

***E-TENDER***

***for***

***PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT (PRODUCTION) OF 'SHORT  
MUSEUM DOCUMENTARIES' FOR PLATINUM JUBILEE MUSEUM AT  
WEST BENGAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY IN KOLKATA***



Ministry of Culture  
Government of India



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

**Disclaimer & Disclosures:**

National Council of Science Museums (NCSM) has prepared this document to give background information on the captioned job/project to the interested bidders/agencies/contractors. While NCSM has taken due care in preparation of the information contained herein and believe it to be accurate, NCSM or any of its authorities or agencies nor any of their respective officers, employees, agents or advisors give any warranty or make any representations, express or implied as to the completeness or accuracy of the information contained in this document or any information which may be provided in association with it.

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.

NCSM reserves the right not to proceed with the Project or to change the configuration of the Project, to alter the time table reflected in this document or to change the process or procedure to be applied. It also reserves the right to decline to discuss the matter further with any bidder submitting the Tenders.

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.

National Council of Science Museums  
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33, Block – GN, Sector – V, Bidhan Nagar - 700091

**NOTICE INVITING E-TENDER**

**TENDER No. I/18012/2/23 (56)**

**File reference No.**

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 Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata' 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	12/05/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Bid Document Download Start Date	12/05/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Bid Clarification Start Date	12/05/2023(At 06.00 PM)
Pre-Bid Meeting	There will be no pre-bid meeting
Bid Clarification End Date	16/05/2023(Upto 12.00 Noon)
Bid Submission Start Date	17/05/2023(At 12.00 Noon)
Bid Submission End Date	22/05/2023(At 03.00 PM)
Technical Bid Opening Date	23/05/2023(At 03.00 PM)
Technical Presentation (of those selected)*	Will be communicated
Estimated Cost of Work	<b>8.00 Lakhs</b>
Earnest Money Deposit	Rs. 20,000.00 <b>(Exemption as per Govt. of India Rules)</b>
Period of Completion of Work	30 days

\* 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 03.00 P.M. on 23/05/2023 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.

Section officer (Stores & Purchase)  
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. 20,000.00 (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 (production details) with a bilingual short script (Bengali & English) for short museum documentaries <i>(Please see Eligibility Criteria for Applying, clause vii.; page no. 13)</i>			
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. 20,000.00 (Rupees Eighteen 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. I/18012/2/23 (56)**

**Title of the Work:**

***Planning and Development (Production) of ‘Short Museum Documentaries’ 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. organizations 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 **Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata.** These short museum documentaries or cluster of documentaries will be on various aspects of Bengal, Bengali language & culture, social reforms, rise of Indian Nationalism, pre- and post-Independence scenario of Bengal and History of Bengal/West Bengal Legislative Assembly etc.

**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 production (planning and development) of feature film/ documentary series/ short documentaries/promotional films related to Indian Culture, Indian Science & Technology programs etc. for Museums, Government departments, tourist centres or any reputed Industrial Houses or for release in theatre /National or International Channels/ OTT Channels etc.*
- iii. The registered company/firm should have well trained production team (having director, script writer, cinematographer, motion graphic artist etc.), having graphics & VFX Animation Studio etc. (well build-up infrastructure) and the team leader should have at least a Post Graduate Diploma in relevant discipline (films studies/ Short Museum Documentaries' 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. 06.40 Lakh of the estimated cost of work.

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

Or **Three similar works** each of value not less than Rs. 03.20 Lakh of estimated cost of work

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

*Here the **Similar Works** means: Production (planning and development) of feature film/ documentary series/ short documentaries/promotional films related to Indian Culture, Indian Science & Technology programs etc. for Museums, Government departments, tourist centres or any reputed Industrial Houses or for release in theatre /National or International Channels/ OTT Channels 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), as per the details appended below:

*This PoC must include the draft Scheme (production details) with a bilingual short script (Bengali & English) for short museum documentaries on two following subjects:*

- (i) **'Social Reforms' during Bengal Renaissance** *(one of the episodes of Bengal Renaissance section)*
- (ii) **Let's step into 'Vidhan Sabha'** *(an overview of West Bengal Legislative Assembly)*

Minimum duration 01:30 min. and Maximum duration 02:30 min. for each  
*(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 80 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.	<b>Credentials of applicant/ agency:</b> The bidder should have minimum 05 year experience preceding the proposal due date, in the similar work* <b>(Total Max. marks- 10)</b>	5 Years - 6 Marks	10	
		More than 5 years upto 10 years – Bonus 2 marks		
		More than 10 years – Bonus 4 Marks		
02.	<b>Team</b> ( <i>Experience and Credentials will be taken into account for giving marks.</i> ) Provide detailed Biodata highlighting their past work <b>(Total Max. marks- 15)</b>	Director /Team leader with a P.G Diploma or equivalent in relevant discipline (films studies/ 'Short Museum Documentaries' technology or any equivalent degree or diploma) from a renowned Institute is mandatory and having experience more than 5 years – 5 Marks Experience between 3 to 5 years – 3 Marks Experience less than 3 years – 0 Marks	15	
		Subject Expert – 2 Marks*		
		Script Writer – 3 Marks*		
		Motion graphics, VFX Animation Studio/Members – 2 Marks*		
		Render farm and Sound studio – 3 Marks*		
03.	<b>Financial Soundness:</b> 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} <b>N.B - Exception may be considered only for AY 2021-22 (due to Pandemic)</b> <b>(Total Max. Marks- 08)</b>	Turnover of Rs. 20.00 lakhs to 30.00 lakhs – 5 marks	08	
		Turnover of Rs. 30.50 lakhs to 50.00 lakhs – Bonus 2 marks		
		Turnover of more than Rs. 50.00 lakhs – Bonus 3 marks		
04.	<b>Experience of works:</b> Completion of similar projects during the last 5 years as per the details given below: One similar work of value not less than Rs. 6.40 Lakh of the estimated cost of work. Or Two similar works each of value not less than Rs. 4.80 Lakh of estimated cost of work. Or Three similar works each of value not less	For completed works having value $\geq$ Rs. 6.40 Lakh - 12 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)	12	
		For completed works having value $\geq$ Rs. 4.80 Lakh <Rs. 3.20 Lakh – 6 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)		
		For completed works having value $\geq$ Rs. 3.20 Lakh < 2.00 Lakh - 4 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)		

Sl. No.	Parameter	Criteria	Total Marks	Marks Obtained
	than Rs. 3.20 Lakh of estimated cost of work Or Four similar works each of value not less than Rs. 2.00 Lakh of estimated cost of work <b>(Total Max. Marks- 12)</b>	For completed works having value $\geq$ Rs. 2.00 Lakh < 3.20 Lakh - 3 marks for each work (Maximum 12 marks)		
05.	<b>Technical presentation</b> (Before the Technical Evaluation Committee)  <b>(Total Max Marks- 55)</b>	Treatment to storyline of the 'Short Museum Documentaries' listed in Table - A (Annexure - D)	55**	
Total Marks			100	

**Table - C**

\* Here the **Similar Works** means: Production (planning and development) of feature film/ documentary series/ short documentaries/promotional films related to Indian Culture, Indian Science & Technology programs etc. for Museums, Government departments, tourist centres or any reputed Industrial Houses or for release in theatre /National or International Channels/ OTT Channels etc.

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

**Sample Short Museum Documentary:**

Two sample 'Short Museum Documentary' (audio-video presentations) duration not less than 01:30 min and not more than 02:30 min may be made using stock image/video on following subjects (original voice-over script as proposed in PoC document should be used).

- (i) 'Social Reforms' during Bengal Renaissance' (one of the episodes of Bengal Renaissance section) ----- Maximum 10 Marks
- (ii) Let's step into 'Vidhan Sabha' (an overview of West Bengal Legislative Assembly) ----- 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.

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.: I/18012/2/23 (56) for Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 sample 'Short Museum Documentaries' (see Table C, page no. 15, <i>Technical cum Creative Evaluation Marks</i> ) in documentary video in portable media must be delivered at NCSM, Kolkata on or before 22 <sup>nd</sup> May 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 <b>Rs. 20,000.00 (Rupees Eighteen Thousand only)</b> 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 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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.
4. **TIME OF COMPLETION:** Time is the essence of the tender. The entire work of final Mult 'Short Museum Documentaries' media 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 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 'Short Museum Documentaries', wholly or partly, to any other client. Also, the images, videos and other material to be used in the Museum Documentaries 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: **No security deposit is required to be submitted by the lowest successful tenderer**
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. I/18012/2/23 (56)**

**Internal File Reference No.**

**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 Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 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:****Planning and Development of 'Short Museum Documentaries' for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata as per the following details:**

*Planning and Development of 'Short Museum Documentaries' includes Bi-lingual script writing (English and Bengali), pre-production, shooting (where necessary) of film in full HD using single or multiple camera/ drones etc., creating animation (2D and 3D as per requirement), sourcing of material (such as texts, paintings, images, graphics, videos etc. depending on the script) and post-production recording of music and voice-over. All artworks and graphics used in the documentary 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 Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries', charges including all charges for the following:

The work/ cost includes -

<b>Language of the Short Museum documentary (documentary cluster) Video presentation</b>	:	Bi-lingual (English and Bengali)	
<b>Story Board &amp; Voice-Over Script for the Short Museum Documentaries</b>	:	<i>A brief story-line will be provided and bidder/agency needs to prepare the script and a story board by their own</i>	<i>Approval to be taken in all the step</i>
<b>Voice-Over (male or female)</b>	:	<i>Top (Grad – A or B) quality voice-over may be used</i>	<i>Approval to be taken</i>
<b>Bengali Translation</b>	:	<i>To be done by the bidder/agency</i>	<i>Approval must be taken before finalization</i>
<b>Infrastructure</b>	:	<i>Hiring of all required infrastructure to shoot the film besides purchasing raw stock, processing, hire of camera &amp; lights, appropriate drone cameras, other equipment, studio hire, make-up, location and procuring all necessary permissions for shoot (including drone shoot), catering, transportation etc.</i>	<i>If necessary, NCSM will facilitate (it's the sole discretion of NCSM authority)</i>
<b>Production/post-production charges</b>	:	<i>Script Making, Concept creation &amp; story, Visual Storyboard &amp; Art work creation. Voiceover recording for two languages (Bengali and English). Location shoot direction including interviews (if required). Studio hire for editing charges. Motion graphics, VFX and Animation charges. Music composition. Film editing Buying of Royalty Free stock footages, Any other charges.</i>	<i>If necessary, NCSM will facilitate (it's the sole discretion of NCSM authority)</i>
<b>Travelling Expenses</b>	:	<i>Expenses towards travel, boarding and lodging and local guild charges (if any) for the entire production and technical crew at the locations.</i>	

**Technical Specification of the Short Museum Documentary (documentary cluster):**

Video Setting	:	<i>Frame Size: 1920 px x 1080 px Frame rate: 30 fps Aspect ratio: as per requirement (mentioned in table A) Pixel aspect ratio: square pixel (1.0) Fields: No Fields (Progressive Scan)</i>
Audio	:	<i>Stereo Sample rate: 48 kilohertz (kHz)</i>
Duration	:	<i>Please see Table – A (Annexure – D)</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 scheme for the said work.**

Brief story-line (see Annexure – D1) for all these 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 to be undertaken (Short Museum documentaries/cluster of documentaries):**

Short museum documentaries/cluster of documentaries (audio-visual presentations) are to be developed on the following subjects and title (as per Table A, appended below):

<b>S/N.</b>	<b>Title of the Short Museum Documentary/ Short documentary cluster</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Remarks (if any)</b>
<b>01.</b>	<b>Bengal Renaissance</b>	<p>These are very short video documentaries on 6 important aspects (which were instrumental) of Bengal Renaissance, e.g. <b>Western Education, Social Reforms, Women’s Liberation, Birth of Modern Bengali and Literature, Spread of Science and Birth of Indian Nationalism.</b> A visitor will browse these aspects through a specially designed interactive (mechanical) module.</p> <p><b>Duration of each episode: Minimum 01:30 min to Maximum 02:30 Min</b> Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary (six small separate episodes)</b>



<b>S/N.</b>	<b>Title of the Short Museum Documentary/ Short documentary cluster</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Remarks (if any)</b>
<b>02.</b>	<b>The Struggle</b>	<p>This short Museum documentary will be divided in different episodes (12-13 small episodes or more) to cover a seamless story of 80 years of freedom struggle. One section on Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose to be made specially for a Projection suitable format. Rest episodes will be played through Tab (mobile) /rotoscope based interface.</p> <p><b>Duration of each episode:</b> <b>Minimum 01:30 min to Maximum 02:30 Min</b> Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary</b> <i>(Twelve to thirteen small separate episodes) and one section</i>
<b>03.</b>	<b>Let's step into Vidhan Sabha</b>	<p>This is going to be a small documentary on West Bengal Legislative Assembly (an overview). A brief history of WBLA will be told using fly-by shots and walkthrough of Vidhan Sabha.</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> <b>Minimum 03:30 min to Maximum 04:30 Min</b> Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary</b>
<b>04.</b>	<b>Bengal's Provincial Election 1937 and General Election of 1946</b>	<p>This video will deliver factual information about Bengal's Provincial Election 1937 and General Election of 1946. It will also analyze the trends of election results.</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> <b>Minimum 03:30 min to Maximum 04:30 Min</b> Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary</b>
<b>05.</b>	<b>Three phase voting for the partition of Bengal</b>	<p>This aims to depict Partition of Bengal. How decision of partition of Bengal was taken and its significance in go-political scenario will be analyzed. Moreover, this short documentary will show how geographical borders were ascertained by the boundary commission headed by Sir Radcliffe.</p> <p><b>Duration:</b> <b>Minimum 03:30 min to Maximum 04:30 Min</b> Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary</b>
<b>06.</b>	<b>Refugee movement and change in demography</b>	<p>This short documentary aims to portray one of the acute humanitarian crisis of sub-continent of past era. Due to the partition a huge number of refugees came to West Bengal from East Bengal (Bangladesh). The exact number of refugees has never been officially collected and estimated. Moreover, it will</p> <p><i>Note that special Projection Mapping (on Undivided Bengal map) technique will be used to project this documentary video. So, minor adjustment may be required post-production.</i></p> <p><b>Duration:</b> <b>Minimum 03:30 min to Maximum 04:30 Min</b> Full HD/4K quality (Aspect ratio 16:9) Sound quality: preferably 5.1</p>	<b>Short Museum Documentary</b>

<b>S/N.</b>	<b>Title of the Short Museum Documentary/ Short documentary cluster</b>	<b>Brief description</b>	<b>Remarks (if any)</b>
07.	<b>Assembly: A triumph of Democracy</b>	<p>The story of continuous legacy of West Bengal Legislature will be featured in the final short documentary, Assembly: A triumph of Democracy. This short documentary may include graphics, animated graphics, interviews shooting at specific locations. This concluding short documentary will also emphasize Hon'ble Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee's Social welfare schemes.</p> <p><b>Duration:</b>  <b>Minimum 03:30 min to Maximum 05:00 Min</b>  Full HD quality (Aspect ratio 16:9)</p>	

**Table A**

**Brief Story-Line**

<b>S/N.</b>	<b>Title of the short Documentary</b>	<b>Brief Story-line</b>
<b>01.</b>	<b>Bengal Renaissance</b>	<p><b>A. Western Education</b></p> <p><i>Introduction of Western Education and Modern Ideas came to India in 5 phases. In the first phase 1758-1812, Warren Hastings in 1781 set up the Calcutta Madrasah. In the second phase 1813-1853, Charter Act of 1813, required the Company to spend 1lakh rupees annually for encouraging learned Indians and promoting the knowledge of modern sciences in India. In 1817 David Hare came to India and founded the Hindu College. Raja Rammohun Roy established the Vedanta College in 1825 where Indian learning, Western social and physical sciences were offered. The Macaulay Minute is called after his well-known plan to advance English. In colonial schools in India, he suggested in 1835 that English be taught in place of Arabic, Sanskrit, and Persian. India's adoption of the British educational system is credited to Lord Macaulay. In the third phase 1854-1900, The Educational Despatch of 1854 the Wood's Despatch was passed considered the 'Magna Carta of English Education in India'. The Hunter Commission came into the scene in 1882. In the fourth phase 1901-1920 Lord Curzon convened the first conference of Directors of Public Instruction in 1901 and initiated an era of educational reform based on its decisions. In the fifth phase 1921-1947 education for the first time came under Indian control. On 22-23 October, 1937, first conference on National Education was convened at Wardha, under presidentship of Dr. Zakir Hussain.</i></p> <p><i>Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar opened 35 schools all over Bengal and enrolled 1300 students in it and also initiated Nari Shiksha Bhandar.</i></p> <p><i>John Elliot Drinkwater Bethune was a pioneer in promoting women's education in India and was the founder of Bethune College.</i></p> <p><b>B. Social Reforms</b></p> <p><i>As a social reformer, Rammohun Roy fought relentlessly against social evils like sati, polygamy, child marriage, female infanticide and caste discrimination. Keshab Chandra Sen carried on an intensive programme of social reform. He set up schools, organized famine relief and propagated widow remarriage. Debendranath Tagore established the Tatvabodhini Sabha in 1839 to spread Rammohun Roy's theories. He supported a publication that would do an in-depth examination of India's history in Bengali. The Samaj strongly backed campaigns to prohibit polygamy, abolish widow remarriage, promote women's education, and better the lot of the peasantry. The greatest accomplishment of Vidyasagar was the rehabilitation of widows' circumstances. Vidyasagar publicly supported widow remarriage despite objections. A significant movement in support of widow remarriage soon got underway. The Widow Remarriage Act was finally approved in 1856 after much ado. Twenty-five widows were remarried thanks to his efforts. He also passionately condemned polygamy and child marriage.</i></p> <p><b>C. Women's Liberation</b></p> <p><i>In Bengal, Ishwar Chandra Vidyasagar championed female education and led the campaign to legalize widow remarriage, and Keshub Chandra Sen sought to bring women into new roles through schools, prayer meeting, and experiments in living. By the turn of the century, Swami Vivekananda was arguing that women could become a powerful regenerative force. After the 1880s, when the Dufferin hospitals (named after Lady Dufferin, the wife of the Viceroy) were started, efforts were made to make modern medicine and child delivery techniques available to Indian women.</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>Sarojini Naidu the famous poetess, became president of the National Congress, several women became ministers or parliamentary secretaries in the popular ministries of 1937. (Another important development was the birth of a women's movement in the country. Up to the 1920s, enlightened men had worked for the uplift of women. Now aware and self-confident women undertook that task They started many organizations and institutions for the purpose, the most outstanding of which was the All-India Women's Conference founded in 1927.</i></p> <p><b>D. Birth of Modern Bengali and Literature</b></p> <p><i>The initial impact of Renaissance on Bengali Literature was the development of the language. Bengali language became independent of Sanskrit and showed variety. The inspiration of literary renaissance of modern India came from the impact of English Literature, revolt against old conventions, vogue of novel and social drama and the urge to experiment in literary forms and techniques. The fundamental features include the: growth of prose and secularization of themes. The main figures include Raja Ram Mohan Roy, Akshay Kumar Datta, Vidyasagar, Debendranath Tagore and Raj Narayan Bose. Akshay Kumar Dutt and Michael Madhusudan Dutt brought new prose and poetry. Vidyasagar had immense contribution in new Bengali language and new Bengali society. In the year 1800 the modern period of Bengali started with the establishment of Fort William College established in Calcutta. Literature began to develop when it became a channel of expression for those who had acquired Western learning. The growth was facilitated by the establishment of printing press and the foundation of Bengali Journalism. The earliest journalistic enterprises were Sambad Prabhakar by Vidyasagar and Tattavabodhini by Bankim Chandra Chatterjee. Bengali replaced Sanskrit language as the vehicle of culture and the repository of knowledge. With the contact of English came in variety, intellectuality, and modernity. Poetry also developed for reciting and got its own laws of prosody. Blank verse and sonnets were also developed. Bengal took a lead in production of novel and drama. Michael Madhusudhan Dutt and Bankim Chandra were the most important writers of this period. Madhusudhan created the Bengali blank verse and the greatest Bengali epic Meghnathbadh. Bankim Chandra was the cornerstone of the Bengali Renaissance, his novel Anandamath was a source of creative impulse for writers in other Indian languages. He became a national hero for his song Vande Mataram included in the novel Anandamath which became the bible of Indian revolutionaries. Other notable figures were Rameshchandra Dutt, Bihari Lal Chakravarti, Rabindranath Tagore, Sarat Chandra Chattopadhyay. Some of the important novels of Sarat Chandra were Srikanta, Charitrahin, Pather Dabi and Baradidi. Other muslim writers include Kazi Nazrul Islam, Jasimuddin. Other contributors were Gokul Nag, Buddhadev Bose, Bibhuti Bhushan Bandyopadhyaya, Tara Shankar Banerjee etc. Few short story writers include Prabhat Kumar Mukherjee, Abanindranath Tagore. Bengali Literature was a revolt against social evils and a revolt against poverty and slavery. Bengali poetry grew with richness and variety.</i></p> <p><b>E. Spread of Science</b></p> <p><i>Rammohun Roy, Raja. The father of the Indian Renaissance was also the driving force behind science's popularization in India. This was a result of his innate sense of reason. Raja, Rammohan Roy The person who spearheaded the popularization of science in India is known as the "Father of the Indian Renaissance." His natural ability to reason led to this. The second phase of popular science begins with Dr. Mahendralal</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>Sircar. He was the founder of the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science in 1876 and through these institutions he propagated popular science. In the third phase another institution took prominent part in popularization of science, it was National Council of Education founded in 1906, it had two bodies Bengal Technical Institute and the Bengal National College which was devoted to the teaching of the basic arts and science.</i></p> <p><b>F. Birth of Indian Nationalism</b></p> <p><i>Even in its early stages, the Indian national movement had increasingly raised awareness among a sizable population of the negative effects of foreign hegemony and the necessity of promoting patriotism. The educated Indians had received the essential political instruction from it. In fact, it had brought about a new way of life in the nation and altered the disposition of the populace. At the same time, the British government's refusal to accede to any significant nationalist demands led to political astute people losing faith in the ideologies and strategies of the then-dominant moderate leadership. The writers and activists of the nationalist movement attributed the people's poverty to British rule. Politically aware Indians believed that the British Empire was there to economically exploit India, therefore enriching England at India's expense. When they learned that India could produce unless British imperialism is replaced by a government controlled and administered by the Indian people, there will be no economic growth. The nationalists in particular realized that Indian companies could only grow in the presence of an Indian government that could proceed and support them. By the end of the 19th century. The Indian nationalists had grown in self-respect and self-confidence. The ideological component of the dissemination of education was even more significant. The sphere of impact of western notions of democracy, nationalism, and radicalism grew as there were more educated Indians. During this time, a number of international events had a tendency to support India's development of militant nationalism. After 1868, the advent of modern Japan demonstrated how an underdeveloped Asian nation could advance independently of Western influence.</i></p>
02.	<b>The Struggle</b>	<p><b>A. Revolt of 1857</b></p> <p><i>In 1857, a powerful popular uprising in northern and central India came close to overthrowing British rule. The sepoys, or Indian soldiers of the company's army, started the uprising, but it quickly spread and involved large populations. A great chapter in the history of the Indian people was written by the valiant battles of millions of farmers, craftspeople, and soldiers over the course of more than a year. The revolt of 1857 was a product of sepoy discontent, accumulated grievances of people, dislike for foreign regime, popular discontent, hatred, economic exploitation, British land and revenue policies, systems of law and administration. The great revolt of 1857 did not click in Bengal owing to the effects of the permanent settlement and the spread of western education. But beyond this commonplace observation there was yet a deeper trend in the psychology of the people of Bengal which went against any idea of revolution.</i></p> <p><b>B. 1859: Color of Revolution Blue: Indigo Revolt</b></p> <p><i>In 1859 a peasant movement took place in Bengal known as Indigo Revolt or Neel Bidroha, an uprising of the farmers against the indigo planters. Indigo cultivation started in Bengal in 1777 brought by Louis Bonnaud. The prominent leaders of the indigo rebellion in Nadia district of Bengal were Digambar Biswas and Bishnu Biswas. It was a revolt by the farmers against British planters who had forced them to grow indigo under terms</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p>that were greatly unfavourable to the farmers. Indigo was in high demand worldwide.</p> <p><b>C. Story of Indian Press</b></p> <p>In 1779 the third printing press in Calcutta was established. On 29 January, 1780 the Bengal Gazette or Calcutta General Advertiser was born and described itself as "A weekly Political and Commercial Paper Open to All Parties but Influenced by None". In Bengal, several papers such as the Bengal Journal, Indian World and Bengal Harkaru had incurred the displeasure of the East Indian Company's authorities in one form or the other. A number of legal restrictions were imposed on the press soon after. In 1818 Adams Regulations was issued. James Silk Buckingham and Raja Ram Mohan Roy spoke out in favour of journalistic freedom. The first paper published was Samachar Darpan, Sumbad Koumudi and Sumbad Chandrika. Despite the removal of pre-censorship, a number of regulations to strictly deal with the press. Ram Mohan Roy's weekly publications edited and founded by him, Sumbad Kaumdi in Bengali and Mirat-ul-Akhbar in Persian, as well as the renowned newspaper from Bombay, Mumbai Samachar (which is still published today), began publication. The first newspaper published in any Indian language was the Samachar Darpan ("Mirror of news") in Bengali on 23 May, 1818 by the Serampore Press by Ward, Carey and Marshman. Another newspaper was the Bombay Samachar which was purely Indian newspaper in Gujarati first published in 1822. James Silk Buckingham established a periodical in 1818 named the Calcutta Journal. A number of regulations was passed in 1818 known as Adams Regulations. On 14 March, 1823 Rule and Ordinance was passed curtailing the liberty of the press. Between 1813 and 1818 a number of missionaries started publishing weekly and monthly newspapers like Dig Darshan Samachar Darpan, Friend of India etc. Up to the year 1835 press was confined to presidency Towns. It later spread to other cities. According to N. Krishna Murthy, Gangadhar Bhattacharyya founded the Bengal Gazette, which was the first newspaper owned by an Indian. The press had begun to advance quickly in a number of Indian languages. In northwest India, readers flocked to Urdu and Persian newspapers. Moreover, the Marathi and Gujarati press outlets began to establish themselves. Moreover, circa 1850 or later saw the appearance of newspapers in Hindi, Malayalam, Kannada, Tamil, Oriya, Assamese, and Punjabi. During the 1857 War of Independence took place the press received a setback. The Indian public opinion was greatly influenced from the newspapers of Bengal such as The Hindu, The Patriot, Bengalee etc. The Amrita Bazar Patrika first in Bengali then in English came into being. A number of noted English language newspapers came into being like The Times of India, the Pioneer, the Statesman etc. This period witnessed a boom in the Indian language press in the country. Most of the eminent freedom fighters were also journalists like Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Abul Kalam Azad, Aurobindo Ghosh etc made their remarkable contributions in development of press in the country. The press did a fantastic job of helping the independence movement. The freedom struggle persisted and gained momentum from 1914 to 1947. The British government was eager to have the media back its military efforts.</p> <p>Yet, the media had a tendency to support the nationalists in their fight for freedom. As India gained its independence, the press's function was altered. Our first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, was a fervent supporter of press freedom. He obviously opposed the abuse of freedom, but when it came to choosing a path of action, he favoured self-control. There have already been two Press Commissions (the 1954 first Commission and the 1982 second Commission).</p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p><b>D. Organize to Reorganize: New Political Organizations</b>  <i>The Zamindari Association was formed in March 1838 by Dwarka Nath Tagore, Radhakanta Deb etc. Also known as Landholder's Society was made to protect the landlord's interests. The Indian National Association was found by Surendra Nath Banerjee and Ananda Mohan Bose in 1876, it was a political association with all India outlook. It was made to promote the political, intellectual, and material advancement of people. The Indian National Congress was founded in 1885 founded by Dadabhai Naroji, Octavian Hume, Eulchi Wacha.</i></p> <p><b>E. 1905: The story of Partition of Bengal</b>  <i>In January 1899 Lord Curzon was appointed as the Viceroy of India. That time there was a rise of nationalism and Bengal was the center of it. He proposed to divide Bengal on religious lines. In 1903 he proposes the partition of Bengal, that time Bengal comprised of Assam, Bihar, Odisha and parts of Chhattisgarh. Bengal had a population of approximately 78 million that time. It was divided into Eastern Bengal with Muslim majority with Dhaka as its capital and West Bengal with Hindu majority, Calcutta being the capital. It was the divide and rule policy of the British. As soon as the nationalist leaders heard about the Bengal partition, protest started like press campaigns like Surendra Nath Banerjee, Krishna Kumar Mitra etc. The Congress used moderate techniques like petition, speech and public meetings. In July 1905 the date was announced and hence protest started with the Swadeshi movement boycotting British goods like salt, clothes etc. British goods were boycotted everywhere and burnt. This led to Swadeshi and Boycott Movement. Festivals and Mass Processions were organized to celebrate brotherhood and unity. Vande Mataram became the theme song of the Swadeshi Movement. In 16 October, 1905, Bengal was partitioned.</i></p> <p><b>F. Rebels with a cause: Revolutionary Movement in Bengal</b>  <i>Muzaffarpur Bombing Incident: 30th April, 1908 - In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908. Alipore bomb case conspiracy also known as Muraripukar Conspiracy. The main target was Douglas Kingsford and the revolutionaries who threw the bomb were Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram Bose. In 1908 a revolutionary conspiracy was intrigued to kill the Chief Presidency Magistrate D.H. Kingford of Muzaffarpur. The task was entrusted to Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki. They threw the bombs on a vehicle coming out of the magistrate's home on April 30, 1908. On September 9, 1915, under the leadership of Bagha Jatin, the Buribalam incident wreaked havoc on an unsung hero. After the successful theft of Rodda's Mauser C96, Jatindranath Mukherjee, went into hiding in Kaptipada village, Balasore, along with Manoranjan Sengupta, Chittapriya Ray Chaudhuri, Nirendranath Dasgupta, Jyotish Chandra Pal. The Chittagong armory raid, also known as the Chittagong uprising, was an attempt on 18 April 1930 by armed Indian independence fighters led by Surya Sen to raid the armory of police and auxiliary forces from the Chittagong armory in the Bengal Presidency of British India (now in Bangladesh). Writer's Building Incident: On December 8, 1930, Benoy, Badal, and Dinesh went to the building where the infamous police inspector general colonel Simpson worked and killed him because of his violent treatment of Indian convicts. Colonel Simpson was shot dead by three teenage rebels.</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p><i>Prtilata Waddedar, Begum Rokeya, Vina Mazumdar, Nanibala Devi, Basanti Devi etc were few women revolutionaries who one or in another way contributed in freedom struggle.</i></p> <p><b>G. Non- Cooperation Movement (1919-1922) and Swarajya Party (1923)</b></p> <p><i>The non-cooperation movement was led by Mahatma Gandhi launched on 5th September, 1920. In September 1920, in Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme. In September 1920, in Congress session in Calcutta, the party introduced the Non-Cooperation programme. The educational boycott was particularly successful in Bengal under the leadership of Chitta Ranjan Das and Subhas Chandra Bose. There was boycott of foreign cloth, students left school and people gave up resignations. The Swarajya Party was found in 1st January, 1923 by Motilal Nehru and Chittaranjan Das. The main aim of the party was to gain absolute sovereignty at the earliest.</i></p> <p><b>H. Rise of Subhas Chandra Bose in national politics</b></p> <p><i>Subhas Chandra Bose was one of the eminent freedom fighters of India. He joined the Indian National Congress (Formed on December 28, 1885) in 1921. He also started a newspaper called 'Swaraj'. He was the President of the All-India Youth Congress and also the Secretary of the Bengal State Congress. In 1924, he became the CEO of the Calcutta Municipal Corporation. In 1930, he became the Mayor of Calcutta. He raised the first Indian National Army (INA), Azad Hind Fauj in 1943 and started an armed coup and inspired thousands of Indian youths to join the struggle for independence from the British colonial rule.</i></p> <p><b>I. 1942: Indian National Army and its impact</b></p> <p><i>The Indian National Army (Also known as the Azad Hind Fauj) was an armed force formed by Indian Nationalists in 1942, through the patronage of the Imperial Japanese Army, to secure the Independence of India. The impact of Azad Hind Fauj on Indian Revolution is not military but it seeded the spirit of courage and determination in Indians. (A special projection suitable small episode on INA and Netaji to be made)</i></p> <p><b>J. Quit India Movement</b></p> <p><i>In rural west Bengal, the Quit India Movement was fueled by peasants' resentment against the new war taxes and the forced rice exports. There was open resistance to the point of rebellion in 1942 until the great famine of 1943 suspended the movement in Bengal.</i></p> <p><b>K. 1943: Famine in Bengal</b></p> <p><i>The Bengal Famine of 1943 was arguably one of the most devastating economic disaster of South Asia. The Bengal famine was not accompanied by a large decrease in food output. The famine, which Amartya Sen, an economist from India, saw firsthand as a nine-year-old boy, was caused by an entitlement failure. In other words, economic problems that hampered some sections of people's ability to acquire food were the main obstacles to the distribution of food throughout Bengali society. British officials stocked pile of food to feed defending troops and transferred a sizable amount to British forces in the Middle East out of fear of a Japanese attack. 3 million people died due to malnutrition.</i></p> <p><b>L. 1947: India gains Freedom</b></p> <p><i>In 1946 a cabinet mission was sent to India by British government to negotiate with Indian leaders the terms of transfer of power to Indians. A two-tiered federal plan was set up, Congress and Muslim League could not agree on the plan of an interim government. In march 1947, Lord Mountbatten after long discussions with Muslim League and leaders of Congress, worked out on a compromise. India was to be partitioned and a new state of Pakistan was to be created along with free India.</i></p>



S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p><b>M. Spoils of Partition</b></p> <p><i>After partition India changed, cities changed, and a new country was born. The Partition uprooted millions of people transferred them into refugees. People were tarnished by violence and brutality of Partition. There was unprecedented genocidal violence and migration. Several thousand people were killed, innumerable women raped and abducted. Scholarly guesses are 2,00,000 to 5.00.000 people were transformed into refugees. The partition generated memories, hatreds, stereotypes and identities. There were inter community conflicts and communal clashes. The relation between Pakistan and India has been profoundly shaped by this legacy of Partition.</i></p>
03.	<b>Let's step into Vidhan Sabha</b>	<p><i>The Bengali word 'Vidhan' corresponds to the English word 'Legislation'. So 'Vidhan Sabha Bhawan' literally means the house in which the legislation is pronounced. There are six States with bicameral legislatures, including Andhra Pradesh, Maharashtra, Karnataka, Orissa, Telangana, Bihar, and Uttar Pradesh. These six States each have two Houses of the legislature, while the remaining States have a unicameral Legislature and West Bengal is one of them. In a unicameral legislature there is only one house, it is known as Legislative Assembly. The Governor of the State is an integral part of the Legislature. West Bengal follows unicameral legislature. It is composed of the Governor and Vidhan Sabha (lower house of state legislature). West Bengal state is divided into several constituencies according to population of the state. One seat is fixed for each constituency. However, the population data used for this calculation is census 1971. This will be done till 2026, after that perhaps a change in the number of seats in the legislative assembly can be seen. The total number of Vidhan Sabha seats in West Bengal is 294, out of 66 seats are reserved for Scheduled Castes (SCs) and 16 seats are reserved for Scheduled Tribes (STs) and 1 seat is reserved for Anglo-Indian community(nominated).</i></p> <p><i>The West Bengal Legislative Assembly is the lower chamber of the State Legislative, not a permanent body, and subject to dissolution. It is popularly known as Vidhan Sabha. The members of this house are directly elected on the basis of adult suffrage from the territorial constituencies. The constitution of India provides that a legislative assembly can have the maximum and minimum number of members to be elected to the Assembly which is 500 and 60 respectively. Some seats in the Legislative Assembly are reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. If the Governor of the state feels that the members of Anglo-Indian community have not been duly represented in the Legislative Assembly, he can nominate one member to it. West Bengal legislative assembly comprises 294 Members of Legislative Assembly, all directly elected from single-seat constituencies. All constituencies are proportionately equal in population. Any Indian citizen who is 25 years of age or more, holds no office of profit and possesses such other qualifications as determined by the People's Representation Act can become a member of the State Legislative Assembly. The tenure of the Assembly is five years, but it may be suspended or dissolved earlier. The term of five years may be extended in case of a proclamation of emergency. Since there is no Legislative council in the State of West Bengal the Legislative Assembly exercises all the powers of the legislature, except in the area of dissolution of state government and passing of money bills, in which case the State Legislative Assembly has the ultimate authority.</i></p> <p><i>The public access is prohibited in the premise of Legislative Assembly except for three days in the year. It is 24th to 26th December. During this time a flower show is organized in the ground of the Assembly. One can</i></p>

S/N.	Title of the short Documentary	Brief Story-line
		<p>room around the compound freely. There is no restriction on photography either.</p> <p>The West Bengal Legislative Assembly House is not only a piece of heritage architecture or a place to enact legislation. It is the witness of the great dramatic developments of Bengal's political history, from the debates regarding partition of Bengal before independence to the latest 'Paribartan' ending continuous 34 years of Left ruling in the state.</p>
04.	<p><b>Bengal's Provincial Election 1937 and General Election of 1946</b></p>	<p><b>Bengal's Provincial Election 1937</b>  <i>Under the Government of India Act, 1935, two Chambers of the Bengal Legislature—a Legislative Council and a Legislative Assembly—were created. The life of the Assembly consisting of 250 members was fixed at five years unless sooner dissolved while the Council, with a membership of not less than 63 and not more than 65, was made a permanent body not subject to dissolution with the provision that one-third of the members should retire in every third year. Members were then allowed a monthly salary in addition to the allowances drawn by them earlier. The allocation of seats in the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council was as shown in the table (see table below).</i></p> <p><i>The Muslim League Party with co-operation of the Krishan Proja Party and few other smaller groups in the Legislature formed the Government in Bengal in 1937 headed by Mr. A.K. Fazlul Huq while the Congress Party, which secured only 22% of the total seats, acted as the main opposition party in the assembly.</i></p> <p><b>General Election of 1946</b>  <i>The General Election to the Provincial Legislature after its constitution in 1937 could not be held owing to the war. On the 21st August, 1945, Governor-General, Lord Wavell, announced that the elections both to the Central Legislative Assembly and in the provinces would be held soon. The results of the polling in Bengal were out on the 1st April, 1946.</i></p> <p><i>In the General Elections of 1946, out of total 250 seats in the Bengal Legislative Assembly, Muslim League won 114 seats and formed the Government headed by Mr. H. S. Suhrawardy on the 23rd April, 1946. The composition of the Bengal Legislative Assembly was as follows: (table below)</i></p>
05.	<p><b>Three phase voting for the partition of Bengal</b></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 to these political protests, the two parts of Bengal were reunited in 1911.</i></p> <p><i>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</i></p>

<b>S/N.</b>	<b>Title of the short Documentary</b>	<b>Brief Story-line</b>
		<p><i>be partitioned but East Bengal should join Pakistan in the event of Partition.</i></p> <p><i>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.</i></p>
<b>06.</b>	<b>Refugee movement and change in demography</b>	<p><i>Due to the partition a huge number of refugees came back to West Bengal from East Bengal (Bangladesh). The exact number of refugees has never been officially collected and estimated. In the immediate aftermath of partition, commonly attributed figures suggest around 3.2 lakhs East Bengalis migrated to Kolkata and various rural areas and town of West Bengal. They mostly took shelter in 24 Parganas, Kolkata (Calcutta) and Nadia. Some other places which become a temporary home for the refugees were Cooch Bihar, Jalpaiguri and Burdwan.</i></p> <p><i>Bijoygarh was the earliest refugee colony established through Jabardakhal. The rehabilitation of these refugees was a major problem. The problem of refugees was followed by series of issues ranging from basic needs such as food, shelter, medicine, sanitation and to the emotional turmoil of losing one's homeland.</i></p>
<b>07.</b>	<b>Assembly: A triumph of Democracy</b>	<p>The story of continuous legacy of West Bengal Legislature will be featured in the final exhibit, a concluding video. This short documentary may include graphics, animated graphics, interviews shooting at specific locations.</p> <p>This concluding short documentary will also emphasize Hon'ble Chief Minister Mamata Banerjee's Social welfare schemes.</p>

**\* Annex Tabular information for item serial No. 04  
(Bengal's Provincial Election 1937 and General Election of 1946)**

<b>Bengal's Provincial Election 1937</b>	
<b>Table of Seats</b>	
<b>Provincial Legislative Assembly</b>	<b>Provincial Legislative Council</b>
1. Total Seats 250	1.Total of seats—not less than 63 and not more than 65
2. General seats (including general seats reserved for Scheduled Castes:30) 78	2.General seats 10
3. Mahammadan seats 117	3.Mahammadan seats 17
4. Anglo-Indian seats 3	4.European seats 3
5. European seats 11	5.Seats to be filled by Legislative Assembly 27
6. Indian Christian seats 2	6.Seats to be filled by Governor-not Less than 6 and not more than 8
7. Seats for representatives of commerce, industry, mining, and planning 19	
8. Land-holders seats 5	
9. University seats 2	
10. Seats for representatives of labour 8	
11. Seats for women: 5	
i. General 2	
ii. Mahammadan 2	
iii. Anglo-Indian 1	

<b>Result</b>	
Indian national Congress	54
Independent Muslims	42
Muslim League	40
Independent Hindus	37
Krishak Praja party	35
Tripura Krishak Party	5
Nationalist	3
Hindu Mahasabha	2
Others	32

  

<b>General Election of 1946</b>	
<b>Result</b>	
Muslim League	114
Congress	86
European	25
Independent Scheduled Castes	6
Independent Muslim	3
Communist	3
Krishak Proja (Muslim)	3
Hindu Mahasabha	1
Independent Hindu	1
Others (including 2 Indian Christians)	8

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

**TENDER No. I/18012/2/23 (56)**

**Internal File reference No.**

**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 Script (Please See <i>Eligibility Criteria for Applying, clause vii.; page no. 13</i> )	
04.	Form – 4: Sample CD/potable media (online link) 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**

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Particulars</b>	<b>Details</b>
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 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 30 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. 20,000/- 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 'Short Museum Documentaries' interfaces (attach separately) in the last five years

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

2. Experience in the production of other types 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 Scheme & Script**

**Instructions:** Enclose a detailed scheme and sample script for proposed short museum documentaries which may include description of contents, visuals, animation, stock shots, foley music etc. [*Please see Eligibility Criteria for Applying, clause vii.; page no. 13*]

Present the treatment and approach to be adopted for short museum documentaries. Give a detailed description of how a typical 'Short Museum Documentaries' and the animation-based film would look like. The treatment should not exceed 2 pages for each 'Short Museum 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 CD/DVD/ portable media (to be delivered physically or **link for the same may be sent through e-mail at spo@ncsm.gov.in**)

1. Name of the 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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 Director/Head of the Creative team :
2. Name of the subject expert(s) :
3. Name of the Story Writer(s) :
4. Name of Cinematographer :
5. Name of Graphics Developer (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.	164201000000491
Account Type	Saving Account (SB)
Bank Name	Indian Overseas Bank
Bank Address	GN-34/2, Sector-V, Salt Lake, Kolkata700091
IFSC Code	IOBA0001642
MICR Code	700020049
Branch Code	1642
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)*

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(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.

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.



**FORMAT FOR THE CONSENT LETTER FROM TEAM MEMBERS**

I \_\_\_\_\_, voluntarily agree to participate in the project if \_\_\_\_\_ is awarded the work of Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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: Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' 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.	Planning and Development (Production) of 'Short Museum Documentaries' for Platinum Jubilee Museum at West Bengal Legislative Assembly in Kolkata <b>(As per Table A of Annexure - D)</b>						
01.1	Bengal Renaissance						
01.2	The Struggle						
01.3	Let's step into Vidhan Sabha						
01.4	Bengal's Provincial Election 1937 and General Election of 1946						
01.5	Three phase voting for the partition of Bengal						
01.6	Refugee movement and change in demography						
01.7	Assembly: A triumph of Democracy						

(To be quoted in separate excel sheet only.)