

Pharmacy Visit Report

Alarsin Pharmaceuticals (India) Pvt. Ltd., Andheri, Mumbai

As a part of the Second Year BAMS curriculum in the **Dept. of Rasa-Shastra & Bhaishjya Kalpana**, Second year students (Batch 2023-24) from **B.R. Harne Ayurvedic Medical College, Karav, Vangani, Tal. Ambernath, Dist. Thane 421503** an educational industrial visit to **Alarsin Pharmaceuticals (India) Pvt. Ltd.**, located at **A-32, Road No. 3, MIDC, Andheri (East), Mumbai**, was conducted on **4th May 2026 from 9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.** The objective of the visit was to understand the large-scale manufacturing process of Ayurvedic medicines, quality control procedures, storage methods, packaging techniques, and Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP) followed in the pharmaceutical industry.

Alarsin Pharmaceuticals was established in 1947 by **Dr. Narotamdas V. Patel** and is one of the leading Ayurvedic pharmaceutical companies in India. The company is ISO-certified and GMP-certified, ensuring high standards of quality and safety in the manufacturing of Ayurvedic medicines. The Managing Director of the company is **Mr. Amar Kunjbihari Patel**, while the Board of Directors includes **Mr. Ajay Kunjbihari Patel, Mr. Palash Keshavlal Patel, and Mr. Satish Upendra Almaula**. The Technical Head of the manufacturing unit is **Mr. Mahesh Atale**. The manufacturing unit has an approximate workforce of 20–49 employees and is licensed to manufacture approximately **250 Ayurvedic formulations**. The company manufactures both **classical formulations (approximately 20–30)** and **proprietary formulations (approximately 30–40)**, with an estimated annual turnover of around **₹100 crore**.

During the visit, we observed that the manufacturing unit was systematically divided into **two floors**, each containing separate sections for manufacturing, quality control, packaging, storage, and dispatch. The visit began in the orientation hall, where students were introduced to the history of the company, its manufacturing process, quality assurance systems, and the importance of Good Manufacturing Practices. Following the orientation, we visited the **raw material storage section**, where medicinal herbs and raw materials were stored scientifically under suitable environmental conditions. Every container was properly labelled with details such as the name of the drug, batch number, source, date of receipt, expiry date, and storage instructions to ensure complete traceability.

The next section was the **pulverizing and mixing unit**, where raw materials were processed into fine powders. This unit contained a **Pulverizer**, used for grinding crude drugs into powder, and a **Ribbon Blender** of approximately 2000 kg capacity, which was used for the uniform mixing of herbal powders. Other important machines observed included the **Vibro Sifter**, used for separating powders according to particle size; the **Multi Mill**, used for size reduction and granulation; the **Mass Mixer**, used for mixing wet and dry masses during granule preparation; the **Ball Mill**, used for fine grinding; and the **Edge Runner Mill**, used for grinding and trituration of herbal ingredients. Different sizes of sieves were also available for obtaining powders of the required particle size.

We then visited the **tablet and capsule manufacturing section**, where the complete process of tablet production was demonstrated. The **Tablet Compression Machine** was used to compress granules into tablets, while the **Capsule Filling Machine** filled accurately measured quantities of powdered medicine into capsules. The **Tablet Coating Pan** was used for sugar and film coating of tablets to improve their appearance, stability, and taste. The **Tablet Deduster** removed excess

powder from tablets after compression, and the **Metal Detector** ensured that no metallic contamination was present before packaging, thereby maintaining product safety and quality.

The first floor of the manufacturing unit mainly consisted of the **liquid manufacturing section, liquid filling unit, packaging section, raw material and finished product storage rooms**, and the **Quality Control Laboratory**. These sections were systematically arranged to facilitate a smooth workflow from manufacturing and filling to quality testing, packaging, storage, and final dispatch while maintaining Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP).

The liquid manufacturing section consisted of equipment used for the preparation of liquid Ayurvedic formulations. A **Syrup Manufacturing Vessel** and **Steam-Jacketed Kettle** were used for the preparation of syrups and decoctions. Separate units for preparing **Asava-Arishta**, medicated oils, and other liquid formulations were also present. The **Homogenizer** ensured uniform mixing of liquid preparations, while the **Bottle Filling Machine, Bottle Capping Machine, and Bottle Labelling Machine** were used for filling, sealing, and labelling bottles. Two automatic liquid filling lines and water-sealing units were observed, ensuring efficient and hygienic filling operations.

The packaging section contained several modern packaging machines, including the **Blister Packing Machine, Strip Packing Machine, Sachet Packing Machine, Bottle Packing Machine, and Batch Coding Machine**. These machines were used for the final packaging of medicines, printing batch numbers, manufacturing and expiry dates, and preparing finished products for storage and distribution. Separate storage rooms for packaging materials and finished products were also maintained under appropriate environmental conditions.

One of the most informative parts of the visit was the **Quality Control Laboratory**, where every raw material, in-process sample, and finished product underwent rigorous quality testing before release. The laboratory was equipped with several advanced analytical instruments. A **Microscope** was used for powder microscopy and identification of crude drugs. **Analytical Balance and Digital Balance** were used for highly accurate and routine weighing of samples. The **pH Meter** measured the pH of liquid formulations, while the **Refractometer** determined the refractive index of liquids. **HPLC (High Performance Liquid Chromatography)** and **HPTLC (High Performance Thin Layer Chromatography)** were used for qualitative and quantitative analysis as well as fingerprinting of herbal drugs. **Gas Chromatography (GC)** was used for analysing volatile constituents. A Disintegration Test Apparatus determined the time required for tablets to disintegrate. The Water Bath and **Heating Mantle** provided controlled heating during analytical procedures. A **Hot Air Oven** was used for drying samples, whereas the Muffle Furnace was employed for determining ash values. A **Vernier Caliper** measured the dimensions of tablets and capsules. A Moisture Analyzer was used to estimate moisture content, while instruments for measuring **bulk density, specific gravity, and viscosity** were also available to ensure compliance with pharmacopoeial standards.

Major Formulations Manufactured by Alarsin Pharmaceuticals

- . G-32 Capsules
- . Liv-Tone Syrup
- . Herbolax Tablets
- . R Compound Tablets
- . Alsarex Tablets
- . Pilief Tablets
- . Pilief Ointment
- . Shilajit Capsules

Selected formulations manufactured by the company were seen by us, including G-32 Capsules, Liv-Tone Syrup, Herbolax Tablets, R Compound Tablets, Alsarex Tablets, Pilief Tablets, Pilief Ointment, and Shilajit Capsules. Their manufacturing methods, therapeutic uses, packaging, storage conditions, and quality control measures were explained in detail.

The visit provided valuable practical knowledge about industrial-scale Ayurvedic pharmaceutical manufacturing, quality assurance, Good Manufacturing Practices (GMP), modern analytical techniques, and packaging technology. It successfully bridged the gap between theoretical knowledge acquired in the classroom and practical industrial pharmacy, making it a highly informative and enriching learning experience.

The educational visit to **Alarsin Pharmaceuticals Pvt. Ltd, Andheri, Mumbai** was attended by **94 out of 112 students**, accompanied by **two teaching faculty members, Dr. Kavita Turambekar and Dr. Surabhi Dhopte**.



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