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An Automated Approach for Answer Script Evaluation Using Natural Language Processing

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***Abstract*—**The answer script evaluation is an important part of assessing the student's performance. Typically, the answer script evaluation is done manually which sometimes can be biased. The evaluation depends on the various factors like mood swing of the evaluator, the relation of the student and evaluator. Along with the evaluation is a very tedious work and very time-consuming. In this paper, a digital method based on natural language processing (NPL) is proposed for automatically answer script evaluation. The experiment consists of text extraction from answer script, measure various similarities from summarized extracted text and assign the weight value to each calculated parameter to score the marks to the answer script. For summary generation from the extracted text, we have used keyword-based summarization techniques. Here four similarity measures (Cosine, Jaccard, Bigram, and Synonym) are calculated which has used later as parameters for final marks scoring. The experiment has evaluated answer script effectively and most of the cases the assigned marks is very close to the manually scored marks.

***Index Terms*—** Answer Script, Automatic Evaluation, NLP, Text Summarization, Similarity Measure, Marks Scoring.

I. Introduction

There are various assessment strategies that are followed to evaluate a student's performance. The most widely used technique is a descriptive question answering. In this technique, students express his/her opinion about the question in a long textual way. The automatic descriptive answer evaluation system will be very cooperative for various universities and educational institutions to assess the student's performance very effectively [1]. The student may answer the question by following different grammatical styles and choose a different word which are similar to the actual answer. The Motivation behind the automated answer script evaluation comes from the consumption of less time, requirement of less manpower, and independent of human evaluator's mood swing [2]. It also guarantees that mood swings or change in perspective of the human assessor will not affect the evaluation process.

The automatic answer script evaluation based on NPL will help us to overcome these difficulties facing in the manual evaluation. Here the student's written answer has been provided as input and the system has automatically scored marks after the evaluation. The system has considered all possible factors like the spelling error, grammatical error, and various similarity measure for scoring marks. The natural language processing technique is used to make the handling of used English language much easier.

The natural language processing is an area of artificial intelligence which deals with the interaction between human languages and computer [3]. The most challenging task in natural language processing involves speech recognition, natural language understanding, and natural language generation. The NLP is widely used in machine translation, question-answering, automatic text summarization and answer script evaluation etc. [3-4]. The text summarization will help to find out precise data from a longer text document and speed up the evaluation process.

The text summarization is a process of creating a short, accurate summary of the longer text. It is very time-wasting task to generate a summary of longer article manually. Hence an NLP based automatic text summarization technique is used to facilitate and speed up the text processing. Two types of text summarization technique are used for generating the summary. The extractive text summarization technique selects phrases and sentences from the source document which has great association with the semantic of the document, and considers them as a summary of that document [5]. The abstractive text summarization technique is the opposite of extractive technique. It generates entirely new phrase and sentence to hold the meaning of the source document [6]. The NLP based strategies are very well suited for generating summary rather than the manual process. The summarized text has been fed as input to compute various similarity measures.

The similarity measure is a technique to find how much two sentences are similar in the sense of semantic, syntactic and structure. Similarity measure will enable us to decide the scoring marks for answer script [7]. For measuring similarity, the different algorithm like the cosine similarity, Jaccard similarity, bigram similarity and synonym similarity have been used [8]. The individual similarity measure algorithm defines a separate meaning. The cosine similarity between two documents generates a metric which tells how two documents are related by looking at the angle as a substitute of magnitude. The Jaccard similarity defines the similarity between two set of documents and it is computed by dividing the length of intersection with the length of the union of two document sets. The bigram similarity deals with the structural similarity of two sentences and tells whether two are similar or not in sense of structure [9]. The synonym similarity tells how much two sentences are similar in sense of synonym.

To make ease the manual evaluation process, automatic marks scoring has become very popular. Automatic marks scoring can be accomplished with the help of machine learning. In this approach, some parameters have been used to train a machine learning algorithm and after training, it will automatically assign score [10]. Another approach is assigning a weight value to the respective parameter based on the importance of the parameter and multiply the parameter value and weight value. Finally, the summation of the above multiplication will indicate the marks of the corresponding question. For making the answer script evaluation system very much faster and effective, in this paper a digital method based on NLP is proposed for automatic answer script evaluation.

The rest of the paper is organized as follows: The related works are described in section 2. In section 3, the entire experimental work is narrated. The result and discussion are described in section 4 while the paper is concluded in section 5.

II. BACKGROUND

The answer script evaluation is a very crucial part of student assessment. The teacher follows various ways like short question answering, descriptive question answering and multiple-choice question to assess their student [11]. The evaluation of multiple-choice question and the short question is easy and less time consuming where descriptive question answering takes more time to evaluate. Several methods have been developed for automatic answer script evaluation. Some of them have been recounted here in the following subsection.

2.1 The Automatic Short Question Evaluation System

A vector-based technique for short question evaluation was performed by Ahmed Magooda et al [12]. They observed sentence representation techniques and the wide range of similarity measures for the automatically grading question. For similarity measures, they considered string similarity, knowledge-based similarity, and corpus-based similarity. They used two different datasets to perform their proposed method and their proposed method was able to evaluate shot question with accuracy up to 86 percentage [12].

A simple short question evaluation method was proposed by Md Arafat Sultan et al [13]. They gave the short question, its correct answer as input and find the only semantic similarity of student response with respect to the correct answer. They also focused on short text similarity and augmented similarity. They computed performance of their model with Mohler et al. [14] dataset and simpler bag-of-words model. They witnessed that their proposed model works better with the bag-of-words model [13].

Michael Mohler et al. [14] proposed a model for automatic short answer grading. They used unsupervised techniques for automatic short answer grading. They considered knowledge-based and corpus-based similarity, the effect of domain and size of corpus [14]. They added automatic feedback from student answer in order to improve the performance. Their proposed model outperformed than the previously proposed model. However, they do not take into account the grammatical and spelling error for grading.

Jonathan Nau et al. [15] proposed a method for automatic short question answering for the Portuguese language. They combined latent semantic analysis and WordNet path-based similarity measure using linear regression to predict the score for short question [15]. They compared the predicted scores to human scores and they found improvement in their proposed combined method.

P. Selvi et al. [16] introduced a method for automatic short answer grading system based on simple lexical matching. They performed some comparison with existing method and they found that their proposed model work well in few cases. Their proposed system graded short question with 59 percent accuracy [16].

2.2 The Automatic Descriptive Question Evaluation System

The evaluation of descriptive question is quite difficult in comparison with short question evaluation. It takes more time to evaluate and accuracy depends on various factor [17]. Hence, many researchers have proposed many methods for automatic descriptive answer evaluation. Some are presented in below.

Shehta et al. [18] developed a model for automatic descriptive answer evaluation. They divided their proposed system in student module and tutor module. Their model takes the student answer and tutor answer as input and calculates the semantic similarity between two answer that helps to score marks. They used full NLP to implement their model. Their developed model doesn't fit for all type of data since they focused only on semantic similarity [18]. There have some other factors that influence the marks scoring process.

A pattern matching algorithm-based method was proposed by Pranali Nikam et al. [19] for the assessment of a descriptive answer. In their study, they represented the student answer and true answer in the form of a graph and then match the pattern between the two graphs. They matched each word of student answer with the true answer. If any word did not match with the true answer, then found the synonym of that word. Then matched synonym with the true answer. If matching found, they replaced the original word with synonym and computed the similarity [19]. Here if two sentences are out of order with the same word, it will get confused and provide wrong scoring.

A text similarity-based method for automatic scoring of descriptive type tests was developed by Izuru Nogaito et al [20]. They measured n-gram and word-level matching similarity BLEU and RIBES respectively. They performed word to word and multiple words to multiple words matching. They also calculated Doc2Vec based cosine similarity [20]. They found that the most effective

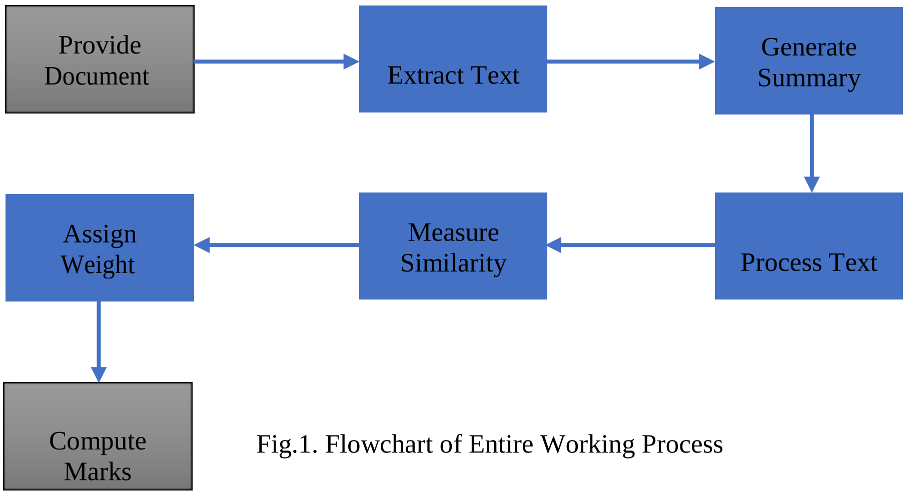


Fig.1. Flowchart of Entire Working Process

similarity measure technique depends on the type of question. Based on the question, the effectiveness of similarity measurement techniques varies.

Marcelo Loor et al. [21] was proposed a method with a combination of LSA, BLEU, WMD and FUZZY LOGIC. They used LSA to find semantic similarity between two documents. They used WMD to calculate the cumulative distance that a word needs to pass to reach the reference word. The cumulative distance measure distance even if there is no common word. Finally, they used fuzzy logic to score the marks. They applied their proposed model on the various dataset and found that accuracy varies between 0.71 and 0.85 [21].

Most of the researcher focused on semantic similarity for scoring marks. They did not consider all other similarity parameters for deciding score. In this experiment, a noble approach is proposed with different similarity measure and used this similarity measures as the parameter. Finally, assign a weight value to each parameter based on importance to calculate the marks of that question.

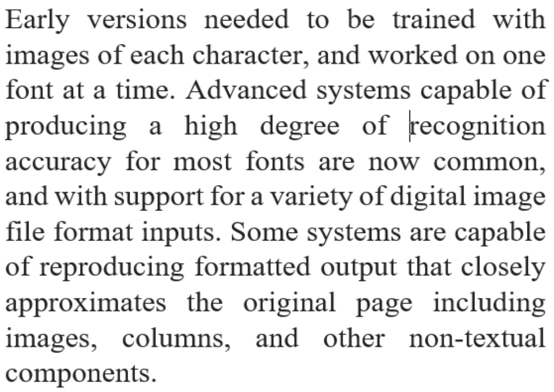
III. METHODOLOGY

The aim of this study is to evaluate the descriptive answer script automatically and to assign marks to this respective question. In order to accomplish this, we have taken answer script as input. Python programming language has been used here for implementing every algorithm.

Then NLP has been introduced to extract text from the answer script and process the data. Various similarity measure has been calculated that has been used as the parameter for assigning marks. Fig. 1. shows the entire working procedure of the proposed model. The first step of the proposed model is to provide the answer script. After that text will be extracted from the provided document. A summary will be generated from the extracted text and processing will carried out on the summarized text. Then some similarity measure will compute between true answer and student answer. All the steps mentioned in flowchart are discussed in the next section.

3.1 Text Extraction

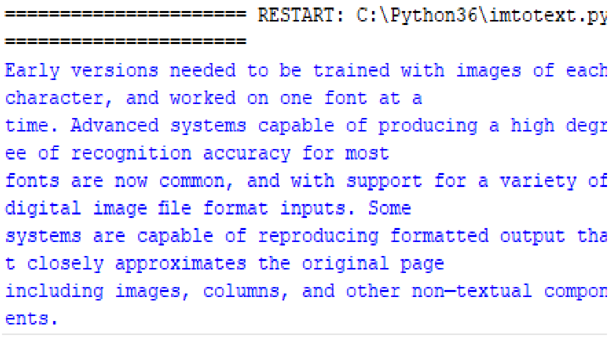
The captured image from the answer script has been used as input for text extraction. For extracting text from the image, a python class pytesseract has been used.



Early versions needed to be trained with images of each character, and worked on one font at a time. Advanced systems capable of producing a high degree of recognition accuracy for most fonts are now common, and with support for a variety of digital image file format inputs. Some systems are capable of reproducing formatted output that closely approximates the original page including images, columns, and other non-textual components.

Fig. 2. Input image

Before extracting text, the noise from the image has been removed to increase the extraction accuracy.



```
====================== RESTART: C:\Python36\imtotext.py
======================
Early versions needed to be trained with images of each
character, and worked on one font at a
time. Advanced systems capable of producing a high degr
ee of recognition accuracy for most
fonts are now common, and with support for a variety of
digital image file format inputs. Some
systems are capable of reproducing formatted output tha
t closely approximates the original page
including images, columns, and other non-textual compon
ents.
```

Fig. 3. Output text

Pytesseract is a class based on OCR and has Unicode (UTF-8) support, and can recognize more than 100 languages. The result of pytesseract is shown in Fig. 2. and Fig.3. The extracted text has been used for further processing and computes various similarity measures.

3.2 Summary Generation

From the image, the text has been extracted in text format and after that a natural language processing-based approach has been introduced to make an automatic summary of the long text. Summary generation has helped to speed up the text processing task by ignoring less important sentence from the long text document. Several techniques are available for generating auto-summary. In order to generate the summary of the long text, some keywords from the long text have been selected based on the occurrence of the word. Here the average frequent words have been selected as keywords where the most frequent and less frequent word have ignored. Then the weight of each sentence in the text is calculated based on the number of keywords in sentence squared and divided by the window size. The window size is the maximum distance between two significant words in a sentence. Then sort the sentence in descending order based on their weight value and finally take first n sentences as a summary of the long text.

Psuedocode of Text summarization algorithm

```
1. Take text as input.
2. Tokenize the text into word.
3. Remove duplicate from word list.
4. Count frequency of each word.
5. Calculate word percentage dividing word frequency by length of word list.
6. Remove most frequent word and less frequent word by comparing word percentage with a max and min threshold value and select average frequent word as keywords.
7. Count window size for each sentence with the help of keywords.
8. Calculate weight of each sentence dividing square of no of keyword in sentence by window size.
9. Sort the sentences in a descending order based on weight value and select first n sentences as summary.
```

Another approach based on the bag-of-words which ignore keywords is also used. In order to find the effective technique for the summary generation, we have calculated Precision, Recall and F-score. The precision defines how much system summary (machine generated) is fact relevant?

⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰(⍰) = ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ / ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ (1)

The recall specifies how much of the reference summary (human generated) is recovering the system summary?

⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰(⍰) = ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ / ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ ⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰⍰ (2)

F-score is the correlation measure that combines the precision and recall. The basic way to calculate F-score is to compute the harmonic average of precision and recall.

$$F - Score = \frac{2.P.R}{P+R} \qquad (3)$$

Here, the F-score of keyword-based summary generation technique is greater than the bag-of-word based summary generation. Then the generated summary has compared with the true answer to find various similarity measure. Summary generation techniques and findings have discussed in result and discussion section in details.

3.3 Text Preprocessing

The Summarized text contains some words which carry less important information and can be ignored to facilitate further text processing task. The way of converting data in a form that a computer can understand is known as preprocessing. The natural language processing is a very effective way to deal with the text preprocessing. Text preprocessing has been done by following tokenize text into word, remove StopWord from word list, lemmatize each word, remove duplicate word etc. To accomplish this preprocessing using NLP, Natural Language Toolkit (NLTK) has been used which is a leading platform for building python program to work with human language data. It has the immensely built-in function to deal the text preprocessing by typing fewer commands. An NLTK built-in function word_tokenize has used to split the text into words and have stored in a list. The most important text preprocessing step is filter out the useless word. NLTK has a StopWord corpus which contains frequently occurred word those are useless to define the meaning of the sentence. The StopWord corpus has been used to filter out the unnecessary word.

Another text preprocessing step is word lemmatization. A word may appear in different form in many languages like a word walk may appear as walking, walked, and walks. Lemmatization is the process of converting the word into the base form which is known as the lemma. It will compress the length of the word list and save processing time. In order to lemmatize each word, an NLTK built-in function WordNetLemmatizer has been used which convert all word into corresponding base form.

For carrying out some application over data, data need to be formatted in some common format. One kind of format is bigram or diagram which is a sequence of two adjacent elements from the string of tokens. The bigram frequency distribution is commonly used to analyze the structural similarity of text. To generate bigram, bigram function of NLTK is used and it returns a list of bigrams from all words. Here the frequency of each word also counts and stored in a dictionary where word used as key and store no of occurrence as data in the dictionary. Then the word dictionary with frequency and bigram are used for measuring various similarity.

3.4 Similarity Measure

In many cases, it is needed to define whether two sentences are similar or not. Similarity measures is a term which tells two sentences are similar or not by considering the different angle of similarity. Several similarity measure techniques are available that can be performed. In this experiment, cosine similarity, Jaccard similarity, bigram similarity and synonym similarity are performed.

Cosine similarity is very interesting similarity measure technique which looks at the angle of two documents and tells how much they are similar.

$$\text{Cosine-similarity (A, B)} = \frac{(\text{⍰},\text{⍰})}{||\text{⍰}||.||\text{⍰}||} \qquad (4)$$

Where A and B are the word vector and each component of the vector contains word frequency or TF-IDF value. Here cosine similarity measure is carried out between student answer and true answer. Cosine similarity measure provides a very prominent result in terms of similarity. Cosine similarity has been implemented in this experiment in python language. The pseudocode is shown below.

Pseudocode of Cosine Similarity

```
1. Take dictionary of word and frequency as input.
2. Create two-word vectors where one for student
   answer and another for true answer. Length of
   each vector should be the length of total word list.
3. Calculate dot product of two vectors.
4. Compute norm of first vector.
5. Compute norm of second vector.
6. Multiply first and second norm.
7. Divide dot product result by multiplication result
   and it will provide cosine similarity.
```

Jaccard similarity measure is another similarity measure technique which tells the degree of similarity by measuring the intersection and union of two-word lists.

$$\text{Jaccard} - \text{Similarity (A, B)} = \frac{|A \cap B|}{|A \cup B|} \qquad (5)$$

Where A and B are two-word lists. Jaccard similarity is measured by dividing the intersection of word lists with the union of that two-word lists. The intersection defines how much common word are between word lists and the union defines total word in both lists.

Pseudocode of Jaccard Similarity

```
1. Take two-word lists as input.
2. Perform intersection operation between two-
   word lists. The AND (&) operation performs
   intersection.
3. Perform union operation between two-word
   lists. Here adds the length of two-word lists
   and
   subtract the length of intersection that is the union
   of two-word lists.
4. Divide intersection result by union result that
   will produce Jaccard similarity.
```

In this study, the structural similarity between two documents is also taken into account. In order to compute the structural similarity, Bigram similarity measure has been performed. The pseudocode is presented in below.

Pseudocode of Bigram Similarity

```
1. Take two-word lists as input.
2. Generate bigram from two-word lists. Bigram is
   the sequence of two adjacent tokens in string.
3. Compute the no of common bigram in two
   bigram lists.
4. Divide the no of common bigram by average
   bigram length of two bigram lists.
5. Division will produce the bigram similarity.
```

In many languages, a word has many synonyms that hold the similar meaning. Hence, during the evaluation of the answer script, the synonym of the word has to consider for scoring marks. In this study, each word of student answer is matched with the true answer. If no matching word found in true answer, then retrieved all synonym of that word and again matched with the true answer. To generate a synonym of a word, an NLTK wordnet function synsets is used. Synonym similarity is measured based on how much actual and synonym word of student answer is matched with the true answer and then divide it by average word length of two documents.

Pseudocode of Synonym Similarity

```
1. Take two-word lists as input.
2. Match each word of student answer with true
   answer and count no of matching.
3. If there exist no matching word in true answer,
   then generate synonym of that answer.
4. Match each synonym on that word with true
   answer and count no of matching.
5. Divide the no of matching value by average
   length of two documents.
6. Division will generate synonym similarity value.
```

The efficient evaluation of answer script also depends on grammatical and spelling correctness. In this experiment, the grammatical and spelling mistake is also taken into consideration. To count the spelling and grammar error, a python package language check is used. The computed four similarity measure and grammatical-spelling error is used as the parameter for automatic marks scoring.

3.5 Marks Score

The one purpose of this study is to automatically score marks after evaluation. It is the final step of the experiment and the accuracy of this step will enhance the overall impact of this study.

Here, a weight value is assigned to each parameter based on the importance of the parameter. To improve the accuracy of assigning weight value, a survey study over 50 samples has been carried out. The average weight value estimation from the survey is accepted and applied.

$$Marks = \sum_{k=1}^{n} W_k P_k \qquad (6)$$

Where P_k is the k^th parameter and $W_{k.}$ is the weight value of k^th parameter. After assigning the weight value to each parameter, the weight value and the parameter value is multiplied. Then add all value of multiplication which is the final marks of that answer script.

In order to test our experiment, total thirty sample of descriptive questions and the student answer to that questions have been evaluated in a manual way. Three types of question in terms of marks are considered for this experiment. These are 5 marks question (M5), 10 marks question (M10) and 15 marks (M15) question. It has seen in the most of the cases, our proposed method has scored score marks very near to manual judgment.

IV. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The goal of this study is to evaluate the descriptive answer script automatically and score marks. This will reduce the time for evaluating answer script and bring equality for evaluation. To satisfy those requirements, we used a weight parameter-based technique for automatic evaluation. The summary generation of extracted text plays an important role for the effectiveness of this experiment. For deciding an efficient technique for the summary generation, we have calculated F-score of the generated summary of two techniques with the comparison of reference summary. The estimated F-score of the keyword-based summarization and bag-of-words based summarization is shown in Table I. Table I.
indicates that the F-score of our used summarization technique is greater than the bag-of-words based summarization technique. In this experiment, five parameters have been considered for scoring marks. These are synonym similarity, bigram similarity, grammatical-spelling error, cosine similarity and Jaccard similarity. These parameters are used to automatically evaluate three types of question (M5, M10, and M15) in terms of marks. The different weight value is assigned to each parameter based on question types. The weight assigned to each parameter are shown in Table II. The weight value is taken after averaging the survey value that for each parameter. From Table II, it is found in the survey that the importance of synonym parameter is more and grammatical-spelling error parameter is less for the evaluation of answer script. The high weight value indicates that the importance of that parameter is more for deciding the marks. The value of parameter comes between zero to one based on the similarity and presence of the error. The higher parameter value means the similarity between two documents is more and vice-versa. In this study, thirty answer scripts of three types of question have been evaluated and marks are taken for testing the accuracy of the proposed model. Additionally, the above mentioned five parameters are calculated from that thirty-answer scripts and used them for automatic marks scoring. The manual evaluated marks and auto-score marks are shown in Table III.

Table I: F-score Calculation

	Keyword-based Summarization	Bag-of-word based Summarization
Precision	0.9	0.83
Recall	0.83	0.41
F-score	**0.86**	**0.53**

Table II: Weight of Parameter

		Weight value		
		M5	M10	M15
Parameter	Synonym Similarity	1.8	4.2	7.3
	Bigram Similarity	1.2	3.8	4.7
	Error	0.5	0.5	0.6
	Cosine Similarity	0.4	0.7	1.0
	Jaccard Similarity	1.1	0.8	1.4

From Table III, we see that our proposed automatic answer script evaluation system score marks very near to the manually scored marks. The comparison of automated scored marks and manually computed marks are shown in Fig. 4. From Fig. 4, we have found that there is a slight difference between automated scored marks and manually scored marks. Most of the cases the automated assigned marks and manually assigned marks are very close. When the student answer and the true answer contain more structural similarity as well as synonym similarity, the automated scored marks are very close to the manually scored marks. On the other hand, a notable difference between the automated scored marks and manually scored

Table III: Marks of manual evaluation and automatic evaluation

	Marks of manual evaluation and automated evaluation					
Question	Manual_M5	Automated_M5	Manual_M10	Automated_M10	Manual_M15	Automated_M1
Q1	4.9	3.4	9.5	9.8	11	11.2
Q2	3.5	3.7	8.0	9.5	12.5	9.1
Q3	4.5	4.6	9.5	7.6	10.5	10.6
Q4	4.5	4.6	8.5	8.8	13	13.8
Q5	4.6	3.6	7.5	7.3	9	8.6
Q5	3.5	2.1	6.5	6.6	14.5	14.7
Q7	3.5	4.7	9.5	9.6	9.5	10.2
Q8	4.5	4.4	7.5	8.3	9.0	5.4
Q9	3.0	3.4	6.0	6.2	11.5	10.8
Q10	4.5	4.6	8.5	8.4	12	12.4

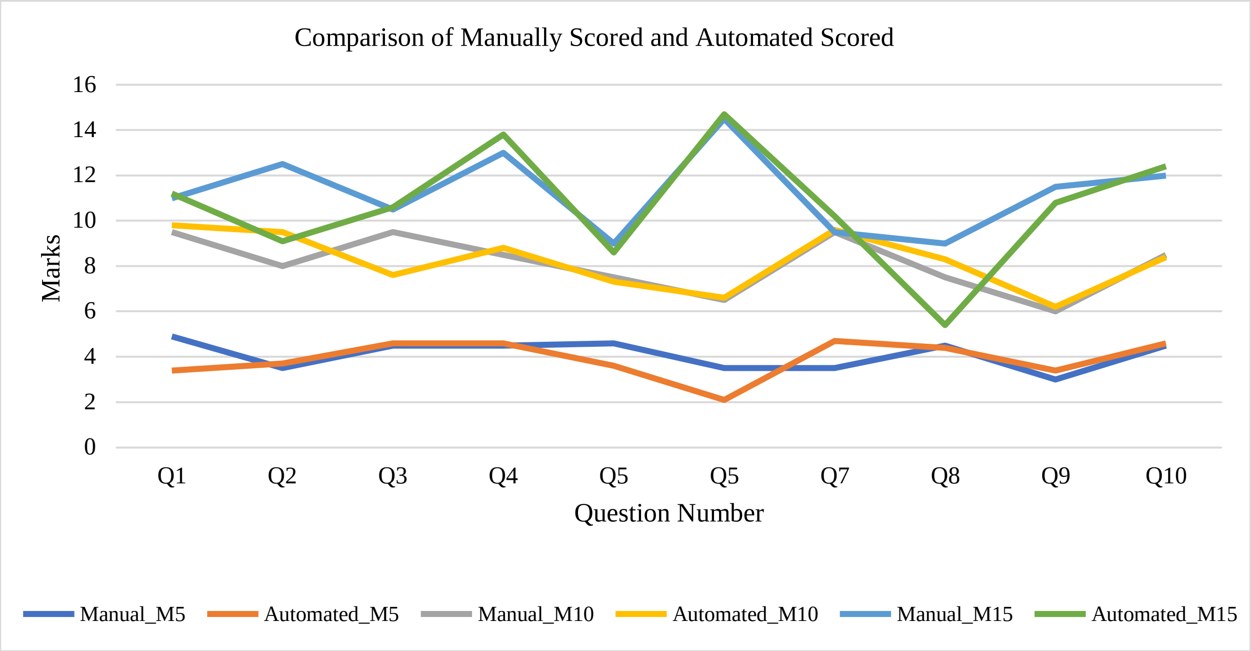


Fig. 4. Comparison of automated scored marks and manual scored marks

marks exist when the student answer and the true answer has less structural similarity while more Jaccard and Cosine similarity. It is also noticed from Table III. and Fig. 4 that the difference between the manually scored marks and automated scored marks is small for short question (M5) and opposite happens for descriptive question (M15).

V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

In this experiment, we have implemented a digital natural language processing-based method for automatic answer script evaluation and marks scoring. Our study consists of the following steps (1) text extraction from the image, (2) text summarization using keyword-based technique, (3) text preprocessing for further analysis, (4) calculate various similarity measure and (5) marks scoring. In the first step, the text is extracted using pytesseract which work based on OCR. Then the extracted text is summarized using keyword based summarize technique. Here we have taken the average frequent word as the keyword and have ignored the most frequent and less frequent word. The summarized text is preprocessed with the aid of NLTK which is leading platform for building python program. Here tokenization, stopword removal, lemmatization, bigram generation and word frequency count are done as a task of preprocessing. We have also considered grammatical and spelling error for answer script evaluation. After preprocessing, four similarity measure like synonym similarity, bigram similarity, cosine similarity and Jaccard similarity measure are computed that have used as the parameter for final marks scoring. In order to score marks, a weight value is assigned to each parameter after doing a survey for getting best weight estimation. The weight value is multiplied with parameter value to finally score marks to that question. In this study, we have considered three types of questions based on marks and the answer scripts based on that question are evaluated by manual way and marks are compared with automated scored marks to validate our proposed method. Most of the cases, we have found that our proposed method scored marks very near to the manually assigned marks. It happens for a very few cases that the automated assigned marks are slightly large or small than the manually assigned marks. The limitation of our research is that we assign a weight value to each parameter manually by doing a survey. Therefore, our next goal is to introduce machine learning algorithm that will be trained by various calculated parameter and algorithm will predict the marks of that answer script. Also, in the future study, we will introduce some new techniques for effective and precise summary generation.

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