

वेगवेगळ्या सत्रांमध्ये पार पडणाऱ्या परिक्षेमधील प्रश्नपत्रिका वेगवेगळ्या असतील. अशा वेळी परिक्षार्थींची संख्या विचारात घेऊन परीक्षा एकापेक्षा अनेक सत्रांत पार पाडावयाची झाल्यास भिन्न प्रश्नपत्रिकांच्या काठिण्य पातळीचे समानीकरण (Normalization) करण्यात येईल व त्यासाठी खालील Mean Standard Deviation Method या सूत्र पद्धतीचा अवलंब करण्यात येईल.

## Mean Standard Deviation Method

$$\hat{M}_{ij} = \frac{\bar{M}_t^g - M_q^g}{\bar{M}_{ti} - M_{iq}} (M_{ij} - M_{iq}) + M_q^{gm}$$

Where:

$\hat{M}_{ij}$  = Normalized marks of  $j^{\text{th}}$  candidate in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  shift.

$\bar{M}_t^g$  = is the average marks of the top 0.1% of the candidates considering all shifts (number of candidates will be rounded-up).

$M_q^g$  = is the sum of mean and standard deviation marks of the candidates in the examination considering all shifts.

$\bar{M}_{ti}$  = is the average marks of the top 0.1% of the candidates in the  $i^{\text{th}}$  shift (number of candidates will be rounded-up).

$M_{iq}$  = is the sum of mean marks and standard deviation of the  $i^{\text{th}}$  shift.

$M_{ij}$  = is the actual marks obtained by the  $j^{\text{th}}$  candidate in  $i^{\text{th}}$  shift.

$M_q^{gm}$  = is the sum of mean marks of candidates in the shift having maximum mean and standard deviation of marks of candidates in the examination considering all shifts.

Calculation of marks will be done up to 5 decimal places.