INFORMATION BROCHURE

POLICIES & PROCEDURE FOR EQUIVALENCE OF QUALIFICATION/DEGREES

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POLICIES AND PROCEDURE FOR
ACCORDING EQUIVALENCE OF
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AN INTRODUCTION:

1. Section 2(f) of the UGC Act specifies that a “University” means a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act, and includes any such institution as may, in consultation with the University concerned, be recognized by the Commission in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf under this Act. Further, Section 12A (b) of the UGC Act mentions that a “college” means any institution, whether known as such or by any other name which provides for a course of study for obtaining any qualification from a university and which, in accordance with the rules and regulations of such university, is recognized as competent to provide for such course of study and present students undergoing such course of study for the examination for the award of such qualification;

2. Section 22(1) of the UGC Act clearly mentions that the right of conferring or granting degrees shall be exercised only by a University established or incorporated by or under a Central Act, a Provincial Act or a State Act or an institution deemed to be a University under section 3 or an institution specially empowered by an Act of Parliament to confer or grant degrees. Section 22(2) of the UGC Act further clarifies that “Save as provided in sub-section (1), no person or authority shall confer, or grant, or hold himself or itself out as entitled to confer or grant, any degree” and Section 22 (3) of the UGC Act also mentions that “For the purposes of this section, “degree” means any such degree as may, with the previous approval of the Central Government, be specified in this behalf by the Commission by notification in the official Gazette”.

3. With the above safeguards in place, the power to award and recognize degrees in India have been vested in the Universities in accordance with the provisions of their Acts & Statutes. Universities in India are expected to adhere to the rules and regulations prescribed in this regard by the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), University Grants Commission (UGC) or any other regulatory body empowered to do so;

ROLE OF THE AIU

4. Since degrees awarded by an Indian University are generally recognized by all universities in the country, the AIU is not involved in the Equivalence of Degrees offered by Indian Universities but it
impresses upon the Member Universities of the AIU to recognize each others Degrees in order to save students from hassles;

5. Similarly, the AIU, since its establishment in 1925 as the INTER UNIVERSITY BOARD (IUB) and later registered as a Society as the ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES (AIU) IN 1973, being the Apex Body of Universities in the country has been, inter alia, serving its Member Universities by facilitating Equivalence of Degrees awarded by Foreign Universities to help people with foreign degrees pursue higher studies in Indian Universities;

6. AIU is the only body in India which is recognized to grant Equivalence of Degrees awarded by the Foreign Universities. Acknowledging its role and work the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD), Government of India (GOI) vide their letter No. F.15-17/94-TS IV dated 13th March 1995 issued a Notification that “those foreign qualifications which are recognized/equated by the AIU, are treated as recognized for the purpose of employment to post and services under the Central Government”.

EQUIVALENCE COMMITTEE

7. As we live in dynamic world, the issues and challenges faced in considering and processing requests for Equivalence become complex. To address such complexities and to ensure that the Member Universities are taken into confidence in this regard, the policies relating to Equivalence are framed by the Governing Council of the AIU generally on the recommendations of the Equivalence Committee constituted under rules.

8. It may be important to note that all Members of the Governing Council of the AIU are Vice Chancellors of one University or the other while the Secretary General of the Association is a former Vice Chancellor. The composition of the Governing Council of the AIU is as under:
   - President of the Association of Indian Universities
   - Vice President of the Association of Indian Universities
   - Immediate Past President of the Association of Indian Universities
   - Secretary General of the Association of Indian Universities
   - Fifteen Vice Chancellors - Three from each of the five Zones of the country, of which two are selected by rotation on the basis of their seniority as Vice Chancellor/Director and the third is selected by rotation on the basis of the seniority of the University/Organization in the zone concerned.
• Two members are coopted

9. The Equivalence Committee also comprises of the Vice Chancellors/Directors including the members of the Governing Council. The composition of the Equivalence Committee is as under:
   • President of the Association of Indian Universities
   • Vice President of the Association of Indian Universities
   • Secretary General of the Association of Indian Universities
   • Four Vice Chancellors representing different disciplines nominated by the Governing Council
   • Two additional Members from different zones nominated by the President AIU.
   • Head of the Equivalence Division serves as Secretary of the Equivalence Committee

10. The Equivalence Committee/Governing Council may also constitute expert committees/sub-committees on specific issues to help the Equivalence Committee/Governing Council to take informed decision;

EVALUATION DIVISION

11. The operative work of the Equivalence is handled by the Evaluation Division of the AIU which was established since the inception of IUB/AIU;

12. The Evaluation Division is entrusted with the responsibility of receiving, processing and granting equivalence of degrees awarded by foreign Universities for the purpose of admission to higher studies in accordance with the policies and rules framed by the AIU;

13. The Evaluation Division of the AIU has been carrying out the responsibility of according Equivalence to individuals for the last ninety years and has thus been helping the students in accessing higher studies in India;

14. With the MHRD notifying that the equivalence granted by the AIU shall also be valid for employment purposes, the Evaluation Division has also been helping students in this regard as well and has thus been providing Equivalence related services to various Central & State Employment agencies, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC) and State Recruitment Boards etc.
15. The Equivalence Division has been facilitating the Ministry of Human Resource Development (MHRD) and other Ministries of the Government of India in formulating proposals on mutual recognition of degrees under Educational Exchange Programmes.

16. Besides, the Division also provides assistance on the status of foreign qualifications to Universities, Ministries of the Government of India, Union Public Service Commission (UPSC), Indian Council for Cultural Relations (ICCR) and other Agencies concerning with the nomination/selection of foreign students in Indian Universities. The application forms of all the foreign students who are sponsored under various Central Government Scholarships/Ministries are also sent to the Evaluation Division, in order to assess their eligibility, to the courses, in which they are seeking admission in Indian Universities.

17. The Division has established accountability as a reliable accrediting source/agency on the assessment/certification of equivalence of qualifications. It also receives number of enquiries from Credential Evaluation Service Agencies in other countries.

PAST PRACTICE OF ACCORDING EQUIVALENCE

18. Initially, the equivalence was accorded by the AIU on course-to-course basis only after the proposal for equivalence of foreign qualification was received from an Indian Mission aboard or from the university concerned. For this purpose, the information on the following point was obtained: (a) Structure from Primary to University education; (b) Entry requirements; (c) Nomenclature of the course certificate/degree; (d) Accreditation status of the University/Institution in the home Country; (e) Syllabus/course curriculum and regulation of the course; (f) System of evaluation; (g) Requirement for passing; (h) Parity of the degree outside the country –documentation thereof; (i) Sample copy of the degree and academic transcript; and (j) Any other relevant information.

19. Each case for equivalence was examined with reference to international documentation available with the AIU, which included (a) International Handbook of Universities (Published by IAU); (b) Commonwealth Universities Yearbook (Published by ACU); (c) International guide to qualifications in education-British Council Publication; (d) American Association of Collegiate Registrars and
Admission Officers (AACRAO) publication; (e) World Guide to Qualifications in Higher Education - a UNESCO Publication; (f) Accredited Institutions of Postsecondary Education- an American Council on Education (ACE) Publication;

20. In addition to the above, supporting information was also obtained from Foreign Mission in New Delhi and wherever necessary, the matter was referred to International Agencies like United States Educational Foundation in India (USEFI), British Council Division, German Academic Exchange Service (DADD) etc;

21. Each case of equivalency was referred to the Expert(s) for their Expert opinion and after the opinion was received, the same was placed before the Equivalence Committee for consideration and approval and finally was being placed before the Governing Council for their ratification.

PRESENT POLICY RELATING TO THE EQUIVALENCE BY THE AIU

22. As the mobility of students increased across a wide range of universities in many different countries and the number of cases seeking AIU equivalence multiplied, the then practice of case-by-case evaluation of each request was found time consuming and unsustainable;

23. The policy was therefore changed to recognize the system of education on the basis of such parameters as (a) Eligibility requirements for admission; (b) Duration of the programme; and (c) Accreditation status of the University concerned;

24. Following the change in the Policy, the AIU now accords Equivalence to such foreign degrees which: (a) are awarded by the foreign universities which are approved/recognized/accredited in its own country: (b) are pursued by a student as a full time regular student on the campus of the university of its Origin; (c) the minimum prescribed duration of the programme of the studies is at least the same as applicable in case of Indian universities; and (d) the minimum eligibility requirements for admission in the programme of studies is at least the same as applicable in case of Indian Universities;

25. Recognizing the difficulties faced by students on account of the fact that many foreign universities allow students to complete their
programme of studies in less than the prescribed duration either due to exemption from certain number of credits, or due to acceptance of certain credits already taken or because a student is permitted to take certain credits during vacation etc, the AIU has also started granting certain relaxation in according equivalence so long as the prescribed duration of the programme of studies is at least the same as prescribed in India. Thus, Equivalence may also be considered under the following situations:

26. Degrees awarded in lesser duration in terms of years of studies than applicable in case of Indian universities even though the student may have completed all the credits specified by the university and/or the semesters as applicable in case of Indian universities: While the AIU must not relax the requirements of the minimum duration of degrees, the duration should, instead shall be measured in terms of precise number of months/years, be measured in terms of completion of the number of Semesters/Trimesters and all such cases where the degrees have been awarded upon completion of as many semester/trimester as are prescribed in case of Indian universities be awarded equivalence;

(a) Degrees awarded where the University has accepted credits taken by students from other universities/degree-awarding institutions including those in India: In view of the acceptance of credits and credit transfer is a normal practice in most foreign universities and that the same is also being encouraged in India, the AIU may accord equivalence to such foreign degrees where the duration have been shortened on account of credits accepted by the foreign universities so long as the degrees awarded by foreign universities meets all other parameters specified by the AIU;

(b) Degrees awarded where the University has granted exemption to the student from certain number of credits or certain number of semesters: Given the fact that foreign universities grant exemptions to their students on the basis of their academic records/attainment/transfers from other higher educational institutions, the AIU may grant equivalence to such foreign degrees where the duration have been shortened on account of exemption granted by the foreign universities so long as the degree meets all other parameters specified by the AIU;
26. Further, taking note of the fact that the UGC/AICTE have issued regulations/guidelines allowing foreign degrees to be awarded for studies undertaken in India, the AIU has started certain relaxation in this regard subject to the fulfillment of certain conditions;

27. The rules and procedures for processing applications for Equivalence of Degrees/Qualifications based on the policy specified above, are detailed below for the guidance of all those who intend to apply for Equivalence of their Degrees/Qualification

**COVERAGE & SCOPE OF AIU EQUIVALENCE**

28. AIU presently considers and processes applications for Equivalence of the following qualifications/degrees:
   a. Equivalence of School Level Examinations conducted by recognized foreign Boards in India;
   b. Equivalence of School Level Examinations conducted by the Accredited Schools/Boards/Bodies in various countries;
   c. Equivalence of Degrees awarded by the Foreign Universities;
   d. Equivalence of Degrees awarded by the Indian Universities for studies undertaken in their offshore campuses;
   e. Equivalence of PG Diploma awarded by the AICTE approved standalone institutions outside the purview of Universities;

**LIMITATIONS OF AIU EQUIVALENCE**

29. AIU does not entertain applications for equivalence of such professional degrees awarded by foreign universities which also entitle the holder of the degree to practice a profession in India. Thus, degrees in disciplines like Medicine, Nursing, Pharmacy, Law, Architecture etc are presently outside the purview of the AIU as such cases are handled by the respective professional councils;

30. AIU is not involved in the Equivalence of Degrees awarded by Indian Universities because as per rules the degrees awarded by an Indian University is recognized by all other Indian universities as all universities are required to award degrees in accordance with their Acts & Statutes and in adherence to the rules, regulations and guidelines prescribed in this regard by the MHRD/UGC/AICTE or any other competent regulatory bodies in the country;
31. The AIU is not involved in the Equivalence of qualifications in vocational stream and non-degree qualifications such as proficiency, certificate or diploma level examination conducted either by universities or by non-university level bodies except the Diploma in Engineering;

32. Equivalence Certificate issued by the AIU is aimed at certifying the parity of a qualification in terms of level as it says that this particular qualification/degree is equivalence to the degree awarded at that level by the Indian Universities;

33. AIU is not involved in determining the disciplinary parity between different qualifications and/or in determining suitability or adequacy of a qualification/degree for eligibility for admission or employment and that such decisions rests with the concerned university/recruitment agency;

34. AIU does not issue Equivalence Certificate for two year (FAST TRACK) Degrees awarded by foreign accredited universities;

**POLICIES & PARAMETERS FOR ACCORDING EQUIVALENCE OF DEGREES/QUALIFICATIONS BY THE AIU (UPDATED AS ON 30TH JUNE 2015)**

**EQUIVALENCE OF SCHOOL LEVEL QUALIFICATION**

**SCHOOL LEVEL QUALIFICATIONS FROM SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO INDIAN BOARDS**

35. Certificates awarded by such School Boards that are affiliated to the Council of the Board of Secondary Education (COBSE) for the purpose of equivalence are equated with the corresponding examination conducted by the CBSE;

**SCHOOL LEVEL QUALIFICATIONS FROM SCHOOLS AFFILIATED TO FOREIGN BOARD/OFFERING FOREIGN SYSTEM OF EDUCATION**

36. AIU recognizes the system of education from across all countries of the world and equivalence is granted provided that (i) the foreign system
of education prescribes a minimum of 12 years of regular schooling; (ii) the school is affiliated by a Board that has been approved/recognized; (iii) the school leaving certificate has been issued by the Board that has been approved/recognized/accredited in the country concerned;

37. Since the basic eligibility requirements for admission to Bachelor Degree Programme in India is Grade 12 OR an Equivalent Examinations, AIU accords equivalence to the School Level Examinations of a good number of Countries of the World so far, Conventionally;

38. Equivalence issued by AIU is accepted by the Universities in India for the purposes of admission or employment. Besides, the Centre/State Employment Agencies, UPSC etc. also accept the equivalence issued by the AIU;

39. As of now, the AIU has accorded Equivalence to some of the most popular Systems of School Education of the world i.e. the British System (GCE ‘O’& ‘A’Level), American System (High School Diploma), International Baccalaureate (IB) awarded by the International Baccalaureate Organization Geneva, Switzerland, French International Baccalaureate, 12 year General Secondary School Certificate Examination conducted in most of the Gulf countries etc;

40. The following is a list of +2 level qualifications and their nomenclatures recognized by AIU subject to that the education has been pursued only on REGULAR MODE;

a. 12 years Baccalaureate Certificate of Chad, Gabon, France and Tunisia;

b. International Baccalaureate Diploma awarded by International Baccalaureate Organization, Geneva, Switzerland;

c. 12 years General Secondary Education Certificate of the Ministry of Education Bahrain, Egypt, Jordan, Kuwait, Oman, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates and other Gulf countries;

d. GCE/IGCSE/GCSE examinations of the approved British Examination Bodies, with Minimum 5 (Five) subjects in A, B, C Grades including English at ORDINARY ("O") Level and 2/3 subjects at ADVANCED ("A") LEVEL has been equated with +2 stage qualification. Candidates intending to join Professional courses are required to have passed the subjects
of Physics, Chemistry, Biology/Mathematics in ADVANCED LEVEL & English at AS LEVEL;
e. 12 Year High School Diploma from accredited Schools of USA;
f. Intermediate/Senior Secondary/Higher Secondary examinations of the approved Boards in Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan and Nepal;
g. 12 year Secondary Stage qualification of National Examinations Board of the Ministry of Education, Ethiopia, Sudan;
h. 12-year Secondary Stage examination conducted by various Provinces in Canada and Australia provided that the candidate having passed Ontario Secondary School Diploma of the Ministry of Education, Ontario, should have acquired minimum 6 (Six) "U/M" (University Preparatory Courses);
i. GCE “Ordinary and Advanced” level examination of the Department of Education, Government of Sri Lanka, Singapore, Hong Kong & Mauritius provided that candidates having passed O and A level Examinations should fulfil the same conditions as prescribed at Sr. No.iv above;
j. 12-year STPM examination of Malaysia;
k. 12-year Secondary Stage qualification of Indonesia, Japan, Korea, Republic of Vietnam and Yemen Arab Republic;
l. “Abitur” examination of Germany;
m. 12 year High School Diploma awarded by the accredited American Schools/International Schools in other countries following American System of Education subject to the condition that the High School Diploma awarded by the American Schools in USA and other parts of the world should be accredited either by the State Departments of Education OR by one of the Six Regional Accrediting Agencies in USA i.e (a) Middle States Association of Schools and Colleges; (b) New England Association of Schools and Colleges; (c) North Central Association of Schools and Colleges; (d) Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges; (e) Southern Association of Schools and Colleges; and (f) Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

n. Pre-University Certificate Examination of the Ministry of Education, Iran;
p. 12 Year Secondary School Certificate Examination of the Ministry of Education, Republic of Iraq;
q. 12 Year Senior School certificate Examination of West African Examinations Council (WACE) in A, B, C Grades on a scale of 1-4 (A-1, B-2, B-3, C-4) conducted in the countries of Nigeria etc;

r. EXAMEN D’ETAT of the Ministry of Primary, Secondary & Professional Education in the Democratic Republic of Congo;

s. 12-year Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education Examination with more than 5 (Five) subjects in the Grades A, B, & C of the Kenya National Examinations Council, Nairobi, Kenya;

t. Advanced Certificate of Secondary Education Examination with minimum 2 (Two) Principal Passes & 2(Two) Subsidiary Passes of the National Examinations Council of Tanzania;

u. Uganda Advanced Certificate of Education Examination with minimum 2 (Two) Principal Passes & 2(Two) Subsidiary Passes of the Uganda Examinations Board;

v. 12-year Certificate D’Enseignement Secondaire Generale (D’Humanities General) of the Ministry of National Education, Republic of Burundi;


x. Baccalaureat De L’Enseignement Secondaire General (Baccalaureat of General Secondary Education) of the Ministry of National Education, Republic of Cameroon;

y. Baccalaureat De L’Enseignement DU Second Degre (Baccalaureate of Secondary Education) of Republic of Chad;

z. Higher School Certificate Examination of Department of Education, Papua New Guinea;

aa. Level III of NZQA

41. As American High School is not conducted by any Board, the AIU may be able to accord equivalence only if the school has been accredited by one of the six regional accrediting agencies; Middle State Association of Schools & Colleges, New England Association of Schools and Colleges, North Central Association of Schools and Colleges, Northwest Association of Schools and Colleges, Southern Association of Schools and Colleges, Western Association of Schools and Colleges.

42. Since AIU recognizes the system of school education, even in cases where school level qualification has been obtained from the Board of a country which has not been accorded equivalence, AIU may consider requests for equivalence provided the above conditions are fulfilled;
43. As of now, the High School Diploma (GED)/other school qualifications pursued through ONLINE/DISTANCE Mode are not considered for Equivalence by the AIU;

44. Students having completed their SCHOOL education in lesser duration (number of years), than the prescribed one, no Equivalence Certificate is issued in such cases.

45. Students having completed their education through HOME STUDIES/PRIVATE CANDIDATE shall not be issued equivalence certificate;

46. AIU does not accord approval/recognition to any School/College/Universities in India/Abroad.

EQUIVALENCE OF THE FELLOW PROGRAMME AWARDED BY THE AICTE APPROVED STAND-ALONE INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE PURVIEW OF THE UNIVERSITIES

47. As of now, the AIU is able to consider request for the equivalence of the Fellow Programmes offered by the Indian Institutes of Management (IIM) only;

EQUIVALENCE OF PGDM AWARDED BY THE AICTE APPROVED STAND-ALONE INSTITUTIONS OUTSIDE THE PURVIEW OF THE UNIVERSITIES

48. AIU has been involved in granting equivalence to the Post Graduate Diploma in Management since late 1960s. Originally, such equivalence was granted only to the PGDM programme offered by the IIMs but with the advent of the AICTE approved institutes offering PGDM, this facility was extended to them as well;

49. Only such PGDM programmes be granted Equivalence which meet the following conditions: (a) The Institute has applied for the AIU equivalence and has furnished all the required information/documents as prescribed by the AIU; (b) the PGDM Programme has been duly approved by the All-India Council for Technical Education (AICTE), New Delhi; (c) a Minimum Two Batches of the programme must have passed out successfully; and
(d) The PGDM programme has been duly accredited by the National Board of Accreditation (NBA);

50. Equivalence to the PGDM programme meeting the above conditions be granted for the period for which the NBA accreditation is valid;

51. To simplify the process, the procedural requirements of sending visiting teams for the evaluation of the PGDM programme be done away with and the decision be taken on the basis of the documentary evidences obtained from the Institute offering the PGDM programmes. The AIU shall, however, reserve the right to get the programme evaluated by a visiting team as and when it deems necessary.

52. In such cases where proposals have been received for the Renewal of AIU Equivalence for the PGDM programmes that have yet not been accredited, the Renewal may be accorded, for the sake of continuity and as a one-time exceptional measure, from the date it has become due and further for the period of two years with a condition that the institute be asked to obtain NBA accreditation failing which the programme shall not be eligible for AIU Equivalence;

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**EQUIVALENCE OF DEGREES AWARDED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDIES UNDERTAKEN ON THEIR CAMPUS OF ORIGIN**

53. Equivalence is granted to students if he/she meets the following eligibility conditions:
   a. The degree has been awarded by a university which is duly approved/recognized/accredited in its own country;

   b. The student has pursued the programme of studies as a full-time regular student on the campus of the university in the foreign country;

   c. The minimum eligibility qualification for admission to the programme of the study is at least the same as prescribed in India; and
d. The duration of the programme of study is at least the same as prescribed in India;

54. The minimum prescribed duration and minimum eligibility of various Programmes of Studies in India, shall be such as are specified by the University Grants Commission (UGC) vide Gazette Notification published from time to time;

55. In such cases where the prescribed programme duration is at least the same as prescribed in India but a student was awarded degree within a shorter duration due to credit transfer, exemption and summer/winter courses, the AIU may accord equivalence in the following situations:

(a) **Degrees awarded in lesser duration in terms of years of studies than applicable in case of Indian universities even though the student may have completed all the credits specified by the university and/or the semesters as applicable in case of Indian universities:** While AIU must not relax the requirements of the minimum duration of degrees, the duration should, instead of being measured in terms of precise number of months/years, be measured in terms of completion of the number of Semesters/Trimesters and all such cases where the degrees have been awarded upon completion of as many semester/trimesters as are prescribed in case of Indian universities be awarded equivalence;

(b) **Degrees awarded where the University has accepted credits taken by students from other universities/degree-awarding institutions including those in India:** As acceptance of credits and credit transfer is a normal practice in most foreign universities and that the same is also being encouraged in India, the AIU may accord equivalence to such foreign degrees where the duration have been shortened on account of credits accepted by the foreign universities so long as the degrees awarded by foreign universities meets all other parameters specified by the AIU;

(c) **Degrees awarded where the University has granted exemption to the student from certain number of credits or certain**
number of semesters: Given the fact that foreign universities grant exemptions to their students on the basis of their academic records/attainment/transfers from other higher educational institutions, the AIU should grant equivalence to such foreign degrees where the duration have been shortened on account of exemption granted by the foreign universities so long as the degree meets all other parameters specified by the AIU.

DIPLOMA IN ENGINEERING AWARDED BY THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES

56. As Diploma in Engineering conducted by various Boards of Technical Education/Universities in India makes a person eligible for admission to 2nd year (Lateral Entry) of the B.E./B.Tech Degree Programmes, such Diplomas awarded by the recognized institutions in India and abroad are accorded equivalence subject to the fulfillment of the following condition:
   a. The Diploma in Engineering is awarded by the approved/recognized/accredited universities abroad;
   b. The Minimum Eligibility Requirement for Entry into the Programme is at least the same as prescribed in India; presently such programme requires a Class 10/Matriculation/Secondary Schoolor above;
   c. The Minimum Duration of the Programme is at least the same as prescribed in India; presently the prescribed duration for such Diploma programmes is a minimum of 3 years;
   d. The Medium of Instruction is English;
   e. A minimum of 30 courses are covered in the programme;
   f. A minimum of 6 courses in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics are covered in the curriculum; and
   g. A minimum of 20 courses in Engineering out of 6 Science subjects are covered in the curriculum,

DEGREES AWARDED BY THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDIES UNDERTAKEN IN INDIA:

57. Degrees awarded by foreign universities for studies undertaken in India may be equated with the corresponding degrees awarded by the Indian universities provided they fulfill the following conditions:
   a. the foreign university awarding the degree must be duly approved/recognized by the competent authorities in its own
country and/or must be duly accredited by the recognized accrediting agency in its own country;

b. the institute/college/university where studies were undertaken in India must be duly approved/recognized by the competent authorities in India and/or duly accredited by the recognized accrediting agencies in India;

c. the institute/college/university where studies were undertaken in India must be duly approved by the competent authorities in India (UGC/AICTE/Government of India) to award degree of the foreign university;

d. the degree has been awarded in accordance with the Rules & Regulations framed by the Statutory/Regulatory Bodies in India;

e. the student has completed his studies as a full-time regular student throughout the prescribed duration of the programme of the studies;

f. that all other parameters as laid down by AIU for according equivalence to foreign degrees have been fulfilled.

**DEGREES AWARDED BY FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDIES UNDERTAKEN IN THEIR OFFSHORE CAMPUSES/COLLABORATING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN OTHER COUNTRIES EXCEPT INDIA:**

58. Degrees awarded by foreign universities for studies undertaken in their offshore campuses/collaborating institutions may be equated with the corresponding degrees awarded by the Indian Universities provided they fulfill the following conditions:

1.1.a. the foreign university awarding the degree must be duly approved/recognized by the competent authorities in its own country and/or must be duly accredited by the recognized accrediting agency in its own country;

1.1.b. the offshore campus/collaborating educational institution where studies were undertaken must be duly approved/recognized by the competent authorities in the country
where they are operating and/or is accredited by the accrediting agencies that has been duly recognized in that country;

1.1.c. the offshore campus/collaborating educational institution where studies were undertaken must be duly approved by the competent authorities in that country to award degree of the foreign university;

1.1.d. the degree has been awarded in accordance with the Rules & Regulations prescribed by the competent authorities of the country where the offshore campus/collaborating educational institution operates;

1.1.e. the student has completed his studies as a full-time regular student throughout the prescribed duration of the programme of the studies;

1.1.f. all other parameters as laid down by AIU for according equivalence to foreign degrees have been fulfilled.

DEGREES AWARDED BY THE INDIAN UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDIES UNDERTAKEN IN THEIR OFFSHORE CAMPUSES/COLLABORATING EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS ABROAD:

59. Degrees awarded by Indian universities for studies undertaken in their offshore campuses/collaborating educational institutions may be equated with the corresponding degrees awarded by the Indian Universities subject to the fulfillment of the following conditions:

1.1.a. The Indian University must have obtained due approval/permission from the concerned appropriate regulatory bodies/competent authorities in India (UGC/AICTE/MHRD/Government of India) for establishing and operating the offshore campus/entering into such agreements/MoUs with collaborating educational institutions;

1.1.b. The programme of studies for which the degree has been awarded for studies undertaken in the offshore campus/collaborating institution abroad has been duly approved by the concerned appropriate regulatory bodies/competent
authorities in India (UGC/AICTE/MHRD/Government of India);

1.1.c. The offshore campus/collaborating educational institution abroad has been duly approved/recognized by the competent authorities/regulatory bodies of that country and/or has been accredited by the accrediting agency duly recognized in that country;

1.1.d. the degree has been awarded in accordance with the Rules & Regulations prescribed by the competent authorities of India as well as by the competent authorities/regulatory bodies of the country where the offshore campus/collaborating educational institution operates;

1.1.e. the student has completed his studies as a full-time regular student throughout the prescribed duration of the programme of the studies;

1.1.f. all other parameters as laid down by AIU for according equivalence to foreign degrees have been fulfilled.

DEGREES AWARDED BY THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES TO THE STUDENTS ADMITTED THROUGH PATHWAYS/DIPLOMA LEVEL INSTITUTIONS:

60. As of now, the AIU does NOT accord Equivalence to such degrees offered by the foreign universities where students are admitted through pathway/diploma level institutions;

DEGREES AWARDED BY THE FOREIGN UNIVERSITIES FOR STUDIES UNDERTAKEN THROUGH OPEN/DISTANCE/ CORRESPONDENCE/ONLINE/VIRTUAL MODE etc:

61. As of now, the AIU does NOT accord Equivalence to such foreign degrees that have been obtained for studies undertaken through open/distance/correspondence/online/virtual modes(s) etc;
HOW TO APPLY: PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION FOR EQUIVALENCE OF PGDM PROGRAMME BY THE INSTITUTIONS

62. AICTE approved Institutions outside the purview of the Universities offering PGDM Programme may apply for Equivalence by the AIU on the prescribed Application Form;

63. The prescribed Application Form for Equivalence may either be obtained from the office of the Equivalence Division of the AIU or may be downloaded from the AIU website by clicking the following link www.aiu.ac.in

64. The Duly filled in Application Form along with the Required Documents (details given in the Application Forms) and the Prescribed Fees (as mentioned in the Application Form) may be submitted to the Evaluation Division of the AIU either In Person or by Post at the following address or by email (evaluation@aiu.ac.in):

EVALUATION DIVISION ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES
16-AIU HOUSE, COMRADE INDRAJIT GUPTA (KOTLA) MARG NEW DELHI [INDIA]- 110002

65. The Envelope containing Application Form for Equivalence must mention at the top of the cover: “APPLICATION FOR EQUIVALENCE of PGDM PROGRAMME”
HOW TO APPLY: ONLINE PROCEDURE FOR APPLICATION FOR EQUIVALENCE BY INDIVIDUALS

Go to AIU website www.aiu.ac.in or clink link on below link https://evaluation.aiu.ac.in/student/login

Step 1

Register on the portal by entering your credentials, an auto generated mail shall be sent to your registered email id containing login details like user name and password.
Step 2

Using the User name and Password sent to login again and complete the process by completing your profile (photo, signature, address etc.)

Step 3

- On Completion of your profile, click on the EQUIVALENCY tab and upload self-attested scan documents.
- Pay the required Equivalence Fee and click Final Submission.
- You will receive an email confirming the payment and final submission.

Step 4

- The processing time for generation of Equivalence Certificate is 10-15 working days
- In case any queries by AIU Evaluation staff, you shall get a notification on your registered email id.
- The certificate shall upload in your profile and you shall be notified through an email.
- The fees should be for Equivalence Certificate is Rs. 14,160/-
- The processing time for Equivalence is 10-15 working days.
- For further queries, please write to evaluation@aiu.ac.in
ASSOCIATION OF INDIAN UNIVERSITIES 16
Comrade Indrajit Gupta Marg (Kotla Marg) New
Delhi110 002

EPABX: 23230059, 23232305, 23232429, 23232435 23233390
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