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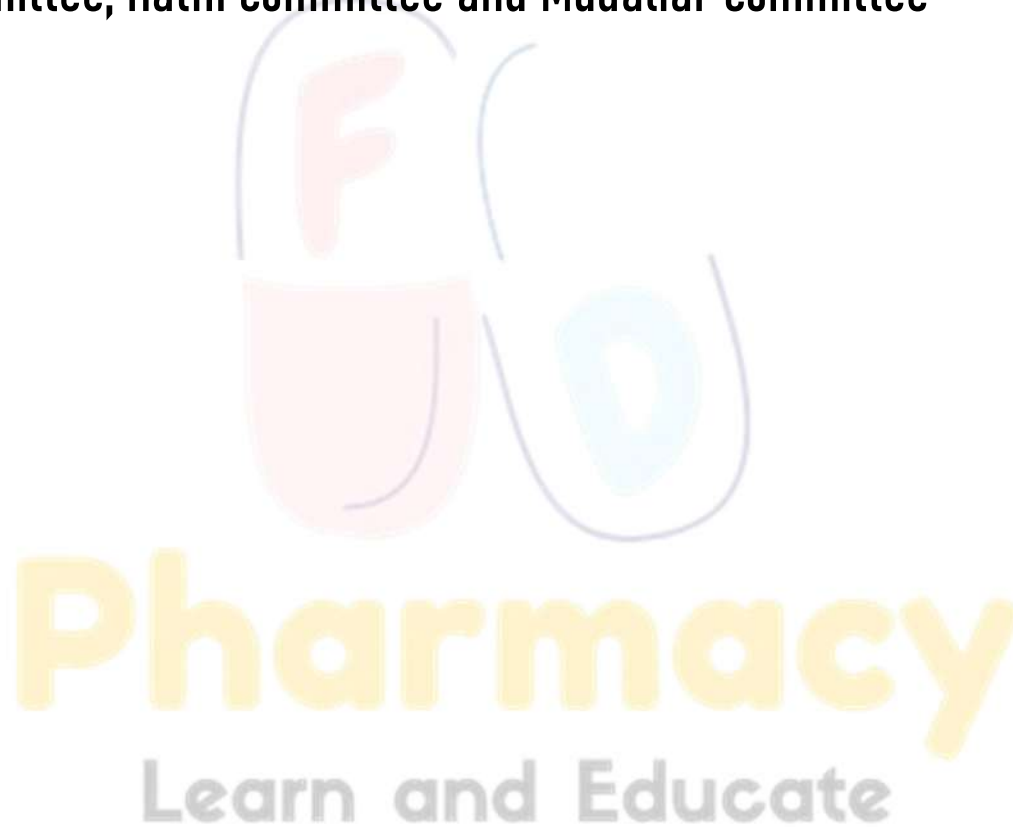
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PHARMACEUTICAL JURISPRUDENCE

UNIT 5

TOPIC :

- **Pharmaceutical Legislations** – A brief review, Introduction, Study of drugs enquiry committee, Health survey and development committee, Hathi committee and Mudaliar committee



Pharmaceutical Legislations – A Brief Review

Pharmaceutical legislations are the laws, rules, and regulations that control and guide every aspect of drug manufacture, sale, import, export, distribution, and clinical use in India.

These laws ensure that safe, effective, and quality medicines are made available to the public while preventing misuse and unethical practices.

The Indian pharmaceutical laws evolved after several committees and surveys studied the condition of health services and drug control in the country. These include the Drugs Enquiry Committee, Health Survey and Development Committee, Hathi Committee, and Mudaliar Committee.

Drugs Enquiry Committee

Objective

To investigate the conditions of the drug market in India and suggest measures for the control of import, manufacture, and sale of drugs.

Key Findings and Recommendations

1. The committee found that many substandard and adulterated drugs were being sold in India.
2. There was no proper legislation to regulate the quality of imported and locally manufactured drugs.
3. The committee recommended:
 - Establishment of drug control laboratories in India.
 - Formation of drug legislation to regulate import, manufacture, and sale of drugs.
 - Appointment of qualified drug inspectors and analysts.
4. As a result, the Drugs Act of 1940 was passed, which came into force in 1947, and later became known as the Drugs and Cosmetics Act, 1940.

Health Survey and Development Committee

Chairman: Sir Joseph Bhore

Objective

To review the existing health organization and recommend improvements for the development of health services in India.

Key Recommendations

1. Establish a comprehensive health service throughout the country.
2. Integration of preventive and curative health services at all administrative levels.
3. Establishment of primary health centers (PHCs) and district hospitals to serve rural and urban populations.
4. Emphasis on medical education and training of health professionals.
5. Recommended the creation of an All India Health Service similar to the Indian Civil Service.
6. Proposed central and state-level planning for health programs.

Outcome

The recommendations laid the foundation for the modern public health system in India and influenced later health planning, including the First Five-Year Plan.

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Mudaliar Committee

Chairman: Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar

Objective

To assess the progress made since the Bhore Committee and to recommend measures for improving healthcare services.

Key Recommendations

1. Strengthen the existing health services before expanding them further.
2. Improve the quality of healthcare delivery and training standards of medical personnel.
3. Increase supervisory staff and ensure adequate health planning at district and state levels.
4. Suggested establishment of All India Institutes of Medical Sciences (AIIMS) and similar advanced institutions.
5. Recommended revision of public health education and better coordination between medical and pharmaceutical education.

Outcome

This committee helped in strengthening medical education and healthcare infrastructure and improving public health administration.

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Hathi Committee

Chairman: Jaisukhlal Hathi

Objective

To study the structure of the Indian drug industry and suggest ways to make medicines available at reasonable prices.

Key Recommendations

1. Emphasis on self-sufficiency in drug production in India.
2. Encouraged public sector undertakings in the pharmaceutical industry.
3. Recommended price control of essential drugs to make them affordable.
4. Suggested licensing policies to prevent monopolies by multinational companies.
5. Encouraged the use of generic names in drug labeling and prescription.
6. Recommended strict quality control measures for both imported and locally manufactured drugs.
7. Proposed the establishment of National Drug Authority for policy formulation.

Outcome

- Led to the Drug Policy of 1978, which emphasized self-reliance in bulk drug production and price regulation.
- Strengthened the Drugs Price Control Order (DPCO) system.