



KERALAM MUSEUM OF HISTORY & HERITAGE

Park View, Thiruvananthapuram-33

(Nodal agency of all museums under Cultural Affairs Dept. Govt. of Kerala)

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KIM/156/2020

Date 15/01/2021

REQUEST FOR PROPOSAL

Selection of Museum Consultancy Firm from Empanelled consultants for Setting up of Palm Leaf Museum. Central Archives Campus, West fort, Trivandrum.

Request For Proposal is invited by Interactive Museum of Cultural History of Kerala (Keralam Museum of History and Heritage) from the Empanelled, reputed, experienced, and competent Consultancy Firms for **Setting up of Palm Leaf Museum. Central Archives Campus, West fort, Trivandrum**. The details relating to the nature and scope of the project, eligibility criteria, terms and conditions and other information relating to the Request For Proposal are as detailed below.

Executive Director

Interactive Museum of Cultural History of Kerala
(Keralam Museum of History and Heritage)

**Setting up of Palm Leaf Museum. Central Archives Campus,
West fort, Trivandrum**

PALM LEAF MUSEUM

Manuscripts are three indicators of the history of a land. The evolution of writing from sound, symbols and sign language to written script is a landmark in the history of communication. As man learned to record his communication on stone, tree bark, leaf and later on Paper the practice of writing developed into reference. The medium of writing also changed accordingly. In short, the evolution of epigraphy is the evolution of human civilisation.

Brahmi is considered as the mother of all Indian scripts which has northern and southern versions. All Dravidian scripts including Malayalam evolved from Brahmi. Both Malayalam and Tamil scripts have their origin from the ancient “Vattezhuthu”, Tamil script being the first one to evolve from it and according to some scholars thus ancient Malayalam gained some characteristics of Tamil. Palm leaf manuscripts truly reflect the epigraphic legacy of Malayalam. Palm leaf which was abundant in ancient Kerala was widely used for this and long metallic pen like nails were used for inscriptions.

These palm leaves bear the historic rulings, royal decrees, poetry, hymns and thus enriched the nascent language. The purpose of this manuscript museum is to highlight the rich manuscript legacy of Malayalam and to show how it influenced the cultural growth of Kerala.

The archives library under Kerala Archives Department boated a rich collection of manuscripts and each of them are harbingers of history, a testimony into the social and cultural life of Kerala.

Need For Palm Leaf Churuna Museum

The visitors who come to experience Kerala are foreign nationals, Indian nationals, domestic visitors, the educated and the non- educated, the old and young men, women and children, farmers and business men. Visitors are interested to know about Culture and History of Kerala. A holistic understanding of Kerala's culture and history is essential to enriching other experiences and leading to a better understanding of the aspects that the state has to offer today in terms of tourism, business, investment opportunities, education and lifestyle.

There is a pressing need to showcase the history of Kerala through a medium accessible and comprehensible to all. So it is proposed to establish an interactive museum of international standards to showcase the history and culture of Kerala mainly based on the archival records available with the State Archives of Kerala. At present there are no such archival museums in India. Hence the museum proposed will be the first of its kind.

In National Archives New Delhi and in some other States there are few showcases to display their important documents, very few people visit such museums, on the other hand, the palm leaf Churuna Museum will use the contents of the archival records in its collection to build narratives and showcase in an interactive manner the essence of Kerala so that numerous people visit the museum and return with an authentic and rich understanding of Kerala as recorded in its archival records.

Theme of the Museum

The main theme of the Museum is to showcase to the world the rich manuscript heritage of Kerala especially the palm leaf Churuna manuscripts of State Archives. The museum will also showcase the evolution of the History of Kerala from prehistoric times to the formation of the present State of Kerala through the help of archival records of Kerala State. The records available in the State Archives of Kerala in the form of documents, maps, and palm leaf and paper manuscripts will constitute the source material on which the museum display will be based. All the available source material will be collated, researched and the historical facts as recorded in the archives documents will be developed into visuals, sounds and interactive spaces by experts in the concerned fields. The authenticity of the source material as well its interpretation should be ensured through a consultative process.

Location of the Museum

The museum is proposed to be located at Thiruvananthapuram, the Capital of Kerala, in the Central Archives building in the East Fort Heritage Zone. The Central Archives building is a historical structure.

Originally the central Archives building were earlier used as the official jail of Travancore State. Presently the Central Archives building houses mainly the palm leaf manuscripts collection of the state.

At present one the portion of the Central Archives is being used as a showcase records museum, and the setting up of the museum will be an up gradation of the archival museum already set up there. The total area of the Central Archives site is 1 acre 67.120 cents Out of the above space one wing of the 1st floor of the Central Archives building is occupied by the Book Mark Society.

THE CENTRAL ARCHIVES TRIVANDRUM

The Kerala State Archives Department, which is one of the leading archives in modern India, has in its possession valuable records, which date back to the 14th century. The major portion of the records kept at Central Archives, Thiruvananthapuram, are the *Cadjan* of palm leaf manuscripts. The records and manuscripts are in Malayalam, Tamil and English and mainly in the old scripts of *Vattezhuthu*, *Kolezhuthu* and *Malayanmu*.

The Central Archives, Thiruvananthapuram has the largest collections of palm leaf manuscripts in the world. The palm leaf records are kept in the form of Churunas. Scrolls of cadjan (palm leaf) manuscripts are called churuna. Palm leaf was the most popular writing material in Kerala in olden days. The physical form of cadjan manuscripts are of three types: Churuna, Grandha and loose leaves. We have more than 10,000 Churunas and the total number of leaves of the Churuna records comes to about one crore leaves. Another interesting feature of the collection of records at the Central Archives is a section of very rare records giving details of the evolution of the socio-economic reforms in Travancore. This collection of records is known as “Show-Case Records”.

THE HISTORY OF RECORD HOLDING

To understand the nature of record holding it is necessary to know the administrative set-up of the princely State of Travancore. We have very little historical information on the administrative set up of Travancore. From the available sources it is learnt that the state establishment in the second half of the 16th century consisted of one Valiya Sarvadhikaryakhar (Prime Minister), one Melezhuthu Pillai (Head Accountant), one Rayasampillai (Head Clerk) and several *Rayasams* and *Kanakkupillas* (Clerks and Accountants). The Valiya

Sarvadhikaryakkar (Prime Minister), and his establishment held office in the palace and the ruler personally supervised the entire work. Each and every matter was decided by the Raja, without whose order nothing was to be executed.

Later on, the whole kingdom was divided into three divisions, each under the supervision of a Valiya Sarvadhi karyakkars. The divisions were further divided and placed under Sarvadhi karyakkars. This again was subdivided into Districts and a Karyakkar was appointed over each District. The district were subdivided into Maniyams, Kelvis, Adhikarams and Pravrithis and placed under the charge of Maniyakarans, Adhikaris and pravarithikars respectively. This traditional systems of Government continued up to the middle of the 19th century.

It was in 1773 that the Prime minister was granted the title of Diwan in place of Dalawa. A change to the entire system came into effect in 1811 when Colonel Munro the British Resident assumed charge as Diwan. During his period the various departments in the state including Huzur Cutcherry was reorganized and the designation of the Karyakkar, Tirumukham pidicha pillai etc., were changed into Tahsildar; Samprathi etc. the Diwan was the sole channel of official communication to the Heads of Departments and British Resident. In the Huzur Cutcherry, which was the Diwan's office, he was assisted by one Chief Secretary, Education Secretary, under Secretaries, Sheristadars, Superintendents etc., besides a law officer who was known as Head Sirkar Vakkil. It shows the modest beginning of the European system of administration which then existed in the state.

Later on for the purpose of revenue administration the state (Travancore) was divided into 4 divisions was subdivided into a number of Taluks presided over by Tahsildars. Diwan peishkars and Tahsildars exercised both revenue and magisterial

functions. Village was the smallest unit of administration and the praverthikar or adhikari was in charge of the unit.

Before the formation of modern Travancore by Maharaja Marthanda Varma (1729-58) the administration of the state was greatly inter-related with that of Sri Padmanabhaswamy Temple which has a distinct system of maintaining its own records. However, with the emergence of the modern State, records relating to important political events like war, conclusion of treaties, diplomatic relations and so on began to be preserved in the palace itself. The palace records,(chellamvaka records)thus accumulated and continued to serve as State Archives. The formation of Huzur Cutcherry resulted in the emergence of Huzur records. The Huzur Cutcherry was originally organized under the Diwan ship of Raja Kesavadas (1789-1798 A.D).

It was in 1889 that the Huzur Central Vernacular records-Central repository of Travancore was established in a quadrangular two – storeyed building inside the Fort (the present Central Archives).the collection of Cadjan manuscripts in the form of churunas which run to 10000 in number forms the bulk of record holding and they consist mostly of pre- settlement land revenue records of the erstwhile Travancore State.

NEED FOR PALM LEAF CHURUNA MUSUEM

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The records available in the State Archives of Kerala in the form of documents, maps, palm leaf and paper manuscripts will constitute the source material will be collated, researched and the historical facts s recorded in the archives documents will be developed into visuals, sounds and interactive spaces by experts in the

concerned fields. The authenticity of the material as well its interpretation should be ensured a consultative process.

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Presently the Central Archives building houses mainly the palm leaf manuscripts collection of the State

SECTIONS OF THE MUSUEM

It is proposed to set up the following galleries in the Museum. The galleries are proposed to be set up in the ground floor of the present building in which Churuna are kept. The paper records kept in the ground floor will have to be shifted to Nalanda Repository. A special provision is included for the shifting of paper records to Nalanda.

i. Reception

A visitor friendly reception area will be set up for a better visitor experience to the museum. It will be practically designed to cater to the interests of diverse range of visitors, either single or in large groups. The help desk will also be directly connected with the police and fire station. The space will be manned by well informed and courteous staff, who will be provided with training inputs on visitors management.

ii. Interpretation gallery

The Orientation and interpretation gallery will provide an insight into the genesis of this museum, and provide the visitor an overview of the museum that will help in the proper appreciation of what the museum has to offer.

1. Rare collection of palm leaf records at Central Archives, Trivandrum.

The Churuna

Before the advent of paper, palm leaf was the main medium of writing. The State Archives Department has the largest collection of palm manuscripts in the world, kept in the form of Churunas. We have a collection of more than one crore palm leaf manuscripts kept in 11000 Churuna. A Churuna is a bundle of as many as one thousand palm leaf manuscripts folios or **olas** strung together and rolled (like a carpet is rolled). The leaves are of Palmyra palm. These palm leaf manuscripts pertain to the period between 1450AD-1850 AD.

These palm leaf records comprise of:

i.	Oluku	Land records	1802-1837
ii.	Vilangipper records	Lands gifted	1837-1839
iii.	HuzurKhajanaEradaavu	Treasury accounts	1818-1873
iv.	Pathivinpadianu	Tax assessment records	1818-1839
v.	Ayakketu	Tax payers land possessions	1802-1839
vi.	Thandapperu	Individual tax assessments	1839
vii.	Huzur Thirattu	State revenue receipts/ expenses	1798-1873
viii.	Taluk Thirattu and Jamabandirayasam	Taluk receipts/expenses	1819-1870

ix.	Huzurrayasam	Admn orders issued by Diwan	1844-1876
x.	Boundary disputes	Diwan and British Resident	1793-1873
xi.	High Court Records	Judgements and Decrees	1816-1873
xii.	Sircar Vakil judgements	Adoption, Family pension	1814-1877
xiii.	Alleppy port records	Export and import of grains	1812-1873
xiv.	Nittus	Administrative Royal orders	1756-1873
xv.	Mathilakom records	Sri Padmanabhaswami Temple	1304-1916

Other than the Churuna , there are a number of Granthas and loose leafs, the regional archives of Ernakulam and Kozhikode too house important manuscripts though lesser in number. In addition to palm leaves, the records, the records are transcribed on copper plates, bamboo and paper.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE COLLECTION

These manuscripts form probably the **largest collection of palm leaf manuscripts**. Some of the **oldest complete palm manuscripts in the world** (circa 1450 AD) could be seen in this collection. These records relate to the history of the erstwhile State of Travancore, and also of Cochin and Malabar. These manuscripts are also a record of the ancient scripts of Kerala, such as, Vattezhuthu, Kolezhuthu, Malayanma, other than Tamil and Malayalam. They help to trace the evolution and development of the present day Malayalam language and script.

These manuscripts are invaluable for research and have led to the discovery of various historical facts. They give an insight an into the socio- economic, political, cultural and religious life of Kerala. Famous scholars **like Soornad Kunjan pillai have transcribed portion of this collection and a project was started in 2006 to translate rare manuscripts.**

One of the folios in the collection records the dedication (tripadidanam), in the eighteenth century, of Travancore by the king MartandaVarma (padmanabhadasa) to Sri Padmanabhaswami, the presiding deity.

Other services proposed to be introduced in the museum

i. Museum Café and souvenir Shop

The museum café and souvenir shop are indispensable requirements in modern museum. A museum café serving light refreshments will be set up in the museum premises for the use of visitors, a souvenir shop to sell curios and the miniatures of the objects/images etc. kept in the museum will also be set up in museum. Management of the Café/souvenir shop may be entrusted to NGOs specialized in cultural field.

ii. Digital access to information:

It is also important that the museum will make available information digitally both through a website as well as through kiosks maintained at the museum.

A website can serve as a face of the museum to the online world and can provide information regarding the displays at the museum as well as functional information such as location, timing, etc. of the museum.

Information kiosks maintained at the museum should provide access to detailed information regarding exhibits at the museum. For students and researchers further interested in any particular field of interest, information may be provided about additional reading material and Digital copies can be acquired and made available through the kiosks for the benefit of the researchers as well as the public on payment of prescribed fees.

Video documentaries regarding the functioning of the museum, the collection, and many other interesting topics may be made available through the kiosk to provide the visitors with a captivating and comprehensive experience. Thus the museum will serve as a one – stop destination for all information regarding manuscript heritage of Kerala.

Interpretation Gallery

The orientation and interpretation gallery will provide an insight into genesis of this museum, and provide the visitor an overview of the museum that will help in the proper appreciation of what the museum has to offer

Through the galleries

- i. Story of writing**
 - Type of script
 - Writing surfaces
 - Evolution of scripts (display script and dialects)
- ii. Preparation of palm leaf;**
 - Types of palm leaf records
 - Different process of preparing palm leaf for writing
 - Method of writing
- iii. Story told by the palm leaves**

Society : Land and people

- The following themes can be considered for the 2nd Gallery
- Society would deal with land and people
- Beginning of agriculture- sons of the soil and the tillers of the soil

- Land ownership evolution of land ownership - janmi system, Brahmaswam, Devaswam, Pandaravaka-
- Land tentures- Pattam, Otti, Kanam, Kuzhikanam etc..
- Land legislations- Chattavariolas ,pattom proclamation of 1865-jenmi-kudiyan Regulations, 1896- Cochin Tenancy Acts –Malabar Tenancy Acts etc.
- Important social legislations like Abolition of Parappedi Pulappedi, Viruthi, Uliyam, Devadasi system, Sati, Smarthavicharam, temple entry proclamation etc.
- Popular agitation supported by the palm leaf Records
- Palm leaf Records connected with the construction of irrigation works- Roads –Bridges.

iv. Polity and Administration

- Political structure of Travancore , Cochin and Malabar
- Evolution of the administrative system-ur-desom –nadu –swarupams, Sub divisions with their administrative heads like Valiya sarvadhi karyakar, Sarvadhi karyakar, Karyakar ,Provertikar ,Dalawa, Diwan etc
- Contributions of the selected rulers on the basis of Palm Leaf Records
- Palm Leaf Records that throw light on the formation and working of administrative organs like Revenue, Public Works, Local self-government, Police Law and Order etc.
- Role of popular assemblies like koottam- uralar sabha , council of Five hundred ,Six hundred, Yogakkar, Pottimar, Pillamar, Thavazhies etc..
- Sree Mulam Praja Sabha , Sri Chitra Assembly , State Assembly

v. Culture and Education

- Palm Leaf Records showing the establishment of the educational institution at different levels- royal grants and other measures undertaken by the rulers of Travancore, Cochin and Malabar
- Food habits, dress , ornaments, entertainments, fairs and festivals
- Art and architecture- temple arts rites and rituals
- Hinduism advent of Buddhism , Jainism, Christianity , Islam, with special reference to temple , viharas , churches, mosques

vi. Economy

- System of taxations – different types of taxes like Rajabhogam, Purushartam, Prayachittam, Thalakaanam, Mulaivila, Enikkanam, Vallakaram, Polipponnu, etc.
- Trade and commerce- trade guilds – important commodities that were available in Kerala
- The foreigners who came down to Kerala like the Egyptians ,Greeks, Phoenicians, Romans , Arabs ,Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch French and the British Copies of the treaties for the purchases pepper , timber etc.

vii. Indigenous systems of medicines

- Palm leaf records that shed light on the indigenous systems of medicines like Marma, Siddha, Kaya, treatment for venom, Ayurveda etc.

viii. Story of Kochi

ix. Reading Malabar through records

x. External contacts

- The advent of the Egyptians, Greeks, Phoenicians,Romans, Arabs, Chinese, Portuguese, Dutch French and the British.
- Their impact – both positive and negative
- External aggressions from the Carnatic Nawabs , Sultans of Mysore

- Internal aggressions among the rulers of Travancore , Cochin and Malabar

xi. High light of Churuna

- Display of Churuna with particular References to palm leaf and Ezhuthani
- Predominant position of Kerala in the possession and preservation of such have documents.
- Methods of preventive, interactive,cultural and digital conservation through display

xii. Activity Centre with particular reference to familiarize in Palm Leaf writing and recording

It is only a tentative scheme. You can make necessary modifications based on the Thaliyola documents in our custody.

Scope of the Work

1. Preparation of a detailed curatorial concept/narration of the Museum.
2. Allocation and modification of the rooms in the Building as exhibition galleries as per the theme or curatorial concept.
3. Preparing Complete Design and layout of the exhibition in galleries and designing general spaces for the visitors.
4. Procuring of museum objects if required and exhibiting them in the galleries based on the theme.
5. Conservation of objects if required.
6. Preparation of all text content, gallery description boards, museum boards, object labels, signage, text panels, brochures, pamphlets and all texts related to the museum in Malayalam and English.

7. Designing and implementation of Museum lighting in galleries as well as whole premises.
8. Disaster management measures should be followed in every stage.
9. Mechanism for temperature control inside the museum for the display/visitors if required
10. Facilities for entry and movement of differently-abled persons.
11. Item-wise rate cost estimate for all the components suggested for every section of the project is required with brief specifications.
12. Other visitor amenities and facilities such as clock room, seating, museum shop, brochures, disabled friendly atmosphere etc. should be provided.
13. Constant updates on each stage of work should be recorded in report and photographs and to be provided.
14. Execution of all the said components in the galleries for museum exhibition and display of objects along with labels.
15. Interactives related with the theme wherever necessary should be added to the proposal

The design of the galleries should combine conventional exhibition display features together with digital, and interactive technology where relevant and appropriate respecting and keeping in mind the heritage status of the building. The presentation of information in the galleries should be informative, educational, and engaging, and the proposed intervention should be an example of Adaptive Reuse. The curatorial storyboard will have to be prepared in close consultation with a qualified curator –who has good knowledge of the history & culture of Kerala and on the proposed contents of the museum, and/or has the proven ability to undertake comprehensive research and prepare the narrative for the museum.

The Request Of Proposal will include submission of **Detailed design drawings of all the galleries, schematics , elevations, design of cases, Item-wise rate cost estimate for all the components suggested for the project is required with**

brief specifications etc. including a preliminary list of proposed objects, archival material, photographs, paintings, lithographs, drawings etc. The designer will have to respect the archaeological status of the building, and should consider it as an example of Adaptive Reuse rather than plain Reuse.

Agencies/Firms are advised to visit the site and its surroundings, and satisfy themselves before submitting bids at their own cost. They shall be deemed to have full knowledge of the site whether they inspect it or not and no extra charges consequent upon any misunderstanding or otherwise shall be allowed.

Eligibility Criteria For Application

Those who are Empanelled firms should attend the **Pre-bid meeting**.

Pre-bid meeting date - 23.01.2021 Time – 2 pm

Medium of meeting – Online (Zoom/Google meet)

Empanelled Consultants/Firms attending the Pre-bid meeting will get more details about nature and scope of the project, eligibility criteria, terms and conditions and other information relating to the Request For Proposal. Those who are participated in the bid shall pay Rs 5000/- by way of DD drawn in the name of Executive Director, Interactive Museum of Cultural history of Kerala towards cost of documents along with Bid documents in separate cover. Request For Proposal should be submitted on or before **05.02.2021 2 PM**. The following details should be enclosed.

Process of Evaluation

1. Technical bid – Evaluation (Maximum 40 marks)

1. History of the Firm – Turn over, when established, full time staff etc

Total - 20 Marks

Up to 3year - 10 marks

Up to 5year - 15 marks

Above 5 year - 20 marks

2. Technical competence – Details of projects done, similar projects executed

Total - 20 Marks

Works executed up to 2crore/2 year - 10 marks

Works executed up to 3crore/2 year - 15 marks

Works executed above 3crore/2 year - 20marks

3. Specific experience - Experience in designing museums or galleries, experience in Kerala

Total - 30 Marks (a + b)

a)1 Work - 10 marks

3 Works - 15 marks

More than 3 Works - 20 marks

b)Weight age marks for work executed in Kerala – 10 marks

4. Understanding of this project brief – a note on their understanding and approach

Total – 30 Marks

The marks shall be given on evaluation of understanding the project brief.

The Marks secured out of 100 will be converted to out of 40 marks. The Technical bid of ALL the firms should be evaluated against total marks of 100. Empanelled firms should submit the full technical bids and 50 % marks may be stipulated as the cutoff. The firm/company who secures at least 50 % of score in the evaluation will be treated as qualified for Technical presentation.

2. Technical Presentation (Maximum 30 marks)

Eligible candidates can participate in the presentation after qualifying Technical bid evaluation.

Medium of Presentation – Offline / Online (Zoom/Google meet)

The technical presentation should be entirely based on the design already prepared.

20 marks - Understanding the brief

20 marks - Respecting the historicity of the building and demonstrative adaptive reuse

20 marks – Understanding the Design flow/strength

20 marks - Economics of design

20 marks - Confidence in executing

Total marks = 100 marks

Awarded marks out of 100 will be converted to out of 30 marks. The firm/company who secure at least 50 % marks (15/30) will be treated as qualification for submitting financial bid.

Those Who secure 50% marks in technical bid evaluation and technical presentation shall be eligible for the bid. The financial bid of those are not eligible shall not opened for competition.

3. Financial Bid (Maximum 30 marks)

The Financial bid should be based on the design and estimate already prepared by consultant.

Limited Amount = ₹ 2.15 Crore + GST

a) The bidder who secure at least 50% of score in the presentation will be treated as technically qualified.

- b) The Financial Bids of the technically qualified bidders will be opened on the prescribed date in the presence of the bidder or their representatives who are authorized by bidder.
- c) The lowest financial bidder (L1) will be awarded 100% score. (30 marks)
- d) Financial Scores for other than L1 bidders will be evaluated using the following formula:

$$\text{Financial Score of a Bidder} = \frac{\text{Financial Bid of L1} \times 30 \text{ marks}(100\%)}{\text{Financial bid of bidder}}$$
- e) Only fixed price financial bids indicating total price for all the services specified in this bid document will be considered.
- f) The bid price will include all taxes and levies and shall be in Indian Rupees.
- g) Errors & Rectification: Arithmetical errors will be rectified on the following basis:
 “If there is a discrepancy between the unit price and the total price that is obtained by multiplying the unit price and quantity, the unit price shall prevail and the total price shall be corrected. If there is a discrepancy between words and figures, the amount in words will prevail”.

Combined Evaluation of Technical bid, presentation & Financial Bids

- a) The technical bid, presentation and financial scores secured by each bidder will be added using weight age of 40 for technical evaluation, 30 for presentation and 30 for financials respectively to compute a Composite Bid Score.
- b) The bidder securing the highest Composite Bid Score will be declared as the Best Value Bidder for award of the Project.
- c) In the event the bid 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.
- d). The successful bidder has to provide a letter of acceptance to Interactive Museum of Cultural History of Kerala (Keralam Museum of History and Heritage,

Trivandrum) within seven days of receiving communication about his/her selection from the Department.

e). The successful bidder shall to sign an agreement with payment schedule at the time of award of the work.

f). Keralam Museum of History and Heritage reserves all the rights to accept or reject any/all Request For Proposal applications, without assigning any reason. The Department takes no responsibility for the delay, loss or non-receipt of any submission or letter sent by post, within the prescribed time period.

Conditions and Notes

*The projects is planned with Designing and implementation. So Consultants should be considered both of them.

*Completion of work within 4 months

*Cost of RFP document mentioned above should be in the form of separate Demand Draft in favor of Executive Director Interactive Museum of Cultural History of Kerala, Trivandrum

*Excess over estimate/ below estimate rate shall be allowed by the committees constituted for Museum setting works if necessary.

*You can contact directly to this office for getting details of the project.

*If the mentioned brand and model equipments is not available in the market, other brands with the equivalent specification can be used at their present market rate

*Lumsum (LS) works enclosed in the estimate can be finalized as per work executed on consulting with Keralam Museum

*Work atmosphere according to the government approved covid protocols.

*Clearing of the premises and disposal of every waste materials such as construction waste, other plastic and general wastes out of the campus.

*Procuring of objects if required should be handled them safely.

*Execution of museum exhibition and display of objects along with labels should be also responsibility of the Consultant.

*The work is planned in two phases based on completion of building conservation.

*All installations for display should be considered as per the heritage value of the building.

*Final Bills for qualified bidder will be sanctioned after the detailed verification and vetting of rates included in the financial bid.

Application / Request For Proposal in sealed cover with complete details in all respects and superscribed as Selection of Museum Consultancy Firm for **Setting up of Palm Leaf Museum. Central Archives Campus, West fort, Trivandrum** shall be submitted at the following address. A soft copy of Presentation shall be sent along with this application. Interested Empanelled consultants/ consortia of consultants can download the Request For Proposal documents and details from the website www.museumkeralam.org. The last date for receipt of application (hard copy) is 2 PM on **February 5 . 2021** and date of presentation is fixed on **February 8, 2021**.

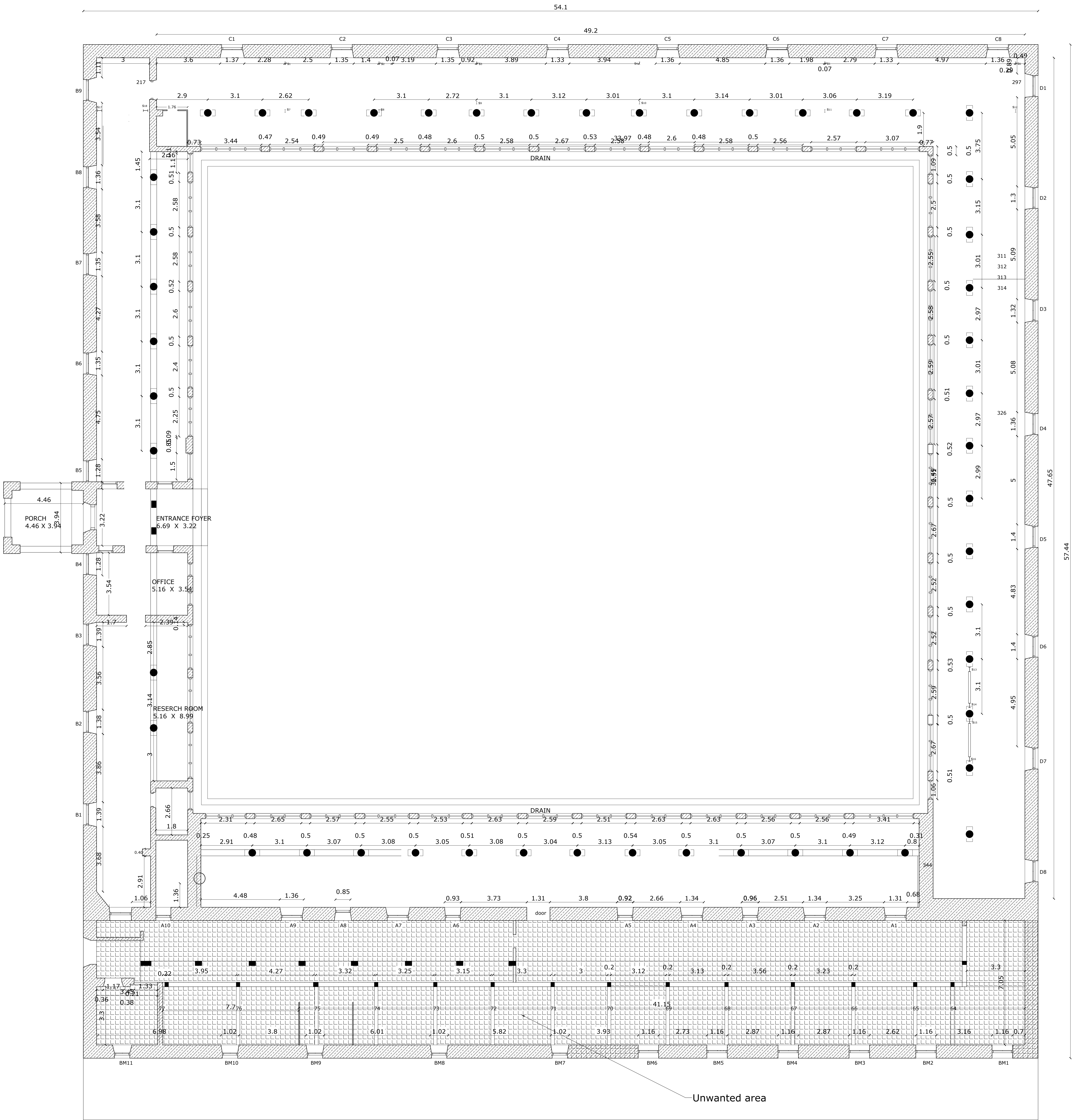
The Executive Director

Interactive Museum of Cultural History of Kerala

(Keralam Museum of History and Heritage), Park View

Vikas Bhavan P.O,

Trivandrum – 695033.



CENTRAL ARCHIVES MAIN BUILDING & BOOK MARK

PROJECT NAME :

CENTRAL
ARCHIVES
AT FORT

SHEET TITLE:

GROUND FLOOR PLAN
(EXISTING)

GF Area : 1458.00 sq.m

SCALE : 1 :200

All dimensions are in meters

NOTES

- 1. All dimensions are to be read and not measured.
- 2. Architectural Drawings to have precedence over structural drawings.
- 3. Any discrepancy in the drawing should be brought to the notice of the architect immediately.