## IQAS Placement Recommendations for Credentials REPUBLIC OF INDIA

Credential Name	IQAS Recommendations
Secondary School Certificate	Generally compares to the completion of Grade 10.
Higher Secondary School Certificate	Generally compares to the completion of Grade 12.
University-level Certificates and Diplomas	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.]
Technical-Professional Certificates and Diplomas	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 Grade Twelve 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.
Bachelor's Degree (3 years)	Generally compares to the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree with a focus in xxx.
Bachelor's Degree (4 years)	Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree with a focus in xxx.
Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) (1 year)	Generally compares to the completion of a one-year Bachelor of Education after-degree.
Bachelor of Medicine and Bachelor of Surgery (MBBS/BMBS)	Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in medicine.  Note: Medical degrees in India generally involve four-and-one-half years of continuous theoretical study in the Faculty of Medicine, followed by one year of clinical internship. In Canada, medical degrees generally require at least two years of pre-professional study in science followed by four years of professional medical studies.
Bachelor of Ayurvedic Medicine and Surgery (BAMS)	Generally compares to the completion of a Bachelor's degree with a focus in Ayurvedic medicine.
Bachelor of Dental Surgery (BDS)	Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree in dentistry.  Note: Dentistry degrees in India generally involve four years of continuous theoretical study in the Faculty of Dentistry, followed by one year of clinical internship. In Canada, dentistry degrees generally require at least two years of pre-professional study in science followed by four years of professional dentistry studies.
Bachelor of Veterinary Medicine and Animal Husbandry (B.V.Sc. & A.H.)	Generally compare to the completion of a first professional university degree in veterinary medicine.

	Note: Degrees in veterinary medicine in India generally involve four and one half years of continuous theoretical study in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, followed by six months of clinical internship. In Canada, degrees in veterinary medicine generally require at least two years of pre-professional study in science followed by four years of professional studies in veterinary medicine.
Bachelor of Law(s) (Special/Professional)	Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree with a focus in law (as practiced in the Republic of India).
Bachelor of Law(s) (General/Academic)	Generally compares to the completion of a two-year Bachelor's after-degree with a focus in law (as practiced in the Republic of India).
Bachelor of Law(s) (integrated program)	Generally compares to the completion of a first professional university degree with a focus in law (as practiced in the Republic of India), preceded by two years of prerequisite university study.
Bachelor of Education (B.Ed) (4 years)	Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor of Education degree.
Master of Education (M.Ed)	Generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree in Education.
Master's degree (3+2 years)	Generally compares to the completion of a one-year Master's degree with a focus in xxx.  Note: The first year of the two-year Master's degree (following the completion of a three-year Bachelor's degree) is considered to be at the undergraduate level.
Master's degree (4+1.5/2 years)	Generally compares to the completion of a Master's degree with a focus in xxx
Postgraduate Certificate/Postgraduate Diploma	Postgraduate Certificate or Diploma from university-level institutions or institutions with appropriate program accreditation (such as AICTE)  - [Four years of postsecondary study in total] Generally compares to the completion of a four-year Bachelor's degree  - [More than four year of postsecondary study in total] Generally compares to the completion of a Graduate Certificate or Diploma. [Shorter programs are generally compared to certificates while longer programs can be

	compared to diplomas.]  - Programs that involve less than four years of postsecondary study in total are assessed individually.
	Postgraduate Diploma in Management (PGDM) from 32 institutions whose 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 Generally compares to the completion of years of postgraduate training in a medical specialization (e.g. ophthalmology, etc.).
Master of Philosophy (M.Phil)	[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.]
Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D./D.Phil)	Generally compares to the completion of a Doctor of Philosophy (Ph.D.) degree. The scope and quality of the research can only be determined by an expert in the field.