

**Safe Grain Storage- Post Harvest Technology: An Indian Perspective**Rita Rath, Ranjana Saxena<sup>\*</sup>, Neeraja Sood, and Sadhna Gupta

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<sup>\*</sup>Correspondence: [ranjana.saxena@dsc.du.ac.in](mailto:ranjana.saxena@dsc.du.ac.in)**ABSTRACT**

Due to green revolution and technological advancement in crop production, India has attained sufficiency in food grain productivity, yet a large population in our country goes hungry. The major reason for this is the postharvest losses that occur during storage, procurement and distribution. Factors such as improper and inadequate storage facilities, climatic conditions, ineffective management policies lead to physical, chemical and biological deterioration of food grains. Abiotic factors such as grain moisture content, temperature, initial grain condition and aeration system are crucial considerations for safe storage. Biological deterioration and losses due to fungi, mites, insects, birds and rodents are also significant. In India, Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency, under the Ministry of consumer affairs, responsible for procurement of food grains at minimum support price (MSP), movement of produce to deficit regions, public distribution system (PDS) and maintenance of buffer stocks. Government of India constituted a high-level Shanta Kumar Committee in 2014 to recommend ways to rationalize and minimize postharvest losses, in addition to the already existing government policies. Futuristic approach to prevent these losses are to have bold and proactive reforms in India's grain management systems by implementing the recommendations of the Committee, using appropriate storage protocols, continuing subsidy only to the poor under Antyodaya Anna Yojna (AAY), controlling the subsidized grain distribution under NFSA (National Food Security Act-2013), intervention of private sectors and liquidation of stocks to contain inflation.

**Keywords:** Storage loss, storage facilities, FCI, AAY, NFSA, private sector

## **INTRODUCTION**

From a food importing country in 1960, India has today become self-reliant in food grain productivity (Sarma, 1978), but not in terms of its availability. This achievement of sufficiency in productivity, however, presents challenges in managing the surplus production. India had a record production of 291.95 million metric ton of food grains in 2019-2020 (General Survey of Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Ministry of Agriculture, 2020). However, as per the estimates of Food and Agriculture Organization, losses of up to 40% were recorded in India in that particular year. As per Food Corporation of India's assessment, 10-15% losses have been attributed to post-harvest factors (National Academy of Agricultural Sciences Report, 2019-20). As much as 1.95 lakh MT of food grains was known to be wasted in India between 2005 and 2018. According to Food and Agriculture Organization, produce worth \$ 14 billion is damaged annually. It is a paradox that millions go hungry in India everyday while food goes waste. Considering whatever estimates may be correct, this is a substantial amount which mandates proper food grain management after harvest and hence during storage, till it reaches the consumers. The challenges faced in India regarding food grain storage are manifolds viz inadequate and low-quality storage facilities, health issues caused due to mycotoxins released by fungal infestation, excretory wastes of biological organisms, losses by insects, mites, rodents, birds, human theft, pilferage and spillage.

### **"A GRAIN SAVED IS A GRAIN PRODUCED"**

The above statement needs to be the motto of our country where, in spite of sufficient production of food grains a large population goes hungry. India ranked at 102<sup>nd</sup> position out of 117 in the global hunger index of 2019 and 94<sup>th</sup> out of 132 in 2020. Improper storage and faulty management practices are the major causes of postharvest losses. According to a report by National Academy of Agricultural Sciences in 2019-2020, out of 291.95 MMT of cereals produced that year, 4.6 to 6.0% was lost during storage. Losses during storage are associated with spillage; fungal, mites, insect, rodent and bird attacks and pilferage, in addition to the other abiotic factors. This necessitates the implementation of proper and scientific Post Harvest Technologies to prevent such food grain losses.

Post-Harvest Technology is a science and technology to protect, conserve, process, package, distribute, market or utilize agricultural products after their harvesting till the time it reaches the consumer or end user. This process may require variable periods of storage at different places or locations starting from the farmer level (producer) to the government agencies (as storer or distributors, *etc.*), to the consumer. It is during this time of storage that losses occur due to lack of proper storage facilities and management technologies.

There is a need to store food grains after harvesting for numerous reasons. At the farmer level, it needs to be stored from the time of harvest till it is sold to the government or in the market, or stored till the next growing season to be utilized for seed purposes or stored for self-consumption till next harvesting season. At the government level it is stored for the purpose of distribution to fulfill the food demand of the nation through the Public Distribution System, or for the maintenance of the buffer stocks for overcoming situations of emergencies or calamities resulting in food shortages or for exporting the surplus produce. For this, food grains are stored for variable periods necessitating efficient storage facilities and technologies.

## **FACTORS AFFECTING FOODGRAINS DURING STORAGE**

Deterioration of food grains is a cumulative result of several associated management factors such as moisture content of food grains, initial grain condition, temperature, moisture migration and aeration (Jones & Shelton, 1994; Athanassiou, 2015). Biological activities of stored grain pests are also influenced by a host of environmental factors (Hagstrum & Milliken, 1988; Subramanyam & Hagstrum, 1993; Honet et al., 2002).

### **ABIOTIC FACTORS**

#### **i. Moisture Content**

In general, it is considered that a food grain with a moisture content of less than 8% is suitable for safe storage. Any moisture content above this exposes the food grains to deterioration due to fungi, mites, insects, or biochemical degradation. To prevent this deterioration, food grains should be dried to ensure that the moisture content is brought down to the desired level for safe storage. These optimal moisture content levels for safe storage may slightly vary from grain to grain as shown in Table 1 (Hall, 1980;

Hellavang, 1990; Thompson & Shelton, 1993; Sisman & Delibas, 2005; Sisman, 2005). There are various indigenous and mechanized processes by which drying of the food grains can be done. In a country like ours, sun drying is one of the cheapest and effective method as sunlight is available in plenty in most parts of our country and mostly throughout the year. Where sunlight is limited, special drying methods/ techniques like using hot air, grain dryers, etc. need to be adopted (FAO Bulletin, 1987). The grain moisture content to a large extent is also dependent on the relative humidity of the atmosphere. Therefore, it is critical that atmospheric moisture pickup by grains during storage should also be prevented. This can be achieved by having or designing proper airtight storage facilities.

**Table 1:** Maximum recommended moisture content for the storage of different types of grains.

Grain	Moisture Content %	
	Short Term (less than 6 months)	Long Term (more than 6 months)
Barley	14	12
Corn	15.5	13
Beans	16	13
Millet	10	9
Rice	13	12
Sorghum	13.5	13
Non-oil Sunflower	11	10
Oil Sunflower	10	8
Flax seed	9	7
Wheat	14	13
Oats	14	13
Pea-Cowpea	15	13

## ii. Temperature

Grain temperature should be maintained at desirable levels to avoid food grains from deterioration (Jones & Shelton, 1994; Sisman & Delibas, 2005). The biotic organisms require an optimal temperature in order to grow and multiply. The average lower

developmental threshold (LDT) for Coleopteran insects is 14°C and Lepidopteran insects is 11.3°C (Subramanyam & Hagstrum, 1993; Stejskal et al., 2019). Temperatures in the range of 45-55°C or above are deleterious for the growth and survival of stored grain insect pests (Fields, 1992; Dosland et al., 2006). Therefore, storing food grains at temperatures below or above these temperatures help in prevention of these attacks. This can be achieved through aerating system or cold storage. At high temperatures grains sweat, leading to increase in the chances of infestation by insects and fungi. Moisture migration is a major concern in bulk storage leading to crusting and fungal growth (Sinha & Wallace, 1966; Jones & Shelton 1994; Mani et al., 2001; Sisman & Delibas, 2005).

### **iii. Aeration**

Provision for movement of air through the food grains during storage is also an essential consideration for designing the storage structures (Noyes et al., 2001; Navarro, 2012). This ensures that the desired moisture content and uniform temperature of food grains can be maintained during storage and thereby preventing the development of hotspots especially in bulk storage facilities (Hall, 1980; Brooker et al., 1992; Sisman, 2003; Sisman, 2005). Fumigation for preventing damage to food grains can also be done through this system (Kuzmanov & Dimitrov, 2009).

### **iv. Initial Grain Condition**

Storage is done to maintain the harvesting quality of products and not to improve it (Brooke et al., 1992; Jones & Shelton, 1994). As grain quality cannot be improved during storage, good and high-quality grains should be chosen initially for storage to ensure good quality produce. Good quality grains compared to cracked and broken grains are easier to maintain in storage (Shelton et al., 1998; Sisman, 2003). Therefore, choosing the right quality of food grain for storage is very crucial.

The food grains during storage should be monitored regularly to assess the above criteria. It should be done at least every fortnightly during monsoon, spring, and fall and once a month in winter. This can help minimize the deterioration of food grains during storage (Shelton & Thompson, 1993; Procter, 1994; Navarro, 2012).

## BIOTIC FACTORS

Fungi, mites, insects, rodents, and birds are important living organisms responsible for storage losses (Hagstrum & Subramanyam, 2009; Stejskal et al., 2014; Stejskal et al., 2015). Fungi like *Aspergillus* and *Penicillium* affect the quality of grains by releasing mycotoxins thereby posing health hazards to the consumers (Piotrowska et al., 2013; Fleurat-Lessard, 2017; Hubert et al., 2018; Daou et al., 2021).

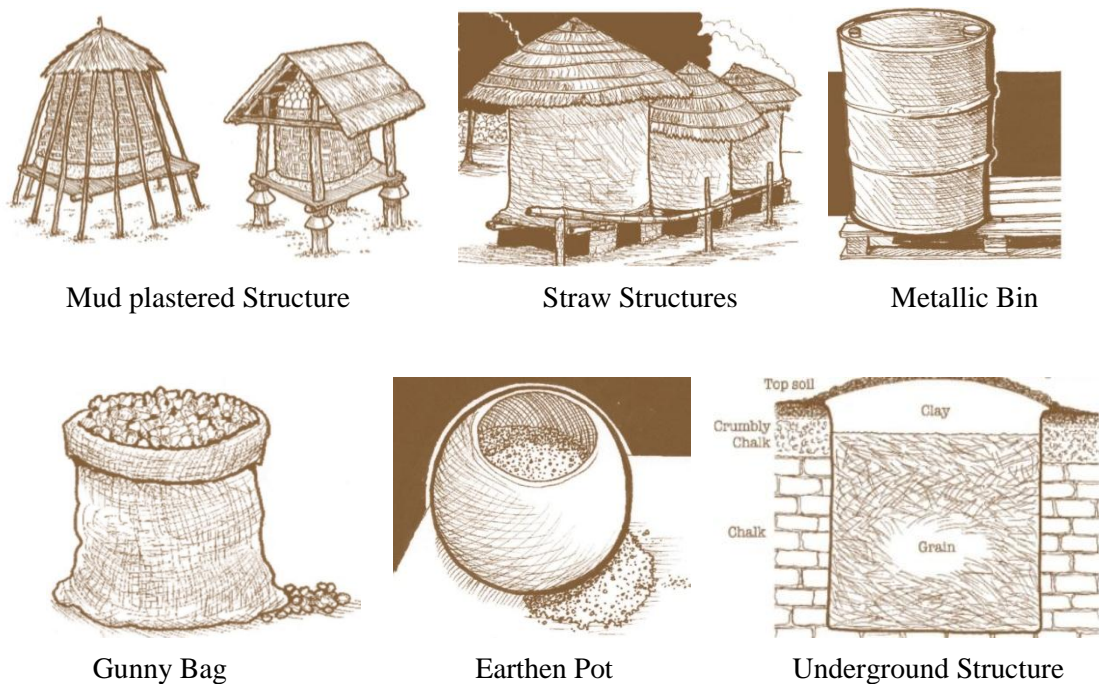
More than 1000 species of insects are known to attack food grains during storage, the majority being Coleopteran beetles (examples-*Trogoderma*, *Rhizopertha*, *Sitophilus*, *Tribolium*, *Callosobruchus*, etc.) and Lepidopteran moths (examples -*Sitotroga*, *Corcyra*, *Plodia*, etc.) (Khare, 1994). Insect pests may enter storage at various stages of processing of food grains; from agricultural fields, from threshing yards, during transit, or at storage (Pruthi & Singh, 1950). Some of the common Indian storage insect pests and damage caused by them have been studied in depth (Srivastava & Subramaniam, 2016; Tyagi et al., 2019). Mites such as *Acarus*, *Aleuroglyphus*, *Cunaxa*, *Pyemotes*, etc also cause storage losses (Hage-Hamsten & Johansson, 1992; Nayak, 2006).

Considerable losses to the food grains during storage are also caused by rodents (examples- *Rattus rattus*, *R. norvegicus*, *Mus musculus*, *Bandicoot bengalensis*, *Funambulus*, *Sciurus*) and birds (examples - sparrows, pigeons, weavers, mynas, crow, dove, etc.) (especially in open storage facilities) (Smith, 1994). The excretory wastes of the insects, rodents, and birds cause qualitative deterioration in addition to quantitative losses due to their consumption. Pilferage and theft in unsecured storage places also add to the losses. Therefore, these organisms cause both indirect losses (by releasing toxins, excretory wastes) and direct losses by consuming grains leading to weight reduction, discoloration and foul odor.

## OTHER FACTORS

Nonadherence to the Principle of first in and first out (FIFO) and delay in getting approvals for disposal of damaged stocks result in further losses. Hence, considering all these factors affecting food grains during storage and the need to store in different places, in different quantities, and for different periods, various storage facilities are in use traditionally, as well as being replaced by modern, scientifically more appropriate structures.

Traditionally in India, at farmer's level, structures made of locally available materials of low cost and requiring low maintenance are prevalent in use (Said & Pradhan, 2014) (Figure 1). These may be indoor or outdoor structures and may sometimes need to be constructed during every cropping season or maybe permanent structures. Some examples of such traditional structures prevalent in different parts of our country are: Morai - used mostly in eastern and southern regions in India, made of straw and bamboo strips; Bukhari- cylindrically shaped structure, made with mud alone or mud and bamboo; Mud Kothi - an indoor structure made up of mud clay, cow dung, straw in Rajasthan & Himachal Pradesh; Kanaj - a cylindrical structure made of bamboo strips and plastered by mud; Bamboo baskets - used in Himachal Pradesh, Uttarakhand, Jharkhand & Assam- weaved by bamboo strips and plastered with cow dung; Wooden boxes (sandhuk) used in Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, M.P. & Chattisgarh; Mataka – used in Haryana, U.P, Punjab, M.P, Jharkhand & Bihar- a structure made up of sandy clay and is kept indoors; Mud and straw outdoor structures; bamboo and mud structures - in Assam known as gummi. Apart from these, metallic bins or drums; plastic bags; gunny bags, and jars are used for small quantities of domestic storage.



**Figure 1:** Few examples of traditional storage structures in use in India (source-<http://www.fao.org/3/ca1495en/CA1495EN.pdf> License- CC BY- NC SA- 3.0 IGO)

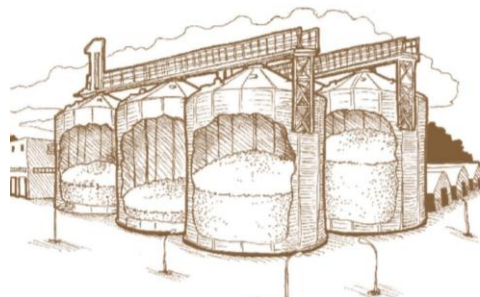
Most of these traditionally used structures have some shortcomings for long-term storage and some modifications need to be incorporated into their design for improving storage conditions. To overcome some of the drawbacks of these structures for safe storage, a more scientifically acceptable structure, at low cost, was designed at Indian Agricultural Research Institute (IARI), Pusa, New Delhi, known as Pusa bin using mud, brick, and polythene (Bhardwaj, 2014). At the Government level, both in the State (State warehousing Corporation- SWC) and the Center (Central Warehousing Corporation-CWC & FCI) food grains are stored in Modern Scientific structures in bulk using Silos or in bags in godowns or sheds (Procter, 1994; Vidal et al., 2005).

### **i. Silos**

These are mostly made from steel or reinforced cement concrete (RCC) (Figure 2). These could be shallow bins also known as squat silos or could be deep bins known as hopper bottom silos. Associated with these structures are other accessory facilities for the convenience of handling and movement of food grains.



Concrete Silo



Metallic Silo

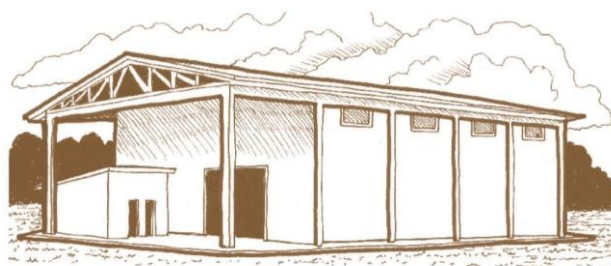
**Figure 2:** Silos (source- <http://www.fao.org/3/ca1495en/CA1495EN.pdf> License- CC BY- NC SA- 3.0 IGO)

### **ii. Sheds or Godowns or Warehouses**

These are covered horizontal storage structures made of steel or corrugated sheets with flat concrete floors (Mishra, 2012) (Figure 3). Other accessories provided in such



structures are the conveyor belts for mechanized movement of food grains in and out and aeration systems.



**Figure 3:** A warehouse (source- <http://www.fao.org/3/ca1495en/CA1495EN.pdf> License- CC BY- NC SA- 3.0 IGO)

### iii. Covered and Plinth (CAP)

These are economical structures in which Plinth is made of cement and concrete and food grain bags are stacked in open and covered by polythene cover (Bhardwaj, 2015). However, these are not appropriate storage facilities for long term.

With this understanding of the problems and challenges faced by India during storage and the non-availability of adequate storage facilities, resulting in 10-15% loss of food grains, it is clear that the adoption of better management practices and policies is required to prevent these losses (Bhardwaj & Sharma, 2020). Spoilage losses can only be minimized by adopting proper storage conditions and management practices (Cloud & Morey, 1980).

In India, Food Corporation of India (FCI) is the nodal agency, under the Ministry of Consumer Affairs, which is responsible for procurement, storage and distribution of food grains. Therefore, it becomes FCI's responsibility and obligation to accept and implement the already existing governmental initiatives/policies and Shanta Kumar Committee recommendations for safe storage of food grains. FCI should deploy latest scientific post-harvest technologies and strictly follow the required protocols for storage.

For preventing storage losses, the Supreme Court (SC) in 2010 made an important observation and gave a ruling. The SC stated, "In a country where admittedly people are starving, it is a crime to waste even a single grain". Therefore, all efforts need to be made not to waste a single grain (PUCL vs ORS- 2010).

Based on the SC observation, Government of India constituted a Shanta Kumar (former Chief Minister of Himachal Pradesh) Committee in 2014 to recommend reforms to improve FCI's operational efficiency and financial management. Some of their important recommendations were:

1. FCI should outsource food grain storing to some northern and western states of India capable of handling food grains safely through SWC (State Warehousing Corporation or PEG (Private Entrepreneur Guarantee) and should itself focus on eastern and northeastern states of our country.
2. Use of more scientifically advanced storage structures with better mechanization in all silos / conventional storage facilities.
3. Covered and Plinth storage to be phased out and if at all to be used, should not be for more than three months storage.
4. Food grains should be transported in proper containers to reduce transit losses.
5. There should be changes in the food security laws to reduce subsidy beneficiaries from 67% of the population to 40% under the National Food Security Act-2013
6. For efficient and loss free transportation, there needs to be provision of rail connectivity and end to end computerization, enabling online tracking from the point of procurement to retail distribution.
7. Under Antyodaya Anna Yojna category subsidy to be given only to the poorest of the poor and the issue price is to be fixed at 50% of the procurement price for others.

Some of the already existing Governmental initiatives for food storage are:

1. National Food Security Act -2013 under which subsidy in food grains is provided to the poor.
2. Gramin Bhandaran Yojna- under this scheme subsidy is given for construction or renovation of rural godowns
3. Private Entrepreneur Guarantee (PEG) - this is a scheme awarded to some operators in Punjab, Delhi, Bihar, Assam and Karnataka based on PPP (Public Private Partnership) model.

4. Joint venture with CWC and Indian railways facilitating the usage of railways vacant land for constructing Rail-side Warehousing Companies Limited.
5. Antyodaya Anna Yojna - 2000 (AAY) - is a scheme directed towards reducing hunger among the poorest segments of the Below Poverty Level (BPL) population by providing them ration at very low prices.

But despite these existing policies and initiatives a large population of our country still goes hungry. Apart from the main causes of storage losses, discussed above, in India, the other significant reasons for such losses are the reluctance of small-scale farmers to adopt scientific storage methods or technologies and the inadequacy of our National Agencies to cater to the problems of surplus grain supplied by farmers. The non-acceptance by farmers of the improved storage technologies, could partly be due to lack of knowledge or accessibility to these technologies. Therefore, the extension of research in this area to reach the farming community is of utmost importance (Hagstrum & Athanassiou, 2019; Maity et al., 2020).

In India, in the last few decades, many governmental, non- governmental and private organizations have done research and studies for the development of new technologies for farmers (Kumar & Kalita, 2017; Naveena et al., 2017). Based on these studies experts have advocated a holistic approach for safe storage of food grains which should be demand driven and have active farmers participation (Malek et al., 2017). In our country the food security depends on the subsistence farming, as 80% of the agricultural community comprises of marginal farmers (Dev, 2012). Therefore, prevention of losses at the farmers level should be a priority .

#### **FUTURE APPROACH/ WAY FORWARD**

There needs to be implementation of the above suggested reforms to achieve the goal of minimizing losses during storage. In our view, some of these approaches can be as follows:

1. Traditional storage structures which are used either at the farmer level or by the Government agencies, should be strengthened by use of new, improved and cheap scientific storage structures. At Government level, silos should be preferred over the gunny bags.
2. Development of proper implementable scientific protocols for storage.

3. Research and development to be encouraged and continued in the field of adverse biotic and abiotic impact during storage. Regular monitoring of food grains during storage and damage control through fumigation should be practiced.
4. Data availability and accessibility should be provided through computerization and software integration throughout India, for obtaining information pertaining to production, demand, procurement, storage and retail distribution.
5. The policy of First in and first out needs to be strictly followed.
6. There should be proactive liquidation policy for excess buffer stocks which could help control inflation.
7. The subsidy policy needs to be continued for the poor under Antyodaya category but the price for others should be fixed at 50% of the procurement rate.
8. The subsidy benefit under the National Food Security Act-2013 should be limited to only 40 % of the population from 67% which is the current percentage.
9. Involvement of Private Sectors in grain management needs to be encouraged and promoted.

## **CONCLUSION**

In conclusion, it is clear, that there needs to be a strong proactive reform policy in the Grain Management System in India, which could lead to an extra annual saving of Rs. 50000 crores, in turn helping to reduce the fiscal deficit of the country, contain inflation and ensuring food reaches every individual of our population and no one in our country goes hungry. This would be a long way forward towards achieving the zero- hunger goal of the world towards sustainable development.

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## **CONFLICT OF INTEREST**

The authors declare no conflict of interest.

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