

FOOD CORPORATION OF INDIA

- The Food Corporation of India was setup under the Food Corporation's Act 1964. FCI was set up to secure strategic position in food grains trade and implement the National Policy for Price Support operations, procurement, storage, inter-state movement and distribution operation
- FCI is the country leader in food grain management and is fully focused on helping Farmers feed the country

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better and more efficiently.

- The govt of India introduce the scheme of minimum assured price of grains which are announced well before the commencement of crops seasons ,after taking into account the cost of production

Vision and mission



Vision

Ensuring Food Security for citizens of the country.

Mission

- Efficient procurement at Minimum Support Price (MSP), storage and distribution of food grains.
- Ensuring availability of food grains and sugar through appropriate policy instrument; including maintenance of buffer stocks of food grains.
- Making food grains accessible at reasonable prices, especially to the weak errand vulnerable sections of the society under PDS.

objective

- Effective price support operations for safeguarding the interests of the farmers.
- Distribution of food grains throughout the country for public distribution system
- Maintaining satisfactory level of operational and buffer stocks of food grains to ensure National Food Security



In its 50 years of service to the nation, FCI has played a significant role in India's success in transforming the crisis management oriented food security into a stable security system.

FCI's Objectives are:

- To provide farmers remunerative prices
- To make food grains available at reasonable prices, particularly to vulnerable section of the society
- To maintain buffer stocks as measure of Food Security
- To intervene in market for price stabilization

It does its role through implementing following functions

1. Procurement
2. Storage
3. Preservation
4. Transportation
5. Distribution



How AND BY WHOME IT IS DONE ?

- Planning and monitoring – done by government and ministries like Food, Agriculture etc.
- Movement and transportation – railways and private transporters
- Warehousing and storage – hired depots from Government agencies like CWC, SWC or hired from Private Parties
- Procurement – food grains are procured either directly from farmers by FCI or by State Government Agencies (SGAs) or purchased from Millers
- Quality Control – internal stakeholders like QC and Audit department within FCI
- Labour – different labour unions and gangs (contract-basis or daily wage basis or salaried)