

National Science Centre
National Council of Science Museums
Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India
Bhairon Marg, Near Pragati Maidan
New Delhi

Tender Notice for engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad.

Tenders under QCBS (Quality and Cost Based Selection) method are invited in Two-Bid System from the competent and eligible agencies/professionals who satisfy the eligibility criteria enumerated in the Tender Documents for content creation and curation; research; writing scripts for films, multimedia, write-ups, publication, signages etc. required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad. Interested agencies may download the tender documents from <http://nscd.gov.in/category/tenders/> as per the following schedule:-

Bid Document Published Date	4 th November 2018
Bid Document Download Start Date	4 th November 2018
Bid Document Download End Date	16 th November 2018
Bid Clarification Start Date	4 th November 2018
Bid Clarification End Date	16 th November 2018
Bid Submission Start Date	5 th November 2018
Bid Submission End Date	16 th November 2018 (15 : 00)
Technical (Techno-Commercial) Bid Opening Date	16 th November 2018
Date of Technical Presentation to be made at National Science Centre, Bhairon Marg, New Delhi -110002	22 nd November 2018
Date of opening Financial Bid	22 nd November 2018

The filled up bids, both Technical (Techno-Commercial) Bid and Financial bid duly furnished in Cover –I and Cover-II respectively should be submitted at NSCD by the due date and time as per the above schedule. The responsibility to ensure the same lies with the bidders. National Science Centre, Delhi (NSCD) reserves the right to accept or reject any or all tenders in full or part without assigning any reason whatsoever. NSCD shall also not be bound to accept merely the lowest tender but the technical suitability, capability and superiority of the script/anecdotes/narrative past experience etc. shall be of prime consideration for selection.

Background

There has been a plan for setting up of a permanent exhibition on “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad. National Science Centre, Delhi, northern zone headquarter of National Council of Science Museums NCSM, Ministry of Culture, Government of India, has been entrusted with the execution of the project work.

This exhibition will highlight role of revolutionaries from battle of Plassey in 1757 till 15th of August 1947. The proposed exhibition will use state of the art modern technology of Holographic Projection, projection mapping, digital interactives, soundscapes, animated graphics, period setting and diorama supported with original artefacts/objects/replica etc. Location of Allahabad Museum within Azad Park, where great revolutionary Sh. Chandrasekhar Azad attained martyrdom, further justifies such exhibition. It is in this background that NSCD invites tender for content creation and curation; research; writing scripts for films, multimedia, write-ups, publication etc. required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad.

Scope of Work

The Freedom Struggle for the Independence of India had many strands. The movement led by the moderates focused on bargaining certain privileges for the Indians through appeals and petitions while Indian diaspora contributed immensely in creating pressure for British from outside. However, it is always felt that the role of revolutionary movement, in which armed resistance was offered to the Colonial Power to facilitate the Indian Independence, was always undermined. This exhibition on “Indian Revolutionaries” is an effort to duly acknowledge and recognize the sacrifices of brave sons and daughters who fought against the British and gave up their lives in the struggle of Indian freedom.

Concept document, explaining each of the interactivity, event, timeline and the technology used has already been finalized for the exhibition. Incidentally, Allahabad Museum, where this exhibition will come up, is located in the very same park in which Shaheed Chandrasekhar Azad, the revolutionary freedom fighter martyred in an armed encounter with the British. The Allahabad Museum, in fact, has in its collection the Colt Pistol with which Chandrasekhar Azad fought his last encounter.

The successful agency/professional will mainly work for content creation and curation; research; writing scripts for films, multimedia, write-ups, publication etc. for the exhibition. The scope of work will include:

- Detail researching and creating a narrative for the entire exhibition.

- Developing detailed content and curation.
- Collecting necessary information from various sources and collating all information from various organisations available in the form of videos, texts, photographs, graphics, maps etc. in high resolution digital format.
- Script-writing and storyboarding for the content, displays, films and other presentations.
- Preparation and providing of text matter of labels / multimedia presentations, panels, signage etc.
- Preparation and providing of print ready matter for folders, coffee table book, brochures, signage, fliers and other promotional materials etc.
- Assisting, coordinating and monitoring of the work with NCSM throughout the execution of the exhibition on “Indian Revolutionaries”.
- The exhibition will be bilingual; to start with, contents will be developed in Hindi and thereafter translating same in English.
- Preparing Power Point presentations of the concept, curation, design etc. as required for the purposes of approvals and documentation.
- Ensuring that proper permissions of appropriate authorities are taken for the materials like texts, pictures/photographs, videos, maps, graphs, graphics etc. to be provided to NCSM so as to avoid any copy-write violation.
- Engaging researchers and any other professional if felt necessary, for the project as and when required to ensure best quality of work.

Time Frame: The entire work is to be completed within two months of the award of the work with the deliverables as under:

- Narration for the entire exhibition - within 5 days of the award of work.
- Script-writing and storyboarding for the films, animations etc - within 15 days of the award of work.
- Providing of text matter of labels / multimedia presentations, panels, signage etc. - within 25 days of the award of work.
- Preparation and providing of print ready matter for folders, brochures, fliers and other promotional materials etc. - within 40 days of the award of work.
- Permissions of appropriate authorities for copy write related issues- within 40 days of the award of work.

Eligibility Criteria for Applying

With a view to ensure a thoroughly professional implementation of the project capable agency/institution/consultant/consultancy firm/ consortium must have the association of such individual(s)/domain expert(s) of History/Museology/ Art and Graphics/ Interactives Designing/ Software Developer/ Engineers/ Multimedia and Film producer(s). This is an essential requisite.

1. The applicant firm/tenderer should be a professional content creator /script writer/ Media firm / Company/ Consortium of allied professionals / organization registered in India. Appropriate documents supporting their status must be submitted.

2. The applicant firm/tenderer should have the requisite ability to follow the concept document/ designs and drawings to execute the work, ability to liaising effectively with multiple organizations and individuals and particularly with the NCSM and MoC officials.

3. The applicant firm should have academic, technical and financial capabilities on the lines mentioned below.

a) Experience - The applicant should have at least 5 years' experience with proven track record in the field and must have accomplished at least 1 project in the related environment for a reputed organization.

b) Financial soundness - The applicant should have:

i.) Tax registration number/PAN/GST registration and

ii.) Minimum turnover of at least Rs. 20.00 lakhs in each of the last 3 years

c) Technical Expertise -To provide the project a professional & right direction, the associated/employed panel of expert(s) should have the following qualifications:

I. At least 1 member should be an expert in Indian history.

II. At least 1 member should have extensive experience in scripting & content creation and good command over Hindi and English language.

III. At least 1 member should have extensive experience in patent and copy write issues.

4. Interested applicant firms/tenderers are requested to submit the following documents with the bid as per the format in Annexure 'A', in order to facilitate assessment of adequacy of the resources and expertise available with them:

- General profile of the firm.
- Annual turnover for the last 3 years (In case of the consortium financial Details of the component agencies and that of the consortium should be

placed together).

- Experience of working in similar museum/ exhibition development projects with documentary proof.
- Details of works in hand. (Including project cost and scope of work).
- List of professional employees and consultants having experience in the required area of experience along with their consent letter.

Evaluation Methodology

Evaluation Methodology will have two stages:

Stage 1 – General cum Technical Bid Evaluation

Stage 2 – Financial Bid Evaluation

General cum Technical Bid Evaluation

The evaluation will involve validating the credentials submitted in the format as prescribed Annexure 'A'. Credentials without valid proof will be invalid and will not be considered for eligibility. NSCD reserves the right to accept or reject proof of credentials at its sole discretion without having to give reasons to the Bidders thereof. The following weightage criteria will be adopted during technical evaluation:

Sr. No.	Evaluation Criteria/Parameter	Max. Score	Bidder's Score
1.	Experience - The Agency's experience in the field of similar nature of work: Having successfully completed 3 similar projects-100% Having successfully completed 2 similar projects-75% Having successfully completed 1 similar projects-50%	15	
2.	Recognition of work, appreciation letters from Central Government, State Government and International organizations of repute like the UN, winning of national level design competitions and awards. Enclose copies of documentary proof. Having received 2 national/international recognition/awards-100% Having received 1 national/international recognition/awards-75% Having received 1 recognition/awards-50%	15	
6.	Technical Presentation by the bidder will involve following aspects: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Basic story line, in Hindi, connecting the events from 1757 till 1947 as per concept document -Annexure 'D'	40	

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Detailed Script for creating a projection mapping show, of 7-8 minute duration, on Chandrashekhar Azad, including Alfred Park incident, in Hindi. <p>Marking will be done on following counts:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Language(10 marks) Clarity of expression(10) Narration and anecdotes in the script(20) 		
	Total Marks	70	

The financial bid will be opened for only those bidders who will score minimum of 65% in the technical bid evaluation as above. NSCD reserves the right to completely reject any proposal in case the required documentary proof is not submitted. Financial bids will be only be opened for the shortlisted tenderer/firms as per the criterion mentioned above.

Evaluation of Financial Bid

- The financial bid will be opened for only those bidders who will score minimum of 65% in the technical bid evaluation.
- The bidder with the lowest financial bid (L1) will be awarded 100% score.
- Financial Scores for other than L1 bidders will be evaluated using the following formula: Financial Score of a Bidder = $\{(Financial\ Bid\ of\ L1 / Financial\ Bid\ of\ the\ Bidder) \times 100\}\%$ (Adjusted to two decimal places)
- Only fixed price financial bids indicating total price for all the work/services specified in this bid document will be considered.
- Details of the taxes and duties liveable on the basic cost to be indicated clearly in the financial bid.

Combined Evaluation of Technical & Financial Bids

- The technical and financial scores secured by each bidder will be added using weightage of 70% and 30% respectively to compute a Composite Bid Score.
- The bidder securing the highest Composite Bid Score will be declared as the Best Value Bidder for award of the Project.

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 Project.

General Information and Instructions

1. **Validity of Bids:** The Bids should remain valid for 60 days from the date of opening of financial bid.
2. **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. Non-compliance of applicable General Information and Instructions will disqualify the Bid.
3. The Bidders shall fill up the Prescribed Format for submission of **Technical (Techno-commercial) Bid as per “Annexure-A”** format duly signed by the authorized signatory. The person signing the tender document should be authorised for submitting the tender.
4. The Financial Bid shall be filled-in and signed by the authorized signatory as per Proforma **“Annexure-B”**.
5. Tender must be submitted in two separate covers marked **Cover-1** (Technical Bid) and **Cover- 2** (Financial Bid) and super scribed “Tender for engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad”. The contents of Cover-1 and Cover-2 shall be as follows :-

Cover-1

- i. “Technical (Techno-commercial) Bid” (as per **Annexure-A** format) duly filled in and signed with official stamp.
- ii. All relevant documents related to “Technical Bid” as per **“Annexure-A”**.
- iii. The signed copy of “General Terms & Conditions”(**Annexure-C**) duly signed by the Authorized Signatory with official stamp as a token of acceptance of the bidders.

Cover-2

- i. The “Financial Bid (BOQ)” (as per **Annexure-B** format) i.e. Schedule of Price Bid in the form of attached Performa duly filled in and signed

The Cover-1, i.e. Technical (Techno-commercial) Bid shall be opened at the first instance and evaluated by the competent authority of the NSCD. 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.

- 13.** Authorities of National Science Centre, Delhi, do not bind themselves to accept mere lowest tender and reserves the right to reject or accept any or all tenders wholly or partially without assigning any reason whatsoever.

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TENDER No – 40 / 2018-19
TECHNICAL (Techno-Commercial) BID

Notes: **ALL PARTICULARS / INFORMATION SHOULD BE GIVEN IN THE FOLLOWING FORMAT WITH COMPLETE DETAILS.**

1.	Name of the Bidder	:	
2.	Mailing address of the Bidder with PIN/ZIP Code	:	
3.	Contact details	:	
	Telephone numbers(s)	:	
	Mobile	:	
	Fax number(s)	:	
	E-mail address	:	
	Website	:	
4.	(i) Background details of the Bidder (Profile of the agency / consortium establishing their Status)		
5.	Name and Address of the Vendor to whom the order will be placed		

6.	Past experience in content development and curation during last 3-5 years giving details of established clients, especially Government agencies. Submit satisfactory work completion certificate issued by Government agencies, if any.	:	
7.	Submit the documentary evidence of Execution/consultancy of latest work of similar nature and magnitude.	:	
8.	Proof of financial status of the Firm. Audited Balance Sheet for last 3 years indicating total turnover as well/Income tax returns of previous five assessment years.(submit documentary evidence)	:	
9.	Manpower set up of the firm and qualification of professionals.	:	
10.	Any recognition/appreciation/award for projects done by agency/firm	:	
11.	Brief narrative for the exhibition and script/content plan for all films/multimedia proposed in concept document (to be submitted). Detailed script for one film from the concept document, to be submitted.	:	
12.	Sample design for signage and signage plan(to be submitted)	:	
13.	Publicity Plan and Visitor engagement plan (to be submitted)	:	

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

Dated :

Official Seal and Signature of the Agency/Tenderer

The Financial Bid**TENDER NO – 40 / 2018-19**

I/we have read, understood and accepted all the General Terms and Conditions for engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad. as per the scope of work laid down by National Science Centre, Delhi with the Tender Papers.

I/ We hereby offer my/ our rates for the said tender: -

1. Name of the Tenderer :
2. Address (in case of Firm/Company, registered :
Officer address including jurisdiction of the
Police station should be given)
3. Telephone Nos. a) Office :
 b) Workshop :
 c) Mobile :
4. Name of the Bankers and their addresses :

Engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad.

Sl. No.	Description	Offered Amount (₹)
a.	Rate for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad (All Inclusive)	

5. Percentage of applicable rate of GST (if applicable) :
6. Any other duties/Taxes/Charges etc. :

The above rates quoted by me / us for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad as per scope of work provided by National Science Centre, Delhi. Deviation, if any, will make the tender/offer liable to be considered invalid.

Date

Office Seal

Signature of the Tenderer / Office Seal

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Ministry of Culture, Govt. of India
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New Delhi

TENDER No – 40 / 2018-19

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS

GENERAL TERMS AND CONDITIONS FOR SUBMISSION of Tender for engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad.

1. The successful Bidder shall submit within 7 (seven) days from the date of placement of the work order the duplicate copy of the work order duly signed and official stamp on all the pages as a token of acceptance of the order.

2. Eligibility Criteria:

Eligibility Criteria for Applying

With a view to ensure a thoroughly professional implementation of the project capable agency/institution/consultant/consultancy firm/ consortium must have the association of such individual(s)/domain expert(s) of History/Museology/ Art and Graphics/ Interior Designing/Interactives Designing/ Software Developer/ Engineers/ Multimedia and Film producer(s). This is an essential requisite.

- A. The applicant firm/tenderer should be a professional content creator /script writer/ Media firm / Company/ Consortium of allied professionals / organization registered in India. Appropriate documents supporting their status must be submitted.
- B. The applicant firm/tenderer should have the requisite ability to follow the concept document/ designs and drawings to execute the work, ability to liaising effectively with multiple organizations and individuals and particularly with the NCSM and MoC officials.

C. The applicant firm should have academic, technical and financial capabilities on the lines mentioned below.

a) Experience - The applicant should have at least 5 years' experience with proven track record in the field and must have accomplished at least 1 project in the related environment for a reputed organization.

b) Financial soundness - The applicant should have:

i.) Tax registration number/PAN/GST registration and

ii.) Minimum turnover of at least Rs. 20.00 lakhs in each of the last 3 years

c) Technical Expertise -To provide the project a professional & right direction, the associated/employed panel of expert(s) should have the following qualifications:

1. At least 1 member should be an expert in Indian history.
2. At least 1 member should have extensive experience in scripting & content creation and good command over Hindi and English language.
3. At least 1 member should have extensive experience in patent and copy write issues.

3. Interested applicant firms/tenderers are requested to submit the following documents with the bid in order to facilitate assessment of adequacy of the resources and expertise available with the Consultant or the Consulting Firms:

- General profile of the firm.
- Annual turnover for the last 3 years (In case of the consortium financial details of the component agencies and that of the consortium should be placed together).
- Experience of working in similar projects with documentary proof.
- Details of works in hand. (Including project cost and scope of work).
- List of permanent and professional employees and consultants having experience in the required area of experience along with their consent letter.

4. Price:

The price and rates indicated shall include cost for content creation and curation; research; writing scripts for films, multimedia, write-ups, publication etc. required for developing a permanent exhibition titled "Indian Revolutionaries" at Allahabad. Prices and rates quoted shall also include all charges towards visiting and staying at Allahabad/ Delhi as and when required / office / equipment charges, etc. Nothing else other than the quoted price is payable under the contract.

The selected bidder shall be responsible for proper co-ordination with NSCD and periodical supervision of these works at site to ensure the desired quality of workmanship.

5. Time of Completion:

Time is the essence of the work. The entire work is to be completed within **1½ months (45 days)** of the award of the work with the deliverables as under:

- Narration for the entire exhibition - within **5 days** of the award of work.
- Script-writing and storyboarding for the films, animations etc. - within **15 days** of the award of work.
- Providing of text matter of labels / multimedia presentations, panels, signage etc. - within **25 days** of the award of work.
- Preparation and providing of print ready matter for folders, brochures, fliers and other promotional materials etc. - within **40 days** of the award of work.
- Permissions of appropriate authorities for copy write related issues- within **40 days** of the award of work.

6. Every effort should be made to complete the entire work by the successful bidder within the committed Project implementation schedule. **In case the successful bidder fails to comply with the specified time schedule and accepted terms and conditions, and where the progress of work is not found satisfactory, and commensurate with the expected progress as per the terms and conditions in the tender document, National Science Centre, Delhi reserves the right to cancel the order.** The decision of the NSCD in this regard shall be final and binding on the successful bidder. The successful bidder cannot claim any compensation for such cancellation or determination of contract.

7. Inspection:

The successful bidder shall get all the contents/script/text etc. approved from authorized officials of National Science Centre, Delhi and MoC. Any /all change(s) pointed out to the successful bidder by the competent representative of NSCD during such inspection shall be rectified at the cost of the successful bidder to meet the desired quality, and specification as per requirement of NSCD, failing which penal action shall be taken as deemed fit by NSCD. The decision of NSCD in this regard shall be final and binding on the successful bidder.

8. General Terms of payment

- i) 20 % of the total fee on completion of narration of exhibition along with entire script and story boarding for films and multimedia.
- ii) 30% of the total fee on completion of text, exhibition panels, publication text.
- iii) 50% after completion of the project

The fee includes TDS and all other taxes or dues payable. 10% TDS will be deducted from each payment. The fee includes all travel, accommodation costs etc. No expenses other than the fees is payable.

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 NSC, Delhi against submission of supporting documentary evidence.

9. Penalty Clause

In case of non-completion of the entire work within the stipulated time, and the delay is not attributable to project requirements, **Liquidated Damage (L.D.) @ 2% of the tendered value per week** shall be recovered from the bill of the successful bidder subject to a maximum of 10% of the tendered value.

10. The authorities of the NSCD reserve the right to amend, alter or modify the terms and conditions, specifications of the items if necessary for betterment of the project. No additional cost shall be borne by NSCD for such amendments.

11. In case the successful bidder refuses to accept the offer after finalization or does not comply with the Clause No.01 within 7 (seven) days from the date of placement of the order as per the finalized and accepted terms & conditions, the order shall be cancelled forthwith.

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

13. The successful bidder shall obtain necessary trade and other licenses/permissions as may be required to carry out the tendered job at Prayagraj and shall also be responsible for compliance of all statutory rules and regulations which may be in force time to time from the appropriate authorities at their own cost.

14 NSCD shall not be liable for any injury or death of an employee who is deployed by the successful bidder within/outside the work site during the time of execution of the work order.

15. The successful bidder shall not transfer wholly or partially the project work to any other person(s) / firm / company for any reason whatsoever and in which case the order shall automatically stand cancelled.

16. All disputes and differences between the successful bidder and NSCD of any kind whatever arising out of or in connection with the order on carrying out the project work shall be referred to the sole arbitration of a person nominated by the Director General, National Council of Science Museums, Kolkata, whose decision in this regard will be final and binding on both the successful bidder and the NSCD. 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.

17. All other conditions given in the tender document under various sections shall stand valid and the successful bidder shall abide by them.

List of Exhibits for Azad Gallery, Allahabad Museum

Section Name	Exhibit No.	Name of the Exhibit	Brief description	Mode of Display
Introduction	1.1	Orientation Film	An orientation film about the history of Allahabad Museum centred on Chandra Shekhar Azad.	Projection on curved screen in central Hall.
	1.2	Revolutionary Azad (India's Armed Struggle for Independence)	Role of Revolutionaries in the freedom struggle of India.	Hyper Realistic sculpture of Chandra Shekhar Azad
Prelude to 1 st War of Independence (1757-1857)	2.1	Prelude to 1 st War of Independence (1757-1857)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Battle of Plassey • The famine of 1776 • Sanyasi and Faqir Rebellion • Peasants and Tribal Rebellion (Santal, Titu Mir) • Doctrine of Lapse • Battle of Buxar (Idea of India) • 1803- 1st British Entry to Delhi 	Horizontal touch table of dimension 6'x2'
	1.3	Revolutionaries of the <i>Agniyug</i>	Portrait and information of prominent revolutionaries	Portrait supported with multimedia
The First War of Independence	3.1	The First War of Independence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Doctrine of Lapse • Cartridge of Bullet • Mangal Pandey • Mughal Emperor symbol of Unity • End of Company's Rule – Queen's proclamation 	Interactive Indian map on vertical plane, depicting unrest at all India level through Projection mapping. Visitors will interact through console placed in front on horizontal surface.
India Moves towards modernity (1858-1905)	4.1	India Moves towards modernity (1858-1905)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Indigo Rebellion • Peasant and Tribal movement (Gujrat, South India) • Early Political Associations (Hindu Mela, Zamindar's Association, Indian Association etc.) • Formation of Indian National Congress and other political bodies • Kuka uprising in Punjab • Birsa Munda's uprising • Revolutionary activities in Maharashtra 	Horizontal touch table of dimension 6'x2'
Partition of Bengal and the Revolutionary	5.1	Partition of Bengal	On the 19th July 1905, the Government of India announced its decision to set up the new province of	Display will be in the form of a movie depicting partition of Bengal on a

Movement (1905 – 1911)			<p>Eastern Bengal and Assam, the formal proclamation coming in on the 1st of September and on the 16th of October 1905 Bengal was partitioned.</p>	<p>special screen. The screen will be in the shape of unified map of Bengal, which will physically split as per line of partition. The timing of split of the screen will be suitably chosen as per timeline of the movie.</p> <p>The partition resulted in massive protests. Each of these events resulting from partition of Bengal will be depicted symbolically through light pipes coming out of the screen and leading to the subsections dedicated to these protests/events (spin-off of partition)</p>
	5.2	Swadeshi & Boycott Movement	<p>Ignoring a loud public opinion against the partition proposal, the British Government announced partition of Bengal on 14th July 1905. Within days, protest meetings were held in small towns all over Bengal. It was in these meetings that the pledge to boycott foreign goods was first taken.</p> <p>The idea of Swadeshi had already been introduced by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay in 1872 in his literary magazine Banga Darshan. On August 7, 1905, with the passage of Boycott Resolution in a massive meeting held in the Calcutta Town Hall, the formal proclamation of Swadeshi Movement was made. After this, the leaders dispersed to other parts of Bengal to propagate the message of boycott of Manchester cloth and Liverpool salt.</p> <p>October 16, 1905, the day the partition formally came into force, was observed as a day of mourning throughout Bengal. People fasted, bathed in the Ganga and walked barefoot in processions singing Vande Mataram (which almost spontaneously became the theme song of the movement).</p> <p>People tied rakhis on each other's hands as a symbol of unity of the two</p>	<p>Exhibit will be centred on bonfire of foreign goods, surrounded by swadeshi activists. The bonfire and the surrounding activists shall be depicted through projection mapping on undulated surfaces. When visitors shout "Vande Matram" virtual activists, in digital domain, will also raise hands and shout in unison.</p>

			<p>halves of Bengal. Later in the day, Surendranath Banerjea and Ananda Mohan Bose addressed huge gatherings (perhaps the largest till then under the nationalist banner). Within a few hours of the meeting, Rs 50,000 were raised for the movement.</p>	
	5.3	Swadeshi & Boycott Movement in other parts of India	<p>Movements in support of Bengal's unity and the Swadeshi and boycott agitation were organized in many parts of the country.</p> <p>Bal Gangadhar Tilak played a leading role in the spread of the movement outside Bengal. He realized that here was a challenge and an opportunity to organize popular mass struggle against the British rule to unite the country in a bond of common sympathy.</p> <p>Soon, the movement spread to other parts of the country in Poona and Bombay under Tilak, in Punjab under Lala Lajpat Rai and Ajit Singh, in Delhi under Syed Haider Raza, and in Madras under Chidambaram Pillai.</p> <p>In Madras province the people were excited by the eloquent speeches of Bipin Chandra Pal, Chidambaram Pillai openly spoke of absolute independence. His arrest led to a massive protest in Tuticorin and Tirunelveli in which police opened fire on an unarmed crowd. The officer who had ordered the firing at Tirunelveli, was assassinated by Vanchinathan Aiyar of the <i>Bharatha Matha Associations</i>. Unable to escape, Vanchi Aiyar shot himself.</p> <p>The secret organisations of Punjab flourished because of repeated famines and increase of land revenue and irrigation taxes. The settlers of Canal Colonies were apprehensive of restrictions on ownership right. The <i>Begaar</i> system (forced labour) caused sufferings amongst the peasants. Incidents in Bengal further inflamed the Punjabis. The 50th anniversary of revolt of 1857 was approaching and speeches frequently called upon the Sikh regiments to rise against the</p>	Panel & Info Kiosk

			British Raj. People rose against the British in Rawalpindi following the prosecution of Lajpat Rai. Ajit Singh was the heart and soul of this movement and he was helped by Aga Haidar and Syed Hyder Riza. Deportation of Rajput Rai and Ajit Singh further aroused the people.	
	5.4	The Split in Congress: Moderates and Extremists	Meanwhile, in Surat (1907), the Indian National Congress witnessed the first split and the leaders with revolutionary thoughts in Congress including Lala Lajpat Rai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak and Bipin Chandra Pal, frustrated with the moderate policy of Congress leadership, left the organization.	Panel & Info Kiosk
	5.5	Anushilan Samity, Jugantar Dal and the Rise of Revolutionary movement in India	<p>The Partition of Bengal was executed by Lord Curzon on 16 October 1905 and this move was highly unpopular. Apart from triggering off the Swadeshi Movement, in which British goods were burnt, the partition revived the spirit of 1857 uprising. Apart from a few stray incidents, the armed rebellion against the British rulers was not organized before the beginning of the 20th century. The revolutionary philosophies and movement made its presence felt during the 1905 Partition of Bengal. The Revolutionaries were inspired by the song Vande Mataram, written by Bankim Chandra Chattopadhyay and the teachings of Swami Vivekananda. Arguably, the initial steps to organize the revolutionaries were taken by Aurobindo Ghosh and his brother Barin Ghosh, when they formed the Jugantar party in April 1906. The Jugantar Party was part of the larger Anushilan Samiti. Senior members of the Jugantar group were sent abroad for political and military training. Hemchandra Kanungo obtained his training in Paris.</p> <p>Barin Ghose and his friends were engaged in manufacturing bomb with a view to killing the British Government officials. The first bomb</p>	Panel & Info Kiosk

			<p>was prepared with the object of killing Sir Bamfylde Fuller for his oppressive measures. Prafulla Chaki, was especially deputed to carry out the scheme. But the plan failed. Next, an attempt was made to blow up the train in which the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal was travelling on December 6, 1907. The train was actually derailed by a bomb near Midnapur.</p>	
	5.6	Khudiram Bose & the Bombing in Muzaffarpur	<p>Another revolutionary action following the Partition of Bengal was by Khudiram Bose and Prafulla Chaki (30 April 1908) with the attempted elimination of Judge Kingsford of Muzaffarpur. They threw a bomb at a carriage, which resembled that of Kingsford, but actually belonging to one Mr. Kennedy, with the result that the wife and daughter of the latter were killed. Soon after, Prafulla shot himself dead to save the honour of his motherland. Bose went to the gallows in defiance of the British rule.</p> <p>After two days of the Muzaffarpur bomb throwing incident, the Muararipukur garden was searched by the police. Thirty-four persons including Arbindo Ghosh, Barin, and his principal associates were arrested and tried in the Alipore conspiracy case. The accused in the Alipore conspiracy were regarded as martyrs to their country, and those like Prafulla Chaki and Khudiram who sacrificed their lives became heroes of folk songs sung all over the country. During their trial, Narendra Gosain, who had first divulged the secret to the police and turned out to be an approver, was murdered inside the jail, by two revolutionary prisoners, Kanai Lai Datt and Satyen Bose.</p>	<p>Panel & Info Kiosk</p> <p>Cut out of Khudiram's Hanging</p>
	5.7	Rasbehari throws bomb on Lord Hardinge	<p>Rashbehari Bose and Sachindra Nath Sanyal planned to assassinate the then Viceroy of India, Lord Hardinge, on the occasion of transferring the capital of British India from Calcutta</p>	Panel & Info Kiosk

			to New Delhi in 1911. The failed assassination attempt took place on 23 December 1912 when the ceremonial procession was moving through the Chandni Chowk area of Delhi. Rashbehari Bose made his way to Japan to carry on the struggle.	
Revolutionary Activities outside India	6.1	Komagata Maru incident	Shipload (in two ships: Komagata Maru and Tasha Maru) of Indian immigrants were denied entry to US and Canada and were deported to India via Calcutta port	Experiential exhibit, whereby visitors will stand on board the Komagata Maru Ship and shown film about the incident.
	6.2	Ghadar Party	<p>The break out of the First World War in 1914 and its end in 1918 had a dramatic effect on the young revolutionaries, both within and outside India. They saw a great opportunity to free India from the shackles of British Rule by taking the help of fighting powers like Germany. One of the main revolutionary groups that emerged in the First World War was the Ghadar Party.</p> <p>Ghadar Party was formed in 1913 in San Francisco, USA, by Lala Hardayal, Bhai Parmanand, Sohan Singh Bhakna, Barqatullah and others. Rasbehari Bose was also associated with Ghadar Party.</p> <p>The Ghadar movement was formulated during World War I between Indian Nationalists in India, United States and Germany, the Irish Republicans, and the German Foreign office to initiate a Pan-Indian armed uprising against the British with German support between 1914 and 1917 during First World War. The most famous amongst a number of plots planned to foment unrest and trigger an uprising in February 1915, in the British Indian Army from Punjab to Singapore, to overthrow The Raj in the Indian subcontinent.</p>	<p>Worldwide activities of Indian Revolutionaries (including all exhibits in this section) will be depicted in the form of a movie projected on convex surface.</p> <p>Supported with panels and kiosks</p>
	6.3	India House	<p>In 1905, Shyamji Krishna Verma, a revolutionary from Maharashtra, started India Home Rule Society in London, which was popularly known as India House.</p> <p>A group of Indian revolutionaries including V.D. Savarkar, Lala</p>	

			<p>Hardayal and Madan Lal Dhingra became members of the Indian House. V. D. Savarkar along with Shyamji Krishna Verma continued vigorous revolutionary propaganda till 1907 and then shifted to Paris, due to fear of British police. In May 1907 the India house celebrated the golden jubilee of the uprising of 1857 and V.D. Savarkar described it, as a war of Independence. His ideas and philosophy were published in his book titled <i>The Indian War of Independence</i>.</p> <p>Savarkar also established Abhinav Bharat Society in India. The members of the society in India did a commendable job during the Swadeshi movement. The society continued to impart training to the members in arms and explosions. The society grew very popular in short period of time and branches were established all over Maharashtra. The Society inspired the people for revolutionary movement.</p> <p>Another important member of India House was Madan Lai Dhingra. In 1909 he shot dead Col. William Curzon, Political ADC to India office. Dhingra was arrested and was sent to the gallows. In 1909, the unpopular District Magistrate, Mr. Jackson was shot dead by Anant Laxman Kanhera.</p>	
	6.4	Berlin Committee	<p>The Indian Independence Committee was formed in 1915 in Berlin by Indian revolutionaries who were working for the independence of India from the foreign countries. It was formed when the World War I was going on. Its objective was to make arrangements to help the revolutionaries within India to fight the British administration. It is believed that it was being supported by German foreign office under the 'Zimmerman Plan'. The leading members of the committee were Birendranath Chattopadhyay (younger brother of Sarojini Naidu), Dr. Bhupendra Nath Dutta (younger</p>	

			brother of Swami Vivekananda), Lala Har Dayal Verma and others. It was more popular as Berlin Committee of Indian Independence.	
	6.5	Bagha Jatin & Indo German Plot	Bagha Jatin (Jatindra Nath Mukherjee), one of the top leaders of the Jugantar group was arrested for trying to incite various regiments of the army to revolt. During the First World War, the members of the Jugantar group, aided by expatriate Indians of the Ghadar Party, planned to land German arms on the Indian coast. The plan came to be known as the Indo-German plot. Narendra Nath Bhattacharya (better known by his pseudonym M N Roy), arranged to divert a ship from Batavia (Java) to Balssore in Odisha coast to unload German arms. The British intercepted the ship and in the ensuing gun battle, Bagha Jatin was killed.	
Between the Wars: Jallianwalla Bagh, the death of Lala Lajpat Rai and the renewed revolutionary movement (1919 – 1935)	7.1	Jallianwalla Bagh massacre	Following the end of the First World War in 1918, certain incidents of repression by the British triggered a fresh wave of revolutionary activity in India. The first of this was the terrible massacre of peaceful and unarmed protestors at Jallianwalla Bagh in Amritsar in 1919. The other watershed event was the death of the great Indian freedom fighter Lala Lajpat Rai in 1928 from lathi blows received on occasion of the protest against the Simon Commission in 1928.	The Jalianwala Bagh, the bullet ridden walls, the tragic well etc will be depicted through projection mapping. Visitors will experience the tragic incidence through soundscape and pressured air burst shooting from all-around. Display of Tagore's protest letter.
	7.2	Failure of Non Cooperation Movement	Gandhi withdrew Non Cooperation movement after Chauri Chowra incident resulting into widespread anger and frustration	Panel
	7.3	Chandra Shekhar Tiwari to Azad	Azad's early baptism to revolutionary ideology	The incidence will be depicted through sound effects. The narrative will involve the questioning of Sh Chandra Shekhar Azad by magistrate. Famous answer replied to by Chandra Shekhar Tiwari ji as "Azad" being his name will be accentuated suitably.

	7.4	Hindustan Republican Association (HRA)	In the tradition of the Jugantar group and the Ghadar Party, the new revolutionary zeal was organized around the Hindustan Republican Association (HRA). The constitution of the HRA was written in Allahabad in 1923 by the revolutionary Sachindra Nath Sanyal in association with Ram Prasad Bismil and Jadugopal Mukherjee. Sanyal wrote a manifesto for the HRA titled Revolutionary. This was distributed around large cities of North India on 31 December 1924. It proposed the overthrow of British colonial rule and its replacement with what it termed a "Federal Republic of the United States of India". The HRA attracted the young revolutionaries like Chandra Sekhar Azad, Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev Thapar and others.	The formation of HRA will be depicted through a book projected over suitably from top. As the visitor flips through the pages of the book, relevant data related to history of HRA is projected over.
	7.5	Kakori Train Heist and trial	There were many early attempts at disruption and obtaining funds, such as the robbery of a post office in Calcutta and of monies belonging to a railway at Chittagong, both in 1923, but the Kakori train robbery was the most prominent of the early HRA efforts. The Kakori event occurred on 9 August 1925, when HRA members looted government money from a train around 14 miles (23 km) from Lucknow and accidentally killed a passenger in the process. Significant members of the HRA were arrested and tried for their involvement in that incident and others which had preceded it. The outcome was that four leaders – Ashfaqullah Khan, Ram Prasad Bismil, Roshan Singh and Rajendra Nath Lahiri – were hanged in December 1927 and a further 16 were imprisoned for lengthy terms. Sachindra Nath Sanyal and Sachindra Baxi were deported to Cellular Jail in Andaman. Sanyal later wrote a book titled Bandi Jiban which gives a vivid description of the period. The book is on display in the Cellular Jail. The result of the trial, in which the HRA participants sang patriotic songs and	The Kakori train incidence shall be shown in the form of movie using shadow graphic technique

			displayed other forms of defiance, seriously damaged the leadership of the HRA and dealt a major blow to its activities. Many associated with the HRA who escaped trial found themselves placed under surveillance or detained for various reasons. Azad was the only one of the principal leaders who managed to escape arrest. Responding to the rise in anti-colonial sentiment in 1928, the HRA became the Hindustan Socialist Republican Association, with the change of name probably being largely due to the influence of Chandrasekhar Azad and Bhagat Singh.	
Revolution at Culmination (1928-31)	8.1	Simon Commission & Murder of Lala Lajpat Rai	When the Simon Commission visited Lahore on 30 October 1928, Lala Lajpat Rai led a peaceful protest against the Commission. The police responded with violence, with the superintendent of police, James A. Scott, ordering his men to lathi charge the protesters. Rai was beaten but addressed a meeting later. He died on 17 November 1928. Although Bhagat Singh did not witness the event, he vowed to take revenge, and joined other revolutionaries, Shivaram Rajguru, Sukhdev Thapar and Chandra Shekhar Azad, in a plot to kill Scott. However, in a case of mistaken identity, Singh was signalled to shoot on the appearance of John P. Saunders, an Assistant Superintendent of Police. He was shot by Rajguru and Singh while leaving the District Police Headquarters in Lahore on 17 December 1928. Chanan Singh, a head constable who was chasing them, was fatally injured by Azad's covering fire. This case of mistaken identity did not stop Bhagat Singh and his fellow-members of the HSRA from claiming that retribution had been exacted.	Diorama with light and sound effect
	8.2	Assembly bombing incident	The next major action by the HSRA was the bombing of the Central	Cut out of Bhagat Singh's hanging with light and

			Legislative Assembly in Delhi on 8 April 1929. Bhagat Singh and Batukeshwar Dutta threw bombs at the empty treasury benches, being careful to ensure that there were no casualties in order to highlight the propagandist nature of their action. They made no attempt to escape and courted arrest while shouting Inquilab Zindabad (Long Live the Revolution) and Samrajyavad ka nash ho' (Down with Imperialism). The Assembly Bomb case trial followed and Bhagat Singh, Sukhdev and Rajguru were hanged on 23 March 1931 for their actions.	sound effect
	8.3	Self-sacrifice of Chandrasekhar Azad	Alfred Park Incidence and death of Chandra Sekhar Azad	The land mark incidence of Azad attaining martyrdom at Alfred park will be shown through projection mapping on semi relief surface.
	8.4	Colt Pistol	Chandra Shekhar Azad had 0.32 Colt Pistol with him during Alfred Park incidence. Azad suffered a bullet on his thighs thus making it impossible to escape. But he somehow made the chance of Sukhdev to survive by covering him. [The Colt Pistol was nicknamed as <i>Bamtul Bukhara</i> by Azad].	Original weapon will be displayed
	8.5	Chittagong Armoury Raid	The post-War Bengal was another fertile centre for revolutionary activities. The revolutionaries murdered a number of unpopular officers. Bina Das was shot at stack by Jackson, the Governor of Bengal, while he was presiding at the convocation of Calcutta University. But the mission was failed and Bina Das was tried and sentenced for life imprisonment. Surya Sen, Lok Nath Bal, Ganesh Ghosh, Ananta Singh etc. prepared a grand plan to launch simultaneous attacks on British armouries. The group also included the prominent women members like Kalpana Dutta (later Kalpana Joshi) and Pritilata Waddedar. Surya Sen along with his comrades raided armoury in April	Information Kiosk Large cut out of Surya Sen in the backdrop of Jalalabad Hills

			1930 and declared himself the president of the provisional Independent Government of India. They also attacked the European Club at Chittagong.	
	8.6	Writers Building incident	Benoy Bose, a student of Dacca, shot at and killed a senior British police officer in August 1932. After that he entered the The Writers Building (Government Headquarters) in Calcutta along with Badal Gupta and Dinesh Gupta, fellow revolutionaries, and shot down the Inspector General of the prisons in his office. To escape police arrest Benoy Bose and Dinesh shot themselves. While Bose died, Dinesh recovered. Criminal proceedings were instituted against Dinesh and he was sent to the gallows.	Panel
Quit India Movement (1942)	9.1	Quit India Movement	Quit India Movement turned violent in several places and agitators were killed by police firing (e.g Matangini Hazra)	Panel +scaled down model of famous sculpture (in Delhi) by Debi Prasad Roy Choudhury.
India moves towards Independence (1942-1947)	10.1	Indian National Army by Subhas Ch. Bose	Concomitant with the activities of the members of the HSRA, certain other revolutionary incidents took place like the Chittagong Armoury Case of 1930 and the killing of Sir Michael O'Dwyer in March 1940 by Udham Singh in London. The rise of the Azad Hind Fauj or the Indian National Army (1942-45) under Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose was the major culmination of the revolutionary movement that commenced with the First War of Indian Independence in 1857.	Panel
	10.2	Royal Indian Navy Revolt	In 1946, the trial of the INA offices at Red Fort was greeted with massive protest across the country. On 18 February 1946, the naval ratings on <i>HMIS Talwar</i> of Royal Indian Navy (<i>RIN</i>) protested in Bombay against the poor quality of food and racial discrimination by British officers. The protest spread rapidly to the Castle and Fort barracks on shore, and to 22 ships in Bombay harbour. By the following evening, a naval	Panel

			<p>central strike committee had been elected. The mutineers took out a procession in Bombay, holding aloft a portrait of Subhas Bose. Their ships also raised the flags of the Congress, Muslim League and Communist Party.</p> <p>The demands advanced by the naval central strike committee combined service grievances with wider national concerns. The latter included the release of INA (Indian National Army) personnel and other political prisoners; withdrawal of Indian troops from Indonesia; and the acceptance of Indian officers only as superiors. Ratings in striking naval establishments outside Bombay echoed these themes. The strike spread to other naval establishments around the country.</p> <p>The most significant feature of this short uprising was the massive outpouring of public support for the mutineers. The city of Bombay, especially the working classes, went on strike on 22 February in solidarity. An army battalion was inducted to control the situation. Three days later Bombay was quiet, but 228 civilians had died and 1,046 were injured. Meanwhile, following assurances of sympathetic treatment from Vallabhbhai Patel and M.A. Jinnah, the ratings in Bombay surrendered on 23 February.</p>	
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NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE
(National Council of Science Museums)
Bhairon Road, Near Gate No.2, Pragati Maidan,
New Delhi - 110 001

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.

Address :

Signature of the tenderer

Official seal with date

DECLARATION-II

We, do hereby accept the General Terms and Conditions as provided by the National Science Centre, Delhi along with tender documents for engagement of firms/professionals for curation and script writing required for developing a permanent exhibition titled “Indian Revolutionaries” at Allahabad, UP and also undertake to execute the job strictly as per the Scope of work of NSC, Delhi as provided along with the tender documents. National Science Centre, Delhi shall be at liberty to cancel the order in full or in part in the event of failure of any of the declaration made by us.

Signature of the tenderer / Constituted Attorney

(With date and Official Seal)

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Account No.	2417101004100
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MICR Code	110015045
Type of Account	Saving Account
Branch Code	2417
GST Number	07AAAAN2541C1Z5