



**STUDY *in* RUSSIA**  
**EDURUSSIA**

# EDURUSSIA

ADMISSION CELL – RUSSIAN GOVERNMENT UNIVERSITIES



**WHY RUSSIA IS BECOMING INCREASINGLY  
POPULAR AMONGST INDIAN STUDENTS  
AS A DESTINATION FOR HIGHER MEDICAL  
EDUCATION**

# Some brief statistics...

	<b>INDIA</b>	<b>RUSSIA</b>
POPULATION	120 CRORES	14 CRORES
LANDMASS	32,87,590 sq km	1,70,75,200 sq km [7X BIGGER THAN INDIA!]
POPULATION DENSITY	349.2 per sq.km	8.2 per sq. km
LITERACY RATE	64.84%	99.4%

- Russia, being 7 times bigger than India, has a population that is almost one-tenth the size of India's
- Doctor Population Ratio as per the World Health Organization (report attached)

RUSSIA	1 : 230	(i.e. One Doctor for every 230 persons)
USA	1 : 300	
UK	1 : 440	
INDIA	1 : 10,000	(Includes only MBBS and MD doctors and non inclusive of practitioners of alternative medicine)
- INDIA's doctor to patient ratio is much worse than even countries like Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq and many African nations.
- Yet, it is countries like the U.K. and U.S.A. that believe they have a serious shortage of Doctors and come to India to recruit Doctors who are in great demand all over the world

- As per recent reports India is presently short of 6 lakh Doctors, which is a health crisis according to the World Health Organization. (report attached)
- According to the Planning Commission of India, it will take 20 years to produce these 6 lakh Doctors.
- But these statistics are only as per the current population. Within the next 20 years, the population too will have increased multifold, and the shortage will in fact, be much greater.

# ➤ But why is there a shortage in the first place?

Indian values stress upon the importance of a good education!.....  
Indian students are amongst the most brilliant and hardworking in the world!.....

Indian teachers are amongst the best in the world!.....

➤ The answer lies in the serious lack of Infrastructure in regard to the ever increasing population of India

➤ As per the rules of the Medical Council of India (MCI) the eligibility criteria for any student to get admission into MBBS is as follows:

A student has to get 50% marks or above in the PCB group of subjects at the 10+2 or equivalent level.

That means that if a student gets the required 50% he/she MUST get admission for MBBS if he or she so wishes, as he/she is eligible for the same.

There is no reason whatsoever for any institute / college to refuse a student who fulfills this eligibility criteria admission into the course.

# ➤ MEDICAL EDUCATION – THE INDIAN SCENARIO

- Total of 30,000 seats all over India for MBBS
- Almost 80 lakh students compete for these 30 thousand seats by means of various entrance examinations etc

For example, in the state of Maharashtra there are approximately 2000 Medical seats and more than 3 lakh students compete for these 2 thousand seats. (report attached)

- So what about the 2,98,000 or so students who did not make it?

A few thousand make the wise decision to continue with their education in places where the opportunity exists (i.e. abroad)

The vast majority compromise on their dreams, as well as the necessity of their country and settle for a career they never wanted.

# RUSSIA

The single most popular destination among Indian students for Higher Education in Medical / Technical fields as

- World class Russian Government Universities listed with the World health organization (WHO) and recognized to be in conformance with top international standards by UNESCO.
- Internationally recognized Degrees, recognized throughout the European Union (as per the Bologna Convention, Equivalence of Education), In India (as per revised MCI / DCI rules) and all other Asian and Arabic countries. Degrees are eligible for USMLE for registration in the USA, PLAB registration in the UK, and the Australian Medical Council (AMC)
- All courses conducted in English (as per students requirement)
- No Entrance tests / capitation fees / donations
- Lower tuition fees (as compared to India and most other countries) as fees are highly subsidized due to grants received by the Government of the Russian Federation
- Easy facilitation of Education Loans through our associations with reputed banks.

- Visa guaranteed
- Huge infrastructure with world class labs, libraries, study rooms, playgrounds and recreation facilities
- Superb clinical exposure in plush multi-speciality Russian government hospitals from 1<sup>st</sup> year itself
- Always enjoy personalized attention with only 10 students per class
- Globally practiced styles of teaching with year around tests as opposed to just one stress causing final exam.
- Experience the renowned (and yet affordable!) living standards in the “Land of Palaces” known for architectural marvels alongside a breathtaking natural environment.
- Thousands of our students successfully finished the course and practicing around the world, as well as currently studying in Russia.

# Conclusion

If you are among the majority (99%) of students who tried for a Medical seat in India and did not get one, or you wish to study abroad anyways, you can –

➤ Compromise on your dream career and settle for something else (statistics say it will most likely be a clerical/marketing job)

Or

➤ Proceed to any western country for Higher Education in the field of Medicine if :

- you are brilliant in your studies
- you can afford to pay anywhere between ₹15-25 lakh per year, every year
- you have an excellent command over the English Language
- you're prepared to risk having your Visa rejected

Or

➤ Join the thousands of International Students studying in World Class Russian Universities

➤ Live a lifestyle on par with European Standards for at least 6 years during your stay in Russia

➤ Complete your entire course in ₹8 to 14 lakhs

➤ and be in demand around the globe!

# **RELEVANT NEWSPAPER REPORTS**

# India short of 6 lakh doctors

Kounteya Sinha & Mahendra Kumar Singh, TNN, Apr 3, 2008, 12.14am IST

NEW DELHI: Even as India faces an acute shortage of manpower in the healthcare sector, the country holds the top position when it comes to its physicians migrating to developed countries like Britain and the US.

According to a Planning Commission report, while India is short of six lakh doctors, 10 lakh nurses and two lakh dental surgeons, Indian doctors who have migrated to developed countries form nearly 5% of their medical workforce.

Almost 60,000 Indian physicians are estimated to be working in countries like US, UK, Canada and Australia alone.

India, on the other hand, has a dismal patient-doctor ratio. According to the report, for every 10,000 Indians, there is one doctor. In contrast, Australia has 249 doctors for every 10,000 people, Canada has 209, UK has 166 and US has 548.

India also faces an acute shortage of dental surgeons. At present, the number of dental surgeons registered in India stands at just over 73,000 against a requirement of 3 lakh. Similarly, the health ministry estimates that there needs to be one nurse for every 500 people. According to this, India required 21 lakh nurses in 2007. But only 11 lakh nurses were available.

This has made the Planning Commission suggest that the medical education sector should be opened up completely for private sector participation and companies should be allowed to establish medical and dental colleges just as they have been allowed to open nursing colleges.

"The group is of the view that the only way to accomplish this (bridging the gap in doctors) is for the medical education sector to be opened up completely for private sector participation. Other entry barriers such as the requirement of land and built-up space need also to be lowered to realistic levels in order to facilitate the opening of new colleges. Government's role should be limited to opening a few high quality institutions dedicated to research," the report said.

Calling the shortage of human resources a distressing feature of India's healthcare services, the report said, "India ranks at the top of nations whose physicians are working in the major developed countries. India has also emerged as one of the top suppliers of other categories of healthcare professionals, particularly radiologists, laboratory technicians, dental hygienists, physiotherapists and medical rehabilitation workers."

The overriding requirement in the country is for increasing the supply of human resources at all levels from specialists to paramedical personnel and improve their quality.

The report also drew attention to the very low turnout of personnel with post-graduate degrees. To combat these shortages, the 11th five-year plan envisages setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions and upgrading 13 existing medical institutes.

It is planned that 60 new medical colleges and 225 new nursing colleges would be established in the public private partnership mode.

"For several decades, Indian medical professionals have been serving not only in the Middle-East but also in several English speaking developed countries, including the US and the UK," said Anwarul Hoda, member (international economics) of the Planning Commission, who headed the high-level group that prepared the report.

## Suffering from chronic

Team TOI

**P**ublic health in India is ridden with all the ills of poor governance. There isn't sufficient funding, there's a shortage of facilities leading to overcrowding, there's a shortfall of essential items and there simply aren't enough health personnel. Add to that the lack of accountability in the public health delivery mechanisms and it's quite clear why India ranks poorly in the Human Development Index.

An acute shortage of trained healthcare personnel in India continues to be the health sector's greatest curse. To add to that, India holds the top position when it comes to its physicians migrating to developed countries like the UK and the US.

According to Planning Commission data, the country has a shortfall of six lakh doctors, 10 lakh nurses and two lakh dental surgeons. This has led to a dismal patient-doctor ratio in the country.

For every 10,000 Indians, there is one doctor. In contrast, Australia has 249 doctors for every 10,000 people, Canada has 209, UK has 166 and US has 548. The overriding requirement in the country is for increasing the supply of human resources, from specialists to paramedical personnel. India also has a very low turnout of personnel with post-graduate degrees. The medical education sector must therefore immediately be opened up for private sector participation.

Companies should be allowed to establish medical and dental colleges just as they have been allowed to open nursing colleges.

Under the 11th Five Year Plan, the health ministry had envisaged setting up of six AIIMS-like institutions and upgrading 13 existing medical institutes. It has also also planned for 60 new medical colleges and 225 new nursing colleges, to be established in the public private partnership mode.

Meanwhile the much awaited National Urban Health Mission is yet to see the light of day. The scheme, envisaged by the UPA government plans to monitor and improve the health of 22 crore people living in urban slums in 429 cities

**WEAK CONDITION** | What is lacking in India's public health delivery has But what disturbs is the evident lack of determination of governments in



For every **10,000** Indians, there is **one doctor**

**Docs for every 10,000 persons**

Australia	UK	US
249	166	548

### NUMBER OF HEALTHCARE WORKERS

Year	Doctors at PHCs	Specialists at CHCs	Health Assistants Male	Health Assistants Female	Health Worker Male	Health Worker Female
2001	25,724	4,124	19,927	19,855	71,053	1,37,407
2005	21,974	3,953	20,086	19,773	60,756	1,38,906
2006	22,273	3,979	18,223	17,107	65,511	1,49,695
2007	22,608	5,117	20,234	15,546	62,881	1,47,439

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"...such landmark judgments will pave the way for honest politicians...."

...It's not about possessing a gun, it's about who do you get it from." | Excerpt from a blog by **Simran**  
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Commit yourself to a cause close to your heart on our website, just like these people have:

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- **Take a Pledge:** I swear I will encourage those who don't vote to cast their vote | By **Dr. Anand Kumar**



sion is yet to become full. Designed on the line of the flagship National Rural Health Mission (NRHM) which provides healthcare to the most remote villages, NUHM is aiming at providing accessible, affor

**T**he over-riding requirement in the country is for increasing the supply of human resources, from specialists to paramedical personnel. India also has a very low turnout of personnel with post-graduate

# More med than engg aspirants this year

Hemali Chhapla | TNN

**Mumbai:** For years, a degree in engineering has been considered a motor for success. Medicine, for the punishing length of the course, has had to swallow the bitter pill, for most it was the second choice. This time around though, medicine has contributed more to the growth in the number of aspirants taking the state's common entrance test.

**DMER data shows that engineering aspirants grew by 2,000, those wanting to study medicine, climbed by 12,000**

The data from the Directorate of Medical Education and Research (DMER) shows that engineering aspirants grew by a modest 2,000, those wanting to study medicine, climbed by 12,000, a leaning that had shifted after long. In 2004, there were 79,000 candidates who wanted to study medi-



**THE NUMBERS GAME**

District	Engineering	Medicine	Both	total
Mumbai (urban)	6,311	1,924	3,978	12,213
Mumbai (suburban)	10,957	3,369	10,297	24,623
Pune	15,611	3,747	13,746	33,104
Thane	8,803	2,876	12,014	23,693
Nagpur	7,999	1,233	8,485	17,717
Ahmednagar	2,561	2,809	10,893	16,263
Gadchiroli	88	48	1,315	1,451

**YEAR 2011**

cine, since then, each year, the number of aspirants have dropped, as more students have been veering towards engineering.

In all, 3.02 lakh candidates will take the MHT-CET on May 12. The overall student pool swelled by about 9% as compared to 2010; but Mumbai did not contribute as much. Thane and Pune made up for Mumbai's deficit. In 2009, a little over 42,000 students from

Mumbai, 27,000 from Pune and 23,000 from Thane appeared for the CET. This year, Mumbai's share shrunk to 36,836. Pune and Thane have witnessed a substantial rise in students wanting to get into a professional course.

"Every district, except Mumbai has an approximate increase of 10% in the number of aspirants taking the entrance test," said a senior DMER official.

## BEST panel chief starts janata courts

Somit Sen | TNN

**Mumbai:** BEST committee chairperson Sunil Shinde will be coming to your doorstep soon. He has already toured Chinchpokli and is all set to take a janata durbar at Goregaon East on Friday morning.

"The purpose of my interaction with local citizens is to understand their grievances pertaining to travelling in BEST buses. I am open to accepting every suggestion and will take up the issues at the committee meetings," Shinde said.



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# India has 1 doctor per 10,000 patients: Min

**Kolkata, June 26** : In India there is presently a shortage of 6 lakh doctors and 10 lakh nurses, said Union Minister of State for Health and Family Welfare Dinesh Trivedi here on Friday commenting on the woefully inadequate healthcare scenario at a CII session

As per the world statistics, there is 1 doctor for 10,000 [Indians](#) while Canada has 209 doctors and the UK has 166 doctors for the same number of patients, he said.

As far as the support of nursing staff is concerned, India currently needs 21 lakhs nurses, of which India produces only 11 lakhs and a chunk of that leave for greener pastures abroad.

India's healthcare resources, especially in the rural areas, are still woefully inadequate and lag far behind global standards, said the minister speaking at the Confederation of Indian Industry (CII) Session on "Building Health Human Resources" in the city.

Addressing the session, Trivedi stressed on the need to strengthen the healthcare backbone of the rural India where the private sector has not been able to value add to any considerable extent.

He informed that from 1995-96 to 2005-06 that there has been a 66 per cent rise in the rural ailment reports while in contrary the bed density has been 0.7 bed per 1000 patients which is way below the global standard of 2.6 bed: 1000 persons.

To combat this shortage of human resources, he stressed on more and more Private- Public partnerships on addressing the basic issues like strengthening the safety and [nutrition](#) systems of poor rural India to ensure well being at the first place through proper water management ensuring safe [drinking water](#) and by fighting [malnutrition](#) in the first place.

In reference to the shortage of healthcare human resources, Trivedi said even if India, which handles 60 per cent of the global disease burden, manages to garner an investment of around Rs 3.7 lakh crores in the next 15 years, it will still keep the bed - patient ratio to 2:1000 by 2025, which will be still below of the present global standard.

Instead of propagating health tourism and creating more pressure on the healthcare system, the Minister urged for out-of-box solutions like amalgamating the goodness of modern medicines with traditional medicines.

He stressed on the need on the over-arching change of thought and perspective where protection and prevention should come before battling the ailments.

The Session was also attended by Harshvardhan Neotia, Chairman, Ambuja Realty Development Ltd, Dr Rupali Basu, Chairperson, CEO, Apollo Gleneagles Hospitals, Kolkata, Sajal Dutta, CMD, Desun Hospital and Heart Institute and Dr Saugat Mukherjee, Regional Director, CII-ER.

eLink <http://www.newkerala.com/news/fullnews-134353.html>

# Compulsory rural posting for doctors from next year: Ramadoss

PTI, Jan 30, 2009, 10.15pm IST

**NEW DELHI:** The much controversial proposal for compulsory rural posting of doctors after completing their MBBS would be implemented from next year, Union health minister Anbumani Ramadoss said here on Friday.

Speaking at a press conference here, after a meeting of the Central Council of Health and Family Welfare, Ramadoss said, it was done in an effort to augment health facilities in rural areas.

"The proposal has been cleared by all the states today and would be implemented from next year," he said.

The provision entails a mandatory rural posting of doctors who have completed their MBBS and want to pursue post-graduate studies in medicine.

The proposal had run into much controversy with medical students protesting over the lengthening of the course.

eLink [http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-01-30/india/28039132\\_1\\_anbumani-ramadoss-doctors-mbbs](http://articles.timesofindia.indiatimes.com/2009-01-30/india/28039132_1_anbumani-ramadoss-doctors-mbbs)

Russia has become a popular destination for students to pursue higher studies due to its affordable costs with no entrance exam and no capitation fees or donations

# The World is your Classroom

**I**NTERNATIONALLY recognised degrees at subsidised and affordable costs with no entrance exams and no capitation fees or donations has made Russia a safe and preferred destination for middle class Indian students to pursue higher education in medicine (MBBS), aviation, engineering etc.

The establishment of diplomatic relations between Russia and India on April 13, 1947 became a major landmark in the history of bilateral friendship. Since then, the two countries worked to extend their relations, which embraced all spheres of life in Russia and India by the end of the 1980s, including foreign policy, defense, the economy, science, technology, culture and most importantly 'Education'.

The easy admission and visa process along with affordable fees with English medium courses in Medicine (MBBS) makes Russia an extremely attractive destination. The medical degrees from Russian Government Universities are recognised worldwide and are registered in India by the Medical Council of India (MCI) after the mandatory screening test required for all foreign returned medical graduates. The admission eligibility to foreign medical universities as defined by Medical Council of India is minimum 50% in Physics, Chemistry and Biology for general category in the 12th standard. Admission is strictly on 'First Come First Serve' basis with the above guidelines.

The Russian Government has subsidised the fees for international students which make it affordable for the students' globally including India. At present, there are about 1,00,000 international students from over 200 countries studying in Russia, of which more than 10,000 are students from India. All nationalised

banks in India offer educational loans to Indian students wishing to study overseas. On completion of the Russian degree, you are also awarded the 'European Appendix' certificate which enables you to further study or work in 46 European Union (EU) countries and non EU-countries in accordance to the norms of the 'Bologna Process'. Students who have scored above 50% in 12th standard and are unable to secure a seat in a college of their choice can come to EDURUSSIA (subsidiary of the organization 'International Education Counsellors') for free career guidance. We facilitate admission of such students into 'Job Oriented Short Term Courses' of minimum 12-18 months in the field of Tourism & Hospitality Management, MBA, Allied Health Care, Nursing, Animation & Gaming, Post Graduation Diplomas & Degrees, whereby they are able to 'EARN & LEARN' and support themselves as well as their families. These jobs are assured because there is a shortage of manpower in certain countries and their government has invested billions of dollars in various projects creating over 60,000 assured jobs in 2009 defying the global economic crisis.

This is a golden opportunity for anyone keen on starting a global career abroad with excellent remuneration and perks with possibility of permanent residency. With the advent of education counseling services in India, students can now make their foreign education dream a reality. As one of India's leading education counsellors, we are committed to providing extensive admission assistance to students wishing to go abroad for further studies.



Having more than 20 years of counseling experience in foreign education, International Education Counsellors has been responsible for successfully placing more than 6,000 students in major colleges and universities across the world. They do not promote any particular educational institute. Instead, they focus on providing customised admission for each student. Our main intention is to provide unbiased information about different educational opportunities available and help students make the right choice in a timely and cost-effective manner.

For the convenience of students, International Education Counsellors offers allied services and guidance under one roof for education loans, student visas, passports, foreign exchange, drafting of resume, interview & soft skills training, foreign language classes, travel & ticketing services, hostel accommodation and airport pickups in the foreign country. They will put you on the path to success and the journey will be your reward. Contact Lakshmi Iyengar and Richard Canday at International Education Counsellors for free education counseling and career guidance on Tel: 044 45535542 Mobile: 9710444875 / 9710444876 Email: iec2020@gmail.com





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