EDITORIAL

Editorial review on Vol. 8 No. 1

Paola Magnano

Faculty of Human and Social Sciences, Kore University of Enna, Enna 94100, Italy; paola.magnano@unikore.it

Received: July 28, 2023; Available online: July 30, 2023

Citation: Magnano P. Editorial review on Vol. 8 No. 1. Environment and Social Psychology 8(1): 2186. doi: 10.54517/esp.v8i1.2186.

This issue (Volume 8 Issue 1 of Environment and Social Psychology) covers articles about the environment and human social conditions by scholars from all over the world, most of which are original research articles. Readers can gain a more comprehensive understanding of the mutual influence between psychology, environment, and society. The articles in this issue can be divided into several major categories: society, education, psychology, learning, literature, and family and parent-child relationships. For example, at the social level, Hak-Seon Kim et al.\textsuperscript{[1]} used big data analysis to compare online customer reviews of Macau integrated resorts, and based this on the keywords that affect their reputation, and thus put forward corresponding decision-making suggestions. In a similar vein is research on the relationship between the hotel workplace and individual psychology. Acharya and Datta\textsuperscript{[2]} conducted a study to determine the relationship between workplace dignity, organizational commitment and employee resignation intention in hotels. At the same time, with the widespread popularity of online social media, many young people like to post about their lives on it, and subsequently, the posting rate of alcohol-related posts has become more frequent. A study in this issue compared the intentions of young people in the United States and South Korea in posting alcohol-related posts and the related emotional contagion after the posts were posted\textsuperscript{[3]}. In addition, this issue also provides relevant research articles on smallholder plantations in Malaysia, systematically identifies the challenges and issues faced by smallholder plantations in Malaysia and provides stakeholders with insights into the issues that need to be paid attention to in developing the industry\textsuperscript{[4]}.

On a psychological level, during the COVID-19 epidemic, not only has the global economic situation been impacted, people’s physical health has been threatened, but also serious psychological problems related to the epidemic, including anxiety, depression and post-traumatic stress disorder, and other mental sequelae. A research article in this issue examines the psychological conditions, such as emotional exhaustion, of people during and before and after the epidemic, including key workers and both infected and uninfected people. Zammitti\textsuperscript{[5]}, a scholar from Italy, and others used a scale to evaluate the mental, physical and psychological fatigue symptoms that may be caused by COVID-19. The table includes different types of fatigue (physical, emotional, and mental) and several factors involved in these types of fatigue. The research provides a deeper insight into people’s emotional state during the COVID-19 pandemic, as the health emergency and subsequent restrictive measures taken by governments to contain the epidemic brought unexpected, rapid, and fundamen-
tal changes to people’s lives, triggering experiences of fear, uncertainty, and anxiety. Fear of the virus and a complex combination of stressors may further contribute to emotional exhaustion. The findings of Zammitti et al.\textsuperscript{[5]} provide a new, brief, psychometrically reliable and valid method to measure emotional exhaustion caused by COVID-19, which is easy to administer and can be used to briefly assess coping with the pandemic. The prevailing mental state, thereby distinguishing between mental exhaustion and physical and emotional exhaustion. The COVID-19 Exhaustion Scale can be used to screen for emotional symptoms to identify the most dangerous situations and develop interventions to mitigate the social, economic and personal costs associated with exhaustion from COVID-19. At the same time, there are also scholars from Turkey\textsuperscript{[6]} who have studied the verification of Psy-Flex Scale in Turkey and the relationship between psychological flexibility, resilience and social support. This verification is a cross-cultural verification measure so that it can be used internationally. A more comprehensive and complete application of Psy-Flex Scale.

At the education and learning level, three research articles in this issue explore LGBTIQ+ topics, social cognitive theory and distance learning methods respectively. Among them, Huertas-Abril and Palacios-Hidalgo\textsuperscript{[7]} used structured interviews to understand the attitudes of 89 in-service teachers around the world towards the introduction of LGBTIQ+ in education. Di et al.\textsuperscript{[8]} studied the application of social cognitive theory in language learning, and the research subjects were some Arabic learners. Kremen et al.\textsuperscript{[9]} used surveys and interviews to study the impact of distance learning methods on the educational process of foreign students integrating into Russian universities.

This issue also uses comparative analysis of intertextuality between non-native literary works, revealing the emotional and social struggles suffered by marginalized, despised and rejected social groups\textsuperscript{[10]}. At the same time, the parent-child relationship is also a topic worth noting. This issue uses the perspectives of parents and children on electronic games as an entry point to explore the relationship between electronic games, children and parents, and provides parents with corresponding solutions and strategies to help parents view their children’s exposure to video games more rationally and ease conflicts between parents and children\textsuperscript{[11]}. Readers can understand that in modern society, although society’s attitude towards video games has become more rational and tolerant, many parents still have a negative attitude towards their children’s exposure to games, and this state will not be completely eradicated in a short time. Therefore, this research will help the public understand the root causes of parent-child relationship conflicts and how to improve family relationships, which is more conducive to the growth of children’s mental health and can also improve parents’ psychological stress.

We are looking forward to providing our readers with more comprehensive and professional insights into psychology and the human condition.

**Conflict of interest**

The author declare no conflict of interest.

**References**


