

Sociedade Europeia de Física (EPS)

PROGRAMA DE MOBILIDADE DE ESTUDANTES DE FÍSICA

Em 28.03.92 o Council da Sociedade Europeia de Física aprovou o lançamento de um Programa de Mobilidade de Estudantes de Física, a nível internacional, para a frequência de períodos de estudos noutras Universidades. O Programa envolve presentemente 118 Universidades, de países da CE (Bélgica, Dinamarca, França, Alemanha, Reino Unido, Irlanda, Itália, Holanda, Portugal, Espanha), EFTA (Áustria, Finlândia, Noruega, Suécia, Suíça), C/EE (Checoslováquia, Hungria, Letónia, Polónia, Roménia, Rússia, Ucrânia), Israel e Turquia.

Pela sua importância para os estudantes de Física e Instituições Universitárias com Cursos de Física, apresentamos neste número da Gazeta o texto integral do Protocolo de Adesão de Instituições (ponto 1.), um texto de esclarecimento (ponto 2.), o plano de realização prática do Programa (ponto 3.), e a lista completa das Instituições que já aderiram ao Programa (ponto 4.).

1. Protocolo de Adesão ao Programa de Mobilização da EPS

Preamble

Having regard to the European Convention No. 138 of the Council of Europe on the General Equivalence of Periods of University Study of June 21st 1990, particularly its article 2,

Having regard to the UNESCO Convention on the Recognition of Studies, Diplomas and Degrees concerning Higher Education in the States belonging to the Europe Region of December 21st 1979,

Having regard to the European Community Action Scheme for the Mobility of University Students (ERASMUS) programme of June 15th 1987, particularly its action I and its pilot project ECTS (European Community Course Credit Transfer System),

Having regard to the Arrangements between the European Economic Community and the countries of the European Free Trade Association (EFTA) establishing cooperation in

the field of education and training within the framework of the ERASMUS programme of October 9th 1991,

Having regard to the European Communities' TEMPUS (Trans-European Mobility Scheme for University Studies) programme of May 7th 1990,

Having regard to the aims of the European Physical Society, Whereas the Parties to the present convention (hereinafter the Parties) declare themselves convinced of the importance of student mobility in Europe,

Whereas the Parties wish to promote closer cooperation between European Universities in the area of physics,

The Parties agree to the following:

Art. 1

- 1 — The Parties commit themselves to offer any student pursuing physics studies with a view to obtaining an academic degree registered at one institution (the home institution) the possibility of effecting a period of study (the mobility period) in another institution (the host institution).
- 2 — The mobility period shall allow the students to acquire abroad an equivalent education in a different lingual or cultural environment or, for more advanced studies, to profit from special courses not available at their home institution.
- 3 — The Parties commit themselves to recognise the studies undertaken and successfully completed in the host institution upon return of the student to the home institution.

Art. 2 — Qualification of Parties

Any institution as defined in article 1 of the Council of European Communities' decision of June 15th 1987 (87-327-CEE) as well as in article 1 of the European Convention No. 138 of the Council of Europe of June 21st 1990, as well as the European Physical Society, can be Party to the present Convention.

Art. 3 — Role of the home institution

- 1 — Full academic responsibility for the student remains with the home institution. It confers the final qualification.
- 2 — The home institution agrees to the mobility period, and approves the student's choice of host institution and study programme. It determines the conditions of reco-

gnition of the studies undertaken during the mobility period. It ensures that:

- the student has sufficient command of the working language of the proposed host institution,
- the student has the necessary preliminary knowledge to follow the intended study programme,
- the study programme will allow the student a smooth reintegration upon return and recognition of the courses completed at the host institution, subject to the student's satisfactory performance.

- 3 — Within its financial means, the home institution takes measures to facilitate the mobility programme by preparing the student, particularly with respect to the working language of the host institution.
- 4 — Within its financial means and if it so chooses, the home institution may make a mobility grant available to the student. The right of the student to benefit from national or local grants shall not be interrupted or reduced during the mobility period.
- 5 — During the mobility period, the student remains registered at the home institution where the student continues to pay fees and to be covered by the insurances in effect at the home institution.

Art. 4 — Role of the host institution

- 1 — The host institution accepts the student for the mobility period if the student's complete file is received within the agreed deadline and subject to the limits of article 9. It gives the student access to all courses offered to its own students and required in the student's study programme. It carries out the evaluations specified in the study programme.
- 2 — *Within its financial means, the host institution takes measures to facilitate the student's stay, sees to his/her integration, helps solve problems on the academic and practical levels, in particular accommodation, and helps the student to improve his/her knowledge of the host institution's working language.*
- 3 — To the extent that the home institution has not been able to offer a mobility grant, or if the grant proves to be insufficient, the host institution may offer its host students mobility grants within its own financial means.
- 4 — *The student is registered at the host institution as a mobility student. As such, the student is exempt from fees within the host institution. The host institution provides him/her with an attestation granting the same rights it offers its own students, such as use of the libraries, restaurants, etc.*

Art. 5 — Conditions for the mobility period

- 1 — To benefit from a mobility period in the present scheme, the student must have successfully completed at least the first year and normally also the second year of studies at the home institution.

- 2 — Normally the student must also have successfully completed any prerequisite studies to the proposed course of studies prior to the mobility period.

- 3 — The student cannot normally spend more than one year in the same host institution.

Art. 6 — Study programme

- 1 — The student who wishes to benefit from a mobility period establishes the study programme in agreement with the coordinator from the home institution, nominated following article 10.
- 2 — To assist the student in the choice of host institution and courses, each Party provides the other Parties with all the academic information necessary to put into practice the present convention.
- 3 — This information, normally in English, includes a short general description of the institution, and its teaching and research activities. It shall contain in particular the curricula of the institution, the list of courses, a short summary of the contents of each course as well as indication of its academic level and the necessary prerequisite knowledge. It also includes details as to the examination procedure and grading scale used.
- 4 — In order to help establish the study programme and the recognition of studies, it is recommended to follow the procedure of the ECTS programme of the European Communities and to split the syllabuses into 60 (sixty) credits per year, or equivalent. Thus the study programme established by the student and the home institution covers normally sixty credits per year.

Art. 7 — Recognition of studies

- 1 — The home institution determines the requirements and the procedure for the recognition of studies. This can be done according to the course credit transfer system of the ECTS programme or by specifying which courses are to be assessed by the host institution. If the regulations of the institution do not permit to do otherwise, the assessment may be made entirely by the home institution.
- 2 — The host institution assesses the student's knowledge as specified by the home institution using its own examination procedure and grading scale.

Art. 8 — Student's file

- 1 — According to the obligations specified in article 3 of the present convention, the home institution establishes the mobility student's file which it transfers to the host institution at least four months before the beginning of the student's studies.

- 2 — This file, normally established in English, includes:
- a) personal data concerning the student;
 - b) the academic certificate in view;
 - c) information on previously completed studies and grades achieved;
 - d) the intended study programme;
 - e) the recognition requirements for the studies.
- 3 — The file is signed by the student and by the coordinator within the home institution.
- 4 — If the intended study programme cannot be followed or if a more suitable programme can be established, the coordinator within the host institution proposes to his/her counterpart within the home institution the appropriate amendment.
- 5 — At the end of the student's mobility period, the host institution completes the file by indicating:
- a) which courses were followed;
 - b) the results of the assessed courses;
 - c) the examination procedure and grading scale used for the assessment.
- 6 — Thus completed, the coordinator within the host institution promptly returns the file to the home institution, signed by the coordinator.

Art. 9 — Student number limitation and particular conditions

- 1 — A Party may set a limit to the number of mobility students it wants to accept. This limit should be determined at least six months before the beginning of each academic year. In such a case, the institution should not send out more students than it is prepared to accept.
- 2 — In addition, each host institution may impose particular requirements for acceptance of mobility students, particularly of those wishing to effect a diploma or any equivalent research work. The host institution may reject an application if according to the student's file the student obviously does not have the necessary knowledge or language preparation to follow the intended study programme.
- 3 — If the host institution does not accept a student for reasons alluded to the present article, it must upon receipt of the student's file immediately inform the home institution.
- 4 — The Mobility Committee may set an upper limit to the number of students that any one institution may send out.

Art. 10 — Organization

- 1 — Each institution appoints a coordinator, who is a member of the teaching staff of the concerned physics department.

- 2 — The coordinator is responsible for the running of the present convention in his/her own institution.
- 3 — A committee is formed which is responsible for the coherent administration and general financial management of the mobility scheme as outlined in the present convention. This committee, the Mobility Committee, comprises seven to fifteen members, in first instance appointed by the European Physical Society among the coordinators. The European Physical Society also nominates an additional member, and chooses a committee chairperson among all members.
- 4 — The Mobility Committee decides on the practical organization of the mobility scheme according to this convention. In particular, it establishes the specifications regarding flow of information between the participating institutions and between institutions and the Mobility Committee. It sets relevant deadlines. It makes recommendations regarding the languages to be used for the student's file and for the information exchanged between institutions.
- 5 — The Mobility Committee meets at least once per year. It decides on a plenary meeting of all coordinators when deemed necessary. It reports yearly to the Parties on all its activities.

Art. 11 — Finances

- 1 — The European Physical Society and the Mobility Committee endeavour to obtain the necessary funds for the operation of the scheme from third parties, notably appropriate supranational organizations, in particular in the framework of programmes of the European Community.
- 2 — In the event that the European Physical Society or the Mobility Committee are not qualified to represent the Parties, the European Physical Society and the Mobility Committee will solicit help from other Parties, named «coordinating institutions».
- 3 — By adhering to the present Convention, each Party authorizes the European Physical Society or the coordinating institutions to seek funds in its name from the appropriate authorities. Normally the European Physical Society manages these funds on behalf of the coordinating institution, according to the guidelines set by the Mobility Committee, and in strict application of the regulations set by the funding agencies.
- 4 — Additionally, the Parties endeavour to obtain from third parties, particularly from their appropriate national bodies, complementary means for the financing of the scheme. They then manage these funds.

Art. 12 — Information between the Parties

- 1 — Upon adherence to the present convention, each institution provides the other Parties with the following information, normally in English:

- a) the curricula to which the present convention applies;
 - b) the limitations as to the number of host students as mentioned in article 9;
 - c) all practical information necessary to the student;
 - d) the academic information as defined in article 6, paragraphs 2 to 4;
 - e) name and address of its coordinator.
- 2— Each Party commits itself to updating this information and to notifying the other Parties of any related amendment.

Art. 13 — Participation in the scheme

- 1— Any Party wishing to participate in the scheme by adhering to the present convention makes a written request to the European Physical Society, which will pronounce judgment on the request upon advice from the Mobility Committee.
- 2— Any such request is supported by a complete file including particularly all the information mentioned in article 12.
- 3— In cases where the qualification of an institution for participation in the scheme is in doubt, the European Physical Society will seek advice, via the national physical society, from the competent authority in the country.
- 4— Participation becomes effective at the beginning of the first academic year following the acceptance of the request, on the condition that acceptance takes place at least twelve months beforehand.

Art. 14 — Entry, withdrawal

- 1— The present convention enters into force as soon as at least twenty-five (25) institutions have adhered to it. After three years of participation, any Party may withdraw from present convention with twelve months' advance notice for the beginning of an academic year.
- 2— The present convention remains in force as long as at least twenty-five (25) institutions adhere to it.

Art. 15 — Arbitration

- 1— Any litigation arising from the present convention is submitted to arbitration, of which the decision is conclusive. The arbitrator or arbitrators are appointed by the European Physical Society upon advice from the Mobility Committee. In case of litigation between an institution and the European Physical Society or the Mobility Committee, each Party appoints an arbitrator. The two arbitrators will agree to a third arbitrator.
- 2— The legal jurisdiction for the arbitration is Geneva, Switzerland.

2. Breve síntese dos objetivos do Programa

a) The aim of the mobility scheme is the following: *i*) to allow physics students of all of Europe to spend, if they desire, and under certain conditions, a «mobility period» of study in another institution, called the «host institution», and *ii*) to ensure that such a period will be recognized when the student comes back to his «home institution», subject of course to the student's satisfactory performance.

Other key elements of the scheme are its openness to all institutions who desire to participate, and from all of Europe. It is intended as a permanent scheme, governed by a Convention to which the institutions are committed.

The scheme is based on mutual trust regarding all academic aspects. It requires no adaptation or harmonization of the curricula, nor of the courses given or of their content.

b) One essential element of the scheme is that the full academic responsibility for the student remains with the home institution. It is therefore only from this home institution that the student will get his final degree.

In view of this responsibility, it is up to the home institution to select the students which may benefit from the scheme and to establish the relevant conditions. The role of the host institution, on the other hand, is to offer its courses (i.e. the courses it gives anyhow for its own students) and to assess the performance of the student according to the established programme.

Participating institutions must also be prepared to take a number of practical measures in order to facilitate the exchange of students, notably regarding counseling, language preparation, housing, and mobility grants.

c) Each institution may determine the number of students it is willing to accept in a given year, and it may impose particular requirements. As a corollary, each institution shall not send out more of its own students than it is willing to accept. However a precise balanced flow is not strived for, and not probable to take place anyhow.

d) The practical functioning of the scheme relies heavily on the devotion of the «coordinators», in both the home and the host institutions. They advice the students on all academic and practical aspects and help to solve the arising problems.

Coordinators will also play an important role on the level of the overall sheme: a Mobility Committee will be formed, having coordinators as its members, which will decide on the practical organization, in particular the flow of information and the deadlines.

e) In view of the choice of the host institution, and the preparation of the study programme, students and coordinators must have access to the relevant information (on academic and practical matters) regarding all participating institutions. This documentation will be made available through a remote-access computerized database. Such a system is actually under preparation; the Physics Department of the University of Manchester is heading the corresponding project.

f) «Mobility grants» for students (meant to cover additional expenses) are essential for promoting mobility. It is intended to apply for such grants to relevant supranational organizations, in particular ERASMUS and TEMPUS. Hopefully, institutions will ask for and obtain complementary means on national or local basis.

3. Fases de Implementação do Programa

(Para admissão de estudantes no início do ano lectivo 1993/94)

- A coordenação geral por parte da EPS está a cargo de uma Comissão do Programa de Mobilidade, composta por Delegados representando países ou regiões. Já foram nomeados Delegados representando a França, Alemanha, Itália, Reino Unido/Irlanda, Bélgica/Holanda, Países Escandinavos, Áustria/Suíça; serão ainda nomeados Delegados das regiões Portugal/Espanha, Países da Europa Central e Países Balcânicos; pertencem tam-

bém à Comissão o responsável pela Base de Dados do Programa e um representante da Sociedade Europeia de Física.

- Sob proposta da Comissão do Programa, a Comissão Executiva da Sociedade Europeia de Física aprovou, na sua reunião de 12 de Novembro de 1992, a aderência das 118 Instituições que se referem no ponto 4.
- O Programa terá como ponto de partida as candidaturas EPS aos programas Comunitários ERASMUS Action II (Inter-University Cooperation Programme, or ICP) e TEMPUS. Para efeito de elaboração das respectivas propostas de candidatura, a Sociedade Europeia de Física designou, como instituições coordenadoras, a Universidade de Ghent (Bélgica) para o Programa ERASMUS, e a Universidade de Hannover (Alemanha) para o Programa TEMPUS.
- A proposta para o Programa ERASMUS já foi submetida, em 29 de Outubro de 1992, pela Universidade de Ghent, envolvendo 95 instituições de 15 países (EEC, EFTA).
- A proposta para o Programa TEMPUS será submetida pela Universidade de Hannover em Janeiro de 1993.
- A base de dados do Programa está a ser preparada pelo Departamento de Física da Universidade de Manchester, esperando-se que esteja completamente operacional no início de 1993.
- Em princípio, na Primavera de 1993, os estudantes interessados poderão consultar a base-de-dados, escolher a Instituição de Acolhimento, e estabelecer o programa de estudos, que deverá ser aprovado pelo respectivo coordenador. O processo de candidatura será então transmitido à Instituição de Acolhimento que deverá informar rapidamente o estudante sobre a aceitação ou recusa.
- No Outono de 1993 os estudantes aceites darão início aos seus estudos no estrangeiro, e o esquema torna-se operacional.

4. Lista das Instituições já aderentes ao Programa EPS de Mobilidade

Country	Town	Inst. name in original language/in English
Belgium	Antwerpen (Wilrijk)	U.I.A., Universiteit Antwerpen U.I.A., University of Antwerp
Belgium	Brussels	Vrije Universiteit Brussel
Belgium	Gent	Universiteit Gent University of Ghent
Belgium	Leuven	Katholieke Universiteit Leuven
Belgium	Louvain-la-Neuve	Université Catholique de Louvain Catholic University of Louvain
Denmark	Aarhus	Aarhus Universitet Aarhus University
Denmark	Frederiksberg	Kgl. Veterinær- og Landbohøjskole The Royal Veterinary and Agricultural University
Denmark	København	Københavns Universitet University of Copenhagen
Denmark	Odense	Odense Universitet Odense University
France	Orsay	Université de Paris-Sud XI University of Paris-Sud XI
France	Strasbourg	Univ. Louis Pasteur de Strasbourg I
France	Toulouse	Université Paul Sabatier
France	Villeurbanne	Université Claude Bernard Lyon-1
Germany	Bayreuth	Universität Bayreuth University of Bayreuth
Germany	Berlin	Humboldt-Universität zu Berlin Humboldt University Berlin
Germany	Bochum	Ruhr-Universität Bochum
Germany	Chemnitz	Technische Universität Chemnitz Technical University of Chemnitz
Germany	Dresden	Technische Universität Dresden Dresden University of Technology
Germany	Duisburg	Universität-GH-Duisburg
Germany	Giessen	Justus-Liebig-Universität Giessen
Germany	Greifswald	Ernst-Moritz-Armdt-Universität Greifswald Ernst-Moritz-Armdt University
Germany	Hannover	Universität Hannover University of Hannover
Germany	Kaiserslautern	Universität Kaiserslautern University of Kaiserslautern
Germany	Kassel	GH Kassel, Universität University of Kassel
Germany	Leipzig	Universität Leipzig University of Leipzig
Germany	Magdeburg	TU «Otto von Guericke» Magdeburg Technical University «Otto von Guericke» Magdeburg
Germany	Oldenburg	Carl von Ossietzky Universität
Germany	Osnabrück	Universität Osnabrück
Germany	Paderborn	Universität-GH-Paderborn University-GH-Paderborn

Country	Town	Inst. name in original language/In English
Germany	Siegen	Universität-GH Siegen University of Siegen
Ireland	Cork	Cork Regional Technical College
Ireland	Dublin	Ollscoil Chathair Bhaile Atha Cliath Dublin City University
Italy	Arcavacata di Rende	Università degli Studi della Calabria University of Calabria
Italy	Bologna	Università degli Studi di Bologna University of Bologna
Italy	Catania	Università degli Studi di Catania University of Catania
Italy	Messina	Università degli Studi di Messina University of Messina
Italy	Milano	Università degli Studi di Milano University of Milano
Italy	Napoli	Università degli Studi di Napoli, Federico II University of Naples, Federico II
Italy	Padova	Università degli Studi di Padova «II Bo» University of Padua
Italy	Palermo	Università degli Studi di Palermo University of Palermo
Italy	Pavia	Università degli Studi di Pavia University of Pavia
Italy	Pisa	Università degli Studi di Pisa Pisa University
Italy	Povo	Università degli Studi di Trento University of Trento
Italy	Roma	Università degli Studi di Roma «Tor Vergata» University of Rome «Tor Vergata»
Netherlands	Amsterdam	Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam Free University of Amsterdam
Netherlands	Delft	Technische Universiteit Delft Delfs University of Technology
Netherlands	Enschede	Universiteit Twente University of Twent
Netherlands	Groningen	Rijksuniversiteit Groningen University of Groningen
Portugal	Aveiro	Universidade de Aveiro Aveiro University
Portugal	Braga	Universidade do Minho University of Minho
Portugal	Coimbra	Universidade de Coimbra University of Coimbra
Portugal	Covilhã	Universidade da Beira Interior Beira Interior University
Portugal	Évora	Universidade de Évora Evora University
Portugal	Lisboa	Universidade de Lisboa University of Lisbon
Portugal	Lisboa	Universidade Técnica de Lisboa
Portugal	Monte de Caparica	Universidade Nova de Lisboa
Portugal	Porto	Universidade do Porto University of Oporto
Spain	Palma de Mallorca	Universitat de les Illes Balears University of Balearic Islands
United Kingdom	Bath	University of Bath

Country	Town	Inst. name in original language/In English
United Kingdom	Belfast	The Queen's University of Belfast
United Kingdom	Canterbury	University of Kent at Canterbury
United Kingdom	Cardiff	University of Wales, College of Cardiff
United Kingdom	Coventry	University of Warwick
United Kingdom	Edinburgh	Napier University
United Kingdom	Glasgow	University of Strathclyde
United Kingdom	Hatfield	University of Hertfordshire (previously Hatfield Polytechnic)
United Kingdom	Hull	University of Hull
United Kingdom	Keele	Keele University
United Kingdom	Lancaster	Lancaster University
United Kingdom	Leicester	University of Leicester
United Kingdom	Loughborough	Loughborough University of Technology
United Kingdom	Manchester	University of Manchester
United Kingdom	Newcastle-upon-Tyne	University of Northumbria at Newcastle (previously Newcastle Polytechnic)
United Kingdom	Uxbridge	Brunel University
Austria	Graz	Karl-Franzens-Universität Graz University of Graz
Austria	Graz	Technische Universität Graz Graz University of Technology
Austria	Innsbruck	Leopold-Franzens-Universität University of Innsbruck
Austria	Linz	Johannes Kepler Universität Linz Johannes Kepler University Linz
Austria	Wien	Technische Universität Wien Technical University of Vienna
Austria	Wien	Universität Wien University of Vienna
Finland	Espoo	Teknillinen korkeakoulu Helsinki University of Technology
Finland	Helsinki	Helsingin Yliopisto University of Helsinki
Finland	Oulu	Oulun Yliopisto University of Oulu
Finland	Turku	Turun Yliopisto University of Turku
Norway	Bergen	Universitetet i Bergen University of Bergen
Norway	Dragvoll	Univ. i Trondheim-Allmennvitenskapelige Hogsk Univ. of Trondheim-College of Arts and Science
Norway	Trondheim	Univ. i Trondheim-Norges Tekniske Hogskole Univ. of Trondheim-Norwegian Inst. of Technology
Sweden	Linköping	Universitetet i Linköping Linköping University
Sweden	Umea	Umea Universitetet Umea University

Country	Town	Inst. name in original language/in English
Switzerland	Bern	Universität Bern University of Bern
Switzerland	Fribourg	Université de Fribourg Suisse University of Fribourg
Switzerland	Genève	Université de Genève University of Geneva
Switzerland	Lausanne	Ecole Polytech. Féd. de Lausanne Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Lausanne
Switzerland	Lausanne	Université de Lausanne University of Lausanne
Switzerland	Neuchâtel	Université de Neuchâtel University of Neuchâtel
Switzerland	Zürich	ETH-Eidgenössische Technische Hochschule Swiss Federal Institute of Technology Zurich
Switzerland	Zürich	Universität Zürich University of Zurich
Czechoslovakia	Brno	Masaryk University, Pedagogical and Science Facs.
Czechoslovakia	Praha	Ceskeho Vysokého Učení Technického Czech Technical University
Hungary	Debrecen	Kossuth Lajos Tudományegyetem Lajos Kossuth University
Latvia	Riga	Latvijas Universitāte University of Latvia
Poland	Gliwice	Politechnika Śląska Silesian Technical University
Poland	Katowice	Uniwersytet Śląski Silesian University
Poland	Krakow	Akademia Górniczo-Hutnicza w Krakowie The University of Mining and Metallurgy
Poland	Lodz	Uniwersytet Łódzki University of Lodz
Poland	Slupsk	Wyzsza Szkola Pedagogiczna Pedagogical University of Slupsk
Poland	Torun	Uniwersytet Mikołaja Kopernika Nicolaus Copernicus University
Poland	Warszawa	Politechnika Warszawska Warsaw University of Technology
Poland	Wroclaw	Politechniki Wrocławskiej Technical University of Wrocław
Poland	Wroclaw	Uniwersytet Wrocławski University of Wrocław
Romania	Bucuresti	Institutul Politehnic din Bucuresti Polytechnic Institute of Bucharest
Romania	Craiova	Universitatea din Craiova University of Craiova
Romania	Iasi	Universitatea «Al. I. Cuza»-Iasi «Al. I. Cuza» University of Jassy
Russia	Dubna (Moscow Reg)	Joint Institute for Nuclear Research Training Centre
Ukraine	Kiev	International Centre of Physics
Israel	Jerusalem	The Hebrew University of Jerusalem
Turkey	Bilkent, Ankara	Bilkent Üniversitesi Bilkent University
Turkey	Konya	Konya Selçuk Üniversitesi University of Selçuk