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# International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social science Studies

Conference Abstracts

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# International Conference on Interdisciplinary Social Science Studies
# ICISSS 2015 (London)

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## Conference Abstracts

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## TABLE OF CONTENTS

**KEYNOTE SPEECH**

## Managing Money Laundering Risks in Commercial Letters of Credit: Are Bank's in danger of Non-Compliance? – A Case Study of United Kingdom

**Ramandeep Chhina[1]**

The paper critically examines the role of banks in detecting and mitigating money laundering risks in trade finance activities, especially in commercial letters of credit, and to answer the central question: do the banks comply with the regulations but the regulations are inadequate (if so, is more stringent regulation compatible with the commercial world of trade finance?), or the banks are in danger of non-compliance?

The relevant principles promulgated by international organisations as well as the law enacted in UK to prevent money laundering risks in commercial letters of credit was examined to assess bank's compliance with their anti-money laundering obligations. The key provisions of the Money Laundering Regulations 2007, Proceeds of Crime Act 2002, and the Wolfsberg Trade Finance Principles were discussed and the extent of banks' compliance with these provisions was highlighted by carefully analysing the steps a bank might take at various stages of the operation of a commercial letter of credit and what the banks in fact do.

The paper demonstrates in an exceptional way the legal and regulatory requirements for banks to prevent money laundering risks in their trade finance activities and where, in practice, the banks are falling short of compliance with these requirements. By adopting a step-by-step approach in evaluating banks' 'current-and-must have' approach to controlling money laundering risks at various stages of a commercial letter, the paper makes a valuable contribution to the study of combating money laundering in commercial letter of credit transactions.

> **Day ONE Session ONE**
> Session chaired by **Dr. Sarah Wall**
> **Presentation Group**     :     Social Science
> **Conference Hall**     :     Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite

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[1] Dr. Ramandeep Chhina, Course Director UNITAR & Assitant Professor, Heriot-Watt University.

## A study of new trends in online banking usage among university academics

**Mrs. Prasansha Kumari[2]**

Online banking is an electronic payment system that enables customers of a financial institution to carry out financial transactions using website operated by the institution, such as a retail bank, virtual bank, credit union or building society. There is a growing interest among professional customers in government and private banks in Sri Lanka in engage in internet banking.

This paper intends to identify and analyze the new trends of use online banking among university academic staff members in 2014. Information were gathered through conducting interviews and statured questioners with a total of 100 academic members in four faculties of the University of Kelaniya. Secondary data were collected from books, articles, relevant websites and other relevant documents. Collected data were analyzed using descriptive research method. The result shows that 55 percent academic staff members have been using online banking for basic online banking facilities such as check balances, review histories, funds transfer and bill payments. 15 percent academic staff have been using both basic and other developed online banking facilities, for instance order checks, order saving bonds, place stop payments and state tax payments The study identified that over 30 percent academic members have not register for online banking in any bank. There is a growing trend of using online banking facilities among young academic members than senior academic staff. Members in the Faculty of Commerce and Management and Faculty of Science are using online banking than the staff members Faculty of Social Sciences and Faculty of Humanities.

**Key Words**

Online Banking, Academics, Funds Transfer, Payments

## Learning an African Language in Online Environments: A Student Perspective

**Mr. Jabulani Owen Nene[3]**

Over the past few years arguments were thrown around that online teaching and learning will never be a success at the University of South Africa. This was with reference to the learning of students of rural background especially since most of them belong to disadvantaged environment. The major reason cited is lack of the primary resources to do any online module. So to speak, they do not have the technology to access internet. The intention of this article is to test the validity of such arguments which in essence are a fallacy in the face of fast developing technological sensibilities. To put matters into

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[2] Mrs. Prasansha Kumari, Senior Lecturer, University of Kelaniya.
[3] Mr. Jabulani Owen Nene, Lecturer, University of South Africa.

perspective, student's views and their attitude towards learning an African Language online will be advanced. This article will demonstrate that technocratic notions are baseless and if anything, they are a scheme to further marginalize African languages. The intellectualization of African languages is emerging as a real force and any view contrary is a negation of language development.


**Day ONE Session TWO**
Session chaired by **Mr. Siyasanga. M Tyali**
**Presentation Group**      :      Social Science
**Conference Hall**      :      Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite


## Perspectives on the organizational contributions of nurse practitioners: Help, human resources, and holism

**Dr. Sarah Wall[4]**

Concerns about the sustainability and effectiveness of Western healthcare systems have led to increasing interest in addressing access issues, providing wellness-oriented early intervention, shifting toward less institutionalized care, and utilizing human resources more effectively. Nurse practitioners (NPs) are nurses with advanced education and experience. The role has been in place in Canada for several decades and is looked to as a way of achieving such changes. Although research to date has demonstrated that NPs give high quality care with excellent patient outcomes, a chronic lack of role clarity and acceptance has significantly hindered the implementation of this role and constrained its potential for change. This presentation considers the findings of a qualitative study designed to explore and describe the characteristics of the nurse practitioner role, identify the ways in which nurse practitioners contribute to innovation in patient care, examine the barriers to NP role implementation, and suggest ways in which organizations can better support the NP role. Study participants included nurse practitioners, physicians working with NPs, and administrators responsible for implementing the role. Each group had a different perspective on the role and its value. Physicians regarded these high-level practitioners as "help" within their own practices. Administrators tended to use NPs to manage patient workload within the traditional physician focused system, although they could see value in NP-led innovation. The NPs themselves envisioned a non-traditional, holistic, patient-centered approach to care that challenged the interventionist focus of the medical model. Suggestions for enhancing the potential of the role were offered by all groups.

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[4] Dr. Sarah Wall, Assistant Professor, University of Alberta.

# Evidence of e-procurement in the performance of hospitality enterprises in Bauchi, Nigeria

**Mr. Muazu Umar[5]**

In recent years there has been an increase in the adoption of e-procurement in organizations. E-procurement is adjudged to cause some form of revolution in how business get their supplies. However, there is considerable evidence to show that enterprises in developing countries like Nigeria are yet to reap the full benefits offered by e-procurement. It is for this reason this study was conducted to investigate the extent of e-procurement adoption by enterprises within the hospitality industry in Bauchi, in the north eastern part of Nigeria. The study related the technology adoption model to the interaction between e-procurement and firm's performance. The empirical research was based on 48 responses from a survey with managers of enterprises in the hospitality industry. The result suggests that the level of adoption is low. However, enterprises that adopted e-procurement experienced improvement in performance. Unfortunately, the limitations of relatively small sample size negate the ability to generalize; otherwise, the inherent benefits could not be justified by the apparent indifference on the part of managers. With very little literature on the subject matter from this part of the world, the study has succeeded as a first step towards the generation of a repository of knowledge in the study area. It should provide managers and researchers with empirical evidence of the challenges and prospects of e-procurement in the hospitality industry.

Key words: E-procurement, performance, enterprises, hospitality industry.

# An exploratory study of the lived experiences of Qatari adolescents attending international secondary school

**Ms. Jan Marie Graham[6], Mr. Yousuf Ibrahim and Ms. Yasmin Lucas**

The purpose of this research is to explore the lived experiences of Qatari adolescents attending gender integrated, international secondary schools in Qatar. As Qatar moves forward on the world stage, the focus and standards of education for Qatari youth have evolved to keep pace with international standards. Many Qatari families are opting to have their children educated at international schools where the language of instruction is English, and many if not all of the schools are gender integrated with curricula heavily influenced by western thought and tradition. Although Islamic studies and instruction in Arabic language are available for Qatari students, there is much less emphasis on this course work than would be seen in traditional Qatari independent schools. This may create tension, stress and difficulty for some adolescents as they transition between the expectations and realities of the school environments to that of home. Emotional and

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[5] Mr. Muazu Umar, Lecturer, Abubakar Tafawa Balewa University.
[6] Ms. Jan Marie Graham, Nursing Instructor, University of Calgary in Qatar.

psychological issues that impact mental health, well-being and academic success may result if the adolescent is unable to cope with and manage the stress related to living and learning within two different cultural environments. The findings of this qualitative study will be presented.

<u>**Day ONE Session THREE**</u>
Session chaired by **Mrs. Prasansha Kumari**

Presentation Group    :    Social Science
Conference Hall    :    Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite

# Jurisdiction between Federalism and Locality in UAE.

**Dr. Walaaeldeen Ibraheem[7]**
**Research problem:** United Arab Emirates (UAE), is a Federal country, consists of 7 Emirates; Abu Dhabi, Dubai, Sharjah, Ras al Khaimah, Fujairah ,Ajman and Umm al-Quwain. This political identity had reflected in Emirati constitution and in organizing its authorities and institutions.

Judicial institution in Emirati constitution had been organized under the principle that beside the Federal judicial system, the joined emirates in the union, has the possibility to develop its own independent judicial system. In applying this principle; the judicial Emirati system formed into two ways, the first is the Federal judicial system, while the second is the local judicial system, each has its independent jurisdiction; objectively and geographically.

The local judicial system appears in three Emirates only, Dubai, Ras al khaimah, Abu Dhabi, the first two announced from the first step of issuing Emirati constitution in 1971, their independent judicial systems and both of them rejected to join the Federal system and maintain till now their judicial system.

While Abu Dhabi Emirate joined the Federal judicial system from the date of issuing till 2006, the date in which Abu Dhabi established its own independent judicial and left the Federal judicial umbrella.

In this context, research problem may be concluded in explaining Emirati Judicial model in comparing with other Federal systems in the world, particularly USA and Canada, and mention the legal tools which deals with jurisdiction conflict between the four judicial systems; the Federal system on one hand and Abu Dhabi judicial system as a model of local jurisdiction.

*Questions of the study***:**

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[7] Dr. Walaaeldeen Ibraheem, Assistant Professor, Zayed University.

1- What are the main Forms of judicial systems in the comparative Federal systems in the world?

2- What are the main streamlines of Federal system in the world?

3- What are the judicial systems in UAE?

4- What are the judicial competences of the local judicial system in Abu Dhabi Emirate?

5- What is the relation between the federal system and the local judicial system in Abu Dhabi Emirate?

# ECtHR's Response to Speech that Advocates Terrorism or Political Violence

**Mr. Ilyas Firat Cengiz[8]**

An increased number of cases related to certain public-political speeches advocate terrorism or political violence, have been examined by the European Court of Human Rights (ECtHR) to determine whether the restrictions imposed by the national authorities are compliant with the European Convention on Human Rights. The European Court has received high number of cases from the countries where have encountered challenges of international and domestic terrorism or politically motivated violence. Over time, it appears the Court has a slightly different approach to threat caused by speech which has national character compared to those that are more international in nature. This chapter analysis the Court's attempt to balance deference given to national authorities regarding different forms of speeches that advocate terrorism or political violence. The analysis of ECtHR case law provides an comprehensive angle to find out the Court's approach/response to such speech by classifying speeches into three categories on the basis of that speech is disapproved by state, connected to domestic or international terrorism. In other words, these categories can be listed as i) speech disapproved by state, ii) speech connected to domestic terrorism iii) speech connected to international terrorism. This classification assists to develop an analytical analysis of the Court's approach. Furthermore, it can be claimed that speech threats that might target the state, such as those related to national independence struggles, are often treated by the Court with narrow deference. On the other hand, the Court gives wide deference to national authorities in response to questions of putative threats caused by speech related to 11 September attack, under the guise of fighting international terrorism. This implies that the Court shows a less degree of deference to national authorities to take measure against putative threat caused by speech connected to national independence struggles and their political wings. This implies that the consensus between member states on the fight against international terrorism are much clear than the consensus on fight against domestic terrorism which threaten a specific country.

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[8] Mr. Ilyas Firat Cengiz, PhD Student, University of East Anglia.

Key words: Freedom of expression, terrorism, political violence, the European Court of Human Rights

**Day ONE Session FOUR**
Session chaired by **Mrs. Vimuckthi Charika Wickramaratne**
**Presentation Group** : Social Science
**Conference Hall** : Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite

# Color Preference Effects on Aesthetic Evaluation (Group Poster Presentation)

**Mr. Seok sung Hong[9], Ms. Ja young Gu and Ms. Hyeon Jeong Lee**
Garner's study (1963, 1970) focused how people experience aesthetic through cognitive information process. Garner suggests that redundancy of dot pattern is one of significant factors that influence aesthetic judgment. Redundancy means a rule of patterns, and high redundancy patterns allow people to perceive the rule quickly. Not only redundancy, but also color information is important factor in judgment of aesthetic. According to Mehta & Zhu (2009), cognitive information process is affected by color stimulus. Red color enhances performance on detail-oriented cognitive process, and green or blue color enhances creative processes. In the way that the aesthetic evaluation is abstract task, Garner's study about the aesthetic of dot pattern can be affected by colors. In reality, a variety of patterns have color information. So, information is processed by color information as well as patterns. Therefore, we studied that how color variables such as red, green, and blue work in people's mind when people perceive the redundancy of dot patterns. Participants first evaluated the aesthetic about 150 dot patterns of 5 colors (red, yellow, green, blue, and black), and then they answered what color they prefer. Dot patterns have 3 types of redundancy level that the number of similar patterns was made by rotation and reflection. Participants could choose red, green, and blue, but they could write other color if the color list didn't include their preference. They also answered some questions of preference about 10 personal goods; a chair, a document file, a curtain, a straw, a cup, a toothbrush, a frame, a cushion, a desk lamp, and an album. Those goods were with colors; red, yellow, green, and blue. Our result firstly presents that the blue dot patterns were evaluated higher aesthetic than other color patterns and were more sensitive to the redundancy of dot patterns. In preference comparison, people who preferred the green color were more sensitive to the redundancy than those who preferred red color. No matter what they like any color of goods evaluation, people who preferred just one-color goods evaluated higher aesthetic than one who preferred two more colors. Interesting point in this result is people who preferred green color were more sensitive to the redundancy of dot patterns than those who preferred red or blue.

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[9] Mr. Seok sung Hong, Graduate Student, Ajou University.

<u>**Day TWO Session ONE**</u>
Session chaired by **Mr. Jabulani Owen Nene**
**Presentation Group** : Social Science
**Conference Hall** : Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite,

# A Study of tendency of participation in sports – university undergraduates

**Mrs. Vimuckthi Charika Wickramaratne[10]**
The history of sport in Sri Lanka University goes back to the 1920. The University College which was later named as the Peradeniya University, had a very special association with Athletics. At the commencement of the University of Ceylon in 1948, Canadian Olympian G. Brant the post of Director physical Training at the University. As a result of his instruction and guidance the emergence of university sportsmen and sports women, of international standers was seen.

While the participation of the university undergraduates in sport started in 1920 s it was come up to the present stage with a number of Ups and downs. This study considers the tendency of doing sports of university undergraduates in university of Kelaniya. Sri Lanka during past four years. (2004-2014) For this study the information was taken from the attendance sheets of the undergraduates who were registered for the sport at the university for the last ten years. For thermore he information was gathered through interviews and from questionnaires given to 50 undergraduates. Data were analyzed using SPSS package.

According to the study there is a decrease of participation of the undergraduates for sports in university of Kelaniya. Introducing of course unit system, internship of final year students, increase of the work load gas caused for this decrease of participation of undergraduates for sports.

Key words – Tendency, Sport, Undergraduates, Physical Education

# Localised Europeanization? Regional Differences in Romanian International Student Engagement

**Ms. Loredana Denisa Lastun[11] and Simon R. Parker**

International study is a part of human development through which an individual learns how to integrate in new surroundings, they also acquire skills and knowledge to become a more desirable member of the society in which he or she lives and the society in which

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[10] Mrs. Vimuckthi Charika Wickramaratne, Senior Lecturer, University of Kelaniya.
[11] Ms. Loredana Denisa Lastun, Ph.D Student, University of Oradea.

they study. In the context of studying internalization and globalization, student mobility can become a reference phenomenon for wider social research. International students represent an important segment of the population, as they are a combination of cultures, their own and the 'adoptive', emerging as true vectors of globalization. This is particularly significant in a European context, in which international study is a tool for the creation of a pan-European identity in an expanding political union.

In previous research (Lastun and Parker, 2014), we took a social network analysis approach to the Erasmus programme to investigate whether new European nations were at risk of 'brain drain' to countries with greater financial power. This was not found to always be the case, with other factors such as geographic distance and language similarity were significant on the national level. One of the most consistent findings of social network analysis is the role of propinquity in similarity of behaviour. But how far does this closeness extend? Is it really useful to consider that populations within a country, which maybe many hundreds of kilometres apart, as close enough together to imply similarity? As different regions of the same nation are likely to vary on some of the key factors influencing the destinations of choice for international study, there is likely to be regional variation in the choices made by students.

In this study we will compare international student migration amongst a cohort of Romanian students on a regional-level with Romania's European student migration context. Perhaps, rather than being the vanguard of a new European citizen, international students are being entrenched in supra-national regional identities. Far from students being exposed to new knowledge and thoughts, they may be simply experiencing the same context in a different country.

## Tense and Aspect in Madurese Language: Projecting Davies' work on Grammar of Madurese

**Mr. Irham[12] and Zainur Rofiq**
Aspect and Tense in Madurese: Projecting Davies' work on Grammar of Madurese

Typologically, the Madurese language is classified as the member of western Austronesian language family, including its closest relative Javanese language (cf. Davies 1999 and Robson 1992). Several scholars (Kiliaan, 1897; Uhlenbeck, 1964; Vreede, 1874 & 1876; Stevens, 1965) have investigated Madurese language for the last few decades. One of the most recent works that vigorously elucidates Madurese is Davies' (2010) Grammar of Madurese. Nonetheless, the notion of aspect and tense that we believe to some extent play important role in communication and understanding the language are not exhaustively covered. Given the fact that Madurese tense and aspect are not rigidly morphological sense, rather they are marked in terms of suffix (e.g., "-a") or temporal

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[12] Mr. Irham, Master Student, Radboud University Nijmegen.

adverb (e.g., "bakal") to denote future (Davies, 2010). However, some other tense and aspect markings are not delineated in Davies' (2010). For instance, the use of temporal ghik, which mostly function as progressive marking in Davies (2010) can express future when combined with affix –a (ghik + word + a). Therefore, the present paper aims to extend and substantiate some other marking features pertaining to tense and aspect in Madurese derived from diverse samples residing in different area on the Island.

Keywords: tense and aspect, Madurese language, Madurese Grammar

**Day TWO Session TWO**
Session chaired by **Mr. Muazu Umar**
**Presentation Group**      :      Social Science
**Conference Hall**      :      Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite


# Exploring City Image through Hashtags

**Dr. Segah Sak[13] and Mr. Szymon Piatek**
In this study, the authors propose and test use of digital media as a methodological tool to understand people's relation to cities. The study is based on its argument that, in the contemporary world, where digital media is one of the fundamental dynamics of culture, people's attitudes towards various phenomena are manifested through digital representations.

The starting point of the study is the concept of the image of the city which was proposed by Kevin Lynch in 1969. The concept has been a subject to many research in urban studies, behavioural sciences and tourism studies. The majority of the previous research conducted empirical studies where respondents were asked to represent their experiences of and attitudes towards urban spaces through interviews. This study aims to develop and test an innovative method for the study of the concept. In this context, the researchers regard inspection of digital media as a methodological tool, and explore image of the city through hashtags.

In the research, hashtag clouds involving names of a sample of cities are pulled out of publicly available data from Twitter. A hashtag cloud refers to a group of hashtags used in a single post in social media platforms such as Twitter or Instagram. Although hashtag clouds are very likely to be formed by randomly selected hashtags, it is possible to reveal some patterns within and among them. Here, data mining for the hashtag clouds are realized through TAGSExplorer. London, Sheffield, Edinburgh and Belfast are determined as the sample group of cities depending on their varying characteristics. Hashtag clouds which involve the names of the sample cities are first studied individually. Based on the previous studies on the image of city, the hashtags are then subjected to coding, and the

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[13] Dr. Segah Sak, Visiting Researcher, University of Warwick.

data is analysed through content analysis. Patterns in associations of cities within and among hashtag clouds are explored to have an insight about how people relate to cities.

## Sovereignty and Humanitarian Intervention

### Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev[14]

The paper argues that the present day understanding of sovereignty and world order is posed against humanitarian intervention and thus leads to violation of basic human rights by the states. The paper proposes a new conception of sovereignty and world order in compliance with human rights. To this end it argues that the basis of sovereignty and world order should rely on justice and it analyses it through the Ottoman practice.

## Significance of Entertainment-Education in Health related dialogue: Lessons from an HIV/AIDS communication television programme in South Africa

### Mr. Siyasanga. M Tyali[15]

The focus of this research paper is on the use of entertainment-education, traditional and social media in the process of HIV/AIDS communication. The paper argues that the combined use of entertainment-education, traditional and social media has the potential to offer nuanced perspectives and knowledge drawn from people who are either infected and/or affected by HIV/AIDS in South Africa. The combined use of these mediums has allowed those targeted by HIV/AIDS communication to become part of the HIV dialogue and its related challenges. For the purposes of generating results for this paper, the researcher applied qualitative research methodology and some of its related principles. In addition to this, the researcher (through social media messages) analysed the reception of HIV/AIDS mass media messages. The objective of the paper is to analyse the value of HIV/AIDS communication to recipients in the health dialogue process. To make sense of the research results, the paper relies on the theories of participatory communication as a way of understanding the value of the participants in the dialogue process. The results of this research paper indicate that participation in the HIV/AIDS communication process can be enhanced by the creative combination of entertainment-education, social and traditional media.

Keywords: Social media, entertainment-education, traditional media, HIV/AIDS, Communication

### Day TWO Session THREE

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[14] Prof. Ahmet Nuri Yurdusev, Professor, Middle East Technical University.
[15] Mr. Siyasanga. M Tyali, Lecturer, University of South Africa.

Session chaired by **Dr. Segah Sak**
**Presentation Group** : Social Science
**Conference Hall** : Meeting Room - The Double Tree Suite

# A Qualitative Study on the way of Turkish University Students' Interpretation of Morality

**Mr. Latif Karagöz**[16]

In the field of moral psychology, there are comments that the way people conceptualize and interpret themselves are disregarded due to the scarcity of how morality is interpreted and conceptualized. It would not be wrong to say that these criticisms is also valid for the studies of moral psychology done in Turkey. These critiques, which could also be considered as the manifestation of the alternation of the paradigm in psychology, have made way for new questions and inquiries in moral studies and procedural pursuits directed to achieve the knowledge of daily morality. In this study, how university studies interpret morality in their daily conversations is examined by using discourse analysis. Accordingly, in the framework of Positioning Theory, it is aimed to identify which strategies are used by students in their conversation on various moral issues.

It is considered that by using positioning theory, it is possible to analyze how morality is handled as as a matter outside of them and as a matter of agency and subjectivity. In addition, the fact the university youth that make up the research participants is the most dynamic body of the social change compared to other youth groups and it hosts many subcultural groups in itself, the university youth can touch on different structures of knowledge and different forms of agency.

In this context, 8 female, 7 male students of different departments of various universities in Istanbul has been selected as participants for this study. Focus groups, in each group at least three taking place, were organized with these students who identifed themselves in different political/ideological discourses such as islamist, socialist, apolitic, and so on. In particular, the idea that focus discussion group with its potential to reveal the dynamic structure of group interaction, different interpretation forms, and consequently different positioning styles made it the most appropriate method for data collection in conversations on moral isssues. In the end of the analyses it has been observed that the participants have positioned themselves by utilising strategies that can be categorised under three main topics. In this paper, these topics will be presented and discussed together with their theoretical backgrounds.

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[16] Mr. Latif Karagöz, Phd Student, Istanbul University.

# The effect of regulatory focus on decision making of delayed compensation

**Ms. Jee-youn Kim[17] Mr. Woncheon-dong and Ms. Yeongtong-gu**

Motivation is an important factor in decision making. According to regulatory focus theory, human motivation is divided into prevention focus and promotion focus. When trying to achieve a goal, a person who has a prevention focus thinks that he must reach the target. On the other hand, a person who has a promotion focus thinks that he should get closer to the target. Thus, in the present study, we suggest that there are differences in the regulatory focus adjustment in a task of selecting the immediate and delayed compensation. In the experiment, participants selected only one option of choices presented on the screen. In order to see the difference of the regulatory focus in decision making, we used both primed focus and the propensity of the participants. The propensity for regulatory focus was classified by the Korean regulatory focus scale. Also, the priming was processed through writing. Participants asked to list either their aspirations or duties following a procedure that has been extensively used in prior research (Freitas & Higgins, 2002; higgins, Roney, Crowe, & Hymes, 1994; Idson et al., 2004; Liberman, Molden, Idson, & Higgins, 2001). For example, those to be promotion primed were asked to "think about a hope or an aspiration you currently have in your life" and "describe it in 2-3 sentences." The instruction for those to be prevention primed were identical, except they were asked to think about duty or an obligation, instead of a hope or aspiration. As the result of the experiment, the delay of satisfaction was increased in all the groups that wrote the text regardless of their actual regulatory focus. However, the person who has prevention focus showed more patience than the person who has promotion focus. Also, people who have prevention focus showed more patience when their motivation focus and writing conditions were the same.

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[17] Ms. Jee-youn Kim, M.A. Student, Ajou University.

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