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C gate test

This article on higher education may require a cleanup to comply with Wikipedia guidelines for higher education and university articles. Improve this article if possible. (January 2018) Graduate aptitude test in EngineeringAcronymGATETypeComputer-based standardized testDeveloper / administratorConducted jointly IISc and 7 IITs on behalf of the National Coordination Board - GATE, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development, Government of India. [1] Knowledge/skills tested by Bachelor's degree is a level of knowledge of the chosen engineering discipline or master's degree in knowledge of the chosen science discipline. PurposePost-graduate engineering admissions,[2] screening for basic engineering work. [3] The year began in 1983 (37 years ago) (1983)[citation required]Duration3 hours[4]Score/range of classMarks (no scale) of 100, in increments of 0.33 points. Score (scale) of 1000, in increments of 1 point. Validity score / grade3 years (GATE 2014 on). OfferedOne time every year (usually February 1st & 2nd week). Countries / regionsS over 660 centers in India, Bangladesh, Ethiopia, Nepal, Singapore, Sri Lanka and the United Arab Emirates. LanguagesAnglishAnnual number of test recipients A total of 858,890 students applied for GATE 2020 for all 25 subjects, including a new subject - Biomedical Engineering in 2020, but only 685,088 students take the test (79.76%)Prerequisites/eligibility criteriaMeastic year student or graduate of a bachelor's degree (or equivalent) in engineering/architecture or master's degree (or equivalent) in science, computer applications can apply for a gateway .[5]FeeINR ₹ 750 for Indian women, SC, ST, and physically challenged candidates. [6] INR ₹ 1500 for all other Indian candidates. US$50 for international candidates. Scores/grades usedDifferent Indian engineering universities offering postgraduate education,[2] several Indian public sector companies that hire engineers,[3] etc. Qualification rate 18.8% (in 2020). Websitewww.gate.iitb.ac.in (for GATE 2021) Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) is a test that primarily tests a comprehensive understanding of various undergraduate subjects in engineering and science for admission to the Master's program of institutes, as well as jobs in public sector companies. GATE is jointly led by the Indian Institute of Science and seven Indian Technology Institutes in Roorkee, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Chennai (Madras) and Mumbai (Bombay) on behalf of the National Coordination Council - GATE, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Human Resources Development (MHRD), Government of India. The candidate's gate score reflects the relative level of the candidate's performance. The score is used for admission to various postgraduate educational programmes (e.g. master's degree, master's degree in technology, master's degree in in Indian higher education institutions, with financial assistance provided by the MHRD and other government agencies. Recently, GATE scores are also used by several Indian public sector enterprises to recruit graduate engineers in entry-level positions. It's one of the most competitive tests in India. GATE is also recognized by various institutes outside India, such as Nanyang Technological University in Singapore. [7] Financial assistance in The GATE postgraduate programmes is used as a financial assistance requirement (e.g. scholarships) for a number of programmes, although the criteria differ in that it accepts the institution. [2] In December 2015, the University Grants Commission and MHRD announced that the scholarship for GATE Master's students increased by 55% from $US8,000 (US$110) a month to $US12,400 ($170) a month. [8] [9] Eligibility Following students are eligible to take up a bachelor's degree in engineering/technology/architecture (3 years after 10+2/10+2+3 (ongoing)/10+2+4 (ongoing)/Post-B.Sc./Post-Diploma) and those in the final year of these programs. Holders of master's degree in any field of science / mathematics / statistics / computer applications or equivalent and those who are in the last year of these programs. Candidates in the second or higher year of the four-year integrated master's degree programme (Post-B.Sc.) in the field of Engineering / Technology. Candidates in the fourth or higher year of five-year integrated master's degree programs or Dual Degree programs in engineering/technology. Candidates with qualifications obtained through examinations carried out by professional companies recognised by UGC/AICTE (e.g. persons who have completed Section A or the equivalent of such vocational courses are also eligible. There is no age limit that defines the authority conducting the test to come to GATE. [10] Disciplines, structure, outline and marking scheme of the Discipline Currently GATE is carried out in the following 27 disciplines. The candidate can select any of these. [2] GATE Paper Code GATE Paper Code Aeronautical Engineering AE Instrument Engineering Engineering in Agricultural Engineering AG Mathematics MA Architecture and Planning AR Engineering ME Biomedical BM Mining Engineering MN Biotechnology BT Metallurgical Engineering MT Civil Engineering CE Petroleum Engineering PE Chemical Engineering CH Physics PH Inform Technology and Information Technology CS Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering PI Chemistry CY Textile Engineering and Fiber Sciences TF Electronics and Communication Engineering EC Engineering Sciences XE* Electrical Engineering EE Life Sciences XL** Environmental Sciences and Engineering ES Humanities and Social Sciences XH*** Ecology and Evolution Statistics ST[11] Geology and geophysics GG Paper sections under XE* , XL** and XH*** are defined by some reserved codes, listed in the following table- * Engineering Sciences (XE) Paper Sections (A and all 2 B to H) Code ** Life Sciences (XL) Paper Sections (P and All 2 Q to U) Code Humanities and Social Sciences (XH) Paper Sections (B1 and 1 c) 1 to C6) Code Engineering Mathematics (Mandatory) Chemistry (Mandatory) P Reasoning and Understanding (Mandatory) B1 Fluid Mechanics B Biochemistry Q Economics C1 Material Sciences C Botany R English C2 Solid Mechanics D Micro Fibiology S Linguistics C3 Thermodynamics E Zoology T Philosophy C4 Polymer Science and Engineering F Food Technology U Psychology C5 Food Technology G Sociology C6 Atmospheric and Ocean Science H The duration and type of examination The examination takes 3 hours and contains a total of 65 questions worth a maximum of 100 marks. The test for all papers is performed in online computer test (CBT) mode, where candidates are shown questions in random order on the computer screen. Questions consist of some questions with a choice of answers or MCQ (four answer options, only one of which is correct, which must be selected). The remaining questions can be from multiple questions to choose from or MSQ (four answer options, one or more of which is/are correct and therefore the correct options to choose) and/or numerical answers type questions or NATs (the answer is a real number to be entered via on-screen keyboard and computer mouse). [2] Syllabus Verbal ability: English grammar, sentence completion, verbal analogies, word groups, instructions, critical reasoning and verbal deduction. Numerical capability: Numerical calculations, numerical estimates, numerical reasoning and data interpretation. Engineering Mathematics (not for all articles) Technical ability: Technical questions related to paper selected questions and scheme marking exam will consist of a total of 65 questions, separated as one-mark and two-mark questions. Of the 65 questions, 10 will be from General Aptitude (verbal and numerical capabilities) and 55 will be based on the selected technical document. The General Aptitude section will have 5 single-tag questions and 5 questions with two tags, representing about 15% of total grades. The technical section and the technical mathematics section will combine to have 25 one-mark questions and 30 two-mark questions, representing about 85% of the total number of grades. Furthermore, all sections may have some answers or mcq questions, while the remaining questions may be multiple select or MSQ questions and/or numerical questions such as answer or NAT. The test gives negative grades for poor MCQ responses. Typically, 1/3rd of the original trademarks will be deducted for incorrect MCQ replies (i.e. -0.33 for incorrect replies for incorrect responses with two tags), while there are no negative tags for msq and NAT. Also, there is no partial credit for MSQ and NAT. The results and results of GATE tests are usually declared approximately one month after the end of the examination. The results show the total number of points scored by a candidate, gate score, all-India rank (AIR) and cut off tags for different categories in the candidate's paper. The score is valid for 3 years from the date of announcement of gate results. The results lists are issued only to qualified candidates. Normalized GATE score (new procedure) Calculation of normalized signs for entities held in multiple sessions (CE, CS, EC, EE and ME): A graph showing the linear relationship between the actual marks and the standardized markers of the candidate in the subject of multiple sessions (CE, CS, EC, EE and ME) gate. Mgt = average marks top 0.1% of candidates in all sessions of this subject. Mgq = average + standard deviation, marks of all candidates in all sessions of this subject. Mti = average marks of 0.1% of the best candidates in the ith session of this subject. Miq = average + standard deviation, from the marks of all candidates in the ith session of this subject. Since 2014, the CE, CS, EC, ME and EE tests have been held at several meetings. Therefore, appropriate standardisation shall apply to these subjects, taking into account any differences in the difficulty levels of the question sets in the different ranges. Normalization is carried out on the basis of the basic assumption that in all multi-session GATE papers, the distribution of candidates' abilities is the same in all sessions. According to GATE, this assumption is justified because the number of candidates appearing in multi-seat subjects in GATE 2014 is large and the procedure for assigning meetings to candidates is random. Furthermore, it is also ensured that for the same subject with multiple meetings, the number of candidates allocated to each meeting is to the same extent. On the basis of the above and taking into account the different standardisation methods, the Committee has come to the following formula for the calculation of standardised signs for CE, CS, EC, EE and ME:[12] The standardised mark (〈Mij) of the j-t candidate on the I/E, is given M ^ i j = M- t g − M q g M t i − M i q (M i j − M i q) + M q g {\displaystyle {\hat {M}}_{ij}={{frac {{\bar {M}}}_{t}^{g}-M_{q}^{ g}}{M_{ti}- M_{iq}}}(M_{ij}-M_{iq})+M_{q}^{g}}, where, Mij is the actual mark obtained by j-ej candidate in the same session, Mgt is the average mark of the top 0.1% of candidates in all meetings of this subject, Mgq is the sum of the mean and standard deviation of the marks of all candidates in all meetings of this subject , Mti is the average of the marks of the top 0.1% of candidates at the ith session of this subject, Miq is the sum of the mean and standard deviations of the marks of all in the ith session of this topic. After evaluation of the replies, the standardised marks based on the above formula will be calculated using the raw (actual) marks obtained by the candidate in subject CE, CS, EC, EE or ME. The score will be calculated using these normalized tags. For all other subjects (whose tests are performed within a single session), the actual grades obtained by the candidates will be used to calculate the score. GATE score calculation for all subjects (single seat and multi-seat): A graph showing the linear relationship between tags and scores in GATE. Mq = Qualification grades for candidates of the general category. Mt = Average marks top 0.1% of candidates (for subjects with 10,000 or more appeared candidates) or top 10 candidates (for subjects with fewer than 10,000 appeared candidates). Sq = 350. Wed = 900. Note: In the case of subjects with multiple sessions (EC, CS, ME, EE and CE), the marks are considered to be standardised marks. From GATE 2014 (and 2014-15, the 2013 GATE score period) the candidate's GATE score is calculated using the following new formula. [13] S = S q + (S t − S q q) M − M q M ¯t − M q {\displaystyle S=S_{q}+(S_{t}-S_{q})\{\frac {M-M_{q}{{{{overline {M}}_{t}}-M_{q}}}, where S = score (normalized) of the candidate, M = grades obtained by the candidate (standardized marks in the case of subjects with multiple CE, CS, EC, EE and ME sessions), Mq = qualification marks for candidates for the general category in this subject (usually 25 or μ + σ, which is higher), μ = the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) of the signs of all candidates in this subject, σ μ <1> = Standard deviation of the marks of all candidates in this subject subject, Mt = average marks top 0.1% of candidates (for subjects with 10000 or more appeared candidates) or top 10 candidates (for subjects with less than 10000 appeared candidates) , St = 900 = Score assigned to Mt, Sq = 350 = Score assigned to Mq. Score list in engineering test GATE 2015. (The applicant's photo, signature, name, registration number, and QR code are blurred.) Percentile: A candidate's percentile indicates the percentage of candidates who score lower than a particular candidate. Vypočítá se takto: Percentil = (1 - All India rank/ No. uchazečů v tomto předmětu) x 100% Starý vzorec Till GATE 2012 (a rok 2013-14 dvouletého období platnosti skóre GATE 2013), bylo skóre vypočteno pomocí vzorce:[14] SKÓRE GATE = 10 (a g + s g m m − a S) {\displaystyle 10(a_{g}+s_{g}{\frac {m-a}{S}}}} kde, m = známky získané kandidátem, a = průměr známek všech uchazečů, kteří se v tomto předmětu objevili, v tomto roce, s značkami menšími než nula převedeny na nulu, S = Směrodatná odchylka značek všech uchazečů, kteří se v tomto předmětu objevili v tomto roce s značkami menšími než nula převedenými na nulu, ag = globální průměr známek všech kandidátů, kteří se objevili all items in the current and last 5 years (i.e. 2010 to 2013 for GATE 2013), with less than zero converted to zero, sg = global standard deviation of the marks of all candidates who appeared in all subjects in the current and last 5 years (i.e. 2010 to 2013), with grades below zero converted to zero. Qualification marks The rules for qualifying marks varied from year to year. Qualification grades (out of 100) vary for different subjects and categories. Category qualifying tag (out of 100) General (GN) 25 or 25+, which depending on which value is higher. Other reverse classes (OBC) 90% of the qualifying tags of the general category. Planned castes (SC) and planned strains (ST) 2/3 (i.e. 66.67%) qualifying marks of the general category. Here μ is the average (i.e. arithmetic mean) of all candidates in the subject (with negative marks converted to zero) and σ is the standard deviation of all marks in this subject. The qualifying mark of a general category is usually between 25 and 50. The Indian government introduced reservations for other backdeering classes in college admissions and public sector job recruitment in 2008. Previously, all OBC candidates were classified in the general category. At that time, there was no separate OBC category. Statistics The following line chart shows the number of registered, displayed, and qualified applicants (the sum of all subjects). Registrovaný objevil kvalifikovaný rok Registrované Objevil Kvalifikované Procento se objevil, že kvalifikované Reference (y) 2008 O 180.000 * Asi 170.000 * [15][16][17] 2009 O 230,000* O 210,000 * [15][15][15][15][15][15][100] 17] 2010 O 415,000 * [18][nespolehlivý zdroj?] 2011 O 553,000 * [19][nespolehlivý zdroj?] 2012 777,134 686,614 108,526 15,81 % [20] 2013 1 200 728 984 855 136 699 13,88 % [21] 2014 1 033 625 889 156 149,694 16.84% [22] 2015 927,580 804,463 121,060 [13,874 kandidáti obecné kategorie, kteří získali vyšší skóre nad kvalifikační známkou OBC (NCL), ale pod obecnou kvalifikační známkou, ale pod obecnou kvalifikační známkou, obdržené přehledy výkonnostních metrik. But they weren't entitled.] 15.05% [23] 2016 971 831 818 850 135 392 16.53% [24] 2017 922 167 787 148 129 149 16% [25] * Accurate data are now available. The following line chart shows the change in the number of candidates who appeared in the 5 subjects with the most candidates displayed, from GATE 2010: Electronics and Communication Engineering (ES) Informatics and Information Technology (CS) Mechanical Engineering (ME) Electrical Engineering (EE) Construction (CE) All Other Subjects Year Electronics and Communication Engineering Computer Science and Information Technology Mechanical Engineering Engineering Engineering Other Total References(s) 2010 104,291 107,086 107,086 20 59,338 52,246 19,406 Approximately 72,000* Approximately 415,000* [18][unreliable source?] 2011 137,853 136,027 81,175 72,680 29,347 96,000* About 553,000* [26][unreliable source?] 2012 176,944 156,780 112,320 110,125 36,156 94,289 686,614 [20] 2013 256,135 224,160 165,814 152,381 67,472 118,893 984,855 [21] 2014 216,367 155,190 185,578 141,799 90,872 99,350 889,156 [22] 2015 172,714 115,425 185,758 125,851 101,429 103,286 804,463 [23] 2016 183,152 131,803 234,727 146,293 118,147 4728 818,850 2017 152,318 108,495 197,789 125,859 119,873 82814 787,148 2018 125,870 107,893 194,496 121,383 153078 * Precise figures unavailable right now. Gate statistics from gate 2012 A three-hour test in 21 documents was conducted in 860 centers and 170 cities across the country in two days: a computer online test in six documents on 29 December 2012. A total of 7,77,134 applicants applied for GATE 2012 and 6,86,614 applicants applied for the exam. Almost 81% of the total number of candidates who appeared at GATE 2012 came from four articles: Electronics and Communication Engineering (1 76,944), Informatics and Information Technology (1 56,780), Engineering (1 12,320) and Electrical Engineering (1 10,125). [27] In GATE 2012[27] Electronics and Communication Engineering (ES) (25.77%) Informatics and Information Technology (CS) (22.83%) Engineering (ME) (16.34%) Electrical engineering (EE) (16.04%) Construction (CE) (5.27%) Instrument engineering (IN) (3.13%) Chemical Engineering (CH) (1.66%) Other (8.96%) Category -wise distribution of 108,526 qualified candidates in GATE 2012[27] General category (GN) (50.19%) Other reverse classes (OBC) (27.91%) Planned castes (SC) and planned strains (ST) (21.90%) 100,000 200,000 300,000 400,000 500,000 600,000 700,000 Appeared Qualified Male Female Total Registered ON 777,134 Appeared 501,416 185,198 686,614 Qualified 85,630 22,896 108,526 Percent appeared to be qualified 17.08% 12.36% 15.81% Subject No. of the candidates appeared[27] Electronics and Communication Engineering 176,944 Informatics and Information Technology 156,780 Engineering 112,320 Electrical Engineering 110,125 Construction 3 6,156 Instrumentation Engineering 21,509 Chemical Engineering 11,407 Other 61,373 Total 686,614 Total number of applicants qualified at GATE 2012 is 1,08,526. This year, 30,294 OBC candidates qualified for the test, while 23,765 SC/ST and 447 physically disabled candidates qualified. Of the 1,85,198 candidates who appeared in GATE 2012, 22,896 qualified. [27] The IIT Delhi area topped the list of 18,927 qualified candidates, followed by IIT Madras (17,343), IIT Kharagpur (15,735), IISc Bangalore (14,379), IIT Kanpur IIT Roorkee (12,328), IIT Bombay (12,287) and IIT Guwahati (5,058). [27] GATE 2013 statistics 250,000 500,000 750,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 Registered Appeared Qualified Male Female Other Male Female Other Total Registered 723508 477194 26 1200728 Appeared 639326 345510 19 984855 Qualified 108124 28572 3 136699 Percentage of appeared that qualified 16.91% 8.27% 15.79% 13.88% 250,000 500,000 750,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 Registered Appeared Qualified General category (GN) Other backward classes (OBC) Scheduled castes (SC) Scheduled tribes (ST) General category (GN) Other backward classes (OBC) Scheduled castes (SC) Scheduled tribes (ST) Total Registered 618265 412191 137137 33135 1200728 Appeared 496284 347617 113163 27758 984855 Qualified 72125 41237 18936 4401 136699 Percentage of appeared that qualified 14.53% 11.86% 16.73% 15.85% 13.88% A total of 1,200,728 candidates registered for GATE 2013 and 984,855 candidates (82.02%) 136,699 (13.88%) gate 2013. [28] The three-hour test was performed in two days over four sessions in total. A computer online test for 2,02,223 candidates in fifteen documents was conducted in 572 centers spread across 123 cities across the country on 20 January 2013. An offline test for 9,98,505 candidates in the remaining six documents was conducted in 992 centers spread across 183 cities across the country on 10 February 2013. [28] A larger proportion of registered men appeared (88%) than female candidates (72%). Almost 81% of the total number of candidates who appeared at GATE 2013 came from four articles: Electronics and Communication Engineering (2 56,135), Informatics and Information Technology (2,24,160), Engineering (1 65,814) and Electrical Engineering (1,52,381). [28] Women made up 20.9% of the total number of qualified candidates. According to information on the category supplied by the candidate (General, OBC-NC, SC and ST), 72,125 qualified candidates belong to the General category, 41,237 to OBC-NC, 18,936 to SC, and 4,401 to the ST category. [28] The five states that had qualified candidates as permanent residents were Andhra Pradesh (22,476), Uttar Pradesh (22,400), Maharashtra (9,951), Bihar (9,820) and Kerala (8,992). [28] The City of New Delhi has the maximum number of qualified candidates who have mentioned it as their mailing address. City's correspondence address has a slightly different effect compared to a permanent state. While the state of permanent residence often refers to the native state or state where their parents/guardians live, the correspondent city is mostly associated with the current residence, which is more likely the place of study or employment. [28] Subject-wise of the 984,855 candidates in GATE 2013[28] Electronic and Communication Engineering (ES) (26.0%) Informatics and Information Technology (CS) (22.8%) Engineering (ME) (16.8%) Electrical engineering (EE) (15.5%) Construction (CE) (6.9%) Instrument engineering (IN) (2.9%) Biotechnology (BT) (1.6%) Chemical Engineering (CH) (1.5%) Life Sciences (XL) (1.3%) Chemistry (CY) (1.2%) Other (3.5%) Subject appeared Qualified Percentage appeared, whereas qualified electronics and communication engineering (EC) 256135 36394 14.21% Informatics and Information Technology (CS) 224160 17440 7.78% Engineering (ME) 165814 2457 3 14.82% Electrical engineering (EE) 152381 25342 16.63% Construction (CE) 67472 11920 17.67% Instrument engineering (IN) 28249 337 6 11.95% Biotechnology (BT) 16159 3424 21.19% Chemical Engineering (CH) 14835 2887 19.46% Life Sciences (XL) 12920 2675 2 0.70% Chemistry (CY) 11768 2362 20.07% Physics (PH) 7497 1000 13.34% Mathematics (MA) 4963 800 16.12% Aerospace Engineering (AE) 4523 843 18.64% Manufacturing and Industrial Engineering (PI) 3871 679 17.54% Geology and Geophysics (GG) 2765 629 22.75% Architecture and Planning (AR) 2718,580 21.34% Metallurgical Engineering (MT) 2663,635 23.85% Engineering Science (XE) 2476,501 20.23% Other (4 entities) 3486,639 18.33% Total (22 subjects) 984855 1366 99 13.88% [28] Permanent state-provided distribution of 136,699 qualified candidates in GATE 2013[28] Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) (16.4%) Uttar Pradesh (16.4%) Maharashtra (7.3%) Bihar (7.2%) Kerala (6.6%) West Bengal (5.8%) Rajasthan (5.7%) Madhya Pradesh (5.6%) Tamil nadu (3.6%) Haryana (3.3%) Other (22.1%) Permanent state-provided distribution of 136,699 qualified candidates in GATE 2013[28] Permanent State Number of candidates, qualifying for Andhra Pradesh (including Telangana) 22,476 Uttar Pradesh 22,400 Maharashtra 9,951 Bihar 9,820 Kerala 8,992 West Bengal 7,967 Rajasthan 7,753 Madhya Pradesh 7,644 Tamil Nadu 4,98 5 Haryana 4,7546 Delhi 4,393 Odisha 3,960 Karnataka 3,780 Jharkhand 3,409 Chhattisgarh 3,288 Gujarat 3,064 Uttarakhand 2,363 Punjab 2,054 Assam 1,308 Himachal Pradesh 735 Jammu and Kashmir 558 Chandigarh 329 Tripura 221 Other (12 states) 703 GATE 2014 Application statistics Applications total 1 033 625 candidates, of which 889 156 candidates (86.02 %) appeared for the exam. Of the total number of registered candidates, 30.17% were candidates, while the rest were male candidates and others. [29] In GATE 2014[29] Electronics and Communication Engineering (24.33%) Engineering (20.87%) Informatics and Information Technology (17.45%) Electrical engineering (15.95%) Construction (10.22%) Instrumentation Engineering (1.78%) Biotechnology (1.21%) Life sciences (0.96%) Chemistry (0.89%) Other (3.82%) Category-wise distribution of 149,694 qualified candidates in GATE 2014[29] General (56.82%) Planned castes (11.41%) Planned strains (2.82%) Other classes backwards (non-cream layer) (28.25%) Persons with disabilities (0.69%) 250,000 500,000 750,000 1,000,000 1,250,000 1,500,000 Registered appeared qualified male and other female of registered candidates, 86% of Male and 85% of female registrants appeared for the exam. In terms of number of candidates, the five biggest jobs were: Electronics and Communication Engineering (2,16,367), Engineering (1,85,578), Informatics and Information Technology (1,55,190), Electrical Engineering (1,41,799) and Construction (90,872). The examination of all these documents was carried out in multi-session mode. An appropriate standardisation method has been followed for these papers. [29] Male and other women Total registered About 722,000 About 312,000 1,033,625 Discovered about 623,000 About 266,000 889,625 Discovered about 623.00 0 About 266,000 889,625156 Qualified 118,263 31,431 149,694 Percent appeared to be qualified about 19% approximately 12% 16.84% IN GATE 2014, based on the qualified brand criterion, 149,694 (16.84%) candidates (i.e. received scorecards). As regards the category declared by the candidates [General, OBC (Necreas layer), SC, ST and PwD], 85 063 General, 42 287 OBC (unchitted layer), 17 085 SC, 4 224 ST and 1 035 pwd qualified candidates. The number of qualified candidates was 31,431 (21% of the total). [29] Kód subjektu Předmět č. of candidates appeared Qualifying marks General category Other Backward Classes (Non-creamy layer) Scheduled Castes / Scheduled Tribes / Persons with disabilities AE Aerospace Engineering 4559 25.00 22.50 16.67 AG Agricultural Engineering 1168 25.00 22.50 16.67 AR Architecture and Planning 3087 32.50 29.25 21.67 BT Biotechnology 10719 25.84 23.26 17.23 CE Civil Engineering 90872 26.57 23.91 17.71 CH Chemical Engineering 15844 35.14 31.62 23.43 CS Computer Science and Information Technology 155190 25.00 22.50 16.67 CY Chemistry 7932 29.87 26.88 19.91 EC Electronics and Communication Engineering 216367 25.56 23.01 17.04 EE Electrical Engineering 141799 25.00 22.50 16.67 EY Ecology and Evolution 652 42.89 38.60 28.59 GG Geology and Geophysics 2659 36.33 32.70 24.22 IN Instrumentation Engineering 22367 25.00 22.50 16.67 MA Mathematics 3840 25.00 22.50 16.67 ME Mechanical Engineering 185578 28.86 25.97 19.24 MN Mining Engineering 1140 33.67 30.30 22.44 MT Metallurgical Engineering 3586 49.87 44.88 33.25 PH Physics 6132 31.72 28.55 21.15 PI Production and Industrial Engineering 3316 25.00 22.50 16.67 TF Textile Engineering and Filascience 1290 25.71 23.14 17.14 XE Engineering Sciences 2532 29.18 26.26 19.45 XL Life Sciences 8527 27.93 20.69 - Total 889156 - - - GATE 2015 statistics Subject distribution 804,463 appeared candidates in GATE 2015[30] Electronics and Communication Engineering (21.47%) Engineering (23.09%) Informatics and Information Technology (14.35%) Electrical engineering (15.64%) Construction (12.61%) Other (12.84%) Gender distribution of 804,463 candidates appeared in GATE 2015[30] Male (70.50%) Female (29.49%) Other (0.01%) Category -wise distribution of 121,060 qualified candidates in GATE 2015[30] General category (50.76%) Other reverse classes (non-brethem layer) (32.66%) Planned castes (13.10%) Planned strains (3.48%) A total of 927,580 applicants applied for GATE 2015 and 804,463 applicants applied for the exam. Of the total number of registered applicants, 567,111 men and 237,235 women registrants applied for the examination. As for the number of candidates appeared, the five largest documents are: Electronics and Communication Engineering (172,714), Engineering (185,758), Informatics and Information Technology (115,425), Electrical Engineering (125,851) and Construction (101,429). Male Female Other Registered 927,580 Discovered 567,111 237,235 117,804,463 Received scorecard 24,545 134,934 Examinations for all 22 papers were carried out in 8 sessions spread over 2 weekends, January 2015 and ends on 8 January 2015. The test was conducted in more than 680 centers located in 26 states and union territories of the country. In Gate 2015, based on the qualified trade mark criterion, 121,060 (15.05%) qualified candidates. There were 13,874 general category candidates who scored above the OBC category to cut off the brand, but below the general category cut off the brand. These candidates, even if they are not qualified for the general category, have been issued scoring cards. They will be considered qualified in the OBC category if their category status is later changed to OBC. Among the qualified candidates were 947 physically disabled candidates. The number of women receiving candidates is 24,545 (18.19% of the total 134,934). Category number of qualified candidates Percentage of total general category 61,450 50.76% Other reverse classes (non-nerdy layer) 39,538 32.66% Planned caste 15,861 13.10% Planned strains 4,211 3.48% Total 121,060 100% DIFFICULTY LEVEL GATE, For a long time, it is known to test engineering fundamentals in an intelligent way. Complaints about lengthy problems were rare. But the task of mastering the entire engineering course (around 30 undergraduate subjects) for a three-hour test alone gives the test a certain level of toughness. Each year, only about 15% of all candidates who appear qualify. High percentiles (in some cases more than 99 percentiles) are required to admission in M.Tech. or M.E. degree programs in Indian Institutes of Technology and Indian Institute of Science, or shortlisted for job interviews in Indian public sector enterprises. Admission to graduate programs Unlike undergraduate admission in India, candidates must apply individually to each institute after the institute has published its M.Tech. announcement (usually in march). There is no separate advice. For admission in NIT and IIIT, CCMT is held every year and the notice is released around April each year. [31] Some institutions specify gate qualification as compulsory for the admission of self-funding students to postgraduate programmes. Gate qualified candidates are also eligible for the Junior Research Fellowship in CSIR Laboratories and CSIR Sponsored Projects. The highest rank holders in some GATE papers are entitled to apply for the Shyama Prasad Mukherjee Fellowship awarded by CSIR. Some government organizations prescribe GATE qualification as a requirement for applying for a scientist/engineer position. In recent years, various academics have recognized GATE as one of the toughest exams in their category. Some non-Indian universities such as the National University of Singapore, Nanyang Technological University in Singapore and some technical universities in Germany also identify GATE scores as a parameter for assessing the quality of candidates for admission to their master's and Ph.D. programs. Some management institutes like NITIE, Mumbai offer admission to a postgraduate diploma in industrial engineering based on gate scores. Most Indian institutes do not specify the mark-ups for previous years. So there is general confusion when it comes to the selection of institutes and specializations. But in recent years IIT Kharagpur and IIT Guwahati have been specifying last year's cut-off mark list. The Indian Institute of Technology Delhi has a very detailed website on postgraduate (PG) activities and admissions where students can find relevant information about cut-off grades etc. Typically the Indian Institute of Science and Indian Institutes of Technology are the most selective followed by the National Institutes of Technology and others. Also there are some state universities in India whose standards and facilities are very comparable to top IITs and NITs. Some of them are Punjab Engineering College (Considered University) (Chandigarh), Bengal Engineering and Science University (recently transferred to IIEST), Yadavpur University, Delhi Technology University, Gautam Budh Technical University, U.P., Cochin University of Science and Technology (CUSAT), Andhra University College of Engineering, Osmania University etc. Even within top institutes, the selection criteria vary widely between departments and programmes depending on professional areas. The Directorate for Technical The State of Maharashtra has also started implementing the CAP round since 2013 for GATE and non-GATE candidates in all maharashtra institutes, offering programs M.E./M.Tech. Csir jrf – GATE Scholarships Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR) presented by the Junior Research Fellowship (JRF) – GATE System in 2002 to allow GATE-qualified engineering graduates and GPAT-qualified pharmaceutical graduates to continue research through appropriate Ph.D. programs in CSIR laboratories. [32] Scholarship and tenure: The scholarship amount is $US25,000 ($350) per month plus HRA (house rental allowance). In addition, an contin010 grant of $US20,000 ($280) per year (calculated pro rata per year) is also available. After completing 2 years as JRF - GATE, the scholarship can be promoted to SRF (Senior Research Fellowship) - GATE and the scholarship can be increased to 28,000 euros ($390) per month in subsequent years based on an assessment of the CSIR JRF-NET guidelines. The total duration of the scholarship is 5 years, in which the candidate is expected to complete a Ph.D. [32] Recruitment of public sector enterprises (PSU) in India have long had problems with the implementation of recruitment processes with more than 100,000 students taking exams for fewer than 1000 jobs (selection rate below 1%). After sensing the exponential increase in the number of engineering graduates in India who want to get a PSU job, the PSU decided that the GATE score would be the primary criterion for the initial shortlist. This change was the main cause of the rapid increase in the number of gate 2012 applicants. Indian Oil Corporation was the first PSU to successfully test this system and was followed two years later by the National Thermal Power Corporation, Bharat Heavy Electricals, Bharat Electronics & PowerGrid Corporation of India. Typically, these companies release recruitment notices immediately after gate announcements, suggesting that candidates must take GATE in order to be considered for work in their organizations. List of companies Many companies have signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) with the GATE Organizing Committee using gate scores as a screening tool for recruiting engineers in entry positions. Bharat Petroleum Corporation Ltd.[33] Hindustan Petroleum Corporation Ltd.[34] Indian Oil Corporation Ltd.[35][36] National Hydroelectric Power Corporation Ltd.[37] Power Grid Corporation of India Ltd.[38] Mazagon Dock Ltd.[39] Gujarat State Electricity Corporation Ltd.[40] Oil and Natural Gas Corporation[41] Central Electronics Ltd.[citation required] Coal India Ltd.[quote needed] National Thermal Power Corporation Ltd.[quote required] [42] Punjab State Power Corporation Ltd.[quote needed] THDC Ltd.[quote needed] Odisha Power Generation Corporation[quote needed] Ircon International Ltd.[quote required] Broadband Network Limited[43] National Highways Authority of India[44] Airport Authority of India[citation needed] Delhi Metro Rail Corporation[citation needed] Bihar State Power Holding Company Limited[citation needed] Syllabus for the GATE exam and its preparation remains the same, regardless of whether a person is applying for a job in a PSU or seeking admission to an examination after graduation in mechanical engineering. Changes in recent years Year Changes References(s) 2009 Information Technology and Computer Science Tests have been merged into a single computer science and information technology test (CODE CS). The GATE score was only valid for one year, but later the GATE committee in 2010 for two years. 2010 Pharmacy was no longer subject to GATE, with the Graduate Pharmacy Aptitude Test (conducted by the All India Council for Technical Education) as a replacement. The biotechnology section of engineering sciences gate paper has been removed and a separate biotechnology test (BT code) has been launched. The next part of General Aptitude was introduced in GATE. Ten questions bearing 15 marks form this part of the GATE exam. 2011 Based on a seamless pilot project in 2010, four GATE papers in GATE 2011 were launched in computer online mode. The four online documents for 2011 were Aerospace Engineering (Code AE), Geology and Geophysics (GG code), Mining Engineering (MN code) and Textile Engineering and Fiber Sciences (TF code). GATE held in the morning (9:00 - 12:00) sessions for some papers and afternoon (14:00 to 17:00) sessions for others. Also computer tests took place on another day. 2012 Only last year's students and passed out candidates were declared eligible to accept GATE. Pre-final year B.E./B.Tech. students who were eligible until 2011 were no longer eligible. The application process has been carried out entirely online. Candidates could see their answers to ORS, and gate office also released an official solution for GATE papers. The acceptance card was made to download from the application's website. The sending of the cards granted by post has been interrupted. The test mode has been changed from paper to online (i.e. computer) for 2 other subjects: Agricultural Engineering (AG code) and Architecture and Planning (AR code). The use of fats to darken bubbles in the answer sheet has been discontinued. Candidates could only use black ink ballpoint pens to darken bubbles in the answer sheet. [45] In 2013, candidates were exempted from the application fee. Candidates were required to upload a scanned copy of the photo and signature. A copy of the completed application form should have been sent to the Institute by post. The application fee was increased from 1000 to 1200 ₹ . The GATE score formula has been changed. The score calculated according to the old formula was effective during the year The score calculated using the new formula was effective during 2014-2015. [46] [47] 2014 A new theme of ecology and evolution (code EY) was introduced. Tests for all 22 subjects were conducted by an online computer-based test (CBT). The online examination contained some questions to which the candidate must send numerical answers using virtual (i.e. on-screen). Other questions were of type MCQ (Multiple Choice Question). Candidates had to pay a certain application fee, a change introduced because of many complaints about a large proportion of applicants who applied but failed the exam in 2013. The application fee has been increased from 1200 ₹ to 1500 ₹ for the general category, OBC male/other candidates and ₹ 750 for all candidates and SC, ST male/other candidates. Gate scores increase from 2 years to 3 years. The trials were held during previous and afternoon meetings on alternative weekends (Saturday and Sunday) between 1 January 2004 and 31 December 2004. The examination for ME, EE, EC and CS subjects was held in several meetings due to the large number of registered candidates. [48] [49] 2015 The entire application process takes place online. All required documents must be scanned and uploaded to the online application system. Candidates no longer have to send anything by mail. Printed (i.e. printed) result cards are no longer sent to tenderers. Only digital (i.e. soft-copy) score card can be downloaded by qualified candidates from the official GATE website. [50] [51] [52] 2016 Candidates cannot raise their own calculators. During the exam, an online virtual (i.e. on-screen) calculator will be available. Syllabus has been revised for some subjects. A new topic of petroleum engineering (PE code) has been introduced. When all test phases are complete, candidates will be provided with a key to respond to the review. Candidates can challenge gate 2016 Answer Key for a nominal fee for a certain period of time. [53] 2017 A new section was presented in the Book of Engineering Sciences (XE). This part is atmospheric and oceanic sciences (Section H). International students from countries notably Bangladesh, Nepal, Sri Lanka, Ethiopia and the United Arab Emirates are now eligible to apply for GATE 2017. [54] 2018 When selecting test centres for GATE 2018, candidates will have to choose their first two options from the same GATE zone. The third option can be from any other GATE zone. Applicants are not required to upload a scanned image of their thumbprint when filling out the gate online application. GATE will be held in 200 cities in India. GATE 2018 will also be held in the following international cities: Addis Ababa, Colombo, Dhaka, Kathmandu, Dubai and Singapore. [55] [56] 2019 GATE 2019 presents Paper Statistics with code ST. Candidates who do not come by 21. The late fee for foreign centres is USD 20. [57] 2020 Two new subjects have also been added to the GATE 2021 test - Environmental Sciences and Engineering (ES) and Humanities and Social Sciences (XS). He will also be relaxing in the minimum eligibility to apply for GATE 2021 due to the Covid-19 situation. According to the notice, applicants in the third year of a university degree will be eligible for GATE 2021. Year and organizational institute Every year GATE organizes any of the 8 institutes: IISc and 7 IITs. The overall

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