

Antibiotic Use in Dairy Sector

Why in News

Recently, the **Centre for Science and Environment** (CSE) held an online meeting on **antibiotic use in the dairy sector.**

- The meeting was attended by experts from the <u>Food Safety and Standards Authority of India</u> (FSSAI), the <u>National Dairy Development Board</u> (NDDB), the <u>World Health Organization</u> (WHO), the <u>Department of Animal Husbandry and Dairying</u> (under the Ministry of Fisheries, Animal Husbandry and Dairying), the <u>Central Drugs Standard Control Organisation</u>, (CDSCO) etc.
- The meeting highlighted that the milk sold directly to consumers and the processed milk sold in packets are not tested and stay largely unchecked for antibiotic residues.

Key Points

- India is the world's largest milk producer, and it also forms an integral part of Indian diets, especially of children's.
 - It produced 188 million tonnes (MT) of milk in 2018-19.
 - **Urban areas consume 52%** of it and the unorganised sector, comprising milkmen and contractors, caters to 60% of this consumer base.
 - The remaining demand is met by dairy cooperatives and private dairies which represent the organised sector.

Concerns:

- Inadequate Focus on Testing: There is an inadequate focus on testing for antibiotic residues in the milk collected by State federations, which process it and sell it as packaged milk
- Extensive Misuse: Antibiotics are extensively misused in the dairy sector. Such chemicalintensive food leads to antibiotic resistance.
- No Professional Help: Farmers often inject animals on their own judgment of signs and symptoms of a disease without any veterinary supervision.
- Indiscriminate Usage: Dairy farmers indiscriminately use antibiotics for diseases such as mastitis (infection/inflammation of the udder) which is a common ailment in dairy animals.
 - The antibodies used by them often include **Critically Important Antibiotics** (CIAs) for humans.
 - The WHO has warned that the CIAs should be preserved in view of the growing crisis of antibiotic resistance.
 - Farmers often **sell milk while the animal is under treatment,** which increases the chances of antibiotic residues.
- **Easy Availability:** The antibiotics are easily available without the prescription of a registered veterinarian and stocked at farms.

Source: TH

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