



Appendix - V

Procedure to be adopted for compilation of NTA scores for multi-session Papers (Normalization procedure based on PERCENTILE SCORE)

NTA may conduct examinations on multiple dates, generally in two sessions per day. The candidates will be given different sets of questions per session and it is quite possible that in spite of all efforts to maintain equivalence among various question papers, the difficulty level of these question papers administered in different sessions may not be exactly the same. Some of the candidates may end up attempting a relatively tougher set of questions when compared to other sets. The candidates who attempt the comparatively tougher examination are likely to get lower marks as compared to those who attempt the easier one. In order to overcome such a situation, a “**Normalization procedure based on Percentile Score**” will be used to ensure that candidates are neither benefitted nor disadvantaged due to the difficulty level of the examination. With the objective of ensuring that a candidate’s true merit is identified and that a level playing field is created in the above context, the Normalization Procedure, set out below shall be adopted, for compiling the NTA scores for multi-session papers.

The process of Normalization is an established practice for comparing candidate scores across multi-session papers and is similar to those being adopted in other large educational selection tests conducted in India. For normalization across sections, NTA shall use the percentile equivalence.

Percentile Scores: Percentile scores are scores based on the relative performance of all those who appear for the examination. The marks obtained are transformed into a scale ranging from 100 to 0 for each session of examinees.

The Percentile Score indicates the percentage of candidates that have scored EQUAL TO OR BELOW (same or lower raw scores) that particular Percentile in that examination. Therefore the topper (highest score) of each session will get the same Percentile of 100 which is desirable. The marks obtained in between the highest and lowest scores are also converted to appropriate Percentiles.

The Percentile score will be the Normalized Score for the examination (instead of the raw marks of the candidate) and shall be used for the preparation of the merit lists.

The Percentile Scores will be calculated up to 7 decimal places to avoid the bunching effect and reduce ties.

The Percentile score of a Candidate is calculated as follows:

$$\frac{100 \times \text{Number of candidates appeared in the 'Session' with raw score EQUAL TO OR LESS than the candidate}}{\text{The total number of the candidates who appeared in the 'Session'}}$$

Note: The Percentile of the Total shall **NOT** be an aggregate or average of the Percentile of the individual subject. The percentile score is not the same as the percentage of marks obtained.

Example: Suppose a test was held in 4 sessions of examinees as per details given below:

(Allocation of Days and shifts was done randomly)

(a) **The distribution of candidates was as follows:**

Session-1: Day-1 Shift-1, **Session-2:** Day-1 Shift-2, **Session-3:** Day-2 Shift-1 and **Session-4:** Day-2 Shift-2



Session	Day/Shift	No of Candidates			Marks	
		Absent	Appeared	Total	Highest	Lowest
Session-1	Day-1 Shift-1	3974	28012	31986	335	-39
Session-2	Day-1 Shift-2	6189	32541	38730	346	-38
Session-3	Day-2 Shift-1	6036	41326	47362	331	-49
Session-4	Day-2 Shift-2	9074	40603	49677	332	-44
Total (Session-1 to Session-4)		25273	142482	167755	346	-49

In this method of scoring the HIGHEST RAW SCORE in each paper (irrespective of the raw scores) will be the 100 Percentile indicating that 100% of candidates have scored equal to or lesser than the highest scorer/ topper for that session.

Highest Raw Score and Percentile Score: All the highest raw scores will have a normalized Percentile Score of 100 for their respective session.

Session	Total Candidate s Appeared	Highest Raw Score	Candidates who scored EQUAL OR LESS THAN Highest Raw Score	Percentile Score	Remarks
Session-1	28012	335	28012	100.0000000 [(28012/28012)*100]	i.e. all the highest raw scores would be normalized to 100 Percentile Score for their respective session.
Session -2	32541	346	32541	100.0000000 [(32541/32541)*100]	
Session -3	41326	331	41326	100.0000000 [(41326/41326)*100]	
Session -4	40603	332	40603	100.0000000 [(40603/40603)*100]	

Lowest Raw Score and Percentile Score: The percentile Score of all the lowest raw scores will depend on the total number of candidates who have taken the examination for their respective sessions.



Session	Total Candidates Appeared	Lowest Raw Score	Candidates who scored EQUAL OR LESS THAN Lowest Raw Score	Percentile Score	Remarks
Session -1	28012	-39	1	0.0035699 [(1/28012)*100]	i.e. Percentile Score of all the lowest raw scores is different i.e. Percentile Score depends on the total number of candidates who have taken the examination for their respective sessions.
Session -2	32541	-38	1	0.0030730 [(1/32541)*100]	
Session -3	41326	-49	1	0.0024198 [(1/41326)*100]	
Session -4	40603	-44	1	0.0024629 [(1/40603)*100]	

The following is a further explanation of the interpretation of the raw scores and Percentile Score in Session-3 (Day-2 and Shift-1) with 41326 candidates who have taken the examination.

Candidate	Percentile Score	No of Candidates	Raw Score	Remark
A	100.0000000 [(41326/41326)*100]	1	331	This indicates that amongst those who appeared, 100% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN candidate A (331 raw scores).
				It also indicates that no candidate has scored more than candidate A (331 raw scores).
B	90.1224411 [(37244/41326)*100]	77	121	This indicates that amongst those who appeared, 90.1224411% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN candidate B (121 raw scores).
				It also indicates that the remaining candidates have scored



				more than candidate B (121 raw scores).
C	50.4549194 [(20851/41326)*100]	381	41	This indicates that amongst those who appeared, 50.4549194% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN candidate C (41 raw scores).
				It also indicates that the remaining those who appeared have scored more than candidate C (41 raw scores).
D	31.7040120 [(13102/41326)*100]	789	25	This indicates that amongst those who appeared, 31.7040120% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN candidate D (25 raw scores).
				It also indicates that the remaining candidates have scored more than candidate D (25 raw scores).
E	1.1034216 [(456/41326)*100]	100	-15	Indicates that amongst those who appeared, 1.1034216% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN candidate E (-15 raw score).
				It also indicates that the remaining candidates have scored more than candidate E (-15 raw score).

STEP-BY-STEP PROCEDURE FOR NORMALIZATION AND PREPARATION OF RESULT:**Step-1: Distribution of Examinees in two shifts:**

Candidates have to be distributed into two sessions randomly so that each session has an approximately equal number of candidates. These two sessions would be as follows:

Session-1: Day-1 Shift-1, **Session-2:** Day-1 Shift-2

In the event of a more number of days or less number of shifts, the candidates will be divided accordingly.



This will ensure that there is no bias in the distribution of candidates who shall take the examination. Further, with a large population of examinees spread over the entire country, the possibility of such bias becomes remote.

Step 2: Preparation of Results for each Session:

The examination results for **each session** will be prepared in the form of

- Raw Scores
- Percentiles Scores of Total raw scores.

The Percentiles would be calculated for each candidate in the Session as follows:

Let TP1 be the Percentile Score of the Total Raw Score of that candidate.

$$\text{Total Percentile (TP1) : } 100 \times \frac{\text{No. of candidates appeared from the session with raw score EQUAL TO OR LESS than the score of the Candidate}}{\text{Total No. of candidates who appeared in the session}}$$

Step-3: Compilation of NTA score and Preparation of Result:

The Percentile scores for the Total Raw Score for all the sessions (**Session-1: Day-1 Shift-1, Session-2: Day-1 Shift-2**) as calculated in Step-2 above would be merged and shall be called the NTA scores which will then be used for the compilation of results and further processing for deciding the allocation.

In the event of the percentiles for the multi-shifts being dissimilar/unequal, the lowest will be the eligibility cut-off for that category for all candidates (i.e. all shifts).

For Example: In the examination held in two shifts, if the 40% marks correspond to a Percentile score of 78 in Shift 1 and 79 in Shift 2, then all those equal to or above 78 percentiles (Percentile score of 100 to 78) in both shifts will become eligible in General Category. A similar method will be adopted for the other categories to determine eligibility cut-offs. In case the examination is held in more number of shifts the same principle shall apply.