

THE COMPLETE ADMISSION & CAREER GUIDE

GATE Cutoff Decoded.

Understanding GATE cutoff trends for IITs, NITs, IISc, GFTIs & PSU recruitment — with 5–10 year trend analysis, safe scores, charts, and branch-wise strategy.

IITs

NITs

IISc Bangalore

GFTIs

PSU Recruitment

GATE Cutoff Guide

M.Tech Admissions & PSU Careers Edition

Data-driven trends
Charts & Tables · Simple Language

Table of Contents

01	What is GATE? — Exam Overview	03
02	Who Can Apply — Eligibility Criteria	05
03	Why GATE Matters — Career Pathways	06
04	Marks, Score & Rank — How Cutoffs Work	08
05	Qualifying Cutoff Trends (2016–2025)	10
06	IIT Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores	12
07	IISc Bangalore Cutoff Trends	15
08	NIT Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores	16
09	GFTI Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores	18
10	PSU Recruitment Through GATE	19
11	Category-wise Reservation & Relaxation	21
12	Safe Score Cheat-Sheet — All Branches	22
13	Preparation Strategy & Tips	23
14	FAQs	24
15	Sources & Disclaimer	25

Please note: All cutoff figures in this guide are approximate and illustrative, compiled and averaged from publicly available previous-year data (2016–2025) to show general trends. Actual cutoffs vary every year by branch, category, exam session, and institute. Always confirm current cutoffs from official COAP, CCMT, IISc, and PSU notifications.

SECTION 01

What is GATE? — Exam Overview

The Graduate Aptitude Test in Engineering (GATE) is one of India's most important national-level exams for engineering graduates — it opens doors to M.Tech admissions, PhD programs, and high-paying government jobs.

GATE is jointly conducted every year by the **Indian Institute of Science (IISc) Bangalore** and the seven older **IITs** (Bombay, Delhi, Guwahati, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Madras, and Roorkee) on behalf of the National Coordination Board – GATE, under the Department of Higher Education, Ministry of Education. Each year, the responsibility of organising the exam rotates among these institutes.

The exam tests a candidate's understanding of undergraduate-level subjects in engineering, technology, architecture, science, and humanities. It is a computer-based test (CBT) held over multiple sessions, usually spread across two weekends in February.

30	8+ Lakh	1000	3 Years
TEST PAPERS / SUBJECTS	CANDIDATES APPEAR YEARLY	MAX GATE SCORE	SCORE VALIDITY

What does GATE unlock?

M.Tech / M.E. admission in IITs

M.Tech admission in NITs & GFTIs

Direct PhD admission

PSU recruitment (Engineer Trainee)

Financial assistance / stipend during M.Tech

Study abroad (select universities accept GATE)

GATE Exam Pattern at a Glance

Parameter	Detail
Mode of Exam	Computer-Based Test (CBT), online
Duration	3 hours (180 minutes)
Total Marks	100 marks
Question Types	Multiple Choice (MCQ), Multiple Select (MSQ), Numerical Answer Type (NAT)
Sections	General Aptitude (15 marks) + Subject-specific / Engineering Mathematics (85 marks)
Negative Marking	Only for MCQs (1/3 for 1-mark, 2/3 for 2-mark questions); no negative marking for MSQ / NAT
Normalization	Applied for papers held across multiple sessions (e.g., CS, EC, ME, CE) to ensure fairness across difficulty levels

GOOD TO KNOW

Since 2024, GATE has expanded to include newer papers such as **Data Science & Artificial Intelligence (DA)**, Environmental Science & Engineering, and Naval Architecture & Marine Engineering — reflecting evolving industry demand.

SECTION 02

Who Can Apply — Eligibility Criteria

GATE has one of the most inclusive eligibility policies among Indian competitive exams — there is no upper age limit and no restriction on the number of attempts.

Eligibility Snapshot

Criteria	Requirement
Educational Qualification	Bachelor's degree in Engineering / Technology / Architecture / Pharmacy, or Master's degree in any Science / Mathematics / Statistics / Computer Applications subject
Year of Study	Final-year students are eligible to appear; degree must be completed by the time of admission/joining
Age Limit	No upper age limit
Number of Attempts	Unlimited — candidates can appear as many times as they wish
Nationality	Indian nationals and candidates from select other countries (as per NCB-GATE notification) can apply
Diploma Holders	Eligible, provided the diploma is recognized and equivalent to a qualifying degree

Typical Applicant Profile

FINAL-YEAR B.TECH / B.E. STUDENTS

Largest group of applicants — appearing to secure early M.Tech admission or PSU placement offers before graduating.

WORKING PROFESSIONALS

Engineers with 1–5 years of experience often reattempt GATE for career upgrades into PSUs or to pursue part-time/full-time M.Tech.

COMMON MISTAKE TO AVOID

Many aspirants assume a "minimum percentage" is required in their bachelor's degree to sit for GATE — this is **not true**. GATE eligibility is about the degree/programme, not a minimum CGPA or percentage. However, individual institutes may set their own minimum eligibility for *admission* after qualifying.

SECTION 03

Why GATE Matters — Career Pathways

A good GATE score is a single key that opens three very different doors: higher education, research, and a stable government career.

1. M.Tech / M.E. Admission

GATE-qualified candidates can apply to postgraduate programs at IITs, NITs, IISc, IIITs, and GFTIs (Government Funded Technical Institutes). Admission to IITs happens through **COAP** (Centralized Offer Acceptance Portal), while NITs and most GFTIs use **CCMT** (Centralized Counselling for M.Tech Admissions). Many state and private institutes also admit through their own GATE-based counselling.

2. Direct PhD Admission & Financial Assistance

A valid GATE score can help candidates get direct entry into PhD programs, and GATE-qualified M.Tech students are typically eligible for a monthly stipend (as per MoE / AICTE norms) throughout their program, easing financial pressure during postgraduate studies.

3. PSU Recruitment (Public Sector Undertakings)

Every year, dozens of Maharatna, Navratna, and Miniratna PSUs — including IOCL, NTPC, ONGC, BHEL, GAIL, PGCIL, SAIL, and HAL — use GATE scores to directly shortlist candidates for Engineer/Management Trainee roles, skipping their own separate written exams. This route offers some of the best-paying and most secure engineering jobs in India, with starting packages often in the ₹10–24 LPA (CTC) range depending on the PSU.

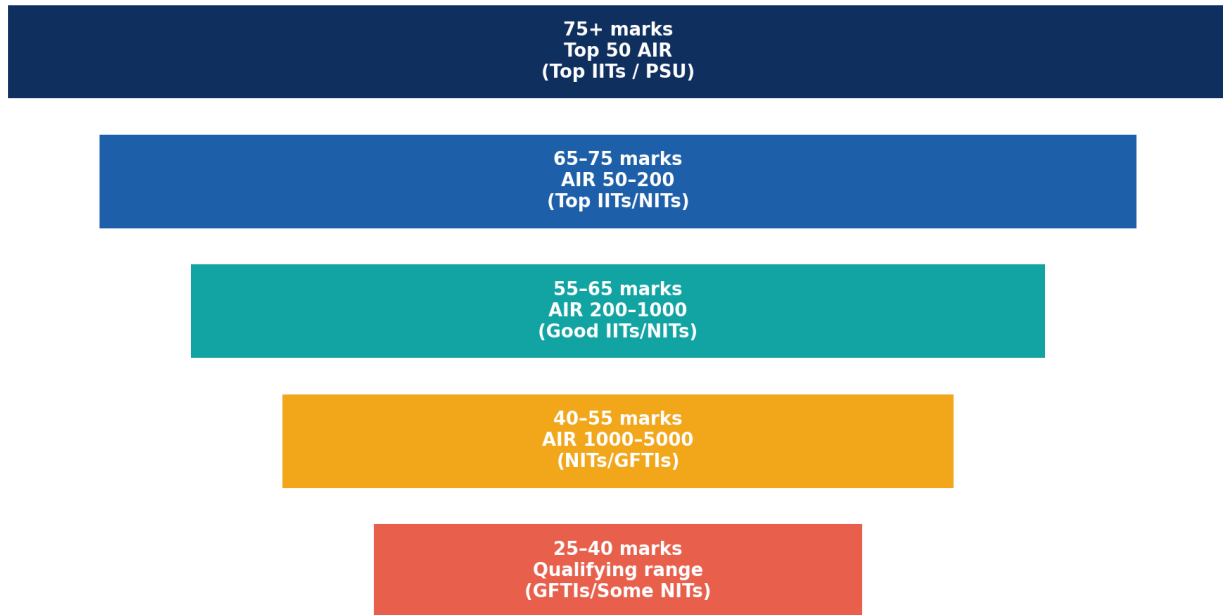
GATE Marks vs Rank vs Opportunity — The Funnel View

Fig 3.1 — Illustrative relationship between GATE marks, All-India Rank (AIR), and the kind of opportunities typically within reach.
Actual outcomes vary by branch, category, and year.

WHY THIS MATTERS FOR PLANNING

Because one exam serves three purposes — M.Tech, PhD, and PSU jobs — most serious aspirants target a "PSU-safe" score, since PSU cutoffs are usually the highest of the three. Scoring well for PSUs almost always secures a good M.Tech seat too.

SECTION 04

Marks, Score & Rank — How Cutoffs Work

Before diving into cutoff numbers, it's important to understand three different terms that are often confused: **Marks**, **GATE Score**, and **All-India Rank (AIR)**.

Term	Range	What it means
Marks	0 – 100	Raw or normalized marks scored in the exam paper
GATE Score	0 – 1000	A normalized score calculated using a formula that accounts for exam difficulty across sessions; this is what most IITs/NITs and PSUs actually use for cutoffs
All-India Rank (AIR)	1 – Lakhs	Your position among all candidates who appeared for that subject paper

Two Types of Cutoffs — Don't Confuse Them

QUALIFYING CUTOFF

The minimum marks needed just to "pass" GATE and receive a scorecard. This is usually low (roughly 25–35 out of 100 for General category) and does **not** guarantee any admission or job.

ADMISSION / RECRUITMENT CUTOFF

The much higher score actually needed to get a seat at a specific institute/branch or to be shortlisted by a PSU. This changes every year based on seats, applicants, and difficulty.

KEY INSIGHT

Simply "qualifying" GATE is not enough. A candidate might clear the qualifying cutoff (say 28 marks) but still not get a seat in any institute if the admission cutoff for that branch is much higher. Always aim well above the qualifying mark.

How GATE Score is Calculated (Simplified)

For multi-session papers, GATE uses a normalization formula so that a candidate's performance is fairly compared regardless of which session (easier or harder) they appeared in. The final GATE Score is then derived using the candidate's normalized marks, the mean, and standard deviation of the top-performing candidates — mapped onto the 0–1000 scale where 1000 corresponds to the top performer(s) and 350 is fixed as the score corresponding to the qualifying marks.

SECTION 05

Qualifying Cutoff Trends (2016–2025)

Looking at how qualifying cutoffs have moved over the past decade helps aspirants understand what's "normal" — and spot the branches that are getting tougher.

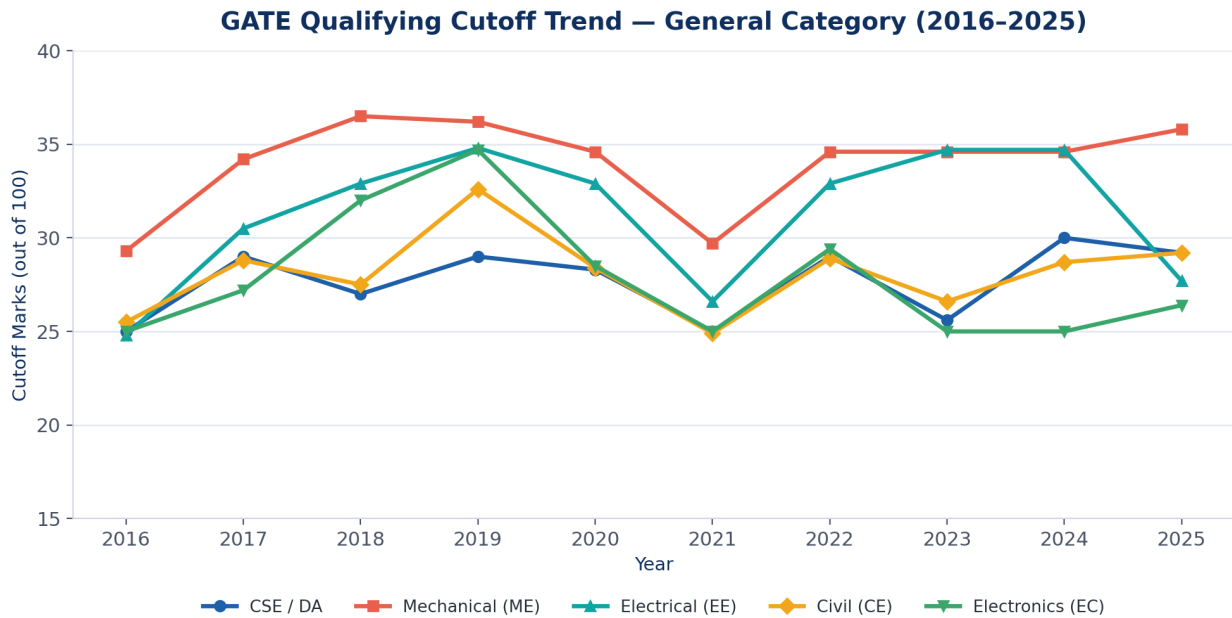


Fig 5.1 — Approximate GATE qualifying cutoff (General category, out of 100) across five popular branches, 2016–2025.
Compiled and rounded from publicly reported cutoff data.

What the Trend Tells Us

- **Qualifying cutoffs stay in a narrow band** — mostly between 24 and 36 out of 100 for General category, regardless of branch.
- **Mechanical (ME) and Civil (CE)** have generally required slightly higher qualifying marks than CSE and EC in several recent years.
- **CSE and Electronics (EC)** show more year-to-year fluctuation — largely because paper difficulty varies and multiple sessions need normalization.
- A dip in cutoff in a given year usually signals a **tougher paper**, not fewer opportunities — don't read too much into a single year's number.

Branch	10-yr Low	10-yr High	Typical Range (Gen.)	Trend
Computer Science (CS/DA)	25.0	30.0	26 – 30	Fluctuating
Mechanical (ME)	29.3	36.5	32 – 36	Stable-High
Electrical (EE)	24.8	34.8	27 – 34	Fluctuating
Civil (CE)	24.9	32.6	26 – 29	Rising Slowly
Electronics (EC)	25.0	34.7	25 – 29	Fluctuating

Figures are approximate, rounded, General category, and illustrative of typical ranges — not the exact cutoff for any specific year.

REMEMBER

The qualifying cutoff is only your entry ticket. Admission to a good IIT/NIT branch or PSU shortlisting depends on the much higher *admission/recruitment cutoff*, covered in the next sections.

SECTION 06

IIT Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores

IITs remain the most sought-after M.Tech destination through GATE. Admission happens through COAP, and cutoffs are released as GATE Scores (out of 1000) rather than raw marks.

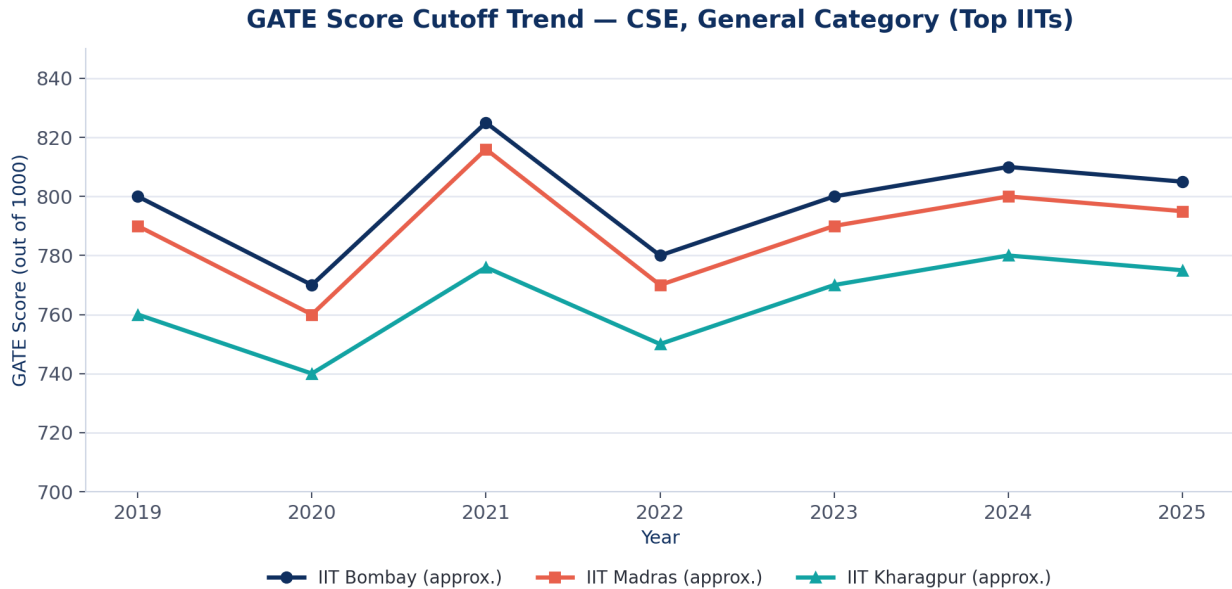


Fig 6.1 — Approximate GATE score cutoff trend for CSE (General category) at three leading IITs, 2019–2025. Individual-year figures vary by round and specialization.

Indicative GATE Score Cutoffs at Top IITs (Recent Years, General Category)

Branch	General	OBC-NCL	EWS	SC	ST
CSE / Data Science	750 – 820	650 – 720	700 – 760	500 – 600	420 – 520
Electrical (EE)	600 – 680	530 – 600	560 – 630	420 – 500	350 – 430
Mechanical (ME)	580 – 660	500 – 570	540 – 610	400 – 480	340 – 410
Civil (CE)	550 – 620	480 – 550	510 – 580	380 – 460	320 – 390
Electronics (EC)	600 – 670	520 – 590	550 – 620	410 – 490	340 – 420

Approximate ranges observed across leading IITs (Bombay, Delhi, Madras, Kanpur, Kharagpur, Roorkee, Guwahati) over recent admission cycles, General category unless noted. Newer IITs typically close 50–150 points lower.

Category-wise Snapshot: IIT CSE (Illustrative single-year example)

Institute	General	EWS/OBC	SC	ST
IIT Madras (CSE)	~816	~723	~596	~430
IIT Kharagpur (CSE)	~776	~682	~550	~460
IIT Delhi (CSE)	~800	~700	~570	~450

Based on a representative past counselling round; useful only as an illustration of the gap between categories, not as the current cutoff.

Safe Score Guideline for IITs

40–45

MARKS — CSE / DA (SAFE)

36–40

MARKS — ME / CE / AE (SAFE)

32–35

MARKS — EE / EC (SAFE)

PRACTICAL TIP

New/emerging IITs (Bhilai, Goa, Jammu, Dharwad, Palakkad, Tirupati, Indore) generally close 80–150 GATE-score points lower than the original 7 IITs for the same branch — a good backup option if you narrowly miss the top-tier cutoff.

SECTION 07

IISc Bangalore Cutoff Trends

The Indian Institute of Science (IISc), Bangalore is India's top-ranked research institute and one of the most research-intensive M.Tech/M.Tech(Research) destinations through GATE.

Unlike most IITs, IISc typically conducts its **own separate written test and/or interview** after GATE score-based shortlisting for several departments, especially for the M.Tech (Research) and integrated programs. A high GATE score improves shortlisting chances significantly but is not always the sole criterion.

Indicative IISc Cutoff Ranges (General Category)

Department / Branch	Typical GATE Score Range
Computer Science & Automation (CSA)	800 – 900+
Electrical Engineering	700 – 800
Mechanical / Aerospace Engineering	650 – 750
Materials / Chemical Engineering	600 – 720
Civil / Environmental Engineering	580 – 700

Illustrative ranges — IISc shortlisting also factors in the candidate's academic record, statement of purpose, and (for several departments) a separate interview/written test.

GOOD TO KNOW

IISc departments release their own shortlists — always check department-specific pages directly, since cutoffs and processes can differ substantially even within IISc.

SECTION 08

NIT Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores

NITs and most GFTIs admit M.Tech students through **CCMT** (Centralised Counselling for M.Tech Admission). NIT cutoffs are generally 100–250 GATE-score points lower than top IITs for the same branch — making them a strong, realistic target for a much larger pool of aspirants.

Indicative NIT GATE Score Cutoffs (General Category, Popular NITs)

Branch	Top NITs (Trichy, Warangal, Surathkal, Rourkela)	Mid-Tier NITs	Newer NITs
CSE / Data Science	700 – 815	550 – 700	400 – 550
Electrical (EE)	550 – 650	430 – 550	320 – 430
Mechanical (ME)	520 – 620	400 – 520	300 – 400
Civil (CE)	480 – 580	370 – 480	280 – 370
Electronics (EC)	530 – 630	410 – 530	310 – 410

"Top NITs" = NITs consistently ranked in NIRF top 15. Figures approximate CCMT Round-1 opening trends over recent cycles.

Real Round-1 Reference Point

In a recent CCMT Round-1, NIT Tiruchirappalli's opening GATE score for CSE was around **815**, and NIT Warangal's was around **811** — useful anchor points for how competitive the very top NITs are for Computer Science.

Safe Score Guideline for NITs

650–750+

TOP NITS (ALL BRANCHES)

500–650

MID-TIER NITS

350–500

NEWER NITS

STRATEGY TIP

CCMT allows candidates to list many branch-institute preferences. Rank your list from "aspirational" to "safe" rather than only picking one or two colleges — this maximizes your chance of getting a seat in the first few rounds itself.

SECTION 09

GFTI Cutoff Trends & Safe Scores

GFTIs (Government Funded Technical Institutes) — such as IEST Shibpur, Jadavpur University-linked institutes, PEC Chandigarh, Delhi Technological University (in some counselling years), and other state-run institutes — also admit through CCMT, alongside NITs.

Indicative GFTI GATE Score Cutoffs (General Category)

Branch	Well-Known GFTIs	Other GFTIs
CSE / Data Science	550 – 650	350 – 550
Electrical (EE)	420 – 520	280 – 420
Mechanical (ME)	400 – 500	270 – 400
Civil (CE)	370 – 460	250 – 370
Electronics (EC)	410 – 500	270 – 410

GFTI cutoffs are typically the most accessible among government-funded options, making them a valuable safety net for candidates with moderate GATE scores.

WHY CONSIDER GFTIS

Many GFTIs offer strong specialization-specific labs and industry linkages (e.g., IEST Shibpur for core branches). Don't dismiss them purely by reputation — check the specific department's placement record and faculty strength before deciding.

SECTION 10

PSU Recruitment Through GATE

Many Public Sector Undertakings (PSUs) skip their own recruitment exams and directly use GATE scores to shortlist candidates for Engineer/Management Trainee roles — some of the most stable and well-paying engineering jobs in India.

PSU Categories by Ownership Tier

Tier	Examples	Typical CTC Range
Maharatna	ONGC, NTPC, IOCL, GAIL, BHEL, SAIL, BPCL, Coal India, Power Grid (PGCIL)	₹18 – 24 LPA
Navratna	HAL, OIL, NALCO, BEL, RVNL, NBCC, NMDC	₹14 – 20 LPA
Miniratna / State PSUs	AAI, BSNL, RITES, EIL, state GENCO/TRANSCO boards	₹10 – 16 LPA

PSU Recruitment — Indicative GATE Score Cutoff by PSU Tier

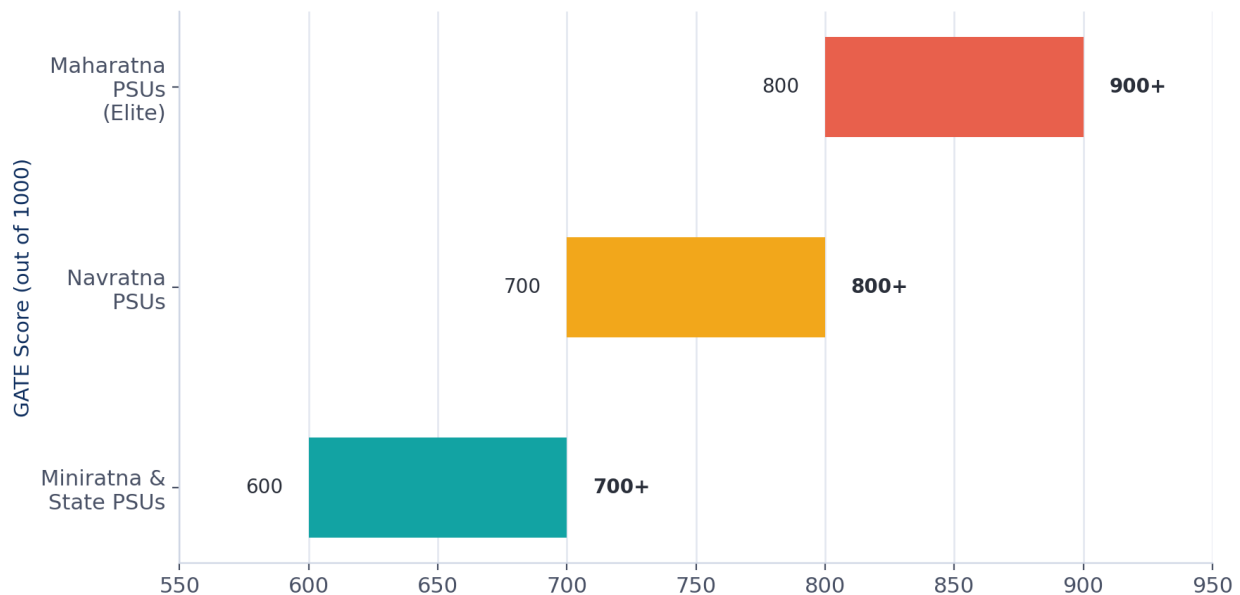


Fig 10.1 — Indicative GATE score cutoff ranges by PSU tier, General category. Actual PSU cutoffs vary by branch, vacancy count, and year.

Indicative PSU GATE-Score Cutoffs (General Category)

PSU	Typical GATE Score (Gen.)
ONGC, GAIL	800 – 900+ (Premium, few vacancies)
IOCL, HPCL, BPCL	750 – 850
NTPC, BHEL, PGCIL	700 – 800
HAL, BEL, SAIL	650 – 780
NPCIL, BARC, Coal India, NLCIL	600 – 700

Reserved category (OBC/SC/ST/PwD) cutoffs are typically 80–200 points lower depending on vacancy distribution.

How the PSU Recruitment Process Works

1. **GATE-based shortlisting** — the PSU publishes a cutoff and shortlists candidates scoring above it.
2. **Document verification** — shortlisted candidates submit certificates and category proofs.
3. **Group Discussion / Personal Interview** — most PSUs conduct this as the final stage (weightage varies by PSU).
4. **Medical examination & final offer** — standard for all central government-linked roles.

IMPORTANT

PSUs use the **GATE Score (out of 1000)**, not raw marks, for shortlisting. Each PSU also sets its own cutoff independently based on that year's vacancies — so scoring well in GATE does not automatically guarantee a PSU shortlist everywhere.

SECTION 11

Category-wise Reservation & Relaxation

Reservation policy affects both the qualifying cutoff and the seat-matrix at every stage — GATE qualification, institute admission, and PSU recruitment.

Indicative Relaxation in Qualifying Marks/Score by Category

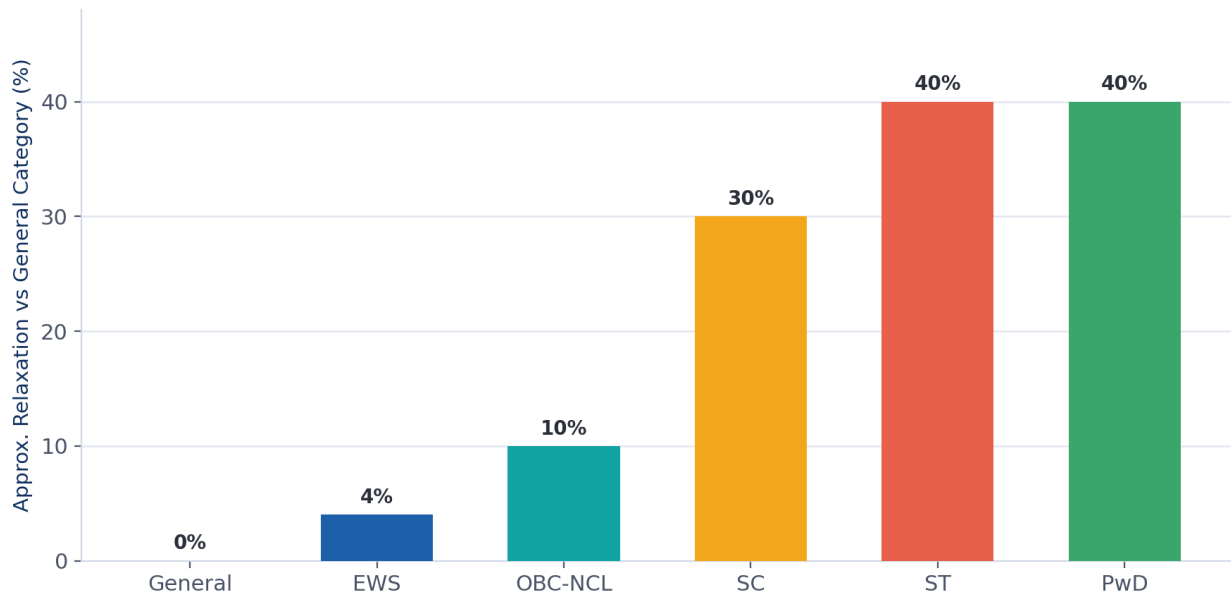


Fig 11.1 — Indicative relaxation in qualifying marks/score for reserved categories compared to General category. Actual relaxation percentages vary by institute and are governed by government reservation policy.

Typical Reservation Structure Used by IITs/NITs/GFTIs

Category	Typical Reservation	Cutoff Relaxation Pattern
General / Unreserved (UR)	Base cutoff	No relaxation
EWS (Economically Weaker Section)	~10%	Slight relaxation
OBC-NCL (Non-Creamy Layer)	~27%	Moderate relaxation
SC (Scheduled Caste)	~15%	Significant relaxation
ST (Scheduled Tribe)	~7.5%	Highest relaxation
PwD (Persons with Disabilities)	~5% (horizontal, across categories)	Additional relaxation within respective category

HOW TO READ THIS

Reservation percentages apply to *seats*, while cutoff relaxation applies to *scores/marks* needed to be eligible for those reserved seats. Both work together to determine the final admission or shortlisting outcome — always check the exact policy of the specific institute or PSU you're applying to, since minor variations exist.

SECTION 12

Safe Score Cheat-Sheet — All Branches

A single visual summary comparing "safe" GATE scores across institute types and top branches — bookmark this page for quick reference.

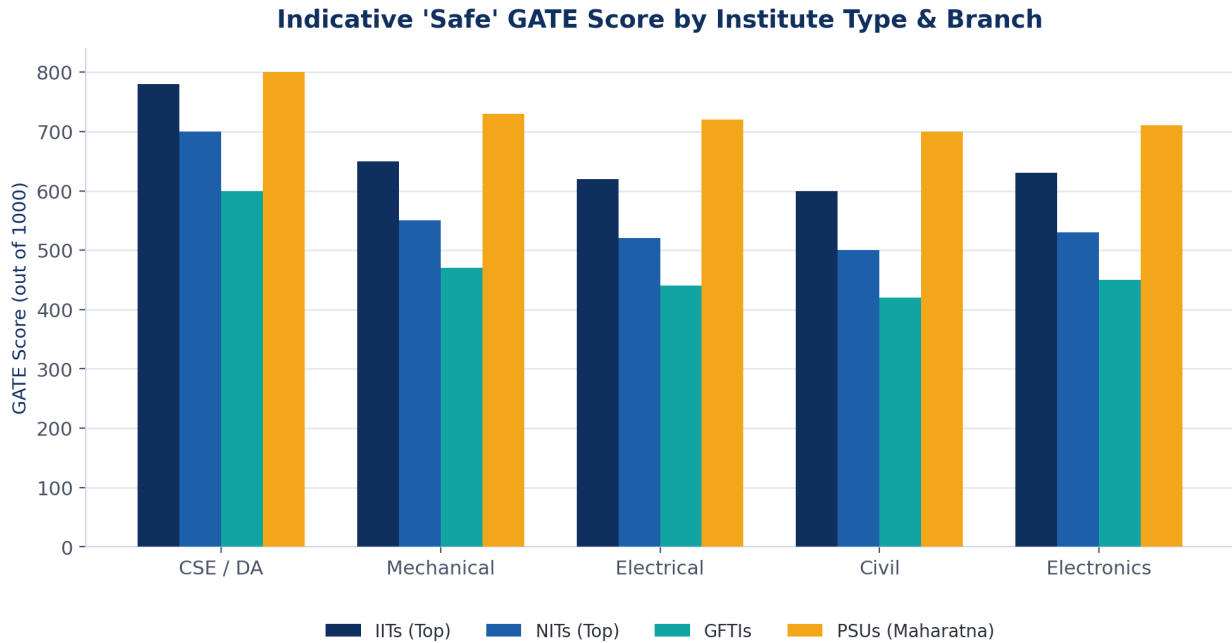


Fig 12.1 — Indicative "safe" GATE Score (General category) needed across institute types, by branch. A "safe" score gives a high probability, not a guarantee, of a seat/shortlist.

Master Safe-Score Table (General Category)

Branch	IITs	NITs (Top)	GFTIs	PSU (Maharatna)
CSE / Data Science	750+	700+	600+	800+
Mechanical (ME)	650+	550+	470+	730+
Electrical (EE)	620+	520+	440+	720+
Civil (CE)	600+	500+	420+	700+
Electronics (EC)	630+	530+	450+	710+

These are working "safe" benchmarks compiled from trend analysis — always cross-check with the current year's official cutoff once released.

Marks vs Rank vs Score — Quick Reference

GATE Marks (out of 100)	Approx. AIR	What it typically unlocks
75+	Top 50	Top IITs (any branch), premium PSUs
65 – 75	50 – 200	Top IITs/NITs, most PSUs
55 – 65	200 – 1,000	Good IITs/NITs, mid-tier PSUs
40 – 55	1,000 – 5,000	NITs/GFTIs, some Navratna PSUs
25 – 40	Qualifying range	Qualification; GFTIs/select NITs depending on branch

SECTION 13

Preparation Strategy & Tips

Beating the cutoff isn't about luck — a focused, well-timed strategy consistently produces safe scores.

1. Start with the Syllabus & Weightage

Study the official GATE syllabus for your paper and identify high-weightage topics from previous years' papers. Engineering Mathematics and General Aptitude together often account for 25–30 marks — don't neglect them.

2. Build a Realistic Timeline

8–10 MONTH PLAN

Ideal for final-year students: 4–5 months for concept-building, 2–3 months for topic-wise practice, and 2 months purely for mock tests and revision.

4–5 MONTH PLAN

Best for working professionals or repeat attempters with a strong base — front-load mock tests and focus on weak-area analysis.

3. Practice with Previous Years' Papers

Solving at least the last 10 years of official GATE papers for your subject builds both speed and pattern recognition — many recurring question types appear with only minor variations.

4. Take Full-Length Mock Tests

Simulate exam-day conditions regularly in the final 2–3 months. Track your score trend over time rather than obsessing over a single test — consistency above your target safe score is what matters.

5. Master Time Management in the Exam

- Attempt General Aptitude and easy 1-mark questions first to build confidence and lock in guaranteed marks.
- Skip lengthy numerical questions on the first pass; return to them after covering all questions.
- Avoid guesswork on MCQs with negative marking unless you can eliminate at least 2 options.

COMMON PITFALL

Many aspirants over-focus on "hard" advanced topics while neglecting fundamentals that repeat every year (like basic circuit theory, thermodynamics, or data structures). A strong fundamentals-first approach usually yields a better score-to-effort ratio.

6. Decide Your Target Early

Use the safe-score cheat-sheet from Section 12 to set a realistic target score based on your dream branch and institute type — this focuses your last few months of preparation and helps you choose a sensible counselling strategy (IIT-first vs. NIT-safe vs. PSU-focused).

SECTION 14

Frequently Asked Questions

Q1. Is GATE only for M.Tech admission?

No. Besides M.Tech/PhD admission, GATE scores are widely used for PSU recruitment, and some GATE-qualified candidates also use their score for financial assistance in research programs. A few universities abroad also accept GATE scores for select master's programs.

Q2. What is a "good" GATE score overall?

There's no single number — it depends on your branch and target. As a broad rule of thumb, a score of 650+ opens good NIT options, 750+ opens strong IIT and PSU options, and 800+ is considered excellent across almost all branches and institute types.

Q3. Does GATE score expire?

Yes, a GATE score is valid for 3 years from the date of declaration of results, for the purposes of employment/PSU recruitment. For M.Tech admission, most institutes require the score from the same or immediately preceding admission cycle.

Q4. Can I improve my chances by attempting GATE multiple times?

Yes. Since there's no cap on attempts, many candidates reattempt GATE to improve their score and access better institutes/PSUs. Institutes/PSUs typically consider only your latest valid score at the time of application.

Q5. Do all PSUs accept GATE scores?

No. Each PSU independently decides whether to use GATE for recruitment in a given year. Always check individual PSU recruitment notifications rather than assuming a PSU will hire via GATE every year.

Q6. Is the GATE cutoff the same across all IITs for the same branch?

No. Each participating IIT sets and releases its own admission cutoff for each branch and category — cutoffs can differ meaningfully even between IITs for the same specialization.

Q7. How is the GATE Score different from GATE Marks?

Marks (out of 100) are what you scored in the paper; the GATE Score (out of 1000) is a normalized figure used for actual admission/recruitment cutoffs, calculated using a formula that adjusts for exam session difficulty.

SECTION 15

Sources & Disclaimer

FULL DISCLAIMER

This eBook is an independent, educational reference guide created to help GATE aspirants understand **general cutoff trends** across IITs, NITs, IISc, GFTIs, and PSU recruitment. It is **not an official publication** of GATE, IISc, any IIT, NIT, COAP, CCMT, or any PSU.

All cutoff figures, ranges, and trends presented here are **approximate and illustrative**, compiled and averaged from publicly available previous-year data spanning roughly 2016–2025, in order to demonstrate general movement and typical ranges. They should be used only as a directional guide for planning purposes — **not** as the exact or guaranteed cutoff for any specific year, institute, branch, or category.

Actual GATE cutoffs change every year depending on the number of applicants, exam difficulty, number of available seats/vacancies, and evolving reservation policy. Readers are strongly advised to verify current-year cutoffs directly from:

- Official GATE website (managed by the organizing IIT/IISc for that year)
- COAP portal (for IIT admissions)
- CCMT portal (for NIT and GFTI admissions)
- IISc's official department admission pages
- Respective PSU recruitment notifications

Suggested Official Resources

gate.iitxx.ac.in (rotating official GATE site)

coap.iitb.ac.in
ccmt.nic.in
iisc.ac.in — Admissions

[Respective PSU career pages](#)

"Plan with data, prepare with discipline, and always keep a realistic Plan B — that's how most successful GATE candidates approach their admission and career strategy."

• • •

All the Best for GATE!

Use this guide to set realistic targets, plan your preparation timeline,
and choose the right mix of IITs, NITs, GFTIs, and PSUs to apply to.
Consistent practice and honest self-assessment beat guesswork
every time.

GATE Cutoff Guide · M.Tech Admissions & PSU Careers Edition
Compiled from publicly available trend data, 2016–2025