

## **Chapter 8**

### **Analysis of Environmental & Occupational Health Group Institutes**

#### **8.0 List of institutes under Environmental & Occupational Health group**

1. National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), AHMEDABAD

#### **8.1 Analysis of individual institutes under the Environmental & Occupational Health group**

##### **8.1.1 National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), AHMEDABAD**

The National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), came into being in 1966 at Ahmedabad. Originally designated as the Occupational Health Research Institute, it was re-designated as the National Institute of Occupational Health (NIOH), in 1970.

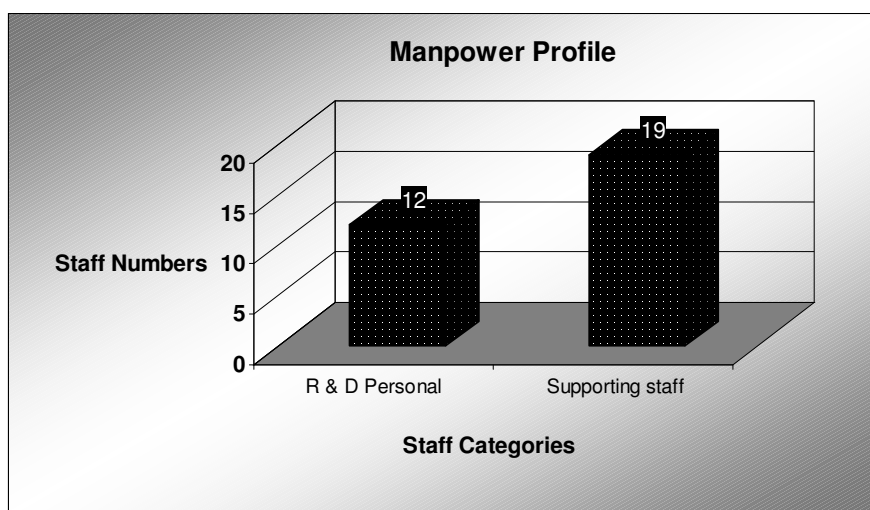
The NIOH has been carrying out significant studies on various aspects of occupational/industrial health involving epidemiological studies and surveillance of hazardous occupations including air pollution, noise pollution, agricultural hazards, industrial hazards in organized sectors as well as small scale industries, carcinogenesis, pesticide toxicology, *etc.*, in different parts of India, apart from laboratory and clinical studies for recognition and evaluation of risk factors for occupation/environment related diseases and designing of appropriate measures for prevention of hazards and/or control of the risk factors at work places. The NIOH has set up two Regional Centers, one at Bangalore (southern region) and the other at Calcutta (eastern region), to deal with specific environmental health problems of these regions. Research and development activities of the Institute and its Regional Centers are directed at promoting the health of the working population including woman and ensuring a safe working environment. The Institute has achieved international status as a WHO collaborative centre for occupational health for South East Asia region and as the lead institute for the international programme on chemical safety under IPCS (WHO).

The Institute runs training course on environmental hygiene practice and orientation courses on occupational health for industrial medical officers.

### 8.1.1.1. Manpower profile

The following figure 8.1 depicts the manpower profile of NIOH

**Figure 8.1**



### 8.1.1.2. Areas of Core Competency

The following Table 8.1 gives the available manpower data in the identified areas of core competency of the institute.

**Table 8.1**

S.No	Area	Manpower (Nos.)	
		<i>R &amp; D Personal</i>	<i>Support staff</i>
1.	Occupational Medicine research	9	6
2.	Occupational Hygiene research	2	5
3.	Environmental assessment	0	0
4.	Psychology	1	8

### 8.1.1.3. Major R&D Facilities

The following Table 8.2 gives various R&D facilities support the above areas of competency:

**Table 8.2**

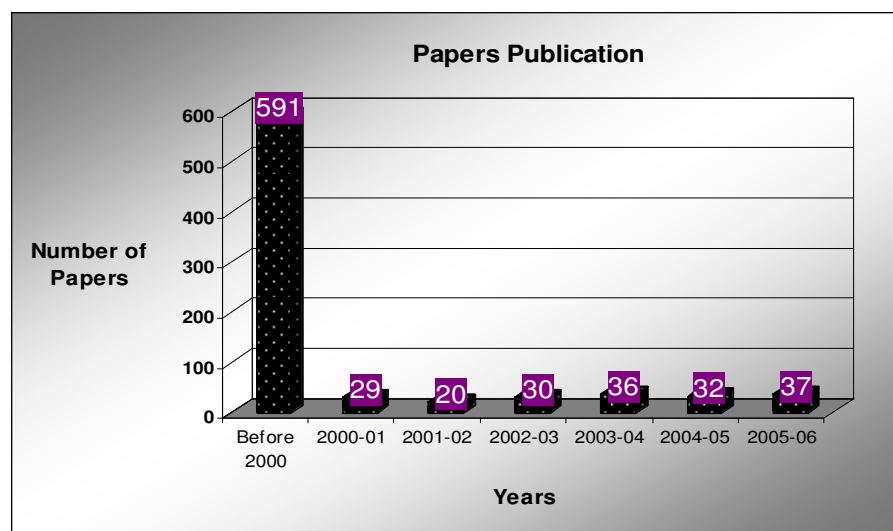
S.No	Area	Facilities
1.	Occupational Medicine research	X-ray van, Mobile van, Stethoscope, Computers, BP instruments
2.	Occupational Hygiene research	Dust sampler, atomic spectrophotometer
3.	Environmental assessment	GC Mass, LCMs, HPLC, analyzer.
4.	Psychology	Audiometer and forms

**8.1.1.4. Number of collaborations/ Affiliations- One (WHO)**

**8.1.1.5. Papers**

The following figure 8.2 gives the details of the number of papers published by NIOH during 2000 and 2006:

**Figure 8.2**



(For details about the publications of NIOH, refer institute website)

**8.1.1.6. Potential Exportable R & D services**

NIOH has identified the following as their potential exportable R&D services:

- a. Type of R & D services offered
  - 1. Testing
  - 2. Training
  - 3. Consultancy services

4. Surveys
5. Studies
6. Contract Research
7. Technology Transfer
8. Specialized facilities / services
9. Clinical Trials
10. Supply of information / Database

#### **8.1.1.7. Target Markets**

The following target markets have been identified for the above services:

<b>S.No</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Countries</b>
1.	Occupational Medicine research	Gulf, African countries, SAARC countries, far east asian countries, South american countries.
2.	Occupational Hygiene research	
3.	Environmental assessment	
4.	Psychology	

#### **8.1.1.8. Constraints & Suggestions**

NIOH highlighted Marketing Policies of laboratory, Inadequate marketing capabilities, Bureaucratic bottlenecks (No policy format), inadequate government support for marketing, International Regulations (For Europe's and North American countries) as the constraints that they faced in providing R & D services in India as well as abroad. It was suggested that following could help to overcome these constraints for enhancing exports of R&D Services:

1. Essentials to ask each scientist to make own site and market his individual service plans.
2. Institute maintains a server to support e-commerce, voluntary services and databases.
3. Teaching courses to be started in the institute for motivating young scientists which help in spreading the footprint of the institute at national and international level.
4. Incentive for scientist at the institute on performance in revenue earning and reviewed research activities.