JEE

JEE MAINS

INTRODUCTION:

The **Joint Entrance Examination** (**JEE**) is an engineering entrance assessment conducted for admission to various engineering colleges in India. It is constituted by two different examinations: the JEE Main and the JEE Advanced.

FOCUS ON INSTITUTION:

The Joint Seat Allocation Authority (JoSAA) conducts the joint admission process for a total of 23 Indian Institute of Technology campuses, 31 National Institute of Technology campuses, 25 Indian Institute of Information Technology campuses and 19 other Government Funded Technical Institutes (GFTIs) based on the rank obtained by a student in JEE Main and JEE Advanced.

There are some institutes, such as the Indian Institutes of Science Education and Research (IISERs), the Indian Institute of Petroleum and Energy (IIPE), the Rajiv Gandhi Institute of Petroleum Technology (RGIPT), the Indian Institute of Space Science and Technology (IIST), and the Indian Institute of Science (IISc), which use the score obtained in the JEE Advanced examination as the basis for admission. These institutes do not participate in the post-examination counselling session (JoSAA). Any student who takes admission to an Indian Institute of Technology cannot appear for the JEE Advanced examination again, but the same is not the case with NIT, IISc, IISERs, RGIPT, IIPE, and IIST since they have separate and exclusive counselling sessions.

CATEGORIES:

JEE-MAIN

JEE-ADVANCED

JEE MAIN:

JEE Main is being conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA). JEE Main has two papers, Paper-I and Paper-II. Candidates may opt for either or both of them. Both papers contain multiple-choice questions. Paper-I is for admission to B.E./B.Tech courses and is conducted in a Computer Based Test mode. Paper-II is for admission in B.Arch and B.Planning courses and will also be conducted in Computer Based Test mode except for one paper, namely the 'Drawing Test' which shall be conducted in Pen and Paper mode or offline mode. From January 2020 an additional Paper - III is being introduced for B.Planning courses separately.

ELIGIBILITY:

Students must have received at least 75 per cent in their 12th Grade or be in the top 20 percentile in their Class 12 Exam (65 per cent for SC/ST applicants). He/She must have

passed a 10+2 or equal exam from a recognised board with a minimum of 50% aggregate marks to be eligible for JEE Main

MARKING SYSTEM:

JEE Main, unlike JEE Advanced, has a fixed exam structure and is not subject to change every year. Up until 2018, the JEE exam paper-1 is of three hours duration and consists of thirty single choice questions in each of the three subjects (physics, chemistry and maths). 4 marks are

awarded for correct answers and 1 mark is deducted for incorrect answers. Students taking this exam are usually in the age group 18-20.

A new pattern consisting of 20+5 questions per subject was introduced in January 2020 with 20 single choice questions + 5 numerical type question by NTA. In single-choice questions 4 marks are awarded for correct answers and no marks are deducted from numerical type questions.

From 2013 to 2016, the marks obtained in the class XII school board examination used to be accorded a 40% weightage in deciding the JEE Main all India ranks.

JEE ADVANCE

Joint Entrance Examination – Advanced (**JEE-Advanced**), formerly the **Indian Institutes of Technology-Joint Entrance Examination** (**IIT-JEE**), is an academic examination held annually in India. It is organized by one of the seven "old" IITs (IIT Roorkee, IIT Kharagpur, IIT Delhi, IIT Kanpur, IIT Bombay, IIT Madras, and IIT Guwahati) under the guidance of the Joint Admission Board (JAB).

HISTORY

The first institute among IITs, Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur, started in 1951. In its initial years before 1961, students were admitted based on their academic results, followed by an interview in several locations across the country. From 1955 to 1960, admissions for the Indian Institute of Technology Kharagpur were conducted via a national examination. Academic disciplines were allotted to the students via interviews and counselling sessions held at Kharagpur. The IIT-JEE was first conducted in 1961, coinciding with the 1961 IIT Act. In 2018, the JEE (Advanced) exam started being conducted online

ELIGIBILITY:

The eligibility criteria for taking the JEE (Advanced) exam are as follows:

- Candidates should rank among the top candidates in Paper-1 of JEE (Main), broken down per category. For example, for JEE (Advanced) 2019, the top 250,000 were

eligible, but only 46.5% of those were open for all, the rest being reserved for special categories.

- Candidates should be less than 25 years of age, with five-year relaxation for SC, ST, and PwD candidates.
- Candidates can attempt examination at most two times in two consecutive years.
- Candidates should have qualified the Class XII Board Examination (or equivalent) in the previous year.
- Candidates should not have accepted admission in any of the IITs earlier.

In addition, candidates are required to either be within the category-wise top 20th percentile of successful candidates in the Class XII Board Examination or secure a 75% mark (65% for SC (scheduled castes), ST (scheduled tribes), and PwD (people with disabilities).

MARKING SYSTEMS:

Paper-1

Section	Question Type	Total Questions	Full Marks	Partial Marks	Negative Marks	Maximum Marks
1	MCQs with 4 options (one or more than one correct options)	6	+4 if only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen	+3 if all the four options are correct but only three options are chosen +2 if three or more options are correct but only two options are chosen, both of the options must be correct +1 if two or more options are correct buy only one option is chosen and it must be correct	-2 (in all other cases)	24
2	Numerical value answer type questions	8	+3 if only correct numerical	–	–	24

			value is given			
3	Paragraph based questions (2 paragraphs, each having 2 MCQs with one correct answer only)	4	+3 if only the correct option is selected	–	-1 in all other case	

Paper-2

Section	Question Type	Total Questions	Full Marks	Partial Marks	Negative Marks	Maximum Marks
1	MCQs with 4 options (one or more than one correct options)	6	+4 if only (all) the correct option(s) is (are) chosen	+3 if all the four options are correct but only three options are chosen +2 if three or more options are correct but only two options are chosen, both of the options must be correct +1 if two or more options are correct buy only one option is chosen and it must be correct	-2 (in all other cases)	24
2	Numerical value answer type questions	8	+3 if only correct numerical value is given	–	–	24

3	Matching type (List I and List II) questions with 4 options	4	+3 if only the correct option is selected	–	-1 in all other cases	12

As mentioned above, the exam consists of two papers viz. paper 1 and paper 2. JEE Advanced Paper 1 and Paper 2 further constitute a total of 54 questions each. The paper is also divided into three sections: Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics, each having 18 questions. In total, the exam is of 306 marks where each paper carries a total of 183 marks. The duration of each paper is 3 hours and is conducted in either Hindi or English medium.

Possibility of JEE in abroad studies:

The JEE result is not accepted by foreign universities, as this is the exam to get admission in government colleges of India. But there is one university National University of Singapore (NUS) which accepts JEE Main score to get admission.

NEET

INTRODUCTION:

The **National Eligibility cum Entrance Test (Undergraduate)** or **NEET (UG)**, formerly the All India Pre-Medical Test (AIPMT), is an all India pre-medical entrance test for students who wish to pursue undergraduate medical (MBBS), dental (BDS) and AYUSH (BAMS, BUMS, BHMS, etc.) courses in government and private institutions in India and also, for those intending to pursue primary medical qualification abroad. The exam is conducted by National Testing Agency (NTA), which provides the results to the Directorate General of Health Services under Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and State Counselling Authorities for seat allocation.[4]

NEET-UG replaced the All India Pre Medical Test (AIPMT) and many other pre-medical exams conducted by states and various medical colleges. However, due to lawsuits being filed against the exam, it could not be held in 2014 and 2015.

NEET-UG is a single entrance test for admissions to more than 66,000 MBBS and BDS seats across India.

After the enactment of NMC Act 2019 in September 2019, NEET-UG became the sole entrance test for admissions to medical colleges in India including the All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and Jawaharlal Institute of Postgraduate Medical Education & Research (JIPMER) which until then conducted separate exams.

The National Testing Agency (NTA) has been made the nodal agency for conduct of all India competitive exams and conducts NEET (UG) from 2019. The Central Board of Secondary Education conducted NEET between 2013 and 2018 before the setting of NTA

HISTORY:

Before NEET (UG) was implemented nationwide, states conducted their own entrance tests and some prestigious medical colleges like AIIMS, JIPMER, IMS-BHU, KMC Manipal & Mangalore and CMC Vellore conducted their own entrance exams.

NEET was initially proposed to take place from 2012 onwards. However, for several reasons, the CBSE and Medical Council of India deferred NEET by a year. The test was announced by the Government of India and was held for the first time on 5 May 2013 across India for students seeking admission for both undergraduate and postgraduate medicine. On 18 July 2013, the Supreme Court ruled in favor of 115 petitions and cancelled the NEET exam and announced that the MCI could not interfere with the admission process done by colleges.

Following the announcement from the Medical Council of India that it would introduce the NEET-UG exam in 2012, several states including Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat, West Bengal and Tamil Nadu strongly opposed the change, stating that there was a huge variation in the syllabus proposed by the MCI and their state syllabi. Even though NEET 2016 is conducted in English and Hindi, it was announced that students can write exams in Tamil, Telugu, Marathi, Bengali, Assamese and Gujarati languages from 2017 onwards

ELIGIBILITY:

Must have passed 10+2 or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry, Biology/Biotechnology and English as core subjects from a recognized board. Class 12 or equivalent appearing aspirants are also eligible to apply for NEET

MARKING SYSTEM:

There are a total of 180 questions asked in the exam, 45 questions each from Physics, Chemistry, Botany and Zoology. Each correct response fetches 4 marks and each incorrect response gets -1 negative marking. The exam duration is 3 hours (180 mins). The exam is of 720 marks (maximum marks). In 2021, there was an abrupt change in pattern of question paper. The paper consisted of two sections: A and B in all four subjects, i.e Physics, Chemistry,Botany and Zoology. Section A consisted of 35 compulsory questions and Section B consisted of 15 questions out of which 10 questions were supposed to be filled.

NEET (UG) syllabus consists of the core concepts of Physics, Chemistry and Biology taught in classes 11 and 12 as prescribed by the NCERT

TOP COLLEGES:

- Christian Medical College (CMC) Tamil Nadu. ...
- St John's Medical College. ...
- Lady Hardinge Medical College (LHMC) ...
- Grant Medical College (GMC) ...
- University College of Medical Sciences. ...

- Maulana Azad Medical College (MAMC) ...
- Bangalore Medical College and Research Institute (BMCRI)... ...
- JSS Medical College.

POSSIBILITY FOR OVERSEAS EDUCATION:

It is mandatory for the Indian students to clear the NEET exam with good scores for pursuing MBBS(Doctor of Medicine) in abroad. You need to qualify the NEET exam with the acceptable score.

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