

## UNION TERRITORY OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR

## OFFICE OF THE EXECUTIVE ENGINEER JAL SHAKTI MECH. GROUND WATER DRILLING DIVISION JAMMU SHOR

## TERMINATION INVITING TENDER

E-NITGWD/191 of 2021-22 Dated 19.01.2022

On behalf of the Lt. Governor, UT of J&K, The Executive Engineer Jal Shakti Mech. Ground Water Drilling Division Jammu invited tenders by e-tendering mode from reputed boring/drilling contractors/firms registered with Jal Shakti Department Jammu by Direct Rotary Method/Any Other Suitable Method on EPC MODE who are equipped with their own drilling rigs/equipments/allied machinery to execute the job in time bound manner.

Name of the Work	Name of the Division	Cost of Tender Document/Tender Fee (in Rs.)	Qty.	Estimated cost (value of work) (in Rs.)	Validity of Rates
Deep drilling, development and stabilization of tube wells upto 225metres below ground level by Direct Rotary Method/Any Other Suitable Method of Drilling on EPC Mode at Rakh (Manchar Gopala) in Samba Constituency of District Samba under Capex Budget.	Jal Shakti Mech. Ground Water Drilling Division Jammu	2000.00 (Non-Refundable) Deposited in Govt. treasury through e-challan under the receipt head 0215 in favour of the Executive Engineer, Jal Shakti Mech. GWDDiv. Jammu payable at Jammu mentioning same work.	01 No.	80.00 lacs	Bid shall be valid for one year.

1. Tenders documents can be seen and downloaded from the website <http://jk-tenders.gov.in> from 19.01.2022 to 27.01.2022.
2. The pre-bid meeting, if desired, shall be held in the office of the Executive Engineer Jal Shakti Mech. Ground Water Drilling Division Jammu on 21.01.2022 at 1300 hrs.
3. The Bid shall be uploaded on the website <http://jk-tenders.gov.in> from 21.01.2022 (1400 hrs.) to 27.01.2022 (1800 hrs.).

No GWD/8457-61  
Dated: 19.01.2022DIP/J-12041/21  
Dated: 22/01/2022Sd/-  
Executive Engineer  
Jal Shakti (M) GWD  
Division JammuGOVERNMENT OF JAMMU AND KASHMIR  
JAMMU AND KASHMIR SERVICES SELECTION BOARD (JKSSB)

Hema Complex, Sector -3, Channi Himmat, Jammu/Zamzam Complex Rambagh Srinagar

[www.jkssb.nic.in](http://www.jkssb.nic.in)

Subject: Adoption of procedure for compilation of examination scores of for multi session/test papers for the various posts Junior Assistant, Cadres Clerk, Cashier, Jr Assistant /Computer-cum-Jr Assistant/ Clerk/Store Attendant and Welfare Organizer- advertised vide Advertisement Notification Nos 04, 05, 06 and 07 of 2021 and 01, 02 and 03 of 2021- regarding.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE

It is hereby notified for information of all such candidates who are scheduled to appear in the Computer Based Written Test (CBT) for the posts of Junior Assistant, Cadres Clerk, Cashier, Jr Assistant /Computer-cum-Jr Assistant/ Clerk/Store Attendant and Welfare Organizer, advertised vide Advertisement Notification Nos 04, 05, 06 and 07 of 2021 and 01, 02 and 03 of 2021, being conducted in multiple shifts/batches w.e.f. 20th January to 24th January 2022, that the score of the candidates will be subjected to Normalisation Process called Equi-Percentile Equating (a widely adopted & accepted method of score normalisation in multi-batch examinations).

The Raw score of the candidates will not be shared. The percentile ranks so derived & equated will be used as input criteria to finalise the merit list. No. SSB/Secy/2022/508-509.

Sd/-  
Dated: 19.01.2022

DIP/J-12123/21

Dated: 23.01.2022

Sd/-  
JK Services Selection Board, Jammu

## Frequently Asked Questions Equating of Scores on Multiple Forms

1. Why is Equating of scores on multiple test forms (also known as multi-test) Question papers needed?

In most conducted end-of-grade-scale high-stakes examinations spread over a window of several days and several administrations, it has not been practically possible to use a single form of test in a subject, either for entrance/admission or for recruitment/achievement. On a single day, one may use a single format with reshuffled item numbers and/or reshuffled options of the items or multiple forms. If there are essential differences in test format used on different days or different administrations/batches in a day, should be first of all ensured that they are equivalent to each other, i.e. designed to be equivalent in other words, every item in a test to a corresponding item in the other format matching the content, difficulty, credibility and test administration difficulty level.

It is, however, a requirement that a single reference test paper should be created with the same content template that will be used to generate several multiple forms.

2. What is Equating and what are its Results?

Equating is a statistical process that is used to adjust scores on test forms so that scores on the forms can be used interchangeably. It adjusts for differences in difficulty among forms that are similar in difficulty and content.

The outcomes after equating are that some form test scores remain in gas they are and the test scores on each of the other forms are equated to the reference form test scores by a method selected for Equating resulting in test scores in all forms measured on the same scale.

3. Are there several methods of Equating?

Yes, there are several methods of Equating and they are as follows:

- a) Mean Equating
- b) Median Equating
- c) Linear Equating (Based on Mean and S.D.)
- d) Equi-percentile Equating
- e) Equating using Item Response Theory
- f) Anchor Test Equating

## For the given examination, Equi-percentile equating method will only be used:

Equi-percentile Equating involves percentile rank or score to be found for all scores in each of the forms and do full forms and clubbed together to generate a merit list. This uses the distributions of scores on the two test forms (X & Y) and finds a set of pairs of equivalent scores such that the proportion of individuals with each score below percentile rank is the same for the two test forms.

Percentile rank for a given raw scores indicates the percentage of a student who score below this mark.

Example: If in two differently designed equivalent test forms administered to Group 1 and Group 2, the maximum mark being 20, a student getting 12/20 in Group 1 has (say) 65% of students below his score then his percentile rank is equivalent to 65th Percentile Rank. On the other hand, if it is a Group 2, a student getting 13/20, in this case as well having 65% of students scoring below 13 in his Group, then the score 13 has a 65th percentile rank. In the above example, a score of 12 in Group 1 is equal to score of 13 in Group 2, with both having 65th Percentile Rank.

4. Have researchers or psychometricians recommended Equi-percentile Equating method?

Yes, Researchers or psychometricians after prolonged and extensive research have come recommended Equi-percentile Equating method.

5. Why Equi-percentile Equating method is preferred or chosen for the given examination?

Among the methods using Classical Test Theory (CTT), Equi-percentile Equating turns out to be the best both from a statistical point of view and from purely academic sense point of view. The constitution of the reference forms, the number of items in it, content-wise, ability-wise and difficulty-wise, to be designed theoretically the same with every other form. This method is found to be satisfying both statistical rightness (dharma) and legal propriety (everyone is the same before law, no advantage or disadvantage to anybody and a level playing field).

6. Are there instances of Equi-percentile equating getting through a legal scrutiny in India?

Yes, On the grounds of statistical rightness and legal propriety, the judgement of court is:

In favour of Equi-percentile Equating method adopted for publishing test results that involved multiple batches or test forms. The Apex Court in India provided a decision in favour of a High Court Judgment, upholding the Equi-percentile equating method, thus lending legal authenticity to the Equi-percentile equating method in multi-batch examinations.

7. When many multiple forms (supposedly and nearly equivalent to each other) are used, which of them is to be taken as reference group/batch hand why?

The usual practice in all multi form testing scenario, a pre-planned carefully constructed (according to an agreed content template) will form the basis for generating equivalent multiple forms. Hence, these forms will be used as reference form. The simple reason is the percentile rank generated for this form will be larger than that of an accommodation of other ranges of percentile ranks of other multiple forms. Test scores so that there are no outliers. This is the practice evolved after considerable research and experimenting with them over a period of time, accepted and recommended as best practice in the industry.

8. How is the equivalence of multiple forms ensured in practice?

In practice, there are two options, the first option is Angoff's method by getting several SMEs to create collectively a sample paper specifying contents, ability to be tested and the guessed value of item difficulty and use this test paper to derive creation of similar other papers, matching item by item, the content, ability and item difficulty of the first set. This is the long-drawn process and it requires quite a bit of hard work, discussion amongst the SMEs, time and cost. The second option is a better one at that is, to use the item bank already available with very less specified and coded with content, ability tested and item difficulty with the help of a content template specifying the numbers that are decided to have in each of the content, ability cluster and difficulty. This will ensure multiple forms of same test difficulty with negligible varying range of difficulty, item.

9. Can any form become an act of circumstantial compulsion and if so, how would the examinee deal with it?

Yes, it is possible and this has happened it may continue to happen. That may be a force of circumstance that will render an additional test to be held on a later date for which already a test form is available. It is to be created and in either case, the principle of uniformity in the examination will be compromised for creating the additional test paper. However, Equi-percentile Equating can be applied even though the subsequent group that has not been planned to have more or less the same number of test takers can be taken up and Equi-percentile Equating again may turn out to be the best method.

10. Some Exam Bodies come out with some test takers getting 100 Percentile Rank. Is it at all possible? If not, Why?

This phenomenon has been seen in some of the providers without due care and concern understanding of what percentile rank means. For given raw score, the percentile rank gives the percentage of test takers whose scores are below this score. If the test takers below this score, this means the concerned score is associated with which is absolutely erroneous. They fail to understand this significance.

The correct definition of percentile rank which is the percent of midpoint cumulative frequency of this score level. This means the midpoint of cumulative frequency the score level is cumulative frequency of the next lower score divided by 2 and therefore, the percentile rank will be certainly less than 100.

11. Is it possible to generate Percentile Rank manually using Excel or should a software be used? Can Equated Score as well be manually done or with the help of software?

If percentile rank is generated manually using calculator there is a built-in check that the top score cumulative frequency will be equal to the number of test takers. However, the hideous details of this is not seen in the software used.

For equated scores, it is always preferable to use a software especially developed for it since the manual calculations will be extremely time consuming and prone to errors.

12. Experts have rated Anchor Equating higher than that of Equi-percentile Equating. Why is not recommended for Indian conditions?

It can be appreciated that Anchor Test Equating involves a definite number of items and anchorage items to be placed in the test paper for every form/test paper. An instruction given to the test takers will have to say that the score on the anchor items is for any test takers who will be considered for the list of merit as used as a means to provide an equating algorithm to be applied to the rest of the item scores in each form. This instruction will not be seriously taken by Indian test takers who may choose not to attempt or take it serious and thus the whole process will be vitiated. For this reason, Exam Body's choice is not logical Anchor Equating.

13. It is found that when two test forms are used and scored, it may become inevitable to remove few items from one of the test forms due to inadvertent errors, thereby reducing the number of items from that of the previous test form. How can this be dealt with?

True, this situation very likely and it can surface at times. In case, if 100 items were used in each test form and in one form, two items were found to be invalid and unacceptable. Hence, they need to remove them which case there were two options to deal with it.

- a) Score the test form of 98 items for 99 and work out the percentile rank of these scores.

- b) Give 2 marks to every test taker (assuming each item carried one mark for right answer), no matter whether he attempts/answered it right or wrong making total of 100. The percentile rank for these scores will be found out.

There will not be any change in the percentile rank in both the cases and therefore, the merit list certainly, will be unchanged in equated scores.

In case, if there is a change in the merit list with multiple forms, the first day two of them and subsequent day three others. Test takers were drawn for these 6 test forms from different districts, the numbers being small for each batch. The scores on these multiple forms were equated using the Equi-percentile Equating method (the legally sanctioned form) and the merit list created. The merit list is the combination of different batches taking different test forms and from different districts each. Any query or concern for seeking district-wise merit list is that possible? If so, how and what?

The multiple forms' scores have been converted into percentile scores considering each batch and the test takers. The merit list was derived putting them together, their percentile scores arranged highest to lowest to generate an overall merit list. This is the secure method to follow in case of multiple forms. The merit list is required, they can be taken out of this overall merit list applying the cut-off score on percentile rank as decided by the Exam Body. There is no other way to have an additional merit list by taking different test forms and from different districts each. Any query or concern for seeking district-wise merit list is that possible? If so, how and what?

## JAMMU AND KASHMIR POLICE

## DISTRICT POLICE HEADQUARTERS JAMMU

0191-2561578 (O), 0191-254780 (F), [email-sspjammu@jkpolice.gov.in](mailto:email-sspjammu@jkpolice.gov.in)

Hue and Cry Notice

Rule No. 712/191

SHO P/S Pacca Danga vide communication No.129/5-1/PS/SPD dated 18.01.2022, intimated that Accused namely Kannu Mangotra @ Kannu S/o Sh. Surinder Mangotra R/o Naraina Mohalla, Kachi Chowani, Jammu is evading his arrest in case FIR No. 199/2021 U/S 323/382 IPC of P/S Pacca Danga, Jammu Since the Commission of Crime.

It is therefore Requested that Hue and Cry Notice of above Mentioned Accused is being published for the information of police establishments / Public in general having any clue related to the whereabouts / Present location of above named accused, kindly communicate the same on the below mentioned contact / Telephone numbers.

## Description Roll:-

Name : Kannu Mangotra @ Kannu

S/o : Sh. Surinder Mangotra

Address : Naraina Mohalla, Kachi Chowani, Jammu

Age : 27 years

Height : 5'6"

Complexion : Fair

Contacts / Telephone Number:-

1. DPO, Jammu : 0191-2547807, 0191-2561578

2. SSP Jammu Mail I.D : [sspjammu@jkpolice.gov.in](mailto:sspjammu@jkpolice.gov.in)

3. PCR Jammu : 0191-2542000

4. SP City North : 0191-2547038

5. SDPO City North : 0191-2566621

6. Landline of P/S Pacca Danga : 0191-2548610

No. 3763-66/DPH

Date: 19-01-2022

DIP No: 12094/21

Sd/-  
For Sr. Superintendent of Police  
Jammu

## THE J&amp;K BOARD OF PROFESSIONAL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS (BOPEE)

Tele/Fax: 0194-2433590, 2437647 (Srinagar): 0191-2479371, 2470102 (Jammu)

website: <http://www.jkbopee.gov.in>email: [helpdeskjkbopee@gmail.com](mailto:helpdeskjkbopee@gmail.com) / [coejjkbopee@gmail.com](mailto:coejjkbopee@gmail.com)

Subject: Provisional Merit List (PML) of NEET MD/MS/ PG Diploma courses 2021, for candidates belong to the UT of J&amp;K/Ladakh.

Reference: (i) Notification No. 113-BOPEE of 2021 dated 20-10-2021.

(ii) Notice No. 072-BOPEE of 2021 dated 25-10-2021.

(iii) Notice No. 080-BOPEE of 2021 dated 27-11-2021.

(iv) Notice No. 081-BOPEE of 2021 dated 02-12-2021.

(v) Notice No. 083-BOPEE of 2021 dated 16-12-2021.