

Understanding the Rising Food Subsidy: A Component-wise Analysis of Economic Costs in India

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ABSTRACT

Food subsidy has been a foundation of India's social welfare and food security strategy for decades. It bridges the gap between the economic cost of foodgrains and the highly subsidized issue price under the Public Distribution System (PDS), thus enabling the poor and vulnerable sections of society to access food at affordable rates. In the context of India's large population and persistent rural poverty, food subsidy plays a dual role—supporting farmers' incomes through assured procurement at the Minimum Support Price (MSP) and providing purchasing power to the poor through subsidized foodgrains distribution. This paper examines the long-term trends in food subsidy in India, with special focus on its annual growth rate and share as a percentage of GDP, to understand its fiscal significance. The study further explores the determinants of the economic cost of foodgrains, which directly influences the subsidy burden. Key components such as MSP/procurement price, procurement incidentals, and distribution costs for wheat and rice are analyzed in terms of their annual growth rates and their impact on the overall economic cost, using regression analysis. The findings aim to provide insights into which cost components contribute the most to the rise in food subsidy. The study relies on secondary data compiled from various government sources to highlight the changing dynamics of food subsidy in India.

Keywords: Food subsidy, Food Security, Economic Cost, Central Issue Price, MSP/procurement Price, Procurement Incidental, Distribution Cost

INTRODUCTION

Food security has been one of the most pressing challenges for developing economies, particularly India, where a significant proportion of the population continues to live under conditions of poverty and food insecurity. Access to adequate and affordable foodgrains is not just an economic issue but also a matter of social justice and human welfare. For low-income households, limited purchasing power prevents them from meeting their basic food requirements through the open market. In this context, government intervention in the form of food subsidies has played a vital role in ensuring food security, reducing poverty. Food subsidy in India is a crucial fiscal and social instrument aimed at ensuring food security, reducing poverty, and stabilizing farm incomes. It represents the difference between the economic cost incurred by the government for procuring, storing, and distributing foodgrains and the central issue price at which these grains are supplied through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes. The economic cost itself is made up of three major components, each of which has important implications for both farmers and consumers.

The first component, the Minimum Support Price (MSP) or procurement price, is the price announced by the government before every agricultural season to guarantee farmers a remunerative return on their produce. MSP forms the foundation of India's price support policy, ensuring that farmers are insulated from price fluctuations in the open market. However, regular increases in MSP, particularly for rice and wheat, have also contributed to a rise in the government's procurement cost, thereby increasing the economic cost of foodgrains. The second component is procurement incidentals, which include handling charges, mandi (market) fees, purchase taxes, storage costs, and transport charges from the procurement centers to the central pool. These costs are sensitive to changes in fuel prices, state-specific taxes, and logistics infrastructure, and therefore show significant variation

across years. The third component is the distribution cost, which covers the expenses of moving foodgrains from central storage to state depots and eventually to Fair Price Shops. It includes freight charges, handling, transit losses, and administrative overheads. Rising transportation costs, increased wage rates, and inefficiencies in the supply chain have led to a consistent increase in distribution costs over time. Taken together, these three components determine the economic cost per quintal of foodgrains. Since the issue price for PDS beneficiaries has remained almost unchanged under the National Food Security Act (NFSA), any increase in the economic cost directly translates into a higher food subsidy burden for the central government. Therefore, understanding the trends in MSP, procurement incidentals, and distribution costs is essential to comprehend the growth of food subsidy and its fiscal implications. This research aims to provide a clearer understanding of how structural and policy factors shape India's food subsidy system, offering evidence for potential policy reforms to ensure fiscal sustainability while safeguarding food security objectives.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many scholars have explored food subsidy in India by decomposing its components: procurement price (MSP), procurement/ handling incidentals, and distribution costs and assessing how they have driven the subsidy burden. A seminal work in this domain is Sharma & Munish Alagh (2013) "Food Subsidy in India: Its Components, Trends, Causes and Reforms for Public Policy." They provide a detailed time-series decomposition for food subsidy over decades, showing how increases in MSP plus enlarged scale of procurement (especially for wheat and rice), combined with rising incidental costs, storage, and handling inefficiencies, have significantly increased the economic cost of foodgrains. Their findings include that procurement incidentals and distribution costs have not kept pace with MSP in terms of rate of increase but are non-negligible contributors to total cost. They also discuss implications for fiscal burdens and reform options (better targeting, operational efficiency, rationalization of stocks, etc).

Another paper "India's Burgeoning Food Subsidies: How Much can we Blame the Food Corporation of India?" Swaha Shome & Mala Lalvani (2017) focuses on the role of FCI in rising food subsidies—particularly how operational inefficiencies, procurement strategy, stock holding, carrying costs, etc., contribute. The authors estimate the welfare losses associated with inefficient setting or use of MSP for rice and wheat. They argue that a significant proportion of the subsidy burden is driven by inefficiencies within FCI's operations (storage, transport, open market sales, etc.), and not just by procurement prices. Another paper by Ghabru, Devi, and Rathod (2017) analyze key issues in India's Public Distribution System (PDS), highlighting problems like beneficiary misidentification, high leakage rates, and financial strain due to rising subsidies. They note operational inefficiencies in Fair Price Shops and suggest reforms such as digitization, GPS tracking, and local governance involvement. The paper advocates for systemic improvements, including options like universal PDS and direct cash transfers, to enhance food security and reduce wastage. The Economic Survey (2022–23) noted that the food subsidy bill surged sharply post-COVID due to expanded free-ration schemes and increased procurement at higher MSPs. A NITI Aayog (2021) report on food management systems observed that the share of distribution and handling expenses in the total economic cost rose due to logistical bottlenecks and additional safety measures during the pandemic. Similarly Food Corporation of India (FCI) Annual Report (2023) highlighted that transportation and storage costs grew disproportionately owing to increased movement of food grains under welfare schemes. Academic studies such as Narayanan (2021) and Dev and Sengupta (2020) emphasized that while MSP increases played a vital role in supporting farmers during the pandemic, they also intensified the fiscal burden by raising procurement and subsidy expenses. Additionally, Kaur and Sidhu (2022) found that distribution costs increased because of additional warehousing, handling charges, and decentralized procurement patterns introduced to meet regional demand. Despite digital reforms like One Nation One Ration Card (ONORC) and the gradual introduction of Direct Benefit Transfers (DBT), the literature suggests that MSP and distribution expenses continue to dominate. The literature suggests that MSP and distribution expenses continue to dominate India's food subsidy structure, making them critical policy levers for fiscal management.

Objective of the Study

The objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the trends and annual growth rates of food subsidy in India.

2. To compares the annual growth rates of economic cost components to identify which one contributes most to the rising food subsidy.
3. To find out the responsive factor for economic cost.

Methodology Of The Study

This study covers research area India based on secondary data collected from various sources such as Agricultural Statistics at a Glance, Food Grain Bulletins, Ministry of Consumer Affairs Food and Public Distribution, Ministry of statistics and program implementation, for the time period from 2000 to 2025. To study the behavior of data, statistical techniques such as trend analysis and line charts, bar diagrams have been used. The study examines the determinants of the economic cost of food grains, taking economic cost as the dependent variable and Minimum Support Price (MSP), procurement incidental cost, and distribution cost as the independent variables. Annual growth rates were computed to analyze trends, and a multiple regression model was used to estimate the effect of the independent variables on economic cost. The model is specified as;

$$Y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \epsilon$$

Where:

Y = Economic Cost

X₁ = Weighted average of MSP / procurement price of wheat and rice based on procurement quantity of wheat and rice.

X₂ = Weighted average of procurement incidentals of wheat and rice based on procurement quantity of wheat and rice.

X₃ = Weighted average of distribution cost of wheat and rice based on procurement quantity of wheat and rice.

β₀ = Intercept

β₁, β₂, β₃ = Coefficients for X₁, X₂, X₃

ε = Error term

The following null hypotheses are framed for testing:

H₀₁: There is no significant relationship between MSP and economic cost.

H₀₂: There is no significant relationship between procurement incidental cost and economic cost.

H₀₃: There is no significant relationship between distribution cost and economic cost.

Results are interpreted using regression coefficients, R square value and p-values to identify which cost components significantly influence the economic cost of food grains.

Analysis Of The Study

The study have been analysed in following manner:

Section A) Food Subsidy Trends in India

The table 1 shows the trends in food subsidy in India from the year 2000-01 to 2024-25. It includes three main columns: the total food subsidy (in crore rupees), the percentage growth rate compared to the previous year, and the percentage of food subsidy as part of the country's GDP. From 2000-01 to 2010-11, the food subsidy in India increased steadily. It started at ₹12,010 crore in 2000-01 and rose to ₹72,371 crore by 2010-11. The growth rate fluctuated each year, showing strong growth especially in 2002-03 and 2009-10. During this period, the

percentage of GDP also increased, showing that food subsidy was becoming a more significant part of the national budget. Between 2011-12 and 2016-17, the subsidy amount continued to rise, reaching ₹1,30,673 crore in 2016-17, the growth rate during this period was moderate. During the period 2017-18 and 2020-21, food subsidy rose more quickly. This sharp rise was likely due to special support during the COVID-19 pandemic, when extra food aid was given to the poor. However, after 2020-21, the subsidy started to come down. The growth rate became negative in recent years, meaning the government reduced the subsidy amount. Overall, the table shows a long-term rise in food subsidies with a major spike during the pandemic years, followed by a gradual return to lower levels. This reflects both the growing need for food security over time and the government's response to it. This analysis shows how India's food subsidy grew steadily over time, peaked during a national crisis, and is now gradually returning to more regular levels.

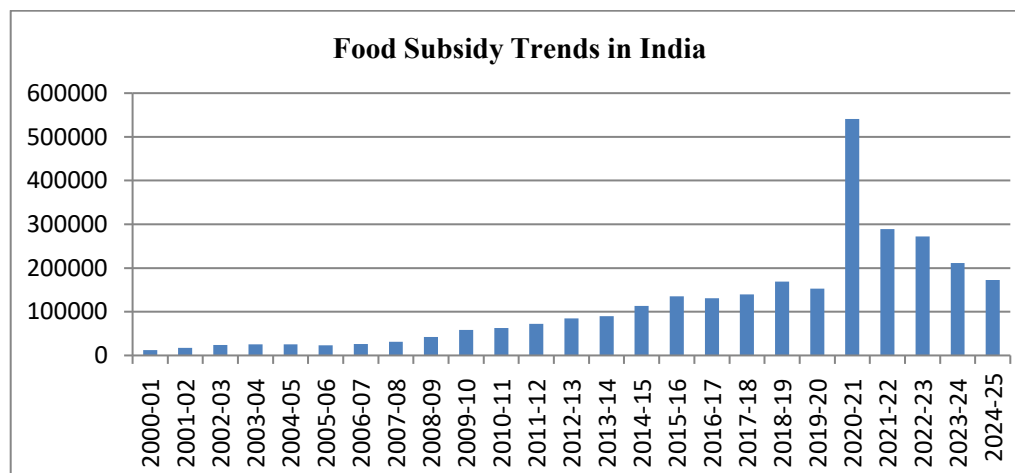
Table 1: Food Subsidy Trends in India

Year	Food Subsidy	% Growth Rate	% of GDP
2000-01	12010	0.31	0.51
2001-02	17494	0.46	0.71
2002-03	24176	0.38	0.94
2003-04	25160	0.04	0.91
2004-05	25746	0.02	0.87
2005-06	23071	-0.10	0.71
2006-07	25828	0.12	0.72
2007-08	31260	0.21	0.80
2008-09	42585	0.36	1.02
2009-10	58242	0.37	1.29
2010-11	62930	0.08	1.27
2011-12	72371	0.15	1.38
2012-13	84554	0.17	1.54
2013-14	89740	0.06	0.92
2014-15	113171	0.26	1.07
2015-16	134919	0.19	1.19
2016-17	130673	-0.03	1.06
2017-18	139982	0.07	1.06
2018-19	168762	0.21	1.20
2019-20	152672	-0.10	1.05

2020-21	541127	2.54	3.95
2021-22	288719	-0.47	1.92
2022-23	272502	-0.06	1.70
2023-24	211394	-0.22	1.22
2024-25	172560	-0.18	0.92

Source: Compiled by Author based on Data from food Grain Bulletin, GoI

Figure: 1 based on table 1



Section B) Components of Food Subsidy in India

In India, the food subsidy system aims to provide essential grains at affordable prices through the Public Distribution System (PDS). It represents the difference between the economic cost and the central issue price at which these grains are supplied through the Public Distribution System (PDS) and other welfare schemes. The economic cost of this subsidy includes three main components. The first is the Minimum Support Price (MSP), which is the price paid to farmers for procuring grains. The second is procurement incidentals, covering costs such as storage, handling, and transportation of the grains. The third component is the distribution cost, which involves the expenses of delivering grains to beneficiaries through the PDS network. This section of the study analyses the annual growth rate of factors affecting economic cost, share of MSP /procurement rice, procurement incidentals, and distribution cost in the economic cost and responsive factor for raising economic cost of foodgrains in India

Annual Growth rate of factors affecting economic cost of food grains in India

The table 2 presents the annual growth rates of key components of economic cost; MSP/procurement price, procurement incidentals, and distribution cost for wheat and rice from 2002–03 to 2025–26. A clear trend emerges showing that the MSP/procurement price has generally witnessed a steady and sustained growth for both wheat and rice, with sharp increases in certain years such as 2008–09 and 2013–14, indicating that rising procurement prices are a primary contributor to the increase in economic cost. Procurement incidentals exhibit high volatility, with extreme spikes and occasional negative growth, reflecting fluctuations in handling, storage, and procurement operations that are often policy-driven or due to changes in input costs. For rice, from 2006–07, in procurement incidentals weightage of levy rice incidentals is also being taken showing extreme spikes in the year. Distribution costs also show considerable variation, with some years displaying sharp positive growth (notably 2014–15 and 2019–20 for wheat) while others even turn negative, which indicates variability in transport, storage losses, and handling charges over time. Comparatively, wheat's economic cost components exhibit more stable growth compared to rice, where procurement incidentals and distribution costs show wide

swings, likely due to state-specific procurement inefficiencies and higher cost of maintaining buffer stocks. Overall, MSP/procurement price remains the most consistent driver of rising food subsidy, while procurement incidentals and distribution costs contribute more episodically but can cause significant short-term spikes in the economic cost.

Overall, the data shows that the steady rise in MSP/procurement price is the main factor driving the increase in economic cost and food subsidy for both wheat and rice. Procurement incidentals and distribution costs affect the cost only in some years, showing irregular changes, but MSP remains the most consistent and major contributor.

Table 2: Annual Growth rate of factors affecting economic cost of food grains in India

	Wheat			Rice		
Year	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost
2002-03	1.64	2.40	14.85	0.00	-7.68	31.87
2003-04	0.00	-4.15	16.62	3.77	-50.28	36.0
2004-05	1.61	37.85	31.89	1.82	84.21	20.51
2005-06	1.59	-10.19	14.68	1.79	-62.38	12.69
2006-07	1.56	9.60	9.17	1.75	*802.54	3.22
2007-08	15.38	-8.87	0.92	11.21	-5.20	10.35
2008-09	33.33	21.66	-19.88	31.78	47.91	-14.21
2009-10	8.00	4.03	-11.55	11.76	7.32	-35.04
2010-11	3.70	2.66	8.62	5.26	8.49	20.86
2011-12	4.46	10.97	10.45	8.00	11.79	16.67
2012-13	9.83	11.74	12.24	15.74	9.65	10.18
2013-14	5.06	8.76	30.02	4.80	20.79	35.75
2014-15	3.70	21.00	10.28	3.82	28.30	27.55
2015-16	3.57	5.92	-8.45	3.68	3.94	1.17
2016-17	5.17	6.32	9.02	4.26	-10.24	-5.75
2017-18	6.56	3.74	8.91	5.44	4.90	4.43
2018-19	6.77	-30.63	-4.20	12.90	-22.61	11.13
2019-20	6.05	1.68	36.97	1.14	3.83	26.57

2020-21	4.62	-0.67	8.77	5.54	2.48	13.99
2021-22	2.60	0.76	-55.68	3.85	7.75	-60.44
2022-23	2.03	-13.19	28.29	5.15	-7.96	24.83
2023-24	5.46	2.50	-2.87	7.01	0.41	-17.14
2024-25	7.06	16.21	0.46	5.36	8.31	-11.68
2025-26	6.59	3.20	-1.61	3.87	1.87	-5.43

Source: Compiled by Author based on Data from food Grain Bulletin, GoI

Figure: 2 based on table 2

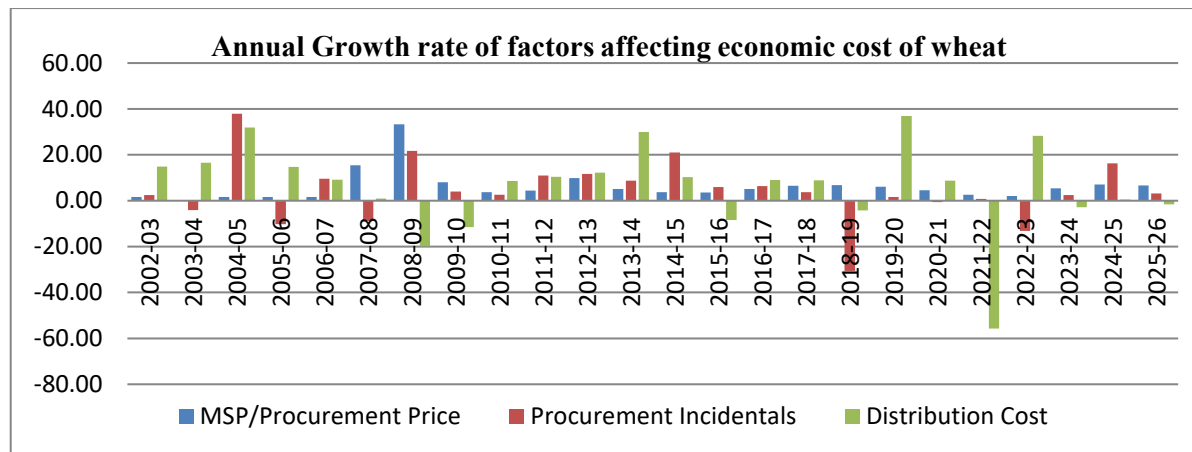
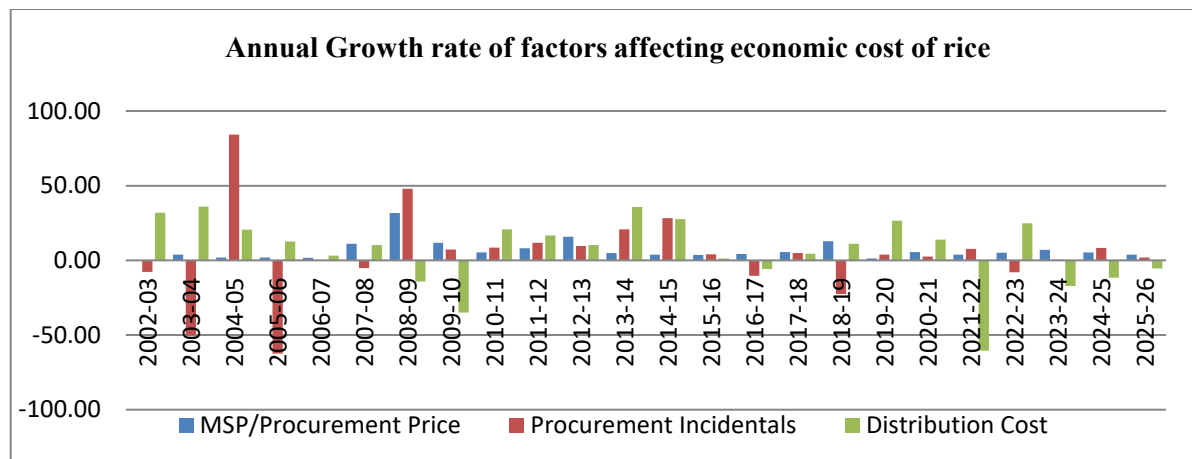


Figure: 3 based on table 2



Share of MSP/procurement rice, procurement incidentals, and distribution cost in the economic cost

The table 3 shows the share of MSP/procurement price, procurement incidentals, and distribution cost in the economic cost of wheat and rice in India. For wheat, MSP consistently forms the largest share, ranging between about 53% and 81%, with a rising trend in recent years, indicating the increasing weight of MSP in total cost. Procurement incidentals remain fairly stable between 10–18%, while distribution cost fluctuates between 10–25%, peaking in 2005–06 (24.88%). For rice, the MSP share is lower than wheat, ranging from about 41% to 57%, but shows a gradual upward movement over time. Procurement incidentals for rice are relatively small (around 5–20%) but show occasional spikes, while distribution costs range from 6–21%, with higher shares in

the mid-2000s and a notable decline in recent years. Overall, the analysis suggests that MSP has become the dominant component of economic cost for both wheat and rice, while the relative burden of distribution cost has been declining, pointing toward greater policy reliance on procurement price rather than distribution-related expenses. In conclusion, the table indicates that the MSP/procurement price has steadily increased as a dominant share of the economic cost for both wheat and rice, especially in recent years. In contrast, the share of procurement incidentals and distribution costs has either remained stable or declined, showing reduced relative importance. This highlights that rising MSP is the key driver of overall cost escalation in food grains, while efficiency in distribution has slightly improved over time.

Table: 3 Share of MSP/procurement rice, procurement incidentals, and distribution cost in the economic cost

	Wheat			Rice		
Year	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost
2001-02	71.52	15.79	14.86	48.28	6.09	10.90
2002-03	69.35	15.43	16.28	45.46	5.29	13.53
2003-04	67.49	14.39	18.47	43.37	2.42	16.92
2004-05	61.77	17.87	21.94	42.96	4.33	19.83
2005-06	62.04	15.87	24.88	42.20	1.57	21.57
2006-07	53.53	14.77	23.07	41.09	13.59	21.30
2007-08	55.42	12.08	20.90	40.73	11.48	20.95
2008-09	71.81	14.28	16.27	47.49	15.03	15.91
2009-10	75.81	14.52	14.06	52.20	15.86	10.16
2010-11	74.95	14.21	14.56	50.43	15.79	11.27
2011-12	73.34	14.77	15.07	50.87	16.49	12.28
2012-13	73.32	15.03	15.40	54.23	16.65	12.46
2013-14	70.74	15.01	18.38	50.09	17.72	14.91
2014-15	68.25	16.90	18.86	46.20	20.20	16.90
2015-16	68.16	17.25	16.65	45.11	19.78	16.10
2016-17	68.01	17.40	17.22	46.06	17.38	14.86
2017-18	67.46	16.81	17.46	47.48	17.83	15.17
2018-19	73.53	11.90	17.07	50.81	13.08	15.98

2019-20	70.15	10.89	21.04	47.58	12.57	18.73
2020-21	70.47	10.38	21.97	47.42	12.17	20.16
2021-22	80.04	11.58	10.78	54.46	14.50	8.82
2022-23	79.03	9.73	13.38	54.80	12.77	10.54
2023-24	78.89	9.44	12.31	56.21	12.29	8.37
2024-25	79.82	10.37	11.68	56.90	12.79	7.10
2025-26	81.37	10.24	10.99	57.24	12.62	6.50

Source: Compiled by Author based on Data from food Grain Bulletin, GoI

Responsive factor for raising Economic Cost

The regression analysis shows that the model is highly reliable, with an R^2 of 0.99, meaning that more than 99% of the variation in economic cost is explained by the selected variables. Among the three explanatory variables, MSP and distribution cost were found to have a statistically significant positive effect on economic cost at the 5% level, as indicated by their very low p-values ($p < 0.05$). This means that an increase in MSP or distribution cost directly raises the overall economic cost. In contrast, procurement incidental cost was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$), suggesting that its fluctuations do not have a major impact on the economic cost during the study period. MSP is the largest contributor to foodgrains economic cost in India, as the government spends heavily to procure at MSP (often above market price). Distribution cost is rising due to fuel price increases and higher logistics costs, so its significant impact is realistic. Procurement incidentals have a minor role; they are a small proportion of total cost and have not changed drastically in recent years these results imply that policy measures focusing on controlling MSP hikes and reducing distribution costs would be more effective in managing the rise in economic cost than measures targeting procurement incidentals.

Table: 4 Responsive factors for raising Economic Cost

Variable	Coefficients	P-value	Significance (5%)	Conclusion
MSP/Procurement Price	1.306765297	2.30059E-16	Significant	Reject H_{01} – MSP has a significant positive effect on economic cost
Procurement Incidentals	0.362759078	0.115438178	Not Significant	Accept H_{02} – Procurement incidentals do not have a significant effect
Distribution Cost	1.135932842	2.4666E-07	Significant	Reject H_{03} – Distribution cost has a significant positive effect on economic cost
R Square	0.993702282			

Source: Compiled by Author based on Data from food Grain Bulletin, Economic survey, GoI

CONCLUSION

On the basis of above analysis, it can be concluded that India's food subsidy policy has changed over time. In

the beginning, the government kept increasing subsidies to make essential items more affordable for weaker section of society, as the data shows a long-term rise in food subsidies during the period. The steady rise in MSP/procurement price is the main factor driving the increase in economic cost and food subsidy for both wheat and rice. Comparatively, wheat's economic cost components exhibit more stable growth compared to rice. MSP/procurement price has steadily increased as a dominant share of the economic cost for both wheat and rice, especially in recent years. In contrast, the share of procurement incidentals and distribution costs has either remained stable or declined, showing reduced relative importance. This highlights that rising MSP is the key driver of overall cost escalation in food grains, while efficiency in distribution has slightly improved over time. The results show that MSP/Procurement Price and Distribution Cost have a significant and positive effect on Economic Cost, while Procurement Incidentals have a smaller, statistically insignificant effect. This indicates that policy efforts to manage economic cost should prioritize rationalizing MSP increases and improving efficiency in distribution channels rather than focusing only on procurement incidentals. Overall, the data shows that the steady rise in MSP/procurement price is the main factor driving the increase in economic cost and food subsidy for both wheat and rice. Procurement incidentals and distribution costs affect the cost only in some years, showing irregular changes, but MSP remains the most consistent and major contributor. Since the Food Corporation of India (FCI) and state agencies purchase large volumes of rice and wheat under the procurement system, even marginal MSP hikes have a compounding impact on the total fiscal burden. The distribution cost, which includes transportation, storage, handling, and fair price shop margins, has also emerged as a major contributor to the rising economic cost, particularly after 2020. During and after the COVID-19 pandemic, food distribution under welfare schemes such as the Pradhan Mantri Garib Kalyan Anna Yojana (PMGKAY) expanded significantly, increasing both logistical and administrative expenses. Moreover, pandemic-induced disruptions such as higher fuel costs, longer transport distances, and increased handling requirements further elevated the distribution component. Consequently, the combined rise in MSP and distribution costs has made them the primary drivers of India's escalating economic cost of food grains. The findings suggest that containing the growth of economic cost requires a balanced and evidence-based policy approach. Moderating annual MSP increases and linking them with productivity or market trends can prevent unsustainable fiscal pressure. Simultaneously, optimizing the distribution network through investments in modern storage infrastructure, improved logistics, and digital monitoring can help lower operational inefficiencies. Expanding DBT systems in regions with robust market structures may further reduce distribution costs over time. Thus, effective management of MSP policies and distribution systems can ensure fiscal sustainability while maintaining India's commitment to food security.

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ANNEXURE

Table 1: Components of Economic Cost of Wheat and Rice of Foodgrains in India (Rs/qtl)

	Wheat				Rice			
Year	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost	Economic cost	MSP/Procurement Price	Procurement Incidentals	Distribution Cost	Economic cost
2001-02	610	134.7	126.7	852.9	530	66.8	119.6	1097.7
2002-03	620	137.93	145.51	894.05	530	61.67	157.72	1165.93
2003-04	620	132.2	169.69	918.69	550	30.66	214.52	1268.08
2004-05	630	182.24	223.8	1019.91	560	56.48	258.51	1303.59
2005-06	640	163.67	256.66	1031.51	570	21.25	291.32	1350.67
2006-07	650	179.39	280.19	1214.35	580	191.79	300.69	1411.66
2007-08	750	163.47	282.76	1353.24	645	181.81	331.81	1583.7
2008-09	1000	198.87	226.54	1392.58	850	268.92	284.67	1789.78
2009-10	1080	206.88	200.37	1424.61	950	288.6	184.92	1820.07
2010-11	1120	212.38	217.65	1494.35	1000	313.09	223.49	1983.11
2011-12	1170	235.68	240.39	1595.25	1080	350	260.74	2122.94
2012-13	1285	263.35	269.81	1752.57	1250	383.76	287.28	2304.87
2013-14	1350	286.41	350.8	1908.32	1310	463.53	389.97	2615.51
2014-15	1400	346.57	386.85	2051.24	1360	594.72	497.42	2943.58
2015-16	1450	367.08	354.16	2127.39	1410	618.17	503.24	3125.47

201 6-17	1525	390.27	386.12	2242.4	1470	554.85	474.29	3191.64
201 7-18	1625	404.85	420.52	2408.67	1550	582.02	495.28	3264.23
201 8-19	1735	280.86	402.85	2359.73	1750	450.4	550.42	3444.1
201 9-20	1840	285.58	551.78	2623.08	1770	467.65	696.64	3720.06
202 0-21	1925	283.67	600.16	2731.75	1868	479.27	794.13	3939.26
202 1-22	1975	285.84	266	2467.53	1940	516.42	314.18	3562.49
202 2-23	2015	248.13	341.25	2549.73	2040	475.32	392.18	3722.35
202 3-24	2125	254.34	331.44	2693.52	2183	477.29	324.95	3883.83
202 4-25	2275	295.57	332.98	2850.19	2300	516.97	286.99	4042.15
202 5-26	2425	305.04	327.61	2980.06	2389	526.64	271.41	4173.34

Source: Comspiled by Author based on Data from food Grain Bulletin, GoI