**Exchange Programs**

**Erasmus Exchange Program**

**EUROPEAN CREDIT TRANSFER SYSTEM (ECTS)**

The European Credit Transfer System, which is another field of activity supported within the scope of Socrates-Erasmus, is an academic equivalence system and its main purpose is to ensure that the results of the courses taken by the exchange students studying in the educational institutions of different countries are mutually recognized by the relevant institutions as fairly as possible. The long-term aim of this system is to ensure Europe-wide standardization in credit and grading issues, thereby strengthening the educational dimension of European Integration. In this respect, the European Credit Transfer System is characterized as a Europe-wide 'common language' in the field of higher education.

ECTS was developed by the EU towards the end of the 1980s to facilitate student mobility and to ensure that students' education abroad is recognized in their home country.

•ECTS was first established in 1988 under the ERASMUS Programme.

ECTS was included in ERASMUS after the success of the 6-year pilot implementation (1995-1999).

• At the beginning of 1998, the European Credit Transfer System Guidance Network was established.

•In order to see the functioning of ECTS in place, the institutions where the system is implemented are visited by two international ECTS experts.

•These experts, after identifying successful practices, make an evaluation, make various suggestions and ensure the stable development of the system in all EU institutions.

Considering that 200,000 students are in circulation every year within the scope of Socrates, the necessity of ECTS becomes more evident.

Basic Features of ECTS

•Students studying abroad within the framework of ECTS can stay at the higher education institution they have attended, not only for a period of time, but until they complete their programs if they wish.

•Students who wish can also transfer to a third higher education institution.

•The acceptance of such requests, the determination of the conditions for obtaining a diploma or horizontal transfer, the success of the guest student are under the authority of the relevant higher education institutions.

•Institutions apply all the courses and exams taken by their students for guest students without making any changes in the current course structures and assessment methods.

The first thing to be done by a student who decides to study abroad within the framework of ECTS is to determine the higher education institutions that have the program he/she follows.

For this purpose, the information package prepared by the institutions participating in ECTS, which gives information about the institution, the structure of the course curriculum and the contents of the courses, is used.

•After the institution to be visited is determined, the application form is filled by the student and a learning agreement is made between the student and the student's own institution and the institution where they will study abroad in order to guarantee academic recognition.

• Due to the differences in education and grading systems between countries, it is obligatory to use a kind of “common language” in determining the course load of the students and transferring the grades they received.

•For this purpose, ECTS credits are determined for each course, and grades are converted into letter grades with the help of the ECTS grading scale.

•In all these works, ECTS coordinators take an active role and act as consultants and help in solving any problems that may arise.

What is ECTS Credit?

ECTS credit is a unit that expresses all the work (theoretical course, practice, seminar, individual study, exams, assignments, etc.) that a student must do in order to successfully complete a course.

ECTS is a student-centered system based on the student workload required to achieve the purpose of a program. Learning outcomes (Learning outcomes) and Skills (Competences) to be gained should be specified when explaining the objectives of the program.

Learning Outcomes(LO)= Skills set: It is a list of what the student will know, understand and do after completing the learning process or in the long term.

Student Workload: It is the load given considering the time required to complete the planned learning activities. This load consists of the total time of attending the course (theoretical lecture), laboratory, practice, seminar, independent or private study, project preparation and examination.

In ECTS, 60 credits are given for one academic year (two semesters) education and 30 credits for one semester (semester or semester).

•In institutions that have 3 semesters in 1 academic year, 20 ECTS credits are given for each semester.

•Students graduate with a total of 240 ECTS credits at the end of four years of education.

• When creating a total of 60 ECTS in one year, 1 ECTS = 25-30 working hours (assuming that the student works 8 hours in a day).

•This corresponds to a workload of 1500-1800 hours per year (37.5-45 weeks/year).

•The ideal calculation method is to measure the total time students have spent on any course.

Thus, the total workload amount calculated separately for each of the courses that students have to take in a semester is considered as 30 ECTS (one-semester credit amount), and the ECTS corresponding to each course is determined within the total workload.

• It is extremely important to ensure the participation of students with surveys in calculating the total workload of the courses.

In short, ECTS credit is a number indicating how much study the relevant course requires, relative to the total study time required to complete an academic year full-time in any higher education institution.

Determination of ECTS Credits for Courses

It is compulsory that the sum of the credits of all courses to be taken in an academic year must be 60.

 The right way to give ECTS credits: In order to reach the LO determined for each course, the workload of an average student should be estimated and given realistically.

 •ECTS credits should not be given according to course hours. There is no linear relationship between course hours and credits. A one-hour class may require three hours of independent study, while a three-hour seminar may require one week of preparation.

•ECTS credits should not be awarded based on status or prestige. The prestige of the lecturer or the status of the course cannot be used to determine credits.

While ECTS credits are given, it will be appropriate to give credit to the common courses taught at the university (Foreign Language, History of Revolution, etc.), then to the common courses taught at the faculties (Mathematics, etc.), and finally to the departmental courses taught in the departments.

IĞDIR UNIVERSITY UNDERGRADUATE-ASSOCORATE EDUCATION AND EXAM DIRECTORATE 22 June 2014

<http://oidb.igdir.edu.tr/ogrenci-isleri-yonetmelik>

**European Credit Transfer System (ECTS)**

**ERASMUS CODE:**TR  IGDIR01

**PIC NUMBER:**  949315042

**ORGANISATION ID (OID):**E10085493

**Erasmus Code-Pic Number**

Objection time to election results; 5 days from the date the election results are announced on the website of our University. An objection can be made to the Erasmus Institutional Coordinatorship with an official petition. Objections made after this period will not be considered. Objections made by phone or e-mail will not be considered, but the official petition can be sent as an attachment to the e-mail.

Mobility waiver period; 5 days from the date the election results are announced on the website of our University. In case of waivers made after 5 days without force majeure (the student presenting force majeure), 10 points will be deducted from the total score in accordance with the program rules in the next application of the student.

**Waiver and Appeal Process**

**Farabi Exchange Program**

**Mevlana Exchange Program**

**International Student Office**

**Postgraduate Foreign Student Application**

Postgraduate Application for Foreign Students

Graduate Application for Foreign Candidates

T.R. Graduate Application for National Candidates

T.R. Final Registration Page for National Candidates

**Videos**

Organic Agricultural Management Department Thesis Master's Fall Courses

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| **DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT COURSES AND RESPONSIBLE FACTORS**  |
| **Course Name** | **Instructor in Charge** |
| Natural Treatment Approaches to Cattle Diseases in Closed Cattle Breeding  | Prof. Dr. Başaran KARADEMİR |
| Organic Agriculture Regulation and Legislation Information | Prof. Dr. Başaran KARADEMİR |
| Organic Agriculture Systems and Environmental Relations | Doç. Dr. Özcan ÇAĞLAR |
| Sowing Watch Planning in Organic Agriculture | Doç. Dr. Özcan ÇAĞLAR |
| Control and Certification in Organic Agriculture | Doç. Dr. Özcan ÇAĞLAR |
| Nanotoxicology | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Model Organisms Used in Toxicological Research | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Agricultural Production Economics | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi POLAD ALİYEV |
| Principles and Methods of Taxonomic Zoology | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bahadır AKMAN |
| Herpetofauna of Turkey | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Bahadır AKMAN |
| Ethnobotany | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Belkıs MUCA |
| Advanced Seed Plants Systematics Course | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Belkıs MUCA |
| Financial Analysis in Agriculture and Food Industry Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Duygu Arslantürk ÇÖLLÜ |
| Evaluation and Analysis of Agricultural Investment Projects | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Duygu Arslantürk ÇÖLLÜ |
| End of Period Accounting Practices in Agricultural Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Leyla AKGÜN |
| Organic Agriculture and Organic Agriculture Management Policies | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Suna ALTAN |
| Strategic Management in Agricultural Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| Management and Organization in Agricultural Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| Turkey Birds | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emrah ÇELİK |
| Medicinal Aromatic Plants and Organic Cultivation | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hatice TOSYAGÜLÜ |
| Park-Garden Ornamental Plants in Turkey | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hatice TOSYAGÜLÜ |
| Finance Theory | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem Sökmen GÜRÇAM |
| Agriculture and Rural Development in Organic Agricultural Management | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem Sökmen GÜRÇAM |
| Analysis of Agricultural Policies in Organic Agricultural Management | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem Sökmen GÜRÇAM |
| Statistical Calculation and Data Analysis in Agricultural Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Turhan MOÇ |
| Organizational Behavior in Agricultural Enterprises | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Turhan MOÇ |

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| **DEPARTMENT OF ORGANIC AGRICULTURAL MANAGEMENT COURSES AND RESPONSIBLE** |
| **Course Name** | **Instructor in Charge** |
| Organic Cultivation in Field Crops | Doç. Dr. Özcan ÇAĞLAR |
| Environmental and Industrial Toxicology in Organic Agriculture Applications |  Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Organic Fish Farming | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Soil Worms And Vermicompost | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Turkish Tax System and Tax Applications in Agriculture | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem SÖKMEN GÜRÇAM |
| Tax Incentive Practices | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem SÖKMEN GÜRÇAM |
| Leadership Theories | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| New Approaches in Management | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| Entrepreneurship | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Turhan MOÇ |
| Human Resources Management | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Turhan MOÇ |

**Department of Organic Agricultural Management, Thesis Master's Spring Courses**

**Organic Agricultural Management Department Master's Program 2019-2020 Spring Courses**

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| **2019-2020 SPRING SEMESTER COURSES (ORGANIC AGRICULTURE MANAGEMENT U.S.A.)** |
| **Course name** | **LanguageStatus** | **Credit** | **ECTS** | **Responsible** | **Faculty Member** |
| Organic Cultivation in Field Crops | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Doç. Dr. Özcan ÇAĞLAR |
| Environmental and Industrial Toxicology in Organic Agriculture Applications | Turkish  | Elective | 2-2-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Organic Fish Farming | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Earthworms and Vermicompost | Turkish  | Elective | 2-2-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mine KÖKTÜRK |
| Turkish Tax System and Tax Applications in Agriculture | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem SÖKMEN GÜRÇAM |
| Tax Incentive Practices | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Özlem SÖKMEN GÜRÇAM |
| Leadership Theories | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| New Approaches in Management | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Alpaslan DOĞAN |
| Entrepreneurship | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Turhan MOÇ |
| Human Resources Management | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Turhan MOÇ |
| Communication in Plants: Neuronal Dimensions of Plant Life | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Muhittin KULAK |
| Plant Sociology | Turkish  | Elective | 2-2-3 | 6 | Dr Öğr. Üyesi Hatice TOSYAGÜLÜ ÇELİK |
| Non-Thermal Technologies Applied to Organic Foods | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülçin YILDIZ |
| The Role and Importance of Organic Foods in the Production of Functional Products | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülçin YILDIZ |
| The Relationship between Organic Agriculture and Biodiversity | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emrah ÇELİK |
| Organic Seed | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Arş. Gör. Dr. Fatih DEMİREL |
| Applied in Agricultural Enterprises Financial Techniques | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Duygu ARSLANTÜRK ÇÖLLÜ |
| Management in Agricultural EnterprisesAccounting And Applications | Turkish  | Elective | 3-0-3 | 6 | Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Leyla AKGÜN |
| Seminar | Turkish  | Elective |  | 12 | All Faculty Members |
| Thesis Proposal | Turkish  | Elective |  | 18 | All Faculty Members |
| Specialization Course | Turkish  | Elective | 8-0-8 | 6 | All Faculty Members |