



Caspian University

International School of Medicine



Almaty Kazakhstan

About Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, also spelled Kazakstan, officially Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh Qazaqstan Respublikasi, country of Central Asia. It is bounded on the northwest and north by Russia, on the east by China, and on the south by Kyrgyzstan, Uzbekistan, the Aral Sea, and Turkmenistan; the Caspian Sea bounds Kazakhstan to the southwest. Kazakhstan is the largest country in Central Asia and the **ninth largest in the world**. Between its most distant points, Kazakhstan measures about 1,820 miles (2,930 kilometres) east to west and 960 miles north to south. While Kazakhstan was not considered by authorities in the former Soviet Union to be a part of Central Asia, it does have physical and cultural geographic characteristics similar to those of the other Central Asian countries. The capital is Nursultan (formerly Astana, Aqmola, and Tselinograd), in the north-central part of the country. Kazakhstan, formerly a constituent (union) republic of the U.S.S.R., declared independence on December 16, 1991.



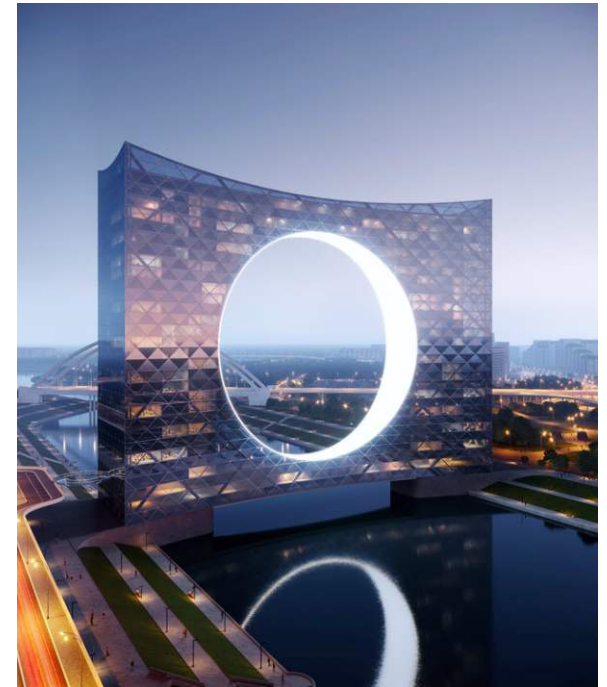
Mr. Nusenov Zholdasbek
Rector of Caspian University



Republican Guard

See also: Republican Guard (Kazakhstan)

The Republican Guard was a former independent service branch of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Kazakhstan. It was one of the most combat-ready units of the Armed Forces. It was established by Nazarbayev on 16 March 1992 on the basis of a brigade of the Kazakh Internal Troops deployed in the village of Ak Zhar (located in the Kaskelen District of the Almaty Region). Thus, the Day of the Republican Guard has been set as March 16.[3] On 16 December 1992, conscripts were the first to be sworn into the guard in a ceremony at the Park of 28 Panfilov Guardsmen. Two weeks later, it accepted the role of round-the-clock personal security at the Almaty Presidential Residence, which was then under construction.



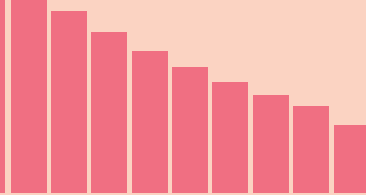


Kazakhstan has a well-articulated culture based on the nomadic pastoral economy of the inhabitants. Islam was introduced to Kazakhstan in the 7th to 12th centuries. Besides lamb, many other traditional foods retain symbolic value in Kazakh culture. Kazakh culture is largely influenced by the Turkic nomadic lifestyle. Kazakh culture seems also to be strongly influenced by the nomadic Scythians.

Because animal husbandry was central to the Kazakhs' traditional lifestyle, most of their nomadic practices and customs relate in some way to livestock. Traditional curses and blessings invoked disease or fecundity among animals, and good manners required that a person ask first about the health of a man's livestock when greeting him and only afterward inquire about the human aspects of his life.

The traditional Kazakh dwelling is the yurt, a tent consisting of a flexible framework of willow wood covered with varying thicknesses of felt. The open top permits smoke from the central hearth to escape; temperature and draft can be controlled by a flap that increases or decreases the size of the opening. A properly constructed yurt can be cooled in summer and warmed in winter, and it can be disassembled or set up in less than an hour. The interior of the yurt has ritual significance; the right side is generally reserved for men and the left for women. Yurts are also frequently used as a decorative motif in restaurants and other public buildings.

About City Almaty



Almaty, Russian Alma-Ata, formerly (1855–1921) Verny, city, southeastern Kazakhstan. It was formerly the capital of the Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic (1929–91) and of independent Kazakhstan (1991–97). Almaty lies in the northern foothills of the Trans-Ili Alatau at an elevation of 2,300–3,000 feet (700–900 metres), where the Bolshaya and Malaya Almaatinka rivers emerge onto the plain.

The modern city was founded in 1854 when the Russians established the military fortification of Zailiyskoye (renamed Verny in 1855) on the site of the ancient settlement of Almaty, which had been destroyed by the Mongols in the 13th century. Cossacks, peasant settlers from European Russia, and Tatar merchants soon established themselves in the vicinity, and in 1867 the fortification became the town of Verny and the administrative centre of newly created Semirechye province of the governorate-general of Turkistan. By 1906 the population had grown to 27,000, two-thirds of whom were Russians and Ukrainians. Soviet rule was established in 1918.

In 1921 the city was renamed Alma-Ata, for its Kazakh name, Almaty (literally “Father of Apples”), alluding to the many apple trees in the locality. The transfer of the Kazakh capital from Kzyl-Orda (Kazakh: Qyzylorda) to Alma-Ata in 1929 and the completion of the Turk-Sib Railway in 1930 brought rapid growth, and the population rose from 46,000 in 1926 to 221,000 in 1939. A number of food and light-industrial factories were built, and heavy industry, particularly machine building, developed later on the basis of plants evacuated from European Russia during World War II.



Almaty - The Business Center of Kazakhstan

Today's Almaty is the Kazakhstan's largest metropolis, scientific and educational, cultural and historical, economic and financial, banking and industrial center of the country.

Almaty is located in the south-east of Kazakhstan, at the foot of the northern of Tien Shan ridge - Zaili Alatau. The urban territory of Almaty, the home-town of the famous variety of apples "Almaty apot" has more than eight thousand hectares occupied by gardens and parks, squares and boulevards. Ile-Alatau National Park, whose territory includes nature reserve and wildlife sanctuary, begins right in the Almaty vicinity.

In 1997, by decree of Nursultan Nazarbayev, the President of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the country's capital was moved from Almaty to Astana. The Law on the special status of Almaty was passed the following year, on July 1, 1998. The city is a major transportation hub in Kazakhstan; it has food processing, light and heavy industry enterprises operating on its territory. The special status is also granted to Almaty because the headquarters of the largest Kazakh banks and subsidiaries of multinational financial institutions and companies are located in it.

At the beginning of the third millennium Almaty is implementing large-scale projects, one of which was the commissioning of the subway in 2011. And already in 2012 the Almaty subway was honored with prestigious awards of the European Society for Quality Research (ESQR) for quality.

Modern Almaty is a world-renowned sports center. Almaty won the international recognition thanks to such prestigious events as "Asian Games 2011", World Boxing Championships, stages of World Cup in judo and ski jumping, a stage of world "Grand Prix-2013" in volleyball and professional cycling race "Tour of Almaty"

Almaty hosted the World Winter Universiada of 2017. By the opening of the Universiada, the city had had a sports village, new ice palace and many other modern facilities built in its territory.



Tourist Places



Charyn Canyon National Park



Shymbulak



kok tobe



first President Park



Medeu



Issyk Lake



kolsai lake almaty



Zenkov Cathedral Almaty



Big Almaty lake



ABOUT CISM

Medical Education is in demand today and will be further demanded in the field of interdisciplinary research and healthcare. The sole purpose of providing medical education today is to increase the number of doctors in patient's services and medical research and overcome this shortage in various parts of the world with quality training.

This need has led Caspian University to ascertain Caspian International School of Medicine under the University Umbrella. The medical school will encompass state of the art lecture halls, and modern learning facilities. The college will house multiple medical faculty departments along with well-equipped laboratories and training centres.

Regular MCI Class



Regular MCI Class

By Indian Faculty



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Library


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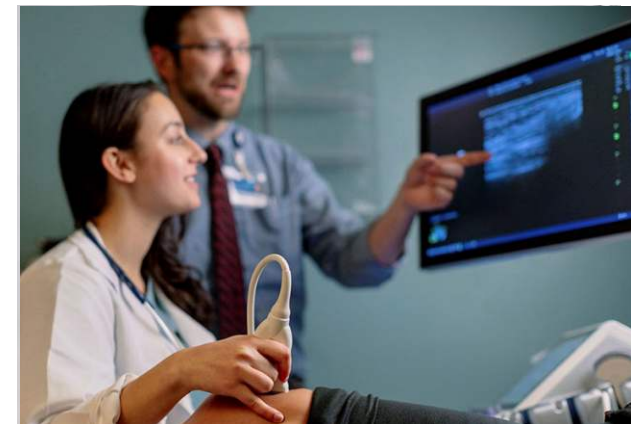
Library



Computer Lab



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Indian Mess



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Hostel



Bank

Kazkommerts Bank, BTA Bank, Halyk Bank, Center Credit, ATF Bank are different international bank of Kazakhstan. Indian students or any foreign citizens can withdrawal local currency tenge (KZT) and U.S. Dollar at any bank ATM by visa card, dollar card, travel card, or international master card. Students can open account in any bank. Money transfer system like western union money gram, Migom can help them to transfer money across world.



Indian Embassy visited Caspian University



Photo Galley



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Clinical Approach & Hospital



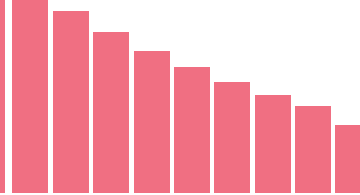
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Almaty Multi-disciplinary Clinical Government Hospital- 800 Bed

Why to Choose Caspian University



5 year course duration.



Top Class Indian Faculty.



Internship from Caspian valid in India.



MCI Coaching from Campus.



World Class Infrastructure.



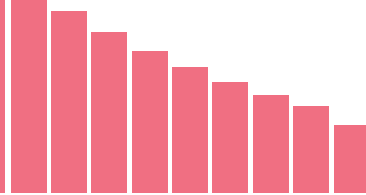
Direct Air connectivity from Delhi to Caspian University, Almaty.



Techno Based Ultra Modern Classes.



Our Vision & Mission



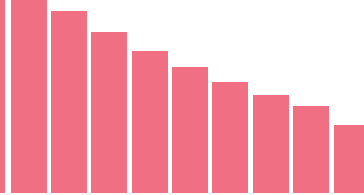
The doctors are given the high social mission; the health of the nation is their responsibility. As the educational institution for the training of medical staff, we particularly feel our responsibility towards the society. We are continually and successfully working to improve the educational model of the University, and we instill the core values of medical affairs from first days of training, keeping the attention to the needs of the society and innovations in healthcare. We engage doctors with worldwide reputations and well-known Kazakhstani and foreign scientists in the in the educational process. While achieving good results, we set ourselves new and higher criteria for evaluating our work. Mission is the organization of the socially oriented university in terms of the state and private partnership, carrying out the training of highly qualified healthcare professionals, and to help to improve the quality of the healthcare services and public health. Our strategic goal is to the create the effective model of socially-oriented university in the framework of the state and private partnership, that provides high-quality medical education at the medical services market. Neighboring countries.

The creation of the flexible model of the private university competitive in the field of the training of specialists with higher and postgraduate educations; The introduction of innovative technologies, mobile and on-site medicine, conducive to he upgrade of the national education system; the research and innovation center of the research capabilities in the field of healthcare and social welfare.

The center of the system of continuing professional education of healthcare professionals and national education; the center of the integration with partner universities and medical educational organizations of the republic, as well as of the neighboring countries.



Direct Connectivity



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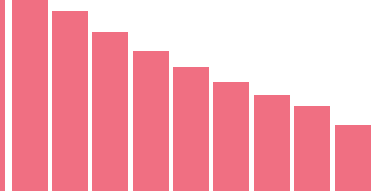


Daily direct flights to Almaty

Duration of flight : 3:00 hrs

Distance from India to Almaty :-1615 km

Student Life



Life In Almaty

Almaty city is a major cultural center. Besides Abai Kazakh Academic Opera and Ballet Theater; which is the pride of national musical culture, Almaty has a dramatheater named after Kazakh writer Mukhtar Auezov (1897-1961). Almaty city also has a Russian, an Uigur and several Korean theaters and a number of other troupes.

Today in Almaty city there are 16 higher education establishments, including a university, and dozens of general education and technical secondary schools and vocational schools.



Sports



Transportation & Post Office



**Public Transport:
Metro,
Buses,
Trolleybuses**



**All Type of Public transport
are always available for
resident and visitors of
Almaty City**



Festivals



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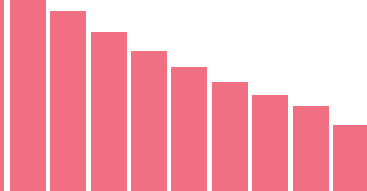
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Convocation Program



Study Programmes



BACHELOR PROGRAMME

➔ General Medicine	- 5 Years	➔ Pharmacy	- 3 Years
➔ Dentistry	- 5 Years	➔ Nursing	- 3 Years

Residence Programme

Welcome to the Residency Program of the "Caspian University"

Medical education program is unique by its complexity. the number of interested parties involved in the training, as well as by its high professional expectations.

The Residency of the Caspian University makes every effort to achieve high level of medical education through the creation of a stable and stimulating academic environment. Which supports creativity and willingness to learn throughout life.

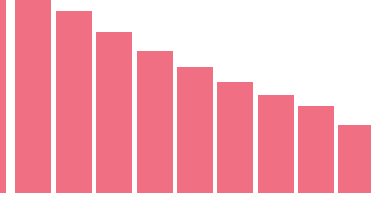
The purpose to the Residency program is the training of highly qualified doctors who have the knowledge of clinical disciplines and the skills of research work, have fundamental understanding of medical science and are ready to make an important contributions to the healthcare development of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

1. Admission to the Residency Program is regulated by Typical Rules of Admission to the Educational Institution providing professional study programs of postgraduate education. The Rules are approved by the Government Regulation of the Republic of Kazakhstan.
2. Citizens with higher medical education are accepted to the Residency Programs .
3. The admission to the Residency Programs for the study by the state educational order is carried out by the Admissions Office on a competitive basis according to the results of entrance examinations.
4. Persons entering the residency must present the University the followingz
 - ➔ a statement addressed to the Rector;
 - ➔ a copy of the diploma of graduation with the transcript;
 - ➔ Internship certificate;
 - ➔ copy of ID card;



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Collaboration with other Universities

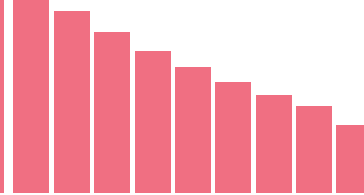


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India-Kazakhstan Relation



Background

Relations between India and Kazakhstan are ancient and historical going back to more than 2000 years. There has been a constant and regular flow of trade in goods and, more importantly, exchange of ideas and cultural influences. The flow of Buddhism from India to Central Asia and Sufi ideas from Central Asia to India are two such examples.

Political relations

India was one of the first countries to recognize the independence of Kazakhstan. Diplomatic relations were established in February 1992. The Embassy of India was opened in Almaty in May 1992 and the Embassy of Kazakhstan in New Delhi in 1993. The capital of Kazakhstan was shifted from Almaty to Astana in 1997. Subsequently, the Embassy of India opened its Representative Office in Astana on September 15, 2003. The Embassy moved to Astana in November 2007 and Representative Office to Almaty.

The First PM of India Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru accompanied by daughter Indira Gandhi visited Almaty in 1955. Dr. Radhakrishnan visited Kazakhstan in 1956 in his capacity as Vice President.

Consular

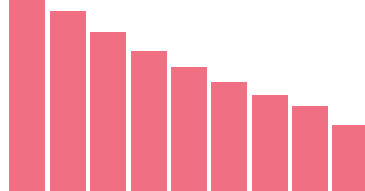
India and Kazakhstan have an agreement on visa free entry for ordinary passport holders. India has extended e-visa facility to Kazakh citizens.

Indian Community

There are about 11200 NRIs/PIOs in Kazakhstan. Out of this, 9500 are Indian students, 1700 construction workers and the rest are in various professional fields.



Admission Process for MBBS Program



International School of Medicine



Studying abroad requires a lot of preparations and guidance to make you an eligible candidate. One must have the knowledge of when to apply, where to apply, how to apply in order to get admitted. We not only help you in selecting a university but also ensure that your admission process goes on effortlessly.

Eligibility

- ✧ 50% in 10+2 (45% for SC/ST/OBC) with PCB from a recognized board.
- ✧ NEET Qualified

Application

- ✧ Details Counselling
- ✧ Selection of Universities
- ✧ Filling up the application form.
- ✧ Submit Academic documents.
- ✧ Payment of registration charges

Registration

- ✧ Payment of admission charges.
- ✧ Receiving admission confirmation letter from university and ISM edutech Pvt. Ltd

Visa Application

- ✧ Submission of passport copy
- ✧ Submission of original academic documents for legalization.

Visa Stamping

- ✧ Submission of original passport.
- ✧ Submission of photograph.
- ✧ Submission of medical reports.

Travel Arrangements

- ✧ ISM Edutech Pvt. Ltd. helps in booking Tickets and organizing the travel arrangements and in coordination with respective universities.



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www.caspianuniversity.com