plan, the projection-based multimedia will tell the story of the advent of following European countries, who came to India primarily for Business Purpose, namely Britain, France, Portugal, Holland and Denmark etc.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 80% animation and 20% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
05.	Interesting Facts on Vidhan Sabha	<i>This multimedia will highlight some of the important acts of respect, special customs being followed, holding of important sessions, adoption of new technology and milestones achieved etc. at Vidhan Sabha over the years.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 70% image in the form of movie clip and 40% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
06.	The rise of Bengal Legislature	<i>This multimedia presentation will depict how this Assembly and Legislature took shape through different reforms over the years since 1861. Effectively it will have four subsections and an introductory page. Four hardware switches will be used for content browsing and there will be large (TV) display. [Hard switches and large (TV) display]</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 70% image in the form of movie clip and 40% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief description	Remarks (if any)
07.	Partition of Bengal and Evolution of Bengal Legislature	<i>The proposal for partition of Bengal on the basis of a plan, known as Mountbatten Plan, was announced on 3rd June 1947. The decision of partition was taken through three phase voting and meeting with the legislators of both sides. The new boundaries were formally announced on 17th August 1947, on the basis of recommendations by the Boundary Commission headed by Sir Radcliffe. The idea behind the line was to create a boundary which would divide India along religious demographics. This multimedia intends to show some of the important documents and proceedings related to the partition of Bengal.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 80% animation and 20% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
08.	First West Bengal Assembly Election	<i>This interactive interface (multimedia) will be designed to show election results of the first General Election held in 1952, west Bengal elected 240 members (including 2 members nominated by the Governor from the Anglo-Indian community) to the state Legislative Assembly and sent 34 members to the Lok Sabha.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 70% image in the form of movie clip and 40% image content (approximately), text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
09.	A Political Roller – Coaster	<i>This interface needs to be designed as a Digital Scroll with mechanical switches (three switches/buttons – Forward, Backward and Home) at the bottom. This interface will be designed in a fact file manner and will tell the story of political scenario of West Bengal in post-independence era (starting from 1957 to 2021).</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 70% image in the form of movie clip and 40% image content (approximately) text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>
10.	Guardians of the State (Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers, Deputy Speakers)	<i>This interface has to be designed as a Digital Image Browser (hardware switches, eg. Forward and backward) with mode change facility (through a Hardware Switch). In this touch screen multimedia details (with one liner - major contributions) of the Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers and Deputy Speakers of West Bengal state in post-independence era (1947 to 2023) will be displayed with their period in Office.</i>	<i>This multimedia will contain 90% image in the form of movie clip and 10% image content (approximately) text and voice-over content to be in English and Bengali</i>

Table A

Brief Story-Line

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief Story-line
01.	Eternal Bengal	<p>Archaeological Wonders of Bengal <i>Few pioneers who had a major contribution in the archaeological excavation and exploration in Bengal will be mentioned.</i> <i>Alexander Cunningham, Joseph David Beglar (assistant of Cunningham) Cunningham visited a number of areas in Bengal covering both modern West Bengal and present independent Republic of Bangladesh. Cunningham identified the city Pundranagara in 1879.</i> <i>Valentine Ball , 1860s reported paleolithic findings, village Kunkune(Hoogly).</i> <i>V.D.Krishnaswami, paleolithic research, river vallerys of Kangsabati, Kumari and Jam, district of Purulia and Bankura.</i> <i>Nani Gopal Majumdar, reported microlithic occurrences in West Bengal, Durgapur area</i> <i>Braj Basi Lal, excavated site of Birbhanpur, explored Dejuri, Malandighi, Gopalpur.</i> <i>T.N.Ramachandran, conducted a small dig at Nadiha, close to Birbhanpur</i> <i>Dilip Kumar Chakrabarti, in 1989 led a team of Jahangirnagar University, archaeological excavation, exploration, Comilla Chittagong area.</i> <i>Dr.Sufi Mustafizur, in 2000 led official excavation in Wari Bateshwar.</i> <i>Kashinath Narayan Dikshit, led first systematic excavation conducted in Mahasthangarh in 1928-1929</i> <i>Dr.Swadhin Sen, in 2005 led full coverage surveying of Dinajpur,Joypurhat.</i></p> <p><i>Few important archaeological sites will be mentioned along with their pictures.</i> <i>Sites like, Mangalkot (Katwa subdivision of Burdwan district of West Bengal), Chandrakhetugarh (located near the Bidyadhari river, about 35 kilometres (22 mi) north-east of Kolkata, India, in the district of North 24 parganas, near the township of Berachampa and the Harua Road railhead) Tamralipta (Purba Mednipur, West Bengal), Pandu Rajar Dhibi (Purba Bardhaman, West Bengal), Paharpur (Naogaon, Bangladesh, Shompur Buddhist Monastery), Mainamati (Comilla, Bangladesh-Shalban Buddhist Vihara), Mahasthangarh (Bogra, Bangladesh), Bikrampur, (Raghurampur village, Munshiganj, Bangladesh) Halud Vihar (Naogaon, Bangladesh), Mogalmari (Paschim Medinipur, West Bengal) Bhitagarh(Panchagarh, Rangpur division), Bangladesh) Wari Bateshwar(Narsingdi, Dhaka division, Bangladesh) Bishnupur(Bankura, West Bengal) Susunia Hill(Bankura- Purulia), Rajpat(Gosanimari Dinahata, Cooch Behar, West Bengal), Karnasuvarna(Berhampore, Murshidabad), Bharatpur, (Paschim Bardhaman) , Gauda (Malda, West Bengal), Ballal Dhipi (Nadia, West Bengal) these early archaeological sites will be marked on the map, with brief description of the sites along with pictures.</i></p> <p>Historic past of Bengal (A history to behold) <i>A brief description of the important rulers and their contributions and major developments that took place will be briefed up.</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>Shashanka: Shashanka is a significant figure in Bengali history. He was the first independent king of the Gauda Kingdom, a unified polity in the Bengal area. He ruled during the seventh century; some historians put his reign between 600 and 636/7 CE, while other sources place it between 590 and 625 CE. Sasanka supported Saivism and was a follower of Siva. He is portrayed by Hiuen-Tsang as an obsessive and vicious Buddhist persecutor. According to historians, the growth of poetry in the Bengali princes' courts coincided with the emergence of the distinctive Gauda compositional style. These Bengali nobles are in fact the Lords of Gauda.</i></p> <p><i>Palas: From the eighth to the twelfth centuries AD, the Palas were a dominant force in the subcontinent. The Pala Empire was founded in the present-day state of Bengal, and it later expanded to include portions of Maharashtra and the Vidarbha region, the Gandhara region in the north, the Kabul Valley, and Sindh in the North West. Gopala established the Pala Empire around 750 CE. The Pala Empire, which was a significant imperial force in Buddhism, was ruled by religious patrons. After Ramapala's reign, the Palas' dynasty began to wane, and the Sena dynasty eventually took its position in the 12th century AD. The Palas called themselves as Kshatriyas or descendants of solar dynasty. The Palas left a significant and enduring social and cultural legacy in the history of the subcontinent during their four centuries of imperial dominance. Architecture, sculpture made significant strides during the reign of Palas.</i></p> <p><i>Senas : During the early medieval era on the Indian subcontinent, the Sena family ruled from Bengal through the 11th and 12th centuries. It was a Hindu dynasty. At its height, the kingdom controlled a sizable portion of the Indian subcontinent's northeast. The Sena Dynasty's emperors were descended from Karnataka, an area in southern India. Samanta Sena was the founder of the family. Hindu shrines and monasteries built by the Sena dynasty include the well-known Dhakeshwari Temple in what is now Dhaka, Bangladesh. The Sena texts frequently refer to different types of currency, including Purana, Dharan, and Damma. These words were used to refer to a karshapan weighing scale or a silver coin that weighed 32 ratis (56.6 grains). One of the Pancharatnas (five gems) in the court of Lakshmana Sena, according to some Bengali writers, was Jayadeva, the renowned Sanskrit poet and author of Gita Govinda. The Sena rulers' era of artistic activity is when the majority of sculptures portraying Hindu gods and goddesses were created. (1097-1223 AD). The Pala style, which was prevalent up until the late 11th century AD, is continued artistically in Sena sculpture.</i></p> <p><i>Khiljis: The first Muslim dynasty to govern Bengal was the Khalji dynasty. The dynasty was established in 1204 by Muhammad Bakhtiyar Khalji, who was from the Garmsir area of modern-day Afghanistan. His troops invaded Bengal's Nabadwip three years after conquering Bihar in the year 1200. Bengal's Muslim dominance began in 1203 when Bakhtiyar overthrew Lakshmana Sena. Bakhtiyar later conquered a large portion of Bengal and took control of both the nation's capital and largest metropolis, Lakhnauti. The Khaljis, who were the first Muslim dynasty to</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>govern Bengal, had an impact on the development of Muslim culture there. Bakhtiyar is credited with building a madrasa (Islamic school), probably the first in the Bengal region, according to the Persian historian Minhaj-i Siraj Juzjani, who lived during the Khalji era. An innovative coinage featuring the warlike imagery of an armed ruler riding a horse was used by the Bengali Khalji empire. The tales were typically written in both Arabic and Nagari script.</i></p> <p><i>Ilyas Shahi dynasty : The Ilyas Shah dynasty of the Bengal Sultanate was established by Haji Ilyas, also referred to as Shamsuddin Ilyas Shah. By combining the lands of Satgaon, Lakhnauti, and Sonargaon, he was instrumental in creating the first autonomous Sultanate of Bengal. He christened the inhabitants of this united region Bangalah and gave them the name Bangali. He oversaw the Muslim army's initial incursion into Nepal as the ruler of Satgaon.</i></p>
02.	Bengal: A land of syncretic culture	<p><i>Shasanka was the first king of ancient Bengal who was a great patron of Hinduism and opposed buddhism. Palas brought Buddhism into Bengal and practised Mahayana Buddhism. The Buddhist influence can be seen in the architecture of Vihara, stupas and monasteries of that period. Buddhist influence can also be seen in the art, paintings, sculpture etc. The Malla kings of Bishnupur in Bengal rose to power. The malla kings used Vaishnavism as a peaceful tool to legitimize their kingdom.</i></p> <p><i>Cultural Syncretism in Medieval Bengal is visible in Sufism, Pirism, Nathism, Vaishnavism, the gamut of Bengali Literature e.g, the Mangal Kavyas, Vaishnava Literature, Translated works, Sufi Literature etc. witness syncretism in the Bengali society.</i></p> <p><i>Sufis: Islam penetrated Indian lives into three phases: 1. Conflict, 2. Mutual Appreciation and 3. Assimilation</i> <i>Sufism entered India from central and western Asia, influencing both urban and rural life. It arrived in Bengal before Ikhtiyaruddin Muhammad-bin-Bakhtiyar Khalji conquered Nadia for the Turks. The Sufis began to grow in number around the middle of the 13th century, and they reached their peak in the 14th. In addition to spreading Islam, they built shrines throughout Bengal. The Sena era's brahminical society lost its hold on the populace at that point. There was no religious figure or guru among the Hindus who could comfort the afflicted. Lower class Hindus were greatly influenced by the Sufis' liberal and democratic principles as well as their paranormal pursuits at this pivotal time in Hinduism.</i></p> <p><i>Throughout the Middle Ages, the Pirs promoted Hindu-Muslim syncretism in Bengal. The Persian word "Pir" literally means "ancient," but it refers to a "mystic guide" who introduces followers (murids) into mystic orders, such as Shah, Sheikh, Murshid, or Usthad. In medieval Bengal, the Hindus and Muslims worshipped together through a practice known as pir worship. Islam was able to establish itself deeply in society thanks to the widespread settlement of immigrant Muslims living alongside Hindus and converts. The veneration of local deities played a significant role. Hindus and Muslims participated in joint worship, or pir worship, in mediaeval Bengal. Due to the broad settlement</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the Multimedia	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>of Muslim immigrants coexisting with Hindus and converts, Islam was able to implant itself deeply in society. The worship of regional deities was very important.</i></p> <p><i>Gaudiya Vaishnavism: Chaitanya Mahaprabhu was one of the most important saints and a socio religious reformer in medieval Bengal. His contribution in Vaishnavism is immense. Although Vaishnavism was practised in Bengal, Chaitanya and his followers gave the religion a wholly new perspective. Vaisnavism in this country reached its pinnacle thanks to their doctrine and teachings. In Eastern India, Sri Chaitanya established himself as the founder of Vaisnavism by his teachings of Krishna bhakti and prema. Bengali Vaisnavas have always placed more value on bhakti than on gyana, wisdom, or good deeds. The ultimate kind of worship is deemed to be bhakt towards Krishna. Nevertheless, later on, the idea of bhakti was altered in the writings of the Vrindavan Gosvamins. Chaitanya had a specific aim "to kindle a godly mindset in even the lowest. He desired total liberation from all social restrictions, political servitude, and restrictions based on race and doctrine for the populace. In his eyes, there was no distinction between a priest of the Brahman caste and a sweeper from a lower caste because both people lived in their respective gods. The most effective and simple method to become god-minded and to awaken the dormant spark of the divine inside man, one must take the name of God with humility, devotion, and selflessness His slogan was "chandalo hapi dwijashrestho haribhakti parayana, haribhakti bihinascha dwijohapi swapachadham." Sri Chaitanya has demonstrated the absurdity and pointlessness of the traditional divides of Indian society into upper and lower castes solely on the basis of birth by claiming that a devout chandal is superior to a nondevout (impious) brahmin. With this view in mind Chaitanya introduced the Sankirtana or Kirtana i.e. the recitation of the name of Hari or Krishna as the best way of realizing the love of Krishna by the and Radha through devotion (bhakti).</i></p> <p><i>Gamut of Bengali Literature: In Mughal Bengal, numerous Muslim poets with Vaishnava influences first appeared. In their poems, they urged tolerance, synthesis, and religious syncretism. In his book Banglar Vainavbhabapanna Mussalman Kavir Padamanjusha, Jatindra Mohan Bhattacharjee lists 162 Muslim poets who expressed Vaisnava beliefs. Muslim poets with Vaishnava inclinations like Daulat Qazi and Alaol, of the 17th century are few other examples.</i></p>
03.	History of Bengali Language (Bangla Bhasha)	<p><i>It is the sixth largest language in the world, in terms of number of people speaking it. Bengali is an Indo-European language which was influenced by other language families like Dravidian, Austroasiatic, and the Tibetan Burman families.</i></p> <p><i>Ancient Bengali elements of ancient Bengali can be found in Charyapada is a collection of mystical poems,47 songs written in sandyabhasha. The Charyapada were mystic songs written by Buddhist seer poets. In 1882 Raja Rajendra Lal Mitra, in the book Sanskrit Buddhist Literature in Nepal mentioned about the existence of Charyapada. In 1907 Mahamohopadhyay Haraprasad Shastri found out the palm leaf manuscript scriptures of Charyapada from the library in Nepal Royal Court Library.</i></p>

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		<p><i>Linguistics trace that this was the antecedent of this language. The evolution of Bangla can be divided into three stages namely old, middle and modern Bangla.</i></p> <p><i>Influence of Persian in Bengali Literature:</i></p> <p><i>There are three ways to approach the question of Persian influence in Bangla literature: through the use of Persian words, through the translation of Persian poets' and writers' works, and through the influence of Persian writing, religion, society, and philosophy in Bengali poets' and writers' works.</i></p> <p><i>With the invasion of Muslim rulers with them came many Central Asian and Persian poets to India. resulting in the assimilation of Persian literary trends into the Indian cultural landscape. The Muslim kings of 15th and 16th centuries were active patron of Bengali Literature. Iranians who came to India flocked into cities like Murshidabad, Dhaka and Hugli and took positions of teachers and poets in Bengal. The result was growing popularity of Persian tales among Bengali people, Laila and Majnu, Yusuf and Julekha, or the works of Ferdousi, Jami, and Nizami—and an absorption of Persian words into the Bengali language. Many Persian words were directly borrowed and utilized in Bengali.</i></p> <p><i>Rabindranath Tagore and Kazi Nazrul Islam, two of the greatest writers in Bangla literature, both shown a strong influence from Persian literature in their works. The mysticism of Hafiz had an impact on Tagore. The poems of Hafiz were deeply admired by Tagore's father, and these themes are prevalent in Tagore's poetry as well. Love, beauty, and mysticism are all common topics in Hafiz's poetry. On the other hand, Kazi Nazrul Islam was perhaps more familiar with Persian literature than any other author of Bangla literature throughout the 20th century. He understood Persian extremely well.</i></p> <p><i>Medieval Bengal had a number of developments in Bengali Literature. It is generally known as the Golden Age in the Bengali Literature. The Muslim rulers came to Bengal they promoted Bengali language and banned Sanskrit language due to political differences. Rulers like Hussain Shah and Nusrat Shah contributed significantly in the patronization of Bengali literature Three main literature grew in this period namely: Vaishnava, Mangala with two sub genres: Manasa and Chandi and Translation Literature. This period witnessed the contribution of Muslims in Bengali Literature. Composition of lyrics and poetry, genre of translation came into existence. Many Sanskrit texts were translated into Bengali language. Baru Chandidas was one of the Vaishnav writers who translated Jaidev's Sanskrit lyrics of Radha and Krishna into Bengali. Padavali or Lyrical Literature came into being where innumerable poets wrote about Radha and Krishna. Chandidas, Govindadas, Rayshekhar etc. Few translated works include first version of Mahabharata by Kavindra Parmeshwar in 1525. Govindamangal or Govindavijay is one of the earliest translated works in Bengali etc. The Mangalkavyas or poems of Benediction were a group of Hindu religious texts of 13th and 14th century which had narratives of indigenous deities of rural Bengal. Vijay Gupta was the author of oldest Mangalkavyas called</i></p>

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		<p><i>Manasamangal. Chandimangal was another genre which was devoted to Puranic goddess Chandi, few famous poets include Manik Dutta, Mukundaram Chakravarti etc. This period introduced narrative and romantic poems in literary adaptations or translations of Arabic and Persian romances. Important renowned poets include Sheikh Faizullah, Shah Muhammad etc. Popular literary creations include Yusuf Zulekha by Shah Muhammad Sagir, Nabibangsha by Syed Sultan. The Hindu puranas and Islamic thoughts influenced the literary productions of medieval period to a great extent which resulted into Padavali and Mangal Kavya. Writers of 18th century include Natavar Das, Dinabandhu Das etc. Bharatchandra Ray was one of the greatest poets of 18th century wrote Anandamangal, Rasamanjari in Bengali. Ramprasad Sen had serious devotion to literature and produced Krishnakirtan, Shaktapadavali etc.</i></p> <p><i>Influence of English on Bengali Literature: Modern Bengali Literature developed since 1850 was a product of English education, cultivation of English language and the study of English literature. The influence of English proved to be revolutionary and far reaching, and started with the work of missionaries. The works of William Carey, Ramram Bose, Mritunjoy Vidyalankar proved extremely fruitful. The development of style came with the use of prose for religious polemics and social propaganda by Rammohan Roy. Pioneering work was done by the scholars of Hindu College particularly pupils of Derozio and Richardson. They read Shakespeare and Milton, Pope and Dryden etc. Tentative efforts were made to translate or adapt the plays of Shakespeare, experiment in the simpler forms of lyrical measure were made. Vidyasagar and Michael Madhusudhan laid the foundations of literary prose. Vidyasagar and Bankim Chandra made immense contributions in school of prose. Bankimchandra was read in Shakespeare; the influence can be seen on the ideas that flowed. There was influence of te West which put its effect on Indian literarure with ideas and enriched it with new ideas, giving rise to sonnets, story writing, etc.</i></p> <p><i>Modern period of Bengali literature started with the foundation of Fort William College in 1800. The notable features include the powerful prose literature developed in this period, along with the rise of periodical literature. New poetic genres grew , along with essay writing, plays and novels made powerful presence. The writers experimented with different forms literary writings. The foreign rulers started compiling dictionaries, books of grammar, they learnt Bengali language for this purpose. The law books were translated for the purpose of administration in Bengali. The trend of lyrical poems came into being through Kavi Gyan and Jatra. The pioneer of Bengali prose was William Carey. He composed Mathi Rachita Mangal Samachar, Bengali translation of Bible in 1800. The scholars who helped in development of Bengali prose were Ramram Basu, Rajib Mukhopadhyay, Golaknath Sharma etc. In 1817 the Calcutta School Book Society was established who took the initiative to write text books in Bangla. The modern period of Bengali Literature witnessed the genre of essay writing initiated by Bhudev Mukhopadhyay and reached its zenith with Bankim Chandra. Bhudev's works were Binjan Rahasya, Krishnacharita etc. The trend setter of lyrical poetry was Biharilal Chakravarty became popular for his poetic work Saradamangal. The blank</i></p>

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		<p>verse and sonnet form in Bengali literature were introduced by Michael Madhusudan Dutt. His work Meghnadbadh Kavya was the combination of eastern subject with western techniques. Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay created short stories and novels which was a literary creation in Bengali literature. The renaissance in modern Indian literature was brought with Raja Rammohan Roy he was the first of the Indian masters of English prose.</p> <p>Michael Madhusudhan introduced blank verse in the play Padmavati which opened the way for blank verse literature. Kashiprasad Ghosh also stands in high literacy place he edited the journal, Hindu Intelligence, wrote The Shair and other poems. Other literary figures include Romesh Chunder Dutt, Manmohan Ghose, Sri Aurobindo Ghosh, Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay, Rabindranath Tagore, Atul Prasad Sen etc.</p>
04.	Advent of Europeans in India	<p>As Rabindranath Tagore quoted: <i>বণিকের মানদণ্ড দেখা দিল, পোহালে শব্দরী রাজদণ্ডরূপে।</i></p> <p>A new element made its entry into Bengal's history during the sixteenth century. From the fifteenth century onwards, European mariners had been trying to discover a direct sea route to India to reduce their dependence on the Arabs and Turks in trading with the fabled East.</p> <p>The Portuguese as first European explorer to visit Bengal was Joao da Silveira in 1518, couple of decades later of the arrival of Vasco da Gama at Calicut in 1498.</p> <p>As evident from the letters sent from Malacca to Portugal, the Portuguese had visited Bengal in these crafts even before D. João de Silveira, who came with the first expedition to Bengal, but these were passing tradesmen who sold or exchanged their goods at the first port in Bengal they touched at, and then availed them- selves of any vessels to repair to their own havens. D. João de Silveira was sent to Bengal from the Maldives with an expedition by Lopo Soares de Albergaria, the Governor of the Portuguese possessions in the East, who had succeeded Albuquerque. The Portuguese established their first factory in Bengal at Chittagong. Chittagong was the largest seaport in the Bengal. The Portuguese were first arrived in Chittagong around 1528 AD and left in 1666 AD. Portuguese settlements include Chittagong, Satgaon, Bandel and Dhaka.</p> <p>The Dutch founded their first factory in Masaulipatam in Andhra Pradesh in 1605. Subsequently they also established trading centres in various parts of India. From 1615 onward, the Dutch East India Company traded in the eastern part of Mughal Province of Bengal, Bihar & Orissa. In 1635, a settlement was established in the proper Bengal at Chinsurah adjacent to Hooghly to trade in opium, salt, muslin, and spices. In 1655, a separate organization, Directorate of Bengal, was created. Dutch settlements include Hoogli Chuchura, Cossimbazar, Murshidabad, Rajshahi, Dhaka etc.</p> <p>The French established 'The French East India Company' in the year 1664 C.E. They established factories in Surat, Machilipatnam and Puducherry (Pondicherry). A factory was built at Chandernagore (chandannagar) on the Hughli in 1690, 16 miles above Calcutta on a site given by the nawab earlier in 1674. In January 1693 the French received a farman on payment of Rs.</p>

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		<p>40,000/- in installments. Besides Chandernagore, factories were also built in Kasimbazar and Balasore.</p> <p>Danes came from Denmark ; they were humble traders and they never involved in politics or war. Their first settlement was Tranquebar in Tamil Nadu. Danish headquarters was located in Serampore (Bengal). In 1845, they were forced to sell their settlements to British East India Company.</p> <p>Incorporated in 1600, the British East India Company was a joint-stock corporation. They first entered India as traders but eventually realized that ruling India would be more rewarding. Up until 1900, they maintained their authority and domination in India. In 1612, during the reign of the Mughal Emperor Jahangir, Sir Thomas Roe was granted permission to set up shop in Surat, Gujarat, giving the British East India company their first footing in the country.</p>
05.	Interesting Facts on Vidhan Sabha	<p>a) An Act of respect: The concept of Treasury Benches is followed in Indian Parliament alike the House of Commons of the British Parliament. The Treasury benches in the Parliament are the benches in first row occupied by the senior leaders of political party or Union ministers. Benches to the right of the Speakers are traditionally reserved for the ministers of the ruling party. The first seat in the first row of the Treasury bench, as in the House of Commons, was traditionally reserved for the Leader of the House. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh, West Bengal's first Premier (Chief Minister), sat in that seat. This created the norm for later West Bengal House leaders to take that seat as a sign of their supremacy. When Dr. B.C. Roy became Prime Minister, he refused to follow custom and took his seat in the Treasury Bench at the speaker's end of the back row as a gesture of respect for Dr. P.C. Ghosh. This move was applauded by both the House and those watching from outside, as it depicted Dr. Roy's integrity and the respect he had for the former premier. Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh was the first premier of West Bengal, serving from August 15, 1947 until January 22, 1948, and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy was the state's second premier. The term of Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy lasted from January 23, 1948 until January 25, 1950.</p> <p>b) The Special custom: Mace was first introduced in Bengal Legislative Council during the British regime on January 31, 1934. Etymologically, Mace symbolizes the authority of the sovereign. During the Hindu reign in ancient India there was "Raj-Danda" or "King's Mace" in the King's paraphernalia. Originally the Mace introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council in British India was modelled after British Mace. It had the 'Crown' embossed at the top on the stand which represented the British Crown. After the Independence of the Country, the 'Crown' was replaced by 'Asoke Chakra', commemorative of the country's liberation from colonial bondage. The Mace is carried by the Marshal marching ahead in a procession in front of Mr. Speaker before the House starts its business.</p> <p>c) A historical artifact: A historical artifact is there on the premise of Legislative Assembly. In the south portico, an old red fire alarm is on display. The system has an intriguing history. Captain Bernard Anson Westbrook, the Chief Officer of Calcutta Fire Brigade in 1910, in the process of reforming fire brigade, designed a system based on the efficient London fire service. The fire alarm pillars were a part of</p>

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		<p><i>this plan. Westbrook installed chains of fire alarm pillars on the roads. 150 such fire alarms were commissioned and maintained by Bengal Telephone Corporation. The pillars were the hotline between the fire spot and the brigade headquarters. As soon as the handle of the pillars were turned, a corresponding light on the command board at the headquarters started glowing.</i></p>
06.	<p>The rise of Bengal Legislature</p>	<p><i>This well-organised assembly took years to achieve; it had to go through its own process. Its past can be traced to 1862 when there was one undivided Province of Bengal in British India. Under the Indian Council Act of 1861, a Legislative Council for Bengal was established by the Governor-General of India on 18th January, 1862 with the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and some nominated members. The Act thus sowed the seed for the future Legislative as an independent entity separate from the Executive Council. The maximum number of members of this Council was only 12.</i></p> <p><i>The Indian Council Act of 1892 was an Act of British parliament that introduced various amendments to the composition and function of Legislative council in British India. Most notably, the act expanded the number of members in the central and provincial council. The maximum strength of membership of council was raised to 20.</i></p> <p><i>Under the Indian Council act, 1909 also known as Morely-Minto Reforms, the number of members of the council was further raised to 50. It was put into place to appease the moderates in congress and bring in distinct electorates based on religion. Lord Minto become known as the father of the Communal Electorate in India as a result.</i></p> <p><i>The Bengal Legislative Council constituted under the Government of India Act, 1919. It was passed to expand participation of Indians in the government of India. This Act provided a dual form of government for the major provinces. The Imperial Legislative Council was enlarged and reformed. It became a bicameral legislature for all India. The lower house was the Legislative Assembly of 145 members, of which 104 were elected and 41 were nominated, with a tenure of three years. The upper house was the Council of State, consisted of 34 elected and 26 nominated members, with a tenure of five years.</i></p> <p><i>The Bengal Legislative Council constituted under the Act of 1919 was formally inaugurated on the first day of February, 1921 by His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught. Nawab Sir Samsul Huda was appointed its first non-official President or the Presiding Officer. The hour of meeting, which had hitherto been 11 a.m., was changed to 3 p.m. by a resolution moved in the House on the 7th of February 1921 by Mr. R. M. Watson Smyth, a member of the Council representing the Bengal Chamber of commerce. The Venue of the sittings of the Council was fixed at the Town Hall, Calcutta, instead of at Belvedere, Calcutta.</i></p>
07.	<p>Partition of Bengal and Evolution of Bengal Legislature</p>	<p><i>The decision to split Bengal came in July and by October 16, 1905, Bengal had been divided into Assam with a population of 31 million and the rest of Bengal with a population of the 18 million were Bengalis, and 36 million Biharis and Oriyas. The decision had come after Lord Curzon claimed that Bengal was too large to be governed effectively. It was opposed by the educated middle class of western Bengal. Following the partition, an anti-British movement formed but this movement was not supported by the Muslims because they were hoping for a separate region. Due</i></p>

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		<p>to these political protests, the two parts of Bengal were reunited in 1911.</p> <p>In 1947, Bengal was partitioned for the second time, solely on religious ground, as part of the formation of India and Pakistan. On 20 June 1947, the Bengal Legislative Assembly met to decide the future of the Bengal Province, as between being a United Bengal within India or Pakistan or divided into East and West Bengal. At the preliminary joint session, the assembly decided that it should remain united if it joined the new Constituent Assembly of Pakistan. Later, a separate meeting of legislators from West Bengal should be partitioned and that West Bengal should join the existing Constituent Assembly of India. In another separate meeting of legislators from East Bengal, it was decided that the province should not be partitioned but East Bengal should join Pakistan in the event of Partition.</p> <p>The 3rd June 1947 Plan was also known as the Mountbatten Plan. The British government proposed a plan, announced on 3rd June 1947, that included – the principle of British India was accepted by the British Government. That day through a radio broadcast he announced the plan of partition and that the date of the transition was to be brought forward by a year to 15th August 1947.</p> <p>The map of Bengal province changed due to course of time even before the partition. During the time of independence, the Boundary Commission headed by Sir Radcliffe, decided on the territorial demarcation between the two newly created provinces. Redcliffe submitted his partition map on 9th August 1947, which split apart Punjab and Bengal almost in half. The new boundaries were formally announced on 17th August 1947.</p> <p>The idea behind the Redcliffe Line was to create a boundary which would divide India along religious demographics, under which Muslim majority provinces would become part of the new nation of Pakistan and Sikh & Hindu majority provinces would remain in India.</p>
08.	First West Bengal assembly Election	<p>In the General Election in 1952, west Bengal elected 240 members (including 2 members nominated by the Governor from the Anglo-Indian community) to the state Legislative Assembly and sent 34 members to the Lok Sabha. The Congress Party headed by Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy formed the Government in the State. This new constitution again provided for bicameral Legislature for west Bengal. The Council was a permanent body (was constituted on the 5th June, 1952) consisting 51 members. After the formation of the new legislature under the Constitution, a Branch of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association was formed to provide good governance, democracy and human rights.</p>
09.	A Political Roller – Coaster	<p>o At the General Election of 1957 and 1962 too the Congress Party won absolute majority in the assembly and formed the government of the State. In the election of 1957 total number of voters were 15216530 and total voter turnout was 47.64%. INC or Indian National Congress won the election with 46.14 % vote and Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy become the Chief Minister of west Bengal while CPI turned out to be the main opposition Party with 17.81% vote.</p> <p>o At the General Election, of 1967, the Congress Party which had so long formed the Government of the State secured only 127 seats out of total 284 seats including 4 nominated Anglo-Indian members but failed to form the Government. United Front led by Ajoy Mukherjee won majority of seats in the election, and formed</p>

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		<p>first non-Congress government of the state. But a crisis occurred in the ministry when State Food and Agriculture Minister Dr. P.C. Ghosh resigned with 17 other ministers. Dr. Ghosh formed a party called Progressive Democratic Front with the resigning MLAs from the ruling United Front. Later, Governor Shri Dharma Vira made an order that Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee (CM) and ministers headed by him stood dissolved and formed a new ministry headed by Dr. P.C. Ghosh called Progressive Democratic Front.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o To avoid an unfavourable condition in 1968 Governor recommended the dissolution of the Assembly and the imposition of the President's rule (20th Feb, 1968) in the State for the first time after the independence. o Then on the 25th February, 1969 the United front formed the Ministry in the State with Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee as the CM. o But this newly constituted ministry could not function for more than 13 months because of their inner conflict, as a result Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee (the CM) resigned on the 16th March 1970. Then Governor Shri S. S. Dhavan recommended President's Rule in the state under the Article 356 of the constitution. o Again, mid-term election was held in the state. After the election results were out 6 parties (Congress, Bengla Congress, Muslim League , S.S.P. , P. S. P. and Gorkha League) formed Democratic Coalition Ministry under the leadership of Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee(CM) on the 2nd April 1971. This Govt. also ended within 3 months of its coming being. o For the third time President's Rule was imposed on 29th June, 1971 after the assembly dissolved abruptly on 25th June , 1971. o The election was the 4th assembly election in West Bengal within six years. President's Rule had been introduced soon after the 1971 West Bengal Legislative Assembly election. Congress Party with the alliance with the C.P.I. won the election and formed the Ministry under the Chief ministership of Shri Siddhartha Sankar Roy(he was elected in a bye-election from Malda constituency). o But this 7th Legislative Assembly could not run its full term, it was dissolved on the 30th April, 1977, by the President's Proclamation and order under article 356 of the constitution after the Lok Sabha Election in 1977 when Janata Party came to power at the Centre. o Legislative Assembly elections was held in the Indian state of West Bengal on 14 June 1977. The polls took place after the ousting of Indira Gandhi's government at the Centre. The Left Front won a landslide victory. The 1977 election marked the beginning of the 34-year Left Front rule in West Bengal, with Communist Party of India (Marxist) leader Jyoti Basu leading the first Left Front cabinet. The election finally put to rest, the decade-long political instability that had begun since 1967. o Assembly election was held in Indian state of West Bengal in 2011 to elect the members of West Bengal Legislative Assembly as the term of the imposed government was about to expire naturally. It was held in six phases between 18 April and 10 May 2011 for all the 294 seats of the Vidhan Sabha. o The Trinamool Congress won an absolute majority of seats. Notably, Chief Minister Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee lost his Jadavpur seat to Trinamool's Manish Gupta by just under 17,000 votes. The election also marked the defeat of the longest-serving

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		democratically elected Communist government in the world, ending the 34-year rule of the Left Front government, a fact that was noted by the international media.
10.	Guardians of the State <i>(Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers, Deputy Speakers)</i>	<p><i>Biographical sketches of governors before and after independence will be displayed chronologically in a loop through Tv screen.</i></p> <p><i>Chakravarthi Rajagopalachari</i> <i>Kailash Nath Katju</i> <i>Harendra Coomar Mookerjee</i> <i>Padmaja Naidu</i> <i>Dharma Vira</i> <i>Deep Narayan Sinha (acting)</i> <i>Shanti Swaroop Dhavan</i> <i>Anthony Lancelot Dias</i> <i>Tribhuvana Narayana Singh</i> <i>Bhairab Dutt Pande</i> <i>Anant Prasad Sharma</i> <i>Satish Chandra (acting)</i> <i>Uma Shankar Dikshit</i> <i>Saiyid Nurul Hasan</i> <i>T. V. Rajeswar</i> <i>Saiyid Nurul Hasan</i> <i>B. Satyanarayan Reddy (additional charge)</i> <i>K. V. Raghunatha Reddy</i> <i>Akhlaqur Rahman Kidwai</i> <i>Shyamal Kumar Sen</i> <i>Viren J. Shah</i> <i>Gopalkrishna Gandhi</i> <i>Devanand Konwar (additional charge)</i> <i>M.K. Narayanan</i> <i>D. Y. Patil (additional charge)</i> <i>Keshari Nath Tripathi</i> <i>Jagdeep Dhankhar</i> <i>La. Ganesan (additional charge)</i> <i>C. V. Ananda Bose</i></p> <p><i>Chief Ministers</i></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • <i>Dr. Prafulla Chandra Ghosh</i> • <i>Dr. Bidhan Chandra Roy</i> • <i>Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen</i> • <i>Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukhopadhyay</i> • <i>Shri Sidhartha Sankar Ray</i> • <i>Shri Jyoti Basu</i> • <i>Shri Buddhadeb Bhattacharjee</i> • <i>Smt. Mamata Banerjee</i> <p><i>Biographical sketches of Speakers, Deputy Speakers, Secretaries, and opposition leaders will be displayed through a multi touch exhibit. By selecting a particular section, a visitor will be able to unlock the information.</i></p>

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TECHNICAL (Techno-Commercial) BID

Notes: ALL PARTICULARS / INFORMATIONS (CHECKLIST) SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WITH COMPLETE DETAILS.

TECHNO-CHECKLIST

Sl. No.	Title Submitted	(Yes / No)
01.	Form – 1: Application Form	
02.	Form – 2: Proposer’s Experience	
03.	Form – 3: Sample Story Board and Script [Please see Proof of Concept (PoC), pg. no. 13]	
04.	Form – 4: Sample CD/potable media of earlier work/s	
05.	Form – 5: Details of key personals	

I/We hereby declare that the above statements are true. I/We also declare that the decision of NCSM regarding selection of eligible firms for opening of Financial Bid (Part-II) shall be final and binding on me/us.

Date:

Signature of the Tenderer/ Constituent Attorney
With Official Seal

FORM – 1

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of Proposer	
2.	Name of the firm/company	
3.	Complete Address for communication (Address with pin code, telephone numbers, fax no and emails)	
4.	i. Phone /Mobile Number ii. Email Id	
5.	Legal status of Organization Is it a registered Firm/company? <i>(If a partnership firm, state the name/s and address/es of your partners. If company, state the names and addresses of Directors, photocopies of the certificate of registration should be attached)</i>	Yes/No
6.	i. PAN Number ii. GST Registration No. iii. Average Financial Turnover of the Firm/ company during last 3 years <i>(Please see Annexure – G also)</i>	
7.	Brief Description of the Proposer's Activities	Please add extra sheet, if necessary
8.	Number of years' experience in similar works <i>(Attached work orders of earlier works with other government departments/autonomous bodies /PSUS and other)</i>	
9.	Number of Multimedia interfaces developed (for Museums/Science Centres/Cultural Centre/Tourist centres/Business Houses etc.)	
10.	Has the Agency/ its sister concern/any director ever been blacklisted/defaulted by any organization? If yes, please provide details thereof	
11.	Bank details of the Tenderer with IFSc and other details (for releasing payment through digital mode)	
12.	Whether agreed to accept Payment Terms as per clause 9 of General Terms & Conditions of the Tender. (Please mention 'Yes' or 'NO')	
13.	Minimum time required to complete the tendered item at NCSM, Kolkata	
14.	Whether agreed to complete the work as per scope of work (Annexure-D) positively by 60 days as per clause 4 of the General Terms & Conditions of the Tender (Please mention 'YES' or 'NO')	
15.	Details of enclosed EMD (for Rs. 30,000/- only)	Online Transfer..... DD No dated drawn on bank.....
16.	Any other relevant information	

FORM – 2

PROPOSER'S EXPERIENCE

1. Brief description of the proposer's activities related to development of Multimedia interfaces (attach separately) in the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Multimedia interface (interactives)	Development Platform	Output format	Organization for which produced	Copy of the work order / documentary proof

2. Experience in the production of video films/documentary on Indian science & technology/ Art & Culture/or any other promotional video etc. in last five years:

Sl. No.	Name of the Production	Year of Production	Format	Duration	Language	Organization for which produced	Copy of the work order / documentary proof

3. Awards, certificates and accolades received

Sl. No.	Name of the Award	Details	Year

4. Agency Experience in similar works in past 5 years (Private/PPP/Joint Venture/Consortium Projects) Agency must submit the work order and completion certificate for the projects

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Cost of the Order	Name of the Client	Phone of Contact Person of Client	Starting Date of Project	Completion Date of Project	Any other relevant details

SIGNATURE OF THE PROPOSER WITH STAMP

Form – 3

TREATMENT AND APPROACH

Sample Story Board & Script

Instructions: Enclose a detailed sample Story Board and script for proposed film/s which may include description of contents, visuals, music etc. *[Please see Proof of Concept (PoC), pg. no. 13]*

Present the treatment and approach to be adopted for the film/s. Give a detailed description of how a typical Multimedia interface and the animation-based film would look like. The treatment should not exceed 3 pages for the story board for the multimedia interface and 2 pages for the animation-based documentary.

SIGNATURE OF THE PROPOSER WITH STAMP

Form – 4

SAMPLE CD / PORTABLE MEDIA OF EARLIER WORKS

Sample copy of earlier works (maximum 5 such) developed by the applicant

I/ We enclose a sample works developed by our firm/ agency titled _____ for _____ in DVD/ portable media (to be delivered physically or electronically)

1. Name of the Multimedia interface or similar work:
2. Year of production:
3. Brief description (not more than 100 words for each)
4. Awards/ accolades won, if any:
5. Any other information:

SIGNATURE OF THE PROPOSER WITH STAMP

Form – 5

KEY PERSONALS FOR THE PROJECTS APPLIED FOR

1. Name of the Head of the Creative team :
2. Name of the subject expert(s) :
3. Name of the Story Writer(s) :
4. Name of Graphics Developer (s) :
5. Name of the programmer (s) :
6. Motion graphics, VFX Animation Studio/Member(s) :
7. Render farm and Sound studio (may be in-house) :
8. Other personals in creative team :

(Please attach separate sheets in the following format for sl no. 1 to 5)

- a. Name of the expert:
- b. Address:
- c. Contact Number:
- d. Educational qualifications:
- e. No. of year of working experience:
- f. Brief background of the Head of the creative team/other experts:

SIGNATURE OF THE PROPOSER WITH STAMP

BANK DETAILS OF NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENCE MUSEUMS

Name of the Account Holder	National Council of Science Museums
Account No.	SB 164201000000491
Bank Name	Indian Overseas Bank
Bank Address	GN-34/2, Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata-700091
IFSC Code	IOBA0001642
Branch Code	700020049
GST No.	19AAAAN2541C2ZZ

**FORMAT FOR ANNUAL TURNOVER AS PER THE AUDITED ACCOUNTS
TOWARDS THE QUALIFYING EXPERIENCE**

Sl. No.	Assessment Year	Turnover in INR
01.	2022-23 (FY 2021-22)	
02.	2021-22 (FY 2020-21)	
03.	2020-21 (FY 2019-20)	

(In case of Consortium, the Turnover of only lead partner needs to be mentioned)

(Signature of Authorised Signatory)

This is to certify that the above information has been examined by us on the basis of relevant documents; books of accounts & other relevant information and the information submitted above is as per record and as per details annexed.

Signature, Address, Seal & Membership No of Chartered Accountant.

FORMAT FOR ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT

INSTRUCTIONS (not to be typed in Agreement)

(Articles of Agreement have to be typed on non-judicial stamp paper. The value of the stamp paper varies from state to state and is to be known from the particular place. The stamp paper will be purchased by the successful bidder and submitted to National Council of Science Museums for execution as per the format given below.)

ARTICLES OF AGREEMENT made at
.....
(Place) this..... day of
..... (Date) (Month & Year) between the
.....

.....
(National Council of Science Museums) (a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act of West Bengal, 1961), hereinafter referred to as the National Council of Science Museums which expression shall include its successors and assigns on the one part and
..... (Name of the successful bidder) trading in the name and style of

.....
(Name and complete address of the successful bidder) hereinafter referred to as the successful bidder which expression shall include his/their respective heirs, executors, administrators and assigns on the other part. WHEREAS the National Council of Science Museums is desirous of getting the work of therein done and has caused (Name of the work) Notice Inviting E-tender (Including appendix), drawings, schedule of quantities and specifications describing the work and conditions of contract to be prepared by.....

AND WHEREAS the said NIT (including appendix) drawings as per list attached, specifications and the priced schedule of quantities and conditions of contract have been signed by or on behalf of the parties hereto. AND whereas the Successful bidder has deposited in Bank Draft/Pay Order/ NEFT/RTGS..... (Exact amount in words) the amount being 10% of the ordered value of the e-tender) with National Council of Science Museums as Security Deposit for the due performance of this Agreement as provided in the said conditions.

NOW IT IS HEREBY AGREED AND DECLARED BY AND BETWEEN THE PARTIES HERETO AS FOLLOWS:

1. In consideration of the payments to be made to him as hereinafter provided the successful bidder shall upon and subject to the conditions herein contained execute and complete the work within days/months from the date of issue of letter of intent / Work Order (as defined in the scope of work of the NIT) and as per the said drawings and such further detailed drawings as may be furnished to him from time to time and described in the said specifications and the said priced schedule of quantities along with the progress of the building work.

2. National Council of Science Museums shall pay to the successful bidder such sum as shall become payable hereunder at the time and in the manner specified in the said conditions.

3. Time is the essence of this agreement and the successful bidder shall proceed with the work, throughout the stipulated period of this contract, strictly according to the CPM/PERT/BAR CHART attached herewith and forming a part of this agreement. At any stage during execution, if any work lags behind the target as indicated in the CPM/PERT/BAR CHART for reasons directly attributable to the successful bidder, he shall pay or allow National Council of Science Museums to deduct from any money due to him a liquidated damage as per Penalty Clause 6 of the General Terms and Conditions of contract.

4. This agreement comprises the work above and all subsidiary works connected therewith, even though such works may not be shown on the drawings, or described in the said specifications or the priced Schedule of Quantities.

5. National Council of Science Museums reserves to itself the right of altering the drawings and of adding to or omitting any item of work or of having portions of the same carried out departmentally or otherwise and such alterations or variations shall not vitiate this agreement.

6. The General Terms and Conditions, Scope of Work, Bill of Quantities etc. that are part of the tender document for this work will form an integral part of this agreement.

7. All disputes and differences of any kind whatever, arising out of or in connection with the contract on the carrying out of works (Whether during the progress of the work or after their completion and whether before or after the determination, abandonment or breach of the 42 contract) shall be referred to arbitration as per Clause 25 of General Terms and Conditions of contract (Annexure - B). In case of any legal dispute, other than the arbitration, the court of jurisdiction shall be at the place written in the first line of this agreement.

The provisions of the Arbitration & Reconciliation Act 1996 or any statutory modification or re-enactment thereof and of the rules made there under for the time being in force shall apply to arbitration proceedings under this clause. In witness whereof the parties have set their respective hands the day and the year and the place hereinabove written.

Signed by for and on behalf of National Council of Science Museums

.....

(Controller of Administration)

In the presence of

Seal 1.
(Sr Controller, Finance & Accounts)
2.
(Director/Curator/Officer)

Signed by the said Successful bidder.....

In the presence of 1.
Seal 2.

FORMAT FOR THE CONSENT LETTER FROM TEAM MEMBERS

I _____, voluntarily agree to participate in the project if _____ is awarded the work of Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata.

I understand that if I agree to participate now, I cannot withdraw from the project or refuse to work without any consequences of any kind, except under exceptional circumstances.

I understand that I can withdraw from the project, under the justifiable exceptional circumstances, with minimum of two weeks' notice, only with the approval of the authority of National Council of Science Museums.

I understand that my participation involves [outline briefly in simple terms what will be your specific work for this project]

I understand that no financial or other benefit, directly or indirectly, will be given to me by Science City for participating in this project.

I understand that in any report on the results of this project my identity will remain anonymous and no credit for this project will be directly attributed to me.

I understand that I will have no claim on the content that I will provide for this project as an expert.

I understand that I am free to contact any of the people involved in the project to seek further clarification and information.

**Signature & Seal (if any) of the Expert
(Name and Designation of Expert)**

Signature & Seal of the Bidder

Bills of Quantities (BoQ)

Tendering Authority: National Council of Science Museums

Name of the Work: Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata

Name of the Bidder/bidding firm:

Price Schedule							
Sl. No.	Item Description	Qty.	Basic Rate in fig.	GST%	Total Amt. without GST	Total Amt. with GST	Total Amount in word
01.	Concept, Design and Development of 'Interactive Multimedia Presentation' interfaces for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata (As per Table A of Annexure - D)						
01.1	Eternal Bengal						
01.2	Bengal: A land of syncretic culture						
01.3	History of Bengali Language (Bangla Bhasha)						
01.4	Advent of Europeans in India						
01.5	Interesting Facts on Vidhan Sabha						
01.6	The rise of Bengal Legislature						
01.7	Partition of Bengal and Evolution of Bengal Legislature						
01.8	First West Bengal Assembly Election						
01.9	A Political Roller – Coaster						
01.10	Guardians of the State (Governors, Chief Ministers, Speakers, Deputy Speakers)						

(Rate to be quoted in separate excel sheet only.)