TMC Academic Journal

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Publishing Office:  TMC Academy
250 Middle Road
Singapore 188983

Frequency: TMC Academic Journal is published twice a year.
Aims and Scope

TMC Academic Journal was first published in 2005. It was registered with and obtained an ISSN from the National Library Board of Singapore in December 2007. TMC Academic Journal has also been listed on the database of Ulrichsweb.com since 2008, and in the Australian ERA list since 2010.

TMC Academic Journal provides opportunities for publication of original works of the Staff of TMC Academy and any other contributors whose work is accepted by TMC Academy for publication. The contributions must be in English. All works are invited for publication in the fields of Business, Mass Communication, Hospitality and Tourism, Psychology, Law, Accounting, Finance and Information Technology.

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Editors’ Note

This volume of journal strives to combine research project work, assignment report and book report into academic journal articles. Good project work and coursework have thorough, cited and referenced reading; clear and precise writing; and arguments presented in logical coherent manner. Thus, this edition includes a psychology research article; a mass communication narrative review article and a book review that are presented as reader-centred articles. This volume also focuses in publishing academic research work directed by intrinsic motivation for publishing academic journal articles from a writer-centred to reader-centred articles. This volume is limited only to three articles. However, it covers scholarship of psychology, mass communication and social history.

The first paper aims at understanding stress, personality and performance in trainee pilots. The study consists of a sample of 42 trainee pilot using the five factor model used in assessing trainee pilots’ personality, mainly looking into Consciousness and Neuroticism.

The second article examined the effects of death penalty capital punishment and law. The review offers how cultures react and approach differently to emotions, understanding. The narrative review merges exploring sociological and anthropological as well as psychological key evidences to conclude that it is complex with many multiple theories and hypothesis on Death Penalty.

The third article presents the importance of traditional market and travel motivation in Korea Gwangjang Market. The importance of the traditional market as a tourism industry was analyzed together with Thailand's famous Chatuchak weekend market in order to understand the meaning of the traditional market in the Republic of Korea, the Gwangjang Market. This paper contributes to the study of the authenticity of tourism by investigating what specificity leads the tourists in the Gwangjang Market in Korea.

The fourth article is a book review on “China’s Civil War: A Social History, 1945-1949” by Professor Diana Lary, the well-known historian of Modern China at the University of British Columbia. The review of this book offered insights about Chinese war with Japan, and presented the social history of the Chinese civil war.

We are thankful to the authors of these papers and to the organizations, communities, and industries that have supported them in their work. We are also very thankful for the assistance and efforts of the academic who have served on the Advisory Board, and generously given of her time and expertise as a reviewer for TMC Journal. Lastly, our heartfelt appreciation goes to the management team at TMC for their continuing strong support for the TMC Journal and to our enthusiastic readership who eagerly awaits each issue. We look forward to receiving constructive feedback from our readers and also to receiving many more manuscripts for publication.

Dr. Preethi Kesavan (Editor in Chief)
Bio-data of Authors

Ms. Ellycia Sasha Zainal is currently pursuing her Masters in Child and Adolescent Mental Health at University College London (UCL), working towards her dream of becoming a Child Psychologist in the future. Prior to this, she was doing her Bachelor of Science (Honors) in Psychology at TMC Academy, Singapore. She is currently a student member in the Singapore Psychological Society. She found her passion for working with kids, after an internship program as an assistant teacher in a special school. She took up a contract job as a behavioral therapist helping children with special needs to cope with their academics as well as managing their behaviors in different settings.

Mr. Robin Stienberg Tan Geok Yong is a final year student of the Higher Diploma of Mass Communications at TMC Academy. He has over 25 years working experience in the entertainment and food & beverage industry. He loves to cook, read and travel. He founded and started The National Critics Choice Online News Blog and Awards in 2007 with a mission to educate the public about good customer service and excellence through culture and education. In 2008, The Grand Hyatt partnered with Robin Stienberg and created an online talkshow “Say it with Hyatt”. Today, he distributes and creates content in fifty languages to 156 countries 3D and general view in partnership and syndication to various publications, produced over 7,000 episodes with a growing moderate audience.

Ms. Park Soyeon is a graduate of University of Northampton Bachelor of Arts (Hons) International Tourism Management, 2017. She achieved a First-class honours award.

Mr. Hsiang-Wang Liu is the Associate Professor, School of Foreign Language Education, China West Normal University (CWNU) at Nanchong, Sichuan, China. He earned his PhD at the Pennsylvania State University and taught at several universities in the U.S. before joining the team at CWNU. His research focuses on the issues of modernity in the 20th Century. He is currently writing a book of World Civilizations.

Mr. Hongwei Zeng is the Dean of School of Foreign Language Education at China West Normal University (CWNU), Nanchong, Sichuan, China. He completed his PhD at Sichuan University and then taught at Sichuan Normal University before joining CWNU. He is a scholar about Modern English Literature. Well accomplished by his scholarships, he is recently offered full professorship by the university. He currently is doing a project about English education in China.
Bio-data of Reviewers

Dr. Preethi Kesavan is the Dean of the School of IT, Digital Media and Mass Communication. She has attained her PhD in Management from the University of Canberra, Australia. Her research interests are in the field of Knowledge Management, Organizational Learning, and Innovation in organizations. She is a member of the Singapore Computer Society, member of IAL – Institute for Adult Learners, Singapore and a member of Society for Research into Higher Education (UK). Dr. Preethi Kesavan has extensive teaching experience with executive oversight on academic policy, accreditation in teaching and learning quality. She is a passionate educator who believes in academic excellence and good student support. Her years of working experience in several Private Education Institutions in Singapore provided her knowledge in online learning and professional learning initiatives, curriculum development and assessment methods.

Ms Vashnarekha Kumarasuriar is currently a Senior Lecturer at the School of Psychology. She is actively involved in teaching modules for the Higher Diploma in Psychology with Counselling, and the University of Northampton degree programme, as well as supervision of undergraduate research projects. She has taught various Psychology as well as Counselling modules. Ms Rekha, a registered member of the Singapore Psychological Society and also a registered member of the Malaysian Psychological Association, is the appointed Counsellor for TMC Academy. She completed her Master degree in Counselling from the University of South Australia, AUS, and has a Hons degree from the University of Queensland, AUS. Prior to joining TMC, she lectured at a private university in Malaysia. Her experience with the Psychology Department there included conducting lectures, designing and development of curriculum and new programmes; and involvement in research collaborations. Having had published a number of research articles in the area of adolescent psychology, Ms Rekha had hands on exposure to counselling at risk teens.

Mr. Pinaki Dutta is currently the Dean of the School of Hospitality and Tourism. Mr. Dutta started his career with TMC in 2007 as an Associate Senior Lecturer. He is experienced in teaching various hospitality and tourism courses under TMC. He completed his Master of Arts Degree (full-time) in Hospitality Management from the University of Brighton, UK. He also has a Bachelor’s Degree in Science from the University of Calcutta and holds a Diploma in Hotel and Restaurant Management from IIAS, India. He has many years of experience in middle management positions in the UK and India. He has done a number of research works in the field of hospitality and tourism and his ongoing research articles have been published in TMC Academic Journal. His research interests include visitor management, sustainable tourism, tourism anthropology and marketing space tourism. He was elected as a member of the Hotel and Catering International Management Association in 2006 and a member of the Institute of Hospitality, UK, in 2008. He is currently doing his PhD under Liverpool John Moores University, UK.
Assessing Stress, Personality, and Performance in Trainee Pilots

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Abstract

Several constructs have linked stress and personality and how one performs in different situations. The Five Factor Model will be used in assessing trainee pilots’ personality, mainly looking into Consciousness and Neuroticism. The study aims at understanding stress, personality and performance in trainee pilots. The current study consists of a sample of 42 trainee pilots. The results show that there are significant correlations for all three hypotheses. The paper has been concluded by stating the implications of the current findings and possible directions for future research.

Portions of this article have been submitted in Undergraduate coursework form in fulfillment of the requirements for the BSc Hons Psychology Degree for Ms Ellycia Sasha Zainal from the University of Northampton.

Keywords: stress, personality, performance, neuroticism, consciousness.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Stress in a common expression referred by some as an intolerable condition, task, situation, or other factors that have an effect on an individual (McCormick & Sanders, 1993). As stated by early researchers, socially undesirable or unfavourable circumstances were in addition highly related with lower physical and mental health rather than sough-after, favourable circumstances (Brown & Harris, 1978; Thoits, 1983). Many fields of literature suggest that many of the essential aspect such as working environment, management support, and even workload can have an effect on how stressful the work can be and how it impacts an individuals’ physical and mental health (Ganster & Loghan, 2005). There are two kinds of stress; it can either be positive or negative (Fogarty, 1996). According to Fogarty (1996), positive stress can result in stimulation that increases work performances therefore, positively motivating an individual to make further efforts, while negative stress results in an individuals’ health and performance. Stress is not only connected to the psychological abilities nor the internal state of mind, it too takes hold of an individual’s behaviour (Groen, Wouters, & Wilderom, 2012). Research done by Tennant 1999; Cooper, 2005; Cohen, Janicki-Deverts, & Miller, 2007; Turner, 2010, further more found that individuals experiencing negative events in a given period of time, the more the chances they would eventually go through certain illness, an injury, or a disability. And it is because of this that has led to the term “life events” as negative changes within an individual’s lives. Research done has shown that added stress also create high amount of psychological discomfort, predicting a start or even a continual of psychiatric disorders, such as major depression, generalized anxiety disorders, alcohol and substance use disorders, not to mention post-traumatic stress disorders (Dohrenwend & Dohrenwend, 1974; Brown & Harris, 1978; Thoits, 1983, 1995).
Wheaton (1994) came up with a 51-item inventory of common chronic strains to test stressful experiences. To be able to fully utilize the assessment, individuals’ stressful life experiences do not only consist of the dissentient events that are going on in their lives and with their important others, but includes on-going struggles and adversity faced during childhood as well as adulthood. Pearlin (1999) and Pearlin et al. (2005) state that there is a process whereby initial stressors gives rise to additional stressors, often like a ripple effect called stress proliferation. Explained by (Pearlin, Aneshensel, & LeBlanc, 1997), difficulties can generate other difficulties within the same life state. Beeher and Newman (1978) outline stress as a condition which compels an individual to side-track from the typical functioning expected by the changes in the individual’s psychological or physiological condition. Adversities in one’s life state may also pass onto other states, as interference with work performance may cause job loss when duties are increased (Pearlin et al., 1997). Job stress has been looked at as dysfunctional for organization as well as their members (Kahn at al., 1964). According to Pearlin et al. (2005), there are two ways in which stressors can increase. First of which, is that stressors multiply not just temporarily, but also over an individual’s life course. Second, Pearlin et al. (2005) observed that stress could proliferate across generations, one of which is the relationship between parent and child. Research done by Turner & Avison (2003) supports the theory of adults with more than one traumatic event in the course of their childhood, reported to having a greater amount of recent and lifetime demanding episodes thus, showing us that childhood stressors harm adult mental health directly as well as contingently through stress building up. Job related stress could be usually dangerous due to its potential threats towards family functioning and individual performance (McCubbin & Figley, 1983). Parents under stress especially with current constant struggle of poverty and poor job conditions, ultimately leading to unemployment or worse divorce between couples give less attention, warmth and the way they discipline their child (ineffectively) (Cooksey, Menaghan, & Jekielek, 1997; Menaghan et al., 2000; Wheaton & Clarke, 2003).

Stress researchers such as Pearlin et al. (1981) and Turner and Roszell (1994) apart from reporting social distributions and the influence of health when exposed to stress, they have committed to a decent amount of observation to parts that can cushion or decrease those effects and mainly how an individual copes with their resources. Other researchers have found that there seems to be three aspects which are effective in cushioning stress: having a higher self-esteem, having a sense of control, and having social support. Social support basically just means emotional and informational aid from important others, such as family members and friends (Kessler & McLeod, 1985; Thoits, 1995; Uchino, 2004; Taylor & Stanton, 2007). All of which shows us an increase of individuals’ capability in coping with stressful requests.

Other researchers however, pointed that from the inadequacies to the limited links connecting unfavourable occurrence and physical state results was due to the significant kind of stressful incidents that had not been taken into consideration by the list of items required in life changes (Turner, Wheaton, & Lloyd, 1995; Wheaton, 1999). Other than that, a more in-depth assessment of stressors could better elucidate higher rates of psychiatric disorders, psychological distress, illness, and even mortality found in the limitations of social groups within a population (Turner et al., 1995; Pearlin, 1999). Moreover, early stress researchers hardly record the limited intermissions in health outcomes either by age or by the stage within an individual’s life course. There have been very few, close to limited studies examining and
validating the contribution of stress growth in the progressive downside method as longitudinal data are considered as rare in this area of research (House et al., 1994; House, Lantz, & Herd, 2005; Miech & Shanahan, 2000; Wheaton & Clarke, 2003).

Stress is a powerful phenomenon that results in the quantity and quality of transactions connecting human and environmental requirements (Lazarus & Folkman, 1984; Hancok & Warm, 1989). Stress is typically connected with excessive high levels of workload. A study done by Katz (1997) found out that job satisfaction and flight performance showed an obvious decrease when relating to individuals' life happenings and household issues, which causes other stress in life. Another research done by Henn (1996) also reported a small number of important stressors that reduce the functioning capability of aviators such as time management, exhaustion, training structure, and irregular work hours. In addition, significant levels of stress could also decrease the propensity of experienced pilots to fly safely (Carlisle, 2001). Edens (1992) explains that the psychological stress level plays an important role with pilot error that commonly cause to aviation accidents. As a result, stress in pilots has a higher likelihood in leading to dangerous situation than stress in other occupation individuals.

Stress in pilots does not only influence the memory functions in both their memory strategy and memory capacity (Dark, 1988), it hinders the working memory that has the ability to alter visual-spatial process which includes the positioning in the three dimensional spaces where situational awareness is a critical function (Wickens et al., 1991). A different cognitive form that is of substantial significance in the aviation industry is judgement and decision-making, which reports have proven to have many accidents implicating that pilot error that can be discovered at some level to suboptimal decision-making an issue, which can be extremely intensified by stress (Jensen, 1982; Stone, Babcock, & Edmunds, 1985)

McCormick and Sanders (1993) outlined human error as an incongruous and unwished-for human decision or behaviour that lessen, or are likely to reduce in system performance, well-being, and effectiveness. A detailed study revealed current aviation accidents records showing among 60% to 80% of all aviation accidents in both military and civil areas are relatively caused by human error (Yacavone, 1993; O’Hare et al., 1994; Wiegmann & Shappell, 1997). And that human error is the primary reason responsible for almost all accidents (Petersen, 1996; Goh & Wiegmann, 2002; Bazargan & Guzhva, 2011). When an individual is faced with extreme workload, errors occur from the lack of ability of human operators in dealing with the high amount of elevated information standard thirsted by external sources (Kantoqitz & Casper, 1988), which are factors causing or contributing to misfortune and mishaps in other fields such as nuclear power (e.g. Three Mile Island accident), space exploration (e.g. Space Shuttle Challenger Disaster), medicine (e.g. Medical error), and of course aviation (e.g. Pilot error) (Reason, 1990; Woods, 1990). Moore (2000) states that such job stress many at times result in workplace accidents. From this, we are able to prevent human error by improving productivity, quality and safety. On the contrary, Moray et al. (1991) explained certain restrictions to the performance in the factors of scheduling numerous tasks. Wickens and Holland (2000) also state that an increase in workload does not automatically have detrimental effects, and as reported by Schvaneveldt in 1969, indicates that performance of reasonably manageable tasks can be reduced when combined with complicated and autonomic tasks.
Stress that happens in a workplace can begin as an emotion or a response when individuals encounter with a position that requires performance mainly those that may be greater than one’s capabilities (Sarason & Sarason, 2005). Adverse issues in the workplace such as decline in performance productivity, illness, withdrawal, alcoholism, detachment, poor choices, and the dearth of enthusiasm or expressiveness can be an indicator, indicating a frequent stressful environment (Sarason & Sarason, 2005). According to Williams & Cooper (1998), stress has been proven to negatively have an effect on an individual’s performance in many different situations from, a student struggling to meet an assignment deadline to a driver having to deal with difficult traffic conditions (Zeidner, 1998; Matthews & Desmond, 2002; Matthews & Falconer, 2002).

The Five Factor Model is one proven method that has been beneficial in the establishment to greater grasp the link between performance and stress. It has been used throughout diverse theoretical platforms utilizing contrasting evaluation perspectives, in various vernacular, and cultures (Digman & Shmelyov, 1996; Barrick, Mount & Judge, 2001). As mentioned by Srivastava (2006), the Five Factor Model of personality is the grouping of an individual’s personality into five big components of personality features initiated with the help of inductive statistical analysis of features that were most often noticed in the community. The Five Factor Model traits consist of neuroticism, extraversion agreeableness, conscientiousness, and openness to experience (Goldberg, 1990). Each of these traits has its own feature and influences performance differently, snaring commonalities between current personality characterization at an extensive level of concept, presenting an integrative description framework from which extensive experiments on personality are originated (John & Srivastava, 1999). This therefore allows investigators to first-hand explore the connection among five commonly recognized personality traits and performance in a systematic and stable manner (Witt et al., 2002).

Hypotheses

A number of researches have proven that stress is negatively associated to pilot training success (Campbell, Castaneda, & Pulos, 2010). Bourne and Yaroush (2003) recommended the idea of a Stress State to better understand how independent stressors and how various levels of stress affect performance of cognitive functions as well as how contrasting situations and perception of stress affect human performance. During a flight, pilots have many tasks at hand and they must be able to manage complexity, unforeseen situations and, uncertainty. In order to achieve high performance levels, pilots must use adequate cognitive strategies and manage their stress (Fornette et al., 2012).

It has been shown that personality traits can affect stress levels and perceptions of strain (Grant & Langan-Fox, 2007). Past literature often relate Conscientiousness and Neuroticism as the main personality domains affecting stress (Birch & Kamali, 2001; Penley & Tomaka, 2002), with Neuroticism being associated with higher levels of perceived stress (Grant & Langan-Fox, 2007). Conversely high Conscientiousness has been linked to lesser classification of perceived stress (Grant & Langan-Fox, 2007). Another study done by Chidester et al. (1990) found that personality factors are crucial and significantly affect various aspects of pilot performance. Hormann & Maschke (1996) reported that balance, self-assertiveness, sociability, and orientation towards action and activity were attributes of eminent pilots. Other research has suggested that Conscientiousness is a critical feature for pilot performance (Barrick &
Mount, 1991; Siem & Murray, 1994). Pilots who are conscientious, trusting, good judges, highly self-confident, enthusiastic, candid, and inclined towards achieving goals are more effective (Fitzgibbons et al., 2004). King et al. (2012) found that trainee pilots who withdrew from training tended to be more neurotic and anxious than those who passed; they also found that trainee pilots who were more conscientious and less anxious had higher-class ranks. Therefore, three hypotheses were suggested.

1. Trainee pilots with higher levels of Conscientiousness will perform better academically.
2. Trainee pilots with higher levels of Neuroticism will have higher levels of stress.
3. Trainee pilots with higher stress will perform better.

**Purpose of the study**

To date, most research on pilot personality has been associated with the use of military aircrew. There are limited studies looking into the part of personality of trainee pilots’ performance as well as how they handle stress throughout their flight training. For that reason, not much is known regarding personality profiles of commercial, general and even trainee aviation pilots. There are no clear associations between personality traits and how these pilots’ perform when confronted with inconsistent strategies when handing flight-related stress. Without question, there might be a significant balance among pilots who are eminent aviators in the military environment and those who manage or adapt well in the confines of a civil aviation environment. Thus, a wider knowledge of personality profiles, performance and stress coping strategies of pilots going into the civil aviation training programs could possibly progress to a greater understanding in the selection, training, and safety programs for the civil aviation industry. Therefore, the objective of the current study is to explore trainee pilot performance and its relationship with personality traits and stress levels.

**2.0 METHODS**

**Participants**

There were a total of 42 participants, comprising of males and females aged 18 and above; mean age being 26.67, (SD = 3.992). Participants held various qualifications and came from ethnically diverse backgrounds. Participation in the study was optional. Participants were informed about the nature of the study which involved recruiting participants who were training to be pilots, thus focusing on a typical group of trainee pilots. All participants were recruited through researcher’s networks, using the snowball technique.

**Design**

A correlational design was used to answer the research questions. The variables in the study include performance, personality and stress. Performance was based on their module results. Pilots’ performance is usually measured based on two categories: technical (e.g., knowledge) and non-technical skills (e.g., situation awareness) (Weber et al., 2014). In the current research only performance based on technical skills were assessed, therefore the operational definition for this construct will be academic performance of trainee pilots measured by their grades.
Materials

Participants were given a questionnaire to complete which consisted of 2 sections that might take approximately 15 minutes to complete in order to gain information on their stress levels and personality traits. Demographic details such as age, gender, ethnicity, highest qualifications, flying experience (if any), and scores for three separate modules were asked. Stress levels were measured using the Perceived Stress Scale (Cohen et al., 1983), a 10 item, 5-point Likert scale, while personality was measured using scales from the International Personality Pool (Goldberg et al., 2006), a 50 item, 5-point Likert scale.

Procedure

Participants were trainee pilots’ friends who were willing and had received consent from their trainers to share certain module results for the purpose of this study. All participants completed the questionnaire face to face and the researcher met them wherever they felt most comfortable and at a time that suited them best. This was beneficial to the research as it meant participants were more likely to be relaxed and consequently more honest in their answers. All the research data obtained for this research project is stored as per UN’s research data retention time requirement policy. All participants’ information, research data, research records/results are stored in password protected documents in the computer. All data are retained up to one year, after submission, and then destroyed via confidential waste, and deleted from all computer systems. All the participants’ identity are kept confidential and only identified through their participant codes. Participants were reminded that they could withdraw from the study at any point during data collection, and until analysis was done. Information about right of withdrawal was provided in the information sheet and informed consent forms.

3.0 RESULTS

SPSS was used to derive the following findings. As stated in Table 1, the performance of participants (M = 87.00, SD = 5.333), conscientiousness in participants (M = 38.12, SD = 6.674), neuroticism in participants (M = 31.98, SD = 6.598), and stress levels of participants (M = 19.55, SD = 2.760).

Table 1: Descriptive Statistics

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>N</th>
<th>Min</th>
<th>Max</th>
<th>Mean</th>
<th>SD</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>78</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>87.00</td>
<td>5.333</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Conscientiousness</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>38.12</td>
<td>6.674</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Neuroticism</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>31.98</td>
<td>6.598</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stress</td>
<td>42</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>19.55</td>
<td>2.760</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
As listed in Table 2, shows a strong relationship between performance and conscientiousness at Pearson’s $r=.29$, $n=42$, $p<.005$, which means that when performance increases, trainee pilots’ participants’ personality in conscientiousness also increases. And that the Sig (2-tailed) value is at .054, this shows that there is a statistically significant correlation between both performance and conscientiousness. An increase or decrease in performance does significantly relate to an increase or a decrease in trainee pilots’ participants’ conscientiousness.

**Table 2: Correlation for Performance and Personality (Conscientiousness)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Performance</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.299</td>
<td>.054</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

As stated in Table 3, there is a strong relationship between both stress and neuroticism based on Pearson’s $r=.43$, $n=42$, $P<.005$, a positive correlation. Changes in stress strongly correlate with the changes in neuroticism. Therefore, when stress is increased, trainee pilots’ participants’ neuroticism also increases. The Sig (2-tailed) value is at .004 shows that there is a statistically significant correlation between stress and neuroticism in trainee pilots participants.

**Table 3: Correlation for Stress and Personality (Neuroticism)**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.437**</td>
<td>.004</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**. Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed).

As indicated in Table 4, there was a significant positive correlation between stress and performance as shown in Pearson’s $r=.31$, $n=42$, $p<.005$. This states that when stress increases, trainee pilots’ participants’ performance also increases. As the Sig (2-tailed) value is at .042, this shows that there is a statistically significant correlation between stress and performance. Which means that an increase or decrease in stress do significantly relate to an increase or decrease in trainee pilots’ participants’ performance.
Table 4: Correlation for Stress and Performance

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stress</th>
<th>Pearson Correlation</th>
<th>Sig. (2-tailed)</th>
<th>N</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>.315*</td>
<td>.042</td>
<td>42</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed).

Discussion

This study builds upon the extensive investigation done in the field of stress, personality and performance. However, unlike previous studies, this is the first study to explicitly examine the compound relationship between trainee pilots, their personalities and how they perform in terms of academics. The findings of this research are in accord with the various theoretical outlooks concerning the complex connection linking stress, personality and performance. Also, this study continues onto current compositions, by including the types of personality as a variable while studying stress and performance in trainee pilots. Limitations of the study and areas for future research are outlined in the conclusion of this article.

In summary, trainee pilots with higher levels conscientiousness were found performing better academically. Neuroticism was found to be affected by higher levels of stress. A slight correlation was found between stress and trainee pilots’ performance.

Human personality is an amalgamated yet complicated phenomenon set apart by its broad and vast classification of notion. As stated by several denotation of personality, looking into a human’s personality is the most important aspect and it is also the most structural when identifying one’s behaviour in different situations (Musek, 1999). Much of the existing experiment regarding performance and personality relationship has been shifted in the direction of predicting performance in an academic setting (Barling & Charbonneau, 1992; Costa & McCrae, 1992; Duckworth & Seligman, 2005; Waschull, 2005). When relating personality dimensions to stress, conscientiousness and neuroticism is often mentioned as the leading dimension affecting stress (Penley & Tomaka, 2002; Birch & Kamali, 2001; Deary & Blenkin, 1996). Results from these researches have relentlessly shown an obvious and positive connection between conscientiousness and academic achievement. Of the Big Five personality traits, only conscientiousness has always been linked with academic performance (Noftle & Robins, 2007; O’Connor & Paunonen, 2007). Conscientiousness describe individuals who display attributes of self-control in a way of being efficient in organizing, working tactically towards goals, undertaking tasks, and planning (Costa & McCrae, 1992; Mount & Barrick, 1998). Conscientiousness is also the characteristic that is connected with punctuality, self-discipline, diligence, and general competence (Costa & McCrae, 1992; McCrae & Costa, 2003).
Chidester et al. (1991) stated, “The performance of pilots can be constructed as a product of skill, attitude, and personality factors.” Initial studies characterize successful pilots as “happy-go-lucky, high-spirited sportsmen” however, in less than a few years other researchers expressed it in another study as “discreet and methodical men” as the best flyers (Hunter & Burke, 1995). Research conducted on spatial abilities showed that pilots are able to better take control of certain tasks such as understanding, reasoning and remembering than the general population (Dror, Kosslyn, & Waag, 1993; Temme, Still, & Fatcheric, 1995). Other research found specific structure that can unambiguously determine individuals who meet the pilot requirements productively (Damos, 2003). Personality features have been found to distinguish successful pilots form the general population. Personality is described as “the characteristic way in which an individual thinks, feels and behaves; the ingrained pattern of behaviour that each individual evolves, both consciously and unconsciously” (Shahrokh et al., 2011). Personality can also be expressed in the way of, “the relatively enduring patterns of thoughts, feeling, and behaviours that differentiate individuals from one another” (Roberts & Mroczek, 2008). Following that, research in the area of pilot personality exhibit particular personality traits such as extraversion, conscientiousness, sociability, emotional stability, balance and orientation towards actions and activity take place frequently in pilots (Bartram, 1995; Dillinger, Wiegmann, & Taneja, 2003; Fitzgibbons et al., 2004). Researchers are simply starting to pick out the true mediating characteristics behind the connection between conscientiousness and academic achievement. Materials obtained from vast sampling explored and by using the Big Five( ) taxonomy shows personality measures playing a huge role most importantly in predicting pilots post training performance (Hunter & Burke, 1995). Despite that fact, it is believed that this connection is the repercussion that results in a greater motivation (Chamorro-Premuzic & Furnham, 2005) or effort (De Raad & Schouwenburg, 1996) on the part of the conscientious individuals.

Hypothesis 1 states that trainee pilots with higher levels of conscientiousness will perform better. There was a strong relationship between performance and conscientiousness indicating that when performance increases, trainee pilots’ participants’ tend to have an increase in their conscientiousness personality. In addition, the Sig (2-tailed) value is at .054, this exhibits that there is a statistically significant correlation between both performance and conscientiousness. By encapsulating substantial quantity of data examined from studies carried out from 1952 to 1988, Mount and Barrick (1991), in their huge scale meta-analysis, looked into the connection linking Five Factor Model (Costa & McCrae, 1992) and job performance over five different occupational groups (i.e. police, professionals, managers, sales, and skilled/semiskilled). By reverencing both bias and empirical standards of performance, Mount at Barrick (1991) were expecting to find a substantial and noteworthy connection between at least one personality dimension encompassed in the Five Factor Model, and job performance across the occupations. Their hypothesis was supported as a result t Conscientiousness correlated positively (r=.22) with all five occupational groups, in regards to triumphant job performance. Barrick and Mount’s (1991) also found that conscientiousness is significantly connected to performance across a comprehensive heterogeneity of contexts, increasing the effect way past the field of academic performance. Hormann & Maschke (1996) found that self-assertiveness, balance, orientation, and sociability towards actions and activity as efficient attributes of pilots, and that pilot are reported to be more conscientious, strive to achieve, possessed a high level of confidence,
and were trusting and straightforward (Fitzgibbons, Davis & Schutte, 2004).
Research by Piedmont & Weinstein (1994) states that conscientiousness is
comprised of determination, coordination, and perseverance in goal directed
behaviours. Other investigators have suggested that conscientiousness is a critical
feature in pilot performance irrespective to the difference in performance dimensions
or the aircraft and observed as the key aspect and predictor of performance between
the Big Five personality traits (Siem & Murray, 1994; Barrick & Mount, 1991; Boyd,
Patterson, & Thompson, 2005).

Researchers Schoiwenburg and Kossowska (1999) however, failed to find for
conscientiousness and academic performance. And that very few studies have
compared perceptual abilities such as logical and verbal proficiency of pilots to the
general population rather than just their spatial abilities of their capacity to
understand, reason and remember. Their research established certain remarkable
connection between the Big Five personality traits and several numerous information
approaches and important associations. However, in the middle of those learning
approaches and academic achievements, their research failed to demonstrate an
establishment of a moderator and the result on the connection linking personality
traits and academic performance. Blickle (1996) made homogeneous deduction in
regards of role learning approaches as a moderator in the connection linking
personality traits and academic performance. Even though the link connecting
personality trait of conscientiousness and academic performance is well accepted,
investigators have suggested that it is not a unreserved connection, but a more
advanced method and analyse is needed to really comprehend the procedure
supressed by personality influence on academic performance (O’Connor &
Paunonen, 2007). Noftle and Robins (2007) states that other considerations, such as
self-efficacy, financial resources, attribution styles, values, and study and test taking
skills are assumed to concurrently play a part in academic success. Although is a
handful amount of researches on pilot personality, there are still many on-going
discussions regarding personality and the existence of predicting flying performance
(Berg et al., 2002).

The differences of traits represented in individuals’ personalities permits one to
greatly response to stress differently (Sarason & Sarason, 2005). Given the
moderating effect that personality is suggested to have on perceptions of stress
coupled with the relationship that is proposed to exist between stress and
performance, it follows that certain personality traits will be related to performance
outcomes (Deluga, 1988; Berg & Feji, 2003). The relationship between stress and
participants’ personality (Neuroticism) was tested in Hypothesis 2. When relating
personality dimensions to stress, compositions most often refer conscientiousness
and neuroticism as the most important dimension affecting stress (Penley & Tomaka,
2002; Birch & Kamali, 2001; Deary & Blenkin, 1996;). Stress happens when
individuals become aware that they are not able to adequately deal with the request
that is being made on them or when it threatens their well-being (Lazarus, 1966).
Stress furthermore can be characterized as an emotion of uneasiness or fatigue
when associated with work overload or excessive demand of work (Iqbal & Kokash,
2011). Individuals are able to successfully complete a task while involved in a
distressful situation are presumed to share a certain taxonomy of character traits that
separates them form those who are less successful under an identical condition
(Grant & Langan-Fox, 2007). A hand full of studies have indicated that students
describe experiencing stress triggered by taking and studying a large amount of
content for exams, grade competition in a limited period of time (Abouserie, 1994; Archer & Lamnin, 1985; Britton & Tesse, 1991; Kohn & Frazer, 1986). Carveth, Gesse, & Moss (1996) point of view regarding academic stressors incorporates with the student’s interpretation of the broad understanding, foundation that is needed as well as the notion of the lack of time in developing it. Further investigation is needed to make clear the moderating procedure and to better elucidate the complicated connection linking personality and academic performance within trainee pilots and the general population.

Grant and Langan-Fox (2007) noted that individuals with certain personality characteristics (e.g. over-fixation, excessive worry) are actually more prone to mental amplification of distressful situations, creating a more severe circumstance than actually exists, and thereby further increasing their anxiety. Maladaptive personalities such as neuroticism are associated with increased subjectivity to life’s stressful events and are possibly to make individuals predisposed while encountering negative emotion and frustration (Bolger & Schilling, 1991). Neuroticism describes individuals who tend to be vulnerable, timid, introverted, indignant, apprehensive, and depressed (Costa & McCrae, 1992). As stated by earlier researchers (Costa & McCrae, 1985; Costa & McCrae, 1992), individuals with higher levels of neuroticism suggest a higher level of emotional discomfort, and psychological inconstancy. Therefore, individuals with higher neuroticism traits are those who encounter added adverse response that demonstrate undesirable job attitudes, and higher levels of job stress. Tellegen (1985) indicated that neuroticism runs as a premonition signal triggered by one’s thought of environmental unpredictability, and are more incline to hinder with individuals potential to change. And because of that, individuals who are higher in neuroticism are perceived to being less able in controlling both their urges and to productively handle stress. Studies have found that individuals with higher neuroticism in most cases encounter substantial exposure and are more reactive to demanding experiences (Bolger & Schilling, 1991; Bolger & Zuckerman, 1995), and that the probability of them in employing a less adaptive coping strategy are higher (Gunthert, Choern, & Armeli, 1999). Costa & McCrae (1985) state that, in a working environment, individuals high in neuroticism are usually psychologically distracted and encounter more damaging impact. Hence, such information allows us to propose that individuals with higher neuroticism are presumably more able to perceived extensive organizational stressors that will in turn lead individuals to facing higher job stresses.

Coping is a controlled technique that helps to abbreviate negative response from the aftermath of stressful events (Compas et al., 2001). Researchers (O’Brien & DeLongis, 1996; Watson & Hubbard, 1996) states that even though maladaptive personality feature are undoubtedly linked with avoidance coping, the relationship linking personality and coping styles propose that individuals with maladaptive personalities are more prone in encountering with emotional adversity as they are more likely to apply avoidant coping a maladaptive handling method (van Berkel, 2009). Avoidant coping can be characterized as cognitive, and functioning attempts controlled to help minimize, deny or ignore when dealing with a stressful situation. Other studies demonstrate that adaptive personality traits associate significantly with active coping styles (Watson & Hubbard, 1996; Penley & Tomaka, 2002; Connor-Smith & Flaschbart, 2007). Constructive coping applies to the functional level of coping styles in minimizing discomfort therefore chances of individuals with high neuroticism are more emotionally reactive as they settle for maladaptive coping

Research on trainee pilots have led to conclude that flight training can get pretty stressful (Melton et al., 1975; Mefford et al., 1971; Melton et al., 1969), although there shows to be considerable variation between student to student (Melton et al., 1975; Melton et al., 1969). A study on US student Naval aviators and student Naval flight officers using “Tri-dimensional Personality Questionnaire” and the “Hand Test” described the average naval aviation applicant as possessing exceptional aspirations and participating in positive interest in order to reach those goals. The outcome also proposed that personality and performance do have a connection with each other (Lambirth et al., 2005). O’Hare, Mullen, & Arnold (2010) did a research on trainee pilots and found that students who attended case-based reflection training on visual flight rules, and who had only 5 hours of flying experience or less made more cases. In fact, a study showed that an increased in stress actually annihilate some of the benefits of expertise and training in decision-making (Ben Zur & Breznitz, 1981). Another study conducted at the Naval Air Warfare Centre (Kaufman & Fatkin, 2001) found that trainee pilots with moderate levels of stress who went into training showed to be in a state of wariness. It is a known fact that trainee pilots experience a certain level of stress, and that a number of research have demonstrated that anxiety, stress, even negative mood are negatively associated to their training success (Campbell, Castaneda, & Pulos, 2010).

Hypothesis 2 suggest there is a well-built connection between both stress and neuroticism based on Pearson’s r=.43, n=42, P<.005, a positive correlation. Therefore, it reveals that change in stress strongly correlates with the changes in neuroticism. Consequently, when stress is increased, trainee pilots’ participants’ score in neuroticism also increases. The Sig (2-tailed) value is at .004 shows that there is a statistically significant correlation between stress and neuroticism in trainee pilots’ participants’. As noted earlier, certain personality traits are purportedly able to predict behaviour (Baumeister, 1984; Golby & Sheard, 2004; Nelson & Simmons, 2005). Roth-Leon and Revelle (1985) found that low-anxiety individuals are able to effectively centralize their complete attention on the necessary task (e.g. take advantage of a stressful situation) whereas high-anxiety individuals must divide their attention and attempt to split their concentration between task performance and personal concerns.

The connection between stress and performance was tested in Hypothesis 3. According to Robbin, Judge, & Sanghi (2009), impediment stressors prevent an individual from goal accomplishment. There is a process whereby initial stressors gives rise to additional stressors, often like a ripple effect called stress proliferation (Pearlin, 1999; Pearlin et al., 2005). The connection linking stress and performance has been demonstrated in many researches and the Yerkes-Dodson Law has explained it: the connection linking stress and performance has an inverted U-shape (Yerkes & Dodson, 1908; Ahmadi & Alireza, 2007). An appropriate amount of stress multiplies the efficiency of organizational members (Certo, 2003). Many other investigators have ratified the Yerkes-Dodson Law of the connection linking stress and performance. With this being said, at zero arousal is when stress is nearly non-existent and that concentration is at its least, resulting in the performance of an individual is at zero to poor (Sanders, 1983; Srivastava & Krishna, 1991). For
instance, when an individual is about to fall asleep that is when minimal stress happens and as the stress increases, so does the level of attention, therefore allowing for a boost in performance of the individual. A number of studies pointed that task focused coping often result in favourable outcome when dealing with a stressful responsibility (Matthews et al., 2000; Matthews, 2001). The level of stress decreases when there are sufficient resources that meet the demand (Jonge & Dormann, 2006).

Stress has been linked to have negative outcomes on flying skills associating working memory, psychomotor skills, and consciousness elements (Satchell, 1993; Stokes & Kits, 1997). Katz (1997) described that job satisfaction and flight performance declined remarkably in relations to one’s own life happenings and household issues in life that stress cause. When the amount of stress becomes too much to handle, performance drops as stated by several other investigators expressing a connection between life stress and pilot performance (Raymond & Moser, 1995; Neubauer, 1999; Loewenthal et al., 2000; Bor, Field, & Scragg, 2002). The stress of pilot training according to previous researchers were thought of as the sum of all physical and psychological disturbance in a trainee’s environment (Melton & Wicks, 1967; Melton, Hoffmann, & Delafield, 1969), and that they have conclude flight trainings to be stressful for trainee pilots (Mefford et al., 1971; Melton et al., 1975). Carlisle (2001) suggests that an exceptional amount of stress could reduce the potential of pilots to fly safe. The difficulty of tasks that pilots have to perform, itself, is correlated with workload which incorporates with task-based stressors (Farmer & McIntyre, 2000). Green (1985) hypothesized that pilots going through life stressors are more prone to perform mistakes, as they tend to think more about the stressors rather than committing to their cognitive resources to the task at hand. At higher levels, stress can be harmful, triggering a decrease in pilot performance (Salas, Driskell, & Hughes, 1996; Katz, 1997; Matthews, 2001), an increase in mistakes occurrences (Martinussen & Hunter, 2010), and importantly more susceptible to accidents (Loewenthal et al., 2000; Young, 2008). There are specific moments in a flight when the workload tends to increase, (Farmer & McIntyre, 2000) states that high workload tends to happen during the take-off and final approach phases of any flight, and that it is during this time that any added requirement such as the Air Traffic Control requesting for a change in flight plan, proves to be very demanding for pilots to deal with and therefore, may decrease the performance of the pilots. It is described by Edens (1992) that the psychological stress level has important connection with the pilot error, which very often induce aviation accidents. Hence, stress in pilots has a higher propensity in creating risky circumstances than stress within the general public.

Hypothesis 3 suggest that there was a significant positive correlation between stress and performance as shown in Pearson’s $r = .31$, $n=42$, $p<.005$. This states that when stress increases, trainee pilots’ participants’ performance also increases to a certain extent. As the Sig (2-tailed) value is at .042, this shows that there is a statistically significant correlation between stress and performance.

Despite that, this law has become the concern of denunciation as it fails to examine the outcomes of certain stressors faced in aviation. Henn (1996) reported a handful amount of important stressors that reduces the performance, the capacity of aviators such as fatigue, inconsistent working hours, and time management. Even with the factual evidence contributing to these different theories, the inverted-U theory is
greatly applied in the justification of connection linking stress and performance (Muse, Harris, & Field, 2003).

Limitations

It is crucial to observe that these findings may be confined to the circumstances examined in this study as firstly, performance is based on trainee pilots’ academic results, secondly, the given nature of population of interest, and that obtaining a large sample size on a college campus proved difficult thus, creating a major limitation for the study, thirdly, the respondents in this study were recruited by snowball sampling methods, which relies on referrals from initial respondents to generate additional respondents. All of these factors should be further scrutinized and taken into account in future research before a convincing conclusion can be drawn.

Overall, the results of this study contribute to the current pool of research in understanding personality traits of trainee pilots and how it relates to their performance. It firstly shows the connection between conscientiousness and performance, and that there is a remarkable correlation between the two, indicating that the more conscientious a trainee pilot is, the more their performance increases. Secondly, the research findings showed another significant correlation between stress and neuroticism. Stating that the more neurotic a trainee pilot is, the more stress they feel. And, finally, a positive correlation between stress and performance in trainee pilots revealed that when stress increases so does their performance. Though theory suggests some overlap in traits between stress, personality and performance, empirical evidence has consistently shown that types of stress and the other personality traits and how they perform are separate constructs, thus needing more individual attention in future research.
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Death Penalty- The Present and Future Forces

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Abstract

Death Penalty Culture affects every aspect of human emotions and personal beliefs including religion. Identifying which judgement imposed in a negative or positive approach, it’s certainly been made known by both the law and verses the people that would demonstrate the impact influenced by present behaviour and politics. The importance in the observation offers insights interesting chemistry between humans being affect by emotions and contradict by that exploring cultural contextualization and content justice verses evidence. Today, Capital Punishment Culture is one of the most important studies of the human race which relates to human argument to the justice system politically including the United Nations Human Rights Carter applicable to both genders and countries. How it is known from the very beginning when man first appeared either by a Big Bang Theory or by word of God based on the Bible or any religious views such as the Ten Commandments, Cultures react and approach differently to emotions, understanding, and it merges exploring sociological and anthropological as well as psychological key evidence to conclude that it is complex with many multiple theories and hypothesis on Death Penalty.

Keywords: death penalty, capital punishment, law in Singapore.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Mandatory Death Penalty has been in constant review in Singapore for the last fifty years. In the most recent developments, The Singapore government has completed all its reviews on the laws related to mandatory death penalty (Imelda Saad and S Ramesh, Straits Times 21st March 2017). Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean made at statement that it re affirms death penalty that applies according to relevance has made Singapore safer and crime controlled and deterrent to persons who want to consider the consequence. That is how Singapore measures the effectiveness or also known as KBPI, Key Behaviour Performance Indicator, a measurement system by the Ministry Of Home Affairs. The offences that are serious that is made part of the penal framework along with proper punishment is strongly endorsed by members of the public and finally that is put into action. This has kept Singapore’s crime levels healthy low levels.

The Question now “Are we fault free and fair law system?” Dr Vivian Balakrishnan (Eugene K.B Tan, Straits Times October 3rd 2016) made his update in parliament on the death penalty issue on the opposite view, his balance is this “We must not lose sight of the value and sanctity of life even as we calibrate the appropriate balance of rights and responsibilities of society. The Government has determined for Mandatory Death Sentence given and observed on case-to-case basis depending on the level of the criminal action while other cause will imposed life imprisonment with caning or other forms of discipline given by our justice system. This is an important first step, notwithstanding the attraction and force of the MDP unequivocal demonstration of zero tolerance and resolve in maximum deterrence.
Is culture of death penalty comes to balance in the once authoritarian society in Singapore? Or is it becoming a religious stance with the example of Israel, the only criminal that had face official capital punishment was Adolf Eichmann.

1.1 Research Problems

Advantages of conducting research:
- There are targeted issues are needed to be addressed
- Data gathered with better interpretation and insights
- Information is well Efficient spend
- The data is of decency obtain
- There are proprietary issues
- There is greater control

1.2 Research Questions

i. Is Death Penalty important to you as a Singaporean? If Yes or No Why?
ii. Moving forward, is having a society open to revised the laws of death penalty and given to offenders longer imprison and caning while other offences which is more serious such as murder with intend deserve hanging?
iii. Should Singapore have a jury system? If yes why if no why?
iv. Would you want the government of Singapore abolish death penalty system?
v. What kind of new punishment would you recommend of serious crimes or offences if the death penalty is abolished?
vi. Is the death penalty by hanging humane? Is yes why? If no why?
vii. Does the death penalty help to reduce crime rate in Singapore?
viii. If Death by hanging is inhumane, would the use of lethal injection as good idea?

1.3 Objective

“Death Row is a nightmare to serial killers and ex murderers. For an innocent man, it’s life of mental torture that the human spirit is not equipped to survive.” – John Gresham, The Confession. (October 26th 2010).

The objective of this research is to help understand readers about the sociological challenges of the justice system, the politics and the people about the right to live or to die based on the laws that were implemented and stated over the last 50 years of rule in the Republic Of Singapore.

The Republic of Singapore has come to its crossroads with three parties in view: First Group – The Rule of Law is the only way to sustain Singapore’s safe haven for all, having a death penalty sends a strong deterrence to forth coming criminals, Second Group – We need to have a fair rule to those who were just acting as mule and not dealers of drugs for instance, it’s not intentional and perhaps having jail term or fine or both will be fair. Each case has to be investigated fairly. The Third Group – Advocates the abolishment of the Death Penalty system, every human has the right to live and it is inhuman to take life by force or by law.

In this study, it will demonstrate about the rule of law, having some fair forensics and finally abolishment of death penalty. Which is a better option? Who determines the right to live? The People, the Judge or the Law?
There is an old Jewish saying “Whoever destroys a soul, it is considered as if he destroyed an entire world. And whoever saves a life; it is considered as if he saved an entire world” (Jerusalemite Talmud 4:9)

2.0 THE DEATH PENALTY- THE REVIEW

The Definition of Death Sentence also known as capital punishment has always been sanction by governments to authorise fatal execution by the state or court of law for or due punishment for crimes. This is also referring as death sentence where an act is also exercise as execution and crimes known as capital crimes or capital offences. Interestingly, the term capital also known as lit of the head originated in Latin word capitalis as caput or also known as head”. Contextually it is referring to decapitation (Lewis, 1918). The Question we now remind “Is the Death Penalty good?” The Public option has mixed and shared views even among policy makers which I will deliberate in this chapter.

There is much debate on the issue of approval of public execution and policy maker struggle to seek approval from the public if it benefits the society and culture at large. Would it enhance our country SINGAPORE to be seen a one of the safest cities in the world or would it be otherwise compromise the safety and have a country that has chaos, uncontrolled and public arenas run by organized crime. In the previous civilization, in the 18th century BC, it was then KING HAMMAURABI of Babylon invented the death penalty laws to as much as affected by 25 different crimes, which includes crucifixion and impalement for example. The second question is that if there was no law to govern the society or laws strong enough to impose strong implications towards one action what becomes of the consequence.

2.1 Firstly, the Cultural History and Differences

Different cultures, countries and land of the laws approached evil in the different form of punishment. Some were inhuman and some were given light sentence and even then it seems unfair to some or to many in to each its own view. For instance, there was a time when China has abolished death sentence and its methods when the land of the law fell to the hands of lawless man and women performing indecent acts beyond control. After a period of time CHINA has to reinstated Capital punishment, the state had to call upon its army to perform kill on sight to bring the nation under control with fear.

The question policy makers must ask, is it safe to have no laws and benefits imposed to the land? Humans tend to take matters into their own terms and therefore having a proper law systems helps to adjust the balance of justice. As we go through the following research we will soon learn that the human race must find the best fit to ensure there is fair laws and justice system for every need to comply.

2.2 China’s Views & Practice on Death Penalty

China practices death penalty by hanging or by firing squad whichever is prescribe by the Judge depending on the crime. During the Tang Dynasty at (618 to 907) death sentence was deregulated in year 747 by Emperor Xuanzong of Tang(r. 712-756) When it was deregulated the death penalty he resort to other alternatives and ordered his officials to refer the nearest prescribed punishment. And depending on the level of crime – typically criminals were given scourging or exile.

Twelve years later in 759, death penalty is reinstated because of Au Lushan Rebellion. Two forms of execution were observed were strangulation and decapitation were the prescribed by the Tang dynasty. Strangulation is used for
crimes like kidnapping, human trafficking, or even opening the coffin and desecrating a tomb. Decapitation imposed on criminals for very serious crimes such as murder.

But the Chinese had different doctrine about death by punishment during Tang Dynasty, the Tang Chinese wants strangulation then to decapitation due to religious belief the body is given from parents and it is considered a taboo as well as disrespectful to die without returning one’s body to the grave intact. However, the Tang Dynasty made improvements to the capital punishment system from scourging to death by thick rod, which became a daily practice by public sight and the second is truncation, which is the criminal’s wrists cut in two by a butcher’s knife and left to bleed to death

Perhaps one of the most painful forms of execution during the Tang Dynasty is called the Ling Chi also known as Slow Slicing which is death by a thousand cuts began from 900AD and it was abolished by 1905.

The Criminal will be first drug by opium heavily sedated so that it will feel no pain, and then followed by live slicing by the executioner until it is fully satisfied by the public.

The Tang Dynasty used such methods to the public as warning to the people of China as well as outsiders by displaying the decapitated heads or by crucifixion or impalement of criminals. They find it the most effective communication because of the realistic evidence of display rather than print. The other reason also because of the literacy population could not read or write so public display makes the most sense at that time with only less than 1 percent literacy rate in China.

Today, Death Penalty is still most favoured and admired in the Chinese culture as a form of warning and entertainment in the minds of the Chinese and the Chinese Government today.

2.3 Europe’s & Great Britain View on Death Penalty

In Europe, death penalty during the middle ages varies from country to country, but the most popular mentioned and used is the Breaking Wheel, Fire at the Stake and Decapitation of the Head. This is before hanging was introduced in the 1900’s as more humane. But from the 15 to 18th Centuries death penalties were a form of entertainment and also serve as a warning to the population of Europeans. However, because of Christianity, there was a growing call of reforms of how capital punishment is carried out as it is viewed barbaric and uncivil.

For example, in the day of early modern Europe and before the development of proper policing and prisons were ever exists, King Henry had executed over 72,000 (History of Death Penalty, PBS 12th December 2012) Since then England began debate the abolishment of Death Penalty because it is viewed as inhumane and barbaric and there should be other alternative punishment such as life imprisonment. Sir Samuel Romilly encourage strongly in parliament and as well as the public view based on the documentation in 1810 to declare that no country on the face of the earth has many forms of offences leaving no cause or common sense as to why death sentence is imposed on such simple offences such as shoplifting or causing. The English culture is seen as cruel, unreason and inflexible towards human behaviour and to prescribe death is notoriously entertaining even at the slightest theft of twelve pence. It’s shamefully to find documented evidence that offences by example that example, murder and robbery were not imposed while minor offences that had death sentence were given official pardons for reasons due to exchange of military service for the queen and country or pregnancy or by the given benefits by the clergy. According to accounts, from 1770 to 1830 there were over thirty-five
thousand death sentences issued in England and Wales, and seven thousand executions were physically concluded.

In the second half of the 20th Century, the last action taken for death sentence was by hanging between 1965 and 1973 in the United Kingdom. Since then, the United Kingdom signed the agreement that enforced by law which policy makers today debate with much regret. It is an agreement with the European Union, a European Convention Human Rights law binds United Kingdom from restoring the death sentence to the Convention since 1965 & 1973 indefinitely.

By 2009 a poll was done by BBC television that 70% voted and favored reinstating the death penalty for following crimes: arm robbery, rape, crimes related to paedophilia, terrorism, adult murder, child murder, child rape, treason, child abuse of kidnapping. According to the follow up of the respondents – Capital punishment for Adult murder (Gallup 2009) 51% by death penalty, followed by 56% for Wales, followed by 55% for Scotland and finally 49% in England.

2.4 Singapore’s view on Death Penalty

M Ravi (2005 M Ravi) reviewed the death penalty as a clause to deter but also serves unfairly to those treated as mules over the years. He challenged the government if a pardon can be obtaining for his clients. But the views differ between the policy makers and law-abiding citizens. But that is the strain, the people or also known as members of the public now focus a possibility abolishment of death penalty. Would this encourage more crime if there is no treat? In M Ravi’s interview with the National Critics Choice in 2014 of his book launch with Robin Stienberg, his views pointed out in 3 ways which the public has come to agreement:

i. Singapore needs to review once more if the death penalty methods are barbaric or humane. Can a lethal injection be introduced?
ii. Should the parliament have proposed a life time imprisonment for those acting as mules? Or unintended crime or incidental? It can even be mental.
iii. Allow the members of the public to vote and voice for further concerns with the laws. What kind of punishments should it imposed to different criminals?

But as we previously read the previous chapters, history proves that if there is no deterrence, there will be no control over human behaviours that tends to procrastinated. According to Dr. Vivian Balakrishnan (Straits Times Oct 3, 2016) the United Nations General Assembly has tried to persuade Singapore policy makers to consider and abide with the convention. But for the safety of the citizens and stakeholders globally that has known Singapore for its no nonsense, Singapore has taken steps to review over the years and concluded recently that if it were to conform to the pressures and embrace new values, what do you think will happen? Following to the radio interview on Gold FM with Brain Richmond on values (Oct 15, 2016) he said that if Singapore wants to remain safe and sound, having the ability to walk in the night without worry that your child or your wife would not be harm is the best thing that no money can ever buy to put it in layman’s terms. Would you rather have criminal be executed and deterred or would you want to have them on the streets or the corners of Singapore taking the advantage of laws that has no impact on them? According to the Singapore Prison Services, our deterrence’s by having the death penalty works and so is the police force. It is the only way to ensure that crime is kept minimal although we can never have 100% crime free, but at least it is minimizing.

According to Dr. Balakrishnan he commented that death sentence for drug related activities and murder is the key strong deterrent that is keeping Singapore drug free and safe.
The question about if the death penalty is good and humane is raised to the minister's and parliament's view of hanging. The spokesman's (May 2017 at door interview) for the Minister of Home Affairs quote "The Death by Hanging is the only respond to criminals that will deter them from committing continual crime. If we imposed a death penalty that looks and seems like a light action, it would only increase their activity."

To offer a balance view for death sentence to be effective and enforce as mandatory by law to such crimes M Ravi the lawyer supports that if the laws can offer flexibility such as drug traffickers, we need to weigh if they are the ring leaders or they are being used because of their low IQ physical condition that they were retarded or due to mental illness. How could our society be called just when innocent lives were taken by force because of the hand of law rather forensic circumstances? This is a conflicting value to Singapore’s belief system that we are fair. I had handled some clients who had died with no reason at all and having to present all evidence and afford clarification the law just ignored the plea. (M.RAVI, Dec 2013) M RAVI and Subhas ANADAN were asked if Singapore would reduce its methods and laws on death sentence and says that based on International Human Rights Article 3, it conflicts because Singapore has already decided based on history and best practices around the world, they have learned through consultation and science that capital punishment such as death penalty is the only resolve to deter any human to commit in kind or action of crimes that would impose danger to human life through public education and psychology it will enforces all cultures that Singapore’s laws means serious business and that there will be consequences. And has it been effective? According to statistics, Singapore has a proven record in hanging persons with no less than five persons annually.

2.5 Methods

Methods of Collecting Primary Data were Direct Personal Investigation (Interview Method), Indirect oral Investigation (by enumerators), Investigation through local questionnaire and Investigation though observation.

Methods of Collection Secondary Data were by Published Sources from International publications, Government, Municipal Corporation, Institutional / Commercial and Unpublished sources.

2.6 Findings

Only 50 Singaporeans were surveyed at Singapore Management University during a short time, ages from 22 to 25, 25 males and 25 females.

Date of survey: 10th of June 2017
Venue: Singapore Management University Campus
Time: 1100 hours to 1800 hours
Method: Face to Face Interaction

• Is Death Penalty important to you as a Singaporean? If Yes or No Why?
• Moving forward, is having a society open to revised the laws of death penalty and given to offenders longer imprison and caning while other offences which is more serious such as murder with intend deserve hanging?
• Should Singapore have a jury system? If yes why if no why?
• Would you want the government of Singapore abolish death penalty system?
• What kind of new punishment would you recommend of serious crimes or offences if the death penalty is abolished?
• Is the death penalty by hanging humane? Is yes why? If no why?
• Does the death penalty help to reduce crime rate in Singapore?
• If Death by hanging is inhumane, would the use of lethal injection as good idea?

Over 50% of each gender has mixed feelings about the laws in Singapore and they prefer that the death penalty for murder is better off than drug related activity and seen as not so serious for couriers. To abolish the death penalty is not a good idea for most of them because of the following – It would only increase crime rates higher than normal especially for the females that are afraid that it will lead to more daring acts such as rapes. To move on and revised the types of punished is favourable among both genders at present and Singapore should not have a jury system which is surprising in this study. The reason they say because the jury may be bias and would incidentally release criminals.

Because the nature of the survey is case sensitive, participants find it hard to imagine Singapore having no laws and no death penalty system enforce for dangerous criminals.

3.0 LIMITATIONS (STRENGTHS AND WEAKNESSES)

This research is limited in weaknesses due to lack of time and funding to perform more research and more surveys with more people. Secondly, members from the public require compensation in exchange for their time in sharing information. Lastly, it lacks resources in getting proper permits for access information and relevant officers also were place under protocols to perform legitimate information gathering from governing regulators for publishing in this essay.

4.0 CONCLUSION

In the conclusion, we will now examine the policymakers view on why the death penalty makes sense and for the good of the society the Island State of Singapore. After much research and review on how the mandatory death penalty had evolved, the state has carefully examined if it has use humanely to execute offenders by hanging and then while hanging their wrists were slit so that they will bleed to death at the same time, compared to lethal injection, poison is injected into the blood stream and the subject dies from heart failure, and other option which is not considered is by electrocution on the electric chair. Are we humane? Are we supposed to comply with the UN resolutions on how we execute offenders the way other countries had to? Like India, they hardly execute anyone and the crime rate never seems too ceased and women and children are afraid because the offenders are still on the streets. Deputy Prime Minister Teo Chee Hean carried on with this explanation, “The Death Penalty has been an important part of our criminal justice system for a very long time, similar to the position in a number of other countries. Singaporeans must understand that the death penalty has been an effective deterrent and an appropriate punishment for very serious offences, and largely support it. As part of our penal framework, it has contributed to keeping crime situation and the drug situation under control.” The reasoning is because drug traffickers are remaining one of the biggest problems for Singapore, therefore mandatory death penalty will apply in all circumstances.

The first example why death penalty must stay in place – Drugs, many misunderstood about the weight element threshold, for pure drug level of 2.3% is equal to 15 grams of heroin is equal to 2,200 straws of heroin valued at $66,000, based on calculation each straw at the weight of 0.3 gram at market price of $30.
This is enough to provide addiction of over 300 abusers for one week, and the rational that mandatory death sentence is enforced because of the destruction caused by drug traffickers and their couriers and the number of innocent lives they have inflicted. No one is innocent and a strong message must be amplified.

Singapore must do what works for Singapore’s society because of the size of the country and culture, it is the only objective that the government to keep Singapore safe and secure.

The second example is Homicide Offences, the Parliament reviewed the mandatory death sentence and it is indefinite the death penalty remain in its penal laws framework, otherwise certain types of crimes such as homicides are not mandatory but at discretion of the courts.

DPM, Mr Shanmugan also recommend new changes to the death penalty and mandatory issues lessen in the application of homicide and those in possession of arms, and that they are various categories of murder that are committed with different intent and in various of circumstances that do not deserve the death sentence, The parliament now has the power to its discretion to order life imprisonment or the death penalty.

The changes in the framework recently is to bring balance properly to the final outcome: Justice to the Victim, Justice to Society, Justice to the Accused, and Mercy in appropriate cases, All matters of judgement and approach being taken is not without risks, but we believe this is a step we can take – Peace and Safety (Straits Times 9th July 2012)

Singapore is moving towards a gracious society and wants to be more humane but have a balance approach on how the courts decide on the fate that deserve the death penalty. But will it be abolishing completely in the future? No, it would not and it is not possible to abolish such laws, in doing so it would restore abuse and chaos as history has proven it.

When comes to Firearms offences, the mandatory death penalty continues to apply. Lastly, Mr Shanmugam conclude that Singapore has taken the right attitude and approach on how we deal with FIRE ARM Offences, countries like the United States have failed to control the problem because of its laws and culture that is deeply embedded, the Chinese from CHINA had learned the hard way and fortunately has reinstated the law without international interference, The UNITED KINDOM is experiencing regret without considering the long term impact it brings when signing the agreement with the EU and that is the reason why they are reluctant to collaborate any future policies for example BREXIT Trade agreement. The UK is not able to impose legitimate laws for crimes that deserve death penalty such as kidnapping and mass murder by serial killers.

Over 50% of Singaporeans want the death penalty out of the way and the other 50% wants the death penalty in place, it’s a mixed feeling due to many factors and makeup of the society and culture as it evolves. But for the government stance is clear in Singapore, Death penalty is the only way to deter crime, but weather hanging is humane or not only time will tell and evolve the behaviour of the people and the policy makers.

5.0 RECOMMENDATION

The Death Penalty is view in many different cultures meaning different perspective on how and whether executions should take place humanely or not and secondly
must Singapore embrace death penalty as the only resort to minimise criminal behaviour in the Republic of Singapore.

According to statistics in crime rates by the Singapore Police Force 2016 report (SPF January 2016) Crime rates are at the lowest while drug related and violent crimes fall below less than 1 percent of the overall capacity in the republic but as for cybercrime related activities that it rose to 95% from 32,315 reported cases in 2014 to 33,608 in 2015.

Does this mean that the government of Singapore will have to revise laws to act as deterrence?

Recently, policy makers in Singapore have concluded and revised the Mandatory Death Penalty laws and its related issues. According to Dr. Vivian Balakrishan this is what he had explained the following: Singapore’s moral courage on Death Sentence is the only way to maintain and deter crime and has imposed as tight lid on how our citizens and external persons behave, this has encourage changes with the introduction of discretion regime. We must not lose sight of the value and sanctity of life even as we calibrate the appropriate balance those who commit serious crimes, and the victims and their families, and the rest of society. Singapore is changing its procedures on how death penalty is carried is address and it can only be done through the following recommendation:

i. Non-Government Organizations must present case studies and constructive argument on how laws can be re-organized and have a fair judgement on the level of punishment it imposed.

ii. Lawyers play a part to influence and lobby with politicians to address constructive measures on how death penalty can have an alternative procedure, for example having a lethal injection is more humane and painless then hanging.

iii. The Community and religious organizations can better advise members of the public about the process and procedures of death penalty and perhaps hold a petition to appeal to the government to consider various options.

Finally, history has proven that humans are capable in creating laws without the respect of human life and without regard of government or consultation of laws that would have fair judgement. This study has also revealed that with the rule of law there is control over the human behaviour otherwise there will be ill feelings and feelings of revenge and unfair treatment according to the UK laws. Therefore the people and the government must work in collaboration to ensure fair judgment and laws will be passed so that all can live in peace and harmony without anxiety. When this is accomplished, all societies will have a better world a safe place to live.
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The Importance of Traditional Market and Travel Motivation in Korea Gwangjang Market

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Abstract

The local traditional market is one of the places where one can meet the culture, food and history of their respective countries. Today, the importance of the tourism industry in the traditional market has been recognized and the interest of the government, merchants and related local governments has increased. The importance of the traditional market as a tourism industry was analyzed together with Thailand’s famous Chatuchak Weekend Market in order to understand the meaning of the traditional market in the Republic of Korea, the Gwangjang Market as a tourist destination and the purpose of the visit. And for tourists visiting the market, the push and pull strategy was applied to examine the tourists’ motivations for visiting the traditional market. Based on this, this paper contributes to the study of the authenticity of tourism by investigating what specificity leads the tourists in the Gwangjang Market in Korea. This makes an important contribution to the future development of the tourism market.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The local traditional market conducts commercial services based at an area with rich heritage (Bhowmik, 2012). The local market was the commercial hub of the city due to its prime trading location. The unique charm of traditional markets attracts tourists for exotic cultural experiences. Apart from commercial services, the unique charm of traditional markets leads tourists. Various street markets exist throughout the world makes tourist to get exotic cultural experiences.

A research on capital city Seoul, Korea was conducted due to its great potential in leisure and business tourism with commercial and cultural attractions (Li et al., 2013). The local market-place has modern and traditional shopping and entertainment, ideal for reflecting the culture and lives of its residents. Visitors can experience the cross-cultures, along with the food and merchandise.

In South Korea’s tourism industry, traditional markets with long history are emerging as tourist attractions. Thus, South Korea government has invested more in multidisciplinary tourism related to meet tourists’ needs to increase the number of visitors. Merchants are also trying to make traditional markets attractive to tourists. Therefore, it is essential to identify the factors which attract and motivate tourists to traditional markets.

Research can be conducted on relationship between attractions and tourist evaluation such as value perception, satisfaction and return visits (Munhurrun et al., 2015). Measurement from empirical evaluation provides insights for promoting the tourism market and development policies.

Not only the government but also the merchants are trying to lead the traditional markets to tourist attractions, which actually led foreign tourists. It is therefore,
essential to investigate precisely what factors have helped attract tourists to the traditional market, and what motivates tourists to visit.

1.1 Aim & Objectives

The aim of this paper is to identify the importance of Gwangjang Market in tourism and the motivations to visit. Based on this aim, the paper has developed with three objectives:

i. To study the importance of traditional local street market in tourism
ii. To analyse the perception of traditional Local Street market in touristic experiences
iii. To investigate how tourists conceive the GwangJang Market in Seoul, Korea

1.2 The Rationale

Based on these objectives, this paper will focus on what factors lead to the success of the GwangJang Market as a tourist destination. The factors contributed to the success are aligned with the travel motivations of tourists, and this is directly related to future market development. Indeed, knowledge of the street market in Korea is critical to predict future patterns. However, an effective management strategy to identify the overall tourist attraction in a culturally important market is a key in this study. It will play a crucial role in the success of the tourism industry in the country and region.

Furthermore, in the field of management, there is a main purpose in improving the management of the tourist attraction market. For example, in the Taipei night market and the Thailand street market, research on the motivation and shopping behaviour of tourists or visitors and globalization led to the finding that liberation poses a threat to the traditional handicraft trading function (Kung et al., 2012; Tipawanna et al., 2014; Vadakepat et al., 2012). Similarly, the identification of the success factors of tourist attractions in the traditional market are still limited and leave knowledge gaps that will require further research, and there is no consensus about the main travel motivations of tourists visiting traditional street market. One school of thought has concluded that market tourism, per the scholars who argue, is merely incidental tourist experience and call for additional supporting evidence to evaluate the claims and success of street markets in motivating in the tourism (Rittichainuwat and Rattanaphinanchai., 2015).

1.3 Literature Review

For previous market research, the traditional market has been defined as a differentiated tourism industry according to the evidence from handmade traditional product market (Vadakepat et al., 2012). The success of Thai traditional market as well as cultural tourism attraction is explored in connection with the success factors of traditional markets and the importance of tourism industry (Tipawanna et al., 2014).

Push and pull factors explain that tourist destination that attracts tourists, and precisely what factors have motivated tourists to travel (Seebaluck et al., 2015). The traditional market is said to be the best place for foreign tourists who want to experience and learn about a new culture, providing the excitement of travel (Wu et al., 2013). In addition, it is possible that the tourists can feel the affluence of the inhabitants' life as a place to understand authentic and more realistic history. It has also been investigated that leading to a shopping-eating culture, one of the most
preferred types of tourists, is the cause of the increase tourists’ arrivals (Choi et al., 2016).

2.0  IMPORTANCE OF LOCAL TRADITIONAL MARKET IN TOURISM

Significance of the traditional market in tourism, and the identification of the process and success factors eventually led to the development of the tourist attraction market through relevant literature. Since most markets are formed by the needs of the residents in the surrounding area, local markets have various characteristics closely related to the general life of the residents. Also, the atmosphere differs depending on the unique geographical type and cultural characteristics of the country and region (Csapo, 2012). The local market which is limited to past agricultural products, marine products, and fruits and vegetables market, has been diversified as technology has developed new products (Vadakepat et al., 2012). Existing famous markets include the gold market in Dubai Deira Gold Souk, Wangfujing Street Market in China, and the Alkmaar cheese market in Netherlands, which boast a 400-years tradition. Likewise, depending on the historical and social backgrounds, different area shows different reflection of lives. More than 300,000 tourists visit the street market in Netherlands every year (Statistics Netherlands, 2016). The reason for these developments is due to the fact that city authorities and merchants have continuously tried to foster traditional markets through urban regeneration and renovations. Thus, it is more authentic and now ever more possible to feel the life and atmosphere of the locals and attracts tourists to visit.

Apart from touristic attractiveness, local markets could be the pillars of the national economy, and maintaining them is also a way to revive countries’ culture (Evers et al., 2014). As well as acting as an overarching framework under which traditional culture is defined, culture is predicated as popular attractions within international tourists. Those destinations might influence tourist satisfaction and future intentions as it extends opportunities and the benefits of exotic cultures across the globe.

Steel (2012) mentioned that the street market is omnipresent in and integral element of the typical scenery of many tourist destinations around tourist spots. This is because of the street market and night market which can be the main place that is reflected prominently in the cultural aspect of the community (Correia et al., 2016). Similarly, the above phenomenon also mentioned that it is one of the informal activities with which is tourists come into contact (Steel, 2012). For developing traditional markets, governments, and local authorities have continuously been on the activation of conventional markets through renovation and urban regeneration (Kim et al., 2012). The study, which analyzed the success factors of cultural tourism as an example of two traditional markets in Thailand, shows that the high participation of local residents in tourism development, the unique physical and cultural attractions of the marketplace, easy accessibility, and community management skills are important factors (Tipawanna et al., 2014). In particular, the traditional market activation policy that began in Thailand has contributed greatly to the tourism industry. This will lead to policies aimed at promoting tourism policies in Korean society with the revitalization of the market economy since 1999 (Kim et al., 2014). As a result, some markets have succeeded in transforming some traditional markets into attractive tourist attraction.

2.1  Motivation for Traditional Market

Tourists usually assume that travel can obtain fulfilment for their own specific motivation with correct expectations (Prayag et al., 2017). Each tourist has their own different intrinsic and extrinsic purpose; it might be for deep learning, experiential, or
self-exploration reasons. Tourists travel exotic attractions attributed pushed and pulled psychological motivational multidimensional factors (Seebaluck et al., 2015).

The Push factor refers to a social psychological demand that persuades a person to travel to a particular destination (Plangmarn et al., 2012). In other words, push factors are often regarded as an element to meet the intrinsic and intangible personal needs that drive people's journeys. It is one of the five elements that Maslow's hierarchical of needs (1943) has shown; Basic needs, safety requirements, social needs, respect and self-realization (Chon et al., 2012). In addition to this, the desire to satisfy your social and psychological needs by attracting new things and other things plays a significant role in travel decisions based on the results of their study, Yuan and McDonald (1990) investigated. In the case of the local market, in these different places, people can feel novelty because of unique cultural experiences and atmosphere (Njagi et al., 2017).

Pull factor is known as an extrinsic motivation due to the appeal of other promotional means (Kasseean et al., 2013). Local market allows tourists to directly learn about the lives of residents. In addition, the traditional market is filled with traditional culture and sentiments of local residents from ancient times.

The traditional markets not only sell fresh fruits, vegetables and marine products, but also offer unique local products (Menezes et al., 2016). For example, in the Nadi traditional market in Fiji, famous for its tropical climate, many tropical fruits and souvenirs are sold in handmade crafts which are popular (Baldacchino, 2016). In the traditional markets of the Polish highlands, products that are closely related to the whole of life are traded, such as leather to trap heat during winter, which goes down to minus 30 degrees in the coldest periods (Henig et al., 2016). Cheese made of sheep milk, a special product sold, is also a unique and competitive product not seen in other places of interest (Santini et al., 2013). Such exotic culture, facilities and services on the market can be a competitive factor for travel motivation. There is also a connection such as attachment bond and human affection between buyers and sellers in local street market unlike large marts (Bain, 2013). In addition, the traditional market was built by the demand of residents who have lived since ages past and it is a place where many people gather from the past. For this reason, the market is well developed and the surrounding traffic facilities are in a good location for tourists to visit.

The local market is also in line with the destination that tourists seek. The street market has a unique cultural and geographical character and has a regional symbolic potential (Wu et al., 2013). It is a regional market that is specialized only in a specific area and has a differentiation factor in tourism promotion. This provides a competitive advantage for cultural production. As well as novelty of cultural experience, shopping activities are also a significant part of the tourism industry give tourist's motive for tourism (Choi et al., 2016).

3.0 METHODOLOGY

Research should be investigated in-depth for deep understanding so that the study adopts a method approach for the collection of secondary research. Hence, this paper is necessary to analyse the secondary data case based on the experience of tourists in the traditional market. In addition, it analyses the various insights of tourists in the Korean Gwangjang Market and analyses the differences in perceptions based on realistic experiences and unrealistic experiences, enabling analysis in various visual conditions. Therefore, this paper relies on a theoretical sampling and has been approached with personal and technical records related to tourists visiting
the Gwangjang Market, and the market operators. In addition, it employs a complex pattern by approaching the case through in-depth analysis to help understand and explain the social phenomenon.

Secondary data has gained acceptance in many fields of qualitative research as an alternative methodological approach. This research is conducted using qualitative research methods. According to Denzin and Lincoln (1994), qualitative research has been referred to as the continuous and recursive approach to developing a variety of inquiries that constantly changing per the definitions of naturalism, interpretivism, and social justice (Swinton et al., 2017). In other words, it is the interpretation from the viewpoint of the observer that the situation of the subjective society which is complicated and difficult to measure (Swinton et al., 2017). Thus, through detailed interactions between collected data and analysis, various insights can be provided about the problems in the overall situation, and rich and detailed discoveries can then be made (Saunders et al., 2016).

Qualitative research needs reasoning abilities, insight, and correlation statistical knowledge to appropriately derive the theoretical knowledge needed to interpret past experiences and observations to analyse data (Saunders et al., 2016). As the inductive approach develops the perception of research participants in the social context, it requires clear research, purpose and preparation (Saunders et al., 2016).

Based on this background, this study evaluates the tourism attractiveness of foreigners based on the success stories of the tourism industry in the street market of domestic traditional markets. Research design refers to specifying the method of collecting and analysing secondary data has been conducted a field survey of GwangJang Market. Based on the findings of the case study, it suggests the success of the tourism market development policy that the municipalities should pursue in the future. For this research purpose, this study attempts a sequential approach to the following research contents.

It confirms whether visitors are aware of it through the related field survey documents and secondary data. All data in this paper clearly show that it was obtained from science direct, general article, books related topic and surveys. The conclusion is to review the structural attractiveness and value of GwangJang Market in Seoul, Korea to foreign tourists by conducting research on structural relations. The information will be collected from Korea National Digital Science Library (NDSL), Korea government statistics and related surveys. Based on the gathered information, it is then summarized and reviewed. On its conclusion, it proposes policy implications that lead to the successful marketization of tourism in the traditional market.

4.0 ANALYSIS

This study investigated the survey on the structural relationship between the significance of the mayor market as a tourism industry and the evaluation of Gwangjang Market for foreign tourists visiting the market. It revealed some successes are due to push and pull factors surrounding location street market to succeed such as competitive staple goods(items), price competitiveness for goods, roles of local government and public institution and marketplace promotion through mass media (Lee, 2014). According to another research analysis, there are cultural factors in Korea such as food, market atmosphere and vitality, Hanbok and textile, history, interior space, wedding ceremony and back-packed goods (Jen, 2013). Particularly, the market utilizes cultural and experiential marketing to maximize value and reform the image of the conventional market. It is also mentioned street market has unique food products and character of place which has high floating population.
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Park (Kim et al, 2012). Furthermore, public relations as well as various foreign media praised the market for distinct reasons. These differentiated goods, competitive location, and unique culture are perceived as tourism resources to visit the Gwangjang Market.

4.1 Historical Factors

GwangJang Market has been developed as one of the tourist attractions as an urban traditional market in Korea (Choi et al., 2014). Established in 1905, it is the oldest and largest traditional market in Korea which attracts a lot of tourists daily (Lee, 2014). GwangJang Market also known as Dongdaemun Market for some is an exotic venue that reflects the lives, affection and culture in Korea (Jen, 2013). Many vendors at GwangJang Market prioritize the traditional Korean idea of helping and sharing, over the idea of earning money. In the past, during the Japanese colonial period, it succeeded in the retail market and continued its popularity even during liberation (Lee, 2014). Three years after the liberation, South Korea had a war with North Korea and was further expanded by the surge of war refugees. During that period, GwangJang Market has become historical symbolic market in Korea. As it is located near the river, a large number of people settled there and the clothing and a comprehensive market were built and boomed. As a result of continuous economic development, the demand to visit this venue from domestic tourists and foreigners surged.

A traditional market best reflects the personality of the city for tourists. The market is a place that contains traditional culture and emotion of local residents. It is not only economical, but also has various functions in terms of social and cultural aspects (Kim et al., 2012). For example, local specialties and market atmosphere in the rural fish market or traditional mountain villages provide a new cultural experience for the urban people, and the large traditional market in Seoul provides the visitors of the local area with the culture of the urban traditional market. In addition, foreign tourists can feel the unique customs and market atmosphere of Korea. Therefore, a visit to the traditional market as a tourism destination has cultural ripple effects that not only benefits economically, but also inform the tourists of its culture and local identity of the traditional market.

According to a survey by experts, foreign tourists started looking for a traditional market in Seoul after the opening ceremony of the 1988 Olympic Games in Seoul (Lee, 2014). After that, the market became a major tourist attraction due to the proliferation and influence of the Korean Wave. BaekWoon-suk, manager of the Korea Federation of Market Associations, says that the Gwangjang Market connects tourists with tradition and modernity (Han et al., 2016). Along with 100 more fabric stalls its sell Korean traditional clothes ‘Han Bok’ is being one of favourite attraction for foreign visitors. The market provides an incredible range of colourful Han Bok for kids, pigtail-ribbons, flower-patterned traditional shoes and almost anything anyone could dream of.

Lee (2014) investigated the result of analysis of the tourist attraction’s success factor of the GwangJang Market, which is revealed to be the products sold in Korean. Various clothes including Han Bok which is Traditional Korea clothes and various foods are popular products. Since then, GwangJang Market has been as famous as Korea's largest Han Bok wholesale market. It is said to be famous for foreigners who have learned Korea through media riding the Korean wave culture. The Korean wave has influenced Asian countries from movies, TV dramas and music. It influenced the development of Korea traditional culture and tourism destination (Rittichainuwat et al., 2015).
4.2 Cultural Factors

The second factors of motivation are market food sold in the food alley. In accordance with a survey which has been done by Jen (2013), more than 80% of the visitors surveyed visited the Gwangjang Market to experience its food. This shows that the traditional market in terms of merchandise does not stay in the traditional market where goods are traded in the past, but the nature of tourism and leisure space is growing (Hwang, 2012). Most of tourists are coming here to experience gastronomic tourism. In accordance with the survey, the strengths of traditional market are low prices with fresh quality of food, and the good-hearted hospitality that large supermarkets often lack (Lee, 2014).

Around 200 streets formed on the streets and stalls of the market alley (Jen, 2013). Various foods gathered from all over the country and Korean traditional rice wine, Shochu and beer are popular. Among them, the five most popular menus for Korean and foreigners were Wang Sundae, Pork Head Meat, Bean Paste, Drug Kimbap and Sake. Street vendors swarm the market, where the food section is bursting with activity at the steam-filled alley. It contains countless number of food courts which offer a vast selection of Korean food. The products are cheap at the market and sold fresh.

In addition to the low cost of the main products, vendors engage in high price competitiveness to attract customers. Thus, tourists can get huge amounts of food for one person with a serving of two people, with cheap price and exotic taste. This has a positive effect on the domestic and international tourists. Traditional markets have served many functions since, for example, there is an economic advantage of selling various goods at low prices. This is a big attraction for consumers. Consumers can choose from a wide variety of products. In addition to purchasing simple items, customers can feel the culture as well.

4.3 Technological Factors

The third is the publicity of the mass media market. Street foods are one of the attractive exotic factors for tourists. In a mini-brochure on Seoul travel, which was featured in the British media BBC in the past, it was announced that it is 'the centre of a traditional market that is not modernized is the biggest food street in Seoul' (Shin, 2013). These culinary avenues have been introduced and become famous on many TV and travel information media both at home and abroad, and have increased the number of visitors. This seems to be a crucial factor for success as a tourist attraction. Since the 2000s, the government has been promoting the traditional market promotion policy and the curiosity about the Korean culture of the people who visit Korea due to the Korean wave craze in the world (Jen, 2014). Hallyu, which was introduced as a broadcasting medium, stimulated interest from the tourists from Korea's food, language and culture.

With this, the number of tourists increased, with the support of the government and related tourism agencies to attract tourists. In Korea, after the full-scale promotion of the traditional market, many public broadcasting programs have been promoted to help the market place in the main public broadcasting media in Korea. In the foreign countries, it has been introduced or promoted by various foreign media to visit Korea's tradition market as an influence of the Korean wave. In addition, the Korea Tourism Organization targeted foreign tourists to the GwangJang market. Recently, according to the development of technology, the market has been marketed according to the taste of tourists through online and offline, as the conventional market has been marketed via mobile applications (Kim, 2015a).
These developed GwangJang Market as a travel destination and promoted it to many countries seamlessly. It has been promoted in more than 10 major foreign media from July 2012 to April 2013 (Lee, 2014). The secretariat of the Merchant Federation said that the number of foreign broadcasters includes China CCTV, NHK, and Hong Kong TV as well as the world's leading broadcasters, BBC, CNN, and various travel information sites (Jen, 2013). They are all introducing Seoul as a typical clothing and street food market. The Korea Tourism Organization and the Association of Traditional Markets are promoting the Gwangjjang Market to tourists at home and abroad in 12 languages (Hwang, 2012).

4.4 Geographical Factors

The fourth reason for the development is that Seoul's major tourist attractions are concentrated nearby. The fact that it is located near major tourist attractions in Seoul has become an important factor in the development of tourist attraction market because it is easy to attract tourists. More than 30 famous attractions are within 5 km radius of the Gwangjjang Market. Tourists visiting these sites will be able to access tourist information about the GwangJang Market (Lee, 2014).

Hence, the market accessibility has a positive influence on its publicity as sightseeing spot. Since 2013, Seoul City has started to operate a city tour bus line that can use major traditional markets for tourism commercialization of traditional market and alley commercial area (Jen, 2013). According to one press report, the number of domestic and international tourists using buses is about 200 on weekends and 50 on weekdays. In fact, the president of the plaza Bingdaeguk said that the number of tourists has increased slightly since the city tour bus. In addition, the Korea Railroad Corporation's 'Paldo Market Tour Train' has developed tourist products that link tourist attractions and traditional markets in each region, improving the visitors' access to the market (Kim, 2015b).

4.5 Social Factors

The fifth factor is the active support of tourism products by public agencies and municipalities. The Director General of the Gwangjang Market Merchants Association said that the Gwangjang Market became a tourist spot through interviews. Recently, the Korea Tourism Organization said that the Seoul Metropolitan Government has also added a series of policy support to make the Gwangjang Market tourist attractions (Hwang, 2012). The Korea Tourism Organization signed a sisterhood relationship with the Mayor of the market in order to revitalize traditional markets and promote tourism in 2012, and has continued to market hobbies by hosting overseas branches and promotional media. In addition, they also promoted the commercialization of tourism products for overseas travel agencies. As a result, on July 10, 2012, the first foreign group tourists from New York started to visit and thereafter, tourists from China, Japan, Australia, Europe, Southeast Asia, reached 34,718 in 9 months (Lee, 2014). It set the record of recruiting the most tourists for the shortest period of a single foreign travel destination. In addition, Seoul invited power bloggers on the Internet using aggressive marketing tools for tourism products, and held a FAM Tour. In fact, many bloggers have uploaded their impressions and photos of the Gwangjang Market, influencing the Internet of their experiences of the taste and style of the markets.

5.0 CONCLUSION

The proximity to tourist attractions, the holding of flagship products, and the price competitiveness of flagship products, the role of local governments and public
institutions, and the mass media promotion of the market led GwangJang Market to becoming tourist attraction.

Foreign tourists showed positive responses in overall satisfaction and intentions to return. However, visitors were somewhat dissatisfied with the overall service quality of the Gwangjang Market (Jen, 2013). This shows that satisfaction with tourism factors experienced in Gwangjang Market is greater than the quality of service provision. In this regard, it is necessary to establish a unified management system to lead the market in the open space and a cooperative system with the Korea Tourism Organization and the Seoul Metropolitan City by utilizing tourism goods and unique tourist attractions. In order to successfully promote the tourism market or tourist attractions in urban and rural traditional markets in the future, it is important to focus on common factors. First, the tourist attractions business in the traditional market should be promoted to places that are likely to develop into a competitive mainstream commodity market, which is located near famous tourist attractions. Of course, when farming and fishing villages are the main products, it is effective to select and cultivate specialty products as flagship products. Second, active cooperation and efforts of merchants and local governments are required for quality and price control in order to enhance the competitiveness of the main products. Thirdly, merchant organizations and municipalities should actively promote the advantages and appeal of the traditional tourism market through the mass media. However, the history of the Gwangjang Market mentioned above and the architecture of the inner space are the lowest in terms of tourism attraction according to the previous survey analysis. It needs to be actively aware of this and promote it.

6.0 RECOMMENDATION

This theoretical study analyzed the importance of traditional markets as resources in the tourism industry. It also revealed how a traditional street market links visitors' tourism motives with Korea's 'Gwangjang' Market as an example. It is important to note that the qualitative results are derived via theoretical and methodological research. As the tourism industry is increasingly focused on cultural experience, the study identified important policies for the tourism industry's key strategies and support services for traditional markets. It is important to note that the research has been conducted through qualitative studies based on previous research, and that it has led to the foundation of methodological research on traditional markets. There is a limit to the research requirements that has relied on previous surveys. Also, since there is not enough data, it is impossible to generalize the results of the content analysis are representative of all foreign tourists'. In addition, because motivation is one of many variables explaining the behaviour of the traveller's preferred destination, the explored data alone is not sufficient.

In future research, with better expansion of the site and the sufficient sample, there can be more depth to the research on the traditional market as a tourism industry. This approach suggests that the tourism market also applies to other countries experiencing rapid growth in the tourism industry as a tourist destination. Furthermore, it is possible to discover new perspectives and diverse traits of tourism behaviour and motivation in various areas through comparative studies.
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Book review:
China’s Civil War: A Social History, 1945-1949
by Diana Lary

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Professor Diana Lary, the well-known historian of Modern China at the University of British Columbia, after accomplishing her brilliant research on 1930s’ Chinese war with Japan, continued to explore the social history of the Chinese civil war in her book, China’s Civil War: A Social History, 1945-1949. It took a long time to prepare the book, and she was mentored by Professor Jerome Ch’en and inspired by Tony Judt’s Postwar: A History of Europe since 1945. She contends that China suffered destructions similar to those in Europe in the early postwar years. Her goal is to focus on “the painful and divisive social impacts of the war, impacts that deepened the process of fundamental, jarring change that had started in the Resistance War (p.12).”

She has insights like her findings about the unique nature of the civil war that was exemplified as modern, and not traditional. It is an “ideological war (p.8).” She also used a lot of sources that were based much on her own interviews, films and the published memoirs, including biographies and autobiographies that amply illustrate the book. She, nevertheless, hardly mentioned U.S. archives and governmental documents like The Foreign Relations of the United States which are very important and basic documents for historians in the field. This insufficiency hinders her breadth and horizon of presenting the incidents.

Chapter 1 and 2 depicts the postwar of China’s horrible destruction. When Japan surrendered in 1945, China was left in ruins. Her writing vividly presented how the infrastructure was shattered, cities were broken, ports sunk, and trade decimated. The inflation skyrocketed and levelled all. These decisively weakened traditional elites in the rural and bankrupted the urban ruling classes. Violence was rife and unemployment opened the door to communism. The year of 1945 was not as promising as the good old day of 1937 when there was no war between China and Japan. The Nationalists failed to comprehend this, but restoring the old order in vain. The Communists, however, charted a new future by offering the new solutions of change through class struggle and promotion of women.

Once the civil war restarted in the mid-1946, it took less than a year for the turning point to come out. She discussed this in the Chapter 3 and 4 that the hearts and minds of the people were on the Communist side. The Communists were determined to serve the people and launch rural reforms. The poor were mobilized while the wealthy perished. It was a terror; nevertheless, a new society was born. There were poor peasant associations, women associations, and even children associations in the Communist villages. Chinese society was fundamentally restructured and reorganized and the Communist rule consolidated. In contrast, the Nationalist areas
were steadily disintegrated. Even in Taiwan, a newly acquired province, popular revolts erupted on February 28, 1947. Everywhere in China the economy was never recovered. The elites were gone from the society, refugees emerged, and youth rebelled. All exacerbated the situation of the Nationalist rule.

Chapter 5 and 6 discussed the critical moment of 1949. Professor Lary believes the last half of 1948 was the time that the old regime died on the mainland. Following three famous battles in Manchuria, Huaihai, and Beijing, the Nationalists exiled into Taiwan. Refugee number was estimated about 55,000,000 by a British report (p.159). Though exaggerated, the number did showcase the national trauma. While many left for Hong Kong and Taiwan, most stayed. The country was laid waste and prepared for the socialist goal of equality. However, few understood what future would be like under communism. It was a world of total chaos. Flight was the choice for the people with means. Foreigners, too, left. China was ready to close door.

Professor Lary asserts that 1949 saw a new China without feudalism. She briefly summarizes the Communists’ successfully revolutionizing of the nation in Chapter 7 and 8. The socialist system was introduced, inflation ceased and the economy stabilized. Soldiers on both sides of the Taiwan Strait were well settled down although the wounded was ignored. In order to control migration into cities, the mainland developed a registration system. While the pain of family separation lasted for decades, a far smaller size family structure emerged in China. Comparing the societies on mainland and the overseas, she concludes that the class struggle on the mainland was a state terrorism though the status of women and soldier was much promoted. In Taiwan, mainlanders and islanders equally lived in a distorted society. Only Hong Kong offered a better life immediately.

The final chapter, her best writing in the book, deals with memory of the war. She pleads that facing the pain of the war, the state and individual chose amnesia. Governments even distorted the history. Barely preserved is any of the art and novels that freely expressed the traumas. Those who survived demonstrate extraordinary resilience and wisdoms. While the mainland went into radicalism, traditional culture and languages were well maintained overseas. The author belongs to the traditionalists who consider that the Communists failed to revolutionize Chinese tradition and that it comes back now.

The most valuable part of the book is her recounting of the wartime traumas that last until today in the mainland China, Hong Kong and Taiwan. It is a pioneering work into the terra incognita of social history of the Chinese civil war. She deals with themes of ordinary people’s suffering, memory, trauma and victimhood. However, there are no sociological and psychological analyses of poverty, exile, and social changes. She does not penetrate deeply enough into the fundamental problems of 20th Century China’s social bankruptcies, which are the real root of revolution. The book, therefore, remains largely a political history, which takes half the book.

This book also has many errors of fact and many redundancies. It should be “Henan,” not “Hunan” on page 38, and Tang “Taizong,” not “Taizu,” on page 53. The fig. on page 7 repeats many times on page 57, page 110 and page 171. Wrong Chinese characters also embarrass a lot like Qin Shihuang on page 268. These small issues further damage quality.
Nevertheless, this book still deserves reading by anyone concerned about the pains of Chinese societies everywhere. The author makes good contributions to helping us understand underlying forces shaping the rise of the Communists in 1949. She argues that the Communist victory in 1949 was the outcome of this social revolution. However, her discussion is too simple. This actually encourages more research to come to probe about what nature of this social revolution was in China.
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