

Credential Templates – Republic of India

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Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Secondary School Certificate

Category: Secondary

Credential Actual Name:
Secondary School Certificate

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

All India Secondary School Certificate

Delhi Secondary School Certificate

Matriculation Examination

Indian Certificate of Secondary Education

Secondary School Leaving Certificate

Secondary School Examination

Anglo-Indian High School Examination Certificate

Note: These are just examples and do not constitute a complete list of (lower) secondary level credentials. Some of the names may no longer be current.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body:

Three All India Boards:

- Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)
- Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)
- National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

State Boards of Secondary Education (www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/recognisedboard.pdf)

Admission Requirements:

- Graduation from elementary/upper primary school (representing 8 years of schooling)

Program Description:

- Ten-year combined primary and secondary education program (current structure)

Secondary (also called lower secondary) schools in India provide two years of general education. Upon completion of secondary education, students receive a certificate by passing an external examination given by either the State Board of Secondary Education or one of the three All-India boards.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Admission into higher secondary school and further vocational and technical training

IQAS Recommendations:

Generally compares to the completion of Grade 10.

Course Equivalencies:

Grade 10 level courses.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

Secondary education (also called lower secondary or high school) is not compulsory. In most states it lasts two years from Class 9 to Class 10 following the completion of elementary school (Class 8) and represents 10 years of schooling (8+2). Some older certificates represent the completion of 11 years of schooling (9+2).

The curriculum includes subjects such as languages, math, science, and the arts. Secondary school teachers generally hold a one-year postgraduate Bachelor of Education (B.Ed), with entry based on completion of a first bachelor's degree.

The following table shows the subjects and time allocations for secondary education as recommended by the Ishwarbhai Patel Committee in 1977. The committee indicated that the scheme was illustrative only, leaving it to the state boards to decide whether to make some subjects compulsory and others elective.

Secondary (Classes 8/9-10) Subjects, 1977

Subjects	Hours (per week)
Languages	8
Math	4
Science	5
History, civics, and geography (as one course)	3
One of the following: the arts (music, dancing, painting, etc.), home science, agriculture, commerce, economics, social reconstruction, classical languages, etc.	2
Socially useful productive work (SUPW) and community service	6
Games, physical education, and supervised study	4
Total	32

The 2000 National Curriculum Framework lists the following subjects for secondary education:

Secondary (Classes 9-10) Subjects, National Curriculum Framework, 2000

Stage	Subject
Secondary	Three languages – mother tongue/regional language, modern Indian language, and English
	Math
	Science and technology
	Social sciences
	Work education
	Art education

	Health and physical education
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While following the National Curriculum Framework in terms of educational structure and general course patterns, the state boards prescribe specific subjects and syllabi for schools under their jurisdiction and for their secondary school certificate examinations. The following table lists the subjects and time allocation for secondary education in the state of Tamil Nadu.

Secondary (Classes 9-10) Subjects, Tamil Nadu

Stage	Subject	Hours (per week)
Secondary	English	6
	Tamil/regional language	7
	Math	7
	Science and technology	7
	Social sciences	6
	Scientific Tamil	2
	Computer education	2
	Life oriented education	1
	Health and physical education	2
	Total	40

Upon completion of secondary education, students receive a certificate by passing an external examination given by either the state board or one of the three All-India boards. With the certificate, they may seek employment or admission into higher secondary school. They may also pursue vocational and technical education, such as trade programs of various lengths offered by industrial training institutes (ITIs) and three-year engineering and technology diploma programs offered by polytechnics.

Conclusion

Secondary education in the Republic of India requires graduation from elementary school for admission and takes two years to complete, representing a total of 10 years of schooling. Earlier programs in some states may have represented a total of 11 years of schooling. Upon completion of their study, students must sit external examinations administered by the State Board of Secondary Education or one of the three All-India Boards to receive the Secondary School Certificate or equivalent. The certificate allows an individual to seek employment or admission into higher secondary school, industrial training institute (ITI) or polytechnic. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (from the current structure) to the completion of Grade 10.

Grading:

The percentage system is predominantly used. The Indian system is low marking, and the minimum pass mark generally ranges between 30 and 35%. Grades above 80% are rarely awarded. Grading scales adopted by the state boards and the three All India boards vary and may have changed over time. A common grading scale at the secondary and higher secondary levels is given below:

School Education Grading Scale

Mark (%)	Descriptor
60-100	First Class or First Division
50-59	Second Class or Second Division
35-49	Third Class, Third Division or Pass
<35	Fail

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) puts all the candidates who passed the Class 10 or Class 12 examination in a ranking order to award the grades. The top 0.1% of candidates will receive Merit Certificates. The minimum pass mark for each subject is 33%.

CBSE Grading Scale

Grade	Mark (%)	Description
A1	33-100	Top 1/8 of passed candidates
A2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
B1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
B2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
C1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
C2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
D1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
D2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
E	<33	Fail

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) adopts a nine-point scale. Grades 1-6 indicate “pass with credit”, with 1-2 as “very good”. Grades 7-8 indicate “pass”, and grade 9 “failure”. The minimum pass mark for each subject is 40%.

CISCE Grading Scale

Grade	Descriptor
1	Pass with Credit
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	Pass
8	
9	Failure

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Higher Secondary School Certificate

Category: Secondary

Credential Actual Name:

Higher Secondary School Certificate

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

All India Senior School Certificate

Delhi Senior School Certificate

(All India) Higher Secondary Examination – Part II

Indian School Certificate

Senior Secondary Certificate

Higher Secondary Certificate

Pre-University Examination

Intermediate Examination

Note: These are just examples and do not constitute a complete list of higher secondary level credentials. Some of the names may no longer be current.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body:

Three All India Boards:

- Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE)
- Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE)
- National Institute of Open Schooling (NIOS)

State Boards of Higher Secondary Education

(www.nios.ac.in/media/documents/recognisedboard.pdf)

Admission Requirements:

- Secondary School Certificate or equivalent

Program Description:

- Two-year higher/senior secondary education program (current structure)

Higher/senior secondary schools in India provide two years of education in the academic or vocational stream. Upon completion of higher secondary education, students receive a certificate by passing an external examination given by either the State Board of Higher Secondary Education or one of the three All-India boards.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment

- Admission into university and other postsecondary programs such as further vocational and technical training

IQAS Recommendations:

Generally compares to the completion of a High School Diploma.

Course Equivalencies:

30-level (Grade 12) courses.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

Higher secondary (also called senior secondary) education lasts two years from Class 11 to Class 12. It is divided into the academic/general stream, which prepares students for higher education, and the vocational stream, which prepares students for employment and may lead to further education in vocational and technical fields. More than 90 per cent of students choose the academic stream, which is often divided into subject groups such as science, arts, and commerce. Earlier higher secondary programs in some states may have represented a total of 11 years of schooling.

Higher secondary education is provided mostly by schools and also by some colleges. Senior secondary school teachers generally hold a one-year postgraduate Bachelor of Education degree, with entry based on completion of a first bachelor degree, plus a master's degree.

The National Review Committee on Higher Secondary Education of 1978 recommends the following course pattern for both the academic and vocational streams:

Higher Secondary (Classes 11-12) Subjects, 1978

Subject	Time Allocation
Languages	15%
Socially useful productive work (SUPW)	15%
Electives	70%

The 2000 National Curriculum Framework prescribes the following course groups for higher secondary education. In the academic stream, foundation and elective courses should take up about 40% and 60% of instructional time respectively. In the vocational stream, language, general foundation courses and health and physical education take up about 30% of instructional time, with the remaining 70% devoted to vocational electives.

Higher Secondary (Classes 11-12) Subjects, National Curriculum Framework, 2000

Stream	Subject	
Academic	Foundation Courses (compulsory)	Language and literature
		Work education
		Health and physical education, games, and sports
	Electives	Choose three of the subjects provided by the relevant state or All-India boards: Modern Indian languages and their literature, Sanskrit and its literature, classical languages and their literature, English (academic

		and specialised), other foreign languages, physics, chemistry, biology, mathematics, computer science, geology, political science, geography, economics, history, sociology, psychology, philosophy, fine arts, sculpture, instrumental music, vocal music, home science, accountancy, business studies, engineering drawing, etc.
Vocational	Language (compulsory)	
	General Foundation Courses	General studies, entrepreneurship development, environmental education, rural development, and information and communication technology
	Health and Physical Education (compulsory)	
	Vocational Electives	Choose from a large number of subjects based on local needs, employment opportunities, students' interest, and the geographical location of the school. A number of courses for developing specific competencies may be chosen for each broad area of study such as agriculture, engineering and technology, business and commerce, home science, health and paramedical services, and humanities.

While following the National Curriculum Framework in terms of educational structure and general course patterns, the state boards prescribe specific subjects and syllabi for schools under their jurisdiction and for their higher secondary certificate examinations. In some states, students in Classes 11-12 opt for a subject group such as science, arts and commerce. The following tables give examples of higher secondary subjects of three states, Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, and Tamil Nadu. The information is obtained from the official websites of educational authorities of these states; please refer to the websites for further details.

Higher Secondary (Intermediate) Subjects, Andhra Pradesh

Group	Subject
English	
Second Languages	Telugu, Hindi, Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, French, Tamil, Kannada, Oriya and Marathi
Optional Subjects	Mathematics, physics, chemistry, botany, zoology, commerce, economics, civics, history, psychology, public administration, logic, sociology, geography and geology
Modern Language Subjects	English, Telugu, Hindi and Urdu

Higher Secondary Subjects, Madhya Pradesh

Group	Subject	
Group A – Language	First language	
	Second language	
Group B – Diversified Subjects	General education courses	Humanities group: history, geography, political science, languages, etc.
		Science group: physics, chemistry, biology, higher math, agriculture, etc.
		Commerce group: elements of commerce & management, bookkeeping & accountancy, computer application, business math, etc.
		Agriculture group: elements of science & math useful for agriculture, crop production & horticulture, etc.
		Fine arts group: drawing and painting, still life and paint making, history of Indian art and world art, etc.
		Home science group: home management & nutrition, mother-craft, health & hygiene, elements of science, etc.
	Vocational courses	
Group C	Socially useful productive work (SUPW) or vocational training of a trade	

	Physical education or National Cadet Cores/National Social Service/ Boy Scout & Girl Guide or co-curricular & other activities
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Higher Secondary Subjects, Tamil Nadu

Group	Subject
Part I – Language	Tamil, Hindi, Kannada, Telugu, Malayalam, Urdu, Gujarati, Sanskrit, Arabic, Persian, French, German, and Latin
Part II – English	
Part III – Optional Subjects (Students choose a combination of four subjects for the higher secondary examination.)	Math, physics, chemistry, biology-zoology, biology-botany, history, geography, accountancy, commerce, economics, etc.

Upon completion of higher secondary education, students receive a certificate by passing an external examination administered by either the state board or one of the All-India boards. The higher secondary education certificate may lead to employment and admission into university programs. The names of higher secondary education certificates vary across the states and over time, and some older certificates issued before the implementation of the 10+2 structure may represent 11 years of schooling.

Conclusion

Higher/senior secondary education in the Republic of India requires a Secondary School Certificate or equivalent for admission and takes two years to complete, representing a total of 12 years of schooling. Upon completion of their study, students must sit external examinations administered by the State Board of Higher Secondary Education or one of the three All-India Boards to receive the Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent. The certificate allows an individual to seek employment or admission into universities. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent from the Republic of India to the completion of a High School Diploma.*

* The comparison also applies to some earlier higher secondary school certificates that represented 11 years of schooling. This is based on the following factors:

- Such certificates were exit credentials representing the completion of higher secondary school;
- Such certificates gave access to university programs;
- When a state switched from the 11-year to the 12-year system, students who graduated from the 11-year system were eligible for admission into university programs without additional upgrading;
- Students from a state with the 11-year system were eligible for admission, without additional upgrading, into university programs in another state that had the 12-year system.

Grading:

The percentage system is predominantly used. The Indian system is low marking, and the minimum pass mark generally ranges between 30 and 35%. Grades above 80% are rarely awarded. Grading scales adopted by the state boards and the three All India boards vary and may have changed over time. A common grading scale at the secondary and higher secondary levels is given below:

School Education Grading Scale	
Mark (%)	Descriptor
60-100	First Class or First Division
50-59	Second Class or Second Division
35-49	Third Class, Third Division or Pass
<35	Fail

The Central Board of Secondary Education (CBSE) puts all the candidates who passed the Class 10 or Class 12 examination in a ranking order to award the grades. The top 0.1% of candidates will receive Merit Certificates. The minimum pass mark for each subject is 33%.

CBSE Grading Scale		
Grade	Mark (%)	Description
A1	33-100	Top 1/8 of passed candidates
A2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
B1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
B2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
C1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
C2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
D1		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
D2		Next 1/8 of passed candidates
E	<33	Fail

The Council for the Indian School Certificate Examinations (CISCE) adopts a nine-point scale. Grades 1-6 indicate “pass with credit”, with 1-2 as “very good”. Grades 7-8 indicate “pass”, and grade 9 “failure”. The minimum pass mark for each subject is 40%.

CISCE Grading Scale	
Grade	Descriptor
1	Pass with Credit
2	
3	
4	
5	
6	
7	Pass
8	
9	Failure

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale in International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
University-Level Certificates and Diplomas

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

University-level Certificates and Diplomas

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Certificate in xxx

Diploma in xxx

Post Diploma in xxx

Advanced Diploma in xxx

Note: The above names are just examples and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Certificates/diplomas: Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (usually representing 12 years of schooling)
- Post diplomas: Completion of a university-level diploma

Program Description:

- University certificate/diploma program [usually one year, though length varies from six months to three years]

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
 - Further education
- Advanced standing or credit transfer may be awarded for admission into undergraduate programs.

IQAS Recommendations:

A university-level Certificate or Diploma generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Certificate/Diploma with a focus in xxx.

Or assessed individually, depending on admission requirements, fulltime duration of study and general content of the program.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

This credential template applies to certificate and diploma programs provided by universities and university-level institutions. Entry is normally based on the completion of higher secondary school (Class 12), though post diploma and advanced diploma programs require a previous diploma, usually in the same field of study, for admission. Length of study varies from six months to three years. Typical fields of study include foreign languages, fine arts, business, and management.

Many certificate/diploma courses are vocational in nature and do not give access to further education. However, in some cases, certificate/diploma holders may be admitted into a bachelor's degree program with advanced standing.

Other than universities, a lot of institutions also offer certificate/diploma programs. For example, three-year diplomas in a range of engineering and technological fields, with entry usually based on the completion of secondary school, are available at polytechnics. Certificate and diploma courses in nursing and midwifery are mostly offered at institutions attached to hospitals. Please refer to other credential templates for more information.

Conclusion

Certificate/diploma programs involve six months to three years of fulltime study, with entry usually based on the completion of higher secondary school. The certificate/diploma allows an individual to seek employment and, in some cases, admission into a bachelor's degree program with advanced standing. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the university-issued certificate/diploma from the Republic of India to the completion of a postsecondary Certificate/Diploma with a focus in xxx (or assessed individually, depending on admission requirements, fulltime duration of study and general content of the program).

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Other programs such as certificates, diplomas and research-based degrees (M.Phil and Ph.D) are usually awarded without classification. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale		
Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82

57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Technical-Professional Certificates and Diplomas

Category: Technical/Professional/Vocational

Credential Actual Name:

Technical-Professional Certificates and
Diplomas

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Diploma in Computer Science and Engineering
Diploma in Engineering
Diploma in Hotel Management (and Catering Technology)
Diploma in Management
Diploma in Modern Office Practice
Diploma in Pharmacy
Diploma in Radiation Technology
Diploma in Medical Laboratory Technology
Diploma in Rehabilitation Therapy

Note: The above names are just examples and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: State Boards of Technical Education

Admission Requirements:

- [Diploma in Engineering (in most states)/Pharmacy (pre-1994)]: Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (10 years of schooling)
- [Diploma in Engineering (in a few states)/Hotel Management (and Catering Technology)/Management/Medical laboratory Technology/Modern Office Practice/Pharmacy (1994-)]: Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (12 years of schooling)

Program Description:

Three-year (or two-year, etc.) diploma program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
 - Further education
- Advanced standing or credit transfer may be awarded for admission into undergraduate programs.

IQAS Recommendations:

Diplomas

A Diploma (2-3 years duration) requiring 10+2 for admission generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Diploma.

A Diploma (at least 3 years duration) requiring 10 years of secondary school for admission generally compares to the completion of postsecondary Certificate.

A Diploma (2 years or less duration) requiring 10 years of secondary school for admission generally compares to the completion of a High School Diploma including xx years of vocational training in xxx.

[Note: Engineering technology diplomas should be awarded by the State Boards of Technical Education.]

Diploma Programs in Pharmacy

A Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm.) [awarded prior to 1994] generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Pharmacy Technician Certificate.

A Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm.) [awarded in or after 1994] generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Pharmacy Technician Diploma.

Certificates

Certificates are assessed individually, depending on admission requirements, fulltime duration of study and general content of the program.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

Technical education at the sub-degree level, mainly conducted by polytechnics, includes diploma/certificate programs in a wide range of fields under the purview of the AICTE, such as engineering and technology, architecture, computer applications, applied arts and craft, and pharmacy. The AICTE provides a broad framework of norms and standards for polytechnic education regarding program structure, facilities, human and financial resources, etc. However, program structure and entry requirements may vary from state to state.

Diploma courses generally last two to three years, with entry based on the completion of Secondary School (Class 10) or Higher Secondary School (Class 12). They aim to train supervised technicians and other middle level technical personnel for a range of professional duties. Successful completion of the programs leads to a diploma awarded by the State Board/Council of Technical Education. Certificate courses are one year, six months, or even shorter in duration. Following is a description of some of the common diploma programs.

The diploma in **engineering and technology** generally involves three years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of Class 10. Examples of exceptions: Rajasthan requires

Class 12 for admission. In Assam and Tamil Nadu, applicants may enter a three-year program after Class 10 or two-year program after Class 12.

In addition to three-year fulltime programs, part-time programs lasting up to four years through evening school or distance learning are also available for students already in the workforce. Some fulltime courses are available in the sandwich pattern, which incorporates industrial training between semesters and lasts three and a half to four years.

Holders of the diploma in engineering and technology may seek employment, e.g. by undertaking a one-year “technician apprentice” training through the Apprenticeship Training Scheme. They can also pursue further education at universities or through professional associations such as the Institution of Engineers India (IEI). Some universities allow them lateral entry into the second year/third semester of a Bachelor of Engineering (BE/B.Engg.) or Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.) program in the same field.

The **Diploma in Hotel Management and Catering Technology** involves three years of fulltime study following the completion of Class 12. The program is available at some polytechnics and 24 affiliated institutions of the [National Council for Hotel Management and Catering Technology](#).

The **Diploma in Modern Office Practice** involves three years of fulltime study, including six months of industrial training, following the completion of Class 12.

As prescribed by the [Pharmacy Council of India \(PCI\)](#), the **Diploma in Pharmacy (D.Pharm.)** involves two years of fulltime study followed by 500 hours of practical training. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary school (Class 12) with Physics, Chemistry, Biology or Math as required subjects. The entry requirement of Class 12, as per PCI education regulations of 1991, applies to pharmacy students graduating in 1994 or later. Previous programs required Class 10 for admission. D.Pharm. holders may register with the state pharmacy council to stock, sell, and dispense medicine according to doctor’s prescription. They may be admitted directly into the second year of the four-year Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) program but must pass the first year subjects that are not covered in the diploma program. In Canada, examples of comparable sub-degree programs in pharmacy include the one-year Pharmacy Technician Certificate and two-year Pharmacy Technician Diploma, both requiring Grade 12 for admission.

Conclusion

Technical-professional diploma programs generally involve two to three years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of Class 10 or Class 12. They provide access to employment and, in some cases, advanced standing for admission into undergraduate programs. In Canada, postsecondary certificate and diploma programs require Grade 12 for admission, with diploma programs generally involving at least two years of fulltime study and certificate programs less than two years; they provide access to employment and possible transfer of credit for admission into undergraduate programs. Based on the above information

and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the technical-professional certificate/diploma to:

Diplomas

A Diploma (2-3 years duration) requiring 10+2 for admission generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Diploma.

A Diploma (at least 3 years duration) requiring 10 years of secondary school for admission generally compares to the completion of postsecondary Certificate.

A Diploma (2 years or less duration) requiring 10 years of secondary school for admission generally compares to the completion of a High School Diploma including xx years of vocational training in xxx.

[Note: Engineering technology diplomas should be awarded by the State Boards of Technical Education.]

Diploma Programs in Pharmacy

A Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm.) [awarded prior to 1994] generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Pharmacy Technician Certificate.

A Diploma in Pharmacy (D. Pharm.) [awarded in or after 1994] generally compares to the completion of a postsecondary Pharmacy Technician Diploma.

Certificates

Certificates are assessed individually, depending on admission requirements, fulltime duration of study and general content of the program.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Other programs such as certificates, diplomas and research-based degrees (M.Phil and Ph.D) are usually awarded without classification. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59		77

53-56	Second Class/Division	74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Bachelor's Degree (3 years)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Bachelor's Degree (3 years)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Bachelor of Arts (BA)

Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com)

Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.)

Note: These are the most common three-year bachelor's degrees and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (usually representing 12 years of schooling)

Program Description:

- Three-year undergraduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Admission into university graduate programs, postgraduate bachelor's degree programs, diploma programs and professional programs

IQAS Recommendations:

Generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

From independence in 1947 to the early 1970s, undergraduate education in most states represented a total of 14 years of schooling. Until 1960, a bachelor's degree usually involved two years of fulltime study following 10 years of schooling and two years of intermediate study. From then on to the early 1970s, most states adopted the 10+1+3 system, with 11 years of schooling (10 years of school education plus one year of higher secondary or pre-university study) followed by a three-year bachelor's degree.

The current 10+2+3 system, with 12 years of school education followed by a three-year bachelor's degree, evolved in the 1970s and was implemented across the country, with some exceptions, in the late 1980s. One such exception was the two-year pass bachelor's degrees in arts, science and commerce offered by a number of universities in the state of West Bengal until the 1999-2000 academic year. These two-year pass degrees do not give access to further education in master's degree programs.

The most common three-year bachelor's degrees are the Bachelors of Arts (BA), Bachelor of Science (B.Sc.) and Bachelor of Commerce (B.Com). The courses are usually listed as "papers", for which the students must attend a number of lecture hours per week and pass the annual examinations. The BA, B.Sc. and B.Com are usually offered as pass or general degrees, though some universities offer honours or special bachelor degrees. Honours or special programs do not involve a longer duration of study but have more academic depth and tend to attract high performing students. They are either similar to the pass degree with a few additional papers, or designed as a separate course that emphasizes specialization in the chosen subject.

Annual examinations are usually conducted by universities at the end of the academic year, between March and May. Internal assessment by the colleges accounts for a small percentage of the total marks. Minimum pass mark is normally 33-35%. Students who have failed some papers in a given year but who have achieved a minimum mark designated by the university (e.g. 25% in the aggregate) may be allowed to proceed to the next year of study but must make up the failed papers in the following annual examination.

One can study for a bachelor's degree on a part-time basis or externally through distance learning programs, and sit the annual examinations as an external or private candidate. Universities usually prescribe a time limit (e.g. seven years) in which students must complete all coursework and pass the examinations to qualify for the award of the degree. After completing a bachelor's degree, students may pursue further education in master's degree, postgraduate bachelor's degree (e.g. Bachelor of Education), or postgraduate certificate or diploma programs.

In addition to the BA, B.Sc. and B.Com, several other bachelor's degrees also involve three years of fulltime study. Examples include Bachelor of Business Administration (BBA), Bachelor of Business Management (BBM), Bachelor of Computer Applications (BCA), and Bachelor of Physical Education (BPE).

After completing a bachelor's degree programs, students receive degree certificates and marks sheets (also known as marks card, marks certificate, statement of marks, etc.). Format of the documents may vary depending on the issuing body and time period. Documents are usually issued in English, English and Hindi, or English and a regional language (e.g. Bengali, Punjabi, Tamil, etc.). Universities issue the degrees, regardless of whether the program is conducted by a university department or an affiliated college. If the program is conducted by an autonomous college, the name of the college also appears on the degree certificate. Marks

sheets are normally issued by universities. Marks sheets issued by autonomous colleges are also acceptable.

Conclusion

The three-year bachelor's degree (BA, B.Com or B.Sc.) requires a Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (generally representing 12 years of schooling) for admission. The degree allows an individual to seek employment or admission into master's degree, postgraduate bachelor's degree, postgraduate diploma, and professional programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the three-year Bachelor's degree from the Republic of India to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale in International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Bachelor's Degree (4 years)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Bachelor's Degree (4 years)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Bachelor of Engineering/Technology (BE or B.Engg./B.Tech.)/Bachelor of Science in Engineering (B.Sc. Engg.)

Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.)

Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.Sc. Agri.)

Bachelor of Science in Horticulture (B.Sc. Hort.)

Note: These are examples of the four-year bachelor's degrees and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent such as Pre-University Examination, etc. (usually representing 12 years of schooling) with required courses (e.g. Math, Physics, Chemistry for programs in engineering and technology)

Program Description:

- Four-year undergraduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Admission into university graduate programs, postgraduate bachelor's degree and diploma programs

IQAS Recommendations:

Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor degree with a focus in xxx.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

The 10+2+3 system, first introduced in the 1970s, has been implemented in most of the country since the late 1980s. This represents 10 years of elementary and secondary education + 2 years of higher/senior secondary education + 3 years of undergraduate education (general bachelor's degree).

While a general bachelor's degree such as Bachelor of Arts, Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Commerce involves three years of fulltime study, there are a lot of four-year bachelor's degrees offered in specialized and professional fields. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary education with certain required subjects as designated by the program, e.g. physics, chemistry and mathematics for engineering courses. Some applicants may hold a first bachelor's degree. Most programs involve four years of fulltime study. The Bachelor of Physiotherapy (BPT) may be three and a half years or four and a half years, including a six-month clinical internship.

Engineering and Technology

Bachelor's degrees in engineering and technology such as **Bachelor of Engineering (BE or B.Engg.)**, **Bachelor of Technology (B.Tech.)**, **Bachelor of Science in Engineering (B.Sc. Engg.)** and **Bachelor of Science in Technology (B.Sc. Tech.)** involve four years of fulltime study. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary school, with physics, chemistry and mathematics as required subjects. Holders of three-year diplomas in engineering and technology or a general B.Sc. may be allowed lateral entry into the second year/third semester of the program. Students take about ten courses each semester, including both theoretical subjects and their lab components. They participate in practical training starting from the third year and must complete a major project in the last semester. A minimum of about 200-220 credits are required for the awarding of the degree. The AICTE prescribes the following course structure for the BE/B.Tech. degree:

- General 5-10%
- Basic science 15-25%
- Engineering sciences and technical arts 15-25%
- Professional subjects 55-65%

The seven Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), designated as “Institutions of National Importance” by the Government of India, have an international reputation for offering high quality undergraduate and graduate programs in engineering and technology.

- Indian Institute of Technology, Guwahati
- Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi
- Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay (Mumbai)
- Indian Institute of Technology, Madras (Chennai)
- Indian Institute of Technology, Kanpur
- Indian Institute of Technology, Roorkee
- Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur

Agriculture

Bachelor's and graduate degree programs in agriculture are available at over 100 institutions, including non-agricultural institutions and 45 central and state agricultural universities and agricultural research institutes (deemed universities). The US has played an important role in helping India establish a system of agricultural universities, which tend to show strong American influence such as adoption of the credit system. Agricultural universities are mostly non-affiliating.

A bachelor's degree in agriculture and related disciplines involves four years of fulltime study. Examples include **Bachelor of Science in Agriculture (B.Sc. Agri.)**, **Bachelor of Agriculture (B.Agri.)**, **Bachelor of Science in Horticulture (B.Sc. Hort.)**, **Bachelor of Science in Sericulture (B.Sc. Sericulture)**, and **Bachelor of Technology in Agricultural Engineering (B.Tech. Agri. E.)**. The **Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (B.V.Sc. & A.H)** involves five years of fulltime study. Total credits required for four-year programs range between 140 and 180, and there is also great variation of credit distribution among different disciplines. In 2000 the Agricultural Education Division of the [Indian Council of Agricultural Research](#) published a model curriculum for undergraduate program in agriculture that prescribes a minimum of 161 credits, including physical education but excluding the regional language course. The content of the model curriculum must be followed, allowing 25% regional variation.

Conclusion

The four-year bachelor's degree, offered in specialized and professional fields, requires a Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (generally representing 12 years of schooling) with relevant subjects for admission. The degree allows an individual to seek employment or admission into professional master's degree, after degree, and postgraduate diploma programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the four-year Bachelor's degree to the completion of a four-year Bachelor degree.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
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60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

A number of institutions such as the Indian Institutes of Technology (IITs), the central and state agricultural universities, and Jawaharlal Nehru University adopt a 10-point system. The grading scale may vary from institution to institution. The points can be converted to letter grades and are sometimes divided into divisions or classes.

Grading Scale, Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi

Grade Point	Letter Grade	Description
10	A	Outstanding
9	A-	Excellent
8	B	Very Good
7	B-	Good
6	C	Average
5	C-	Below Average
4	D	Marginal
2	E	Poor
0	F	Very Poor

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) and Master of Education (M.Ed)

Category: University-level credentials in teacher education

Credential Actual Name:

Bachelor of Education (B.Ed)

Master of Education (M.Ed)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.El.Ed)

Bachelor of Arts/Bachelor of Education (BA B.Ed)

Bachelor of Science/Bachelor of Education (B.Sc B.Ed)

Note: These are just examples of possible alternative names for the B.Ed.

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

IQAS Recommendations:

Credential	Time Period (Admission Date)	Admission Requirements	Program Description	Access to Employment and Education	IQAS Comparison
B.Ed (1 year)	Pre-2015	Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com, or B.Sc.)	One-year undergraduate after-degree program	A B.Ed (1 year, 2 years, or 4 years) is required for teaching at secondary and higher secondary schools. Higher secondary school teachers must also hold a master's degree (e.g. M.Ed, MA, M.Com, or M.Sc.). A B.Ed (1 year or 4 years) gives access to the M.Ed (1 year or 2 years) program. A B.Ed (2 years) gives access to the M.Ed (2 years) program.	Generally compares to the completion of a one-year Bachelor of Education after-degree.
B.Ed (2 years)	2015-		Two-year undergraduate after-degree program		Generally compares to the completion of a two-year Bachelor of Education after-degree.
B.Ed (4 years)	Current	Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent	Four-year undergraduate degree program		Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor of Education degree.
M.Ed (1 year)	Pre-2015	B.Ed (1 year)	One-year graduate degree program	An M.Ed (1 year or 2 years integrated) allows one to teach at the higher secondary level. An M.Ed (1 year, 2 years integrated or 2 years) gives access to doctoral programs such as Ph.D. in education.	Generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus in education.
M.Ed (2-year integrated)	Pre-2015	Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com, or B.Sc.)	Two-year graduate degree program		[In combination with the preceding bachelor's degree] Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree and a one-year Master's degree with a focus in education.
M.Ed (2 years)	2015-	B.Ed (1 year, 2 years, or 4 years) or Diploma in (Elementary) Education plus a Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com, or B.Sc.).	Two-year graduate degree program		Generally compares to the completion of a Master's degree with a focus in education.

IQAS Rationale:

Background

The National Council for Teacher Education (NCTE), which became a statutory body in 1993, is responsible for formulating regulations and norms for teacher education and recognizing teacher education institutions. It prescribes minimum educational qualifications for school teachers at different levels. Since 2010, teaching appointment has also required passing the Teacher Eligibility Test (TET).

Minimum Qualifications for School Teachers, NCTE

Level	Minimum Academic and Professional Qualifications		
	2001/2003	2010	2014
Preschool/Nursery (Aged 4-6)	Class 10 + Diploma/Certificate in Preschool Teacher Education program of at least one year's duration, or Class 12 + B.Ed (Nursery)		Senior Secondary or equivalent and Diploma in Nursery Teacher Education, Preschool Education, or Early Childhood Education of at least two years' duration, or Senior Secondary or equivalent and B.Ed (Nursery)
Preschool/Nursery plus Classes 1-2 (Aged 4-8)	Class 12 with at least 45% marks + Diploma/Certificate in Nursing Teacher Education program of at least two years' duration, or Class 12 + B.Ed (Nursery)		
Elementary – Classes 1-5	Class 12 + Diploma/Certificate in Basic Teachers' Training of at least two years' duration, or Class 12 + Diploma/Certificate in Elementary Teachers' Training for at least two years, or Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.El.Ed), or Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) or equivalent.	Senior Secondary or equivalent and a two-year diploma in elementary education (by whatever name known), or Senior Secondary or equivalent and a Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.El.Ed), or Bachelor's degree and a B.Ed (Notification 2018)	
Elementary – Classes 6-8		BA/BSc and a two-year diploma in elementary education (by whatever name known), or BA/BSc and a one-year Bachelor of Education (B.Ed), or Senior Secondary or equivalent and a four-year Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.E.Ed), BA/BSc Ed, BA Ed, or BSc Ed.	
Secondary (High School) – Classes 9-10	Bachelor's degree and Bachelor of Education (B.Ed), or Four-year BA/BSc Ed		
Higher/Senior Secondary – Classes 11-12	Master's degree in relevant subject + B.Ed or equivalent, or Two-year integrated MSc. M.Ed or equivalent.		Master's degree and B.Ed or Master's degree and four-year BA/BSc Ed

B.Ed (1 year) (Pre-2015)

The Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) (1 year) allows one to teach at secondary (Classes 9-10) and higher secondary (Classes 11-12) schools. Higher secondary school teachers must also hold a master's degree (e.g. M.Ed, MA, M.Com, or M.Sc.).

The B.Ed also allows one to teach at elementary schools (Classes 1-8), for which the minimum teacher qualification is a two-year certificate/diploma following the completion of higher secondary school. B.Ed holders hired as elementary school teachers may be required to undergo a six-month training in elementary education after their appointment.

B.Ed programs were offered at universities and five Regional Institutes of Education (RIEs), which are university-affiliated.

The B.Ed was usually earned as a one-year postgraduate bachelor's degree, with entry based on the completion of a first bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc. or B.Com). One could also obtain a B.Ed after completing the first year of a two-year integrated Master of Education (M.Ed) program.

According to NCTE regulations, the postgraduate B.Ed in Secondary Education involved one year of fulltime study, including 150 days of instruction plus at least 30 days of teaching practice and internship, following the completion of a bachelor's or master's degree with at least 45% marks. Where the postgraduate B.Ed was offered through correspondence or other distance-learning mode, the length of study was usually two years.

The International Education Guide for India has a sample program structure for the one-year B.Ed.

Institutions offered the same B.Ed program for training secondary and higher secondary teachers. In the Curriculum Framework for Teacher Education (2006), NCTE proposed separate curricula for secondary teacher education and higher secondary teacher education, further divided into the academic and vocational streams, and envisaged increasing the duration of the postgraduate B.Ed. program from one year to two years of fulltime study.

B.Ed (2 years) (2015-)

The NCTE (Recognition Norms and Procedures) Regulations, 2014 updated norms and standards for 15 teacher education program, including the B.Ed. Deeming the one-year B.Ed inadequate for pre-service teacher education, especially at the secondary and higher secondary levels, the NCTE phased out the program in 2014 and replaced it with a two-year B.Ed, starting in 2015 (admission date).

The new B.Ed involves two years of fulltime study and can be completed in a maximum of three years. Applicants must have a bachelor's degree or master's degree with at least 50% marks, or a professional bachelor's degree in engineering or technology with at least 55% marks. Each year has a minimum of 200 working days, not including admission and examination. Students must maintain a minimum 80% attendance for coursework and 90% attendance for school internship.

The program structure for the B.Ed (2 years) prescribed by NCTE consists of three curricular areas: perspectives in education, curriculum and pedagogic studies, and engagement with the field. The third curricular area, engagement with the field, has three components:

- Field-based tasks and assignments (4 weeks)
- Courses on enhancing professional capacities (EPC)
- School internship (16 weeks of practice teaching)

Two-Year Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) Curriculum, Annual System, NCTE (2014)

Course No.	Course Name	Marks	Curricular Area
Year 1			
Course 1	Childhood and Growing Up	100	Perspectives in Education
Course 2	Contemporary India and Education	100	
Course 3	Learning and Teaching	100	
Course 4	Language across the Curriculum (1/2)	50	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies
Course 5	Understanding Disciplines and Subjects (1/2)	50	
Course 6	Gender, School and Society (1/2)	50	Perspectives in Education
Course 7a	Pedagogy of a School Subject –Part I (1/2)	50	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies
Course EPC 1	Reading and Reflecting on Texts (1/2)	50	Engagement with the Field
Course EPC 2	Drama and Art in Education (1/2)	50	
Course EPC 3	Critical Understanding of ICT (1/2)	50	
	Tasks and Assignments for Courses 1-6 & 7a		
Subtotal		650	
Year 2			
Course 7b	Pedagogy of a School Subject – Part II (1/2)	50	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies
Course 8	Knowledge and Curriculum	100	Perspectives in Education
Course 9	Assessment for Learning	100	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies
Course 10	Creating an Inclusive School (1/2)	50	Perspectives in Education
Course 11	Optional Course* (1/2)	50	Curriculum and Pedagogic Studies
Course EPC 4	Understanding the Self (1/2)	50	Engagement with the Field
	School Internship	250	
	Tasks and Assignments for Courses 7b & 8-10		
Total		650	

*The optional course can be Vocational/Work Education, Health and Physical Education, Peace Education, Guidance and Counseling, etc. or can be an additional pedagogy course. Institutions may offer an additional pedagogy course for (i) a second school subject at the secondary level for interested student-teachers who have undertaken adequate number of courses in that subject during their graduation or (ii) the same school subject as in Course 7 but at the higher secondary level for student-teachers with a post-graduate degree in that subject.

B.Ed (4 years)

There are two types of four-year education degrees: Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.El.Ed) and integrated BA B.Ed and B.Sc. B.Ed degrees.

According to NCTE regulations, the Bachelor of Elementary Education (B.El.Ed) involves four years of fulltime study, including 16 weeks of internship in the fourth year, following the completion of Class 12 with at least 50% marks. The International Education Guide for India has a sample program structure for the four-year B.El.Ed.

Integrated degrees in education, for example BA B.Ed and BSc B.Ed, involve four years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of higher secondary school (Class 12). Since the one-year B.Ed was upgraded to two years in 2015, integrated degree programs have remained four years. UGC regulations allow a 20% reduction in duration of study for integrated degree programs compared with two separate degree programs, provided graduates only receive one integrated degree, and no intermediate exit or lateral entry is permitted.

M.Ed (1 year) (Pre-2015)

Before 2015, the Master of Education (M.Ed) required one year of fulltime study following the completion of a B.Ed, or two years of fulltime study following the completion of a bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc., or B.Com). The completion of the first year of the two-year integrated M.Ed program led to the award of a postgraduate B.Ed.

According to NCTE regulations, the M.Ed program involved one year of fulltime study following the completion of the B.Ed with at least 55% marks. There shall be at least 180 working days, including internship and four weeks of field visit for dissertation. Only university departments and institutions offering B.Ed programs are eligible to run the M.Ed program. Two-year part-time M.Ed programs for in-service teachers and educational administrators with at least two years of related work experience were also offered by some university departments and Institutes of Advanced Studies in Education (IASEs), which are university-affiliated.

The International Education Guide for India has a sample program structure for the one-year M.Ed.

M.Ed (2 years) (2015-)

The two-year M.Ed replaced the one-year M.Ed in 2015 (admission date). It is not a required qualification for school teachers but is designed to provide professional training for teacher educators.

Admission to the M.Ed is based on a variety of teacher education qualifications, for example:

- One-year or two-year B.Ed
- Four-year integrated teacher education degree (e.g. B.El.Ed, B.Sc. Ed or BA Ed)
- Diploma in Elementary Education/Diploma in Education plus a Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc. or B.Com)

Applicants must also have some teaching experience and pass an entrance examination.

According to NCTE curriculum standards, the two-year M.Ed adopts UGC's Choice-Based Credit System (CBCS), comprising 80 credits in total, with 60% of the credits devoted to core courses and 40% to specialized courses and dissertation. Each year has two semesters of 16-18 weeks each plus 3 weeks of internship, totaling at least 200 working days.

Two-Year Master of Education (M.Ed) Curriculum, NCTE (2014)

Major Components	Areas	Description	Suggested Credits
Common Core	Perspective, Tool, and	1. Perspective Courses in the areas of: Philosophy of Education, Sociology History-Political Economy of	24

(Theory and Practicum)	Teacher Education Courses	Education, Psychology of Education, Education Studies, and Curriculum Studies	
		2. Tool Courses comprising basic and advanced level education research, academic writing and communication skills; educational technology and ICT; self development (with focus on gender and society, inclusive education and mental and physical well-being through modalities such as yoga)	12
		3. Teacher Education Courses (which are also linked with the field internship/immersion/attachment in a teacher education institution) shall also be included in the core	8
Specialisation Branches (Theory and Practicum)	Courses in any one of the school levels/areas (such as elementary, or secondary and senior secondary) and further thematic specialisations	The Specialisation branches in one of the school stages: Elementary (up to VIII), or secondary and senior secondary (VI to XII), each with: 1. Core courses, within elementary/secondary specialisation, focussing on mapping the area 2. Specialisation/elective clusters in thematic areas pertinent to that stage, such as: Curriculum, pedagogy and assessment; Policy, economics and planning; Educational management and administration; Education for differently abled; Education Technology, etc.	20
Internship/Field Attachment	Teacher Education Institution + Related to specialisation	Field internship/attachment in: 1. A Teacher Education Institution, and 2. The area of specialisation	4 4
Research leading to Dissertation	Related to specialisation/foundations	Students (in close mentorship of a faculty member) learn to plan and conduct research and write a thesis.	8
Total			80

Students who have a “postgraduate degree”, i.e. a postgraduate bachelor’s degree or master’s degree, have the option to do a three-year B.Ed M.Ed integrated degree.

Conclusion

The one-year B.Ed, with entry based on the completion of a first bachelor’s degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc. or B.Com), and the four-year B.Ed, with entry based on the completion of higher secondary school, represent at least four years of university study following the completion of school education (12 years). The B.Ed allows an individual to teach at secondary schools and is also a prerequisite for teaching at higher secondary schools. It gives access to further education in M.Ed (1 year or 2 years) programs.

Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the B.Ed (1 year) to the completion of a one-year Bachelor of Education after-degree, and the B.Ed (4 years) to the completion of a four-year Bachelor of Education degree.

The two-year B.Ed, with entry based on the completion of a first bachelor’s degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc. or B.Com), represents two years of university study in teacher education. It allows an

individual to teach at secondary schools and is also a prerequisite for teaching at higher secondary schools.

Based on the above information, IQAS compares the B.Ed (2 years) to the completion of a two-year Bachelor of Education after-degree.

The one-year M.Ed, with entry based on the completion of a B.Ed, and the two-year integrated M.Ed, with entry based on the completion of a first bachelor's degree, represent at least five years of university study, including at least two years in teacher education. An individual must have a one-year M.Ed, or a B.Ed plus a master's degree (e.g. MA, M.Com or M.Sc.), in order to teach at higher secondary schools. A one-year M.Ed and two-year integrated M.Ed give access to further education in doctoral programs.

Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the one-year M.Ed to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus in Education. The two-year M.Ed, in combination with the preceding bachelor's degree, generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree plus a one-year Master's degree with a focus in education.

The two-year M.Ed represents two years of professional study designed for teacher educators. Admission is based on a minimum of four years of postsecondary study, including at least one year in teacher education. The two-year M.Ed gives access to further education in doctoral programs.

Based on the above information, IQAS compares the two-year M.Ed to the completion of a Master's degree with a focus in education.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

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For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Bachelor's Degree – Medicine and Dentistry

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Bachelor's Degree – Medicine and Dentistry

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS/BMBS)

Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS)

Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS)

Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS)

Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (B.V.Sc. & A.H.)

Note: These are examples of bachelor's degrees in medicine and dentistry and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

1. Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent (usually representing 12 years of schooling) with required courses (Physics, Chemistry and Biology), or Pre-Professional Certificate
2. Entrance examinations

Program Description:

- MBBS: Five-and-one-half-year professional university degree program, including a one-year clinical internship
- BAMS: Five-and-one-half-year professional university degree program, including a six-month/one-year clinical internship
- BHMS: Five-and-one-half-year professional university degree program, including a one-year clinical internship
- BDS: Five-year professional university degree program, including a one-year clinical internship
- B.V.Sc. & A.H.: Five-year professional university degree program, including a six-month clinical internship

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

•Employment

A bachelor's degree in medicine and surgery/Ayurvedic medicine and surgery/homeopathic medicine and surgery/dentistry/veterinary medicine and animal husbandry allows an individual to register with the appropriate council and practice professionally.

- Admission into professional graduate programs

IQAS Recommendations:

MBBS/BMBS: Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in medicine.

BAMS: Generally compares to the completion of a Bachelor's degree with a focus in Ayurvedic medicine.

BHMS: Generally compares to the completion of a Bachelor's degree with a focus in homeopathic medicine.

BDS: Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in dentistry.

B.V.Sc. & A.H.: Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in veterinary medicine.

IQAS Rationale:**Program Description**

The Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS or BMBS) programs last five and a half years, including a one-year internship. Applicants must pass the higher secondary certificate examination with Physics, Chemistry, Biology and English as required subjects. Those lacking the required subjects may attend a one-year pre-medical course provided by a medical or science college. Applicants must also sit a separate pre-medical examination, such as the All-India Pre-Medical/Pre-Dental Entrance Examination (AIPMT), conducted by CBSE (Central Board of Secondary Education) for admission into MBBS or BDS courses at central and state medical and dental colleges except in the states of Andhra Pradesh and Jammu & Kashmir.

The [Medical Council of India](#) prescribes the structure and time allocation for medical courses. MBBS coursework lasts four and a half years or nine semesters, divided into three phases. The first phase (1st to 2nd semesters) consists of pre-clinical subjects such as anatomy, physiology, and biochemistry. The second phase (3rd to 5th semesters) consists of para-clinical subjects such as pathology, pharmacology and microbiology, and clinical subjects. The third phase (6th to 9th semesters) is the continuation of clinical subjects, including medicine and its allied specialties, surgery and its allied specialties, obstetrics, gynaecology and community medicine. A total of three examinations are held: 1st professional examination (2nd semester), 2nd professional examination (5th semester), 3rd professional examination part I (7th semester), and 3rd professional examination part II (9th semester). After passing the last part of the professional examination, students must undergo a 12-month compulsory rotational internship to be eligible for the award of the MBBS degree and full registration with the medical council to practice professionally. In order to become a specialist or medical teacher, one must pursue further study in postgraduate medical programs.

Postgraduate diplomas in medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council involve two years of fulltime study following the completion of a Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS or BMBS). Students can choose from 28 fields of specialization such as clinical

pathology, obstetrics & gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, paediatrics, psychiatry, and radio therapy.

The Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) and Master of Surgery (M.S.) both involve three years of fulltime study following the completion of a Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS or BMBS). Holders of a postgraduate diploma in medicine in the same area of specialization receive one year's advanced standing. Students enrolled in the M.D. program can choose from 29 fields of specialization such as geriatrics, pathology, paediatrics, and radio therapy. Students enrolled in the M.S. program can choose from five fields of specialization including otorhinolaryngology, general surgery, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, and obstetrics & gynaecology.

The Doctor of Medicine (D.M.) program involves three years of fulltime study following the completion of an M.D. Students can choose from 12 fields of specialization such as cardiology, immunology, medical oncology and neurology. The Master of Chirurgie (M.Ch.) program involves three years of fulltime study following the completion of an M.S. (or an M.D. in some cases). Students can choose from ten fields of specialization such as cardiovascular and thoracic surgery, urology, neurosurgery, and surgical oncology.

The Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) involves five years of fulltime study, including a one-year internship. Individuals with an MBBS may be able to complete the program in three years. The [Dental Council of India](#) prescribes the curriculum structure, syllabi, and examination scheme for the BDS program. Students take a professional examination at the end of each of the first four years. These are known as the 1st, 2nd, 3rd and final BDS examinations. After passing the final BDS examination, students must undergo a one-year rotating internship. The BDS degree entitles an individual to work in general dental practice. Postgraduate study is required for specialization.

There are extensive programs for teaching the Indian systems of medicine (Ayurveda, Siddha, and Unani Tibb) at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The [Central Council of Indian Medicine](#) advises the central government on matters relating to the recognition of such programs and prescribes the curricula and syllabi. Many institutions offer the “Ayurvedacharya”, or Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS) degree, which involves five and a half years of fulltime study, including a clinical internship of 6 or 12 months. BAMS holders may have their names entered in the Central Register of Indian Medicine and are entitled to practice Indian medicine in any part of India according to their qualifications.

The Bachelor of Homoeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS) is the minimum educational qualification to become a homeopathic doctor. The Central Council of Homoeopathy (CCH) (www.cchindia.com), a statutory body established under the Ministry of Ayurveda, Yoga and Naturopathy, Unani, Siddha and Homoeopathy (AYUSH), prescribes minimum standards of education for homoeopathy and registers homeopathic medical practitioners.

The BHMS involves five and a half years of fulltime study, including a one-year internship. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary school or equivalent with Physics,

Chemistry and Biology. After completing both coursework and internship, students are eligible for the award of the BHMS degree. BHMS graduates may pursue a postgraduate degree course introduced in 1989, MD (Homeopathy), which involves three years of study including one year of house job and provides options of specialization such as homeopathic philosophy, materia medica, repertory, homeopathic pharmacy, practice of medicine, pediatrics, and psychiatry.

The Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (B.V.Sc. & A.H.) is the minimum educational qualification to become a veterinary doctor. The [Veterinary Council of India \(VCI\)](#), a statutory body established under the Ministry of Agriculture, prescribes the program structure and syllabus for the B.V.Sc. & A.H. The program involves five years of fulltime study, including a six-month internship, with a total of 188 credits. Earlier programs may have been four and a half years. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary school or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Biology. After completing both coursework and internship, students are eligible for the award of the B.V.Sc. & A.H. degree and full registration with the VCI or state veterinary council to practice as a veterinary doctor. Postgraduate programs such as the two-year Master of Veterinary Science (M.V.Sc.) provide options of specialization.

Conclusion

Admission into the Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS/BMBS), Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS), Bachelor of Homeopathic Medicine and Surgery (BHMS), Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS) and Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry (B.V.Sc. & A.H.) programs requires Higher Secondary School Certificate or equivalent with Physics, Chemistry and Biology, plus entrance examinations. The length of the programs is five or five and a half years, including a clinical internship. The degrees allow individuals to enter professional practice in medicine/ Indian medicine/homeopathic medicine/dentistry/veterinary medicine. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the MBBS/BMBS, BDS and B.V.Sc. & A.H. to the completion of a first professional university degree in medicine/dentistry/veterinary medicine. The BAMS is compared to the completion of a Bachelor's degree with a focus in Ayurvedic medicine. The BHMS is compared to the completion of a Bachelor's degree with a focus in homeopathic medicine.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Bachelor of Law(s) (LLB or BL)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Bachelor of Law(s) (LLB or BL)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Bachelor of Law(s) (Special/Professional)

Bachelor of Law(s) (General/Academic)

Bachelor of Law(s) (integrated program)

Note: These are examples of the Bachelor of Law(s) degrees and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities

Admission Requirements:

- LLB (Special/Professional) and LLB (General/Academic): Completion of a first bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.)
- LLB (integrated program): Completion of higher secondary school (generally representing 12 years of schooling)

Program Description:

- LLB (Special/Professional): Three-year university after-degree program
- LLB (General/Academic): Two-year university after-degree program
- LLB (integrated program): Five-year undergraduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

•Employment

An LLB (Special/Professional or integrated program) holder may apply to the Bar Council of India to practice law as an Advocate.

An LLB (General/Academic) holder may work in an allied legal profession.

- Admission into university graduate degree programs

An LLB (Special/Professional or integrated program) holder may seek admission into two-year Master of Law(s) (LLM) programs.

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IQAS Recommendations:

LLB (Special/Professional): Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in law.

LLB (General/Academic): Generally compares to the completion of a two-year Bachelor's after-degree with a focus in law.

Note: In India, the LLB (Academic/General) does not give access to professional practice as a lawyer or admission into university graduate degree programs in law (LLM). It allows an individual to work in an allied legal profession.

LLB (integrated program): Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in law, preceded by two years of prerequisite university study.

IQAS Rationale:

The [Bar Council of India \(BCI\)](#) maintains a list of approved law colleges that provide law education in the form of either the newer five-year integrated program or the traditional three-year postgraduate bachelor's degree, or both.

The postgraduate Bachelor of Law or Bachelor of Laws (LLB/BL) involves three years of fulltime study after a first bachelor's degree. According to BCI rules, a three-year LLB (Special/Professional) program must include the following:

I. 21 Compulsory Courses

1. Jurisprudence
2. Contract-I(General Principle of Contract-Section 1-75 and Specific Relief)
3. Contract-II (Indian Contract Act, Indian Partnership Act, Sale of Goods Act and other Specific contracts)
4. Tort and Consumer Protection Laws
5. Family Law-I
6. Family Law-II
7. Law of Crimes
8. Criminal Procedure Code, Juvenile Justice Act and Probation of Offenders Act.
9. Constitutional Law
10. Property Law including Transfer of Property Act and Easement Act
11. Law of Evidence
12. Civil Procedure Code and Limitation Act
13. Legal Language/Legal Writing including General English
14. Administrative Law
15. Company Law
16. Human Rights and International Law
17. Arbitration, Conciliation and Alternate Dispute Resolution Systems
18. Environmental Law including laws for the protection of the wild life and other living creatures including animal welfare
19. Labour Law.
20. Interpretation of Statutes
21. Land Laws including ceiling and any other local laws

II. No less than three subjects chosen from the following:

1. International Economic Law
2. Bankruptcy Laws
3. Taxation Laws
4. Comparative Law/Legal History
5. Insurance Law
6. Conflict of Laws
7. Banking law including Negotiable Instruments Act
8. Investment and Security Law
9. Trusts, Equity and Fiduciary Relationships
10. Criminology and Penology
11. Air and space Law
12. Law and Medicine
13. Women and Law and Law Relating to Child/Law, Poverty and Development
14. Intellectual Property Law
15. Maritime Law
- 16.

III. Six months of practical training including the following compulsory papers:

1. Moot Court, Pre-Trial Preparations and Participation in Trial proceedings
2. Drafting, Pleading and Conveyancing
3. Professional Ethics, Accountancy for Lawyers and Bar Bench Relations
4. Public Interest Lawyering, Legal Aid and Para Legal Services

After completing the three-year LLB, students may apply to the Bar Council of India to practice law as Advocates. They may also seek admission into two-year Master of Law(s) (LLM) programs.

Some universities offer a two-year LLB (General/Academic), which does not give access to professional practice or admission into two-year LLM programs; graduates may seek employment in the allied legal professions. Students enrolled in a three-year LLB may choose to exit the program after two years with an LLB (General/Academic).

The Bachelor of Law or Bachelor of Laws (LLB/BL) integrated program lasts five years, including two years of pre-law study (part I) followed by three years of professional training in law (part II). Applicants who have already completed a first bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Sc. or B.Com) may be admitted into part II of the five-year integrated program. According to BCI rules, part II of the program is identical to the three-year LLB; part I should include the following 6 compulsory subjects:

1. General English - 2 Papers (Part I and Part II)
2. Political Science - 3 Papers (Part I, Part II and Part III)
3. Economics - 1 Paper
4. Sociology - 1 Paper
5. History - 1 Paper
6. History of Courts, Legislature and Legal Profession in India - 1 Paper

After completing the five-year integrated LLB program, students may apply to the Bar Council of India to practice law as Advocates. They may also seek admission into two-year Master of Law(s) (LLM) programs.

According to BCI rules, students who have completed part I of the five-year integrated program are eligible to enrol in the final year of a three-year Bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.), and those who have completed the first three years of the five-year integrated program may receive a degree such as BA (Law) by passing the relevant university examinations. This enables some law colleges to offer combined integrated degrees such as a combined Bachelor of Arts and Bachelor of Law(s) (BA & LLB/BL), a combined Bachelor of Business Administration and Bachelor of Law(s) (BBA & LLB/BL), or a combined Bachelor of Science and Bachelor of Law(s) (B.Sc. & LLB/BL).

Conclusion

The LLB (Special/Professional) involves three years of professional studies in law, with entry based on a first bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.). This is similar in structure to LLB programs in Canada, which generally require at least two or three years of university study (though most applicants already hold a bachelor's degree), followed by three years of professional studies in law. An LLB (Special/Professional) holder may apply to the Bar Council of India to practice law as Advocates and may also seek admission into two-year Master of Law(s) (LLM) programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the LLB (Special/Professional) to the completion of a first professional university degree in law (as practiced in the Republic of India).

The LLB (integrated program) involves three years of professional studies in law, preceded by two years of prerequisite university study. An LLB (integrated program) holder may apply to the Bar Council of India to practice law as Advocates and may also seek admission into two-year Master of Law(s) (LLM) programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the LLB (integrated program) to the completion of a first professional university degree in law (as practiced in the Republic of India), preceded by two years of prerequisite university study.

The LLB (General/Academic) involves two years of professional studies in law, with entry based on a first bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.). An LLB (General/Academic) holder may work in an allied legal profession but cannot practice professionally as a lawyer or seek admission into two-year LLM programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the LLB (General/Academic) to the completion of a two-year Bachelor's after-degree with a focus in law (as practiced in the Republic of India).

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt

a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale		
Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
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57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Master's Degree (3+2 years)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Master's Degree (3+2 years)

Note: Two-year master's degrees that require a four-year bachelor's degree for admission are assessed differently.

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Master of Arts (MA)

Master of Commerce (M.Com)

Master of Science (M.Sc.)

Note: These are the most common two-year master's degrees following a three-year bachelor's degree and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Three-year bachelor's degree (e.g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.)

Program Description:

- Two-year university graduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Admission into Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and doctoral programs

IQAS Recommendations:

A Master's degree (following the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree) generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx.

Note: The first-year study of a two-year Master's degree (following the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree) is considered to be at an undergraduate level.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

Master's degrees in Arts, Commerce and Science (MA, M.Com, and M.Sc.) involve two years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of a three-year bachelor's degree, usually in the same field (BA, B.Com, or B.Sc.). The area of specialization is often noted for MA and M.Sc. degrees, such as MA (English), MA (Linguistics), M.Sc. (Computer Science), and M.Sc. (Electronics). Universities may set minimum marks for admission, e.g. 50% in the

aggregate on the Indian scale from a bachelor's (honours) degree, and require applicants to write an entrance examination.

MA, M.Com and M.Sc. programs usually consist of coursework only, with no thesis requirement. Examinations are held at the end of each year, generally known as Previous/Part I (at the end of the first year) and Final/Part II (at the end of second year). Students may be allowed to reappear in the examinations in one or more courses either to make up for failed subjects or for the improvement of marks.

One can study for a master's degree on a part-time basis or externally through distance learning programs. Universities usually prescribe a time limit (e.g. four years) in which students must complete all coursework and pass the examinations to qualify for the award of the degree.

In recent years five-year integrated master's degrees, sometimes called bachelor and master dual degree programs, are available in a variety of disciplines such as MA, M.Com, M.Sc. and M.Tech. Entry is based on the completion of higher secondary education (Class 12). Students may have the option to exit the program with a bachelor's degree after three years.

The MA, M.Com or M.Sc. degree allows an individual to apply for admission into Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) programs. While some doctoral programs require an M.Phil for admission, others admit MA, M.Com or M.Sc. degree holders.

Conclusion

The two-year master's degree (MA, M.Com or M.Sc.) requires a three-year bachelor's degree (e. g. BA, B.Com or B.Sc.) for admission, representing a total of five years of postsecondary education in the current structure. In Canada, a four-year bachelor's degree, or a three-year bachelor's degree plus at least one year of additional university study, is required for admission into a master's degree program, which involves one to two years of fulltime study. The MA, M.Com or M.Sc. degree allows an individual to seek employment or admission into M.Phil and doctoral programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the two-year master's degree from the Republic of India, in combination with the previous three-year bachelor's degree, to the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree and a one-year Master's degree.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Master's Degree (4+1.5/2 years or 3+3 years)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Master's Degree (4+1.5/2 years or 3+3 years)

Note: Two-year master's degrees that require a three-year bachelor's degree for admission are assessed differently. Refer to the separate Master's Degree (3+2) template.

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Master of Agriculture (M.Agri.)

Master of Science in Agriculture (M.Sc. Agri.)

Master of Science in Agronomy

Master of Engineering (ME/M.Engg.)

Master of Technology (M.Tech.)

Master of Science in Engineering (M.Sc. Engg.)

Master of Computer Science and Engineering (M.C.S.E.)

Master of Computer Applications (MCA)

Master of Pharmacy (M.Pharm.)

Note: These are just a few examples of two-year (or one-and-a-half-year) master's degrees following a four-year bachelor's degree and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Four-year bachelor's degree in same or related field (e.g. Bachelor of Engineering, Bachelor of Technology, Bachelor of Science in Engineering, Bachelor of Agriculture, Bachelor of Science in Agriculture, Bachelor of Pharmacy, etc.), or
- Master's degree in a related field (e.g. Master of Science degree following the completion of a three-year Bachelor of Science degree), or
- Three-year bachelor's degree in the same or related field (e.g. BCA)

Program Description:

- Two-year (or one-and-a-half-year) university graduate degree program, or
- Three-year university graduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment

- Admission into Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and doctoral programs

Note: Some programs (such as the MCA) have an applied focus and do not typically lead to further education.

IQAS Recommendations:

A Master's degree generally compares to the completion of a Master's degree with a focus in xxx.

IQAS Rationale:**Program Description**

Master's degrees in a range of specialized and professional fields such as engineering, technology, agriculture, and pharmacy involve one and a half or two years of fulltime study. Entry is usually based on the completion of a four-year bachelor's degree in the same or a related field; alternatively, some eligible applicants hold a Master of Science degree following the completion of a three-year bachelor's degree. Universities set minimum marks for admission, e.g. 60% in the aggregate on the Indian scale from a four-year bachelor's degree, and require applicants to write an entrance examination. The master's degree (4+1.5/2) allows an individual to apply for admission into Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) and doctoral programs in the same or related field of study.

The area of specialization may be noted in the name of the degree, e.g. Master of Engineering in Civil Engineering, Master of Engineering in Computer Technology and Applications, Master of Technology in Computer Science and Engineering, and Master of Agriculture in Soil Science. Following is a description of some of the master's degree (4+1.5/2) programs.

The **Master of Engineering (ME or M.Engg.)**, **Master of Technology (M.Tech.)** and **Master of Science in Engineering (M.Sc. Engg.)** involve one and a half or two years of fulltime study, or up to four years of part-time study. Entry is based on the completion of a BE/B.Tech. or M.Sc. in the same or a related field. Examinations are conducted at the end of each semester. In addition to coursework, students have to complete a major research project. Following is a sample program structure for the Master of Technology (M.Tech.):

Program Structure: Master of Technology in Microwave Electronics, University of Delhi

Duration: 4 semesters (2 years) of fulltime study		Entry Requirements: M.Sc. Electronics or M.Sc. Physics with specialization in electronics and at least 60% marks, or BE Electrical/Electronics/Electronics and Communication/Instrumentation Engineering with at least 60% marks, plus entrance examination.
Grading: The minimum pass mark is 40% for each paper, and 50% in the aggregate for each semester and for the major project. Students who have successfully completed the program are classified according to their marks in the aggregate from the four semesters: First Division with Distinction: 75% or more First Division: 60% or more but less than 75% Second Division: All others		
Course No.	Course Name	Mark
Semester I		
1.1	Electromagnetic Theory and Transmission Lines	100
1.2	Microwave and MM-Wave Planar Transmission Lines	100
1.3	Microwave Measurement Techniques and Industrial Microwaves	100
1.4	Microwave Devices	100
1.5	Microwave Measurements Laboratory	100
Subtotal		500
Semester II		
2.1	Microwave Passive Components	100

2.2	Antenna Theory and Techniques	100
2.3	Communication theory and Wave Propagation	100
2.4	Computational Electromagnetics	100
2.5	Computational Laboratory	100
Subtotal		500
Semester III		
3.1	Microwave Active Circuits	100
3.2	Communication Systems	100
3.3	Microwave Integrated Circuits (CAD, Fabrication and Measurement)	200
Subtotal		400
Semester IV		
4.1	Major Project (six months duration)	400
Total		1800

Master's degrees in agriculture such as **Master of Agriculture (M.Agri.)** and **Master of Science in Agriculture (M.Sc.Agri.)** involve two years of fulltime study following a bachelor's degree in agriculture. Agricultural programs in India generally adopt the American-style credit system. The Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) prescribes a minimum of 35 credits of coursework and 15 credits of thesis for Master's degrees in agriculture.

The **Master of Pharmacy (M.Pharm.)** involves two years of fulltime study consisting of both coursework and the completion and defence of a thesis. Entry is based on a four-year Bachelor of Pharmacy (B.Pharm.) with minimum marks (e.g. 50%) and an entrance examination. The M.Pharm. offers various specializations, such as pharmaceuticals, pharmacognosy, pharmacology, pharmaceutical chemistry, etc.

Conclusion

The Master's degree (4+1.5/2) requires a four-year bachelor's degree or M.Sc. in the same or a related field for admission. In Canada, a master's degree program involves one to two years of fulltime study, with entry based on a four-year bachelor's degree, or a three-year bachelor's degree plus at least one year of additional university study. The Master's degree (4+1.5/2) allows an individual to seek employment or admission into M.Phil and doctoral programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the master's degree (4+1.5/2) to the completion of a Master's degree with a focus in xxx.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

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53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

Agricultural universities generally adopt the 10-point system prescribed by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale in International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Master of Business Administration (MBA) and Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA)

Category:

University

Credential Actual Name:

Master of Business Administration (MBA)

Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA)

Master of Business Administration (Executive) (EMBA)

Time Period Credential Offered:

Current

Issuing Body:

Universities and university-level institutions

Note: The issuing body must be a university or university-level institution that appears on the consolidated list of universities published by the University Grants Commission (UGC).

Admission Requirements:

- Three-year Bachelor's degree with good marks (e.g. least 50%)
- Admission test (e.g. Common Admission Test, or CAT) and interview
- Work experience (for some programs)

Program Description:

Two-year graduate degree program, or

One-year (one-and-a-half-year) graduate degree program, etc.

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment

MBA and EMBA programs are designed primarily for career advancement. Two-year MBA and EMBA degrees are recognized for employment with the central government. MBA and EMBA programs of shorter duration may be accepted for employment outside the central government.

- Further education

Two-year MBA and EMBA graduates may apply for admission to MPhil and PhD programs. MBA and EMBA programs of shorter duration may not be accepted for the purpose of further education.

Placement Recommendations:

IQAS Recommendations:

- (Two-year MBA) Generally compares to the completion of a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.

- (Two-year EMBA) Generally compares to the completion of an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) degree.
- (MBA/EMBA of less than two years) Do not assess.

Note: Programs that are accredited by the Association of MBAs (AMBA) at the MBA/MBM level (based on admission date) are assessed as MBA or EMBA.

IQAS Rationale:

Business and Management Education in India

University-level business and management education originated in the United States in the late 19th century. In 1908 Harvard Business School offered the world's first MBA program, and in 1943 the University of Chicago's Booth School of Business introduced the first Executive MBA program.

Soon after India gained independence in 1947, a number of institutions started offering various types of management education. For example, Xavier Labour Relations Institute, established in 1949, began by offering courses for industry and trade unions and has since developed into a prominent business school. The Administrative Staff College of India, modelled after the Administrative Staff College at Henley-on-the-Thames, the UK, was established in 1956 to provide training for mid-level managers and administrators. In the 1950s University of Delhi, University of Madras and Andhra University were among the first universities to offer management programs.

Modern management education in India has evolved under great American influence in both curriculum and pedagogy. The first Indian Institutes of Managements (IIMs), IIM Calcutta and IIM Ahmedabad, were founded in 1961 in collaboration with the Ford Foundation, the Sloane School of Management of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Harvard Business School. A total of 20 IIMs have been established. Initially set up as autonomous institutions under the Societies Act, the IIMs were reauthorized as degree-granting institutions under the IIM Bill of 2017.

Management education began to enjoy a high profile in the country after the economic liberalization of 1991. The 1990s and 2000s saw rapid growth in management education at various sectors and levels – more universities offered MBA as well as three-year BBA programs, and thousands of private institutions were approved by the All India Council for Technical Education (AICTE) to offer non-degree programs in management education such as Post Graduate Diplomas in Management (PGDM).

Minimum Standards for Master's Degrees

A master's degree involves a minimum of two years of fulltime study after a bachelor's degree of at least three years' duration, or a minimum of five years of fulltime study after the completion of higher secondary school (Grade 12) if taken as an integrated program.

The UGC (Minimum Standards of Instruction for the Grant of the Master's Degree through Formal Education) Regulations, 2003 (amended in 2013) prescribes the following:

- Admission to a master's degree program is based on completion of an undergraduate program of at least three years' duration, or completion of the prescribed number of

credits of an undergraduate program, or a qualification considered by the admitting university as equivalent to an undergraduate degree.

- Each academic year in a master's degree program must have at least 180 teaching days (for lectures, tutorials, seminars and practicals) excluding holidays, vacations, and the conduct of examinations.
- Students may be admitted to the second year of a master's degree program if they have completed the first year of the same program at another institution. The 2013 amendment removed the provision in the 2003 regulations that students may be admitted to the second year of a master's degree program if they already have a master's degree. The 2013 amendment added the provision that a master's degree can be one year in duration if students hold two bachelor's degrees, one of which in a relevant field, or if students hold an integrated master's degree in a relevant field.

MBA Curriculum Standards

Business and management education, including MBA and EMBA programs, is one of the sectors where the country's two major regulatory bodies, the UGC and AICTE, have overlapping jurisdiction.

In December 2001 the UGC published model curriculums for 32 programs, including the Master of Business Administration, and requested universities to adopt the curriculums (after making amendments, if needed) by July 2002.

According to the UGC 2001 model curriculum, the MBA is a two-year fulltime program, consisting of the first year, summer training, and the second year. In the first year, students take compulsory, foundational subjects. The summer training lasts eight to 10 weeks, when students work at an organization to complete a project. In the second year, students take a few more compulsory subjects as well as optional subjects in various fields of specialization. Each course or paper carries 100 marks. Students must complete 31 courses for a total of 3200 marks plus summer training to receive the MBA degree. All listed courses come with descriptions (objectives, course content, and suggested readings).

MBA Program Structure, UGC Model Curriculum, 2001

Time	Course Number	Name/Description
First Year, Semester I	CP101	Management Process and Organizational Behaviour
	CP102	Quantitative Methods
	CP103	Managerial Economics
	CP104	Environment and Management
	CP105	Managerial Skill Development
	CP106	Indian Ethos and Values
	CP107	Accounting for Managers
	CP108	Computer Applications in Management
First Year, Semester II	CP201	Organization Effectiveness and Change
	CP202	Management Science
	CP203	Human Resource Management
	CP204	Financial Management
	CP205	Marketing Management
	CP206	Production and Operations Management
	CP207	Research Methodology
	CP208	International Environment and Management

Summer Training		Students are required to undergo summer training of 8-10 weeks with an industrial business or service organization by taking up a project study. A project report must be submitted within three weeks of the commencement of the third semester.
Second Year, Semester III	CP301	Business Policy and Strategic Analysis
	CP302	Decision Support System and Management Information System
	CP303	Business Legislation
	CP304	Summer Training Project
		Optional Courses (Choose 6) A number of optional courses are available in each of the following specializations: Finance, marketing, organization behaviour and human resource development, production and operations management, small business and entrepreneurship management, information technology management, rural and urban management, public system management, health care administration, technology management, and international business
Second Year, Semester IV	CP401	Corporation Evolution and Strategic Management
	CP402	Project Study (equivalent to two courses or 200 marks)
		Optional Courses (Choose 3)

The draft regulations on technical education published by the UGC in 2013 (and yet to be enacted) provides a list of qualifications in technical education along with entry requirements and durations of study. MBA, along with Post Graduate Diploma in Management (PGDM), is described as a two-year program that requires a minimum of a three-year bachelor's degree for admission.

While the 2001 UGC model curriculum for MBA has not been updated, AICTE published a Model Curriculum for Management Program (MBA & PGDM) in 2018, applying the same standards to MBA and PGDM programs. Both the MBA and PGDM are two-year programs involving a total of 102 credits; the model curriculum identifies six learning outcomes and prescribes core courses, electives, and compulsory internship/field work.

Six Learning Outcomes for MBA/PGDM, AICTE Model Curriculum, 2018

1. Business environment and domain knowledge
2. Critical thinking, business analysis, problem solving and innovative solutions
3. Global exposure and cross-cultural understanding
4. Social responsiveness and ethics
5. Effective communication
6. Leadership and teamwork

MBA/PGDM Credit Requirements, AICTE Model Curriculum, 2018

Time	Credits
First Year (MBA Semesters I and II, or PGDM Terms I, II, and III)	54 credits of core courses
Second Year (MBA Semesters III and IV, or PGDM Terms IV, V and VI)	42 credits of electives
Internship/Field Work	6 credits
Total	102 credits

Note: One credit is defined as “equal to 10 hours”. In comparison, the UGC choice-based credit system defines one credit as one hour of teaching or two hours of practical/field work per week, in a semester that lasts 15 to 18 weeks. 102 credits in the AICTE model curriculum can therefore be converted to $102 \times 10 / 15 = 68$ UGC-defined semester credits.

Core Courses, AICTE Model Curriculum, 2018

Functional Areas	Core Courses
Foundations of Management	Managerial (Micro) Economics Indian Economy & Policy Business Communication Legal and Business Environment (Micro & Macro) Indian Ethos and Business Ethics
Finance	Financial Reporting, Statements and Analysis Corporate Finance Indian Financial System & Financial markets
Marketing Management	Marketing Management Marketing Research
Operations Management	Operations Management Project Management
Management Information System	Computer Applications for Business
Human Resources Management	Human Resources Management Managerial Skills for Effectiveness
Organisational Behaviour	Organizational Behaviour Organisation Design
Strategy	Corporate Strategy Corporate Social Responsibility & Sustainability Entrepreneurship
Business Analytics	Business Statistics and Analytics for Decision making Quantitative Techniques

The model curriculum lists a number of elective courses in each of the functional areas and identifies a few new and evolving specializations beyond the traditional functional areas.

MBA Sample Programs

Universities largely follow the UGC model curriculum in their MBA programs. Following is the general program structure of the two-year fulltime MBA at the University of Delhi. Students must complete a total of 32 courses worth 3200 marks.

Fulltime MBA Program Structure, University of Delhi, 2019

Admission: Applicants must have at least a bachelor's degree after 12 years of formal schooling with at least 50% marks at graduation level or equivalent CGPA. Selection will be based on a combination of six criteria: CAT score (60%), Class X marks (5%), Class XII marks (5%), group discussion (10%), extempore (5%) and personal interview (15%).		
Time	Course Number	Name/Description
First Year, Semester 1	MBAFT-6101	Organizational Behaviour
	MBAFT-6102	Quantitative Methods
	MBAFT-6103	Managerial Economics
	MBAFT-6104	Financial Accounting
	MBAFT-6105	Marketing Management
	MBAFT-6106	Human Resource Management
	MBAFT-6107	Business Communication
	MBAFT-6108	Information Technology Management
First Year, Semester 2	MBAFT-6201	Organization Effectiveness and Change
	MBAFT-6202	Management Science
	MBAFT-6203	Economic Environment of Business
	MBAFT-6204	Financial Management
	MBAFT-6205	Management Accounting
	MBAFT-6206	Production and Operation Management

	MBAFT-6207	Marketing Research
	MBAFT-6208	Management of Information System
Summer Training		Students are required to undergo summer training in an organization. A report based on the summer training must be submitted within four weeks of the commencement of the third semester.
Admission to the Second Year shall be open to students who have cleared successfully at least 12 papers out of the 16 papers offered during the First Year. Students must clear the remaining papers while studying in the Second Year.		
Second Year, Semester 3	MBAFT-6301	Business Ethics & Corporate Social Responsibility
	MBAFT-6302	Strategic Analysis
	MBAFT-6303	Legal Environment of Business
		Electives (Choose 5) A number of electives are available in each of the following eight areas: finance, marketing, organizational behavior and human resource management, production and operations management, entrepreneurship, information technology management, services management, and contemporary issues.
Second Year, Semester 4	MBAFT-6401	Project Study
	MBAFT-6401	Strategic Management
	MBAFT-6403	International Business Environment
		Electives (Choose 5)

Source: Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi (<http://fms.edu/>)

Some universities and university-level institutions may offer MBA programs that not only fail to follow the UGC model curriculum but also contravene other UGC regulations. For example, the minimum standards for master's degrees require two years of fulltime study after a three-year bachelor's degree, yet some MBA programs fall far short of this norm. Before July 4, 2018, the UGC did not recognize any distance education programs conducted solely through the online mode, yet some universities had been offering online degrees, including MBAs, for many years. There are also non-university institutions without degree-awarding power that nevertheless offer MBA programs without any university affiliation.

Online MBA General, ITM University

Admission: Graduates in any discipline. Students awaiting final year results can also apply.		
Graduation: If a student clears all semesters, then he/she will be awarded with a degree of Master of Business Administration (MBA) from ITM Vocational University, Vadodara, Gujarat.		
	Course No.	Course
Semester 1	ACC301	Financial and Cost Accounting
	MKT300	Introduction to Marketing
	ECO301	Macroeconomics
	STS300	Introduction to Quantitative Techniques
Semester 2	STS305	Research Methodology
	CIS300	Computer Information System
	HRM301	Human Behavior in Organization
	OPR303	Quantitative Analysis in Decision Making
Semester 3	ECO302	Managerial Economics
	FIN305	Financial Management
	MKT305	Marketing Strategies
	ACC302	Management Accounting
Semester 4	OPR305	Production, Operations and Inventory Management
	BNV300	Multinational Corporate Environment

	ECO303	Business Government Environment
	MGT310	Strategic Management

Source: ITM University Online, Retrieved from www.itmuniversityonline.org/modern_curriculum.php

In the above example, the MBA program is conducted online, yet the final credential may not indicate the online mode of study. While students may spend two years on the program, the academic workload (16 courses) is comparable to slightly more than one year of fulltime study.

EMBA Programs

Neither the UGC nor AICTE has published EMBA curriculum standards. While MBA is a UGC-specified degree (minimum two years after a bachelor's degree), EMBA is not. On the other hand, the UGC-DEB (Distance Education Bureau) lists of recognized open and distance learning programs include a few Executive MBAs. In common usage, EMBA often refers to non-degree management programs such as Executive PGDMs, and the descriptor "executive" does not necessarily indicate that a program is designed for working professionals with many years of business experience but rather that program duration is less than two years.

Executive PGDM programs do not have uniform curriculum standards. Non-degree postgraduate programs in management that receive AICTE approval typically fall into three categories:

- Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM): two years (20-24 months in 2017 update)
- Postgraduate Certificate in Management (PGCM): more than one year and less than two years
- Executive Postgraduate Diploma in Management (Executive PGDM): 15 or 18 months

EMBA degrees offered by universities and university-level degree-awarding institutions follow very different curriculum standards. Some programs are similar to regular MBAs in terms of admission requirements, academic workload, and curriculum content while adopting a flexible schedule such as evening and/or weekend classes that cater to working professionals. Following is the general program structure of the Evening EMBA at the University of Delhi. Students must complete a total of 28 courses worth 2800 marks, compared with 32 courses worth 3200 marks for the two-year fulltime MBA.

Evening EMBA Program Structure, University of Delhi, 2018

Admission: Applicants must have at least a bachelor's degree after 12 years of formal schooling with at least 45% marks at graduation level or equivalent CGPA. They must also have at least five years of experience as an executive or administrator after obtaining their bachelor's degrees. Selection will be based on a combination of academic performance, executive experience, general ability test and personal interview.		
Time	Course Number	Name/Description
First Year, Semester 1	MBAEX-8101	Organizational Behaviour and Managing Transitions
	MBAEX-8102	Quantitative Methods for Management
	MBAEX-8103	Managerial Economics
	MBAEX-8104	Accounting for Managerial Decisions

First Year, Semester 2	MBAEX-8105	Marketing Management
	MBAEX-8106	Managerial Finance
	MBAEX-8107	Managing Information Technology for Organizations
	MBAEX-8201	Human Resource Management
	MBAEX-8202	Operations Management for Executives
	MBAEX-8203	Economic Environment of Business
	MBAEX-8204	Strategic Financial Management
	MBAEX-8205	Marketing Research
	MBAEX-8206	Business Communication
	MBAEX-8207	Delivering Information Services
Admission to the Second Year shall be open to students who have cleared successfully at least 10 papers out of the 14 papers offered during the First Year. Students must clear the remaining papers while studying in the Second Year.		
Second Year, Semester 3	MBAEX-8301	Business Ethics & Corporate Governance
	MBAEX-8302	Strategic Management
	MBAEX-8303	Sustainable Business
		Electives (Choose 4) A number of electives are available in each of the following eight areas: finance, marketing, strategy and leadership, production and operations management, entrepreneurship, information technology management, and services management
Second Year, Semester 4	MBAEX-8401	Managing Multinationals
	MBAEX-8402	Legal Environment of Business
		Electives (Choose 5) MBAEX-9906 (Project Study) may be chosen as one of the electives.

Source: Faculty of Management Studies, University of Delhi (<http://fms.edu/>)

Some EMBA programs (e.g. one-year EMBA) do not meet UGC minimum standards for master's degrees. The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) indicates that Executive MBAs of one year's duration are not given equivalence to regular MBAs.

Venkateshwara Open University, a private university in Arunachal Pradesh, has been offering online EMBA programs that can be completed in 12-24 months. The academic workload of the program listed below is comparable to less than one year's worth of fulltime study.

Online EMBA in Business Analytics, Venkateshwara Open University

Admission: Bachelor's degree and at least two years' work experience	
Duration: 1 year	
Semester 1	Modern Business Organization and Management
	Global Business Environment & Economics
	Accounting & Financial Management
	HR & OB
Semester 2	Business Communication Skills
	Fundamentals Of Data Analytics
	Presentation And Visualisation Of Data
	Management Information Systems And Business Intelligence

Source: Venkateshwara Open University. Retrieved from www.talentedgenext.com/course-details/venkateshwara-open-university/emba/business-analytics.

There are also non-university institutions without degree-awarding power that nevertheless offer EMBA programs. For example, Guru Nanak Institute of Management Studies (GNIMS)

is approved by AICTE to offer non-degree programs such as Post Graduate Certificate in Management, Post Graduate Diploma in Management, and Post graduate Diploma in Management (Executive), and it conducts certain master's degree programs such as Master of Management Studies and Master of Business Administration in affiliation with the University of Mumbai. However, its website advertises an 18-month weekend EMBA without any university affiliation. Admission is based on a bachelor's degree with 50% minimum marks and at least two years' work experience. Classes run on weekends (Sat 6 pm – 8:30 pm and Sun 9:30 am to 4:30 pm) for four 4-month terms.

Conclusion:

Two-year MBA programs require a three-year bachelor's degree for admission, representing at least five years of postsecondary education in total. They typically follow the UGC or AICTE model curriculum for MBA, consisting of one year of general business courses followed by one year of electives in select functional areas of management. They provide access to employment and may lead to further education in MPhil and doctoral programs in business and management.

Based on the above information and placement recommendations from other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the two-year MBA to the completion of a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.

EMBA programs that involve two years of fulltime study or its part-time equivalent generally follow the same curriculum standards set by the UGC or AICTE model curriculum for MBA. They require a three-year bachelor's degree plus some work experience for admission, and typically feature evening and/or weekend classes to cater for working professionals. They provide access to employment and may lead to further education in MPhil and doctoral programs in business and management.

Based on the above information and placement recommendations from other evaluation resources, IQAS compares two-year EMBA to the completion of an Executive Master of Business Administration (EMBA) degree.

MBA and EMBA degrees that involve less than two years of fulltime study or its part-time equivalent do not meet UGC minimum standards for master's degrees and represent less than five years of postsecondary study. They may be accepted for employment purposes outside the central government but do not lead to further education in MPhil and doctoral programs. Some programs may have been conducted online in violation of UGC regulations, though the credentials may show no indication of the online mode of education. IQAS does not assess such programs.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum

pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Postgraduate Certificates and Diplomas

Category: University-level and other accredited postgraduate certificate and diploma programs

Credential Actual Name:

Postgraduate Certificate

Postgraduate Diploma

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Postgraduate Certificate in xxx

Postgraduate Diploma in xxx

Certificate in xxx

Diploma in xxx

Note: These are just examples of names for postgraduate certificates and diplomas and may not constitute a complete list of possible terminology.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities, university-level institutions and other institutions with appropriate program accreditation

Admission Requirements:

- Bachelor's degree (3 or 4 years)

Program Description:

- Postgraduate certificate or diploma program [usually one year but length may vary from six months to two years]

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Further education (e.g. admission into university graduate degree programs)

IQAS Placement Recommendations

Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma from university-level institutions or institutions with appropriate program accreditation (such as AICTE)

- Generally compares to the completion of a University Diploma or University Certificate [Shorter programs (e.g. 1 year) are generally compared to certificates while longer programs (e.g. 2 years) can be compared to diplomas].

Two-year fulltime Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) from institutions whose Two-year fulltime PGDM is equated with MBA by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU) [See the list on next page]

- Generally compares to the completion of a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.

Postgraduate Diploma in Medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council

Do not assess.

IQAS Rationale:

General Program Description

Postgraduate diploma programs generally require one to two years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of a bachelor's degree (three or four years) and, in some cases, a specified period of work experience. Postgraduate certificate programs have similar entry requirements but are shorter in duration, usually from six months to less than two years.

Postgraduate certificate and diploma programs provide advanced training in a range of technical and specialized fields. Many of the fields fall under the purview of the AICTE (All India Council for Technical Education):

- Engineering & Technology
- Management
- Computer Applications
- Architecture & Town Planning
- Pharmacy
- Hotel Management & Catering Technology
- Applied Arts and Craft

Management is one of the most popular fields for postgraduate certificates and diplomas. Such programs cover a wide range of management areas including general management, financial management, human resource management, international management, etc. They last one, one and a half, or two years fulltime or up to three years on a part-time basis. Entry is based on a bachelor's degree in any discipline, though some specialized programs such as Postgraduate Diploma in Agricultural Business Management (PGDABM) and Postgraduate Diploma in Materials Management (PGDMM) require a bachelor's degree in a related area of specialization.

Postgraduate certificate and diploma programs are available at universities, university-affiliated colleges, private institutes, and professional associations. Institutions offering programs in technical fields must have AICTE approval, which ensures minimum standards have been met. AICTE also grants program-level accreditation, through its National Board of Accreditation (NBA). NBA accreditation is voluntary and indicates quality among peers. The NBA website (<http://www.nba-aicte.ernet.in/>) contains a list of over 1,000 accredited programs.

Many postgraduate diplomas are for employment purposes and do not provide advanced standing for further academic studies. Two exceptions, the postgraduate diplomas in medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council, and postgraduate diplomas in management (PGDM) offered by institutions whose PGDM is equated with MBA by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU), are described below.

Programs in medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council

Postgraduate diplomas in medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council involve two years of fulltime study following the completion of a Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS or BMBS). Students can choose from 28 fields of specialization such as clinical pathology, obstetrics & gynaecology, ophthalmology, orthopaedics, paediatrics, psychiatry, and radio therapy. Holders of a postgraduate diploma receive one year's advanced standing when admitted to the three-year Doctor of Medicine (M.D.) or Master of Surgery (M.S.) program in the same area of specialization.

Two-year fulltime Management programs from institutions whose PGDM is equated with MBA by the Association of Indian Universities (AIU)

The Association of Indian Universities (AIU) provides a periodically updated list of institutions (including the prestigious Indian Institutes of Management) whose two-year fulltime Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) has been equated with MBA degree for the purpose of admission into doctoral-level management programs.

Name of the Institutions whose Two Year Full Time Postgraduate Diploma in Management has been equated with MBA Degree for purpose of admission to Higher Studies (April 21, 2017), AIU

S.No	Name of the Institute	Course Offered	Address	Equivalence Granted
1.	Acharya School of Management, Bangalore	PGDM	Acharya School of Management, Acharya Dr. Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan Road, Soldevanabhalli, Hesaraghatta	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
2.	Amity Business School, Noida (UP) (Now University)	PGDM	Amity Delhi/Noida Campus Block E2, Amity University Campus	2002-till the inception of the university
3.	Amrita Institute of Management, Coimbatore	PGDM	Amrita School of Business, Amrita Vishwa Vidyapeetham, Amritanagar, Coimbatore -	2002 - 2007
4.	Apeejay School of Management	PGDM	Sector-8, Institutional Area, Dwarka, New Delhi- 110077	30.12.2014 to 29.12.2016
5.	Asia Pacific Institute of Management, Delhi	PGDM	Asia-Pacific institute of Management 3 & 4 Institutional Area, Jasola, Opp. Sarita Vihar, New Delhi- 110025.	August 2010– 30 June 2017
6.	Asian School of Business Management, Bhubaneswar	PGDM	Asian School of Business Management Shiksha Vihar PO-Bhola (Chandaka) Bhubaneswar – 754012	1.1.2012 – 29.12.2016
7.A	Balaji Institute of Management & Human Resource Development, Pune (BIMHRD)	Management,	Balaji Institute of Modern Management, & Human Resource Development Pune (BIMHRD) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad,	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Human Resource Pune (BIMHRD)	Marketing & Finance Management	Balaji Institute of Modern Management, Resource Development Pune (BIMHRD) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Human Resource Pune (BIMHRD)	Personnel Management & Human Resource Development	Balaji Institute of Modern Management, Resource Development Pune (BIMHRD) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
7.B	Balaji Institute of Telecom & Management, Pune (BITM)	Telecom Management,	Balaji Institute of Telecom Management 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off.	26.11.2013 to

			Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Telecom & Management, Pune (BITM)	Telecom & Marketing Management	Balaji Institute of Telecom Management 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Telecom & Management, Pune (BITM)	Marketing & Finance Management	Balaji Institute of Telecom Management 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
7.C	Balaji Institute of Modern Management	Management	Balaji Institute of Modern Management (BIMM) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Modern Management	Executive Management	Balaji Institute of Modern Management (BIMM) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Modern Management	IT & Marketing Management	Balaji Institute of Modern Management (BIMM) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Modern Management (BIMM)	Personnel Mgt & Human Development	Balaji Institute of Modern Management (BIMM) 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Mumbai- Bangalore Bypass, Pune	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
7.D	Balaji Institute of Business (BIIB)	International Business Management,	Balaji Institute of International Business 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Business (BIIB)	Marketing Management	Balaji Institute of International Business 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
	Balaji Institute of Business (BIIB)	Finance Management	Balaji Institute of International Business 55/2-7, Tathawade, Near Wakad, Off. Bangalore Bypass, Pune 411 033	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
8.	Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater NOIDA	PGDM	Birla Institute of Management Technology Plot No. 5, Knowledge Park II,	1.10.2009 – 30.06.2020
8.A	Birla Institute of Management Technology, Greater NOIDA	PGDM-IB	Birla Institute of Management Technology Plot No. 5, Knowledge Park II,	1.06.2015- 30.06.2020
9.	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Usha & Lakshmi Mittal Institute of	PGDM	Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan's Usha & Lakshmi Mittal Institute of Management	1.06.2012 – 30.06.2017
10.	Centre for Management Development, Modinagar	PGDM	Centre For Management Development, Modinagar (U.P.) 201204	2003 – 30.06.2017
11.A	DCSMAT Business School, Kerala	PGDM	DCSMAT Business School, D C County, Pullikkanam, Vagamon, Idukki Dt, Kerala- 685503	1.06.2012 – 30.06. 2017
11.B	DCSMAT School of Media & Business, Kerala	PGDM	DCSMAT School of Media & Business, Kinfra Film and Video Park, Sainik School, PO,	1.06.2012 – 30.06. 2017
12.	Dr. Gaur Hari Singh Signhania Instt. Of Mgt. and Research, Kanpur	PGDM	Dr. Gaur Hari Singhania Institute of Management &	October 2012 – 30 June 2017
13.	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, Gandhinagar	(PGDM-BE)	Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India Gandhinagar (Via Ahmedabad Airport & Indira	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018

14.	EMPI Business School, New Delhi	PGDM	EMPI Business School Camp P.O.: CSKM Educational Complex, Satbari, Chattarpur, New Delhi-110074, India	1.07.2010– 29.12.2016
15.	Foundation for Liberal And Management Education, District Pune	PGDM	Foundation for Liberal And Management Education, Gate No. 1270,	01.01.2016– 30.06.2020
16.	Fore School of Business Management, New Delhi	PGDM	FORESCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT B-18, Qutub Institutional	July 2002 – 30.6.2017
16. A	Fore School of Business Management,	PGDM-IBM	FORESCHOOL OF MANAGEMENT B-18, Qutub Institutional	30.12.2014- 29.12.2016
17.	Fortune Institute of International Business, New Delhi	PGDM	Fortune Institute of International Business Plot No.05, Opp. R & R Hospital	October 2012– 30.6.2017
18.	Goa Institute of Management, Goa	PGDM	Goa Institute of Management Ribandar, GOA 403006	1.1.2012– 30.12.2018
19.	Guru Nanak Institute of Management	PGDM	Guru Nanak Institute of Management Road No. 75 West Punjabi Bagh	03.06.2013 – 30.06.2018
20.	Graduate School of Business Administration, Noida (UP)	PGDM	Graduate School Of Business & Administration Plot No. HS-02, Block-F, Sector-Alpha-2 Greater Noida-201	2003– 30.6.2010
21.	Indian Institute of Management,	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management Vastrapur, Ahmedabad 380015, Gujarat,	Since 03.04.1969
22.	Indian Institute of Management, Lucknow	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management Prabandh Nagar, Off Sitapur Road, Lucknow – 226 013.	Since 06.03.1991
23.	Indian Institute of Management, Indore	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management, Indore Prabandh Shikhar, Rau–Pithampur Road Indore	Since 26.03.2001
24.	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management, Bangalore Bannerghatta Road, Bangalore, India	Since 15.04.1978
25.	Indian Institute of Management, Kolkata	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management, Calcutta Diamond Harbour Road Joka, Kolkata (Calcutta)–700104 West	Since 03.04.1969
26.	Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode	PGDM	Indian Institute of Management, Kozhikode IIMK Campus P. O., Kozhikode,	Since 25.09.2003
27.	Indian Institute of Health Management, Jaipur	PGDM- Health Management	Institute of Health Management Research 1, Prabhu Dayal Marg, Sanganer Airport, Jaipur – 302011	2002– 30.06.2014
28.	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Management, GWALIOR, MP	(PGDM- Services)	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Govindpuri, GWALIOR, 474011 (M.P) India	1.06.2011 – 30.05.2016
28 A	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Management, GWALIOR, MP	(PGDM- International Business)	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Govindpuri, GWALIOR, 474011 (M.P) India	1.06.2011 – 30.05.2016

28B	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Management, GWALIOR, MP	(PGDM-Travel & Tourism Management)	Indian Institute for Tourism & Travel Govindpuri, GWALIOR, 474011 (M.P) India	1.06.2011–30.05. 2016
29.	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	PGDM	Institute of Public Enterprise Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad–500007. Andhra	2002–31.12.2017
29 A	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	Retail Management	Institute of Public Enterprise Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad–500007. Andhra	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
29B	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	International Business	Institute of Public Enterprise Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad–500007. Andhra	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
29C	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	Banking Insurance & Finance	Institute of Public Enterprise Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh, India.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
29D	Institute of Public Enterprise, Hyderabad	Postgraduate Diploma in (Bio-Technology)	Institute of Public Enterprise Osmania University Campus, Hyderabad Andhra Pradesh, India.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
30.	Institute of Management Technology, Ghaziabad	PGDM	Institute of Management Technology Raj Nagar, Post	1997–29.12.2016
31.	Institute of Technology & Science, Mohan Ngr, Ghaziabad	PGDM	Institute of Technology & Science, Mohan Ngr, Ghaziabad G.T. Road,	2004–30.06.2017
31.A	I.T.S. Institute of Management, Greater Noida	PGDM	I.T.S. Institute of Management 46, Knowledge Park-III, Greater Noida	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2016
32.	Institute for Integrated Learning in Management (IILM), Greater NOIDA	PGDM	Institute for Integrated Learning in Management IILM Graduate School of Management 16, Knowledge Park–II Greater Noida–	2003 –24.09.2018
33.	Institute for Technology and Management, Kharghar (East), Navi	PGDM	ITM Business School, Navi Mumbai Plot 25/26, Institutional Area, Sector-4 Kharghar	01.09.2011 –30.06. 2018
34.	Indian Institute of Forest Management, Bhopal	PGDFM	Indian Institute of Forest, Management Po Box 357, Nehru Nagar	Masters Degree in the relevant Field
35.	Institute of Rural Management, Anand	PG Diplomain RM	Institute of Rural Management, Post Box No. 60, Anand 388001, Gujarat, India	MBA(RM)
36.	Institute of Financial Management, Chennai	PGDM	Institute for Financial Management and Research (IFMR) 24, Kothari Road, Nungambakkam, Chennai–600034, India.	Oct. 2006 –30.06. 2014
37.	Institute of Finance and International Management, Bangalore	PGDM	Institute of Finance and International Management, Bangalore (Opp. Infosys Campus Gate # 4) # 8P & 9P, KIADB Industrial Area Electronics City 1 st Phase Bangalore	July 2002 –29.12.2016
38.	Institute of Management Technology, Nagpur	PGDM	Institute of Management Technology 35 Km Milestone, Katol Road, NAGPUR	01.01.2012 –30.06.2019

39.	Institute of Management Studies, Ghaziabad	PGDM	Institute Of Management Studies Lal Quan, Bulandshahar Road Ghaziabad-201 009, National Capital	April 2001 – 29.12.2017
40.	Institute of Management Studies,	PGDM	Institute of management Studies, Noida A-8B, Sector-62, Noida UP-201303, INDIA	1.07.2012 – 30.06.2017
41.	International Management Institute, Qutab Institutional Area,	PGDM	International Management Institute B-10, Qutab Institutional Area Tara Crescent. New Delhi–110016.India.	2001- 30.12.2020
41. A	International Management Institute, Qutab Institutional Area,	PGDM- HRM	International Management Institute B-10, Qutab Institutional Area Tara Crescent. New Delhi–110016.India.	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
41. B	International Management Institute, Kolkata	PGDM	International Management Institute, Kolkata, 2/4C, Judges Court Road, Alipore, Kolkata-700 027, India	01.07.2016 to 30.06.2018
41. C	International Management Institute,	PGDM	International Management Institute Bhubaneswar IDCO Plot #1 Gothapatna, PO- Malipada,	01.02.2017 to 30.06.2018
42.	Institute of Plantation Management, Bangalore-560056	PGDM- ABPM	Institute of Plantation Management Jhana Bharathi Campus P.O. Malathalli, Bangalore- 560056	01.07.2016 to 30.06.2018
43.	Ishan Institute of Management, New Delhi	PGDM	Ishan Institute of Management, New Delhi 219 Hans Bhavan, 1 Bahadur	1.07.2012 – 30.06.2017
44	Jagan Institute of Management Studies, Delhi	PGDM	Jagan institute of management, Studies 3, Institutional Area, Sector– 5, Rohini, Delhi– 110085.	2004 – 29.12.2016
44.A	Jagannath International Management School	PGDM	Jagannath International Management School MOR, Pocket 105 Kalkaji, New Delhi-110019	16.07.2013 – 30.06.2016
45	Jaipuria Institute of Management Jaipur	PGDM	Jaipuria Institute of Management Jaipur, 1- Bambala Institutional Area, Pratab Nagar, Sanganer, Jaipur- 302033	3.06.2013 – 30.06.2018
45A	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida	PGDM	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida, Plot No. A-32A, Sector-62, Noida-201309	3.06.2013 – 30.06.2018
45B	Jaipuria Institute of Noida	PGDM- Marketing	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida, Plot No. A-32A, Sector-62, Noida-201309	01.01.2016– 30.06.2017
45C	Jaipuria Institute of Noida	PGDM-Service Management	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Noida, Plot No. A-32A, Sector-62, Noida-201309	01.01.2016– 30.06.2017
45D	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow	PGDM	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Lucknow, Vineet Khand, Gomtinagar	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
45E	Jaipuria Institute of Lucknow	PGDM- Retail Management	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Khand, Gomtinagar Lucknow – 226 010	01.01.2016 to 30.06.2017
45F	Jaipuria Institute of Lucknow	PGDM- Financial Services	Jaipuria Institute of Management, Khand, Gomtinagar Lucknow – 226 010	01.01.2016 to 30.06.2017
46	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Mumbai	PGDM (Retail Management)	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research Vidya Nagar, Vidya Vihar, Mumbai-400077	1.06.2012 – 30.06.2017

46A	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research, Mumbai	PGDM	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research	1.06.2012 – 30.06.2017
46B	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Mumbai	PGDM (International Business)	KJ Somaiya Institute of Management Studies & Research Vidya Nagar, Vidya Vihar, Mumbai-400077	1.06.2012 – 30.06.2017
47	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi	PGDM	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi Dwarka Campus: Plot No. 11/7, Sector 11 (Near Metro Station) Dwarka,	1.10.2010 – 17.09.2016
47A	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi	PGDM (Finance)	Lal Bahadur Shastri Institute of Management, New Delhi Dwarka Campus: Plot No. 11/7, Sector 11 (Near Metro Station) Dwarka, New Delhi -	30-12-2014- 29-12-2016
48	Loyala Institute of Business Administration, Chennai	PGDM	Loyala Institute of Business Administration Loyola College, Chennai - 600	2001 – 29.12.2016
49	Management Development	PGDM	Management Development Institute Mehrauli Road, Sukhrali, Gurgaon-122	July 2004 – 29-12-2016
49A	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	PGDM (HR)	Management Development Institute Mehrauli Road, Sukhrali, Gurgaon-122 007, INDIA	July 2009 – 29-12-2016
49B	Management Development Institute, Gurgaon	PGDM (IM)	Management Development Institute Mehrauli Road, Sukhrali, Gurgaon-122 007, INDIA	30.12.2014 – 29-12-2016
50	Mudra Institute of Communications, Ahmedabad	PGDM-Communication	Mudra Institute of Communications, Ahmedabad (MICA) Shela, Ahmedabad - 380058 Gujarat, India	1.09.2010 – 30.06.2017
51	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, Mumbai (Now Deemed University)	PGDM	Narsee Monjee Institute of Management Studies, V.L.Mehta Road, Vile Parle (W), Mumbai-400056, Maharashtra,	Sep., 2001- till the inception of the university
52	National Insurance Academy, Balewadi, Pune	PGDM	National Insurance Academy, Balewadi, Baner Road, NIAP.O., Pune-411 045	25.07.2013 – 30.06. 2018
53	National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad	PGDM	National Institute of Financial Management, Faridabad Sector-48, pali road, faridabad- 121001.	July 2008 – 29-12-2016
54	National Institute of Extension Management Rajendranagar, Hyderabad	PGDM-ABM (Agri Business Mangement)	National Institute of Agricultural Management (Manage), Rajendranagar, Hyderabad- 500 030, A.P. India	01.01.2016- 30.06.2017
55	New Delhi Institute of Management, New Delhi	PGDM	New Delhi institute of Management 60 & 50 (B&C), Behind Batra Hospital, Tughlakabad Institutional Area New	May 2008 – 29-12-2016
56	NIILM Centre for Management Studies, New Delhi	PGDM	NIILM Centre for Management Studies Plot No-53, Knowledge Park V, Greater Noida-201306, U.P.	April 2004 - 29-12-2017

57	School of Communication & Management Studies, Cochin	PGDM	School of Communication & Management Studies SCMS Campus, Prathap Nagar, Muttom,	July 2001 – 30.06.2016
58	S.P.Jain Institute of Management & Research, Mumbai	PGDM	S.P.Jain Institute of Management & Research, Munshi Nagar, Dadabhai Road,	1997 – 30.06.2014
59	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Institute for Management	PGDM	Shri Dharmasthala Manjunatheshwara Institute for Management Development, No1 Chamundi Hill Road,	01.01.2016 to 30.06.2017
60	T.A.Pai Management Institute,	PGDM	T.A. Pai Management Institute Manipal-576104, Karnataka, India	MBA Degree
61	Thiagarajar School of Management, ,Madurai- 625 005, India	PGDM	Thiagarajar School of Management, Pamban Swamy Nagar, Thirupparankundram, Madurai- 625 005, India	1.07.2015- 30.06.2017
62	The Rajagiri Business School, Kochi	PGDM	The Rajagiri Business School, Kochi, (Kerala)	1.06.2012 – 30.06.2017
63	Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Mgt, Pune	PGDM	Vaikunth Mehta National Institute of Cooperative Management Ganeshkhind Road, Near Pune	2002- 30.06.2017
64	Vignana Jyothi Institute of Management Bachupally,	PGDM	Vignana Jyothi Institute of Management Bachupally, Hyderabad- 500090	03.06.2013 – 30.06.2018
65	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research, Mumbai	PGDM	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research Lakhamshi Napoo Road,	July 2008 – 29-12-2016
65A	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research Bangalore	PGDM	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research No.102 & 103, Electronic City Phase-I, Bangalore – 560100	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
65B	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research No.102 & 103, Electronic City Phase-I, Bangalore - 560100	E-Business	Welingkar Institute of Management Development & Research No.102 & 103, Electronic City Phase-I, Bangalore – 560100	26.11.2013 to 25.11.2018
66	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar	PGDM	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar Xavier Institute of Management,	Sept 2002 – 30.06.2014
66A	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar(Rural	(PGDM-RM)	Xavier Institute of Management, Bhubaneswar Xavier Institute of	Sept 2011 – 30.06. 2016
66B	Xavier Institute of Social Service, Ranchi	PGDM	Xavier Institute of Social Service Dr. Camil Bulcke Path (Purulia Road) Post BOX – 7, Ranchi-834 001, Jharkhand, India	Masters Degree

66C	Xavier Labour Relations Institute, Jamshedpur	PGP (Buss. Mgt.) & PGP (PM & IR)	XLRI Circuit House Area (East), Jamshedpur 831035, Jharkhand - India	PGP (Buss. Mgt.)- June 1989 – till date PGP (PM & IR) 1991 – till date
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Conclusion

Postgraduate certificate and diploma programs involve six months to two years of fulltime study. While the general entry requirement is the completion of a bachelor's degree in any discipline (3 or 4 years), programs in some specialized and professional fields require a bachelor's degree (4 years) in the same or a related field for admission. The certificate/diploma allows an individual to seek employment and, in some cases, admission into a master's degree program with advanced standing.

In comparison, universities in Canada offer certificate and diploma programs in a variety of disciplines at both undergraduate and graduate levels. For undergraduate-level programs, admission is typically based on high school graduation. For graduate-level programs, admission is typically based on a bachelor's degree (4 years) and, in some cases, related work experience. There are also post-baccalaureate programs with entry requirement and program level similar to those of after degrees. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS makes the following comparisons:

Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma from university-level institution or institutions with appropriate program accreditation (such as AICTE)

- Generally compares to the completion of a University Diploma or University Certificate [Shorter programs (e.g. 1 year) are generally compared to certificates while longer programs (e.g. 2 years) can be compared to diplomas].

Postgraduate Diplomas in Management (PGDM) offered at institutions on the AIU list involve two years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of a bachelor's degree. This translates into a minimum of five years (3+2) of postsecondary study in total. The PGDM, equated with MBA by the AIU, allows an individual to seek employment and admission into doctoral-level programs in management. In comparison, MBA programs in Canada usually involves at least one year of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of a four-year bachelor's degree.

Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, **IQAS compares the two-year fulltime Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) from the institutions on the AIU list to the completion of a Master of Business Administration (MBA) degree.**

Postgraduate diplomas in medicine approved by the Indian Medical Council involve two years of fulltime study following the completion of a Bachelor of Medicine/Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS or BMBS). Students can choose from 28 fields of specialization.

In Alberta and Canada, training in medical specialties and sub-specialties leads to professional certification, which is beyond the scope of IQAS assessment. Therefore IQAS does not assess postgraduate diplomas in various fields of medical specialization.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Other programs such as certificates, diplomas and research-based degrees (M.Phil and Ph.D.) are usually awarded without classification. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale		
Indian Marks (%)	Descriptor	IQAS (%)
87-100	First Class/Division	96
74-86		88
60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale* in *International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

M.Phil in Chemistry
M.Phil in Commerce
M.Phil in Computer Science
M.Phil in Economics
M.Phil in English
M.Phil in Library Science
M.Phil in Population Studies
M.Phil in Sociology
M.Phil in Statistics
M.Phil in Zoology

Note: These are just examples of possible majors of master of philosophy degrees and do not constitute a complete list of such programs.

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Master's degree

Program Description:

- One-year (or one-and-one-half-year, two-year) university graduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Admission to doctoral programs

IQAS Recommendations:

A Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) degree [in combination with the previous Master's degree] generally compares to the completion of a two-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx.

Or assessed individually.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

The Master of Philosophy (M.Phil) is a pre-doctoral research degree that involves one to two years of fulltime study, with entry based on the completion of a master's degree in at least the Second Division/Class. Some M.Phil programs consist mainly of directed research leading to the completion of a thesis, while others require substantial coursework.

The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations (June 1, 2009) prescribes some general guidelines for M.Phil and Ph.D. programs. For example, M.Phil/Ph.D. students must undertake a minimum of one semester of coursework, which must include a course on research methodology. After completion of coursework, students proceed to work on the thesis, which must be evaluated by at least two experts, one of whom from another state or outside of the country.

The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations (May 5, 2016), which superseded the 2009 regulations, prescribes more detailed standards for various aspects of M.Phil programs:

- Candidates for admission to the M.Phil program must have a Master's degree or a professional degree declared equivalent to the Master's degree by the corresponding statutory regulatory body, with at least 55% marks in aggregate or its equivalent grade on the UGC 7-point scale.
- M.Phil programs shall be for a minimum duration of two consecutive semesters or one year and a maximum of four consecutive semesters or two years.
- In the first one or two semesters, M.Phil students must complete between 8 and 16 credits of coursework, including 4 credits of coursework on research methodology, as a prerequisite for M.Phil/Ph.D. preparation. At least 24 total credits shall be completed for the M.Phil program.
- An M.Phil candidate has to obtain a minimum of 55% of marks or its equivalent grade in the UGC 7-point scale in coursework in order to proceed to the preparation and defense of the thesis.
- An M.Phil candidate must present at least one research paper at a conference or seminar. The M.Phil thesis shall be evaluated by the supervisor and at least one examiner from outside the institution.

Following are a couple of sample program structures for M.Phil:

Sample Program Structure: M.Phil in Statistics, University of Delhi (a central university)

Duration: One year of fulltime study

Entry requirements: First or second high class Master degree in statistics

M.Phil Part I (six months): Choose three from ten courses (with each course worth 100 marks):

1. Stochastic Processes
2. Applied Probability Models
3. Design of Experiments
4. Design and Inference in Survey
5. Bayesian Inference
6. Order Statistics
7. Bio-Statistics

8. Multivariate Analysis
9. Non-Parametric Methods
10. Reliability and Life Testing

M.Phil Part II (six months): Write a dissertation pertaining to one of the three courses completed in Part I. (Written dissertation: 150 marks; viva voce: 50 marks.)

Sample Program Structure: M.Phil (English Literature), Jamia Millia Islamia (a central university)

Duration: One and a half years (three semesters) of fulltime study

Entry requirements: Minimum 55% marks in MA (English)

Semester I

(1) Research Methodology (Compulsory)

(2) MP 1: Introduction to Literary Theory (Compulsory)

(3) Choose any one of the following courses:

MP 2: Renaissance Studies

MP 3: Life, Literature and Thought in the Eighteenth Century

MP 4: Texts of Modernism

MP 5: Continental Fiction

MP 6: Indian Writing in English

MP 7: Theory and Practice of Translation

MP 8: Seminar I (a flexible course based on teachers' academic interests)

Semester II: Choose any two of the following courses:

MP 9: Shakespeare

MP 10: Life, Literature and Thought in the Nineteenth Century

MP 11: Twentieth Century Fiction/Poetry

MP 12: Australian/Canadian Literature

MP 13: Twentieth Century American Literature

MP 14: Indian Literatures in English Translation

MP 15: English in India

MP 16: Colonial Discourse Theory

MP 17: Readings in Theory

MP 18: Semiotics

MP 19: Texts of Popular Culture

MP 20: Seminar II (a flexible course based on teachers' academic interests)

Semester III: Dissertation

The M.Phil degree gives access to employment such as lectureship at a higher education institution, and admission to doctoral programs. Some institutions require an M.Phil for entry into their doctoral programs. An M.Phil holder may complete a Ph.D. program in a minimum of two years, compared with three or more years for a master's degree holder.

The UGC-AICTE-DEC Committee, which was responsible for regulating distance education in India until 2013, approved a few M.Phil and Ph.D. programs offered through distance education until 2007. No distance education programs at the M.Phil and Ph.D. level have been approved since 2007, and the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of

M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2009 and 2016 both stipulate that no institution shall conduct M.Phil and Ph.D. programs through distance education mode.

Conclusion

The M.Phil program requires a master's degree for admission and involves at least one year of fulltime study consisting of coursework, directed research and the completion of a thesis. It represents a total of six or more years of postsecondary study. In comparison, master's degrees in Canada involve one to two years of fulltime study following the completion of a four-year bachelor's degree, or a total of five to six years of postsecondary study. The M.Phil degree gives access to further education in doctoral programs. Based on the above information and placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the M.Phil degree from the Republic of India, in combination with the preceding Master's degree, to the completion of a two-year Master's degree.

Grading:

Most bachelor's and master's degrees are classified into divisions or classes based on the marks students obtain in the major examinations at the end of each year or semester. Research-based degrees such as M.Phil and Ph.D. are usually awarded without classification. Grading scale varies from institution to institution. The Indian system is low marking, with minimum pass mark generally ranging between 33 and 40%, though some institutions or programs adopt a 50% pass. Students who have failed in one or more subjects in a major examination but who have achieved institution-designated minimum marks (e.g. 25%) in the aggregate may be allowed to proceed with their study and make up the failed subjects at a subsequent examination. The following table shows a common grading scale along with conversion to Alberta grades.

Higher Education Grading Scale		
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87-100	First Class/Division	96
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60-73		82
57-59	Second Class/Division	77
53-56		74
51-52		70
47-50	Third Class/Division	66
45-46		62
40-44		58
33-39		52
<33	Fail	<50

For more information on Indian grading scales, please refer to the chapter *Grading Scale in International Education Guide for the Assessment of Education from the Republic of India*.

Country: INDIA (Republic of India)
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D. or D.Phil)

Category: University

Credential Actual Name:

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D. or D.Phil)

Credential Alternate Actual Name(s):

Time Period Credential Offered: Current

Issuing Body: Universities and university-level institutions

Admission Requirements:

- Master's degree (e.g. MA, M.Com and M.Sc.) or Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)

Program Description:

- Advanced research-based graduate degree program

Provides Access to in the Home Country:

- Employment
- Post-doctoral studies

IQAS Recommendations:

A Doctor of Philosophy degree generally compares to the completion of a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree.

IQAS Rationale:

Program Description

The Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D. or D.Phil.) involves at least two years of fulltime study following the M.Phil or at least three years following a master's degree, and is normally completed within five years after registration. Entry is based on the completion of a master's degree with minimum marks (e.g. 55%), and applicants may be asked to take a qualifying test such as the National Eligibility Test (NET) conducted by the University Grants Commission (UGC). Some programs require applicants to hold an M.Phil, or prescribe additional coursework in research methodology for those who do not have the M.Phil. Ph.D. study consists mainly of research, though some programs include substantial coursework. Students must complete a substantial thesis based on original research and undergo evaluation and oral examination by a board of examiners.

The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations (June 1, 2009) prescribes some general guidelines for M.Phil and Ph.D. programs. For example, M.Phil/Ph.D. students must undertake a minimum of one semester of

coursework, which must include a course on research methodology. After completion of coursework, students proceed to work on the thesis, which must be evaluated by at least two experts, one of whom from another state or outside of the country. Ph.D. candidates are expected to publish a research paper in a referred journal before submitting their thesis for review.

The UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations (May 5, 2016), which superseded the 2009 regulations, prescribes more detailed standards for various aspects of Ph.D. programs:

- Candidates for admission to the M.Phil/Ph.D. program must have a Master's degree or a professional degree declared equivalent to the Master's degree by the corresponding statutory regulatory body, with at least 55% marks in aggregate or its equivalent grade on the UGC 7-point scale.
- In the first one or two semesters, M.Phil/Ph.D. students must complete between 8 and 16 credits of coursework, including 4 credits of coursework on research methodology, as a prerequisite for M.Phil/Ph.D. preparation. Students who are admitted with the M.Phil, or those who have completed the M.Phil coursework in an integrated M.Phil/Ph.D. program are eligible to proceed to research work leading to the Ph.D. All other students are required to complete the prescribed coursework.
- Ph.D. programs shall be for a minimum duration of three years including coursework and a maximum of six years.
- A Ph.D. candidate must publish at least one research paper in a refereed journal and make two paper presentations in conferences or seminars before the submission of the thesis.
- The Ph.D. thesis shall be evaluated by the supervisor and at least two examiners from outside the institution.

Following is a sample Ph.D. program structure:

Program Structure, Ph.D. in International Studies, Jamia Millia Islamia (a central university)

Duration: Ten semesters. The candidate shall submit the thesis not earlier than two years and not later than five years from the date of registration.

Entry Requirements: Minimum 55% marks in M.Phil, and an interview. Individuals with MA who have done high quality research may also apply.

Coursework: Students with MA must complete one compulsory course and one optional course in the first two semesters. Students with M.Phil are exempted from coursework.

The UGC-AICTE-DEC Committee, which was responsible for regulating distance education in India until 2013, approved a few M.Phil and Ph.D. programs offered through distance education until 2007. No distance education programs at the M.Phil and Ph.D. level have been approved since 2007, and the UGC (Minimum Standards and Procedure for Award of M.PHIL./PH.D Degrees) Regulations, 2009 and 2016 both stipulate that no institution shall conduct M.Phil and Ph.D. programs through distance education mode.

Conclusion

Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D. or D.Phil) programs in the Republic of India require applicants to have an M.Phil or a master's degree with minimum marks (e.g. 55% on the Indian scale) and pass an entrance exam and an interview. They usually require three or more years of fulltime study consisting of coursework and the completion and defence of a dissertation. A Ph.D. gives an individual access to academic, research and other employment opportunities as well as post-doctoral studies. Based on the above information and the placement recommendations of other evaluation resources, IQAS compares the Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D. or D.Phil) to the completion of a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree.