**ACTUAL PROBLEM**  
🐄 Livestock Farming aur Antimicrobial Use ka Problem  
  
1. Antibiotics ka Overuse / Misuse  
 - Farmers jab bhi animals bimar hote hain, aksar bina proper veterinary advice ke zyada antibiotics use kar dete hain.  
 - Kabhi-kabhi same drug galat dose mein, ya zarurat na hone par bhi de dete hain.  
  
2. Withdrawal Period ka Dhyan Nahi  
 - Har drug ka ek withdrawal period hota hai (jaise 5 din, 10 din) jisme animal ka milk/meat market mein nahi bechna chahiye.  
 - India mein farmers ko is baat ka ya to knowledge nahi hota ya wo ignore kar dete hain → result: residues food mein chale jaate hain.  
  
3. Monitoring System Weak Hai  
 - ICAR aur FSSAI ke paas alag-alag data hota hai (usage vs residue), par farm-level par real-time monitoring nahi hoti.  
 - Matlab ek taraf drugs ki entry hoti hai, dusri taraf market sample test hote hain, par dono link nahi hote.  
  
4. Smallholder Farming ka Challenge  
 - India mein 80% se zyada farmers small scale hain.  
 - Unke paas na proper record system hota hai, na hi digital tools.  
 - Is wajah se data fragmented rehta hai aur AMR control karna mushkil ho jata hai.  
  
5. Consumer Safety & Trust Issue  
 - Jab residues zyada nikalte hain → food safety ka direct risk hota hai.  
 - International trade mein bhi India ko dikkat hoti hai (milk/meat exports reject ho jaate hain).  
  
  
🤔 Actual Problem ek line mein  
India ke paas abhi koi ek integrated digital system nahi hai jo farm level par antibiotic use ka record rakhe, withdrawal alerts de, aur FSSAI ke MRL tests ke saath integrate ho → is wajah se farmers galti se ya jaan bujh kar contaminated products market mein bech dete hain, jo public health aur exports dono ke liye bada risk hai.

Examples:-

🐄 Example: Punjab Dairy Farming Case

1. Background

Punjab India ka ek major dairy hub hai.

Yahaan par antibiotics ka use bahut common hai kyunki dairy cows ko mastitis (udder infection) frequently hoti hai.

Farmers turant relief ke liye antibiotics de dete hain, lekin withdrawal period ka dhyan nahi rakhte.

2. Problem Kya Hua?

Milk collection centers par jab FSSAI ne tests kiye → pata chala ki milk samples me antibiotic residues present the.

Matlab gaay ko dawa dene ke baad jo 4–5 din rukna chahiye tha, wo farmers ne follow nahi kiya aur direct doodh market me gaya.

3. Impact

Local consumers tak residue milk pahunch gaya → public health risk (allergy, antibiotic resistance).

Export ke liye Punjab ka milk jab test hua to Europe ke standards pe fail ho gaya.

Result → export reject ho gaya aur farmers ko economic loss hua.

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🐓 Example: Poultry Industry, Andhra Pradesh

1. Background

Poultry me growth promoters aur antibiotics feed ke through diye jaate hain taaki birds jaldi bade ho aur disease control ho.

2. Problem Kya Hua?

Tests me pata chala ki chicken meat me banned antibiotic residues hai.

International buyers ne Indian poultry products reject kar diye.

Domestic level par bhi health experts ne bola ki yeh AMR ko accelerate kar raha hai.

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🚨 Lesson from Real Examples

Farmers ko proper awareness aur monitoring tools nahi mile to wo withdrawal period ignore kar dete hain.

Government ke paas residue test results to hote hain, par wo farm-level AMU data se linked nahi hote.

Result: Consumer unsafe food khata hai aur India ki export reputation kharab hoti hai.

👉 Isi liye ek digital farm management portal bahut zaroori hai jo farm-level usage ko track kare, withdrawal alerts de, aur FSSAI ke lab results se link ho.

🔔 How the Warning System Will Work

1. Recording Antimicrobial Usage

When a farmer (or vet) enters drug name, dosage, date, and animal ID into the system,

the website automatically links this with a predefined withdrawal period (from drug database).

Example: Oxytetracycline withdrawal period for milk = 7 days.