a country for the same crop, relation to the use of skilled labor, and above all, the role of value chain issues in determining competitiveness. Includes analysis of results, such as assessing sector-wide effects on employment and income of policies that help align the sector with its competitive advantage. Current strategies are mainly through the development of resistant cultivars, as the use of chemicals is cost-prohibitive to many of those producing millet in developing countries where it is of most value as a food source. This book explores non-chemical focused options for improving plant resistance and protecting crop yield.

4. Grain Storage Practices in Developing Countries. Grain produced by smallholder farmers is stored for a few months to a year before being consumed or sold at market. The grain needs to be protected from unfavorable conditions and pests during storage. This is usually accomplished to a certain extent by storing them in structures made from different materials or by mixing them with natural or chemical products. Farmers incur different levels of grain losses depending on their storage practices. In many countries, traditional foods are being replaced by international fast foods. This is having a negative effect on both families and societies.

Write at least 250 words. Model Answer: With the globalization and international trade facilities, international fast food brands are present in almost all major cities around the world. Fast food chains like Domino’s, Pizza Hut, Burger King, Starbucks, KFC and McDonald’s are quite popular among the

Food losses – study findings and results

Description of the maize food supply chain – risk factors

Critical Loss points in the maize supply chain

Load tracking and sampling methods

Quality analysis

Causes of maize losses and identified loss reduction measures

The main actors and their roles in maize FSCs and food losses

Low Loss Points.

Currently, high loss estimates in developing countries are linked to food supply chain failures but insufficient data limit the scale and scope of food loss measurements. While numerous studies have been undertaken to quantify food losses at the national level, information regarding the critical loss points, or areas where food loss in a specific food supply chain is most prevalent, is often unclear.