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## Editorial

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The present issue of IJOSH contains two review and five original articles in different dimensions of Occupational Health. These are starting from mental health and passing through green hazards, attitudes to occupational health and safety of vocational tutors, estimation of accidents in construction industry, health status of child laborers and ending to environmental safety during stone crushing in Abbottabad.

Within the 2nd issue of the journal it attracts the global researchers as a responsible media to contribute their valuable observations.

The review article of Halder and Mahato depicts the mental health in the view of continuous occupational stress at work place. Less physical work intensive workplaces also may act as stressors to the occupants. Dorothea Lynde Dix 's attempt to protect human being to become mentally ill has no use in these days, where work and time act as a conjugated factor for the development of such illness. Halder and Mahato suggest monitoring regularly the mental condition of the workers and stressing level at work place for their protection against the development of mental illness.

Another review from Jaita Mondal portrays the mechanical & physical hazards at domestic kitchen. Domestic kitchen are having potential risk factors for accidents. Jaita Mondal prescribe the domestic kitchen should be follow the ergonomics principal and consider the anthropometric variation to avoid such accidents.

Sonika Achalli, Shishir Ram Shetty and Subhas G Babu explore in their article the most neglected occupational health hazard: the green tobacco sickness.

As it is reported by the National Institute of Occupational Health, Ahmedabad that Indian tobacco harvesters are highly affected with green tobacco sickness or GTS. A global awareness campaign on the green tobacco sickness is urgently required.

Stavroula Bibila presents an original article on the knowledge of and attitudes to occupational health & safety among tutors of a vocational training institute in Greece. Her objective is to identify the significant predictors of OHS knowledge. She has designated that "hours of OHS training" is the primary and the only predictor of OHS knowledge. Her study is based on the analysis of responses in 9 item knowledge scale and 9 item attitude scale. In India, a similar "knowledge and attitude" study [1] was done among garment workers. A wide gap was observed between their knowledge level and attitude towards safety. More OHS training may be improved the safety attitude of workers.

Article of Gholamhossein Halvani et al on the estimation of accidents in construction industry use a specific model for the analysis of accidents.

The General Conference of the International Labour Organization on 1 June 1999 considered the need for the prohibition and elimination of child labour. But even now in most of the developing countries, a large number of children are directly involved in different hazardous occupations. Child labour health should be the prime concerned of these countries. Joshi et al compares the health status of Nepalese child labourers with same aged school going children of Nepal. On the basis of their result, they come in conclusion to give priority in improvement of child labour health.

In the last article of this issue, Brad Muise suggests that YouTube may currently be an inadequate source of information on confined space safety. This article conveys that, the Safety professionals should verify YouTube video content against trusted agencies such as OSHA before using them as a resource for confined space information.

1. Parimalam P, Kamalamma N, Ganguli AK: Knowledge, attitude and practices related to occupational health problems among garment workers in Tamil Nadu, India. J Occup Health. 2007, 49(6):528-34.