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Tariff Schedule Characteristics Figure 3.1 Features of Increasing Block Tariff, 2010; Figure 3.2 Types of IBT Schedules Implemented by States, 2010; Tables; Table 3.1 Examples of State Tariff Schedules Used in This Analysis; Table 3.2 Residential Tariff Schedule Types, 2010; How Fixed Charges Impact the Poor; Boxes; Box 3.1 Snapshot of BPL Tariff Programs; Figure 3.3 Example of Average Effective Tariffs, 2010; Table 3.3 Average Effective Tariff for Representative Monthly Consumption Levels, 2010; Concluding Remarks; Figure 3.4 Average Effective Tariffs for Urban Households in Rajasthan, 2010

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Sommario/riassunto

India is home to one of the world's largest populations without electricity access. Traditionally, the Government of India has extended rural electrification using two instruments: consumption subsidies and free connections to households below the poverty line (BPL). This study centers on subsidies for electricity consumption, examine their size, frequency, and distribution to households. It uses poverty as a lens through which to focus more closely on these concepts, asking such questions as how well subsidies are targeted to BPL households. The study findings demonstrate that subsidies cover

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Nota di contenuto	The underside of high tech -- Raw materials : where bits, bytes, and the earth's crust coincide -- Producing high tech : the environmental impact -- High-tech manufacture and human health -- Flame retardants : a tale of toxics -- When high tech electronics become trash -- Not in our backyard : exporting electronic waste -- The politics of recycling -- A land ethic for the digital age -- Appendix. How to recycle a computer, cell phone, TV, or other digital devices.