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Keynote Speaker



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Profile

Professor Neelam Tikkha works at English Department / MMV, RTMN Nagpur University, Nagpur. She is a visiting professor at Aravali Management Institute Jodhpur.

She was plenary speaker, Resource person and Chairperson at various International conferences in top most Universities and Organizations like Maribor (Europe), Paris, LEEDS (UK), Bangkok, Srilanka, AIRS (UAE) University Of West Florida and India.

She has won award of excellence in research at Government of India's Mega International conference Petro tech 2014 conducted under the aegis of Petroleum and Natural Gas Ministry and Oil and Natural Gas Corporation.

Winner of British Council International Anecdote Writing Competition.

She is a Communication and Soft Skills expert and have trained at ONGC, HPCL, Mercedes, HUL, CIPLA, Visaka Industries, Acer, Space wood, PEE VEE TEX, HPCL, Blow Plast, World Trade Centre and a number of top MNC's

She has acquired following degrees: M A(English) , MA. Soc., MBA , Team Building (XLRI) , Ph.D (American Literature) , TEFL (US Florida Tampa) , MIPL (QUT Australia) , PGDDM,DCE, PGJMC.

Supervisor for PhD (English Language and Literature)

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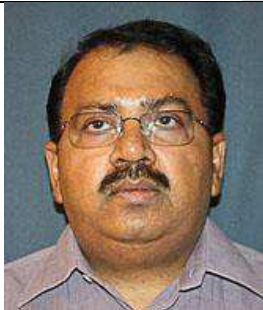
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Examiner for Cambridge ESOL Exams . Writer of 28 E books on Communication Skills, Soft Skills and Essays for International Exams and Disaster Management. Taught at UK .

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Won several awards for best paper presentation.





Deva Dutta Dubey
GIC1555051

Estimating Adverse Selection in Indian Banks : An in-depth study of Non-Performing Assets of all Public Sector and Private Sector Banks in India

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	<p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Adverse Selection is a problem facing lenders across the world. Evidence of instances of Adverse Selection by lenders is available in literature from different parts of the world, however, there appears to be no method of measuring the same through a metric which may be used across economies.</p> <p>This paper attempts to provide a metric for estimating Adverse Selection using data from Indian banks from an ex-post perspective using mathematical techniques. It performs computation using data relating to 46 Scheduled Commercial Banks in India (26 Public Sector Banks and 20 Private Sector Banks) as published by selected banks, for the 11 year period 2004-2014.</p> <p>The results indicate presence of Adverse Selection and highlights steps to improve the measurement and hence take urgent steps to curtail the problem of Adverse Selection with a view to improving the health of Indian banks.</p> <hr/> <p>Key words: Indian PSU Banks, Adverse Selection, NPA Estimation, Index of Adverse Selection</p>
 <p>Hanan Saidi GIC1555052</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An evaluation of Service Quality in Saudi Banks by Servqual</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Hanan Saidi</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>Service firms like other organizations have been improving the provided services to satisfy their customers. The service quality has been widely regarded as driver of corporate marketing and financial performance. Thus it is necessary for companies in general and services ones in particular to measure continuously the quality of their service using measure scales such as: SERVQUAL which has been the first and doubtless most popular measurement tool for service quality. This scale has been studied in for profit organizations, nonprofit organizations as well as the banking sector in the developed countries. The measure of service quality in the Arabic banking sector and the Saudi one has never been investigated by SERVQUAL. So the aim of this paper is to evaluate using SERVQUAL the service quality of the Saudi banks (women branches). After discussing the service quality literature review, its different measure scales as well as data collected from 121 Saudi women branches' customers, the study shows that the quality of service in the studied women branches is moderate. It is therefore recommended that those branches should review their operation hours, pay more personal attention to their customers, solve the customers' problems, provide prompt services in the promises time as well as have the will to help their customers.</p> <p>Key words: service quality, SERVQUAL, Saudi Banks, women branches, operation hours, personal attention, prompt service.</p>
 <p>Sara AL Dosary GIC1555053</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">An evaluation of Service Quality in Saudi Banks by Servqual</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Sara AL Dosary</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p>

Service firms like other organizations have been improving the provided services to satisfy their customers. The service quality has been widely regarded as driver of corporate marketing and financial performance. Thus it is necessary for companies in general and services ones in particular to measure continuously the quality of their service using measure scales such as: SERVQUAL which has been the first and doubtless most popular measurement tool for service quality. This scale has been studied in for profit organizations, nonprofit organizations as well as the banking sector in the developed countries. The measure of service quality in the Arabic banking sector and the Saudi one has never been investigated by SERVQUAL. So the aim of this paper is to evaluate using SERVQUAL the service quality of the Saudi banks (women branches). After discussing the service quality literature review, its different measure scales as well as data collected from 121 Saudi women branches' customers, the study shows that the quality of service in the studied women branches is moderate. It is therefore recommended that those branches should review their operation hours, pay more personal attention to their customers, solve the customers' problems, provide prompt services in the promises time as well as have the will to help their customers.

Key words: service quality, SERVQUAL, Saudi Banks, women branches, operation hours, personal attention, prompt service.



Dr. Galal Mohamed Hamza Afifi
GIC1555054

Benchmarking the UNWTO Practical Tips for the Global Traveller:

An Islamic Preview

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Abstract

Despite the great emphasis on tourism as a worldwide leading economic sector, tourism basically remains as a social activity which has been typically associated with numerous positive and negative impacts. In this context, it could be understood why the UNWTO tended in 1999 to release its Code of Ethics for Tourism and to follow that by issuing the UNWTO Practical Tips for the Global Traveller in 2005 aiming mainly to set a frame of mutual understanding and respect between tourists and their hosting societies in tourism destinations. On the other hand, almost all the known religions have a significant component of social rules and regulations. Accordingly, this paper aims to benchmark the UNWTO Practical Tips for the Global Traveller (PTGT) against the principles of Islam as one of the world's main religions. In this regard, content analysis of assorted, relevant documents in association with semi-structured interviews were employed as research methods, which resulted in identifying similarities and dissimilarities between the two models, and revealed the need for reforming some of the items of the PTGT as well as adding few new principles. The research findings could be of significance for several stakeholders

	<p>including PTGT formers, sociologists, as well as tourism decision makers.</p> <p>Keywords: UNWTO, Islam, code of ethics, travellers' behavior, tourism social impacts</p>
 Yosra Missaoui GIC1555055	<p>Non-verbal Communication Barriers when dealing with Saudi sellers</p> <p>Yosra Missaoui Marketing Lecturer Qassim University, College of Business and Economics, Business Administration Department yosrauniversity@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Communication has a major impact on how customers perceive sellers and their organisations. Especially, the non-verbal communication such as: body language, appearance, facial expressions, gestures, proximity, posture, eye contact that can influence positively or negatively the first impression of customers and their store's experiences. Salespeople in many countries especially the developing ones are just telling about their companies' products because they are unaware of the real role of sellers and ignore the importance of non-verbal communication. In Saudi Arabia, the seller profession has been exclusively for foreign labor until 2006. It is very recently that Saudi work force enters to the retailing sector as sellers. The non-verbal communication of those sellers has never been evaluated from consumer point view. So, the aim of this paper is to explore the Non-verbal Communication Barriers that customers are facing when dealing with Saudi sellers. After discussing the non-verbal communication skills that sellers must have in the light of the previous academic researches and the depth interviews with seven focus groups of Saudi customers, this study finds that the Saudi customers are not totally satisfied with the current non-verbal communication skills of Saudi sellers. Therefore it is strongly recommended to develop the non-verbal communication skills of Saudi sellers by intensive trainings, to distinguish more the appearance of their sellers, especially the female ones, to focus on the time of intervention as well as the proximity to customers.</p> <p><u>Keywords:</u> Non-verbal communication, Saudi sellers, appearance, body language, trainings.</p>

 <p>Mr.Mokuolu Joseph Oluseye GIC1555056</p>	<p>Impact of Electronic Banking In Developing Countries A Case Of Nigerian Banking Industry</p> <p>Mokuolu, J. O</p> <p>joemoks4ever@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The study focus on the impact of E-banking in developing countries using Nigeria as a case study. Considering the impact of E-banking on customer satisfaction and job security taking a sample of 40 respondents from GTBankPlc in Nigeria and analyzing the responses with tables and using simple percentages and statistically testing the formulated hypothesis with chi square. The result obtained revealed that E-banking has significantly improve customer satisfaction through the banks' compliance with the CBN directives and the bank staffs are not in any serious threat as a result of the policy. The banks are then advised to acquire the right technology that will serve them better to achieve their goals and the Government should provide enabling environment with incentives to ICT suppliers to supply standard ICT equipment at a price that will relieve the banks of additional cost burdens.</p>
 <p>Nizamidou Christina GIC1555057</p>	<p>"HR's Strategic Role in terms of Crisis Management"</p> <p>Nizamidou Christina *¹ (PhD Candidate)</p> <p>Dr. Vouzas Fotios (Associate Professor and Supervisor Professor of PhD Thesis)</p> <p>University of Macedonia</p> <p>Department of Business Administration</p> <p>c.nizamidou@mail.com, cnizamidou@uom.edu.gr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Almost in an every-day basis, people all over the world become receivers of a plethora of unexpected tragic incidents like product tampering, air plane crashes, terrorism expansion and attacks. Crisis management is one of the opportune topics of today's business world. Despite the nature or the causes of these crisis events, they all have a common denominator of hyper importance: human beings. Human beings may be affected and unwillingly participate on a crisis either as a part of an active consumer society or as employees. Understanding the human factor</p>

	<p>and its attributes in all types of crises as well as how the employees can be affected or harmed, leaves no other path than the Human Resource Department to set a new agenda of actions and roles. Human Resource Department is the strategic partner in planning, developing, and imposing strategies and performing actions, within the crisis management framework, having as a top priority the protection, anamorphosis and recovery of the employees with the alongside benefit of the minimization of losses for the company, both in terms of time and cost. The aim of this article is to analyze the literature review concerning the HR's strategic role in terms of crisis management and present the scientific research, which will take place within the preparation of the PhD Thesis in the University of Macedonia, Greece. The scientific research will be implemented regarding the role of Human Resource Department as a member of the crisis management team and the degree of impact and influence it may have on the employees in order to deal with a crisis effectively.</p> <p>Keywords HR - Human Resources – Crisis Management – strategic – role</p>
 <p>Anas Yahay Al Hadid GIC1555058</p>	<p>The Relationship between using advertising Celebrity Endorsers on Brand Image</p> <p>Anas Y. Alhadid Assistant Professor in the Department of Marketing Applied Science private University, Amman, Jordan a_alhadid@asu.edu.jo</p> <p>As'ad, H. Abu-Rumman Professor in the Department of Marketing Applied Science private University, Amman, Jordan Assd_aborumman@asu.edu.jo</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The marketing concept is concentrating on customers and who to encourage them to buy certain product than buying competitors ones. The main goal for this study is find out the relationship between using advertising Celebrity Endorsers on Brand image. The findings stress that there is a positive relationship between using advertising celebrity endorsers (attractiveness, similarity, familiarity, and trustworthiness) on brand image. The researcher recommend that the Companies should use celebrities with good reputation because the celebrity image will transfer to the product or brand endorsed.</p> <p>Keywords: Celebrity, brand, image, advertising.</p>

 <p>A. Aslan ŞENDOĞDU GIC1555059</p>	<p>Entrepreneurship Climate's Effect On Company Performance</p> <p>Meral ERDİRENÇELEBİ²</p> <p>A. Aslan ŞENDOĞDU³</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The new world order imposed by the global competition compels companies to go beyond the traditional structure and to rapidly adapt to changes. Companies tend to regard human resources, the most valuable asset items, in the view of "talent management" and to use the more-active role they play as an entrepreneurial individual within the company as a weapon in the competitive advantage. The entrepreneurship that can be expressed as employees' entrepreneurial behavior in formed organizations can spring to life only in an organizational climate that supports these behaviors. The aim of this study is to examine entrepreneurship climate's effect on the company performance.</p> <p>Key Words Entrepreneurship, Entrepreneurship Climate, Company Performance.</p>
<p>Mehmet Yasin Ozsaglam GIC1555060</p>	<p>Data Mining Techniques for Sales Forecastings</p> <p>Mehmet Yasin OZSAGLAM</p> <p>Necmettin Erbakan University</p> <p>School of Applied Science</p> <p>Konya, Turkey</p> <p>myozsaglam@konya.edu.tr</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The overall goal of the data mining process is to extract information from a data set and transform it into an understandable structure for further use. In order to support organizations in planning, data mining techniques are launched due to difficult data evaluation because of large amount of data and developments of information technologies. Data mining is an important management tool, which supports original decisions based on data and increases profitability, innovation and efficiency in resource utilization by producing information from data. Today, companies gains competitive advantage from collecting past data and using for future forecastings. Future estimates are usually based on past data and information. In this paper, the research subject is selected as the data of a Turkish consumer electronics store company whose name is hidden. Two year sales amount data of a consumer electronics was used and grouped as four quarters in a year. Next years first quarter sales are forecasted by using regression equations and naive bayes classifier methods and compared by real sales amounts.</p>

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	<p>Sales forecasts results are near to the real amounts and seasonal factors are really important to some product ranges. In this context, various campaigns and marketing strategies have been proposed for the sales of company products by evaluating the forecast results.</p> <p>)</p> <p>Key Terms— Data mining, sales forecasting, business management.</p>
<p>Dr. Ruzita Azmi GIC1555061</p>	<p>Discharge In Bankruptcy: A Comparative Analysis Of Law And Practice Between Malaysia, Uk And Singapore</p> <p>Ruzita Azmi,¹ Adilah Abd. Razak² & Siti Nor Samawati Ahmad³</p> <p>¹Senior Lecturer, Universiti Utara Malaysia Kuala Lumpur; Corresponding author: email zita@uum.edu.my</p> <p>²Senior Lecturer, Department of Marketing and Management, Universiti Putra Malaysia; adilah@upm.edu.my</p> <p>³Kolej Professional MARA, Selangor; samawati@kpmb.edu.my</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Most legal systems provide for legal mechanisms to address the collective satisfaction of the outstanding claims from the individual debtor's assets once the debtor is being unable to pay debts as they fall due. In the common law jurisdictions like Malaysia, UK and Singapore the legal mechanism to deal with the bankrupts is bankruptcy law and proceedings whereby such laws allow the bankrupts to be discharged of indebtedness and have a fresh start. In UK bankrupt blameless for his insolvency, he could be discharged automatically after the expiry of one year from the commencement of bankruptcy and ceases to be liable for his debts. Yet, no equivalent concept has been introduced in Singapore, indeed it was reported that Singapore Insolvency Review Committee has rejected the move to introduce automatic discharge into its bankruptcy law. While in Malaysia recently the Department of Insolvency has proposed a reform of Malaysian Bankruptcy Act 1967 and the reform suggested bankrupts to be given a second chance where they could be conditionally discharged after five years from the commencement of bankruptcy subject to among other things they paying at least of 50% of the debt owed to the creditors. Considering the impact of bankrupt on individual, family and society this paper firstly aims to examine the concept or principle of discharge as a form of rehabilitation recommended by INSOL, UNCITRAL and the World Bank. Then the discussion resumes with the comparative analysis of the law and practice in Malaysia, UK and Singapore regarding discharge of bankrupts.</p> <p>Keywords Fresh start; automatic discharge; discharge of bankrupts; comparative analysis</p>

<p>Ally R. Memon GIC1555065</p>	<p>Competence Based Management in New Public Service Environments</p> <p>Ally R. Memon</p> <p>University of Edinburgh Business School, Edinburgh, UK</p> <p>ally.memon@ed.ac.uk</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This conceptual paper explores critical ideas related to Competence Based Management in British public services and argues that existing Competence Based Management approaches are inadequate for new service environments. It discusses the changing nature of public services and the increasing focus on context and users in the design and delivery of services and the influence of factors such as service integration and complexity. The paper challenges traditional thinking and practise in management development and invites future research on competence based management for new public service environments</p>
 <p>Amna Tariq GIC1555066</p>	<p>Understanding brand loyalty construct in impulse buying situations of female purchasers in material centric behavior</p> <p>Amna Tariq</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Brand loyalty has been explained as a repetitive buying behavior where customers can pay a premium for the product. Impulse buying behavior occurs when a customer has not planned on purchasing a product but buys it because they see an appealing association linked with their previous satisfaction with the product and material centric behavior is said to be a behavior when a consumer gives more importance to worldly possessions. A conceptual framework has been developed in this research to demonstrate that material centric behavior is linked brand loyalty and impulse buying behavior which are more in females; brand loyalty happens if perceived quality is there and impulse purchase occurs mostly depending on situational factors.</p>
 <p>Adeusi Stephen Olufemi GIC1555067</p>	<p>The Impact of Informal Capital Market on the Rural Economic Development of Selected Institutions in Ekiti State, Nigeria</p> <p>Adeusi Stephen Olufemi, Mokuolu Joseph Oluseye</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examined the impact of informal capital market on the rural economic development of Nigeria. It thus appraises the effectiveness of the informal capital market in mobilising rural funds for productive investment and development in Nigeria, focussing on Ekiti state. In obtaining the relevant information/data needed, the study made use of a descriptive research design which is the survey method and a case study. A sample of one hundred and five</p>

	<p>respondents was collected from about eighty four informal financial institutions in Ekiti state. The result of the critical analysis of data collected from the field survey, and the questionnaires administered showed the relative importance of the informal capital market on the rural economic development of Nigeria. Based on the summary of research findings it was recommended that informal capital market should be given proper recognition and adequate consideration in the nation's financial system. To this effect, government should redesign her regulatory policies to formalize and standardize the operations of the market. However, such regulations should not be framed in a way that will totally cripple or paralyze the market's activities, but effectively enhance their performance for maximum contribution to development.</p>
<p>Mokuolu J. O GIC1555069</p>	<p>The Impact of Informal Capital Market on the Rural Economic Development of Selected Institutions in Ekiti State, Nigeria</p> <p>Adeusi Stephen Olufemi, Mokuolu Joseph Oluseye</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study examined the impact of informal capital market on the rural economic development of Nigeria. It thus appraises the effectiveness of the informal capital market in mobilising rural funds for productive investment and development in Nigeria, focussing on Ekiti state. In obtaining the relevant information/data needed, the study made use of a descriptive research design which is the survey method and a case study. A sample of one hundred and five respondents was collected from about eighty four informal financial institutions in Ekiti state. The result of the critical analysis of data collected from the field survey, and the questionnaires administered showed the relative importance of the informal capital market on the rural economic development of Nigeria. Based on the summary of research findings it was recommended that informal capital market should be given proper recognition and adequate consideration in the nation's financial system. To this effect, government should redesign her regulatory policies to formalize and standardize the operations of the market. However, such regulations should not be framed in a way that will totally cripple or paralyze the market's activities, but effectively enhance their performance</p>
<p>Sriraj Menon GIC1555070</p>	<p>Working Title: An analytical study on simplifying formation of business entities vis-à-vis UNCITRAL's proposed model law and the current scenario in India as compared to UK, South Africa & Colombia.</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Indian Companies Act, 2013 has introduced a new concept of One Person Company (OPC) which gives opportunity to the sole proprietors to register as a company. The aim of introducing this concept is to "give an outlet to the entrepreneurial capabilities of people for participation in economic activity." The article deals with analysis of effects due to OPC on provisions related to financial statements, directors, board meetings, name and registration of the OPC.</p> <p>Further, OPC is a new form of business for Indian corporate world. But, it is not the case with some countries such as United Kingdom, South Africa, Colombia, China and Singapore. Such jurisdictions allow a company to be run by a single member through a concept called closely held corporations. This concept gives an impetus to the small & medium scale industries to</p>

incorporate their setups as a form of an organized business company. Moreover, Colombia has gone one step forward to create simpler forms of business through the Model Act of Simplified Stock Corporations (SAS). So, the article deals with a comparative analysis of similar concepts in these jurisdictions to analyze the way forward for India. Lastly, the article also has a special impetus on analyzing the effects of this new law to small and medium scale industries. This is in light of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law's (UNCITRAL) mission of trying to provide a uniform law in context of simplified business entities. The article will highlight their main agenda mentioned in the working group 1 of UNCITRAL in order to try and examine its potential effects to the new Indian corporate regime. This will have a direct impact on foreign companies and foreign investment in India.

To sum up, with the help of above points, future of simplified business entities world over and its impact on MSMEs shall be analyzed vis-à-vis the UNCITRAL's efforts.

Key words One Person Company, closely held corporations, modernizing Indian Corporate Law, Micro, small and medium scale industries



Parth Shah
GIC1555070

Working Title: An analytical study on simplifying formation of business entities vis-à-vis UNCITRAL's proposed model law and the current scenario in India as compared to UK, South Africa & Colombia.

Parth Shah

Abstract


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Further, OPC is a new form of business for Indian corporate world. But, it is not the case with some countries such as United Kingdom, South Africa, Colombia, China and Singapore. Such jurisdictions allow a company to be run by a single member through a concept called closely held corporations. This concept gives an impetus to the small & medium scale industries to incorporate their setups as a form of an organized business company. Moreover, Colombia has gone one step forward to create simpler forms of business through the Model Act of Simplified Stock Corporations (SAS). So, the article deals with a comparative analysis of similar concepts in these jurisdictions to analyze the way forward for India. Lastly, the article also has a special impetus on analyzing the effects of this new law to small and medium scale industries. This is in light of the United Nations Commission on International Trade Law's (UNCITRAL) mission of trying to provide a uniform law in context of simplified business entities. The article will highlight their main agenda mentioned in the working group 1 of UNCITRAL in order to try and examine its potential effects to the new Indian corporate regime. This will have a direct impact on foreign companies and foreign investment in India.

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	<p>impact on MSMEs shall be analyzed vis-à-vis the UNCITRAL's efforts.</p> <p>Key words One Person Company, closely held corporations, modernizing Indian Corporate Law, Micro, small and medium scale industries</p>
<p>Faraj Abdullah Harahsheh GIC1555073</p>	<p>Supporting Strategies for Organizational Innovation and their Impact on the Achieving Competitive Advantage in Jordanian Islamic Bank</p> <p>Faraj Abdullah Harahsheh, Assistant Professor/ Department of Business Administration Isra University - Amman - Jordan</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The purpose of this paper is to identify supporting strategies for organizational innovation and their impact on the achieving competitive advantage. The paper dealt with some supporting for organizational innovation through (organizational style, participation, organizational culture, organizational structure, incentives, training and development) as independent variables affect the competitive advantage as the dependent variable. The major findings of the paper were that no effect of independent variables on the dependent variable (competitive advantage) except the independent variable (training and development) have an impact on the competitive advantage.</p> <p>Key Words.(Supporting Strategy, Organizational Innovation, Competitive Advantage)</p>
<p>Abiodun Eniola Alao GIC1555074</p>	<p>Strategic alliance complexities: an empirical study of alliance behavior of small and medium enterprises in Ogun State, Nigeria</p> <p>Abiodun Eniola Alao</p> <p>Department of Marketing, Moshood Abiola Polytechnic, Abeokuta. Ogun State, Nigeria.</p> <p>abbeyalao@yahoo.co.uk</p> <p>&</p> <p>Sydney Akinsunmi (Phd)</p> <p>Department of Business Administration and Marketing Babcock University, Ilishan-Remo, Ogun State, Nigeria.</p> <p>sidney4u2k2@gmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This paper explored on issues of strategic alliance complexity and possible alliance behavior of SMEs when entering into strategic alliance. The study attempted to address a specific gap in research in terms of alliance complexity as the basis for alliance behavior of SMEs sectors. Conceptual and theoretical frameworks were developed in wider perspective on critical issues of alliance complexity ranging through partners selection, partners trust, risk, cost and benefit as the</p>

	<p>leading issues for appropriate alliance behavior, performance and success. Empirical study was conducted using survey method to examine the alliance behavior of 110 samples of SMEs executives in Ikeja business district vis-à-vis associated complex issues of alliance partners' assessment in terms of trust, risk, cost and benefit prior to alliance engagement, performance and success, in Nigeria. The collected data were analyzed using correlation analysis. Results showed high level of correlation between alliance complexities and alliance behavior, which implies that in order to increase better alliance engagement, performance and rate of SMEs alliance success detail attention on assessing issues of alliance complexity is critical to its formation, performance and success, specifically in developing economies such as Nigeria.</p> <p>Key Words Strategic Alliance, SMEs, Alliance Complexity, Alliance Trust, Alliance Commitment, Alliance Performance, Alliance Success</p>
<p>Dimah Ajeeb GIC1555075</p>	<p>Decentralization and England's Governance of Tourism- Case Study: Greater Manchester</p> <p>Dimah Ajeeb</p> <p>Bartlett School of Planning The Bartlett, UCL Faculty of the Built Environment University College London</p> <p>dimah.ajeeb.12@ucl.ac.uk</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This research, employing the multi-level governance (MLG) approach, intends to investigate the implications, and efficacy, of Coalition's decentralization on England's governance of tourism. In the context of devolution, multi-level governance approach is claimed as a valuable organizing perspective for understanding the changing nature of policy making in Britain, as well as to enhance decentralization for more effective governance of policymaking and service delivery</p> <p>In 2010, the Coalition government came to power after 13 years of Labour government. The Coalition changed the national policy towards decentralization to the local level. Their approach to decentralization and rebalancing economic development resulted with a set of enforcing institutional and reform policies and hence with radical changes of England's governance and financial arrangements of tourism. The reforms include; the shift from regional to sub-regional level of governance through the abolition of England's Regional Development Agencies and the establishment of Local Enterprise Partnerships, changes in the local economic delivery landscape, a massive cut in public funds, and the further engagement of private sector in economic development</p> <p>Given the contradictory attitudes towards the changes in England's governance of tourism, and the substantial research which avers that decentralization involves opportunities for the</p>

	<p>development of tourism governance, this research is to examine the implications, the opportunities and challenges, and the efficacy that the Coalition's decentralization deliver to English governance of tourism</p> <p>Adopting the multi-level governance approach, and utilising a realist research methodology, this study will draw on in-depth interviews and participant observations of the implications of Coalition's decentralization on Greater Manchester's governance of tourism. At the end, the research would contribute with a more reliable and accurate answer to whether Coalition's decentralization was effective to develop the English governance of tourism.</p>
 Peter Okpamen GIC1555076	<p align="center">Food Insecurity and Implication for Poverty Alleviation in Nigeria.</p> <p align="center">PETER OKPAMEN, PhD</p> <p align="center">Abstract</p> <p>Food security concentrates on the collective efforts of all nations to produce enough food to feed their people. Recently, though the emphasis shifted from food availability to accessibility constraints, which entails the difficulties undernourished people face in gaining access to food even when it is available. Broadly speaking, access to food depends on an individual's access to resources, markets and food transfers. The opportunities to obtain food through these channels are entitlements, which when denied constitute food insecurity. Evidence shows that a significant percentage of Nigerians are undernourished with adverse implications for the fight against poverty. The greatest danger or consequence of food insecurity is malnutrition. Food insecurity as both an agent and consequence of poverty also increases the economic, political and social tensions in the country. The undernourished in Nigeria are marginalised in several ways to the extent that they are often ill; and because of illness, their work capacity is reduced with attendant reduction in their income. Without adequate income, they cannot save nor invest enough resources to take care of their basic needs. In this paper therefore, we used the political economy approach and statistical analysis to demonstrate that poverty alleviation in Nigeria would be a mirage if food security problems are not adequately resolved.</p> <p>KEY WORDS Poverty Alleviation, Food Insecurity, Undernourished, Malnourish, calories, Market, Nutritional, Demographic, Global, Children, and Productivity.</p>

<p>Sibel Safi GIC1555077</p>	<p>Honour Killing Asylum Applications and Asylum gender gap in interpreting the 1951 Geneva Convention</p> <p>Sibel Safi</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>The Geneva Convention on the status of refugees offers the basic definition and the problem emerges when the serious human rights violation like honour killing that do not clearly has its base on one of these Convention grounds which can constitute a legitimate premise for refugee recognition. Honour killings have often been seen as a private or domestic issue and a further barrier to the recognition of gender-related persecution within current definitions and interpretations of the Geneva Convention is the way in which persecutory practices which may be common in 'Third world' countries are assigned to cultural differences. The states refer the 'particular social group criteria' in order to accept the fear of honour killing as a ground for asylum. However the methods of interpreting PSG utilized in judicial systems, creates lack of uniformity that negatively affects the adjudication of honour killing asylum claims, resulting in inconsistent judgments and unjust disparities.</p> <p>This article provides an overview of honour killings, the mechanisms of current asylum law by comparing with the UK, Australia, US and New Zealand honour killing asylum decisions, with a brief explanation on the requirements of a viable particular social group criteria and the lack of uniformity in the adjudication of PSG. The research establishes lack of state protection in some countries with gender discriminated legislation and customary law for the honour killing cases, and the viability of the proposed PSG under governing legal interpretations, the mechanism of the case law and its inclusive assurance of asylum protection for many women who might otherwise be denied refuge, debating the cultural relativism and universalism approaches at the same time. This research concludes with a humanitarian appeal, offering reform for interpreting the Geneva Convention, emphasizing the need for a uniform extension of asylum to women fleeing the threat of honour killings.</p> <p>keywords gender related persecution-asylum-Geneva Convention</p>
 <p>Dr.Ozgur Ozer GIC1555084</p>	<p>The Effects of Competition and Agglomeration on Hotel Room Prices: Evidence from Chain Hotels in Istanbul, Turkey</p> <p>Dr.Ozgur Ozer*, FeridunDuman</p> <p>Konya Necmettin Erbakan University Mugla Sitki Kocman University</p> <p>Turkey Turkey</p> <p>ozgurozer64@gmail.com feridunduman@mu.edu.tr</p>

Abstract

Location has been one of the key attributes for hotels to compete with one another. Particularly, hotels compete to reflect what they offer to their multiple targeted markets with a price at a location. Within this context, this study aims to examine the effects of competition and agglomeration on room prices in urban hotels, more specifically chain hotels in Istanbul, Turkey. More specifically, It investigates the effects of types of affiliation, quality starting, size and number of hotel competitors on room prices of the chain hotels in Istanbul. The sample covers 66, regionally, nationally and internationally affiliated hotels operating in the 3-5 star category in Istanbul. Data for room prices (a single room including breakfast booked from a single day to three months) were collected through the hotels' websites online room booking facilities and telephoning, for some hotels, over the period of March-June 2014. The results suggest that the hotel prices are positively affected by the agglomeration of the hotels in Istanbul, especially 5 star chain hotels in week days and 4 star chain hotels on weekends.

Keywords: Hotel location, competition, agglomeration, pricing



Wissawas Thongteerapharb
GIC1555085

The impact of university's policy of branding on staff's engagement: a case of the Faculty of Management Science, Silpakorn University, Thailand

Wissawas Thongteerapharb

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Abstract

This qualitative research aimed to (1) investigate the impact of branding and marketing used by university branding campaigns on stakeholders' engagement and (2) to investigate the success of the Faculty of Management Science, Silpakorn university branding. This study will give a deeper and more thorough understanding of corporate brand management in higher education, particularly in reference to Silpakorn University. The researcher collected the information by in-depth interview. The main sources information are ten full-time staff of the Faculty of Management Science, Silpakorn University. Additionally, the researcher has done related theories and literature review to complete this research.

The results obtained from this research revealed that the marketing and branding used by the university could gain the staff's engagement, whilst also having a significant impact on their decision to stay longer. Furthermore, the findings suggest that the faculty can become "excellent" or having a strong brand if there is no gap between its corporate identity and

	<p>corporate image.</p> <p>Keywords Branding in higher education, University Branding, Corporate Branding</p>
 Dr. Tosaporn Mahamud GIC1555086	<p>“The Principles of Islamic Banking and Finance”</p> <p>Tosaporn Mahamud.,Ph.D</p> <p>Centre of Islamic Studies, Kasem Bundit University, Bangkok Thailand,</p> <p>tos-49@hotmail.com</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>In universal system of economics, there is no God involvement but in the Islamic system there is a role of God in the economic system. In banking and finance, the scholars of Islamic economics fundamentally believe there are no interest rates. The modern financial system completely based on profitable with interest rates. According to Islamic principles, the main aim of banking and financial institutions to provide welfare of the society without use of interest rates. This paper deals with understanding the concept of interest rates in Islam and explores the ideas from many Islamic economists on Islamic banking and financial system.</p> <p>Key words- Banking, Economics, Islamic etc.</p>
 Ali Raza GIC1555087	<p>Impact Of Institutional Characteristics On Frontline Employee’s Commitment: A Case Of Service Sector</p> <p>Ali Raza¹ Kiane Goudarzi²</p> <p>IAE-Aix, Marseille Université, Aix en Provence, France^{1,2}</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>This study investigated the effect of Institutional characteristics within the service sector from the view point of frontline employees. Based upon the four key factors i.e. (Job task characteristics, leadership, cohesion and participation in decision) it was analyzed that institutional characteristics have a significant impact on frontline employee’s commitment. Particularly, the findings additionally indicate that job task characteristics have its stronger impact on frontline employee’s commitment in contrast to the other factors. Primary data was collected from the frontline employee’s of service sector of Pakistan (n=107). A mailed questionnaire was used as a tool for data collection. Some limitations and directions have been indicated for future research.</p> <p>Keywords Frontline Employees’ Commitment; Institutional Characteristics (Job task</p>

 <p>Akinkoye Ebenezer Yemi GIC1555090</p>	<p>Characteristics, Leadership, cohesion and participation in decision)</p> <p>Corporate Governance and Market Value of listed Firms in Nigeria: Is there Optimal Governance Structure</p> <p>Akinkoye Ebenezer Yemi, Akinadewo Isreal Seriki, Adedeji Zacch Adelabu</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Prior works in emerging market had provided evidence of an association between composite corporate governance index and firm market value. However, the optimal mix of corporate governance instruments is missing in literature for the implementation of corporate governance in developing market. There is little or no empirical evidence on how corporate governance affects the market value or share price of firms in Nigeria and the general assumption is that market values are determined by speculative activities on the floor of stock market. But as Nigeria stock market is expanding in terms of volume of trading and market capitalization, there is the need to address the question of “which governance structure is most appropriate for emerging economy like Nigeria?” This study thus provides empirical evidence on how corporate governance relates to firms’ value in Nigeria using comprehensive financial and accounting data of listed firms. A detailed examination and analysis of the components of corporate governance practice among listed firms in Nigeria was conducted and attempts were made to identify governance structure that best predict firms’ value during a sample period of 2003 to 2013. The study employed panel data analysis which allows flexibility in modeling differences in behaviour across firms and time. The result shows that the benefit of particular corporate governance practice varies depending on firm specific characteristics. While the coefficients for board and CEO compensation are found to be significant for both models at 0.05 levels for the market-to-book ratio and at the 0.01 level for Tobin’s Q, the study reports that disclosure is overall the most powerful indicator with t statistics of close to 4. Our results suggest that firm characteristics importantly influence which aspects of governance are associated with firm market value.</p> <p>Keywords Corporate governance, Firms’ market value and optimal governance structure.</p>
 <p>Akinkoye Ebenezer Yemi GIC1555090</p>	<p>Dividend Policy and Share Price Changes in Emerging Stock Markets: A Study of Non - Financial Firms in Nigeria and Ghana</p> <p>Akinkoye Ebenezer Yemi, Adedokun Samuel Adebayo, Dopemu Olawale Samson</p> <p>Abstract</p> <p>Despite the years of theoretical and empirical research in both developed and emerging economies, the influence of dividend policy on share prices has always remained a source of controversy. Results of empirical research vary from country to country and are mixed. This study examined the relationship between dividend policy and share price volatility with a focus on non financial firms listed in Nigeria and Ghana. This is with a view to determining whether there are country specific influences on share price behaviour. For this purpose, a sample of 50 and 20 listed firms with consistent data and whose stocks were traded in Nigeria capital market</p>

	<p>and Ghana stock exchange were examined for a period of eight years 2005 to 2013. Data on economic value of firms such as share prices, dividend yield and payout, dividend-retention ratio, asset growth, earnings volatility and firm size were sourced from the firms' annual reports as well as the publication of both Nigeria and Ghana stock exchange. The study used both descriptive and panel data research approach to analyse the relationship between and share price volatility and two main measurements of dividend policy. A great similarity is observed in the two economies as results indicated that dividend-retention ratio along with size and debt-equity ratio plays a significant role in explaining variations in share price in both economies. The fixed effect models also showed the present of firm level effects and country specific influence in explaining the possible link between dividend policy and share price behaviour of firms. Although, the results are not robust enough as in the case of developed markets but shades some more interesting facets to the existing corporate finance literature on dividend policy.</p> <p>Keywords Dividend policy, Share Price, Corporate Finance, Fixed Effect Model</p>
<p>Deepak Kumar Singla GIC1555091</p>	<p style="text-align: center;">Annuity Analysis – A Case Study</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Shiven Rastogi shivenrastogi@gmail.com</p> <hr/> <p style="text-align: center;">Deepak Kumar Singla deepak.je2020@gmail.com</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Abstract</p> <p>In this paper we analyze annuities, a fixed annual payment for an initial sum of money. Most of the annuity schemes run by banks are perpetual and constrained to the life of the subject. In such cases, the equivalent values of annuity are limited by the probabilistic distribution of life. We use the Gompertz law of life expectancy to analyze annuities. Gompertz law states that the human death rate is the sum of an age-independent component and an age-dependent component, which increases exponentially with the age. Gompertz parameters are found for an Indian Data Set and subsequently the cost of various annuity schemes and expected rate of return is then presented. In the case when annuity providers overestimate life expectancies, we come up with a preferential ordering of various types of annuities. Finally, we give an intuition to the prospect theoretical aspect of why annuities are unpopular using the age dynamics of human mortality.</p>

Dhruv Mittal
GIC1555092

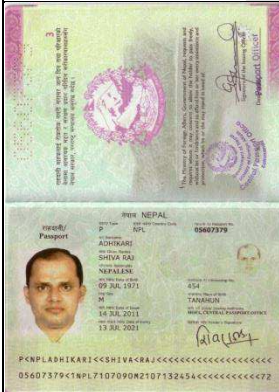
Determinants Of Capital Structure

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Abstract

This paper attempts to examine the determinants of various components of capital structure, which is a broad and complicated concept of corporate finance, in light of Pecking Order Theory. The capital structure of Indian IT sector (Computer- Software) is subjected to the various factors – profitability, dividend policy, firm size, tax rate, growth and asset tangibility via the method of multiple regressions. The top 10 companies were selected covering over 97% of the market and were analyzed over a dataset of 10 years from 2005 to 2014. The results show that the significant determinants of debt decisions are profitability, growth dividend pay-out ratios and asset tangibility. Except dividend pay-out ratios, the rest of the factors are in accordance to the Pecking Order theory. Profitability and dividend pay-out ratios have negative impact on the capital structure while growth and asset tangibility have a positive impact. Pecking Order Theory was considerably successful in explaining the composition of capital structure for the IT sector of the Indian Trade. Firms prefer to use their internal funds over external financing of debt and equity. A comparison was drawn between small and large firms as the findings are a key factor for both the investors and the management.

Keywords Corporate finance, Capital Structure, Pecking Order Theory, Indian IT Sector



Shiva Raj Adhikari
GIC1555093

Job Attitude and Employees Performance in Public Organizations of Kathmandu District in Nepal

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Abstract

Job attitudes such as satisfaction and involvement are criterion for establishing the health of an organization; rendering effective services largely depends on the human resource. Job satisfaction experienced by employees will induce the people to give their best to the organization. Both the attitudes required to enhance the performance of employees. Thus this paper investigates the relationships between satisfaction, involvement and employee performance. The sample consists of 110 employees from five public sector organizations in Kathmandu district, Nepal. The results indicate that job satisfaction and involvement are correlated with performance. As compared to satisfaction job involvement has a greater impact on employee performance.



Nwobike Innocent Owakah
GIC1555094

Maintaining Day to Day Employees Performance in Different Organization

Nwobike Innocent Owakah

Abstract

Maintaining day to day performance of employees in different organization is a very huge responsibility because you are laden with the task of bringing out the best in your employees. More than ever, this endeavor requires a lot of effort in the area of encouraging employee performance improvement, in other to help the organization grow in its aim of establishment. If you are a manager and your goal is to change an employee's behavior, you might have to make some adjustments in the manner of dealing with some employees.

For instance, when you place someone on disciplinary action, managers frequently make the mistake of concentrating only on documenting negative employee behavior rather than focusing more on guiding the employee. Although documentation is important when the behavior is not amended and additional steps in the discipline process are necessary, managers should also hope that their employee can successfully improve rather than expect the worst.

Keyword Management, Performance, Employees, Organization, Maintenance.



Jungeun Kim
GIC1555095

Travel Motivations, Information Search Behavior, and Ethnic Identity Development among 1.5 Generation Korean American College Students

Jungeun Kim

Abstract

This research project was designed to explore (1) the ethnic identity achievement/ retention of 1.5 generation Korean American college students prior to their most recent travel to Korea; (2) their travel motivations for their most recent trip to Korea; (3) their information search behavior for their most recent trip to Korea; (4) the relationship between ethnic identity retention/achievement, travel motivations, and travel information search behaviors; and (5) the impacts of their most recent trip to Korea on their ethnic identity development. In order to accomplish these goals, this study employed 18 in-depth semi-structured interviews with Korean American college students who were registered at the University of Illinois at the time of the study. The data collection was conducted between December 2010 and February 2011.

The findings of the study revealed that 1.5 generation Korean American college students exhibited different levels of ethnic identity achievement prior to their most recent trip to Korea and described themselves as either Koreans, Korean Americans, or Americans. Although all participants mentioned that visiting friends and families were important motivations for travel to the home country, in general the motivations of those who described themselves as Korean were somewhat different from motivations of those who considered themselves to be Korean.

American or American. Few differences in the travel information search behavior were revealed among interviewees with different types of ethnic identity achievement and motivations for travel to Korea. Interestingly, for all participants, most of the search behavior took place at the destination. Moreover, no clear relationship was found between planning behavior, language of the information sources, and the level of ethnic identity retention. Travel to Korea played important roles in (re)developing ethnic identity among 1.5 generation Korean American college students. Those who identified themselves as Korean prior to the trip either confirmed their ethnic identity or changed their identity to Korean American. Those who considered themselves Korean American retained their ethnic identity, while those who thought of themselves as American altered their identity to Korean as a result of the travel and other environmental factors related to the college setting and their Korean peer group.

Keywords: Travel motivation, Travel Information Search Behavior, Diaspora tourism, Ethnic Identity, 1.5 Generation Korean American college students



Shailly Nigam
GIC1555096

India's Foreign Aid: Social Responsibility or Hegemonic Strategy?

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Abstract

The South-South Cooperation (SSC) is a word used to represent an expansive outline for association among countries of the global South in their economic, socio-cultural, technical and environmental aspects by the exchanging resources, technology, and knowledge. In past, Indian economy had to rely heavily on the official development assistance provided to it by other countries, but even then, it had a characteristic feature of providing the development assistance to the less developed economies. Over time, it has transformed itself into a country which provides substantial aid for the growth and development, especially under SSC. The aid has been beneficial not only for the growth of recipient countries, but also for the reputation of India in global South. This study analyses the aims of the help provided by India under SSC and evaluates the objectives behind it. The paper examines the purpose of the aid provided by India over last decade and scrutinises the basis behind each objective. Though from a bird's eye view, it seems that India provides a lot of aid to the other countries, a technical investigation into the pattern of the aid, specially that provided in recent years, reveals a focus on development of the regional economies of Indian subcontinent and suggests that it may be a result of desire to increase India's economic clout in the region.



Dr. Amiya Kumar Mohapatra
GIC1555097

Funding the Unfunded: The Role of MUDRA Bank in Financing Micro and Small Business

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&
Smita Mohapatra
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Abstract

Finance is one of the most essential aspects of entrepreneurship development and hence the roles and significances of Micro Finance Institutions (MFIs) and Non-Banking Financial Companies (NBFCs) are very crucial in those segments and areas where formal banking finance is skewed, and scarcely available. Therefore, to enhance the financial soundness, viability and outreach of these institutions, the government has launched MUDRA Bank (*Micro Units Development and Refinance Agency Ltd*) as a subsidiary of SIDBI recently, to address various needs and issues of MFIs and NBFCs and also to provide credit support to the small traders and shopkeepers in rural as well as in urban areas. MUDRA bank will frame the policy guidelines for micro-financing to achieve operational efficiency and will regulate MFIs and NBFCs and will ensure accreditation and rating of these institutions as well. It will work as an intermediary and will ensure refinancing to MFIs for their sustainability, so that more than 5.8 crore small entrepreneurs get benefited in the process. The objective is to bring micro and small business units in the ambit of small business financing which were deprived from the services of formal commercial banking. The target demography of MUDRA bank includes shopkeepers, fruits and vegetable sellers, small traders, MFIs, NBFCs, NGO, Trust, local government and state government. The short-term objectives of the MUDRA bank are, to bring better code of conduct in the process, to build financial infrastructure, to make fund available at affordable price and to make MFIs more competitive. The long-term goal includes building IT platform for improving efficiency and to bring entire eco-system into one track and also to ensure '*funding for the unfunded*'. To achieve the same, under the scheme of Pradhan Mantri MUDRA Yojana (PMMY), the government has made an initial corpus of Rs. 20,000 crore for refinance and Rs.3,000 crore for credit guarantee corpus to MUDRA Bank as the mark of strengthening of micro and small business financing.

Thus, with the help of such initiatives and reforms (through MUDRA bank), we hope, micro and small business financing will be made available at an affordable rate to the unfunded and hapless.

Keywords MUDRA bank, micro finance, refinancing, small business and accreditation

Genc Alimehmeti
GIC1555098

Gender and entrepreneurial intentions: a case study from Albania

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Abstract

This paper aims in understanding how gender affects the entrepreneurial intention of students in Albania. The main purpose of our study is to describe, predict and analyse an important factor of the entrepreneurial process: the gender inclination to entrepreneurial intention. The paper analyzes the theoretical background in order to highlight a conceptual framework of entrepreneurial intention based on the model of Shapero and Sokol (1982) taken over by Krueger (1993).

We draw our model on a sample of 556 students in three public universities. We use structural equation models to test our hypothesis on the entrepreneurial intention of students. The use of structural equations, aims in creating robust latent variables out of single survey questions, by assuring the reliability of the constructs. The results show a significant relation of gender and entrepreneurship intention, attenuated by the education on entrepreneurship.

Keywords entrepreneurial intentions; theory of planned behavior; attitude; self-efficacy; structural equations models;

Shadi Nagi M Alansari
GIC1555100

Impact of Leadership Style on Motivational Level among Employees with Multi-ethnic Working Environment

Shadi Nagi M Alansari

Abstract

The review of literature has shown a lack in those studies which concerning the impact of leadership style on the motivational levels of employees of Saudi airlines and British airways. Therefore, to fill this gap in literature; this current research aims to define the effect of leadership style on motivational level among employees with multi-ethnic working environment of Saudi airlines and British airways. For this purpose the study adopted the quantitative approach to test the study's hypotheses. Accordingly, the study results are expected to contribute to knowledge in the field of leadership style and its effect on the specific area of multi-ethnic employees. This research is particularly useful to connect the leadership with performance of staff from multi-ethnic groups. The research questions are as follows;

1. Is there any measurable impact caused by different leadership styles on the performance of workforce from multi-ethnic background?
2. Can we draw any conclusions, whether positive or negative, from a defined set of performance indicators such as Staff Turnover (T/O), staff retention and staff satisfactions.
3. Is there a right style of leadership for a certain workforce cultural mix and does globalisation affect the way leaders behave?

LISTENERS

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Irem Esra Kömürcü Faculty of Law GIC1555063
Esther Musa Nasarawa State Polytechnic GIC1555064

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Imperial College (London)

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Hovhannes Lazaryan Department of English GIC1555068
Adeyemi Olaide Project Management GIC1555072
Jim Jobson NSW Bar Association GIC1555079
Mohammed Alshehri Nottingham Trent University GIC1555080
Ogunduboye Abiodun Marketing Department GIC1555082
Shahbaz Ahmed Government of Punjab, Advocate General's Office GIC1555083
Maher Alhindi PBS, University of Portsmouth GIC1555089

MAURITIUS, OCTOBER 2015

VENUE: LE MERIDIAN RESORT, PORT LOUIS

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
7th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	10th to 11th Oct 2015	http://www.ictelmauritius.com/
International Conference on Computer Science and Business Intelligence (ICCSBI)	10th to 11th Oct 2015	http://www.iccsbimauritius.com/

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SINGAPORE, NOVEMBER 2015

VENUE: MANAGEMENT DEVELOPMENT INSTITUTE OF SINGAPORE (Tentative)

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
7th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	13th to 14th Nov 2015	http://www.ichlsrsingapore.com/
10th International Conference on Advances in Social Sciences (ICASS)	14th to 15th Nov 2015	http://www.icasssingapore.com/
6th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	15th to 16th Nov 2015	http://www.ictelsingapore.com/
7th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)	16th to 17th Nov 2015	http://www.icbmlssingapore.com/
International Congress on Science and Engineering Research (ICSER)	17th to 18th Nov 2015	http://www.icsersingapore.com/

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	http://www.icserthailand.com/
10th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	17th to 18th Dec 2015	http://www.ichbrthailand.com/
13th International Conference on Social Science	18th to 19th	http://www.icssrthailand.com/

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Research (ICSSR)	Dec 2015	
9th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19th to 20th Dec 2015	http://www.ictelthailand.com/
10th International Conference Business and Commerce (ICBC)	20th Dec 2015	http://www.icbcthailand.com/
10th International Law Conferences (ILCO)	21th Dec 2015	http://www.ilcothailand.com/

KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), DECEMBER 2015

VENUE: LINTON UNIVERSITY COLLEGE (Tentative)

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

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6th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)

Imperial College (London)

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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	www.gsusdubai.com
11th International Conference on Healthcare and Biological Research (ICHBR)	21st to 22nd Feb 2016	www.ichbrdubai.com
14th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	22nd to 23rd Feb 2016	www.husocdubai.com
10th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	23rd to 24th Feb 2016	www.icteldubai.com
11th International Conference on Advances in ICT for emerging issues in Society (ICT-eis)	24th to 25th Feb 2016	www.ictelsdubai.com

KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), MAY 2016

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

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
16th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	16th to 17th May 2016	www.malaysiagsus.com
13th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLSR)	17th to 18 th May 2016	

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6th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)

Imperial College (London)

21st and 22nd September, 2015

www.malaysiahlr.com

16th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	18 th to 19 th May 2016	www.malaysiahusoc.com
12th International Conference on Teaching, Education and Learning (ICTEL)	19 th to 20th May 2016	www.ictel-malaysia.com
3rd International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP)	20th to 21 st May 2016	www.klelap.com

SINGAPORE, JUNE 2016

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

NAME OF CONFERENCE	DATES	WEBSITE
17th International Conference on Green and Sustainable Technology (GSUS)	15th to 16th June 2016	www.singaporegsus.com
14th International Conference on Healthcare and Life Science Research (ICHLR)	16th to 17 th June 2016	www.singaporehusoc.com
17th International Conference on Humanities and Social Science (HUSOC)	17 th to 18 th June 2016	www.telsingapore.com
13th International Conference on Teaching, Education	18 th to 19th June	www.elapsingapore.com

6th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)

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21st and 22nd September, 2015

and Learning (ICTEL) 2016
4th International Conference on Education, Language and Psychology (ELAP) 19th to 20th June 2016 www.hlsrsingapore.com

KUALA LUMPUR (MALAYSIA), JULY 2016

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

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

ISTANBUL (TURKEY), AUGUST 2016

VENUE: YILDIZ TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, BESIKTAS, ISTANBUL, TURKEY

6th International Conference on Business Management and Legal Studies (ICBMLS)

Imperial College (London)

21st and 22nd September, 2015

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

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