Name of the study area: Urban

Data Type: IDI with Unqualified seller/prescriber

Length of the interview/discussion: 75:49 min.

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Demographic Information:

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Gender | Age | Education | Seller/prescriber | Category | Year of service | Ethnicity | Remarks |
| Male | 49 | Degree pass | Qualified | Animal | 29 years | Bangali |  |

Interviewer: I came from Cholera Hospital. Here we are conducting a research on the use of medicines specially use of antibiotics; on this part of this research I am talking with you. So, how are you?

Respondent: Yes, I am fine.

Interviewer: Well, I want to know, what usually do at this drug shop? From morning to night as long as your shop is open what types of work you do at this shop?

Respondent: Mainly we have many types of products; we have ordered those to the different companies. Then they supply those products to us and we preserved those in our selective areas. After that, customers come here to buy those or doctors give prescriptions to them and they come to us. When customers come with a doctor’s prescription then we give those medicines to them or sometimes we have to talk with the doctor because we can’t understand the writings; we find the number on the prescription. You know sometimes doctors have written some medicines which are not understandable.

Interviewer: Yes?

Respondent: Sometimes we see they write one company’s medicine but we don’t have that medicine. Even the next option’s price is so high like 1500 taka then we have to talk about that matter.

Interviewer: Communication?

Respondent: Communication.

Interviewer: You communicate. Then?

Respondent: We asked doctor again, what will give in exchange of this medicine? They immediately tell us, ok, you can give the other company. If you don’t have this company then give them Square’s medicine.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: Or if you don’t have Square then you can give Acme Company. Just like that we sell the medicines.

Interviewer: Whole the day you do like this type of work.

Respondent: Yes, this type of work.

Interviewer: Well, can you tell me what types of medicines you have in this drug shop.

Respondent: In my drug shop I have different types of injections and we only sell poultry, fisheries or dairy medicines.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Even though we have permission from Drug (Drug Administration) to keep human and poultry or livestock medicines. Medicines mean all types of medicines, now we can sell all types of medicines. Because now we get license from government and that is no difference between animal and human health drug shop license; we all get one kind of drug license.

Interviewer: Ok. Now there is no difference, if you want then now you can sell human drug from this shop?

Respondent: I can sell human medicines also. Even though it is not possible for us to sell human medicines that are why we only sell animal drug. We have some Vitamins items from different companies and we have some antibiotics what those companies give us.

Interviewer: Vitamins items and?

Respondent: We have Vitamins items, different types of antibiotics which are tablets and injections. Medicines which can use mixing with water, we also have worm medicines which is used to prevention of worm, and actually I have more these types of medicines.

Interviewer: Ok. Well, you have cow, poultry or duck-chicken’s medicines?

Respondent: Bird types.

Interviewer: Ok, all types of bird medicines.

Respondent: Bird means pigeons, cow, goat, cat…nowadays people pet cat, dog at their houses. Such as- we have to keep rabies vaccine for dog. It is a yeah (prevention) for treatment of a dog. Many of owner use it as prevention because they pet the dog; it is very harmful if those dogs bite. That’s why at Uttora and different elite areas owners use this vaccine. At present, different companies are importing this vaccine from abroad. Even our country also produced this; Moymansing Agricultural University can produce this and it is available here; from there one of pharmaceutical company marketing that; this rabies vaccine.

Interviewer: Ok. How many years you have experienced in this line?

Respondent: In this line, I had serviced since 88 to 90 at BRAC; it was almost 12 years; it was in poultry, dairy and fisheries. Then from 2000, I have been doing this business; it almost 17 years.

Interviewer: From 2000 to 2017, 17 years you are doing this business but you…

Respondent: I had a job before.

Interviewer: In this veterinary line?

Respondent: Veterinary line.

Interviewer: That means long time, almost over 29 years.

Respondent: There I spend 12 years and here almost 17 years so it is over 29 years.

Interviewer: Yes. You have long years experiences, well, on the basis of this experience I want to know your antibiotics prescriptions experiences?

Respondent: Experience means I said before that if I don’t understand then I asked them. Now we see many antibiotics from different companies and they are giving us from imported antibiotics as well as locally produced antibiotics. Now it seems many companies are producing new antibiotics. Even in treatment it is now more advanced; in past what they used for treatment now those medicines are upgraded. At present, for using antibiotics we have to go to the doctor even we have many doctors number. Before using antibiotics we call to those doctors. Maximum time we get advice from them. We try to use antibiotic like that.

Interviewer: Well, but you have over 29 years experienced, from this experience and without doctor’s prescriptions you are also giving antibiotics, I want to know that experience?

Respondent: I am giving normal treatments, suppose, one customer comes and said, my cow has diarrheal. Suppose, cow is suffering with diarrheal or loose motion from today; then we asked, how many days it will? Or did you give worm medicines before? How many days ago? How many days you give that doses? Or if he said, I gave 15 days or one month ago or two months ago then we have to think that it must be problem in the food; we take decision like that. Therefore, if it seems he didn’t give any worm medicines 3/4/5 months ago, then we think maybe it is worm related problem, that’s why cow is suffering with loose motion. Then we give loose motion treatment after becoming well we give advice to give worm medicines after 3/4 days later so that it will not happen in future. If they gave worm medicines recently then we have to think, there must be some problem with the food. Then we have to ask, what types of food he gave that cow? Or which food they gave most? Like that. For this type of problem different companies have tablets or powders then we give those tablets or powders. Sometimes it seems that cow has gastric problem from different food. Yes, cow is suffering with loose motion or gastric problem; then we give them a normal treatment.

Interviewer: Normal treatment?

Respondent: Normal treatment which is not serious, we give that treatment. Which is more serious we have doctor’s phone numbers even here Uttora Dokkhinkhan has a hospital, that is the nearest and Cheragali road has a hospital.

Interviewer: Yes, I understand you have doctor’s phone numbers.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Then what you do? Do you make a call to them?

Respondent: No, we make a call to them and give medicines according to that doctor. We give doctor’s number to the patients for communicate with the doctors. After contact with them they get the treatment. You can find 2 or 4 groups who are giving these doctor’s numbers. They also have many doctors’ numbers.

Interviewer: Yes, who have many cows they must keep doctors numbers, right?

Respondent: Yes. Who have poultry farm they contact with doctors. Nowadays people are becoming more conscious. Ten years ago people didn’t want to go to the doctor and even they didn’t have to go but now this is changed.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Ten years ago and ten years after, the differences are huge, right?

Interviewer: Hmm. You only said before ten years situation but I would like to hear from you before 29 years situations to now the status of antibiotics for animal. What do you think the use of antibiotic is increasing or decreasing?

Respondent: Actually the use of antibiotics is decreasing into the dairy and poultry farm.

Interviewer: Decreasing?

Respondent: Decreasing. Now hygiene is the main.

Interviewer: Hygiene?

Respondent: Hygiene, we have to keep clean our house, poultry farm. But in the past, it was not the main issue even didn’t have any experience. When I was at BRAC of Manikgonj, I had travel many areas of Bangladesh; we visited many poultry farms and gave them young poultry or we visited dairy farms. During that time we saw, they are not actually conscious even they don’t understand all of that. We had trained them over conversations even sometimes we have to show them by practically. But at present, farms are very clean.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: Now they say by themselves that they are cleaning everyday by using different types of antiseptics or medicines even they are using their two hands. They are cleaning by using water, even they are keeping cows to the dry places or you can find in the poultry farms, those are not smelled much like before.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: Now people are more conscious but the use of medicines are decreasing.

Interviewer: is the use of medicines decreasing compare to past time?

Respondent: Yes. Of course it’s decrease. Now farm is increasing; in the past farm was limited or this dairy or poultry farms was limited. But now it is increasing.

Interviewer: Hmm. Poultry is increasing but use of medicines is decreasing?

Respondent: Of course it is decreasing.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: I think for increasing poultry the sell of medicines is increased; but in the past there had limited medicines. I heard that in the past we have limited companies and medicines but now here these medicines go? Now farm are increasing and increasing populations even dairy farms are increasing. You know in the past people didn’t have so much cows.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: In the village areas, people had one or two cows but now you can find one person have 15 to 20 cows.

Interviewer: Yes?

Respondent: At the urban areas … at the cantonment areas you can find people have many cows.

Interviewer: That means, according to your statement the number of poultry is increasing and increasing population, for that reason the supply of medicines is increasing but the use of medicines…

Respondent: Of course, the use of medicines is decreasing.

Interviewer: Ok. I understand about medicines but specially the antibiotics, but how is the use of antibiotics? What was the status of antibiotic use 10 years ago or 15 years ago? And now what is the condition of the antibiotic use or how it is using?

Respondent: Now actually the use of antibiotics is decreasing but the use of vitamins is increasing.

Interviewer: Vitamins use is increasing?

Respondent: The use of vitamins is increasing.

Interviewer: Well, how people used antibiotics before? Suppose 29 years ago, how they used it? Or 10 years ago how they used it?

Respondent: No, you see, before people had suffering with different diseases even you can find poultry and dairy had different diseases even you can find cow had loose motion and can’t stop that; but now you can find different types of medicines which help to stop loose motion within two days. Even now diseases are decreasing. After visiting different areas you can find in the past many animals had died even last 5 to 7 years ago, there had bird flu disease.

Interviewer: Yes, bird flu and for cow anthrax.

Respondent: Anthrax, many places happened this and died in a huge rate.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: But now it is not happening.

Interviewer: Anthrax happened some days ago.

Respondent: Now people are conscious so they are using preventive dose.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: For preventive dose it is not happening. In poultry they all are using preventive dose like different types of vaccines, they are using those vaccines properly.

Interviewer: Well they are not using antibiotics on those?

Respondent: No, in this matter they don’t need antibiotics, it is vaccine.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Before getting sick.

Interviewer: Yes, before getting sick we use vaccines.

Respondent: But we, human being taking vaccines, for this reason human become…(yeah) even in poultry and dairy it is reducing. Now, for this reason the use of antibiotic reducing.

Interviewer: Well, now I want to know ten years ago which antibiotics were used most? I want to know about poultry and cow and other animals?

Respondent: That time actually Ciprocin group used as well as Ciprofloxacin group.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Ciprofloxacin, then Sulfa drug. Sulfa drugs used most. These were most used.

Interviewer: Sulfa drug and?

Respondent: Ciprofloxacin.

Interviewer: Ciprofloxacin and now which antibiotics?

Respondent: Now we have all types even those are also used now, don’t stop using those but actually the use of antibiotics is decreasing.

Interviewer: ok.

Respondent: Now you can find many types of antibiotics on the other hand that time we have only 2 or 4 antibiotics.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: People knew two or three names of antibiotics even medicines company were limited but now you can find many companies for human which was also limited.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: That time Reneta and ACI these two companies was available.

Interviewer: For animal?

Respondent: For animal we had only two or three companies but now all companies come to produce animal medicines in these ten years.

Interviewer: Do all companies produce antibiotics?

Respondent: Hmm, within these five to ten years all the companies come to this production, now if we talk with them, why all of you come to this production then they will answer in a day if I sell one lakh taka then I can sell five lakh taka’s animal medicines. For increasing sell they are entering this line. I asked companies, they tell me another reason; now the use of vitamin is increasing. You can find it in both side poultry and dairy; in the dairy cows become healthier within less time even poultry chickens become one and half or two kg within one month but in the past they needed minimum two months to become one and half kg.

Interviewer: But what do you think for this they only using vitamins?

Respondent: Yes, those all are vitamins.

Interviewer: Except vitamins they don’t use other things?

Respondent: Other things means you can see now diseases are decreasing even they don’t become sick easily.

Interviewer: But this…

Respondent: They use antibiotics but very little amount. They don’t use antibiotic before disease rather they use it when sick but the use of antibiotics is not same as before.

Interviewer: Did antibiotics use most in the past?

Respondent: Yes. Ten years ago doctors had not treated like that or they didn’t practices like these days. In the poultry or dairy, doctors are not busy like these days maximum times they waited for patient.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Now you can see when one cow suffers with fever then owner immediately go to the doctors.

Interviewer: Yes, I understand. But you said before the use of antibiotics were more and the number of antibiotics was limited. On the other hand, the number of antibiotics is now increasing and according to you, the selling amount is increasing.

Respondent: Yes. The selling amount is increasing; that means I said before dairy farm and poultry farms are increasing.

Interviewer: That means they are using antibiotics on those?

Respondent: The amount is very little. I said, they only using those after becoming sick.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Becoming sick then using this. For fever they use Paraceatamol. People become sick with fever then they purchase Paraceatamol like that actually these all are like human medicines; there is no difference between human and animal medicines.

Interviewer: Well, they used Paracetamol, if doesn’t become cure after using this then what they do?

Respondent: No, doctors then changed the Paracetamol then it seems they used Ciprocin.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: It seems they pushed Cirprocin injection.

Interviewer: Ok, they used injections then.

Respondent: Yes. Then they went to the injection treatment.

Interviewer: Well, then medicines and injections.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Pushing injection means…

Respondent: Quickly response on the disease.

Interviewer: Hmm, then which types of antibiotics use for the poultry?

Respondent: Same condition on the poultry. I said before, for vaccination diseases decreased in the poultry. Now in our country, you can say there is no disease in the poultry. In the past, there was a disease called Gumboro.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: Yes. Disease, we tell because chicks imported from India that’s why it happened. Now it seems that companies import Gumboro vaccines from abroad. Now ACI and other companies have different vaccines.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Now people are using vaccines in the poultry but actually we can’t see the Gumboro. Now we can’t see many diseases.

Interviewer: Then where it is selling? You said about profit, company’s profit, the question is where these medicines are selling?

Respondent: Company. Now we see manly vitamins items are selling most. You can ask companies, which item sell most? You can find, if they sell one lakh taka’s antibiotics comparatively vitamin’s items sell almost five lakh taka. Moreover, company produced one vitamin in various names but vitamin is same. Such as- ACI said ACI multi vitamin and they produced four or five items in various names. B-complex, they produced this item in four or five names. ACI Company’s saline even they produced three to four saline.

Interviewer: Ok. But suppose this one lakh’s antibiotics where actually sell this large amount? I mean if it means less use…

Respondent: I just said this as an example but you can’t constant to this.

Interviewer: One lakh is a large amount.

Respondent: No, this is large. I just said this as a number; such as- here you can find 10 farms; from this 10 farms if six farm’s cows become sick then we assume that here the prevalence of disease is high.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If from ten farms only one farm’s one or two cows become sick then we think it is a simple matter.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: It is possible that one or two cows become sick.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Then we think it will be cure quickly.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: We count this number as a percentage.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Now we see the percentages because I said a while ago that we sold a large number of antibiotics ten years ago. But now we sell vitamin items most.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Now people comes here and tell us that my chicken is not becoming healthier or my cow is not becoming healthier and cow can’t gives milk, right?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Calf is very weak, cow becomes weak. They maybe go to the doctor and they write some medicines on the prescriptions or they come to us and tell my cow is very weak, can’t eat like this. Then I told them, how many days ago you give worm medicines? I asked like that. Then maybe they said I gave all of those. After then I asked, how many days ago you gave those medicines? Then they gave answer like I gave some days ago. If they need worm medicines then I give or tell them to call the doctor. If doctor gives instructions then I give worm medicines.

Interviewer: Do you ever give treatment where you give antibiotics. Then do you ever face any challenges when you give antibiotics?

Respondent: No, I don’t have any (yeah)…

Interviewer: Why?

Respondent: When you give an antibiotic, or I give then you can find the course instructions on the antibiotics; company actually has writing instructions on the medicines. Such as- here you see mixed it with one litter water and here has normal two dose also.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If you use preventive dose then you can use preventive. I want to do three days preventive dose after 15 days for not getting cold. I can do it…

Interviewer: Preventive dose means is it antibiotic?

Respondent: ---you can find here the dose. Here the instructions like one CC have to use with two litter water, right?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Then here is the normal one from Square Companies Deoxidine, Doxycycline and Colistin.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: right?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: You can see here has written the dose and treatment process.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: For normal one ml has to use with two litters water, one gram with two litters water and it should be used three to five days. After giving three to five days then they can be feel free and live without any tension.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: After giving this even then gets cold then we can assume it would be loose motion types. Then for this reason, he can use this one gram with one litter of water and give three to four days and it seems chicken become cure. With this we used saline also and it seems we use enzyme for growing appetite. Because we know when people become sick then they can’t eat and become weak, we know this; doctors said, with this you can give enzyme.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: I can give saline.

Interviewer: Well do you ever face any challenges during this moment?

Respondent: No. Why? We don’t have to face any challenges because we can reach doctor any time.

Interviewer: And also you have instructions.

Respondent: Here the writing. For this reason we don’t face any difficulties even customers also see the instructions are written on the medicines.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Or sometimes they also make a call to the doctor; said, sir them are giving this medicine. Then doctor tell them that is ok, you can purchase that or they would add another one with that.

Interviewer: Then when you give any medicines then they make sure with the doctor again?

Respondent: Sometimes they do like that.

Interviewer: Well, sometimes.

Respondent: And here we have lab, now in Bangladesh we have those facilities. Such as- at Uttora we have a biolab.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: At Gazipur has two or three lab. Kazi Kazi Pharma, Paragon Pharma then Bio Pharma. They have lab. They are cutting chickens and testing defecation of cows and they actually doing different types of tests.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: Again we have government lab at Fulbariya, for defecation test we send there. You cow has problem on the defecation or other problem please go to that place for test because they have facility to test.

Interviewer: Is that means you refer them to there?

Respondent: Of course we refer, we don’t want to take any risk even we don’t need it.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They all are our friends, they are doing farm and they come to us all the time; they come to us for getting advice. So, we can’t only think about our business because if I can keep him, one farmer comes to me I can give him advice what I learn from my previous job at BRAC. Now you are doing a job, if we didn’t work at NGO whatever you say government service providers are not understand because Government always keep their service providers in one place, they don’t have to do anything at the field and they don’t communicate with the people.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: How to communicate with people, government officer doesn’t know. On the other hand, who work at the NGO they have to travel different places and communicate with many peoples, families; they know how to talk in a difficult situations even who is behaving rudely they know how to manage that person.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: NGO gives them a proper training and storming their brain and I think it is great. When I worked at BRAC, what I learnt from there that is very useful in my real life and I come here doing business and I think I am successful.

Interviewer: Well, you said keep customer.

Respondent: Yes, keep customers and to tell them; when I talk with a person then he gives me feedback that he understand very easily by me. Then he interested to purchase medicines from my shop. Then I inform them to go to the doctor (qualified). You have to treatment like that. Though your chickens have to die for illness you have to go to that lab for test.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Do a test at first, then doctor gives you some medicines then come back here.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: We suggest him like that.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Do you understand?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If it is like only for my business if I write some medicines and if that would not be responded then he will think I cheated with him.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Isn’t it?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: Then he will not come back to my shop again.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: If he gets a good suggestion from me and makes some profit then he will come back again to my shop.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: If I gain his faith then he will tell another two persons about me, if it is opposite then he will not come back to me. Isn’t it?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: It is like that.

Interviewer: Except this I want to know from you, when you give any antibiotics medicines to the customers or they come to you for purchasing antibiotics or they will tell you the symptoms then you give them any antibiotics; in that time do you give any instructions? I means that time what do you say to them? How to give or for how many days? I want to know these matters?

Respondent: I tell, you are taking this antibiotic and you have to give this daily and after six hours you have to change the water. We tell them you have to give this four time daily; that means, 6 am to 12 pm and 12 pm to 5 pm; you have to give this medicine in six hours interval.

Interviewer: Is that means you write time?

Respondent: I tell them the time.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They have to mainly maintain the time.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: That means the quality of the medicines will be responded.

Interviewer: Well, where do you actually write the time?

Respondent: On the paper.

Interviewer: Prescription?

Respondent: Yes, I write them on a paper, you have to follow this instruction I told them verbally who are educated and doing poultry farm or dairy farms.

Interviewer: Well how to give or how many hours later have to give you tell them. Are they actually following the instruction according to you?

Respondent: No, not all, actually that is not possible for all.

Interviewer: Hmm?

Respondent: Actually they don’t work by themselves rather than give this works to the assistances who work for them.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Right? They come back here and tell us; then we again asked them then they inform us I didn’t do this, I actually gave this to my assistance and maybe he didn’t follow accurately.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Maybe he gave three times daily for eight hours interval, right?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: Even though I tell them four times in a day.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: Yes, here who have poultry they inform that they need more water so that they can’t make it in six hours interval or they have staff limitation.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Yes, they tell, if they employed one more people then they need more 10 to 15 thousand taka so that they have a limitation, so that, they use medicines only three times in a day.

Interviewer: Ok, they are using medicines three times instead of four times in a day. Then what do you do when they tell this to you?

Respondent: No, I don’t have any rights to pressurize them; I only tell them if you can follow like this then it will be great or you can personally stay there and guide them. Then if it seems more serious then they follow the instructions.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They do this for their benefits.

Interviewer: But this?

Respondent: We have to say so that we told them.

Interviewer: Hmm. Well, do you ever tell if they don’t follow then what will happen? Do you tell, it would be problem if you don’t follow instructions like four time in a day not three or two times in a day?

Respondent: No, we tell them if you follow the instructions then the disease will be cure quickly. If you don’t follow the instructions then you can see the result. It is all yours benefits, you have to try seriously and you understand your benefits.

Interviewer: Then do they can maintain properly and what will be the result? But actually they are not maintaining the course even they are giving three or two times instead of four times.

Respondent: No, all they customers are not follow that’s not right actually some of them are following. They all try to follow. When they come to us and heard that other farm’s chickens have to die then he think I come here from long distance area and get suggestion from doctor even doctor doesn’t tell them how to give medicines but only gives a prescription then come to us and ask then we tell them the instructions. During that time we tell them, try to follow the instructions and then they try to follow. Even though they give medicines to the assistance they tell them try to follow the instructions. Then we also give advice that you can give 100 taka extra for this effort to the assistance. For this reason assistance tries to follow the instructions.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: I also give this type of advice.

Interviewer: Hmm, you try to help like that.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: Ok, then in which time do you decide that patient must need antibiotic? In which time or condition do you decide that cow or poultry have to give antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: When they said in my poultry some of chickens are sick and sounds differently, when I off the light at night then it seem chickens sounds differently; then we understand it is cold. Even though we asked, how is their defecation? Then maybe they answered, it is normal; then we maybe give a normal antibiotic and said them, you can give a normal antibiotic with some enzyme. We asked, how is their appetites? Then they answered, they are eating less then we give enzyme. That’s it.

Interviewer: You said normal, which one?

Respondent: That time vitamins should be stopped.

Interviewer: Which normal antibiotics you give?

Respondent: It seems we give Amoxicillin and Doxycycline. When you give combine dose of Amoxicillin and Doxycycline and it responses very well.

Interviewer: Mixing two?

Respondent: Two have to mix and one enzyme with vitamin-C.

Interviewer: Ok, what is it? Is it capsule or tablets?

Respondent: It is powder.

Interviewer: Powder. What is the course?

Respondent: You have to use one gram medicine with two litters water and company writes it one gram have to mix with two litters water. In the packet it is written the instructions.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Every company and every medicine have instructions on the packet and we have to use it like that.

Interviewer: Then it is for poultry. Now I want to know, how do you this for cow or goat? How do you make decision about giving antibiotics? In which time do you give antibiotics?

Respondent: No, in cow or dairy, we don’t find any diseases easily. If come to us then maximum time we send them to the doctor.

Interviewer: For cows?

Respondent: For cows. For serious case of cows and goats we don’t want to treat those, maybe we only treat them for fever, maybe we said, you can give this Paracetamol; cow’s Paracetamol is 2000 mg.

Interviewer: Yes, I saw that.

Respondent: Yes, you can see. This is.

Interviewer: Large size.

Respondent: Yes, large, I give this according to weight even here have instructions according to the weight. Yes, then we asked, how much weight of your cow? They answered it as their assumption. I said them you can give this for two days if it is not cure then go to the doctor.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: And every dairy have a doctor in a week so that, we don’t have to do for the cow nowadays.

Interviewer: Oh, ok. For cow you don’t have to give more treatment?

Respondent: Yes, for cow we don’t need more.

Interviewer: You only give treatment at poultry.

Respondent: Poultry, yes. Suddenly something happen and they can’t go to the doctor or don’t go to the doctor for simple matter. If chicken died then we tell them to go to the Lab, here we have a lab at Uttora, you can test there. We don’t give treatment because it is risky.

Interviewer: Ok. Suppose who don’t have farm but they have one or two cows at the house then they don’t come to you for getting treatment?

Respondent: They come here who have cows (local), they don’t have any diseases, actually we can’t find. If they come maybe for diarrheal (loose motion); they come and said, cow has diarrheal, I have only one or two cows for milk; give me some tablets for this.

Interviewer: Then what do you give them for diarrheal?

Respondent: We have Sulfatizin tablets and ACME’s Sulfadine-S tablets. That tablet’s packet has instructions for 35 kg cow’s need a tablet every day.

Interviewer: That is also powder?

Respondent: Tablets.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Then there have written instructions it has to use three days dose.

Interviewer: Is the market price affordable for the general people? I want to know the market price of antibiotics?

Respondent: They have. They don’t have any objections.

Interviewer: How much price of these medicines?

Respondent: No, price is normal, price is not the matter, and I haven’t heard any complain yet. (Customer comes for medicines)

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: (laugh) I don’t ever get any objections about price from customers.

Interviewer: I mean how much the price of medicines? Such as- cow’s antibiotic’s price or poultry’s antibiotic’s price.

Respondent: hmm (customer) where was I?

Interviewer: I want to know the price of antibiotics? I only know this about the human medicines where antibiotics prices are higher than normal medicines, so that I want to know the poultry’s antibiotics price?

Respondent: Compare to human medicines poultry and dairy medicines price is higher.

Interviewer: Human medicines also have high priced.

Respondent: many medicines have.

Interviewer: I mean, there have normal and antibiotics medicines, I want to know the price of veterinary medicine’s price?

Respondent: I don’t think these medicines are high priced. I saw the price list of human medicines so that I don’t think it is high.

Interviewer: Approximately?

Respondent: Injection items price is high.

Interviewer: Ok, could you tell me some of high priced medicines?

Respondent: Such as- your Ciprofloxacin, this item’s price is high. Like this---actually I never heard they are saying antibiotic price is high. You can find Tilcomicin group’s Til Vet this is also high price.

Interviewer: How much?

Respondent: That is about 800 or 900 taka.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: The price is only for 100 ml.

Interviewer: Hmm, is it for cow?

Respondent: Yes, for cow.

Interviewer: Hmm.

Respondent: It is also use on the poultry.

Interviewer: Ok, for poultry?

Respondent: Yes, it is used on 100 ml but it is not used most compare than others.

Interviewer: Well, so what do you think customers can afford these high priced medicines?

Respondent: Of course, they can afford.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: definitely.

Interviewer: do they really can purchase?

Respondent: Yes, they can, doctors are writing the prescriptions and even they are purchasing even their have no reactions about this.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: in Bangladesh, there is no reaction on any matter, do you ever see?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: 10 taka’s rice now we have to purchase with 50 taka. Even people are purchasing this also. Now 20 taka’s onion we have to purchase 60 or 70 taka, do you see any reactions?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: And in India, you can see protections if the price is increasing two taka. On the other hand, in our country you can see the price of bus fare is now double even where rickshaw fare was 10 taka and now it is 40 taka. But we can’t say anything. In Bangladesh no one say anything about this.

Interviewer: They don’t have any reactions but actually they can afford it? What do you think?

Respondent: They can.

Interviewer: For their poultry or cows or goats?

Respondent: No, many of them are getting loan in different ways, is not it? They get this from bank or people who do this business or different organizations. They are purchasing this from those loans. They are making profit by selling these animals or chickens. You can see the price of chicken and the price of chicks; they are purchasing chicks with 50 taka but selling this with 90 or 95 taka per kg. Even in the retail shop you can find the price is 100 or 120 or 120 taka. Compare to the whole sell they are not getting benefits than retail shop. So, who are doing poultry they are not getting enough profit rather than the retail shop.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Who are producing chicks they are spending 15 taka per chick.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: For one chick they spending 15 taka and they are selling 70 or 80 taka. Last year they sold 120 or 130 taka per chick, once its price was 70 or 80 taka but government doesn’t do any even doctors is not saying anything. Horticulturists are getting profit more and more but when poultry farms selling the chickens suddenly the price is falling down, like this many of them are become bankrupted.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: You said here we have many farms but where are those? Those are actually bankrupted.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They can’t get employed with 10 to 15 thousand taka because they are in lost. They get loan two lakhs taka and with interest it is growing 2.5 or 3 lakhs taka so they don’t have any way without selling land and become bankrupted.

Interviewer: It is happening here?

Respondent: They have maybe one or two cows.

Interviewer: Yes, that means he is spending money for purchasing medicines with the loan but actually can he afford? Because all he is doing loan.

Respondent: They maybe have ability to purchase medicines but chick’s price is not affordable for them. But the price of feed is almost half in the India compare to Bangladesh even the price of chicks also half. But the prices of medicines are almost same. Who are come to Bangladesh I heard from them it is almost same price. Here we have some Hindu Pharmacy, I actually heard from them maybe the price is almost same. Even here our local companies are producing medicines so the competition is on medicines. In the past two or three companies produced medicines and they got more profit but now here have many companies so they all are in the same level but the chicks and feed price is not same level rather than in this area some groups of people are making the profits.

Interviewer: Is that means…

Respondent: All.

Interviewer: People are becoming bankrupted for doing this poultry business.

Respondent: They become bankrupted in the dairy also because in the dairy they have to give feed and the price of feed also costly who want to enter this business he have to bear this feed cost also.

Interviewer: Is that means they are getting benefits according to their expediter?

Respondent: They are not getting benefits.

Interviewer: Well, they are purchasing in facing any difficulties, I am talking about antibiotics; maybe they are purchasing 100 taka’s medicines but actually with that 100 taka he only getting one medicine. For full course he has to buy more medicines even he has to spend more money. And you are saying they are not getting that amount of benefits according to the expense. So I want to know are they actually giving full course. How they are doing this?

Respondent: No, it seems that…

Interviewer: I mean minimum how many days’ antibiotics?

Respondent: Maybe I said them to give 4 or 5 days but he is giving two days then it seems cow becomes cure then he don’t want to give the remaining medicines for thinking about money.

Interviewer: That means the course is not completed?

Respondent: No, it is not completed.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They said, it’s already become cure so what is the benefit to spend more money.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: Now you can’t do anything by force.

Interviewer: Why they do like that?

Respondent: They do this because they think they can save some amount of money and think that it is become cure now.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: They have a perception that it is already become cure so it is no need, do you understand?

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Become cure so don’t need any more.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: In human health, you can see one person is becoming sick with fever and doctor said, you have to complete three to five days course but maximum time after two days Paracetamol course they don’t want to continue the remaining medicines because they feel well.

Interviewer: Yes, and human are growing a cow.

Respondent: Yes, that’s it.

Interviewer: Well, which one do you give more priority when you give treatment to a patient when one farmer comes to you for treatment? Is it antibiotics or normal medicines?

Respondent: No I give priority in normal medicines. I told them it is best if you give preventive than treatment. It is better if you give a preventive course.

Interviewer: But you show me before a preventive course called Doxycycline which is an antibiotic.

Respondent: That is treatment; we used that for normal treatment.

Interviewer: Ok, Doxycycline?

Respondent: Yes, we give that for normal treatment. We said vaccine is the preventive dose. You need vaccination because this is winter session; you have to concern about temperature and must be keep clean the house. These all are the main and give vitamins then it will be well and we give like this advice all the time.

Interviewer: You prioritize most but you said a while ago, you give preventive such as- Doxycycline, it is an antibiotic, is it?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: So, this all preventives are antibiotics?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: But that Doxycycline is an antibiotic.

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: For which disease this Doxycycline response as a preventive?

Respondent: Doxycycline uses as a cold preventive; for growing antibody in the body; it is used for this.

Interviewer: For this reason?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: In that case do they complete the course?

Respondent: They give it for three to four days, it is not costly.

Interviewer: Ok, what is the price of this medicine?

Respondent: 100 gram price is 130 taka; this 100 gram has to use with two litters water; with this water they can cover 1000 chickens which is best for them.

Interviewer: Yes, then what is the difference between normal and antibiotic medicines? I mean differences between vet antibiotic and vet normal medicines?

Respondent: No, when we use an antibiotic for a disease of a milk giving cow then they can’t drink that milk for 3 or 7 or 10 or 21 days, right?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: For chicken, when they use antibiotic then they can’t sell it market immediately because we can’t eat that chicken within 5 to 7 days. This is the condition, for this reason they use it as a preventive dose, so that they can’t think more about this and I think it can use at that time.

Interviewer: Yes, so what is the difference between normal and antibiotic medicine?

Respondent: No, difference is that, maybe doctor will say give that powerful (Kov Ilya¸‡jv) medicines, you see a doctor called and tell me to give an injection then we say, sir I have this one also, so can I give this normal injection; we actually try to give normal one.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Now when customer said my cow (Mvfx) I understand that is milk giving cow. If I give this then milk will be decrease but he didn’t said cow is pregnant but now he is saying this.

Interviewer: Is that means normal medicines would not be harmful even they can get milk as well?

Respondent: Yes, they can.

Interviewer: But do they can get milk if they give antibiotic?

Respondent: Yes, they can’t get. Here you can see Sulfar drug is an antibiotic, here it is mentioned they can’t eat this meat within 7 days, so they can’t sell it within 7 days, this is called waiting period.

Interviewer: Ok. You are saying this is the difference.

Respondent: this is the difference.

Interviewer: Ok, when any farmer comes to you without any prescription for his chickens or cows or other issues…

Respondent: No, then…

Interviewer: Then what you do?

Respondent: No, then he could say I gave this antibiotic some days ago, even they can memorize the name of medicines and it becomes a habit. They say that doctor gave me during that time and it responded. Now it is same disease, then I give a normal dose which maybe doctor gave before like- one gram mix with one litter. Then I say you use this in normal way like one gram mix with two litters then cost will be reduce also even you can find disease will be cure quickly or maybe it would not be cure.

Interviewer: That means you give that medicine but you changed the dose.

Respondent: Yes, I give a normal course.

Interviewer: Then now we will talk about the risk. For disease prevention how antibiotic responds? When you use the antibiotic to the cows or poultry then how it will respond? How it will respond on cow or poultry?

Respondent: Preventive?

Interviewer: I mean what is the role of antibiotic?

Respondent: Antibiotic is when you get sick then it will be work as a preventive for that disease, this antibiotic will work as a preventive.

Interviewer: In which diseases it will be good most?

Respondent: Suppose one cow is not eating regularly or trembling or maybe cow has saliva or swelling the head then doctor say for this you need antibiotic. After giving this they have to bath cow for 3 to 5 days and then they give Amcox types injections.

Interviewer: Ok, that means for this type of disease we need antibiotic.

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok, which group of antibiotic is best for cow or poultry? I want to know this because you have a long experience.

Respondent: No, it is like that. (conversation with customer)

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: When a doctor goes to 7 or 8 farms so definitely he will forget your name.

Interviewer: Yes they will forget. So what we are talking about, which antibiotics will be good or respond very well? Which group of antibiotics?

Respondent: Now in our country Ciprofloxacin is used most.

Interviewer: Will it respond?

Respondent: Yes, it is.

Interviewer: Ok, and have antibiotics any side effect?

Respondent: No, I don’t see ever.

Interviewer: I mean side effect?

Respondent: Side effect? No. I said before that is prevention period. If they maintain then it will not be any problem.

Interviewer: That is ok but…

Respondent: For give this antibiotic I didn’t see any problem.

Interviewer: I mean after using antibiotic to the cow do you think there have any side effect?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Side effect?

Respondent: There is no side effect. It is not a human, if it is human then we can understand. It is cow, doctor can’t understand, after giving this, cows become cure and chickens become cure.

Interviewer: That means can’t understand the side effect.

Respondent: Yes, side effect can’t understand.

Interviewer: Well, then we are saying antibiotic resistance, I want to know about this matter?

Respondent: Antibiotic resistance is using a thing again and again. To your cow you used more injections, antibiotics then if that injection will lose its usefulness, then we have to use more powerful antibiotic. You can see, now you are using Amoxicillin injection and later you have to use Sulfa drug which is more powerful antibiotic.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Then it will lose the usefulness so normal injection will not be respond. It is same as for the poultry even it is similar to human. You wouldn’t use the normal medicine rather than you use the powerful antibiotic medicine. Then it will be lost the resistance. For that reason we have to use normal at first then gradually it will increase.

Interviewer: Then it will not create any problem?

Respondent: No it will not.

Interviewer: Ok. What are the challenges for a farmer to use antibiotic according to the rules?

Respondent: Actually all farmers are not maintaining exactly.

Interviewer: Yes

Respondent: They are not maintaining where it is written 3 or 5 or 7 days but they actually giving two or three days. After that they will not be interested to give.

Interviewer: Yes, you said this is a challenge for them you said a while ago.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: According to your statement, you said, they give medicines by their assistance or employee and then they can’t maintain.

Respondent: Hmm, that is another reason.

Interviewer: Yes, except that what will be another reason?

Respondent: Now they are getting milk 10 kg and even spending so much money on medicines. Then they think if I give full course then I have to spend ten thousand taka, it will be not my profit. So, now if I complete two days course then it will be ok and I can save five thousand taka. So, for him money is important matter.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: It is almost same in poultry because poultry and dairy almost same.

Interviewer: Hmm, now we will talk about policy. Do you know about any controlling body who observe the use of antibiotic in this area?

Respondent: Any organization means who give us drug license they come here from drug office. They come here to see if I have drug license or not, hmm? Then they see my drug shop’s medicine’s company and they observe our reservation process.

Interviewer: Ok, but do they observe especially antibiotic?

Respondent: Hmm, they do.

Interviewer: What they observe in antibiotic?

Respondent: They put down the syrups and see the company name, the dose is correct or not even they bring sample from the company.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They actually focused on the companies.

Interviewer: Ok, they compare with the sample.

Respondent: Hmm

Interviewer: They test it ok.

Respondent: Hmm, they compare it with the company’s medicines. You have to renew the drug license every year, at that time they also told company, give some medicines then they see actually medicines are good or not. When we ask who give drug license they told they test the drug and all are good.

Interviewer: Do you know any government observation organization who observes the antibiotic medicines of your drug shop?

Respondent: I only see those in this area.

Interviewer: Are the work for government?

Respondent: They are government people. They give government drug license.

Interviewer: So what do you think antibiotic…

Respondent: They come from drug administration.

Interviewer: From drug administration.

Respondent: From there they come.

Interviewer: Ok, Do you know any ethical policy of our country about the use of antibiotic?

Respondent: They told us when we go for doing our license.

Interviewer: No they told you during that time but do we have any policy related the use of antibiotic?

Respondent: No, they told us about uses of antibiotic which is the body of drug administration.

Interviewer: But do we have any documented policy?

Respondent: No, they only told us this when we go to get the license. Even the opposite page of the license has some instructions like- without doctor’s prescription we can’t use antibiotic if we want to use antibiotic then we have to get advice from doctors.

Interviewer: Ok

Respondent: We have to get advice from doctor before using antibiotic. They told us to use antibiotic before getting advice from doctor because it is not right to use antibiotic medicines without doctor’s advice. So you should keep some doctors number and you must communicate with them at their chamber. We also have two hospitals for that reason we don’t face any problems yet. Even though we get many doctors from Mohakhali and different places; doctors are practicing here in our surrounding, so that we don’t face any problems.

Interviewer: So, do you think we have some service providers who giving antibiotic medicines illogically without thinking patients need?

Respondent: It is happening by the quack doctor, you can find some quack doctor.

Interviewer: they are doing this?

Respondent: Quack doctors are doing this.

Interviewer: That means?

Respondent: They are not coming here they actually doing this by selling drugs door to door.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: We have some quack doctor, at company some young people are doing job, they resign from their job and doing this business by riding a motorcycle, so they are using this by own.

Interviewer: hmm, so in this urban area they are doing like this?

Respondent: Yes, have. You can see this when you go to the farms, they can say this more even they can give you the names.

Interviewer: Yes, why they do this?

Respondent: In the rural level you can find quack doctor who are providing service taking a bag, they actually pushing injections and giving medicines.

Interviewer: For the animal?

Respondent: They are doing this for the animal.

Interviewer: why they are doing?

Respondent: They are doing this because of income. They have family and have to do some income. Even they don’t have any job. One person may be can’t get a job or can’t do any work. Or one person he may be doing a job but company dismissed him from the job.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: They are not giving so much salary or may be company giving him a target in this month you have to sell one lakh taka. But they can’t sell one lakh taka so after two or three months later company will dismissed him. So then what he will do? Then by force he does training from Juvo Unnoyon or different place for three or six months or one month. How they do this training but after that they start practice like- for cow’s fever he gives combine three or four antibiotics then farmer see cow becomes cure and he becomes happy.

Interviewer: Patient means the owner of patient?

Respondent: Owner becomes happy then he says, I don’t need MBBS doctor this doctor is very good.

Interviewer: Is that means they are doing this for their own financial benefits?

Respondent: yes.

Interviewer: Illogically they are using antibiotics?

Respondent: They don’t give prescription actually they use those by their own hand.

Interviewer: Oh! They provide those by their own hand.

Respondent: They don’t give any document.

Interviewer: Don’t give any document?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Well, do you heard about consumers’ rights?

Respondent: In Bangladesh I heard this even I read it on the print media that we have a rights but this is not implementing. You are saying on the road side you can’t smock but it is happening. So, law is not implementing.

Interviewer: Is that means we have a law but it is not implementing?

Respondent: Yes, it is not implementing.

Interviewer: Ok, then how we improve the writing of prescription so that patients will complete the course? This antibiotic course how doctors have to write?

Respondent: We have to computerize the entire document. If doctor gives prescription by the composing then patients will understand the language of the prescription. Now they do not understand the name of medicines.

Interviewer: Ok,

Respondent: We have some doctor like that.

Interviewer: Don’t understand the writing of doctors.

Respondent: Number one is can’t understand the writing, number two is you must use this medicine for two days and it should be written on the paper clearly. You can give this and that, doctor must be written on the prescription.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: Doctor can write those instructions clearly.

Interviewer: Hmm. Then now they don’t write the instructions clearly?

Respondent: They are writing now also but can’t understand the hand writing. You know the are giving medicines to the employees but employees are not understand the hand writing then they give two days then it seems patients become well then they say, sir don’t bring any more because patients become cure.

Interviewer: Hmm that means they don’t understand the writing so that prescription also doesn’t useful at all?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok. What do you think the Drug Company or medical representatives can influence patients for use of antibiotics?

Respondent: No, they don’t do this.

Interviewer: They don’t do this?

Respondent: They don’t do.

Interviewer: what do you think is there any direct or indirect influence?

Respondent: No, I don’t see.

Interviewer: You didn’t see. Well, in most cases, where do people prefer to go for purchasing antibiotic? Is it government institutions or private institutions like drug shop or pharmacy?

Respondent: They come to the pharmacy most of the time.

Interviewer: Most of the time?

Respondent: They come to the pharmacy.

Interviewer: Why? They can’t get at government institutions?

Respondent: No, they can’t get at the government institutions.

Interviewer: Hmm. At government institutions they don’t keep antibiotics?

Respondent: they don’t keep antibiotics.

Interviewer: Ok.

Respondent: At government institutions there have no facility or system to keep antibiotics.

Interviewer: Where do you dispose the expired or damage medicines or antibiotic medicines of your drug shop?

Respondent: No no it is not dispose, two months before the expiry date we return the medicines to the company. Companies have rules like that and they also told us about this. Before the expiry date we return the medicines if we can’t give then we face lose and if I throw out this medicine then it is lost for me.

Interviewer: Ok, then?

Respondent: See I keep a thing, now I have one year expiry date but it seems that I can’t sell it within one year then I throw out this at the river, it will be lost for me. For this reason, we do a contact with the company that they say you have to return this before expiry date.

Interviewer: ok, do they return your money?

Respondent: No, they exchange the medicines.

Interviewer: oh! it is exchange. Then what they do with these medicines?

Respondent: Maybe they destroy those.

Interviewer: Well you don’t have expiry date medicines but don’t you have any damaged medicines?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Means you destroy somehow?

Respondent: No we don’t have like that.

Interviewer: Yes

Respondent: Right?

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: It maybe destroys but it is not open yet. (showing the medicines boxes)

Interviewer: yes.

Respondent: If any of medicines destroy here then they bring back those or exchange those from the company.

Interviewer: Ok, they bring those?

Respondent: ok, they bring those.

Interviewer: Then you don’t have any disposal medicines or expiry medicines or damaged medicines?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: You don’t need to dispose?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok, well now I want to know about the network, how do you get these medicines? This shop’s medicines where do you get it?

Respondent: different companies people are come to us we ordered to that people. They are taking orders and providing medicines by the car, you see that, one of company man get money from us.

Interviewer: Yes, I saw him; ok they do work like that.

Respondent: They are providing medicines and getting money from us.

Interviewer: Do you ever bring medicines by your own?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: You don’t go to there for medicines. Where do you sell these and to whom?

Respondent: We have farmers in our surroundings they come to us.

Interviewer: Only farmers?

Respondent: Those farmers are coming here.

Interviewer: Farmers?

Respondent: Hmm, they come to us with a doctor’s prescription.

Interviewer: Yes.

Respondent: In the cantonment area there have many dairy farms, they come here even there have fish farms they also come here for the medicines.

Interviewer: Still now I saw only male customers but do you get any female customers here?

Respondent: Yes, female customers also come here.

Interviewer: Female also comes here?

Respondent: Yes they come.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They are now more updated.

Interviewer: That means…

Respondent: We have many female farmers even many of them don’t have husbands.

Interviewer: yes.

Respondent: They are saying my husband died or went to abroad and she has two daughters or sons and she is giving expense to them.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: They are giving expense for education. Now keeping cow is very easy and these cows give milk like 15 to 20 kg.

Interviewer: That mean…

Respondent: They are getting money after selling this milk.

Interviewer: Ok, then now I want to know about the antibiotic medicines of your drug shop for poultry or dairy? I’ll write it here.

Interviewer: Well, I want to know you are in this profession almost 29 years and I know this before, but now I want to know, do you set any exam related with antibiotic sell?

Respondent: No, I don’t set any academic exam.

Interviewer: Do you enter any certificate exam?

Respondent: I entered when I got drug license for the three months.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: We have to do three months course.

Interviewer: Hmm

Respondent: For drug license I did this pharmacist course.

Interviewer: How long your pharmacist course?

Respondent: Three months.

Interviewer: Do you have any other training course?

Respondent: No.

Interviewer: Ok, your educational status?

Respondent: I completed my graduation.

Interviewer: Graduation?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Well, from which department?

Respondent: No, I did it from [college name]. It is BSC degree.

Interviewer: Oh, you are in this profession more than 29 years and I am seeing you have a trade license as well.

Respondent: I have trade and drug license.

Interviewer: Yes and I am seeing you hang on the wall both of those.

Respondent: It is the rule to hang this here.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: I have trade license and this is drug license on my name.

Interviewer: hmm

Respondent: Who did a three months training they get this drug license, we have to collect this from drug office and we must do the three months training.

Interviewer: Ok, that is your drug license?

Respondent: Yes,

Interviewer: and that is your trade license?

Respondent: Yes, this is for doing this business.

Interviewer: And what is that?

Respondent: this is for tax, tax certificate. I enrolled as a yearly tax holder.

Interviewer: Well, now I want to know your opening and closing time of your shop?

Respondent: I usually open my shop at morning time at 8:30 am and close it at 9:30 pm.

Interviewer: Is that means you keep open your shop whole the day?

Respondent: Yes.

Interviewer: Ok, that’s it. Thanks to you.

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