

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

RAJYA SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2257
TO BE ANSWERED ON 19/12/2025

COLD STORAGE CAPACITY EXPANSION

2257. MS. SWATI MALIWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of functional cold storage units in each State, along with their total storage capacity and current utilisation levels;
- (b) the number of new cold storage facilities established in the last five years and the funds allocated, released and utilised for them, State-wise;
- (c) the estimated post-harvest losses due to shortage of cold storage during the last five years, both in quantity and monetary value State-wise and year-wise; and
- (d) whether additional capacity expansion has been planned in States with the highest recorded losses, if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

THE MINISTER OF STATE FOR AGRICULTURE AND FARMERS WELFARE

(SHRI RAMNATH THAKUR)

(a): As per available information, currently, there are 8815 cold storages in the country with the capacity of 402.18 lakh MT. The State/UT-wise details of Cold Storages are at **Annexure – I**.

(b): Under the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), the Ministry provides financial assistance on a demand-driven basis for creation of post-harvest management infrastructure, including cold storage facilities. Funds are allocated to States/UTs annually based on their proposals, Annual Action Plans, past utilisation and overall scheme guidelines. Release and utilisation of funds are subject to submission of eligible proposals, fulfilment of prescribed conditions and utilisation certificates by the States.

However, the details of State-wise numbers of Cold Storage sanctioned in the country during last five years are at **Annexure-II**.

(c): The details on State-wise and year-wise estimates of post-harvest losses attributable specifically to shortage of cold storage, both in quantitative and monetary terms, is not maintained centrally. The Post-harvest losses depends upon multiple factors such as harvesting, collection, grading/sorting, winnowing/cleaning, drying, packaging, transportation, storage at farm level and at consumption level/godowns, wholesalers, retailers, processing unit, transport at market level and therefore cannot be attributed solely to cold storage shortages.

However, as per the study commissioned by Ministry of Food Processing Industries and carried out by NABARD Consultancy Services (NABCONS) published in 2022, the quantum of quantitative harvest and post-harvest losses in selected crops were observed to be in the range of 3.89% to 5.92% (cereals), 5.65% to 6.74% (pulses), 2.87% to 7.51% (oil seeds), 6.02% to 15.05% (fruits) and 4.87% to 11.61% (vegetables). The crop wise details are at **Annexure-III**.

(d): The Department of Agriculture & Farmers' Welfare is implementing the Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH), under which capital assistance is provided for various horticulture activities, including construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage facilities of up to 5,000 MT capacity, across the country. Assistance under MIDH is provided on the basis of Annual Action Plans (AAPs) received from the States/UTs. The AAPs are prepared by the States/UTs in accordance with their assessed requirements, existing infrastructure, priority areas and availability of resources. The component of Cold Storage is demand/entrepreneur driven for which Government assistance in the form of credit linked back ended subsidy is available at the rate of 35% of the eligible project cost in general areas and 50% of the eligible project cost in case of NE & Himalayan States, Scheduled areas, vibrant villages, Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep Islands through respective State Horticulture Missions.

Besides, National Horticulture Board (NHB) is implementing a scheme namely "Capital Investment Subsidy for Construction/Expansion /Modernization of Cold Storages and Storages for Horticulture Products". Under the scheme, credit linked back-ended subsidy at the rate of 35% of the capital cost of the project in general areas and 50% in case of North East, hilly & scheduled areas for construction/expansion/modernization of cold storage and Controlled Atmosphere (CA) storage of capacity above 5000 MT and up to 20000 MT is available.

As regards additional capacity expansion in States with higher post-harvest losses, no separate State-specific allocation is made; however, such States are encouraged to prioritise cold storage and allied post-harvest infrastructure in their Annual Action Plans under MIDH. Proposals received from these States are considered and supported as per scheme guidelines, eligibility criteria and availability of funds, with a view to augmenting storage capacity and reducing post-harvest losses.

Annexure – I

Annexure-I referred in reply to part (a) of the Lok Sabha Unstrarraed Question No. 2257 for Answer on 19.12.2025 regarding “Cold Storage Capacity Expansion”

State wise distribution of Cold Storages as on 30.11.2025 in the Country

S. No.	Name of the State	No.	Capacity (MT)
1	Andaman & Nicobar Islands (UT)	4	2210
2	Andhra Pradesh & Telangana	480	1996340
3	Arunachal Pradesh	2	6000
4	Assam	45	212662
5	Bihar	316	1490200
6	Chandigarh (UT)	7	12462
7	Chhattisgarh	132	586863
8	Delhi	97	129857
9	Goa	29	7705
10	Gujarat	1023	4042770
11	Haryana	387	886656
12	Himachal Pradesh	89	181318
13	Jammu & Kashmir	96	382564
14	Jharkhand	60	250077
15	Karnataka	271	930379
16	Kerala	202	96655
17	Lakshadweep (UT)	1	15
18	Madhya Pradesh	341	1498651
19	Maharashtra	672	1259932
20	Manipur	2	4500
21	Meghalaya	4	8200
22	Mizoram	3	4071
23	Nagaland	5	8150
24	Orissa	182	579321
25	Pondicherry (UT)	4	185
26	Punjab	780	2642715
27	Rajasthan	192	661876
28	Sikkim	2	2100
29	Tamil Nadu	188	399690
30	Telangana	117	627131
31	Tripura	14	46354
32	Uttar Pradesh	2489	15101408
33	Uttrakhand	62	206848
34	West Bengal	517	5952997
		8815	40218862

(Source: Directorate of Marketing and Inspection (DMI) upto 2009, National Horticulture Board (NHB), National Horticulture Mission (NHM), Horticulture Mission for North East & Himalayan States (HMNEH)) and MoFPI

Annexure-II referred in reply to part (b) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2257 for Answer on 19.12.2025 regarding “Cold Storage Capacity Expansion”

Details of Cold Storages built under Mission for Integrated Development of Horticulture (MIDH) during last five year (2020-21 to 2024-25)

(Rs. in lakh)

S. No.	State	No. of Project	Finance Assistance	Capacity (MT)
1	Andhra Pradesh	51	9381.99	378019
2	Arunachal Pradesh	0	0.00	0
3	Assam	3	665.64	18646
4	Bihar	4	397.90	14533
5	Chandigarh	0	0.00	0
6	Chhattisgarh	25	2168.80	77401
7	Delhi	0	0.00	0
8	Goa	0	0.00	0
9	Gujarat	47	6034.10	210465
10	Haryana	11	1597.48	40179
11	Himachal Pradesh	9	1100.99	20374
12	Jammu & Kashmir	31	14954.33	150874
13	Jharkhand	1	227.04	5975
14	Karnataka	39	5822.29	223726
15	Kerala	1	7.00	250
16	Madhya Pradesh	10	1331.19	60295
17	Maharashtra	42	5503.52	206109
18	Manipur	0	0.00	0
19	Meghalaya	0	0.00	0
20	Mizoram	0	0.00	0
21	Nagaland	0	0.00	0
22	Odisha	0	0.00	0
23	Punjab	63	5783.88	214976
24	Rajasthan	7	1130.97	45744
25	Sikkim	0	0.00	0
26	Tamil Nadu	2	242.87	9136
27	Telangana	27	4133.54	165460
28	Tripura	0	0.00	0
29	Uttar Pradesh	77	9081.65	357266
30	Uttrakhand	1	5970.00	227
31	West Bengal	2	131.06	4681
	Total	453	75666.24	2204336

Annexure-III

Annexure-III referred in reply to part (d) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2257 for Answer on 19.12.2025 regarding “Cold Storage Capacity Expansion”

Harvest and post-harvest losses of major agricultural crops and commodities

Sr. No	Name of Crops/ commodities	% average loss
Cereals		
1.	Paddy	4.77
2.	Wheat	4.17
3.	Maize	3.89
4.	Bajra	4.37
5.	Sorghum	5.92
Pulses		
6.	Pigeon Pea	5.65
7.	Chick Pea	6.74
8.	Black Gram	5.83
9.	Green Gram	6.19
Oilseed		
10.	Mustard	4.46
11.	Cottonseed	2.87
12.	Soybean	7.51
13.	Safflower	3.06
14.	Sunflower	4.38
15.	Groundnut	5.73
Fruits		
16.	Apple	9.51
17.	Banana	7.57
18.	Citrus	7.71
19.	Grapes	7.15
20.	Guava	15.05
21.	Mango	8.53
22.	Papaya	6.59
23.	Sapota	9.53
24.	Pineapple	6.02
25.	Pomegranate	6.82
26.	Muskmelon	6.83
Vegetables		
27.	Cabbage	8.15
28.	Cauliflower	7.89
29.	Green Pea	6.43
30.	Mushroom	7.20
31.	Onion	7.26
32.	Potato	5.96

33.	Tomato	11.61
34.	Tapioca	4.87
35.	Bottle gourd	7.01
36.	Brinjal	7.41
37.	Beans	7.11
38.	Radish	6.46
39.	Capsicum	5.15
40.	Okra	6.01
Livestock Produce		
41.	Egg	6.03
42.	Inland Fish	4.86
43.	Marine Fish	8.76
44.	Meat	2.34
45.	Poultry Meat	5.63
46.	Milk	0.87
Plantation Crops and Spices		
47.	Arecanut	4.41
48.	Cashew nut	3.72
49.	Coconut	3.86
50.	Sugarcane	7.33
51.	Black Pepper	1.29
52.	Chilli	6.11
53.	Coriander	5.32
54.	Turmeric	5.36

Source: Study to Determine Post-harvest Losses of Agri. Produces in India conducted by MoFPI carried out by NABCONS (2022).
