
EDITORIAL NOTE

Millions of jobs and businesses worldwide, in nations of all economic levels, depend on a robust and vibrant tourism industry. The preservation of natural and cultural assets for the benefit of future generations has also been fueled by tourism. And, in order to anticipate and meet the requirements of travellers, tourism has evolved alongside society and industry. Many improvements and advancements have been made in the tourism industry as a result of new technologies and trends. Thus, a number of recent and upcoming developments have an effect on the travel and hospitality sectors that are covered in this journal issue.

And, proceeding from the aim of PIJTH, which is to publish distinguished scientific and professional research to cope with the current and timely events and trends related to the tourism and hospitality industries while enriching scientific research, serving the community, supporting intellectual creativity, and optimising the use of the latest technology, this journal issue covers the following:

- Zareh N. et al. investigated the mediating effects of perceived motives and perceived qualities as potential psychological mechanisms explaining guests' reactions to green practises in hotels. In addition, the moderating effect of service outcomes on visitors' responses to green efforts was looked into. According to the study's findings, green practises are more likely to be embraced by customers if they are included in the "extras" rather than the "core" aspects of a business.
- Soliman D. et al. analysed several spinning and weaving situations and brought attention to the relevance of the inherited commonalities between ancient and modern spinners and weavers. Clarification of the inherited raw materials, manufacturing processes, tools, workshops, and production facilities is the goal of the research. On the other hand, it clarifies the crucial role played by women who work as spinners and weavers, especially those who live in rural areas.
- Morsi A. was curious about how government training affected training process goals at Alexandria's 5- and 4-star hotels. The goal of the study was to ascertain the function and impact of government training on workers, with a focus on lower- and middle-level employees as well as HR hotel managers. The results showed that training techniques, practises, and activities at hotels do not follow commonly accepted best practises for the planned, methodical structure of the training process.
- Alaa M. & El Husseini M. sought to evaluate differences in chefs' commitment based on their demographic information by measuring their commitment to applying food safety practises during peak hours in local restaurants in Mansoura city. Due to their different and disparate educational backgrounds, job levels, years of experience, and



training periods, the majority of the results showed that the investigated chefs are not committed to implementing food safety practises, particularly during busy times and periods of crowding in the restaurant.

Finally, we hope that this issue will be a step towards achieving our vision of distinction in scientific and professional publishing in the tourism and hospitality industries at the local and regional levels and to compete at the international level.

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