प्रश्न संख्या (Question No.)

U.P.S.C.

इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

17) Battery Electric Vehicles are at the heart of India's push for Net Zero Emission. Critically evaluate.

As per Budget 2023, there has been seen 83% rise in Electrice Vehicles from 2021 to 2022.

⇓

Helping India achiereing its Net Zero target.

Benefits of EVs :

1) Environmental: Free from pollution comes from petrol & diesel engines.

2) Social: EVs are provided at subsidy prices by government - Aim: Available to all.

3) Economy: Deliverys, Telemedicine, other goods & services easily transported through EVs.
Eg: Zomato delivery, Apollo medicine services.

4) Easy Access, Easily locomotive, Charging backup.

→ With a lot of benefits of EV, there also even some drawbacks to be achieved by cooperation & coordination.

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इस भाग में कुछ न लिखें (Don't write anything in this part)

→ Challenges of setting EVs

1) Electricity: Still India is more dependent on fossil fuels for electricity.

2) Infrastructure: Only 2000 public charging points for over 1 Mn EVs.

3) Fiscal Burden: Subsidies on EVs leading to fiscal burden on state.

4) Resources: Lithium, Cobalt, etc are still a resources which is imported in India.

Wayforwards

1) Reliance setup free power stations for employee.
2) TATA to contribute in PPP model of EVs.
3) International loans getting sanctioned for EVs. Eg: Japan - India loans.
4) Setting up of Solar panels for renewable energy.

⇒ Innovation with benefits also brings challenges; EV as a industry benefits major sector of India & supporting India for Net Zero - 2070.