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## Keynote Speaker




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<p>Ali Reza Maktabdar GIC1586051</p>	<p><b>The role of ethics in the implementation of humanitarian law with an emphasis on Islamic teachings</b></p> <p><b>Ali Reza Maktabdar</b> <b>Risalat International Institute</b> <b>armaktabdar@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Always among scholars on the relationship and the relationship between morality and law has been controversial. Some They agreed to respect our fans and others to deny each of these two by another The group will also give two independently for each of the rights and ethics. Look to the teachings of the divine Islam represents the ethics influential role in establishing legal rules and their implementation in a first step The second step is. No doubt in the law, particularly international humanitarian law, there are rules but by They have the moral authority that is not justified and that their moral rules Based on the doctrine that religious belief can be explained only in terms of military and acceptance. At This article will attempt the relationship between morality and law in general and the relationship between some of the The moral teachings of Islam concerning humanitarian law and thereby examine the role of Islamic ethics In support of the rules of international humanitarian law and their implementation show. KeywordsnMorality, law, humanitarian, Islam, Islamic ethics</p>
 <p>Sunil Khanduji Gaikwad GIC1586052</p>	<p><b>Indian Constitution The Protector Of Environment</b></p> <p><b>Sunil Khanduji Gaikwad</b></p> <p><b>All India radio jalgaon (Aakashwani Jalgaon)</b></p> <p><b>sunilkhandujigaikwad@gmail.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>With the rapid growth in industry and population growth at the cost of environment, the very existence of environment is at stake now. Human being in the name of development has encroached on the very existence of environment. Environment can exist without human beings but human beings can't. Environment is the basic source of happiness of human beings. When human started suffering due to ill environment he startled and got suddenly concerned about the protection of environment. There have been various International conventions and agreements for the protection of environment but Indian constitution which was framed on 1949 under the astute leadership of world renowned jurist, economist, and social reformer Dr. B.R. Ambedkar contains provisions for the protection of environment. It is surprising that when there was no word being talk about environment and no movement for the protection of environment, Indian Constitution provided for the protection of environment. This research paper discusses in detail the constitutional provisions for the protection of environment and also suggests some measures</p>

	<p>how to effectively implement these measures to fulfill the dream of constitutional makers for the clean and healthy environment. Being</p> <p>Key Words: Indian Constitution, Environment protection greedy human</p>
<p>Shukhrat Khudayshukurov GIC1586053</p>	<p><b>'Protection of Advocate's Rights as a Basis of the Rule of Law'</b></p> <p><b>Mr. Shukhrat Khudayshukurov,</b> <b>'Advokat-Himoya' Law office,</b> <b>Tashkent, Uzbekistan</b> <a href="mailto:advokat_himoya@yahoo.com">advokat_himoya@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Protection of Advocate's Rights as a Basis of the Rule of Law is the main my idea, which is, a need for the development of draft International Convention on Advocate (Lawyer) Activity and Immunity.</p> <p>The question of activity and immunity of advocates is very important for the creation of a democratic society in the all over the world. Development of a draft convention, in my opinion, will be very useful for advocates and for a lay person, since advocates will have a real immunity.</p> <p>I'm sure, the World community will benefit from the strengthening of Advocatura institution and profession. Advocates are essential to promoting the Rule of Law in their countries. In fact, there can be no Rule of Law without a vibrant, independent legal profession. During my long experience as an advocate, I was repeatedly convinced that advocates themselves are not sufficiently protected in their work. In Central Asian countries, including Uzbekistan, parliaments have adopted laws like «On guarantees of advocate activities». But these Laws in reality do not protect and guarantee advocate activities', because these laws serve the interests of the state and state bodies namely prosecutors and judges.</p> <p>The government agencies influence the activity and the work of advocates, because the laws supposedly for defending advocates in reality are tools of the state to suppress the advocates activity and do not defend them. As a result, advocates are very vulnerable to protect the rights of the individual and confront state apparatus, when the state agencies themselves violate human rights.</p> <p>In fact the national laws do not sufficiently work, even if it works, they are inefficient. Not only the Uzbek advocates, but all advocates are need to have an immunity, which will allow them to work independently. As you know, only the advocates (as a special subject of proceeding) have professional relationships with government authorities and advocates have a right to participate in criminal proceedings and only advocates can professionally resist arbitrary decisions of the authorities.</p>

	<p>Apart from national legislation there is internationally adopted documents which have only declaratory authority and recommendational character. In these documents there is no obligation for violation of advocate's immunity. Therefore, they are not effective and there is a need for globally recognised international document on advocate's immunity.</p> <p>From my experience I can conclude that we need systematize and collect all necessary norms and state practises in one international convention which promotes independence and immunity of advocates. Advocates immunity and activity needs a through analysis and attention. For this purpose, I would be particularly interested in meeting with the lawyers and law professionals, with the ABA and European lawyers and law specialists.</p>
<p>Hamid Sarmadi GIC1586054</p>	<p><b>The effects of globalization on political sovereignty of states from the perspective of neo-realism Paradigm: A Case Study of authoritarian countries and the United States of America</b></p> <p><b>Hamid Sarmadi</b> <b>Tehran University Research. Iran</b> <a href="mailto:Hamedsarmadi2000@yahoo.com">Hamedsarmadi2000@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Globalization has had great influences on all aspects of human life. The goal of this paper was to consider and set forth the effects of globalization on the political sovereignty of governments. Development of technology and human's genius in recent decades have caused world relations broader and simple by engineering revolution, development of internet and satellite channels, growth of international economics, international organizations, and compiling international laws. Against common ideas that believe the political sovereignty of national governments has been unstable and obliterated by commencing globalization process, this research by leaning upon ideas of neo-realism schools and also the case study of authoritative countries and the United states in the political arenas and believed that in the recent time, the governments are the important actors of international arena, and also in the short long it is not possible to have a world without sovereignty. The method of compiling this research was documentary and library.</p> <p>Key words: globalization, sovereignty, neo-realism, authoritative governments, the united states of America</p>
<p>Hamid Sarmadi GIC1586054</p>	<p><b>The effect of enlargement of NATO to the East on the formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization</b></p> <p><b>Hamid Sarmadi</b> <b>Tehran University Research. Iran</b> <a href="mailto:Hamedsarmadi2000@yahoo.com">Hamedsarmadi2000@yahoo.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>This article analyzing The effect of enlargement of NATO to the East on the</p>

	<p>formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization. The author considers that the impact of enlargement to the East on the formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to examine . in the past few years since the SCO seriously held meetings between members and between members and regional issues in addition to trans-regional and global issues such as NATO expansion to the East deals and sensitivity of has been shown to address this issue is necessary. I feel it necessary that the issues examined whether NATO expansion to the East contributed to the formation of the Shanghai Cooperation organization, or simply "the orientation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization in the West has caused? NATO expansion to the East is the Shanghai Cooperation Organization disabilities or simply "The Shanghai Cooperation Organization has led to the strengthening of NATO? The answers to these questions can be clarified whether the not too distant future as a military alliance of NATO against the SCO stand or simply "the role of an organization. It is main region's problems? Reply Subject to these questions is that in this study the relationship between NATO expansion to the East and the formation of the Shanghai Cooperation Organization to identify them.</p>
 <p>Dr. Mustak Ahmed GIC1586055</p>	<p><b>Society, Mass Media and Disabled People of Bangladesh: Rights and Policies Perspectives</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Mustak Ahmed</b> <b>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism</b> <b>University of Rajshahi Rajshahi, Bangladesh</b> <b>mustak@ru.ac.bd</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Representing disabled people rights and policies are crucial in media everywhere of World. In Bangladesh it is more important. According to World Health Organization (WHO) 10% people of the total population are the challenged people. In our society disabled are ignored very heartlessly by mainstream people. For the development of the prevailing state, as a part of research, all the newspapers of Bangladesh are ought to set coverage of rights and policies concerning the groups challenged people. There are some prevailing discourses and stereotypes on disabled people. It is matter of study. In this study discourses and the images of disability in media has been investigated.</p> <p>Keywords: Mass Media; Representation; Discourse; Disability; Right; Policies.</p>



Mundondo Joseph Zanashe  
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**An Examination of the Legal Mechanisms for the Protection of Minors  
Against Domestic Violence in South Africa and Zimbabwe.**

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**ABSTRACT**

Domestic violence is a menace which has plagued many countries. It has the capacity to inflict insurmountable pain if it goes unabated. Children, in particular, have become increasingly vulnerable to domestic violence due to the fact that they are weak and depend mainly on adults. Having identified children as a major target of domestic abuse in Zimbabwe and South Africa, this study seeks to examine the efficacy of the legal measures put in place to cater for them. The research examines the thorny issue of access to justice for minors who are victims of domestic violence in selected areas in South Africa and Zimbabwe respectively. The selected areas for this study are Vhembe district in Limpopo, South Africa, and Masvingo in Zimbabwe. The main purpose of the study is to determine the extent to which minors who are victims of domestic violence have access to justice and the efficacy of the remedies available. The efficacy of any criminal justice system is a significant determinant of the trust that the people governed by the system, may repose in it. Thus, the various legislation which deal with domestic violence in South Africa and Zimbabwe are examined. The purpose is to determine the efficacy of the practical measures and processes which the two countries have put in place to combat the menace of the domestic abuse of children.

Zeynep Erhan  
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**Settlement activity under the Rome Statute of the International Criminal  
Court: Article 8(2) (b) (viii)**

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**ARTICLE**

The Fourth Geneva Convention establishes the rights and duties of the occupant force or occupying power and outlines the law of 'how civilian populations are to be treated while the occupying power maintains effective control in the occupied territory.' The text of article 8 (2) (b) (viii) was originated from this convention, and in particular from article 49(6) of the convention, which declares that 'The Occupying Power shall not deport or transfer parts of its own civilian population into the territory it occupies'. In relation to article 8 (2) (b) (viii), Zimmermann asserts that the main actus reus of the crime is 'transfer', and due to the exclusion of settlement activity from the text of the article, he rejects the continuous nature of this related crime. Indeed, there is no clear reference to 'settlement activity' either in Geneva Convention or in the Rome Statute. However, there is a tendency to regard two different forms of population transfer as the same. According to Goebel 'there are two forms of human population transfer: removals and settlements.'

On these grounds, what should be discussed is to what extent the International Criminal Court may interpret the term transfer as involving settlement activity. Although the close interpretation of article 49 does not authorize a broad interpretation of an act of transfer, the tendencies of the international community prove that the term ‘transfer’ under the Fourth Geneva Convention involves both removals and settlements. It is not yet clear whether or not the ICC will interpret the term ‘transfer’ in its wide concept. If the court interprets the concept widely, to what extent it may violate nullem crimen lege. In this sense, this paper aims to clarify how the term ‘transfer’ should be assessed under international criminal law in relation to article 8 (2) (b) (viii) of the Rome Statute.

 <p>Gayathree P Thampi GIC1586063</p>	<p><b>A Research Project On Sexism In Indian Laws A Jurisprudential Enquiry</b></p> <p><b>Gayathree P Thampi</b> <b>Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya, National Law University, Lucknow</b> <a href="mailto:gayathreepthampi@gmail.com">gayathreepthampi@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The basic purpose of this project is to examine why law as it is does not confirm to any jurisprudential schools but rather, a fair amalgamation of it. Any given law, on close examination is apt to prove the same. So, easiest way to examine how inter-related law is with society, is to prove the very existence of this hesitation of Indian judiciary when dealing with sex and sexuality. The conformity of law to the wish of the general public and the resistance to change despite of the fact that change being inevitable to law, leads to a new theory of jurisprudence which has nothing new but everything unlike the past. – The unifying theory of jurisprudence, a perfect amalgamation of all existing jurisprudential theories.</p> <p>Keywords - Indian law, Jurisprudence, Unifying theory, Sexism, gender bias,</p>
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Tazeen Qureshi  
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**Criminalizing Domestic Violence in Qatar: A Case Study of Student Activism**

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**ABSTRACT**

Globally, gender based violence effects one out of every three women. Recently, the alarming rise in reported cases of domestic violence in Qatar has led to a national call to find an effective way to deal with the issue. This paper documents the efforts of a group of Qatar University students to do just that: draft legislation to criminalize domestic violence. The research project involves eight Qatar University male and female undergraduate students from five different countries (Bahrain, Pakistan, Egypt, Nigeria and Qatar), and three faculty members from different countries (Palestine, Egypt and Saudi Arabia). In order to determine the status of current societal and legal protection provided to victims of domestic violence, interviews were conducted with law enforcement authorities, judges, religious scholars/leaders, medical professionals and victims of domestic violence themselves. After analyzing the interviews, along with the official documentation provided by institutions (such as hospitals, police departments, and shelters) systematic weaknesses and legal loopholes were identified. A benchmarking of legislation in the Arab and Muslim world was then conducted in order to come up with a conceptual framework for a comprehensive protection system for female victims of domestic violence in Qatar.

Keywords: Domestic Violence Legislation, Criminalizing Violence, Legislating Domestic Violence.

Valters Brigmanis  
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**Latvia's Experience Of Videoconferencing In National And International Proceedings: Jurisdiction And Practice**

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**ABSTRACT**

Research is devoted to analysis of experience of Latvia as the European Union's Member State in using of videoconferencing in national and international proceedings. Analysis of jurisdiction of these issues is made not only at national level, but also at international level. Identified benefits and problems of using of videoconferencing also may be used and discussed in relation with application of videoconferencing in proceedings in other countries, including Thailand.

Keywords: videoconferencing; court; criminal procedure; civil procedure; administrative procedure; the European Union



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### Use Versus Appropriation of Outer Space

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#### ABSTRACT

Article I of the Outer Space Treaty guarantees free exploration and use of outer space and grants free access to all areas of celestial bodies. Article II, however, limits unfettered use by preventing appropriation. This paper explores the issue of whether, and to what extent, a State may maintain long-term ownership and control over a space object without violating the ban on appropriation. After defining appropriation as the ability to exercise the full complement of exclusive rights in property, it considers how such rights may be limited so that States may beneficially use outer space without harmfully impairing the rights of others. It draws on current and historical uses of the geosynchronous orbit as an analogy to think specifically about the scope of rights on the surface of the moon and other celestial bodies. The paper concludes that a functional limitation on a State's rights confined to the period and extent of active use is appropriate both with respect to the temporal limits on use and on the spatial perimeter of such State's jurisdiction and control.



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### DEFAMATION AS A COURSE OF ACTION FOR VICTIMS OF ONLINE IMPERSONATION


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#### ABSTRACT

The emergence of social networks has led to great changes in our society. Unfortunately these changes created the opportunity for some members of society to misuse social networks for improper propose such as impersonating others. Thus online impersonation can be defined as pretending to be someone else online. Online impersonation may happen on social network and through

	<p>electronic email. Under defamation law, a case of defamation can be made out if the effect of words published by an impersonator tends to lower the reputation of victim in the eyes of right thinking members of the public. The existing law on defamation law in Malaysia is the Defamation Act 1957. The purpose of this paper is to analyse the extent of defamation law as a cause of action in Malaysia if a person suffers loss to his reputation if any. This paper will further identify the gaps in the existing law on defamation and provide the possible suggestions.</p> <p>Keywords: Defamation, Online impersonation, Social networks.</p>
 <p>Sayyed Taghi Kabiri GIC1586070</p>	<p><b>The fundamental principles of religious democracy</b></p> <p><b>Dr Kabiri SayedTaghi</b> Department of Theology, Khoy Branch, Islamic Azad University, Khoy, Iran <a href="mailto:kabiri.stk@gmail.com">kabiri.stk@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>BadaliZad Masoumeh</b> Department of Theology, Khoy Branch, Islamic Azad University, Khoy, Iran</p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>One of the most important issues in political systems is the issue of involvement of people in determining their destiny in a public announcement. Islam has put a special importance to the role of people in governance which can be presented as a model for religious democracy. Public acceptance and allegiance plays a major role in Islamic governance method and along with divine legitimacy, creates a complementary for Islamic state that is displayed in the form of "Islamic Republic". In religious political system, democracy has principles and elements which are considered as the basis for the constitutive of religious state which can be derived from Islamic texts, the Qur'an and the theoretical and practical tradition of infallible Imams.</p> <p>Islam accepts political participation and competition based on Islamic beliefs and sharia. Within the framework of these activities Muslim political groups believe in the sovereignty of Allah, and have practical commitment not to oppose their political rules to religious sources and texts and traditions and will not violate the principles of Islam in the case of access to power. Thus, some principles are designed in Islam to achieve this objective, which explain the role of people in the formation of government and how to manage it.</p> <p>This article discusses and examines the fundamental principles of religious democracy including: monotheism, justice, legality, free thought, acceptance by common people ... according to Islamic texts and descriptive study.</p> <p>Keyword: democracy, Religious democracy, political system, Islamic government.</p>
<p>Manotar Tampubolon GIC1586071</p>	<p><b>From protector to violator: Assessing State's role in protecting freedom of religion in Indonesia.</b></p> <p><b>Manotar Tampubolon</b></p>

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**ABSTRACT**

Although Indonesian government protects, maintains and ensures freedom of religion for minority religions in the Constitution, but the freedom is not necessarily applicable in practice of religious life because the state due to as protector and guarantor of freedom, but in the other side of the State turns into one of the actor of freedom violations of religion minority. This article will discuss two fundamental issues that interfere freedom of religion in Indonesia. The first thing is that the State interfere with the freedom of minority religion and second that the state did deprivation of freedom of religion against minority religion groups, either directly or by negligence.

This article will also evaluate the basic concepts of human rights protection as non-discrimination and equality principle as two of the most important pillars of Human Rights architecture, the Indonesian Constitution of 1945 as Groundnorm, and its derivative norms in some national procedures. In addition, this article also discusses a comprehensive state policy context on dilemma facing minority religion to acquire their rights and freedom.

Keywords: Freedom of religion, minority religions, human rights violation



Sabri Aydin  
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**Turkey's Humanitarian Diplomacy Strategy And Food Insecurity Of Mena Countries.**

**Sabri Aydin**

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**ABSTRACT**

In recent years, Turkey's expenditures in humanitarian aid tremendously escalated from 85 million dollars in 2003 to 3.5 billion dollars in 2013. Turkey, ranked the fourth among emergency donor countries of the world, has been providing humanitarian aid to more than one hundred countries on five continents. Substantial amount of these aids, provided for Middle East and North African (MENA) countries, consist of nutrition and aimed to meet the food demand in crisis areas, carrying out Turkey's humanitarian diplomacy strategy of consolidating its existence in such turbulent zones. This region is also the world's most food import dependent region that imports half of its wheat needs, and consequently is affected socially and economically from the peaks in global food prices. Given such conditions of the region, it is believed by this study that Turkey's humanitarian diplomatic initiatives toward MENA countries should exceed the aim of existing in crisis areas, and be somehow leading for prevention of such food insecurity in the region. Following this way, by the aid of its governmental and non-governmental humanitarian aid agencies, Turkey should try to provide technical assistance for decreasing food

	<p>import dependency of regional countries and establishing necessary local food systems that would not be severely affected from the volatility in global food prices.</p>
<p>Dr.Onkar Nath Tiwari GIC1586073</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Challenging facets of International Environmental Law.</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr.Onkar Nath Tiwari</b> <b>Department of Law, St.Andrews College,Gorakhpur,India</b> <a href="mailto:Id.ont1@rediffmail.com">Id.ont1@rediffmail.com</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>International environmental law inevitably has to meet with sea change because of its known significance in the fast growing socio-economic global perspectives. Inter linkage between and the corresponding pressure on the natural resources are a drawn and established conclusion. Global community has accepted openly which is reinforced by legal measures in the documents that state vis.-a-vis. Individual has all the rights to develop in her own parameters. Protection of environment and the conservation of resources are the dyad on the bedrock of which environmental law operates. Inevitably dynamics of rapid development will bring a cultural and physical shift in the paradigm of legal standards. Modern age is an era of unwarranted development in the various circles and awesome resultant effect will have to be gauged continuously with a strict vigil. In the course of this journey law has to take the lead and the proportional challenges will have to be faced by the black and white legal standards. It is rather a herculean task to strike a strict balance between the competing interests and scaling any likely attack on such disposition.</p> <p>Regardless of scenario of deteriorating environment and vegetative loss we have concluded a serious threat to our future generation. Right from pitiable condition of water bodies, extremely polluted air, loss of forest cover, growing vehicular pollution, soil and thermal degeneration, species loss at a much faster rate down to meager resource base law has to keep pace with otherwise one is bound to see a gloomy day.</p> <p>This paper seeks to evaluate the challenges which environmental law has to meet with in the present diametrically oppose realities.</p>
 <p>Vera Lúcia Raposo GIC1586075</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>How can Asian countries deal with medical liability and patient compensation?</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Vera Lúcia Raposo</b> <b>Faculty of Law, Macau University</b> <a href="mailto:vraposo@umac.mo">vraposo@umac.mo</a></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>All around the world countries are trying to find a solution to deal with medical liability and patient compensation. Some legal orders have opted for a no-fault system, in which the patient is compensated once certain requisites are fulfilled,</p>

	<p>which are apparently less demanding than the ones required for granting a compensation in light of tort liability. However, many of the advantages of the no-fault model are actually illusory. In addition, this model is not suitable for most legal orders and certainly not for Asian countries, as the present paper intends to demonstrate. Conversely, we sustain the maintenance of the traditional model based on negligence (from the doctor or from the institution), but modified and complemented by some notes typical of the no-fault system and by the so-called alternative dispute resolution mechanisms.</p> <p>Keywords: accountability, alternative dispute resolution, compensation, health courts, liability, medical malpractice, negligence, no-fault, patient's safet</p>
 <p>Troy Felver GIC1586076</p>	<p><b>Necessary Pigouvian Tax or Illegal Trade Restriction: A Case Study On Vietnam's Fight Against Obesity Clashing With WTO Treaty Obligations</b></p> <p><b>Troy Felver, Gage Raley</b> School Of Business, Ajou University <a href="mailto:gageraley@gmail.com">gageraley@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>In the summer of 2013, Vietnam's Ministry of Finance floated a proposal to impose a 10% tax on carbonated soft drinks. Though the tax was ostensibly aimed at protecting public health, carbonated drink producers immediately raised concerns that protectionism was the real motive behind the tax. As Viet Nam News observed, Vietnamese beverage producers "focus on non-carbonated drink products, leaving the carbonated drinks to the production of foreign giants."</p> <p>A coalition of American food and beverage producers was quickly rallied by the American Chamber of Commerce ("AmCham") to respond to the threat. The group drafted several position papers which demonstrated that carbonation, itself, is not associated with any known health problems. The papers also explained that carbonated beverages are a distinctly American product, and thus the tax would fall almost exclusively on American-based companies.</p> <p>AmCham's coalition made a convincing argument that the carbonated beverage tax was not based on any legitimate health concerns, but was rather designed to target foreign drink manufacturers while sparing domestic producers. AmCham argued that the tax would operate as a de facto tariff, and thus would constitute a violation of Vietnam's WTO commitments. As a result of AmCham's efforts, the Vietnamese government eventually scrapped the tax proposal.</p> <p>This presentation will discuss AmCham's successful lobbying effort in detail, highlighting the specific WTO arguments that convinced the Vietnamese government to abandoned the carbonated beverage tax.</p>

Jeganathan Thatparan  
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**Universal Standards on Children Institutionalization**

**Jeganathan Thatparan**  
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**ABSTRACT**

Circumstantial evidence beyond reasonable doubt shows that scrutiny is an essential component of child care institutions and raise standards. Recent years, allowing children to live in non family circumstances has been observed by the legal systems as preferred care options either due to the protective family environment and or security situation; on the other hand, there are institutions established for providing interim care for victim and or suspects. Resulted the institutions are now overcrowded and de institutionalization process becoming so hard and expensive. Only in few countries within South Asia, new laws, guidelines and systems were put in place to decide on the placement of children.


However, how can anyone be sure that a particular set of new inputs will produce better outputs if anyone don't at least study what happens inside the children's homes and or within the protection systems; And why is it that most breakthrough initiatives are not aimed at giving more attention on preventive measures than much focus on response; It is at least possible to consider few positive changes in the inputs may be counterproductive and make it easier for the care givers to raise standards and also to contribute for the betterment of the child. If there are ways in which policy makers and others can give direct help and support to the individual child/family at the stage of vulnerability through better coordinated service delivery; if this possible, then surely the services of the institutions can be easily diverted either as social services and or as alternative care options.

This article focuses on one aspect of raising standards and child protection systems building. But, there are four important questions about this process that author seek to answer;

1. Is there any existing good practice that showcases the ways to improve standards?
2. Is there evidence about how to monitor the standardize facilities and care? and;
3. How to hold the court as a better guardian of the child (on behalf of state) accountability into each steps

The author has conducted an extensive survey of the research literature through the past twelve years' worth of experiences, and has studied earlier reviews of research. This process includes focus group discussions with more than 580 personals who work within the context in South Asia region and using material from different sources.

The main aim of the argument is that global standards and determine the best interests of the child can be raised only by changes that are put into direct effect by state agencies, donors and care givers in children's homes not alone by the courts. There should be a state mechanism that ensures a better implementation of standards is an essential component that can raise standards of individual child's achievement. Regional, National policy makers are encouraged to


	consider the recommendations and to take the lead in this direction.
 <p>Dr. Mahfuz GIC1586078</p>	<p><b>Legal barriers in the application of Islamic insurance policies (Takaful) under English and Bangladeshi legal systems and their way-out</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Mahfuz</b> <b>Head of the Department of Law – East West University</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Application of Islamic insurance policies in the English legal system is not new. Salaam Halal applied such policies under the authorisation of Financial Services Authority (now it is Financial Conduct Authority). Other companies like Cobalt started selling these policies. The structures of such policies comply with the English insurance company regulations but their contractual application causes the difficulties. These policies have to obey the strict rules provided by the Shariah law. Whereas some parts of the existing English insurance law contradict with the Shariah law. Hence, the policies that are applied in the English legal system disobey the Shariah law since they are bound by the English law (Shamil Bank of Bahrain EC v Beximco Pharmaceutical Ltd (No. 1) [2004]). Accordingly, the application of these policies is useless. In order to make their application useful it is required to find the exact differences between these two legal systems. It is discovered by the author that both of them are heading towards similar directions which are to establish fair balance between the parties, stopping the gambling in the guise of insurance and reducing moral hazard. The requirement of insurable interest is applied in this regard. But its current way of application has made the English insurance law unable to reach its goal. The Law Commission have come up with some solutions but those will also fail. In order to achieve the goal a new approach should be taken where both the insured and insurer will be under certain duty to ensure the existence of the insurable interest in the contract. Similar scenario can be seen in Bangladesh where Insurance Act 2010 only talks about registration of Islamic insurance companies but nothing is said about the contractual formation of an Islamic insurance contract. The aforementioned guideline should also be useful for this jurisdiction in the application of Takaful</p>
<p>Sahar sharifat GIC1586079</p>	<p><b>Prevention of children’s victimization</b></p> <p><b>Sahar sharifat</b> <b>Department of criminal law and criminology, Islamic azad university sari, Iran</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Harassment and violence against children is an issue that has a long record in history. Physical weakness vulnerability low age, unstable social status are the things that always puts this group at risk of victimization, may need support and predicted strategies to reduce or eliminate these factors. In this study the efficient evaluation of non_ retributive to retributive prevention method, we</p>



	<p>study its forms, such as social and situational prevention and... their strategies.          Keywords: Victimization, Children, Non_Retributive, Prevention</p>
<p>Sahar sharifat          GIC1586079</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Advancing Critical Criminology through Anthropology</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Sahar sharifat</b>  <b>Department of criminal law and criminology, Islamic azad university sari,</b>  <b>Iran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Since its genesis, critical criminology has been committed to critique of domination and to developing and exploring broader conceptions of "crime" to include "harms" that are not necessarily proscribed by law. This article suggests that critical criminology can further its goals by looking to anthropology. Despite these limitations or shortcomings, this article presents there ways in which anthropology can speak to, and engage with, critical criminology,s. Anthropology can help provide paradigms for better living- allowing critical, criminologists to be not just critical, not just pres criptive, but aspirational.          Keywords : anthropology, harm, dominatin, criminology</p>
<p>Dr. Suhaila Mohajer          GIC1586080</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>The role of international non-governmental organizations in the development and promotion of human rights: Amnesty International Case Study</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>Dr. Suhaila Mohajer</b>  <b>Justice employee Tehran</b></p> <p style="text-align: center;"><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The evolution of human rights, the role of non-governmental organizations is significant and growing influence. So that today, these organizations have become powerful actors in national and international arena. These organizations could play an important role in the formation and implementation of international rules. Of the role and capacity of non-governmental organizations, information, education and socialization, to put pressure on governments to achieve the ideals of human rights and social crisis containment direction and help to meet the demands of human rights violations and so on. Amnesty International non-governmental organizations as one of the largest and most important human rights organization with a strong information network, with more than one million members and supporters around the world in 1961 to defend human rights and prevent violations foot the world arena and are doing an extensive business in this regard. However, Amnesty International, like any other organization or entity, may be affected by numerous factors when confronting human rights situation and thus be confronted with obstacles and shortcomings in this area. Amnesty International, as well as other international organizations, following the spread of international civil society organizations, are becoming powerful and efficient tool to put pressure on the countries and pushing forward the process of making decisions on human rights, and it seems to work in the future and significant gains to be achieved. Amnesty International as one of the most influential organizations in the ratification of</p>

	<p>international treaties and human rights institutions have played an outstanding role.</p> <p>Keywords: international non-governmental organizations, Amnesty International, development and promotion of human rights.</p>
<p>Majid Moslemim GIC1586081</p>	<p><b>Mass corruption on earth with the death penalty</b></p> <p><b>Majid Moslemim</b> <b>Professor assistant in IUA sari branch</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Mass corruption on earth one of crimes in the Islamic Republic of Iran under Article 286 of the penal code derived from Islam's holy book, the Quran, and a wide range of crimes that take place in the various examples, such as: crimes against the physical integrity of individuals , crimes against internal and external security of the country, arson and destruction so that we steward and a deputy in the crime and punishment and execution is the same. Keywords—holybook,deathpenalty , Crimes against the security</p>
<p>Majid Moslemim GIC1586081</p>	<p><b>Self-defense</b></p> <p><b>Majid Moslemim</b> <b>Professor assistant in IUA sari branch</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Self-defense is one of the factors that led to criminal responsibility, this article aims to answer the question that how Islam is a legitimate defense, given that many countries the issue of self-defense rights has been discussed, this paper reviews books on Islamic jurisprudence and legal defense states, self-defense in Islamic law has been the case in this paper. Keywords__defense,islam,law</p>
<p>Asiyeh Asghari GIC1586082</p>	<p><b>Genocide and necessity criminalized in Iranian law</b></p> <p><b>Asiyeh Asghari</b> <b>Department of Criminal Law and Criminology University of Sari</b> <a href="mailto:asiyeh.asghari2015@gmail.com">asiyeh.asghari2015@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Genocide or mass killing is an act of exterminating part or whole of national, race, ethnic, religious group. different international pact like international prevention and punishment (1948) up to the last international disciplinary articles(1998),in favour of above groups existence asks all countries to Apply precautionary judicial legislations in order of preventinggenocide and punishment responsible individuals.Sofar been away in recent international low genocide recognition and condemnation acknowledged as an international crime, it is an obligation of all countries towards international communities.</p>

	<p>Over 85 country have adjusted there international laws and passed resolutions for prevention and punishment accordingly. Iran in (1334) has accepted the above pact but has not taken steps for precautionary measures yet to enforce it. It is realized that accepting genocide as a crime by Iranian judiciarysystem, it's a step forward to support international tribune for preventing these crime and punishment of people responsible for joining the international criminal court. <b>Keywords:</b> Genocide, InternationalCrimes, Peremptory norm, Criminology, International Criminal Court.</p>
 <p>Derya Tekin YRA1586051</p>	<p><b>Controlling Football Violence in Turkey: A Criminological Approach</b></p> <p><b>Derya Tekin</b> <b>Queen's University Belfast</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p>
 <p>Esra Yildiz YRA1586052</p>	<p><b>Obstacle to Stronger Future of ICSID Awards in Investor-State Arbitration</b></p> <p><b>Esra Yildiz</b> <b>University of Exeter</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The current issue in international investment arbitration which has been increased since Second World War is that vein, receiving payment. The conventions, especially ICISD, aimed to facilitate enforcement stage of arbitral awards have not even changed this situation. Although ICSID convention removes recognition stage (obstacle of public policy) for ICSID awards in member states, they face to state immunity issue at the enforcement stage. State immunity differs from state to state and is totally dependent on domestic law. There are two different stages of state immunity; namely, jurisdiction immunity and immunity from execution. Whereas states accept waiver their jurisdiction immunity, it is not assumed that they waive their immunity from execution by signing treaties or agreements in practice. In that circumstance, the question comes up whether losing states' assets attached are used for commercial or public purposes. It is hard to distinguish state's assets whether are commercial activities or public activities as it is open to be manipulated by the national courts. In light of these, foreign investors may confuse why bring their disputes before ICSID tribunal even though ICSID award has the same</p>

	<p>inefficiency and inadequacy enforcement process as much as any local courts' decisions. However, it is unfair that if the winner party is a state, it does not have the obstacle to attach investor's assets.</p> <p>On the contrary, scholars consider establishing an appellate body to satisfy disputing parties with regard to legitimacy of arbitral award, it is necessary to overcome the state immunity issue and safeguard stronger future in ICSID arbitration. ICSID Administrative Council should apply a rule that the council reviews compliance with awards and decides that nationals of states who have not paid awards could be barred from bringing new claims against other states. In other words, the ICISD should play an institutional role on these. Because the missing point is non-compliance awards due to fact that states' municipal sovereign laws instead of whether the award is legitimacy or not.</p> <p>Keywords: ICSID award, state immunity, execution, arbitration, investment</p>
<p>Yasith Hirimburegama YRA1586053</p>	<p><b>International Intellectual Property Law; a study on 'Gyrinops walla'</b></p> <p><b>Yasith Kumara Sannasgala Hirimburegama</b> <b>Sri Lanka Law College and University of Colombo, Colombo, Sri Lanka,</b> <b>yasith_rc@yahoo.com</b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>Pointing out the necessary loopholes and gaps in the local legal system to protect Intellectual Rights and challenges in the legal system. Intellectual Property Right is to protect intangible property of the owners. Sometimes Industrialised countries to manipulate the resources available in developing countries use this concept as a tool. Further, there are other challenges such of lack of technology to exploit resources for developing countries. A method must be introducing vis-à-vis the protection of Traditional Knowledge and at the same time it must pave a way to the benefit of the society by exploiting the knowledge.</p> <p>Keywords Intellectual Property Law, developing countries, Indigenous Rights, Gyrinops walla, Sri Lanka, Patent law.</p>
 <p>Dr. Mustak Ahmed YRA1586054</p>	<p><b>Analyzing Discourses: Society, Newspapers and Challenged People's Rights and Policies of Bangladesh</b></p> <p><b>Dr. Mustak Ahmed</b> <b>Department of Mass Communication and Journalism University of Rajshahi Bangladesh</b> <b><a href="mailto:mustak@ru.ac.bd">mustak@ru.ac.bd</a></b></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>More than 10% people of Bangladesh are challenged people. It is not small amount. But the media of Bangladesh is presented challenged people as helpless, 'other', 'violent', 'animal like' and 'unnatural' and so on. This study unfolds the existing discourses and tendencies about people with disabilities (challenged people) presented by media of Bangladesh especially national</p>

	<p>dailies with the help of thematic content analysis and critical discourse analysis (CDA). It suggests some important points in representing challenged people in the perspective of the reality of society and culture of Bangladesh.</p> <p>Keywords: Mass Media; Challenged People; Rights; Policies; Discourse; Representation.</p>
 <p>Gayathree P Thampi YRA1586055</p>	<p><b>A Research Project On Sexism In Indian Laws - A Jurisprudential Enquiry</b></p> <p><b>Gayathree P Thampi</b> <b>Dr Ram Manohar Lohiya National Law University</b> <b>Sec- D1, LDA Colony, Kanpur Road Scheme, Lucknow, Uttar Pradesh</b> <a href="mailto:gayathreepthampi@gmail.com">gayathreepthampi@gmail.com</a></p> <p><b>ABSTRACT</b></p> <p>The basic purpose of this project is to examine why law as it is does not confirm to any jurisprudential schools but rather, a fair amalgamation of it. Any given law, on close examination is apt to prove the same. So, easiest way to examine how inter-related law is with society, is to prove the very existence of this hesitation of Indian judiciary when dealing with sex and sexuality. The conformity of law to the wish of the general public and the resistance to change despite of the fact that change being inevitable to law, leads to a new theory of jurisprudence which has nothing new but everything unlike the past. – The unifying theory of jurisprudence, a perfect amalgamation of all existing jurisprudential theories.</p> <p>Keywords Indian law, Jurisprudence, Unifying theory, Sexism, gender bias</p>

## Conference Calendar

### Summary of Locations:

- June 2015: SINGAPORE - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- July 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Aug 2015: ISTANBUL (TURKEY) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Sep 2015: LONDON (UK) - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Oct 2015: MAURITIUS - [Successfully Concluded](#)
- Nov 2015: SINGAPORE - [Successfully Concluded](#)

1. Dec 2015: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
2. Feb 2016: DUBAI (UAE)
3. Apr 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
4. May 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
5. Jun 2016: SINGAPORE
6. Jul 2016: KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA)
7. Aug 2016: ISTANBUL (TURKEY)
8. Oct 2016: HONG KONG
9. Nov 2016: SINGAPORE



## BANGKOK (THAILAND), DECEMBER 2015

### VENUE: ASIAN INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
13th International Conference on Science and Engineering Research (ICSER)	16th to 17th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icserthailand.com/">http://www.icserthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	17th to 18th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ichbrthailand.com/">http://www.ichbrthailand.com/</a>
13th International Conference on Social Science Research (ICSSR)	18th to 19th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icsrthailand.com/">http://www.icsrthailand.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelthailand.com/">http://www.ictelthailand.com/</a>
10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC)	20th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbcthailand.com/">http://www.icbcthailand.com/</a>

10th International Law Conferences (ILCO)

21th Dec 2015 <http://www.ilcothailand.com/>

**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), DECEMBER 2015**

**VENUE: LINTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tentative)**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
12th International Conference on Researches in Engineering, Technology and Sciences (ICRETS)	26th to 27th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/">http://www.malaysiaicrets.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	27th to 28th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/">http://www.malaysiaichlsr.com/</a>
12th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	28th to 29th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.malaysiaicass.com/">http://www.malaysiaicass.com/</a>
8th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	29th to 30th Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/">http://www.ictelmalaysia.com/</a>
9th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	30th to 31st Dec 2015	<a href="http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/">http://www.icbmlsmalaysia.com/</a>

**DUBAI (UAE), FEBRUARY 2016**

**VENUE: Flora Grand Hotel, Near Al Rigga Metro Station, Deira, Dubai**

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
14th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	20th to 21st Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusdubai.com">www.gsusdubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	21st to 22nd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ichbrdubai.com">www.ichbrdubai.com</a>
14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	22nd to 23rd Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.husocdubai.com">www.husocdubai.com</a>
10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	23rd to 24th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.icteldubai.com">www.icteldubai.com</a>
11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)	24th to 25th Feb 2016	<a href="http://www.ictelsdubai.com">www.ictelsdubai.com</a>

**ISTANBUL (TURKEY), APRIL 2016**

**VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
15th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	11th to 12th April 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusturkey.com">www.gsusturkey.com</a>
12th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	12th to 13th April 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyichlsr.com">www.turkeyichlsr.com</a>
15th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	13th to 14th April 2016	<a href="http://www.husocturkey.com">www.husocturkey.com</a>
11th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	14th to 15th April 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyictel.com">www.turkeyictel.com</a>
2nd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	15th to 16th April 2016	<a href="http://www.elapturkey.com">www.elapturkey.com</a>



**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), MAY 2016**

**VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
16th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	16th to 17th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malysiagsus.com">www.malysiagsus.com</a>
13th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	17th to 18th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malysiahlsr.com">www.malysiahlsr.com</a>
16th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	18th to 19th May 2016	<a href="http://www.malysiahusoc.com">www.malysiahusoc.com</a>
12th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th May 2016	<a href="http://www.ictel-malaysia.com">www.ictel-malaysia.com</a>
3rd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	20th to 21st May 2016	<a href="http://www.klelap.com">www.klelap.com</a>

**SINGAPORE, JUNE 2016**

**VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE,  
SINGAPORE**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
17th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	15th to 16th June 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporegsus.com">www.singaporegsus.com</a>
14th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	16th to 17th June 2016	<a href="http://www.hlsrsingapore.com">www.hlsrsingapore.com</a>
17th International Conference on Humanities and	17th to	<a href="http://www.singaporehusoc.com">www.singaporehusoc.com</a>

Social Science (HUSOC)	18th June 2016	
13th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	18th to 19th June 2016	<a href="http://www.telsingapore.com">www.telsingapore.com</a>
4th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	19th to 20th June 2016	<a href="http://www.elapsingapore.com">www.elapsingapore.com</a>

**KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), JULY 2016**

**VENUE: HOTEL DYNASTY, JALAN IPOH, KUALA LUMPUR, MALAYSIA**

<b>NAME OF CONFERENCE</b>	<b>DATES</b>	<b>WEBSITE</b>
18th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	9th to 10th July 2016	<a href="http://www.gsusmalaysia.com">www.gsusmalaysia.com</a>
15th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	10th to 11th July 2016	<a href="http://www.hlsrmalaysia.com">www.hlsrmalaysia.com</a>
18th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	11th to 12th July 2016	<a href="http://www.husocmalaysia.com">www.husocmalaysia.com</a>
14th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	12th to 13th July 2016	<a href="http://www.telmalaysia.com">www.telmalaysia.com</a>
5th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	13th to 14th July 2016	<a href="http://www.elapkl.com">www.elapkl.com</a>

**ISTANBUL (TURKEY), AUGUST 2016**

**VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY**

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
19th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	15th to 16th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeygsus.com">www.turkeygsus.com</a>
16th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	16th to 17th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyhlsr.com">www.turkeyhlsr.com</a>
19th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	17th to 18th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyhusoc.com">www.turkeyhusoc.com</a>
15th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	18th to 19th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeytel.com">www.turkeytel.com</a>
6th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	19th to 20th Aug 2016	<a href="http://www.turkeyelap.com">www.turkeyelap.com</a>

**HONG KONG, OCTOBER 2016**

**VENUE: REGAL ORIENTAL HOTEL, 30-38 SA PO ROAD, KOWLOON CITY, HONG KONG**

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
20th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	3rd to 4th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkonggsus.com">www.hongkonggsus.com</a>
17th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	4th to 5th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongichlsr.com">www.hongkongichlsr.com</a>
20th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	5th to 6th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkonghusoc.com">www.hongkonghusoc.com</a>
16th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	6th to 7th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongictel.com">www.hongkongictel.com</a>
7th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	7th to 8th October 2016	<a href="http://www.hongkongelap.com">www.hongkongelap.com</a>

SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2016

VENUE: NANYANG TECHNOLOGICAL UNIVERSITY, NANYANG EXECUTIVE CENTRE,  
SINGAPORE

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
21st International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	14th to 15th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.gsussingapore.com">www.gsussingapore.com</a>
18th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	15th to 16th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporehlr.com">www.singaporehlr.com</a>
21st International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOCth International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	16th to 17th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.husocsingapore.com">www.husocsingapore.com</a>
17th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	17th to 18th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporeictel17.com">www.singaporeictel17.com</a>
8th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	18th to 19th Nov 2016	<a href="http://www.singaporeelap.com">www.singaporeelap.com</a>

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