

Introduction: Three selected major scales of the Job content questionnaire namely decision latitude, psychological job demands and social support at work have shown to be a valid and reliable tool to assess job stress in many occupational settings.

Objective: To assess the reliability and validity of the Sinhalese version of the selected three major scales of the JCQ among banking employees in Sri-Lanka.

Methodology: A nominal group procedure was followed to translate the original English version of the decision latitude, psychological job demands and social support at work, major scales of the Job content questionnaire into Sinhalese language. A Delphi process with experts from medical, occupational and psychology reached a consensus on face and content validity of the three selected major scales. A random sample of 225 middle level managers and operational staff employees in domestic commercial banks in Gampaha district was given the 22 item survey questionnaire to assess construct validity by exploratory factor analysis with Varimax rotation. Reliability was assessed by using Cronbach's alpha for internal consistency.

Results: Cronbach's alpha coefficients for decision latitude (0.71), social support at work (0.8) and psychological job demands (0.61) were within the accepted limits. Exploratory factor analysis showed six meaningful factors that could explain the three theoretical dimensions of Karask's demand-control-support model.

Conclusion: Sinhalese version of the three selected major scales of the JCQ are reliable and valid for assessing occupational stress in banking employees in Sri-Lanka.

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Solid Waste Segregation Promotion Program in Srirakul Vittaya School, Thailand

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Objective: To implement solid waste segregation promotion program (WSPP) in Srirakul Vittaya School, Thailand and to study the difference of sample group's knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) towards solid waste segregation before and after WSPP.

Methods: The samples were 192 students in Srirakoolvittaya school. The KAP questionnaire was used as an instrument in this study. The difference of sample group's KAP towards solid waste segregation before and after WSPP was analyzed by statistically with paired t-test.

Results: The average quantity of solid waste in each day was 48.43 kilograms which classified into 4 types as general waste, vanished waste, paper, and plastic which was 22.66%, 35.92%, 15.76%, and 25.66%, respectively. After WSPP, the average quantity of solid waste in each day was 47.64 kilograms. The solid waste was classified to 4 types as general waste, vanished, plastic, and paper which were 43.67%, 29.75%, 17.42%, and

9.17%, respectively. Segregated plastic and paper were sold to junk shop which created outcome about 1,184 Bath/ month. Furthermore, the amount of solid waste which must be final disposed was decrease to 47.59%. The sample group's KAP towards solid waste segregation before and after WSPP had different with statistical significant at the level of 95%.

Conclusion: Solid waste segregation promotion program in school can reduce solid waste quantity to final dispose and created outcome to school. It is the alternative way for solid waste management in school.

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Identifying Determine Factors Related to Unsafe Act/Substandard Practices at Rig Process, in X Company, Pekanbaru, Riau, Indonesia, 2009

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In rig process, there are 7 type of hazards; chemical, biological, physical, ergonomic, psycho-social, kinetic, and mechanic. Still, with the high potential of risk and accident, it was found that many of the workers acting (behave) unsafely while doing their job. Such as; using improper equipment, not using personal protective equipment, horseplay. Related to Heinrich Theory (1931), 88 % of accident is caused by unsafe act and 10 % unsafe condition. DuPont (1988-1998), said that 96 % of accident is caused by unsafe act. Based on the fact that was found in workplace, the objective of this research is to identify what is the determining factors, related to unsafe act/substandard practices at rig process, in X company. This research concerns about related factors to unsafe act/substandard practices at rig process, in X company. It focus on personal and job factor (basic causes) Still, based on Domino theory, the first domino, which is lack of control (management system), is the main cause of the sequence of unsafe act/substandard practices. This is a qualitative research, using primary data (observation, interview based on International Safety Rating System and International Environmental Rating System), and secondary data (documents treasure, such as Standard Operating Procedure (SOP), Job Safety Analysis (JSA)) at rig process, in X Company. As the results, there are 5 main factors that related to unsafe act/substandard practices at rig process; social economy factor, knowledge factor (related to training quality), equipment/property factor, supervision factor, and management factor.

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Analysis of Dyslipidemia as Risk Factor of Hearing Loss in Mining Employees at District of Nuha, Luwu Timur Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia

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