



International Conference

Crossroads of Psychology and Law

4-6 November, 2011

American University of Armenia

Paramaz Avedisian Building, Manoogian Hall

40 Bagramyan Ave., Yerevan, Armenia

Organizing Committee

Meri Avetisyan - Assistant Professor at the Chair of Developmental and Applied Psychology, Armenian State Pedagogical University

Armen Mazmanyan - Law Department, American University of Armenia

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ABOUT THE CONFERENCE

This international conference, was hosted by the Law Department of American University of Armenia, and co-sponsored by Penal Reform International, US State Department and UNICEF aimed to bring together scholars, practitioners, and post graduate students from disciplines such as psychology, law, education, sociology, etc. to discuss the interconnections of law, psychology and other social sciences in such areas as offender rehabilitation and juvenile justice, rule of law, judicial and penal reforms.

The objectives of the conference were:

- To foster collaboration among academics from such disciplines as law, psychology, other social sciences and practitioners working in the fields of **juvenile justice, offender rehabilitation, law reform, law-making and other areas;**
- To facilitate discussions between scholars and practitioners from abroad and Armenia;
- To explore deviant behaviour from perspectives of psychology, law and other related disciplines;
- To discuss the current implementation of developmental and educational psychological knowledge into the legal system;
- To promote international academic collaboration and encourage publications in international peer reviewed journals;
- To help junior scholars and students to understand the process of submitting papers to international peer reviewed journals.

The First Day of the Conference, Friday 4 November 2011

Professor Thomas Samuelian, the Dean of Law Department, American University of Armenia welcomed participants for the first international conference “Crossroads of Psychology and Law”. He particularly stated: (the welcome speech provided by T. Samuelian)



Welcome to the American University of Armenia – an open forum, dedicated to the pursuit of truth, tempered by tolerance and respect for differing points of view.

The topic of this conference is as broad as it is important. It is unlikely that it can be exhausted in one or two days or even one or two conferences. But it is necessary to start somewhere, and it is an honor to be starting here at AUA with this first conference on Law and Psychology in Armenia.

Law and Psychology conjures up different ideas for different people. One approach to the rule of law is that it exists. and I quote, “only because enough of us believe in it and insist that everyone, even non-believers, behave as if it exists.” (Mullane, This I believe, p. 165, (2007)). From this perspective, the rule of law is a state of mind, a communal belief system enforced by peer pressure, a social-psychological construct. We obey certain rules because we believe that others will also obey them – a kind of strong, depersonalized reciprocity, call it what you will,

the Golden Rule, Kantian Imperative, or other form of social contract, from Locke and Rousseau to Rawls.

If so, what happens when others don't obey, don't fulfill the contract? It can be jarring at first, a kind of cognitive dissonance. Like the astonishment at rudeness, when a driver cuts you off without a signal, or someone cuts into line. But astonishment quickly transforms into behavioral change. No one likes to be a chump or to be taken advantage of. There are two options: one is reforming society, the other reforming oneself: adapting to the environment. One is grounded in fight, the other in flight. Without conscious intervention, rude, selfish behavior tends to drive out good, cooperative behavior. When the social contract is broken, people adapt unconsciously, sometimes uncomfortably, to the new reality. These are the frayed edges of civilization which are in constant need of tending and mending. Ultimately, as Beinhocker points out in his work, *The Origin of Wealth*, culture and attitudes matter for prosperity, and this race to the bottom leads to impoverishment.

Aristotle said humans are social beings. Goodness and the good life are acquired skills. We learn to be civilized human beings through socialization in a good society. To have a chance at self-actualization and happiness, one needs a context, a community, a fair playing field, a zone of predictable fairness.

That fair playing field is created by the rule of law, where people feel free and secure, able to self-actualize as individuals and groups. For this, the substantive laws should meet the Kantian standard of "autonomy," submission to law of our own making, or, if not of our making, at least, "re-cognizable" as fair by each person in each society in each generation. This operation of the individual psyche is the basis of the rule of law. Otherwise, instead of rule **of** law, we end up with a rule **by** law, a society of nitpickers that enforce the letter, not the spirit of the law, where people look for loop holes or encode them in the law and can say with a straight face – it may be immoral, but it isn't illegal. Such a system of rules lacks compelling force, logical or moral.

This predicament is not new. In China, for example, the Confucians faced this situation more than 2500 years ago. Others at that time argued that the only way to achieve law and order, rule of law, is through fear of enforcement and punishment, what today would be called deterrence and retribution. The Confucian counterargument was that this would degrade the population and lead to rule **by** law, rather than rule **of** law. For when people comply with the law solely to

avoid punishment, goal substitution takes place – people use their ingenuity to find other less costly ways to avoid punishment – quibbling and misinterpreting the law, conniving with the legislator or judge. The result is an unruly, unjust society. On the other hand, if compliance with the law flows from inner virtue and habit, de 德 and li 禮, then the society and individuals are self-ordered by the internalized law, in a Santayanan state of freedom. Their conclusion: external enforcement without internal cognition backfires. In short, voluntary compliance is the key to the rule of law and a just society.

“One of the blunders of philosophy has been to think of freedom as a cause. Freedom is a result of perfect organization. The problem is so to organise ourselves as to become free. Nature must do this for us, not a non-existent power called liberty; and our physical and psychical persons are the parts of nature that do this for the spirit within us, whenever they can.” George Santayana, *Birth of Reason*, (1968) p. 85.

Voluntary compliance whether through self-discipline or habit derives from our attitudes toward law, solidarity and justice. This is also captured in the Armenian words for law and goodness/morality, օրէնք and բարի, both of which derive from words meaning “way” or “mores/good habits,” as their cognates Zen and bearing attest.

The reason I’ve mentioned all these names from different eras is not to engage in scholarly name dropping, but to point out how these phenomena do not belong to any particular time or place. They are endemic to the human condition, everywhere, at all times. Law has a tendency to be jurisdictional and historical; psychology, to be universal. Rule of law is truly at the crossroads of psychology and law, a matter of self-awareness. We need to understand our situation and have a grasp on reality.

So I will close by posing a perplexing situation. It involves Armenian Genocide recognition. It may or may not matter to Americans psychologically whether the United States recognizes the Armenian Genocide, but it seems to make a big difference to Armenians (and the peoples of many other countries) when the society of states, the community of nations, appears to treat recognition of this criminal offense as a discretionary political act.

Does this have an impact on our attitudes toward justice and the rule of law? If the law doesn’t apply when it comes to the most blatant and egregious crimes, then what is the lesson or implication that Armenians and others draw from this situation? This issue may or may not be

directly addressed at this conference, but it is part of the subtext, when we talk about law and psychology at a conference in Armenia.

Law as it is experienced shapes our attitudes toward the rule of law. One can preach lots of rules in classrooms, pulpits and textbooks, but human beings appear to be wired to learn from real life the rules they need in order to live and survive. To end where we began, rule of law is a state of mind.

I congratulate the organizers for identifying such a fertile and timely theme for scholarly research and thank the sponsors of this conference. They will be recognized later more formally, so I will dispense with further comment at this time, except to wish to you all fruitful deliberations as you engage in the re-cognition of law.

I am now pleased to invite Deputy Minister of Justice of the Republic of Armenia, Mr. Emil Babayan, a graduate of the American University of Armenia's LL.M. program and a member of our faculty, to say a few words.



Emil Babayan greeted participants of the conference. As a representative of Ministry of Justice he expressed the Ministry's full support for the conference as an event fostering the development of psychology and law in Armenia.

Mr Emil Babayan, Deputy Minister, Ministry of Justice, Armenia.

The next speaker was Tsira Chanturia, Regional Director, Penal Reform International, South Caucasus Regional Office, Georgia.



*Ms Tsira Chanturia, Regional Director, Penal Reform International,
South Caucasus Regional Office, Georgia.*

On Behalf of PRI as a co-sponsor of the conference she stated:(The speech provided by Tsira Chanturia)

I would like to welcome you to this international conference on behalf of Penal Reform International, one of the co-organizers and co-sponsors of this event.

We are very pleased and honoured to be on board of this event, which bring together academic scholars and practitioners from legal, psychological and social fields, in order to foster interaction and cooperation among them.

As an organization dedicated to reforming criminal justice systems and treatment of offenders within these systems Penal Reform International believes that this interaction and sharing of knowledge between scholars and practitioners is important and should be encouraged to reconcile legal, psychological and social perspectives for better understanding of delinquency, deviant behaviour, offender's personality and needs. This should help to come up with effective and innovative ways of dealing with offenders, their rehabilitation respecting human rights and rule of law.

I am glad that the second day of the conference will be dedicated to issues surrounding children in the justice system, juvenile justice. There will be presentations on policies, legislation, and

best practice examples, theories in terms of preventing juvenile delinquency, rehabilitating and re-socializing juvenile offenders.

Juvenile justice is one of the central issues of work for PRI and we are implementing a project, funded by the European Union to promote modern concepts in the administration of Juvenile Justice. Under this project we are able to support this conference.

Over the course of these two days we will hear interesting presentations on various topics by speakers from different countries.

I would like to thank our honourable speakers and participants, also extend special thanks to the American University of Armenia for hosting this event, the Organising Committee for their hard work in arranging the conference, and the other co-sponsors for making it possible to happen.

I wish you a pleasant and interesting day ahead!

Next speaker, Sean o' Hare, US Cultural Attaché in Armenia greeted participants on behalf of USA Embassy in Armenia. (Notes taken during the speech)



Mr Sean O'Hare, Cultural Attaché , US Embassy in Armenia.

I am very happy to be back at AUA. It's a pleasure to see so many participants and professionals/speakers from different countries here in Armenia. I am happy to mention that

the organizer of this First International Conference “Crossroads of Psychology and Law” in Armenia is one of our USG alumni Meri Avetisyan (Junior Faculty Development Program). I would like also to mention the importance of Exchange programs which enable so many scholars and students from Armenia to develop their knowledge and skills at US Universities. These Exchange programs, such as Junior Faculty Development program, open new horizons, and promote the careers and achievements. In addition, Embassy alumni grants enable US alumni to invest knowledge and expertise which they develop in the USA in their home communities, involve other alumni in their activities. Today, I can see that there are many US Alumni, especially number of JFDP program alumni Aleksandr Khechumyan, Lucy Karamyan, Khachatur Gasparyan, Taguhi Sahakyan and Alla Kim (Kazakhstan), actively involved in this conference. I am very impressed and very proud to see the work that has been done. I congratulate all of you on your participation in this Conference and I look forward to hearing about your achievements in the future. Thank you.

KEY NOTE SPEAKERS

Ruben Aghuzumtsyan, Chair of the Department of Psychology, Public Administration Academy of the Republic of Armenia.

Topic: Psychological Analysis of in Duty Activities of Prison Staff (The summary of the speech was provided by the speaker)



Penitentiary system itself constitutes a stress causing factor which basically alters inner psychology of a person. If the criminal who was sentenced accepts the reality as it is and puts up with his/her punishment, it creates an opportunity to get adapted to the new, difficult and unfamiliar conditions and respectively to organize own life in prison. In the modern penitentiary system different psychological, social and other types of services are provided, which are mainly focused on the problems of convicts. On the other side, there are few such services which will support staff members working in penitentiary systems. Their professional activity is full of difficulties, stress and pressure. Monitoring and observations had shown that many prison employees have complexes of psychological character which negatively affect their personal and professional life.

After the speech of R. Aghuzumtsyan, **Friederich Losel**, Director of the Institute of Criminology, University of Cambridge, UK, Professor of Psychology, University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, the invited speaker for the conference presented global perspectives on the issue of reoffending.

Topic: What Works in Reducing Reoffending? A Global Perspective. (copy of the presentation can be obtained from the author email: fla23@cam.ac.uk).



Proffesor Friedrich Losel,



Key note address was followed by Question and Answer session.

The first session: Crossroads of Psychology and Law: Application of Psychology in Legal

Context:

Presenters shared their original research findings on various forms of application of psychological knowledge in legal processes. The following presentations included discussions on traditional techniques such as psycho forensic examinations in legal process as well as new approaches of analysing evidences. The aim of this session was to provide an opportunity for broad information exchange.



Chair: Ms Marine Petrosyan, Head of the Department of Psychological –Forensic Expertises, National Bureau of Expertises.

Marine Petrosyan greeted participants and introduced presenters.

The first speaker: Dr. Hans Markovich, Department of Physiological Psychology of University of Bielefeld, Germany.

Topic: Gene-Brain-Environment Interplay in Human Individual Violent Behaviour

(Summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker).



Background: The prevention and treatment of violence pose a variety of challenges, partly due to the incompletely described neurobiological underpinnings of human violent behavior.

Aims: We provide an overview of the neurobiology of violence and roles played by neuropsychological assessment and static and functional brain imaging in studying violent behavior.

Objectives: This work's objectives are establishing greater recognition of the neurochemical substrates of violent behavior and importance of the gene-environment interplay in the development of violence, distinguishing the components of the functional neural networks involved in violent behavior and facilitating the interpretation of the relations between brain damage and alterations in social behavior from a perspective that takes into account developmental phase, brain-environment interactions and neuroplasticity.

Methods: A comprehensive review of the literature on the neurobiology of violence.

Results: The predisposition for violence is influenced by both genetic and environmental factors. Epigenetic mechanisms underlying lasting environmentally-induced modifications in gene expression make contributions to the emergence of deviant social behaviours.

Conclusions: Genetic, neurochemical and neuroimaging findings emphasize the complex role of the gene-environment interplay in the pathogenesis of violence and open a path of hope for the development and optimal timing of violence prevention strategies.

The second speaker: Professor Helen Zemlyanskaya, Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at Kharkov National University of Internal Affairs.

Topic: Problems of Conducting Forensic-Psychological Examinations

(Summary of presentation was provided by the speaker)



Personality is considered as a subject of legal consciousness, and the object of forensic psychological assessment (FPA) as the primary method for looking at the complex personality in criminal and civil proceedings. The FPA had shown the possibility of constructing a fairly complete psychological portrait of a person under forensic-psychological assessment which a real help for investigators and judges in the decision is making

process. Systemic approach to forensic psychological examinations significantly increases the effectiveness of psychological study of a person who was in the processes of criminal or civil

proceedings. Several additional principles were developed in addition to general psychological principles used for any forensic psychological examination, which enabled to draw more complete and adequate psychological portrait of a person in different types of forensic psychological research. Among such principles should be considered the principle of objectivity of determination of delinquent behaviour, the system of structural components of legal consciousness, the personalization of legal concepts, modelling of natural and social situations, individualization, negentropy and extrapolation. A single act of a person under FPA should not be only the object of FPA, but first of all - whole personality, his/her psychological structure, peculiarities of his/her relationships and interactions with others and groups, as well as social environment. This enables to understand and interpret adequately the acts of a person, to disclose its links with the objective acts of other individuals, groups, social conditions and subjective manifestations of activity (selectivity of interactive relationships, motivation, level of intelligence, etc.). The above mentioned arguments support deeper understanding of personality and person as a complex and dynamic self-regulating system.

Development and implementation of the system of techniques for psychological examinations should be in accordance with the principle of individualization, i.e, taking into account peculiarities of age and gender of personality, the level and the ratio of formation of intellectual, communicative, regulatory (emotional and volitional) processes etc. It is also important to take into consideration the life span of the person under forensic psychological assessment, the system of his/her relations with the social environment and people: inherent characteristics, reactions to complex emotional (negative) and difficult situations, the occupation(professional) of the individual as the bearer of specific legal consciousness and the subject of purposeful activity. In the FPA it is important to assess the individual and the characteristics of his/her law-abiding or illegal behaviour based on previous ontogeny and anticipation of act and behaviour (the degree of social danger, the possibility of re-socialization) in future.

The third speaker: Maksim Grishchenko, Candidate of Legal Sciences from Kharkov National University of Internal Affairs, Ukraine.

Topic: Contemporary issues of Forensic -Psychological Examinations (Notes taken during the presentation).



The development of Contemporary issues if forensic –psychological examination in Ukraine is strongly connected with the issues of democratization of justice system and implementation of human rights in the criminal justice system. However, there are number of negative aspects which have been detected in the contemporary forensic –psychological expertise. The

analysis of repeating forensic psychological expertises have demonstrated the luck of standardised methods in forensic psychological expertises. Thus, methodological issues help experts to make very broad conclusions. In the criminal justice process the forensic psychological expertise is concentrated on suspect. However, forensic psychological expertise of victims and eyewitnesses is often marginalised.

The forth speaker: Mohita Junnarkar, Research Scholar from Psychophysiology Laboratory, Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Indian Institute of Technology, India.

Topic: Role of Decision Making Skills and Recall of Eyewitness: On Sequential and Simultaneous Line-up Presentation of Target-present and Target-absent Line-up

(The summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker)



Eyewitness identification of perpetrator determines the eyewitness decision making. Eyewitness decision making plays a crucial role for eyewitness accuracy (O'Toole & Shay, 2006).The eyewitness employs two decision making strategies while choosing the perpetrator, namely; relative and absolute decision

making strategies. Eyewitness identification decision is dependent upon composition of lineup (target absent and target present) and presentation of lineup (simultaneous and sequential) (Wells & Olson, 2003). This paper investigated the effect of decision making strategies, composition of lineup, presentation of lineup and recall on recognition accuracy. An experiment was conducted on 80 subjects from an engineering institute. A 2 (recall: free v/s cued) x 2 (decision making strategy: absolute v/s relative) x 2 (composition of lineup: target present v/s target absent) x 2 (presentation of lineup: simultaneous v/s sequential) between subjects design was employed. Hierarchical log linear analysis was used to analyze the data. Decision making significantly interacted with presentation of lineup and recognition task. Further analysis revealed significant interaction between relative decision making strategy, simultaneous lineup, and target absent lineup, recall and recognition. Similarly absolute decision making strategy significantly interacted with composition of lineup. Sequential - target present lineup resulted in fewer false alarms and simultaneous – target absent resulted in fewer hits. Hence the results imply that sequential – target present lineup would yield higher eyewitness accuracy.(Presentation is available at http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22)

The speech was followed by Question and Answer session.



Poster session: Different Aspects of Deviant Behavior



Poster session was focused on different aspects of deviant behavior.

Presenters:

Marianna Avetisyan, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Lecturer of the Chair of Applied and Developmental Psychology, Armenian State Pedagogical University(ASPU), Armenia.

Poster : Role of Art- Therapy in the Prevention of Deviant Behaviour

Marketa Jankovska, Mgr., PhD. student, Department of Psychology, Faculty of Social Studies, Masaryk University, Brno, Czech Republic.

Poster: Neutralization Techniques Used by Non-Criminals in Context of Personality and Intellect

Naira Harutyunyan, PhD student, Research Assistant, Psychology Experimental Laboratory, Armenian State Pedagogical University, Armenia.

Poster: Role of Professional and Personal Competences of Teachers Working with Students with Deviant Behaviour

Ms Hermine Gevorgyan, Psychologist, Goris Penitentiary.

Poster: Criminal Subculture as a Prerequisite for Criminal Behaviour

Mary Galstyan, Law Department, American University of Armenia.

Poster: Criminogenic Factors of Imprisonment For Juvenile Offenders

All posters can be downloaded from http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22

The second session: Psychosocial Perceptions of State, Law and Society: Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Issues such as how psychosocial perceptions and legacy affect attitudes towards state, law and society were discussed. The presentations highlighted issues such as rule of law, influence of collective memories and perceptions on attitudes towards government, laws and society. Scholars from disciplines such as criminology, law, psychology presented their approaches towards these topics



Chair: Associate Professor Armen Mazmanyan, PhD, Program Director, Legal Resource Centre, AUA.

He greeted participants and introduced presenters.

The first speaker: Dr Gavin Slade, PhD University of Oxford, Visiting Scholar at Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia

Topic: *Criminal Subculture as an Alternative Juries-Generator? The Case of Georgia and the Vory-v-Zakone.* (Summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker)



The paper discusses the role of criminal subculture in the post-Soviet space. In particular, the paper focuses on the subculture known as the so-called thieves' world and its representatives as vory-v-

zakone (or thieves-in-law) that emerged in the Gulag in the 1930s. Much literature sees this criminal subculture as a significant threat to the establishment of law-governed states in the post-Soviet space, as an insidious and attractive alternative to youths and those socialised within prisons. The paper discusses the case of Georgia in this case, a country which has launched a significant attack on the thieves' world since 2005.

This attack, using policy from Italy and the US, seeks to change normative orientations among young people as much as breaking up criminal organisations. The paper is based on research conducted for a doctorate in the UK. The paper argues that the threat of the prison subculture as it connects to 'legal nihilism' has at times been overstated and that the case of Georgia provides important lessons for overcoming criminal subcultures in the post-Soviet space. (The presentation is available at http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22)

The second speaker: Gabriel Balayan, Candidate of Legal Sciences, Deputy Rector of Yerevan State Linguistic University, Armenia

Topic: *Constitutional Basis of Government (State) Control and Supervision in the Republic of Armenia* (Summary of presentation was provided by the speaker)



Armenian economy currently lacks investments; sometimes we observe the outflow of Armenian capital to other countries. One of the obstacles for investors is bad regulated legislation on Control and Supervision. The Constitution exclusively defines the Constitution and Laws to authorize any state bodies and their officials to conduct

any actions. Armenian Constitution proclaims Human Rights an ultimate value. Thus the importance of the topic is observed from the point of protection of Human Rights and Freedoms. Meanwhile some Controlling Bodies are not prescribed by law, and this directly

violates demands of the Constitution. Presently several government and state bodies carry out the inspection and control. The legislation on those activities has been changed several times, in some cases completely. As the primary income of the Armenia's state budget comes from taxes and related obligatory payments, it is obvious that government should follow strict rules in terms of taxation. In my point of view, some authorities are duplicated by several government bodies or agencies as their regulations and rules are resembled. This situation contradicts to both international standards and domestic Legislation. (Presentation is available at http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22)

The third speaker: Professor Alla Kim, Khazakh National University after Al Farabi, Kazakhstan.

Topic: Comprehension of Legal Text (The summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker)



Dear participants “ Barev dzez” (Armenian word for Hello) .

As a rule it is expected that the text of the law is understood directly as opposed to text of art. However, it is not always true in practice. In the experiments we presented extracts from the "Law on the Languages of the Republic of Kazakhstan" and a practical situation, the understanding of which required recognition of rule of law. Theoretically right and proper understanding have been revealed among civil law specialists. Cognitive styles and personality mechanisms of understanding of text of law were revealed by experiments and grounded by theory. (Presentation is available at http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22)

The forth speaker: Associate Professor Anahit Arzumanyan, Chair of Developmental and Applied Psychology, Armenian State Pedagogical University, Armenia.

Topic: Current Issues of Legal Psychology: Genesis of Social Pathologies of Personality.

(The summary of the speech was provided by the speaker)



This paper is devoted to a problem of absence of a common methodology for crime prevention in independent Armenia. Social importance and effectiveness of the fight against increasing crime and delinquency in society first of all is dependent on how it's social and psychological mitigation is organized. Modern criminal and penitentiary practice stands for the ineffectiveness of correction and delinquency reduction measures "with reserve", emphasizing the need for timely preventive activities in this direction.

Discussion of current concepts of deviant behaviour prevention would be inappropriate without explanation of causes of delinquency, which is a core issue for both psychology and criminology. Firstly, current achievements in criminology enable us to develop the legislation, elaborate common measures for social prevention, regulatory legal acts, rules and procedures for the protection of civil rights. Secondly, in the frame of criminology we consider the subjective side of the crime within the delict entity, hence the primary issue is to study the genesis of the moral and legal degradation and disclosure of dynamics regularities in personality's social pathology. This should stand as a basis for the development of a psychological theory of deviant behavior and elaborate theoretical, methodological and practical foundations of early psycho-social prevention. It is undeniable, that neither the Soviet Union nor post-soviet Armenia has a methodology for early socio-psychological prevention of deviancy; hence there isn't a single methodology to struggle against crime. Disagreements between the lawyers and psychologists hinder the process of implementation of the latest developments in legal psychology into different areas of law and penitentiary practice.

The law actively analyzes the causes and motives of a crime, which has already taken place, gives a description of the delinquent, his personal peculiarities and behaviour. However, there are still underexplored issues, such as how the personality retrogresses from a moral, social and legal points of view, what are the stages of criminal intent formation before its

transformation into a real criminal act, how the process of social pathology runs, what kind of personal and behavioral demonstrations accompany this process and how they acquire characteristics of a crime. The main challenging issue is what discipline should address these issues: psychology, criminology, sociology or? The author, during her longstanding research in the field of legal psychology stands for the psycho-criminological theory of the delinquent personality formation (S.D. Arzumanyan). According to the theory the genesis of deviant demonstrations starts with the social pathology of the individual, i.e. the genesis of social pathology of the personality, as an initial stage of criminalization of social attitudes (or the criminalization of individual), when psychological preconditions are formed for the upcoming anti-social or of criminal behaviour. The genesis of personality`s social pathology is the most urgent problem of the modern age, which is studied in the framework of legal psychology, but unfortunately has not yet become an issue of criminology, and that is why the struggle against crime and delinquency, early psychosocial prevention become ineffective. (Presentation is available at http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22 in Armenian)

The speech was followed by Question and Answer session.



Vahan Bournazian



Alla Kim

Posters Presentations : Different aspects of law and social perceptions of law.

Presenters :

Ms Mariam Mehrabyan, Lecturer of the Chair of Applied and Developmental Psychology, Armenian State Pedagogical University (ASPU), Armenia.

Topic: Psychological Analyses of Trafficking /Case of Armenia/.

Ms Varsenik Khachatryan, Secondary School Psychologist

Topic: Gaps in the Legal Consciousness and Legal Behaviour of High School Students in Armenia

Mehdi Shabannia Mansour, PhD candidate, Faculty of Law, National University of Malaysia (UKM).

Topic: The Effect of Job Security on Mental Health under Labour Law of Iran

Posters can be downloaded from http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22

The third session: Psychosocial Perceptions and Legal Norms as Factors Affecting Human Rights

Speakers in this session had outlined the impact of psychosocial perceptions and legal norms on different groups in society. The effect of legal norms on mental well being of those affected by the norms in question as well as correlations of majority's perceptions and human rights of LGBT people were discussed.



Chair: Professor Vahan Bournazian, JD,
Associate Dean of Law Department, American
University of Armenia, Armenia.

Vahan Bournazian greeted participants and introduced speakers.

The first speaker: Professor Renos Papadopoulos, Director of the Centre for Trauma, Asylum and Refugees, University of Essex, UK.

Topic: *Psychosocial Perspectives to Human Rights: Conceptual and Applied Dimensions*

(The summary of presentation was provided by the speaker)



Psychosocial perspective to Human Rights is a newly developed approach, and that based on that concept there were established a joint module “ Psychosocial Perspectives on Human Rights’ at Human Rights Centre, University of Essex. It is very important to develop a coherent and integrated framework of Human Rights interventions that includes such a

perspective. It is very important to have a coherent and integrated framework within which to meaningfully locate the relevant key concepts, phenomena and interventions. These include:

- the inter-relationships between consultants – staff beneficiaries within the context of the interactional matrix of organizational dynamics and wider systemic societal/cultural parameters
- the difference between the situational realities and the constructed identities of both the beneficiaries (as 'victims/survivors') and humanitarian staff (as 'rescuers')
- the difference between 'doing therapy' and introducing a 'therapeutic dimension' both in working with beneficiaries as well as in supporting staff
- the wide variety of responses to adversity (based on the 'Trauma Grid') by consultants, staff and beneficiaries, that includes resilience and 'Adversity-Activated Development'.

The second speaker: Associate Professor Khachik Gasparyan, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, Director of the Medical Psychology Department, Yerevan State Medical University (YSMU).

Topic: *Current Issues of Mental Health Policy in Armenia.* *(Summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker).*



Current Mental Health care system of Armenia has inherited many negative features of its predecessor, the Soviet Mental Health Care system, which considered Mental Health Care of secondary importance and was a means of isolation of people who disapprove the Soviet regime.

The development of the market economy, democratic and civil society and integration into the global community has created a number of challenges, especially ones related to the links of Mental Health and Human rights. These factors impacted general health status of the population, including their mental health.

According to the RA Ministry of Health (MOH) there are 690 underage children from 0 to 14 years' old, suffering from mental disorders counted for each 100,000 persons. It represents 0,7 %.

On the other hand international epidemiological research has shown that 5-10 % of the young generation has various MH problems and the need for the professional intervention. This fact is indicating that estimation is not correct and many children suffering from the MH problems are not registered, hence don't receive relevant treatment.

The specific problems to be addressed by the Policy makers and interested organizations were identified in the following fields:

A) Legislation level, The only document that regulates Mental Health field is the "Law on psychiatric assistance" adopted on 25.05.04, that contains only one declarative statement about adolescents, and doesn't define the notion of the Mental Health;

b) Public and community level: negative stereotypes of the Mental Health, stigmatization, low awareness about HR and Mental Health, social isolation and negative attitude towards the people with Mental Health problems;

c) Institutional level; d) Mass media; e) NGO level.

The third speaker: Lecturer of the Yerevan State University Lucy Karamyan.

Topic: *Discrimination and Human Rights Violations of LGBT people in RA: Current Situation and Perspectives* (The summary of the speech was provided by the speaker).



The urgency of the issue of discrimination against LGBT individuals and Human Rights' violation in different spheres of societal life are stipulated with the tendencies of development of a civil society in RA.

Discrimination towards LGBT people in RA in some cases leads to violence and other radical demonstrations. They face with rights' limitation and violation in their everyday life, in education and health spheres, in labor in education and health spheres, in labor market, even in their own families.

Due to the low level of consolidation of LGBT people in Armenian society people with homophobia, authorities and intolerant structures can easily influence public opinion and distort information about people with “non-traditional” sexual orientation and gender identity, which creates obstacles for advocacy process.

Speaking about health services, one can say there is no any barrier for LGBT individuals in receiving such services, but in reality they faced with various difficulties in this field in RA. For instance, if we think of transgender individuals, it's unnecessary to talk about medical services as this sphere isn't regulated by any law in RA. It's a dual situation as on the one hand doctors will not reject to do a surgery, but from the other hand the procedures of such surgery and its consequences are not developed, so a TG person will face with a lot of legal difficulties after sex change.

The results of sociological research carried out in Armenia in 2011 one more time unveiled, that limitation of LGBT individuals' rights and discrimination towards them is a reality, and the ignorance of that fact is against national main law and international documents ratified by RA during recent years. The discrimination towards LGBT people is mostly the result of low level of public awareness, particularly among specialists, who do not want to deal with LGBT individuals. While surveys show that they have complex needs, and in order to satisfy those needs we need special mechanisms: specific instruments of needs assessment, special support centers and advocacy.

The Second Day of the Conference

Justice for Children

Second day of the conference was devoted to the issues of justice for children not only in Armenia but in the South Caucasus Region. Research and best practices of implementation of innovative approaches to juvenile justice were presented by academics, representative's international organizations and NGOs.

The first session: Universal and Regional Standards on Juvenile Justice

The session discussed various tools including the UN and regional mechanisms and strategies for Juvenile Justice available to Universal and Regional Bodies to impact Juvenile Justice on national level.



Chair: Mr. Nikhil Roy, Penal Reform International, Programme Development Director, UK

Nikhil Roy greeted participants and introduced speakers.

The first speaker: Mr Eduard Israyelyan, Child Protection Officer, UNICEF, Armenia.

Topic: Analysis of the Armenian Legislation on JJ in Compliance with effective International Standards (Notes were taken during the presentation).

The speaker presented consolidation of juvenile justice reforms against torture and other forms of ill-treatment in former Soviet countries and actions taken towards them. After mentioning all international treaties connected with the juvenile justice problems he introduced the core

points related to the legislation of Armenia connected to arrest of juveniles. He particularly mentioned that in Armenia arrest of juvenile offenders without court authorization may last up to 72 hours. This is carried out by bodies in charge of the proceedings, including the body of inquiry, investigator, and prosecutor. Pre-trial detention may initially last for two months prior to the beginning of trial. It may be extended by court in two-month increments up to 6 months or 12 months for grave or very grave crimes and at trial stage the length of detention is not limited.

He also emphasised that pre-trial detention of juveniles is not prescribed as a measure of last resort in the legislation, and even the idea of imposition of detention for the shortest possible period along with undertaking all possible efforts for avoiding detention is not discussed.

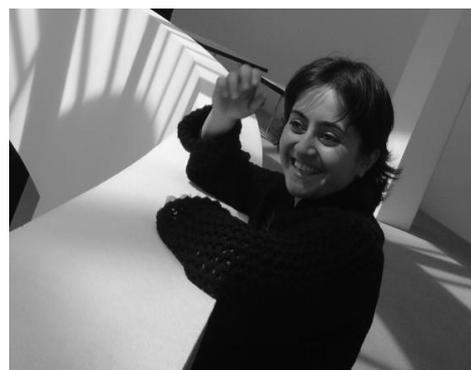
The speaker presented data in support of his points and made some recommendations (presentation can be downloaded from http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22).

The second speaker: Ms Meri Yerosyan, Vice President, Advanced Social Technologies, NGO, Armenia.

Topic: Perspectives of Children in Conflict with Law. (Notes were taken during the conference)

She presented the objectives of the research which was conducted by the organisation, specifying that the target group were children under 18 in conflict with law between the beginning of 2002 and autumn 2009. For researching this topic they used in-depth interviews and focus groups involving 91 juveniles in Yerevan and regions of Armenia. The research emphasised the effectiveness of the community justice centres,

special educational complex for children with behavioural difficulties, issues of relations of juveniles with police underlining numerous issues for further consideration and research. The research also includes issues of pre-trial detention, trial and observations on daily life at 'Abovyan' penitentiary for juvenile offenders regarding inmate prison staff communications, treatment of juveniles and effectiveness of 'Abovyan' penitentiary for rehabilitation and



reintegration of juveniles. (Presentation is available on http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22).

The report available on <http://www.osce.org/yerevan/76181>).

The presentation was followed by Question and Answer session.

The second session: Current System of Juvenile Justice in the Region and Developmental Perspectives: Highlighting Best Practices, Policies and Innovations



Chair: Mr Arman Danielyan, President of the Civil Society Institute, NGO, Member of the UN OPCAT Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Armenia

Speakers discussed issues of Juvenile Justice in the South Caucasus, recent developments and trends including discussions on how to design and implement effective prevention schemes.

The first speaker: Ms Siranush Sahakyan, Staff Attorney, Civil Society Institute, NGO, Yerevan, Armenia.

Topic: Legislative Analysis of Juvenile Justice Framework in the Republic of Armenia (Notes were taken during the presentation).

Siranush Sahakyan also concentrated on the Juvenile Justice legislation in Armenia. She presented the research conducted by Civil Society Institute which included observation of 37 trials of juveniles in Yerevan, Gyumri and Vanadzor. The mentioned cities were chosen because of high rate of juvenile offending. Based on this research, she emphasised the need for implementing new approaches on development of the legislations.

The second speaker: Ms Tsira Chanturia, Regional Director, Penal Reform International, South Caucasus Regional Office, Georgia

Topic: Overview of Juvenile Justice Reforms in Georgia (Notes were taken during the presentation).



T. Chanturia introduced Georgian experience of reforming Juvenile Justice System. She mentioned that there was a shift from Policy of “Zero Tolerance” to the liberalisation of Criminal Justice policy which was mainly implemented through “Criminal Justice Sector Support Programme” supported by EU. She introduced also action plans implemented by the authorities to identify both problems and develop effective strategies for liberalising Georgian Criminal Justice System.

Moreover, she emphasised the key legislative amendments prescribing mandatory training in pedagogy and psychology in juvenile cases (new CPC, 2009) for newly recruited judges, investigators and prosecutors, discretionary power of prosecutors (new CPC, 2009) and diversion for juveniles (non- prosecution), and establishment of juvenile parole board reviewing cases every 3 months (Code on Imprisonment, October 2010). She also discussed programmes on juvenile diversion/mediation, rehabilitation at prisons and probation.(Presentation is available on http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=22)

The presentations of IGO and NGO representatives had been followed by introduction of scholarly research of academic researchers on the topic of juvenile justice.

The third speaker: Assistant Professor Zarzand Asatryan, Candidate of Psychological Sciences, ASPU, Armenia.

Topic: Some Psychological Characteristics of Criminogenic Behaviour of Juveniles in the Context of National Peculiarities (Notes were taken during the presentation)



In his speech Dr. Asatryan presented some of social causes of Juvenile crime and had proposed ways of psychological prevention. He emphasised the role of the state in the development of value system of juveniles which will be in line with state's ideology and which will exclude transformation of criminal subculture and criminal patterns into society. He described mechanisms and methods of psychological intervention for preventing criminalisation of juveniles. Then, he introduced findings of his research and concluded his

speech with the statement that the effectiveness of prevention of juvenile delinquency and reoffending is strongly connected with the methodology developed on the basis of national mentality.

The forth speaker: Yevgine Vardanyan, Lecturer at the Chair of Social Work and Social Technologies, *Yerevan State University, Armenia*.

Topic: Role of Social Worker in Specialised Juvenile Courts (Summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker)



It is really very hard to give the exact definition of who can be considered as juvenile offender, because there are very different approaches to that notion in different countries. Moreover, the process of considering juvenile as an offender depends on his parents, school, police, community and the sentence passed by the court.

United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the Administration of Juvenile Justice (Beijing Rules) defines juvenile offender as a child or a young person who is alleged to have committed or who has been found to have committed an offence.

According to the same rules a juvenile or a young person may be dealt with for an offence in a manner which is different from an adult. For realising that purpose juvenile courts have been developed in different countries (USA, EU,etc.).

International practice shows that social workers can be effectively involved in juvenile courts presenting social enquiry report to magistrates and helping them to pass sentence corresponded to the offence committed by juvenile and his social, psychological and physical conditions. The aim of the research is to explore in detail the role of social workers in juvenile courts and the plausible results of his professional activities in those courts. The research is also directed towards studying the perspectives of development of juvenile courts in Armenia and social workers' involvement in those courts.

This session was one of the most interesting sessions and involved very interesting discussions. The main debaters were Manushak Petrosyan (judge from Court of Appeal of RA), Ani Hovhannsiyan (student from Armenian State Pedagogical University), Arshak Gasparyan (Director of Social Justice NGO) and others.

The third session: Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency: Developments in the Region

The focus of this session was on the importance of prevention of juvenile delinquency and different approaches to this issue. The speakers highlighted the current state of early prevention of juvenile delinquency in Armenia. Academics from Yerevan State University and Yerevan State Medical University and SOS Village introduced their research and approaches to the problems of early prevention of juvenile delinquency.



*Chair: Mr Hayk Khemchyan, Project Coordinator,
Penal Reform International, Armenia.*

Mr. Hayk Khemchyan greeted participants and introduced speakers.

The first speaker: Dr Ara Gabuzyan, Doctor of Law, Head of the Chair of Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Yerevan State University, Armenia.

Topic: *Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention Strategies in Armenia* (Summary of the speech was provided by the speaker).



Կանխարգելման թերությունները/ Defects of prevention

1. Հաշվառման վերջին տարիներին մեծացել է նաև իրական վերականգնողական աշխատանքի չիրականացումը, ինչպես նաև կրթության անհամապատասխանությունը
2. Այլընտրանքային գաղափարների կատարման անարդարահամասեռների կողմից միայն հակադրության իրականացումով սահմանափակվելը
3. ՀՊԿ-ների և երկրի անարդարահամասեռների միջև թույլ, ոչ մշտական համագործակցությունը
4. Անապահովների ֆորմերով բաժանումը նրանց, այլընտրանքային գաղափարների կատարման անարդարահամասեռների լիարժեքությունների ու պարզապես կոմպրոմիսների ու հետևյալ կանխարգելումների
5. Մտերի կապի համապատասխան աշխատանքի չիրականացումը
6. Դպրոցի և երկրի անարդարահամասեռների, դպրոցի ու մտերիների միջև համագործակցության բացակայությունը նրանքում ընդհանուր առմամբ համագործակցությունը

It has been mentioned that in the last decade juvenile crime is growing steadily in Armenia. It can be noted also that in addition to male juvenile offenders, the number of female juvenile criminals as well as juvenile gang crime increased in the recent years. The factors influencing criminal behaviour of juveniles are discussed. These are socio-economic conditions of families, ineffective methods of upbringing in families and schools, lack of interest to education, conflicts with neighbours lack of proper control, lack of organization of effective outdoor activities, negative influence of media as well as ineffective prevention of juvenile criminal behaviour by law enforcement officers. Based on research

recommendations are made to increase effectiveness of juvenile crime prevention. (Presentation available only in Armenian and can be obtained from the speaker)

The second speaker: Assistant Professor Gayane Ghazaryan Chair of Psychology, Yerevan State Medical University and Psychologist of “SOS” Children’s Village. (Summary of the speech was provided by the speaker)

Topic: *Child’s Right to Have a Family: Affects of Living in Orphanage on the Development of Personality of a Child*

Recent years in Armenia in conditions of proceeding instability of socio-economical, political life is observed the growth of the orphans number and children who have stayed without care

of the parents. Thus only small number of these children has remained without care as a result of death of their parents. Others concern to so-called "social orphans ", who are orphans at the live parents.

The child, which does not receive enough warm, love, care, mutual understanding, and constantly feels defencelessness, pain, humiliation, violence, begins to assert his right on a survival and existence by own ways, frequently illegal. It results in runaways, deviant and delinquent forms of behaviour. Child's life in crisis, unsuccessful families gets such a heavy forms, which result in risk for the child's development and social risk. Thus the child, acting in the appropriate establishment, has the whole complex of consequences of late revealing of the family trouble, presence of a complex of problems connected to his mental and physical development, training, education, socialization.

So, protection of the interests of the both orphans and children rights who have stayed without care of the parents, gets the extremely importance. The creation of maximum favorable conditions for such children for realization their right on life in peace, safe, happy childhood is especially important.

The history knows examples of enduring breeding systems of orphanage establishments. Many of them are widely known. The most unique and long-term form of orphans and children who have stayed without care of the parents education is a SOS village for children - maximally approached to family, from our point of view. Contrary to majority of state orphanages, which are called first of all to solve a problem of "keeping" of the orphans, in the SOS orphanages are created the conditions for happy childhood, comfortable maturing and effective social adaptation of children, whose returning in native family obviously is not possible. Like the usual family, the SOS-mum cares both of bringing up children and teaching them everything, that knows itself and that is required in independent adult life: from preparation of meal and cleaning the house to planning the budget and shopping.

The forth session: Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders: Legal and Psychological Perspectives

The speakers focused on effective rehabilitation cultures of juvenile offenders, including discussions on how to design and implement effective diversion programmes and keep juveniles out of criminal justice systems. The speakers presented their experience of rehabilitation work.



Chair: Ms Mariam Martirosyan, Armenia
Country Director, PH International, Armenia.

The first speaker: Mr Armen Bejanyan, Coordinator of Community Rehabilitation Centre, Yerevan, Armenia.

***Topic: Community Rehabilitation Centres as a Model of Development of an Alternative System of Juvenal Justice** (The summary of the presentation was provided by the speaker)*



Since 2005, with the police initiative and support of “PH International” our organization is actively involved in the juvenile "alternative justice", concept development of the juvenile violation and implementation process, which is set to "National Plan for Children Rights and "Public Plan of Crime Prevention”. This was a project in cooperation with law enforcement authorities, offender, victim and community representatives (children's rights organizations, schools, educational institutions, districts and others) to develop an

alternative system of legal socialization in Armenia, ensure violations and delinquency prevention of minors as well as integration of juvenile offenders.

The Novelty, which has been successfully tested in 2006, was that a minor offender as well as the victim had a chance to receive professional service through a rehabilitation process. The whole operation was being conducted in cooperation with the police juvenile division, communities and representatives of children rights' institutions. the police juvenile division, communities and representatives of children rights' institutions.

Since 2006 the community rehabilitation center of Yerevan has worked with around 310 minor offenders, with their parents and teachers.

This activity resolves the following issues:

- ✓ Protection of rights and interests of offenders, victims and community
- ✓ Withdrawal of the reasons and conditions that beget the breaking of the law
- ✓ Preventing of further delinquency and crimes
- ✓ Offender realizes that the violation is a infringement of not only individual but

also for the whole community.

- ✓ Acceptance of responsibility by the offender
- ✓ Creation of conditions for cooperation between the offender and the victim,

which will help to alleviate and eliminate the negative consequences of the offense.

The studies show that the invested system is very effective.

1. From 310 juvenile offenders only 5 haven't continued the rehabilitation activities for whatever reasons (1.6%). The remaining 305 children had completed rehabilitation activities, which provided their harmonious integration into society. Thus, efficiency of the rehabilitation activities is 98.4%.

2. In recent years, oriented children's ratio by police and community representatives of the Legal Socialization Project- is 42% and 58% respectively. Thus, police as well as community centre understand the importance of the centre activities and actively participate in the juvenile offender asocial behaviour and prevention of violation.

3. In recent years, violations committed by juveniles have a tendency to decrease, which is also the result of the work Legal Socialization Project, but minor violations is still a concern for us.

4. The responses and suggestions by the police, children and parents, teachers and community representatives about the above-mentioned activities are positive and full of expectations to be continued.

The second speaker: Ms Armine Gmyur-Karapetyan, Executive Director, Arevamanuk Foundation, Armenia. (Notes were taken during the presentation).



Armine G. Karapetyan introduced the audience with the role of attachment in child and adolescent development. She spoke about psychological theories on attachment, especially she emphasised the importance of Bowlby's theory. She stated that her vast experience allows her to conclude that for prevention and rehabilitation of juvenile delinquency attachment was very important

The third speaker: Ms Lusya Gavukchyan, Psychologist, "Abovyan" Penitentiary Institution, Armenia.

Topic: Psychological Portrait of Juvenile Inmate and Psychosocial Intervention in the Context of Penitentiary System (Summary of the speech was provided by the speaker).



In the month of December 2009, research was conducted in the "Abovian" CEI with the aim of constructing the psychological portrait of juvenile delinquents.

The main purpose of our research was to clarify the psychological characteristics of juvenile delinquents and to cultivate appropriate actions.

Taking into consideration the above noted research, we recommend:

1. To encourage behavioural changes within the detainees, execute actions to clarify and decrease the incitement of high emotionality and tension.

2. To upraise suppressed resources by doing group and individual work in order to be able to survive and overcome life's new demands

3. To secure engagement through team sports; the latter is one of the best methods of releasing accumulated negative energy.

4. To teach the appropriate skills that in the future can be considered a profession. Skills must be chosen based on the intellectual level of detainees. They should not require advanced logical thinking.

5. To create an environment in which the detainees feel self-motivated, accountable and capable of completing their tasks. Detainees must learn that their duties need to be completed even if they are tired or unmotivated.

The presentation was followed by the Question and answer session.

Closing remarks



After the last session Hayk Khemchyan, Project Coordinator, Penal Reform International, Armenia, was invited for the closing remarks. On behalf of organizing committee he extended his appreciation to PRI, UNICEF, AUA, US Department of States and US Alumni association of Armenia for sponsoring the conference. He mentioned that the conference was a great opportunity for academics, practitioners, students and other participants to discuss contemporary issues of fields

such as juvenile justice where psychology and law are indivisible and have important role to play. He thanked all invited speakers and presenters for sharing their knowledge and experience and audience for participation in the conference.

Parallel Session on Academic Writing(workshops).



These workshops were for pre-registered post-graduate students and junior scholars who intend to publish in international journals. The workshops were on academic writing and training on the process of getting published in international peer reviewed journals.

The sessions focused on how to write articles according to English academic standards, process of submitting papers to international journals and get them published. The program is available on http://plcarm2011.com/?page_id=27

Conductor: Taguhi Sahakyan, Extension Department, American University of Armenia.

About speakers

Professor Thomas J. Samuelian earned his J.D. from Harvard Law School and his Ph.D. in Linguistics from the University of Pennsylvania. An international attorney with wide-ranging experience in the US, Armenia, Russia, Kazakhstan and other countries of the CIS, Dr. Samuelian is the founder and managing attorney of Arlex International, a public interest law firm, in Yerevan. Dr. Samuelian has served on the faculties of the University of Pennsylvania and Columbia University, as well as St. Nersess Seminary and AUA Law Department. He is the author of numerous studies in law and public policy, including proposed measures for Armenia's Anti-Corruption Strategy and Protection of Armenian Cultural Heritage, as well as Armenian historical and linguistic publications, including A Textbook of Modern Western Armenian and the first complete English translation of St. Gregory of Narek's Prayer Book.

Ms Tsira Chanturia, a lawyer by profession is a Regional Director for the South Caucasus Regional Office of Penal Reform International (PRI). She has worked for PRI for over eight years managing various projects and been engaged in contributing to the criminal justice reforms in Georgia, Armenia and Azerbaijan. The issues covered by her work have included targeting the development of independent public oversight monitoring mechanisms in prisons, torture prevention, as well as the provision of rehabilitation and re-socialisation schemes for prisoners and probationers, promotion of alternatives to imprisonment, development of rehabilitation and diversion schemes for juvenile offenders, etc.

Ms. Chanturia oversaw the implementation of the later stages of the project, run together with UNICEF under Dutch funding, titled „Establishing Rehabilitative Schemes for Juvenile Offenders in Georgia“. She was involved in policy discussions with the authorities on the development of juvenile diversion schemes in the country. Currently Ms. Chanturia is in charge of the implementation of the EU-funded project „Promotion of Modern Concepts in the Administration of Juvenile Justice in Armenia“.

Emil Babayan earned his first LL.M. degree from American University of Armenia (AUA) in 2001. Mr. Babayan earned his second LL.M. degree in Public International Law from Leiden University in 2003. He has taught at AUA Law since 2003. He is currently employed by

the Ministry of Justice of Armenia and serves as the Deputy Agent of the RA Government before the European Court of Human Rights. He also teaches European Convention on Human Rights classes to RA civil servants on behalf of the RA Ministry of Justice.

Keynote Address:

Ruben Aghazumtsyan is an Associate Professor and the head of the Chair of Psychology of Management of the Public Administration Academy of the Republic of Armenia. He is also the Chairman of Armenian Psychological Association. His scientific interests include wide range of topics such as forensic psychology, psychology of personality and profession, selection of profession and professional orientation as well as psychology of Management.

Professor Friedrich Lösel, Ph.D., is Director of the Institute of Criminology at the University of Cambridge, and Professor of Psychology at the University of Erlangen-Nuremberg, Germany, where he was director of the Institute of Psychology and the Social Sciences Research Centre until 2005. He is also a Fellow of [Wolfson College](#), Cambridge. Formerly, he is professor of psychology at the Universities of Bielefeld and Erlangen.

He has carried out research on juvenile delinquency, prisons, offender treatment, football hooliganism, school bullying, personality disordered offenders, resilience, close relationships, child abuse, and family education and evaluation methodology. He has published approximately 300 journal articles and book chapters and is the author or editor of 18 books. One of his current research projects is the ‘Erlangen-Nuremberg Development and Prevention Study’, a combined longitudinal and experimental study of over 600 children and their families that started at preschool age and has now been running for 10 years. Another project on ‘Risk and Protective Factors during Resettlement of Imprisoned Fathers with their Families’ is carried out in collaboration with the Ormiston Children and Family Trust. Smaller projects address the implementation of developmental prevention and offender treatment programs.

Plenary session 1: Crossroads of Psychology and Law: Application of Psychology in Legal Context

Chair: ***Ms Marine Petrosyan***, Head of the Department of Psychological Expertise, National Bureau of Expertise. Ms Petrosyan also is a lecturer at the chair of Personality

Psychology of Yerevan State University. She is a practicing psychologist and previously worked as a psychologist at National Centre of Psychological Services, Psychotherapist at “SOS “ Children Village, Armenia and supervisor- Psychologist, ‘New Armenia’ NGO.

Speakers:

Professor Helen Zemlyanskaya, Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor of Psychology and Pedagogy at Kharkov National University of Internal Affairs. She is also a Corresponding Member of the Baltic Pedagogical Academy. She was Associate Professor at Psychology Department of the Kuban University (Russia) and Associate Professor at Kharkov National Pedagogical University after G. S. Skovoroda. She has more than 125 publications including monographs, textbooks, manuals and articles in scientific journals. She has conducted about 400 forensic – psychological examinations and has several awards for her teaching and research activities, including the award of the Ministry of Internal Affairs for the development of science, technology and education. She was also elected as a member of Ukrainian Criminological Association and Russian Criminological Association.

University-Professor Dr. Hans Joachim Markowitsch (presenter) is Professor of Physiological Psychology at the University of Bielefeld, Germany. He studied psychology and biology at the University of Konstanz, had professorships for biopsychology and physiological psychology at the Universities of Konstanz, Bochum, and Bielefeld. He has co-operated with scientists from Universities and Max-Planck-Institutes in Germany and North America. His research interests include the neural and psychological bases of memory disorders, psychogenic (dissociative) amnesia and the neurobiology of violence and antisocial behaviour and the interface between the neuroscience and law. He is author, co-author or editor of more than a dozen books and has written more than 500 scientific articles and book chapters. He has acted as psychological expert witness in courtroom and is a very sought after speaker in Germany as well as internationally.

Ms Angelica Staniloiu (MD, FRCPC) studied medicine in Bucharest and received independent medical licenses in Ontario, Massachusetts and Germany. She has been trained as a psychiatrist in Boston and Toronto and is a Fellow of the Royal College for Physician and

Surgeons of Canada and a Diplomat of the American Board for Psychiatry and Neurology. Most recently, she held a staff psychiatrist position at the Centre for Addiction and Mental Health in Toronto and a lecturer academic appointment in the Department of Psychiatry of the University of Toronto. For the last two years, she has done collaborative work with the Department of Physiological Psychology at the University of Bielefeld, Germany where she holds a senior lecturer academic appointment. Her research interests are dissociative (psychogenic) amnesia, stress and immigration, and the neurobiology of violence and aggression.

Mr Maxim Grishchenko, PhD, is a senior researcher at the Laboratory of Crime Prevention and Interaction Problems with the Population of the Institute of Specialists Criminal Police Training of Kharkov National University of Internal Affairs. M. Grishchenko is also Associate professor at the Department of General and Engineering Psychology of Pedagogical Academy of Engineering. He has over 10 years of practical experience of forensic – psychological assessments. Maxim Grishchenko is a member of Ukrainian Criminological Association and Russian Criminological Association.

Ms Mohita Junnarkar, is a research scholar and currently pursuing PhD at Indian Institute of Technology Bombay, India. The areas of research are eyewitness testimony, EEG/ ERP, Child Adoption and Cognitive Development.

Poster Presentations (during lunch)

Marianna Avetisyan graduated from the Armenian State Pedagogical University in 2004. From 2006 to 2009 worked at the seminary after Anania Shirakatsi, first as a psychologist-researcher, then as a head of the Psychological Laboratory. In 2008 she received PhD in Psychology. Since 2009 she has been lecturing at the Armenian State Pedagogical University. Her scientific interest is: Developmental Psychology, Giftedness Psychology, Art- therapy, Psychological consultation.

Marketa Jankovska, Mgr., PhD student, has **received** a MA degree in Psychology at Faculty of Arts at the Masaryk University in Brno in Czech Republic. She is currently a research fellow in the Student Specific Research at the Masaryk University (Czech Republic), my current research project is Neutralization Techniques used by non-criminals in the context of personality and intellect. Her diploma thesis is focused on the influence of family upbringing on the basis for accepting responsibilities by preschool children. Currently she is working on her dissertation which is dedicated to research on the following topics: family upbringing, making judgements/decisions, accepting responsibilities and attribution of responsibility. Her research interests are Attribution, Responsibility, Judgement/Decision Making, Interpersonal Processes, and Self-esteem.

Naira Harutyunyan, PhD student, Research Assistant, Psychology Experimental Laboratory, Armenian State Pedagogical University, Armenia.

Ms Hermine Gevorgyan is of Master in Psychology. She has specialized in Legal Psychology and written a master thesis titled «The criminal position as a psychological condition for criminal behavior». She works as a psychologist at Goris penitentiary, Ministry of Justice, RA. Currently she is working on the topic «The role of the criminal subculture in the process of the formation of the criminal behavior». The survey is made among the prisoners.

Ms Galstyan gained her bachelor's degree in Political Science at Yerevan State Linguistic University. Her diploma theses was dedicated to the study of psychology of masses in political sphere, psychological character and inner infrastructure of the masses, specifics of controlling mechanisms of masses during peaceful and violent demonstrations. Currently Mary is studying for LL.M. degree at American University of Armenia at the Department of Law. Her current research interest is the study of criminogenic factors of imprisonment for minor offenders and alternative punishment mechanisms for minors within RA law to avoid imprisonment.

Plenary Session 2: Psychosocial Perceptions of State, Law and Society: Multi-Disciplinary Approach

Chair: Associate Professor Armen Mazmanyanyan has taught at the AUA Law Department since 2003. He holds a PhD and a Master's degree in law from the European University Institute, an

LLM from the University of Illinois and an LLB from Yerevan State University. Between 2006 and 2011, he has also been on various research missions at the Universities of Antwerp, Munich, Tartu and California/Berkeley. His most recent research concentrated on institutional design and law-making in the context of democratization in post-Soviet countries. His last article on constitutional developments in formerly Soviet countries is forthcoming in *Global Constitutionalism* (Cambridge). Before entering academia, Armen Mazmanyanyan served as Chief Legal Counsel at HSBC Bank Armenia. He regularly advises various international organizations on law reforms in transitions.

Speakers:

Dr Gavin Slade holds a PhD in criminology from Oxford University, UK. He is currently a visiting scholar at Ilia State University, Tbilisi, Georgia.

Criminal Subculture as an Alternative Juries-Generator? The Case of Georgia and the Vory-v-Zakone

Mr Gabriel Balayan, holds PhD in legal Sciences, as well as degrees in Law and History from Yerevan State University. G. Balayan previously worked in the investigation department of the State Tax Service, and has served on several international committees on higher education and human rights. Currently he serves as a Deputy Rector for Legal, Administrative and Financial issues and accountancy at Yerevan State linguistic University. He authored and now teaches several MA and BA level courses on Legislation, Education, Human Rights and Human Rights Education/ Education for Democratic Citizenship. He also authored more than 16 academic publications in the field Tax investigation, Human Rights, Right to Education and Constitutional basis of Government Control and Supervision.

Professor Alla Mikhailovna Kim is a Doctor of Psychological Sciences, Professor at the Department of General and Ethnical Psychology, Kazak National University after Al-Faraby, Almaty, Kazakhstan. She graduated from the Department of Psychology, Leningrad (St.Petersburg) State University in 1973. She defended her Candidate thesis “Psychological Study of Translation in Man-Machine System” at Leningrad University in 1982. She defended her Doctoral thesis “Comprehension as a Phenomenon of General Psychology” at the Kazak National University in 2002. She is foreign affiliate of the British Psychological Society since

1999. Her scientific Interests are: comprehension, emotional intelligence, human factors, and higher education.

Associate Professor Anahit Arzumanyan is an Associate Professor in the Department of Developmental and Applied Psychology at Armenian State Pedagogical University. Her research interests are in Forensic Psychology, Legal Psychology, Psychology of Social Pathologies, problems of inadequate social perceptions and maladaptive behaviour of children, adolescents and its prevention, development of criminal personality etc. She has published a monograph 'Psychological prerequisites of social pathologies of personality' on the basis of which she developed a teaching module taught in Psychology department at ASPU.

In recent years, she practices psychological counseling and established ' Children's Psychological Centre of Anahit Arzumanyan' counseling services which aims to prevent psychological prerequisites of 'difficult' children and adolescents with deviant behavior and social pathology.

Poster Presentations

Ms Varsenik Khachatryan, Secondary School Psychologist.

Ms Mariam Mehrabyan, Lecturer of the Chair of Applied and Developmental Psychology, Armenian State Pedagogical University (ASPU), Armenia.

Syedehraheleh Mirzabaghervazri , Amirarta Hajizadeh Daryani.

First Author; Syedehraheleh Mirzabaghervazri , PhD candidate in Law at National University of Malaysia, LLM from Azad University of Mashad, from Iran, Bachelor degree in Law from Azad University of Mashad, Iran, staying in Malaysia, interest field: Woman Law, Gender Law, Criminal Law, Feminist.

Second Author; Amirarta Hajizadeh Daryani, Iran, PhD candidate in Law at National University of Malaysia, LLM from Azad University of Mashad, Iran, Bachelor degree in Physical Education and Sport Science from Azad University of Mashad Iran. Interest Field: Sports Law, Criminal Law, Woman Sports, Feminism.

Mehdi Shabannia Mansour, PhD candidate, of law in National University of Malaysia (UKM). He is a lawyer, legal adviser and lecturer in Iran.

Plenary session 3: Psychosocial Perceptions and Legal Norms as Factors Affecting Human Rights

Chair:

Professor Vahan Bournazian has completed his Juris Doctorate in San Diego, California, USA. He managed his own law office and practiced immigration law in California for approximately 10 years before repatriating to Armenia in early 2004. Mr. Bournazian has received advanced training in human rights law and international humanitarian law in Strasburg and Geneva, respectively, and has participated in various human rights investigatory missions to such places as Iraq, Mexico and Guatemala. He regularly teaches Legal Method and Analysis, Public International Law and Human Rights Law. In addition to academic and administrative duties at the Department of Law, Mr. Bournazian also serves on the AUA Faculty Senate and on several university wide committees. Outside of AUA Mr. Bournazian serves on the Board of Trustees of the Civic Development and Partnership Foundation (registered in Armenia), and as chair of the Armenian Programs Committee of the Armenian Bar Association (located in the U.S.).

Speakers:

Professor Renos Papadopoulos is a Professor and Director of the Centre for Trauma, Asylum and Refugees, and a member of the Human Rights Centre, at the University of Essex; Honorary Clinical Psychologist and Systemic Family Psychotherapist at the Tavistock Clinic, training and supervising systemic family psychotherapist and Jungian psychoanalyst in private practice in London. As consultant to the United Nations and other organizations, he has worked with refugees and other survivors of political violence and disasters in many countries. He is the founder and director of the Masters and PhD programs in Refugee Care that are offered jointly by the University of Essex and the Tavistock Clinic, and the founder and coordinator of the course 'Psychosocial dimensions to Human Rights' that is offered by both the Human Rights Centre and the Centre for Psychoanalytic Studies. He lectures and offers specialist training internationally, his writings have been published in twelve languages and he is the editor of the

'The International Series of Psychosocial Perspectives on Trauma, Displaced People and Political Violence' (published by Karnac Books, London).

Associate Professor Khachik Gasparyan, since 2000 K. Gasparyan has also been a director of the Mental Health Care Center, and then he has established the "INTRA" MH centre with the joint efforts of Seda Ghazarian, Memorial Foundation and the Association of Child Psychiatrists and Psychologists of Armenia. One of his researches intends to develop a model to train a culturally appropriate mental health work force composed of individuals with minimal mental health education (task shifting), that we will train to respond to adolescent mental health needs. K. Gasparyan was a Visiting Fellow at Child and Family Department, Tavistock Center, London, and University of Oxford, UK as well as Columbia University-NYSPI, New York.

Ms Lusy Karamyan received her BSW at YSU in 2001, and in 2003 obtained her Master of Science at the University of Manchester (validated in MSSSES). From the beginning of 2004 Mrs. Karamyan started her career in teaching social work at Yerevan State University, Faculty of Sociology. She also has an experience of working in different NGOs as a senior social worker, psychosocial counselor, group social worker and a head of multidisciplinary team, besides she has more than 6 years' experience of working as a trainer. Mrs. Karamyan is an author of 4 scientific articles and a co-author of the manual for academic staff of universities. Since the beginning of 2010 she is a Board member of US Alumni Association of Armenia.

[DAY 2: Saturday, 5 November 2011](#)

Justice for Children

Plenary session 4: Universal and Regional Standards on Juvenile Justice

Chair:

Mr Nikhil Roy is currently Program Development Director at Penal Reform International (PRI). He has been working on issues of penal reform, human rights and social justice for many years, with a particular focus on child rights and child development. Prior to joining PRI in June 2009, he was Head of Rights and Economic Justice at Save the Children UK. He has also previously worked at the International Secretariat of Amnesty International and as

a consultant with UNICEF in Geneva and in Bangladesh. He is currently a Steering Committee member of the Geneva based Inter-Agency Panel on Juvenile Justice (IPJJ) and the author of *Juvenile Justice: Modern Concepts in dealing with children in conflict with the law* (SC UK 2004).

Speakers:

Mr Eduard Israyelyan has been with UNICEF Armenia office since January 2011. In his current position Eduard leads the overall coordination of activities related to the protection of the rights of children from vulnerable groups especially of children living in the child care institutions, disabled children and juvenile offenders. Prior to his experience with UNICEF Armenia he worked for the World Vision Armenia as a Project Coordinator and worked as a senior specialist at the Department of Family, Women and Children of the Ministry of Labor and Social Issues. Eduard represented the Ministry at the Council of Europe's several committees on children's rights during 2005-2010.

Ms Meri Yeranosyan, Vice President, Advanced Social Technologies, NGO, Armenia

Meri Yeranosyan holds double MA in Sociology/Conflict Management. She is a graduate of Global Studies Programme launched by Albert-Ludwigs University/Germany and University of Natal/South Africa. Since 2005 Meri Yeranosyan has been involved in providing consultancies to local, international and intergovernmental organizations. She is the vice-president of Advanced Social Technologies research organization. In the last six years Meri has been engaged in over 20 researches as a senior researcher and analyst. Her recent activities include M&E of community development projects and human rights. She acts as a freelance researcher since 2010.

Plenary session 5: Current System of Juvenile Justice in the Region and Developmental Perspectives: Highlighting Best Practices, Policies and Innovations

Chair:

Mr Arman Danielyan, President of the Civil Society Institute, NGO, Member of the UN OPCAT Subcommittee on Prevention of Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman, Degrading Treatment or Punishment, Armenia.

Speakers:

Assistant Professor Zarzand Asatryan earned his first degree from the Department of Law of the Faculty of History of Armenian State Pedagogical University after Kh. Abovyan and a PhD in Psychology from the same University. He is also a Lieutenant Colonel and the head of the Department of Academic Editing of the Defense-Academic Journal 'Haikakan Banak', Drastamat Kanayan Institute for National Strategic Studies, Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Armenia. The scope of his scientific interests is Military, Legal and Social Psychology.

Ms Yevgine Vardanyan holds MA in Social Work. Since 2007 she works at the Chair of Social Work and Social Technologies (YSU) as a lecturer. Since 2010 she also works as an administrator of Tempus Four international educational program presenting YSU in the frames of the program.

Plenary session 6: Prevention of Juvenile Delinquency: Developments in the Region

Chair:

Mr Hayk Khemchyan, Project Coordinator, Penal Reform International, Armenia. He earned law degree from Yerevan State University. From 1999 to 2006 he held different positions at the Ministry of Justice of the Republic of Armenia. From 2006 to 2008 he was Anti-trafficking project coordinator at UNDP, from 2008 to 2010 Child Protection Program Officer at UNICEF.

Speakers:

Dr Ara Gabuzyan is a Doctor of Law, Head of the Chair of Criminal Law and Criminology, Faculty of Law, Yerevan State University, Armenia. He is also the head of the Scientific Research Centre of Applied Criminology of National Centre of Expertise affiliated with the National Academy of RA. He teaches modules on Criminal Law, Criminology and Motivations of Criminal Behavior. His research interests are tendencies of criminality, corruption as a criminal behavior, motivations of criminal behavior, and problems of guilt.

Gayane Ghazaryan is a Candidate of Psychological Sciences an Assistant Professor at the Chair of Psychology, Yerevan State Medical University. From 2007 she is working in a family type SOS-kinderdorf village as a psychologist.

Plenary session 7: Rehabilitation of Juvenile Offenders: Legal and Psychological Perspectives.

Chair:

Ms Mariam Martirosyan has been with PH International - Armenia office since 2000. In her current position of Armenia Country Director, Mariam leads the overall management of the local office's fiscal, administrative and programmatic operations. Prior to her experience with PH International, she worked for the U.S. Peace Corps in Armenia. She also has over 5 years of experience in teaching at different higher and secondary educational institutions of Armenia. Mariam Martirosyan holds a Red Diploma of Academic Excellence (TEFL as major area) from Vanadzor State Teacher-Training University, Armenia, and Master of Arts in Gender and Culture Program from Central European University of Budapest, Hungary. Mariam is a researcher, a fellow of the Carnegie Foundation's and Eurasia Foundation's Caucasus Resource Research Center - Armenia 2007 Program. She is also a Manoukyan Public Service fellow, and an alumna of Harvard JF Kenedy School's Executive Leadership Program. Mariam is a member of the Public Board formed by the RA Ministry of Education and Science to monitor the situation of Armenia's special schools for children with disabilities and with delinquent behavior. She is involved in the Expert Council adjunct to the RA Defender as National Prevention Mechanism under OPCAT and Torture Prevention.

Speakers:

Mr Armen Bejanyan, Coordinator of Community Rehabilitation Centre, graduated from Armenian State Medical University in 1985. In the same year he began working as a pediatrician. In 1991 he graduated from Lomonosov State University of Moscow, the department of practical psychology and till now manages "APAGA" psychological service of "Armenian Centre of Health and Education".

Ms Lusine Gavukchyan is a chief specialist, psychologist of Criminal executive institution Abovyan of Ministry of Justice, Major of Justice. She is a Member of Canadian psychological association, criminal justice section, as well as a member of European Prison Educational Association, and Armenian Psychoanalytical Association. In 1988 she graduated from Yerevan State University, Faculty of Biology, and Department of Biophysics and

simultaneously from the Department of Psychology of the Faculty of Social Profession of the same University. 2002 she studied and completed the Practical Psychologist courses at Yerevan State University and was qualified as a practical psychologist. For over 10 years she has been carrying out scientific research exploring the psychological peculiarities and motivation of asocial behavior in criminal women and minors. She has published several scientific papers.

LIST OF PARTICIPANTS



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24.	Amirarta Hajizadeh Daryani	National University of Malaysia	Iran
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67.	Susanna Dokhloyan	Police of Armenia	Armenia
68.	Lilit Grigoryan	Police of Armenia	Armenia
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108.	Lilit Adibekyan	Eutyun ‘Psychologist	Armenia
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134.	Gayane Arakelyan		
135.	Lilit Khachatryan		
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153.	Petros Kerpekchyan	American University of Armenia	Armenia

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160	Haykanush Chobanyan		Armenia
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175	Tigranuhi Shahverdyan	School psychologist	Armenia
176	Ara Yeremyan	Deputy Rector of Armenian State Pedagogical University	Armenia

Press coverage in English

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<http://www.prwb.am/oncoming-en/international-conference-%E2%80%9Ccrossroads-of-psychology-and-law%E2%80%9D/?lang=en>

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Publication

The following papers were contributed for the publication of conference proceedings (estimated time to publish is March 2012).