

**FOR EXAMINATIONS CONDUCTED IN MORE THAN ONE SHIFT, A PROCEDURE OF NORMALIZATION
BASED ON PERCENTILES, IS FOLLOWED AT AIIMS, NEW DELHI FOR PREPARATION OF
COMBINED MERIT LIST.**

Percentile scores are scores based on the relative performance of all those who appear for the examination. Basically, the marks obtained are transformed into a scale ranging from 100 to 0 for each group (shift) of examinees. **The Percentile Score indicates the percentage of candidates that have scored EQUAL TO OR BELOW (same or lower marks) that particular Percentile in that examination. Therefore the topper (highest mark) of each group (shift) 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.**

In this method of scoring the HIGHEST SCORE in each shift (irrespective of the marks / percentage obtained) will be the 100 Percentile indicating that 100% of candidates have scores *equal to or lesser than* the highest scorer/ topper for that shift. For example, in Shift 1 if the highest score is 80% and in Shift 2 the highest score is 82%, **both scores** would be normalized to 100 Percentile for their respective group / shift.

The lowest score would have a percentile depending on the total number of candidates who have taken the examination. Supposing 1,00,000 students have taken the examination in a Shift and the highest score (A) for that group / shift is 160 / 200 (80%) and the lowest score (B) – 3/ 200 (-1.5%). If there is no other candidate who has scores equal to either A or B, then the Percentile Score of A, the top scorer, shall be 100 [because all or 100% of candidates have scored EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN A]. The Percentile Score of B, the lowest scorer, shall be 0.001 since the percentage of candidates with scores EQUAL TO OR BELOW would be 0.001 [(1/1,00,000)*100]. If another candidate (C) had marks similar to that of A, then both A and C would have a Percentile Score of 100. Similarly if another candidate (D) had a raw score equal to that of B then both B and D would have a Percentile score of 0.002 [(2/1,00,000)*100]. Ties would therefore have similar Percentiles.

The following is a further explanation of the interpretation of the scores in an examination with 100 candidates.

- If candidate A's Percentile score is 100, it indicates that amongst those who have taken the examination, 100% have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS THAN the candidate A. It also indicates that no candidate has scored more than candidate A.
- If candidate B's Percentile score is 90, it indicates that 90% of the candidates who have taken the examination have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS than candidate B. It also indicates that remaining candidates have scored more than candidate B.
- If candidate C's Percentile score is 50, it indicates that 50% of the other candidates who have taken the examination have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS than candidate C. It also indicates that remaining half of those who took the examination have scored more than candidate C.

- If candidate D's Percentile score is 30, it indicates that 30% of the candidates who have taken the examination have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS than candidate D. It also indicates that remaining have scored more than candidate D.
- If candidate E's Percentile score is 1, it indicates that none of the candidates who have taken the examination have scored either EQUAL TO OR LESS than candidate E. It also indicates that all remaining candidates who took the examination have scored more than this candidate.

After computation of Percentiles for each shift, the two are merged together.

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