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Nota di contenuto	Front Cover; Contents; Foreword; Acknowledgments; Abbreviations; Executive Summary; Chapter 1 Introduction; Setting Residential Tariffs; Study Goal and Objectives; Data Sources; Terminology and Key Concepts; Targeting the Poor; Structure of This Report; Figures; Figure 1.1 BPL and APL Households across India, by Income Quintile, 2010; Annex 1A: National Sample Survey Description; Annex 1B: Technical Note on Matching Households and Tariff Schedules; Notes; Chapter 2 Patterns of Residential Consumption and Subsidy and Cost Trends; Residential Sector Profile Figure 2.1 Electricity Consumption and Revenue to Utilities, by Sector, 2010 Figure 2.2 Electricity Access Rates for Selected States, 2010; Subsidy and Cost Trends; Figure 2.3 Recent Trend in Subsidy Incidence, by Income Quintile; Figure 2.4 Rapid Rise in Average Subsidy Cost; Figure 2.5 Increasing Cost of Electricity Supply and Falling Tariffs, 2005-10; Figure 2.6 Change in Electricity Access Rates, by Income Quintile, 2005 and 2010; Notes; Figure 2.7 Change in Average Electricity Consumption, by Income Quintile, 2005 and 2010; Chapter 3 Residential Tariffs Overview; Tariff Structures 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
Annex 3A: State Tariff Schedules Notes; Chapter 4 Subsidy Size and Household Distribution; Average Supply Cost and Tariffs; Subsidy Prevalence and Magnitude; Figure 4.1 Average Supply Costs and Average Effective Tariffs for States, by Subsidy Size, 2010; Figure 4.2 Prevalence of State Subsidies, 2010; Figure 4.3 Magnitude of State Subsidies and Cross-Subsidies, 2010; Figure 4.4 State Subsidy Groupings, by Prevalence and Magnitude, 2010; Distribution of Subsidies and Cross-Subsidies; Figure 4.5 Household Subsidy Coverage, 2010
Figure 4.6 Average Effective Tariffs and Subsidies with IBT Structure, 2010
Figure 4.7 Distribution of Subsidy Groups, by Income Quintile, 2010; Figure 4.8 Distribution of Subsidy Groups, by State, 2010; Concluding Remarks; Figure 4.9 Average Household Subsidy and Cross-Subsidy, by Income Quintile, 2010; Figure 4.10 Average Household Subsidy, by State, 2010; Chapter 5 Targeting of Subsidies; Subsidy Incidence; Box 5.1 Baseline Assumption: Accurate BPL Household Identification; Figure 5.1 Subsidy Incidence across India, 2010; Figure B5.1.1 Subsidy Incidence under BPL Misidentification, 2010
Figure 5.2 Subsidy Incidence in Selected States, 2010

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
