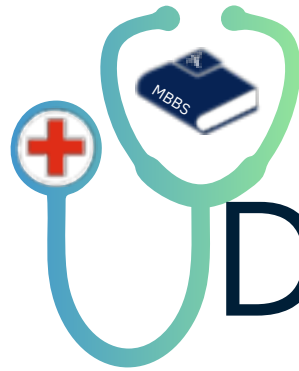




UNIMEDICOS GLOBAL EDUCATION
By The Medicos For The Medicos



Want to be a

Doctor?

STUDY ABROAD
Where Your Learning Brings Knowledge.



SMART WAY

TO FIND THE FUTURE PATH

We provide quality education at affordable costs in World's top Universities that are recognized. If you are keen on international education, we are here to make it happen for you.



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About Company

Unimedicos Global Education founded by Dr Vivek Singh when he was studying as student in Russia from 6 years. He has decided give best Education to student and his thought became into a company.

“Director Message”

I am delighted that you are considering most trusted consultancy engaged exclusively in overseas medical education with so many accreditation.

As the founder of UNIMEDICOS, I am privileged to be a part of the medical education scenario today. Understanding the competitive environment, I have visualized that Students need a proper gateway to your overseas medical education, career professional life and personal development, quality is paramount and at UNIMEDICOS, our standards and facilities have been designed to meet your needs that are of optimum standards.

I on behalf of UNIMEDICOS take pride in offering the vital service to obtain admission in premier institutions abroad and our guidance as you look ahead in life for medical studies at overseas destinations. Ours is an adaptable service package that ensures complete support and guidance right from pre-application processes. I with my highly dedicated and committed team will assist you in every possible aspect and ensure that from time to time you visit our office till you land in a country of your choice for your medical education, you are provided with all the assistance that you require, enabling smooth and hassle free process for you and I am honoured to be the leader of this team.

Mission & Vision

Our Mission

Our mission is to give proper guidance and help to choose right career path, after that each of our student must feel that they have made the right decision in choosing us. Along with that, our objective is to follow the student to ensure that students build their career on the platform we have created for them to become established doctors and professionals.

To provide all aspiring students a chance to become a Doctor and obtain globally recognized medical degrees at very economical fees that fits within their budget. We will strive to make the process easier for parents and students to make their dream about overseas education come true by increasing our professional.

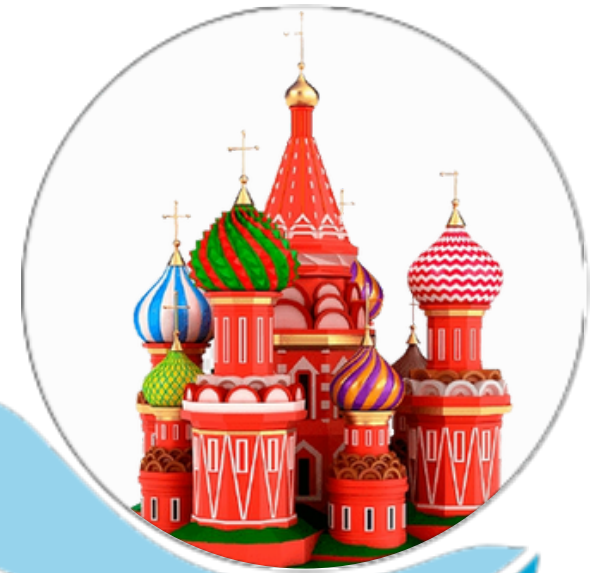
we consider it as an important part of our mission to help several hundreds of students who have not qualified for NEET or who have been unable to secure medical seats in India. Our message to these students is **“DON'T LOSE HOPE AND DON'T GIVE UP”** .

Our Vision

We, at Unimedicos Global Education, aim to Work towards an empowered world through education. Provide affordable, standardized and world-class quality education to students from all over the world. Provide quality services to students so that they can achieve the highest levels of perfection possible in them. We believe in maintaining relationships beyond the services. we want to help the Nation through our skills and effort in providing the right platform to every individual who wants to pursue his/her career in the field of Medical Education, also create awareness for higher education across the World and help in providing quality education at reasonable cost.

About Russia

Russia (Russian: Росси́я), the Russian Federation, is a European country located in Eastern Europe with a vast expanse of territory that stretches across Northern Asia. At 17,125,200 square kilometres, it is by far the largest country in the world by area, covering more than one-eighth of the Earth's inhabited land area, spanning eleven time zones, and bordering 16 sovereign nations. The territory of Russia extends from the Baltic Sea in the west to the Pacific Ocean in the east, and from the Arctic Ocean in the north to the Black Sea and the Caucasus in the south. Russia is the most populous nation in Europe and the ninth-most populous nation in the world. Russia's capital and largest city is Moscow; other major urban areas include Saint Petersburg, Krasnoyarsk, Novosibirsk, Yekaterinburg, Nizhny Novgorod and Chelyabinsk. Since 1993, Russia has been governed as a federal semi-presidential republic. Vladimir Putin has dominated Russia's political system since 1999, serving as either president or prime minister. His government has been accused by non-governmental organisations of numerous human rights abuses, authoritarianism and corruption. Russia contains Europe's longest river, the Volga, and its largest lake, Ladoga. Russia also is home to the world's deepest lake, Baikal, and the country recorded the world's lowest temperature outside the North and South poles. The inhabitants of Russia are quite diverse. Most are ethnic Russians, but there also are more than 120 other ethnic groups present, speaking many languages and following disparate religious and cultural traditions.



About Russia

Religion of Russia Although ethnic differences in Russia have long contained a religious element, the organizations and of their individual adherents has varied with political circumstances. In the 10th century Prince Vladimir I, who was converted by missionaries from Byzantium, adopted Christianity as the official religion for Russia, and for nearly 1,000 years thereafter the Russian Orthodox church was the country's dominant religious institution. After the communists took power in 1917, religious institutions suffered. The church was forced to forfeit most of its property, and many monks were evicted from their monasteries.

Atmospheric pressure and winds The cooling of the Eurasian landmass in winter leads to the development of an intense high-pressure cell over the country's interior; mean January pressures range above 1,040 millibars along the southern boundary of Siberia, from which a ridge of high pressure runs westward along Russia's borders with Kazakhstan and Ukraine. Movement of air outward from these high-pressure zones ensures that winds are mainly from the southwest in European Russia, from the south over much of Siberia, and from the northwest along the Pacific coast.

Temperature

The air movements even out the north-south contrasts in winter temperatures, which might be expected to occur as a result of latitude. From west to east within a narrow latitudinal range, the January mean is 18 °F (−8 °C) at St. Petersburg, −17 °F (−27 °C) at Turukhansk in the West Siberian Plain, −46 °F (−43 °C) at Yakutsk, and −58 °F (−50 °C) at Verkhoyansk. January and July means differ by 52 °F (29 °C) at Moscow,

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°F (42 °C) at Turukhansk, Extreme winter cold is characteristic of most of Russia;

About Russia

Education Education in the Soviet Union was highly centralized, with the state owning and operating nearly every school. The curriculum was rigid, and the system aimed to indoctrinate students in the communist system. As with many aspects of the Soviet system, schools were often forced to operate in crowded facilities and with limited resources. With democratization there was widespread support for educational reforms. In 1992 the federal government passed legislation enabling regions where non-Russians predominated to exercise some degree of autonomy in education; still, diplomas can be conferred only in the Russian, Bashkir, and Tatar languages, and the federal government has responsibility for designing and distributing textbooks, licensing teachers, and setting the requirements for instruction in the Russian language, sciences, and mathematics. School finance and the humanities, history, and social science curricula are entrusted to regional authorities.

Preschool education in Russia is very well developed; some four-fifths of children aged 3 to 6 attend crèches (day nurseries) or kindergartens. Schooling is compulsory for nine years. It starts from age 7 (in some areas from 6) and leads to a basic general education certificate. An additional two or three years of schooling are required for the secondary-level certificate, and some seven-eighths of Russian students continue their education past this level. Non-Russian schoolchildren are taught in their own language, but Russian is a compulsory subject at the secondary level. In addition to Moscow State University, the most important institutions include St. Petersburg State University (founded 1819), Siberian State Medical University (1878), Kabardino-Balkarian State University (1932), Krasnoyarsk State Medical University (1959), Novosibirsk State University (1959), Kemerovo State Medical University (1956), Irkutsk State Medical University (1992), Surgut State University (1993). Since the demise of the Soviet Union, the quantity and diversity of universities and institutes have undergone unprecedented expansion.

Surgut City

Surgut, city and port, Khanty-Mansi autonomous okrug (district), Tyumen oblast (region), Russia, on the Ob River. Incorporated in 1965, Surgut is one of the main administrative and supply centres of the Western Siberian oil fields. Surgut has an enormous thermal-power station. The city is linked by railroad with Nizhnevartovsk to the east and Tobolsk and Tyumen to the southwest. A railroad from Surgut to the natural-gas fields in the north was completed in the early 1980s. The city is located in the Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Area (Yugra) (district), western Siberia, Russia. The Khanty-Mansi national okrug was established in 1930 for the Khanty (Ostyak) and Mansi (Vogul) peoples, although the majority of the present population are Russian settlers; the national okrug became an autonomous okrug in 1977. In 2003 “Yugra” was officially appended to the

okrug's name in recognition of the district's historical appellation.

The okrug covers a vast level swampy area in the West Siberian Plain, rising in the far northwest to the Urals crestline, culminating in Mount Narodnaya (6,217 feet [1,895 metres]). The surface is either peat bog and grass marsh or dense swampy forest. From the 1960s the area was transformed economically, and its population increased rapidly as a result of the discovery and exploitation of huge petroleum and natural-gas deposits along the Ob River, especially near Surgut and Nizhnevartovsk.



Surgut State University

Surgut State University Established in 1993, full legal name The budget institution of higher education of the Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Okrug - Ugra "Surgut State University" (BU VO "Surgut State University") is the first university in the territory of Ugra. Surgut State University is a non-profit public higher-education institution located in the medium city of Surgut (population range of 250,000-499,999 inhabitants), Khanty-Mansi Autonomous Okrug - Yugra. Officially recognized by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation, Surgut State University is a small (uniRank enrollment range: 4,000-4,999 students) coeducational Russian higher education institution.

Surgut State University offers courses and programs leading to officially recognized higher education degrees in several areas of study. See the uniRank degree levels and areas of study matrix below for further details. Surgut State University also provides several academic and non-academic facilities and services to students including a library, as well as administrative services.

The SurGU Board of Trustees includes the representatives of business, administrative, social and political circles of Surgut, the deputies of the Federal, Tyumen Regional and Khanty-Mansiysk Autonomous Area legislative assemblies, Surgut City Council.

The university has good traditions of student self-government. The graduates of Surgut State University are in demand, the most part of young specialists have been employed in the region



Kemerovo City

Kemerovo, oblast (region), south-central Russia. The oblast lies in the Tom River basin. The north-south valley of the basin is flanked by the Kuznetsk Alatau Mountains on the east and by the lower Salair Ridge on the west. In the south are the low Gornaya Shoriya uplands, on which the headstreams of the Tom rise. The north has steppe vegetation, but most of the oblast is thickly forested with conifers that give way to meadows at higher elevations. The oblast encompasses the rich Kuznetsk Coal Basin, which underlies the entire area between the two flanking ranges, and the heavy industrial region that has developed on the coalfields since the 1930s.

Almost nine-tenths of the oblast's population is urban, with the majority engaged in coal mining; the manufacture of iron, steel, and nonferrous metals (principally at Novokuznetsk); heavy engineering and machine building; and the chemical industry. Some iron ore is mined near Temirtau and Tashtagol in the south, as are small quantities of lead, zinc, barites, arsenic, and gold. Timber working is highly developed, especially the production of pit props. Agriculture is significant only in the north of the oblast. Kemerovo city is the provincial centre. Area 36,900 square miles (95,500 square km). Pop. (2006 est.) 2,838,533.



Six higher education institutions are located in Kemerovo: Kemerovo State University, Kuzbass State Technical University, Kemerovo Institute of Food Industry (University), Kemerovo State Medical University, Kemerovo State Institute of Culture, Kemerovo Agricultural Institute and

Kuzbass Economy and Justice Institute.

Kemerovo State Medical University

Kemerovo State Medical University is a State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education of the Ministry of Health and Social Development of the Russian Federation. Kemerovo State Medical University provides both full time and distance learning courses in the field of medical education in Kemerovo city. The Kemerovo State Medical University was founded in 1955 as the Kemerovo State Medical Institute. In 1995, the medical school was renamed in Kemerovo State Medical University of the Ministry of Health and Medical Industry of the Russian Federation. Till 2014 Kemerovo State Medical University has trained 6400 students. Today Kemerovo State Medical University has 52 departments where 270 qualified teachers train 700 students every year.

In 1956 the first students were admitted to the medical faculty. During the next years seven other faculties

were established: dental (1958), preventive medicine(1963), pediatric (1967), pharmaceutical (1979), postgraduate training (1996), the higher education in nursing (2000), economics and management of health care providing institution (2005).

Kemerovo State Medical University has 3 well-furnished dormitories. There are 6 special reservations in the dormitory for students with disabilities. There are three in the dormitory. Students can refer to the nearby canteen or restaurant for food. It is important that students who require hostel facility at Kemerovo State Medical University apply for it in advance.



Ufa City

Ufa, city and capital, Bashkortostan republic, western Russia. It lies along the Belaya (White) River just below its confluence with the Ufa River. A defensive site in a loop formed by the two rivers led to the foundation there of a fortress in 1574 to protect the trade route across the Ural Mountains from Kazan to Tyumen. It became a town in 1586 and derived importance from this trade route. Ufa grew rapidly in the 20th century as a major manufacturing centre, stimulated by the development of the Volga-Urals oil field. In 1956 its satellite town of Chernikovsk, a few miles to the northeast, with oil refineries and petrochemical industries, was united with Ufa. Synthetic rubber, polyethylene, herbicides, and other products are made there. Ufa itself has large engineering industries making power and mining machinery, electrical apparatus, telephones, and typewriters. There are also timber-processing industries—making furniture, veneer, prefabricated houses, and matches—and various food industries. Ufa is a major focus of rail and road lines and oil and gas pipelines at the head of navigation on the Belaya. The city is strung out for almost 25 miles (40 km) along the river on the high right bank, but it has extended onto the lower river terrace and across to the low left bank. It is an important cultural centre, with a university, several technical institutes, and numerous scientific-research establishments. Pop. (2006 est.) 1,029,616.



Bashkortostan, also called Bashkiriya, republic in Russia, extending from the western slopes of the southern Ural Mountains in the east to the rolling hills of the Bugulma-Belebey Upland in the west.

Bashkir State Medical University

Bashkir State Medical University, established in 1932, is one of the leading medical universities in the Russian Federation and the center of medical and pharmaceutical sciences of the Republic of Bashkortostan.

At first, there was only one faculty – Faculty of General Medicine. In 1961 Faculty of Pediatrics was created,

in 1970 – Faculty of Preventive Medicine (later renamed to Faculty of Preventive Medicine and Microbiology), in 1976 – Faculty of Dentistry, in 1981 – Faculty of Pharmacy. There are over 8000 medical students, including more than 850 foreign students from 40 countries, about 1000 clinical residences and PhD programs and 7000 postgraduate professional trainings in our University. BSMU also includes the medical college, which offers vocational secondary education in specialties of Nursing and Prosthetic Dentistry. University has the United Center of Simulation-Based Training, equipped with state-of-art simulators, where students, clinical residents and physicians of BSMU can enhance their practical skills in neonatology, anesthesiology, resuscitation, obstetrics and gynecology, endoscopy, neurosurgery. Since 2016 there is the Center in BSMU for primary accreditation of doctors and pharmacists. BSMU is a large scientific center, where basic and applied research is carried out. Scientific infrastructure of BSMU includes Central Scientific Research Laboratory, Cell Culture Laboratory, Laboratory of Experimental Surgery, Vivarium, Scientific Research Institute of Rehabilitation Medicine, Scientific Research Institute of Oncology.



Nalchik City

Kabardino-Balkariya, also spelled Kabardino-Balkaria, republic in southwestern Russia, on the northern flank of the Greater Caucasus range. It is divided into three main relief regions. In the south is the Greater Caucasus, the crest of which forms the boundary. Four mountain ranges—Glavny, Peredovoy, Skalisty, and Chornye—run parallel. The highest peaks are Elbrus (18,510 feet [5,642 metres]) and Dykh-Tau (17,073 feet [5,204 metres]). There are many, often extensive, glaciers, from which rise swift-flowing rivers.

In the second region, descending below the ice fields, are alpine meadows, coniferous forests, and deciduous forests (beech, oak, alder, hornbeam, maple, ash, and poplar). North of the ranges are foothills that reach 1,650–2,300 feet (500–700 metres) in height.

These have deciduous forests, with meadows occupying the wider parts of the valleys. The third region (north and northeast) is the level Kabardin Plain, across which the Terek River system converges to include the Cherek, Chegem, Baksan, and Malka tributaries. West and east of the Terek are the Bolshaya and Malaya Kabardin plains.



The plains' natural vegetation consists of meadow and feather-grass steppe on rich soils, which are mostly under cultivation. The generally continental climate is varied by the relief. The Kabardin Plain is dry, with about 20 inches (500 mm) of rain a year. Summers are warm, with an average temperature in July of 75 °F (24 °C), while the average in January is 25 °F (–4 °C).

Kabardino-Balkarian State University

Kabardino-Balkarian State Medical University is one of the best medical institutes in Russia. Established in the year 1932 and located in the city of Nalchik, Russia. The university has more than 85+ years of existence and is playing an essential role in medical science education and training of medical students and scientists. Kabardino-Balkarian State University was formed in 1957 in Nalchik on the basis of Pedagogical college.

On 50th anniversary Kabardino-Balkarian State University received the Certificate of Merit and Medal from State Duma for its outstanding services and achievements. In 2008, the Kabardino-Balkarian State University was enlisted in 100 best universities in Russia. In 2010, Kabardino-Balkarian State University received an honorary diploma of the winner of the All-Russian contest "100 Best Universities of Russia in the field of science and education". Currently Kabardino-Balkarian State University operates the university complex as a new type of school, which combines different levels of educational institutions, implementing educational programs of higher, secondary, post-graduate and additional professional education.

Today Kabardino-Balkarian State University holds the 11th place among classical universities in Russia. Head of laboratory, then the head of the department, deputy chief of the special design bureau, chief engineer of the semiconductor devices factory of the producing association «Alkon» of the Ministry of electronic industry of the USSR, Nalchik, Kabardino-Balkarian Republic.



Krasnoyarsk City

Krasnoyarsk, also spelled Krasnojarsk, or Krasnoiarsk, city and administrative centre of Krasnoyarsk kray (territory), south-central Siberia, Russia. The city stands on both banks of the Yenisey River where the river is crossed by the Trans-Siberian Railroad.

One of the earliest Russian settlements in Siberia, it was founded as the fort of Krasny Yar in 1628 on the left bank of the Yenisey. The extension of the Great Siberian Post Road to this point in 1735 spurred Krasnoyarsk's development as the chief town of central Siberia. The discovery of gold in the area in the 19th century further accelerated its growth. After the arrival of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in the 1890s, Krasnoyarsk developed rapidly and spread onto the right bank, where it now extends for more than 18 miles (29 km) along the river. Krasnoyarsk's industrial growth was further stimulated by the evacuation to the town of many factories from the west in World War II. In the 1960s one of the largest hydroelectric stations in the world was constructed there on the Yenisey. During the 1980s a missile-tracking radar station was built near Krasnoyarsk. The Soviet government admitted in 1989 that the station was built in violation of the Treaty on Anti-Ballistic Missile Systems and in 1990 agreed to dismantle it.

Krasnoyarsk is a major industrial complex and one of the largest producers of aluminum in Russia. Its chemical industries make rayon and tire cord, synthetic rubber, and tires.



Krasnoyarsk State Medical University

Krasnoyarsk State Medical University is a leading higher medical University in Siberia and the Far East region. Krasnoyarsk State Medical University holds 17th place in Medical Universities of Russian Federation and 3rd place in Siberia and the Far East region.

Krasnoyarsk State Medical University is a fusion of Leningrad Medical Institute and Leningrad Pediatric dental institute Krasnoyarsk State Medical University was formed in 1942 as Krasnoyarsk Medical Institute

by the Order of the All-Union Committee for Higher Education. Till 1958 Krasnoyarsk Medical Institute had only medical faculty, but in 1958 the pediatric faculty was inaugurated. In 1978, faculty of dentistry, in

1992, faculty for Higher Nursing Education and in 2006, the Faculty of Pharmacy was opened. In its history

Krasnoyarsk State Medical University has trained more than 30 thousand doctors, pediatricians, dentists, managers and organizers of practical public health. In the last five years Krasnoyarsk State Medical University has trained about 2,500 doctors. Currently the university enrolled about 800 students in all faculties.

The University clinical departments are situated in 50 major hospitals of the city and region; they are equipped with the cutting edge facilities for diagnostics and treatment of patients. The University keeps up the Russian medical education traditions: at a patient's bed. It gives the graduates a significant advantage when they start pursuing a professional career.



Irkutsk City

Irkutsk, city and administrative centre of Irkutsk oblast (region), east-central Russia. The city lies along the Angara River at its confluence with the Irkut River. It was founded as a wintering camp in 1652, during the first Russian colonization of the area; a fort was built in 1661, and Irkutsk rapidly became the main centre of Cisbaikalia and of the Russian trade route to China and Mongolia. It acquired town status in 1686. Its importance grew after the coming of the Trans-Siberian Railroad in 1898. Modern Irkutsk is one of the major industrial cities of Siberia and is especially noted for a wide range of engineering products. There are railway, aircraft, ship, and vehicle repair yards. Other industries include mica processing and consumer-goods manufacture. The Irkutsk hydroelectric station on the Angara River is within the city. Its reservoir extends back to include Lake Baikal, designated a UNESCO World Heritage site in 1996.

The city of Irkutsk, with attractive embankments along the river and many surviving wooden houses on its tree-lined streets, is an administrative and cultural centre for Eastern Siberia and of the Russian Far East.

Irkutsk State University (1918) and the Siberian branch of the Academy of Sciences are among the city's many teaching and research institutes. Pop. (2006 est.) 578,073.

Angara River, river in southeast central Russia. It is the outlet for Lake Baikal and a major tributary of the Yenisey River, which it joins near Yeniseysk.



Irkutsk State Medical University

Irkutsk State Medical University (ISMU) is an internationally renowned institution that has the threefold mission of education, research and the improvement of health in the areas of clinical sciences, basic sciences and health sciences.

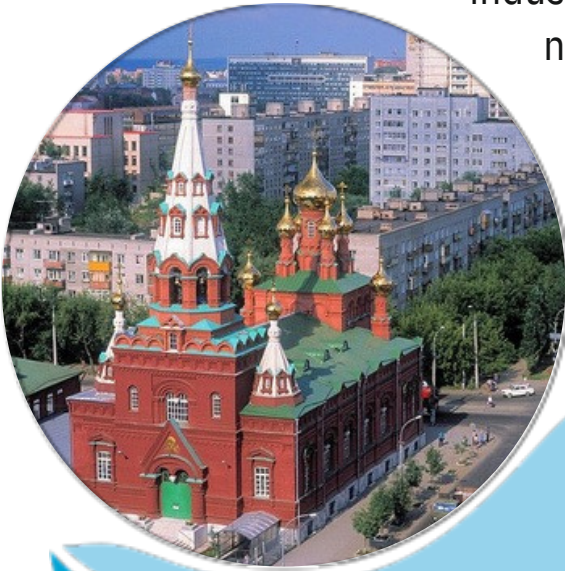
Irkutsk State Medical University is a State Educational Institution of Higher Professional Education. Irkutsk State Medical University was opened on August 26, 1919, as a medical department of Physics and Mathematics Faculty of Irkutsk State University. In 1920 medical department became separate Medical Faculty of the Irkutsk State University. In the spring of 1930, the Medical Faculty of the Irkutsk State University became an independent institution (Irkutsk State Medical Institute). In 1952 Irkutsk State Medical Institute opened the dental faculty, which was formed from the Irkutsk Dental Institute. In 1982 Irkutsk State Medical Institute opened the long-awaited pediatric faculty. In 1992, Irkutsk State Medical Institute has passed the state certification to assess the quality of training, conducted by the State Inspectorate. On May 1995 Irkutsk State Medical Institute received the university status. In the last 50 years, Irkutsk State Medical University has trained specialists for foreign countries. During this time University has produced significantly more than 500 doctors to 25 countries of the Middle East, Africa, Europe, and Latin America. Irkutsk State Medical University conducts training in five specialties. Diploma/Degree of Irkutsk Medical University is entitled to medical activities in 35 countries.



Perm City

Perm (Russian: Пермь), previously known as Yagoshikha (Ягошиха) (1723–1781), and Molotov (Молотов) (1940–1957), is the largest city and the administrative centre of Perm Krai, Russia. The city is located on the banks of the Kama River, near the Ural Mountains, covering an area of 799.68 square kilometres (308.76 square miles), with a population of over one million residents.[13] Perm is the fourteenth-largest city in Russia, and the fifth-largest city in the Volga Federal District.

In 1723, a copper-smelting works was founded at the village of Yagoshikha. In 1781 the settlement of Yagoshikha became the town of Perm. Perm's position on the navigable Kama River, leading to the Volga, and on the Siberian Route across the Ural Mountains, helped it become an important trade and manufacturing centre. It also lay along the Trans-Siberian Railway. Perm grew considerably as industrialization proceeded in the Urals during the Soviet period, and in 1940 was named Molotov in honour of Vyacheslav Molotov. In 1957 the city returned to its historical name. Perm is a scientific centre; some of the scientific institutes are combined in the Perm Scientific Center of the Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences. Perm is a home to several major universities including Perm State University,[34] Perm State Technical University,[35] Perm branch of state university Higher school of economics,[36] Perm State Teachers' Training University, Perm State Medical Academy,[37] Perm State Pharmaceutical Academy,[38] Perm State Agricultural Academy,[39] The Institute of Art and Culture, Perm State Choreographic School,[40] and others.



Perm State Medical University

Perm State Medical University named after Academician E. A. Wagner. Permskiy gosudarstvennyy meditsinskiy universitet imeni akademika Ye. A. Vagnera; PGMU im. akademika Ye. A. Vagnera) is a state medical university in Volga Federal District of Russia located in the city of Perm, the administrative centre of Perm Krai. The history of higher medical education in Perm began in 1916 with the medical department of the Faculty of Physics and Mathematics of the Perm State University. The following year, this department became an independent faculty, and in 1931, the Perm Medical Institute was opened.

In 1994, the institute was renamed into the Perm State Medical Academy. In 1997, the PSMA became a member of the Association of Medical Schools in Europe (AMSE).

In 2006, the academy received the name of Academician of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences, Evgeny Antonovich Wagner, who worked as the rector of the institute from 1970 to 1995. By order of the Ministry of Health of the Russian Federation dated 27 October 2014, No. 666, the academy was given the status of a university.

The university has 7 faculties (Faculty of Pre-University Training and Targeted Education; Faculty of Medicine; Faculty of Pediatrics; Faculty of Preventive Medicine; Faculty of Dentistry; Faculty of Clinical Psychology and Higher Nursing Education; Faculty of Additional Professional Education) and a Medical and Pharmaceutical School, 72 departments (chairs) and 4 independent undergraduate courses, as well as a research laboratory and fundamental library.



Kemerovo City

Kemerovo, oblast (region), south-central Russia. The oblast lies in the Tom River basin. The north-south valley of the basin is flanked by the Kuznetsk Alatau Mountains on the east and by the lower Salair Ridge on the west. In the south are the low Gornaya Shoriya uplands, on which the headstreams of the Tom rise. The north has steppe vegetation, but most of the oblast is thickly forested with conifers that give way to meadows at higher elevations. The oblast encompasses the rich Kuznetsk Coal Basin, which underlies the entire area between the two flanking ranges, and the heavy industrial region that has developed on the coalfields since the 1930s.

Almost nine-tenths of the oblast's population is urban, with the majority engaged in coal mining; the manufacture of iron, steel, and nonferrous metals (principally at Novokuznetsk); heavy engineering and machine building; and the chemical industry. Some iron ore is mined near Temirtau and Tashtagol in the south, as are small quantities of lead, zinc, barites, arsenic, and gold. Timber working is highly developed, especially the production of pit props. Agriculture is significant only in the north of the oblast. Kemerovo city is the provincial centre. Area 36,900 square miles (95,500 square km). Pop. (2006 est.) 2,838,533.



Six higher education institutions are located in Kemerovo: Kemerovo State University, Kuzbass State Technical University, Kemerovo Institute of Food Industry (University), Kemerovo State Medical University, Kemerovo State Institute of Culture, Kemerovo Agricultural Institute and

Kuzbass Economy and Justice Institute.

Kemerovo State University

The Kemerovo State University (Russian: Ке́меровский государственный университе́т) (KemSU) was established in 1973 as a successor to Kemerovo Pedagogical Institute. It is a leading educational and scientific center of Kemerovo Oblast with five branches throughout the oblast in Belovo, Anzhero-Sudzhensk, Novokuznetsk, Prokopyevsk, as well as in Ulaanbaatar in Mongolia. The university is officially recognized by the Ministry of Science and Higher Education of the Russian Federation. Kemerovo State University offers courses and programs in a number of disciplines, including officially recognized higher education degrees such as bachelor's degrees, master's degrees, and doctoral degrees.

The main campus has 17 educational laboratory and administrative buildings with the total space of 120,000 m². There are 20 departments, 70 chairs. Over 10,000 full-time students. About 21,000 students including part-time. Over 900 faculty members, including: 35 academicians and corresponding members of the Russian Academy of Sciences and other academies; 80 Doctors of Science, professors; 380 candidates of science, senior lecturers. Seventeen persons are awarded "Honored Workers" titles. About 500 post-graduates and doctoral students. Five Councils on Theses. On average KemSU post-graduate students defend 30-40 Candidate's and 6-8 Doctor's theses in a given year. KemSU holds 6-10 All-Russia and international scientific conferences annually.

The annual number of scientific publications runs up to over 1,500, including 600-700 articles in the central press.



Volgograd City

Volgograd (Russian: Волгоград, romanized: Volgográd), formerly Tsaritsyn (Russian: Царицын, romanized: Tsarítsyn) (1589–1925), and Stalingrad (Russian: Сталинград, romanized: Stalingrád) (1925–1961), is the largest city and the administrative centre of Volgograd Oblast, Russia. The city lies on the western bank of the Volga, covering an area of 859.4 square kilometres (331.8 square miles), with a population of over 1 million residents.[11] Volgograd is the fifteenth-largest city in Russia, the second-largest city on the Southern Federal District, and the fourth-largest city on the Volga.

The city was founded as the fortress of Tsaritsyn in 1589. By the nineteenth century, Tsaritsyn had become an important river-port and commercial centre, leading to its population expanding rapidly.

Early in the Russian Civil War, in April 1918, the city was captured by the White Army.

On April 10, 1925, the city was renamed Stalingrad in honor of Joseph Stalin.

During World War II, the Axis forces attacked the city, leading to the Battle of Stalingrad, one of the largest and bloodiest battles in the history of warfare. On 10 November 1961, Nikita Khrushchev's administration changed the name of the city to Volgograd. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the city became the administrative centre of Volgograd Oblast. Known as the "Hero City", Volgograd today is the site of The Motherland Calls, an 85-meter high statue dedicated to the heroes of the Battle of Stalingrad, which is the tallest statue in Europe, as well as the tallest statue of a woman in the world.



Volgograd State Medical University

Volgograd State Medical University is located in Volgograd which is situated in the southern part of Russia on the west bank of the Volga River. It started as Stalingrad Medical Institute founded in 1935. In 1993 it received the status of the Academy, and in 2003 it was granted the status of the University. It is currently headed by the prominent Russian scientist, Academician of the Russian Academy for Medical Sciences, Professor Vladimir I. Petrov. The University is accredited by the Russian Ministry for Education for the teaching of both Russian and overseas students. Since 2000 the Volgograd State Medical University has got an opportunity to teach foreign students in the English language. The College of General Medicine and the College of Dentistry has been a hot favorite for most of the foreign students in recent times. They can opt to be trained either in English or Russian medium. Undergraduate teaching is centered upon theoretical (lectures) and practical classes.

University campus: The pre-clinical courses are provided at the 4 main buildings of the university while the clinical courses are provided at 15 multi-profile clinics equipped with up-to-date facilities.

Accommodation: The University provides 3 hostels with most of the facilities for students.

Sports, Social and Cultural facilities: The university has a department for physical training. It includes a gym, sports ground and an indoor mini stadium. The many theatres, cinemas, concert halls and museums located in the city make it possible for the international students to learn and enjoy the Russian culture.



Oryol Or Orel City

Oryol or Orel (Russian: Орёл, IPA: [ɐ'riəl], lit. eagle), also known as Oriol,[9] is a city and the administrative center of Oryol Oblast situated on the Oka River, approximately 368 kilometers (229 mi) south-southwest of Moscow. It is part of the Central Federal District, as well as the Central Economic Region.

In the mid-18th century Oryol became one of the major centers of grain production, with the Oka River being the major trade route until the 1860s when it was replaced by a railroad.

Oryol was granted town status in 1702. In 1708, Oryol was included as a part of Kiev Governorate; in 1719,

Oryol Province was created in 1727. Oryol was included as a part of Belgorod Governorate in 1727. Oryol was included as a part of Voronezh and Belgorod Governorates in 1780. Oryol was included as a part of Kursk Governorate in 1796. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Governorate in 1802. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1817. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1827. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1837. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1847. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1857. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1867. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1877. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1887. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1897. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1907. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1917. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1927. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1937. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1947. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1957. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1967. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1977. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1987. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 1997. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 2007. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 2017. Oryol was included as a part of Oryol Province in 2027.



Region between 1928 and 1934, finally in Kursk Oblast), finally becoming the administrative center of its own Oryol Oblast on September 27, 1937. There are six institutions of higher education in Oryol, as well as four branches of such institutions from other cities.

Oryol Law Institute, Oryol State Agrarian University

Oryol State Institute of Culture, Oryol State Institute of Economics and Trade, Oryol State University Russian

Federation Security Guard Service Federal Academy

Orel State University

Oryol State University or Turgenev State University of Oryol, officially Orel State University named after I.S. Turgenev (Russian: Орловский государственный университет имени И.С. Тургенева, Orlovskiy gosudarstvenniy universitet imeni I.S. Turgeneva; often abbreviated ОГУ, OGU), formerly Oryol State Pedagogical Institute, is a university in Central Federal district of Russia in the city Oryol (or Orel) which is the Administrative centre of Oryol Oblast (or Orel region). OSU opened in 1931 as Industrial-Pedagogical Institute. Today OSU is a member of Association of the Classical Universities of Russia.

Orel Proletarian University named after V.I. Lenin was created on October 31, 1918 by the Decree of the Department of Public Education of the Orel Provincial Committee and which was opened on November 5 of the same year and existed in Oryol until 1920.

The Board of the Orel Province Education Committee on March 19, 1920 passed the resolution "On the reorganization of the Orel proletarian university" and on the establishment of Orel State University on its base and the Institute of Public Education.

The Council of People's Commissars on November 4, 1921 has adopted a decree to establish a Higher Pedagogical Institute on the basis of OSU.

Its formal opening ceremony took place on October 9, 1921.

However, the further course of the country's leadership on the specialization of higher education led to the decision of November 15, 1922 on the closure of the Orel Higher Pedagogical Institute.



Class Room



Practical Lab



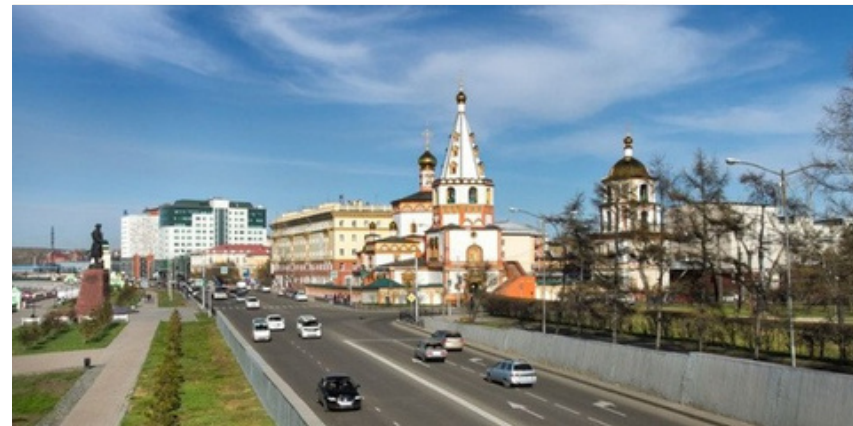
Hostel



Mess



Russia At Glance



Transport Facilities



Events & Festivals



Events & Festivals



International Relations

Diplomatic relations between India and Russia began even before India achieved independence, on 13 April 1947. In the period immediately following independence the goal for India was attaining economic self-sufficiency through investment in heavy industry. The Soviet Union invested in several new enterprises in the areas of heavy machine-building, mining, energy production and steel plants. During India's second Five Year Plan, of the sixteen heavy industry projects set up, eight were initiated with the help of the Soviet Union. This included the establishment of the world famous IIT Bombay. A watershed moment in relations between India and the Soviet Union was the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship in August 1971. The Treaty was the manifestation of shared goals of the two nations as well as a blueprint for the strengthening of regional and global peace and security. The nineties were a tumultuous period for both countries. In 1990, India extended loans to the USSR in the form of technical credit and in 1991, India extended food credit and gift of 20,000 tonnes of rice. After the dissolution of the Soviet Union, India and Russia entered into a new Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation in January 1993. According to a 2014 BBC World Service Poll, 85% of Russians view India positively, with only 9% expressing a negative view. Similarly, a 2017 opinion poll by the Moscow-based non-governmental think tank Levada-Center states that Russians identified India as one of their top five "friends", with the others being Belarus, China, Kazakhstan and Syria



Why Study in Russia

studying abroad can seem not be everyone's cup of tea. But the question is "why to study abroad?" There can be many reasons on why to study abroad but here are the top five reasons to study abroad.

1. Reputation-

The universities that have international recognition are more preferred to be studied at. Some countries like UK, US, Australia, Canada and Russia have some world class recognised university. The job opportunities after studying from such universities increase exponentially, the organisation wants people who have studied from such universities.

2. Different Culture-

One gets to learn and study in an environment that is way different from their present culture, and this gives you the growth opportunity to understand and acquire something new from the new culture. It also makes a person versatile. Having an international experience and inter-cultural skills that the organisation like about a candidate.

3. Tuition Fee-

At times the tuition fee of certain universities is very low and hence if compared to your own country it might look quite cheaper to study abroad rather than in your country.

4. Language-

Every person looks for a person who has great communication skills. Studying abroad helps you easily pick up the new communication accent which adds to the added advantages of having a degree from a foreign country.

5. International professional skills-

When you study abroad you are more likely to come in contact with people that are your classmates that will settle down in different parts of the world, hence if your ties are good you will also be able to build a strong international professional network.

Benefits of Study in Russia

Russia is a place where people prefer to go for their higher education in the field of medicine. There might be many reasons that why the student from a country like India would be apprehensive in going to study in Russia, it might be the language, the climate the culture may be a lot of things. But here are few of the reasons why one must opt going to Russia for higher studies.

1. No Donation or Capitation Fee-

In addition to the annual fee, private institutes in India have huge amounts of donations or capitation fees. This is not the case with medical universities in Russia. Because most of the medical universities in Russia don't have any donation or capitation fee charged.

2. Low Tuition Fees & Affordable Living Cost-

In comparison with private Indian universities, the cost of registration of Russian medical universities is very low. It ranges from Rs. 3 lakhs to Rs. 5 Lakhs per year. Living expenses in Russia are also affordable. They range from \$ 100 to \$ 200 per month, that is, between Rs. 7 k to Rs. 14 k per month. but the obvious thing is that this depends mainly on your lifestyle.

3. Hostel Facilities-

The hostels of medical universities in Russia have all modern and essential amenities. Here students are provided with furniture, hot water supply, WI-FI facilities During the winter season, you will not face many problems, as the hostels have centrally heated.

4. Opportunity to Learn Russian-

Nearly 260 million people worldwide speak Russian and 10.5 million foreigners learn Russian. Thus, you can also have the opportunity to learn Russian. For this, Russian universities offer different Russian language programs, including summer schools, courses, and distance learning. International students can take a one-year course in Russian and students who have enrolled in state-funded places can get it for free.

How To Apply

What is the admission process to study in abroad?

If you are a student who aspires to study in abroad for the medical studies then you need to follow the following steps.

Step 1: How To Apply-

The Student first must gather all the information given on the website and other resources, information like what courses does the university offer, what courses are you looking for the duration of the course, what are the added benefits of the courses that are being provided by the university, what is the tuition fees, hostel and other fee etc. once you have filled up the form you need to fill up the application form, .

Step 2: How To Get Invitation Letter-

To get the invitation letter from the university. you need to contact with our representative or visit our office and submit your documents below mentioned in last of page .

Step 3: Visa-

To get the Visa, required documents original passport, 10th mark sheet, 12th mark sheet HIV/AIDS test report, invitation letter received from the university and two passport size photos.

Step 4: Arrival-

once all the process is completed and the visa is obtained. we will inform you make the arrangements for the student to be picked from the airport and to be dropped at the premises of the university and help the student with the hostel facility.

Eligibility Criteria-

For study MBBS in Russia student should have obtained aggregate 50% marks in the Physics / Chemistry / Biology in the 12th standard As per the requirement of the Medical Council of India, for medical course, all reserved category students having aggregate 40% marks could also apply. There are no entrances examinations and the admissions are strictly on a first come first served basis

Students



Manvendra Singh
(Bharatpur)



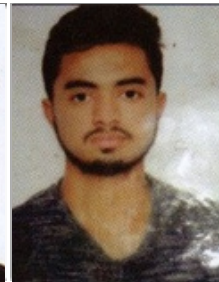
Bhawesh
(Barmer)



Bharat
(Hanumangarh)



Hemant
(Jhunjhunu)



Hitesh
(Pali)



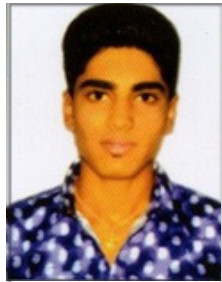
Jagdish
(Sanchoreshore)



Sachin
(Alwar)



Gulshar
(Sikar)



Rakesh Sharma
(Shergarh)



Jignesh
(Pali)



Lokesh
(Naqaur)



Manish
(Balotra)



Manmeet
(Marwar JN)



Manveer
(Phalodi)



Sachin
(Jhunjhunu)



Yogesh
(Chohtan)



Setu Singh
(Jaipur)



Mudita
(Jodhpur)



Nikita
(Barmer)



Vasuda
(Barmer)



Rahul
(Pali)



Vivek Singh
(Bihar)



Sulochana
(Sirohi)



Rohan
(Pali)

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Digvijay
(Jodhpur)



Piyush
(Jodhpur)



Ramesh
(Jodhpur)



Bhawana
(Aau)



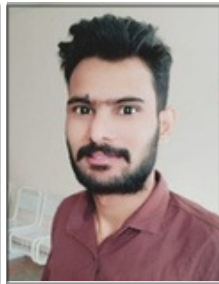
Swaraj Singh
(Barmer)



Bharat Parmar
(Falna)



Sandeep Parmar
(Dholpur)



Vishnu Gaur
(Nagaur)



Vipul Saini
(Hanumanqarh)



Pradeep Singh
(Marwar Junction)



Mansi Tak
(Jodhpur)



Subham
(Hariyana)



Sahil
(Jodhpur)



Vipin
(Churu)



Sajjan Kumar
(Alwar)



Lokesh Singh
(Jodhpur)



Raj Kumar
(Bihar)



Rohit Pannu
(Jodhpur)



Gayatri Pannu
(Jodhpur)



Pushpendra Singh
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(Nagaur)



Isha
(Pali)



Pankaj
(Pali)



Vansaj
(Himachal)

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Luv Jain
(Pali)



Shashank Soni
(Pali)



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(Pali)



Rajdeep Singh
(Pali)



Ragini
(Jharkhand)



Mohd Shuaib
(UP)



Pooja Dutta
(Bali)



Ashwin Dutta
(Bali)



Chetna Malviya
(Pali)



Rohan Malviya
(Pali)



Gudiya Choudhary
(Aau)



Nisha Khichar
(Sikar)



Pooja Changal
(Nagaaur)



Munni Choudhary
(Osian)



Sushmita Dhawan
(Pali Marwar)



Nikhil Sharma
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Anil Kumar
(Balotra)



Apoorva Tyagi
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Raj Soni
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Atul Solanki
(Pali Raipur)



Jaswant Singh
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Sajjan Bharti
(Pali Marwar)



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Asfaq
(Dechu)



Pukhraj Singh
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Ashish Bishnoi
(Phalodi)



Soumya
(Bihar)



Laxman Anjana
(Samdari)



Baleswar Prajapat
(Balesar)



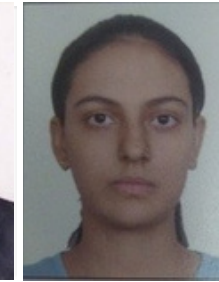
Bharat Kumar
(Balesar)



Sunil Kataniya
(Khanqta)



Kapil Sharma
(Pokran)



Simran Sharma
(Delhi)



Falguni Choupra
(Jalore)



Yuvraj Singh
(Jasol)



Harsh Parashai
(Nagaur)



Krishnapal Singt
(Jasol)



Anil Kumar
(Barmer)



Himangini Gehlot
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Vinay Kumar
(Phalodi)



Nek Mohammed
(Dechu)



Pushendra Singt
(Bali)



Sharda
(Aau)

Students



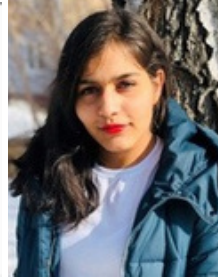
Deepak Vaishnav
(Jalore)



Ritik Vyas
(Pokran)



Versha Josh
(Phalodi)



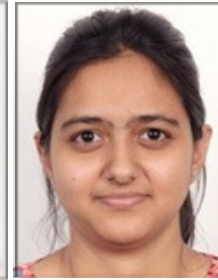
Manali Lohar
(Jodhpur)



Yogesh Suthar
(Jalore)



Mayank Singh
(Jodhpur)



Shilpa Choudhary
(Khanqta)



Kuldeep Deshantri
(Bilara)



Jitendra Kumar
(Jodhpur)



Jaykishan Jat
(Champasar Jodhpur)



Hriday
(Samdari)



Vishwas
(Samdari)



Ankit Kumar
(Jhunjhunu)



Yogita Choudhary
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Hitesh Kumar
(Raniwara)



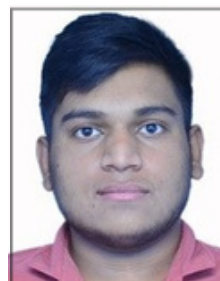
Bhuvneshwari
(Phalodi)



Abhishek Saini
(Chomu Jaipur)



Lalit Choudhary
(Pali)



Kartikey Prajapat
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Sana Naz
(Pali)



Anita Choudhary
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Navpriyan
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Deepak Sharma
(Jhunjhunu)



Radhe Shyam Jhal
(Jalore)

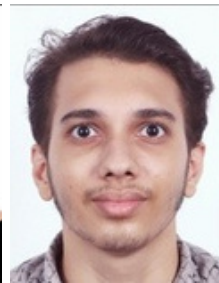
Students



Abhishek
(Jodhpur)



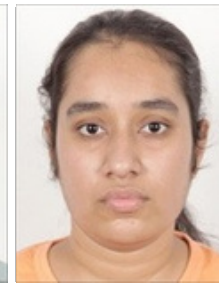
Anjali Sharma
(Uttar Pradesh)



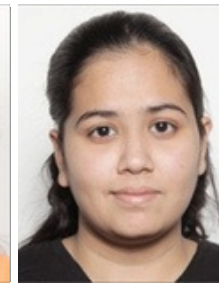
Aryan Sharda
(Jodhpur)



Bhanu Pratap Sharma
(Nagaur)



Bhavika Parihal
(Jodhpur)



Bhavya Gehlot
(Jodhpur)



Dikshant Agarwal
(Jodhpur)



Hari Om Saran
(Jodhpur)



Jaheer Khan
(Jhunjhunu)



Jigyasa Sharma
(Jodhpur)



Laveen L Rawa
(Sirohi)



Mahender
(Haryana)



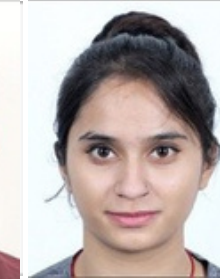
Manisha Bishno
(Jodhpur)



Mukta Sharma
(Madhya Pradesh)



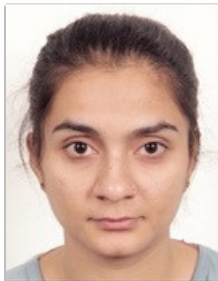
Nimish Vati
(Jodhpur)



Priya Gehlot
(Jodhpur)



Rishabh Mittal
(Jodhpur)



Roshni Gehlot
(Jodhpur)



Sachin Benda
(Jodhpur)



Sagar Meel
(Hanumangarh)



Sanskriti Vyas
(Madhya Pradesh)



Shubham Dadhich
(Nagaur)



Shyama Rajpurohit
(Jodhpur)



Surya Pratap
Choudhary (Jodhpur)

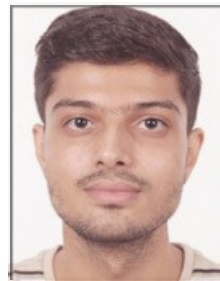
Students



Vivek Mitta
(Nagaur)



Yuvraj
(Haryana)



Hemant Choudhary
(Jodhpur)



Jatin Sharmi
(Churu)



Kailash Dudi
(Jodhpur)



Mahesh Choudhary
(Jodhpur)



Mahima
(Jhunjhunu)



Meena Kumari
(Jhunjhunu)



Navdha Mutha
(Jodhpur)



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(Barmer)



Nikit Dadhich
(Jodhpur)



Rashmi
(Jodhpur)



Ritu Purohit
(Karnataka)



Sonu Prajapat
(Jodhpur)



Utkarsh Vyas
(Jodhpur)



Sonali Hemnan
(Jodhpur)



Aaryan Sihag
(Barmer)



Ananya Sukhija
(Hanumangarh)



Anjali Deval
(Jodhpur)



Shravani Bhalekar
(Pune-MH)



Divyansh Sirvi
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Gaurav Pathak
(Agra)



Harshita
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Harshita Nemaram
(Raigarh-MH)

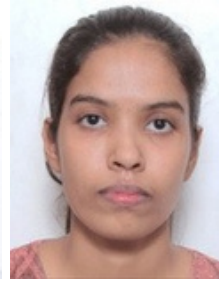
Students



Jheel
(Jhunjhunu)



Jivitesh Pathak
(Mer ta-Nagaur)



Kanchan Choudhary
(Jodhpur)



Khyati Malviya
(Bilara-Jodhpur)



Kuhuk Mitra
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Kusum Venaram
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Lalit Kumawat
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Madhu
(Hisar-Haryana)



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Naresh Laduram
(Chinchwad-MH)



Omanshi Dubey
(Dhar-MP)



Pooja Dhaka
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Rahul Prakash Sharma
(Jodhpur)



Rishabh Prajapati
(Merta-Nagaur)



Riya Malviya
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Sanya Chugh
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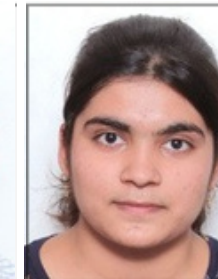
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Vinit Choudhary
(Jodhpur)



Vipul Purohit
(Bilara-Jodhpur)

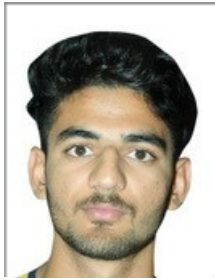


Yamini Prabha Seervi
(Bilara-Jodhpur)



Yashoda Nandan Sharma
(Baran)

Students



Yogesh
(Hanumangarh)



Yogesh Kumar
(Sikar)



Hardik Parihar
(Jodhpur)



Hemank
(Jhunjhunu)



Khushpal Singh
(Jalore)



Krishanvardhan Singh
(Jodhpur)



Laxman Singh Rathore
(Jodhpur)



Madan Lal
(Samdari-Barmer)



Prince Soni
(Bilara-Jodhpur)



Priyansh Gupta
(Chitrakut-UP)



Ravi
(Jodhpur)



Ravindra Khawa
(Jodhpur)



Rawal Godara
(Jodhpur)



Surendra Kumar
(Pali)



Suresh Kumar
(Ahore-Jalore)

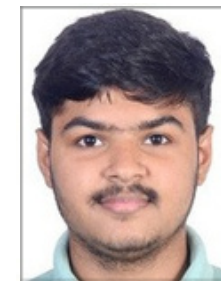


Virendra Dudi
(Jodhpur)



Sahi Ram
(Jhunjhunu)

And Many More Students



Vishal Maheshwari
(Chhotaudepur-GJ)

Thank You

World's Top Medical Universities



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