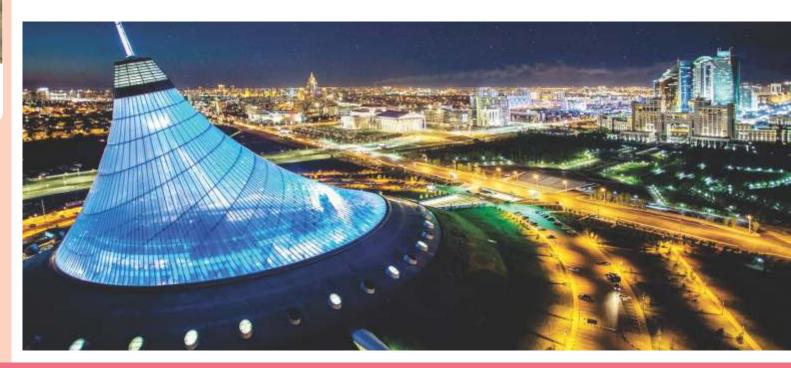




About Kazakhstan

Kazakhstan, also spelled Kazakstan, officially Republic of Kazakhstan, Kazakh Qazaqstan Respublikasï, 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.



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 roundthe-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.[1]

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.

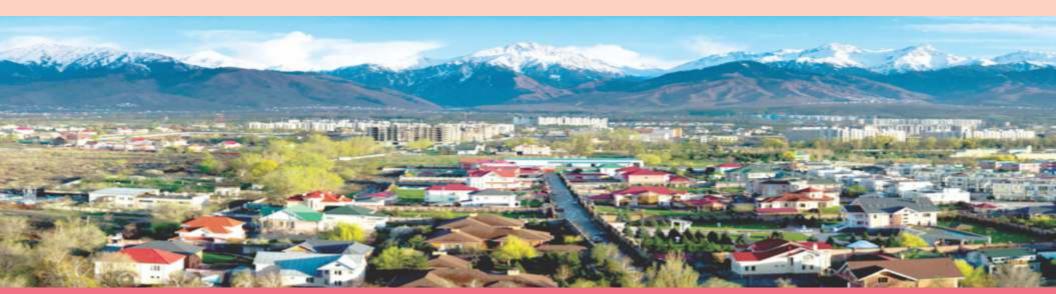
Almaty is located in the south-east of Kazakhstan, at the foot of the northern of Tien Shan ridge - Zaili Alatau. The urban territory of Almaty, the home-town of the famous variety of apples "Almaty aport" has more than eight thousand hectares occupied by gardens and parks, squares and boulevards. Ile-Alatau 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.







Western Caspian University (Azerbaijani: Q\(\text{Drbi Kaspi Universiteti}\)) is a private university in Baku, Azerbaijan. Founded in 1991 by Husein Baghirov, it has six schools, 25 majors, 180 faculty and approximately 1500 students. The university took its name because it is modeled after Western universities in style of instruction and values, the latter in response to some of the corrupt practices under the Soviet system. [1] Much of the instruction is conducted in English.

In the late 1990s, the school partnered with American universities, such as Indiana University, to help set up its programs in business and law.[2][3] Many of its partnerships were formed through the now defunct United States Information Agency. Currently, the school has ties with Indiana University, University of Kansas, Mississippi Valley State University, University of North Alabama and Delta State University.[4]

Regular MC1 Class













Regular MC1 Class













Library













Library













Computer Lab















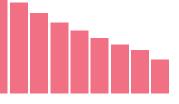








Hostel













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.







Photo Gallary













Photo Gallary













Clinical Approach











Our Vision & Mission

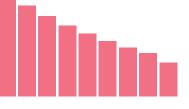
The doctors are given the high social mission; the health of the nation is their responsibility. As the educational institution for the training of medical staff, we particularly feel our responsibility towards the society. We are continually and successfully working to improve the educational model 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 highquality 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











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 alter Kazakh writer Mukhtar Auezov (1 897-1 961). Almaty city also has a Russian, an Uigurand 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











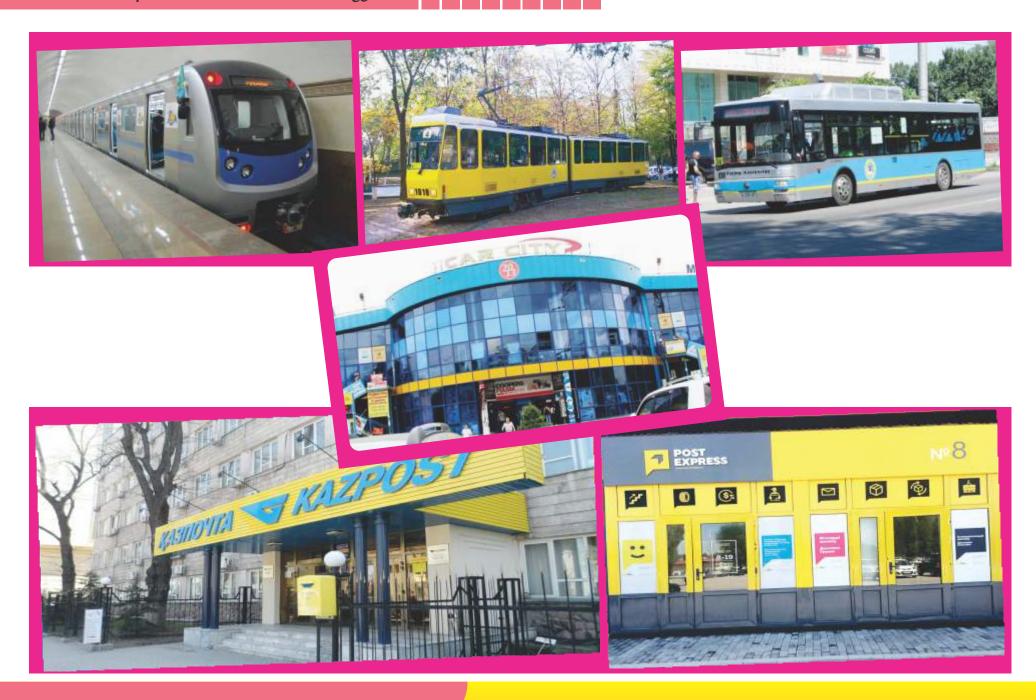








Transportation & Post Office















Convocation Program





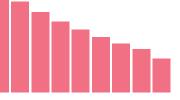








Study Programmes



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.

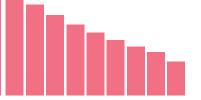
The purpose to the Residency program is the training of highly qualified doctors who have the knowledge of clinical disciplines and the skills of research work, have fundamental understanding of medical science and are ready to make an important contributions to the healthcare development of the Republic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

Collaboration with other universities



India Kazakhstan Relations



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 oi India was opened in Almaty in May 1992 and the Embassy of Kazakhstan in New Delhi in 1993. The capital of Kazakhstan was shifed 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 Diplomatic and official passport holders. Ordinary passport holders require visa. Since February 2018, Indian has extended e-visa facility to Kazakh citizens.

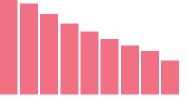
Since april 2018, Kazakhstan has introduced a 72-hour visa-free regime for transiting Indian nationals which will be in force until 31 December 2018. This is applicable only to Indian passengers who travel on kazakh airlines and are in transit to third countries through the international airports of Astana and Almaty.

With effect from July 1, 2018, Kazakhstan has removed the condition of registration of Indian nations visiting the country. Further liberalization of visa for Indian nationals to increase trade and commerce and more inflow of tourists from India are under discussions.

Indian Community

There are about 4500 NRIs/PIOs in Kazakhstan. Out of this, 3220 are Indian students, 900 construction workers and the rest are in various professional fields.

Admission Process for MBBS Program



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 you admission process goes on effortlessly.

Eligibility

- NEET Qualified

Visa Application

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

Application

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

Visa Stamping

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

Registration

- Payment of admission charges.
- Receiving admission confirmation letter form university and Shreet Career Guidance Service Pvt. Ltd.

Travel Arrangements

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



Caspian University

Almaty Kazakhstan