

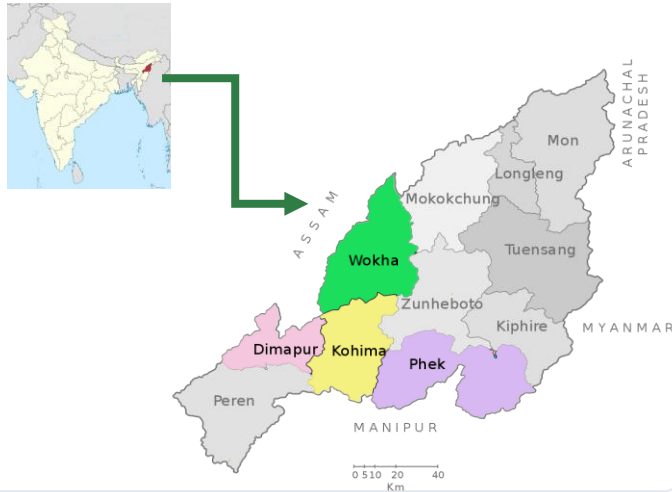
Assessing the Role of India's Public Distribution System (PDS) in Nagaland, India: Evidence from community-managed food safety net

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1 Study area and data

A community-managed food system in Nagaland



416
households



208 rural
208 urban

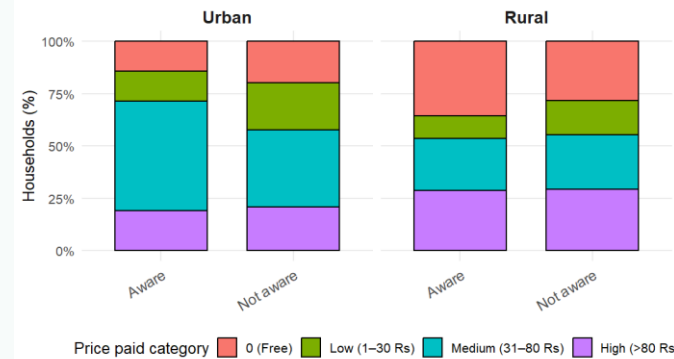
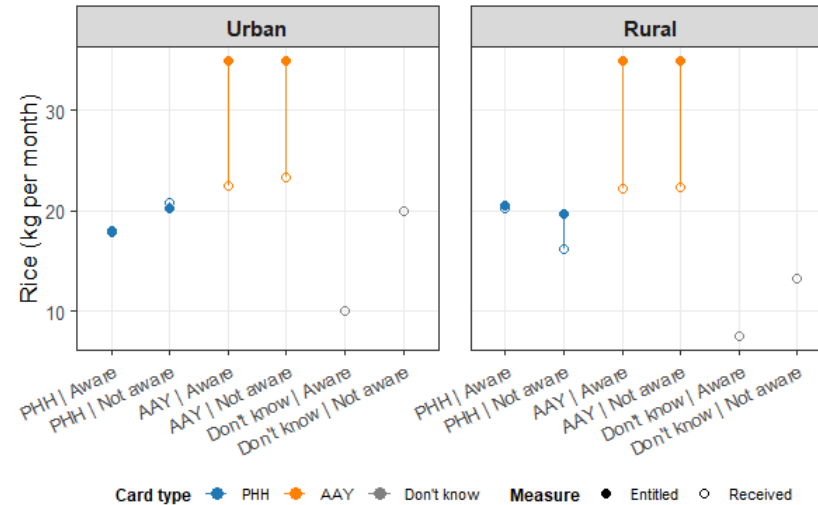
Respondents: women aged 18–52 responsible for household food decisions; CAPI in Nagamese/local dialects

Analysis:

Descriptive entitlement comparisons, OLS models for total rice consumption, and two-part models (logit + Gamma GLM) for rice sourcing; standard errors clustered at village level

2 PDS implementation findings

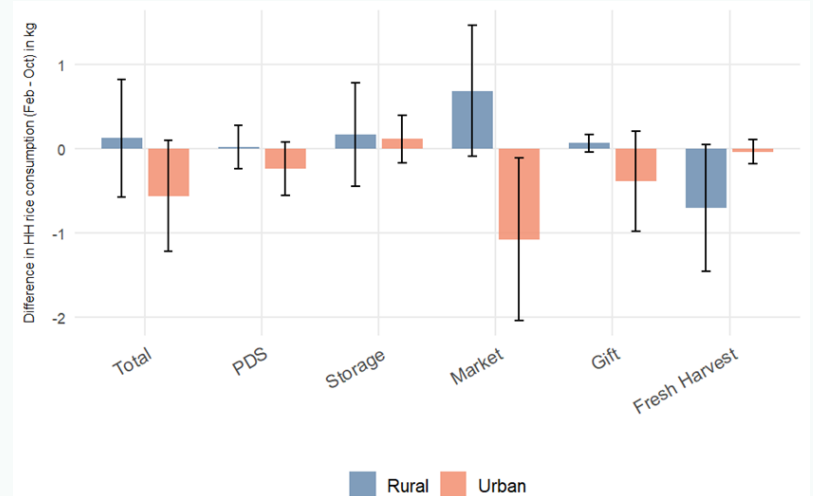
Coverage is high, but effective access is uneven



Entitlement realization: Among rural PHH households, those unaware of entitlements received about 3.4 kg less rice per household than aware PHH households. HHs also pay for PDS rice which is officially free.

3 Food-system interaction findings

PDS supports intake without displacing Indigenous provisioning



Key findings on food-system interactions

- ✓ PDS households are 11.3 percentage points more likely to use stored rice.
- ✓ Stored rice remains central, especially in rural areas.
- ✓ Market purchases decline modestly among PDS households.
- ✓ Gift-based rice quantities are smaller among PDS households.

Interpretation: PDS grain is layered onto existing Indigenous food systems rather than replacing storage- and production-based provisioning.