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Revolutionizing Mobility: Evolution, Technology, and the Future of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in India with Data Analysis of EV Sales in India Using Python libraries

Disha Grover[1*]

[1*]Associate Professor, Jagan Institute of Management Studies

Abstract:
Electric vehicles (EV's) are a prime possibility for turning down emissions of greenhouse gases. EV's not only lessen the dependency on fossil fuel but also decrease the impact of Ozone depleting substances and large-scale renewable deployment. Despite comprehensive research on the attributes and features of electric vehicles and the nature of their charging infrastructure, electric vehicle production and network modelling continues to evolve. The paper provides an overview of the Electric vehicles, their current status, challenges, barriers and the future outlook. This paper also illustrates the usage of Python libraries to perform data analysis on a dataset sourced from Kaggle, having details of Electric vehicle categories in different states of India and the availability of charging stations.

Keywords: Electric Vehicle (EV), Hybridization, Sustainability.

Introduction

Electric Vehicles (EVs) represent a transformative shift in the automotive industry worldwide, driven by advancements in technology, regulatory support for sustainable transportation, and growing environmental concerns. In India, the journey of EVs has been marked by both challenges and opportunities, influenced by factors such as economic development, infrastructure readiness, and policy initiatives aimed at promoting clean mobility.

Evolution of EVs in India

The evolution of EVs in India can be traced back to the early 2000s when pioneering efforts were made by both government and private sectors to introduce electric mobility solutions. However, initial adoption was slow due to technological limitations, high costs, and inadequate infrastructure. The turning point came with the launch of the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme in 2015 by the Government of India. This initiative provided incentives for the manufacturing and adoption of EVs, spurring interest and investment in the sector. [1] [2]

Technological Advancements

Technological advancements have played a pivotal role in shaping the evolution of EVs in India. Significant progress has been made in battery technology, with a shift towards lithium-ion batteries that offer higher energy density, longer life cycles, and improved safety features. These advancements have not only enhanced the performance and efficiency of EVs but also contributed to reducing costs, making them more accessible to a broader consumer base. [3]
Moreover, advancements in electric drivetrain technology, regenerative braking systems, and vehicle connectivity have further improved the driving experience and operational efficiency of EVs. These innovations have addressed some of the early concerns regarding the practicality and reliability of electric vehicles in Indian conditions. [4]

Current Status of EV Market in India

As of 2023, the EV market in India is experiencing rapid growth, albeit from a relatively small base. The passenger EV segment has seen increased adoption, particularly in urban areas, driven by rising awareness of environmental issues and the availability of more affordable models. Additionally, government initiatives such as the FAME II scheme continue to provide incentives for EV manufacturers and consumers, although challenges remain regarding charging infrastructure and range anxiety. [3] [2]

Challenges and Barriers

Despite the progress, several challenges hinder the widespread adoption of EVs in India. These include: [5] [2] [4] [6]
1. High Initial Cost: One of the primary barriers to EV adoption in India is the higher upfront cost compared to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles (ICEVs). This is primarily due to the cost of batteries, which constitute a significant portion of an EV's price. While government subsidies and incentives like the FAME scheme help offset some of these costs, EVs remain relatively expensive for many consumers.
2. Limited Charging Infrastructure: Insufficient charging infrastructure is a major impediment to the widespread adoption of EVs. Charging stations are concentrated in urban areas and along major highways, but coverage in suburban

and rural areas is sparse. Range anxiety, or the fear of running out of battery charge before reaching a charging station, remains a concern for potential EV buyers. [7]

3. **Battery Technology and Range**: Although battery technology has been improving rapidly, the range of EVs on a single charge is still a concern for consumers, particularly in a large and diverse country like India. Many potential buyers worry about the ability of EVs to meet their daily commuting and travel needs without frequent charging.
4. **Supply Chain and Manufacturing Infrastructure**: Setting up a robust supply chain for EV components and establishing manufacturing facilities for EVs requires substantial investment and expertise. India is still developing its EV manufacturing capabilities, which affects both production capacity and cost efficiency.
5. **Lack of Variety and Availability**: The variety of EV models available in the Indian market is limited compared to ICEVs. There are fewer options across different vehicle segments (e.g., hatchbacks, sedans, SUVs) and varying price ranges, which restricts consumer choice and adoption.
6. **Consumer Awareness and Mindset**: Many consumers in India are still unfamiliar with EV technology and its benefits. There is a need for widespread awareness campaigns to educate consumers about the advantages of EVs, including lower operational costs, reduced emissions, and potential long-term savings.
7. **Charging Time**: While rapid charging technologies are improving, the time required to charge an EV remains longer compared to refuelling an ICEV. This inconvenience can deter potential buyers, especially those who are accustomed to the quick refuelling of traditional vehicles.
8. **Policy and Regulatory Frameworks**: While government initiatives like the FAME scheme provide incentives for EV adoption, policy clarity and consistency are essential for long-term planning and investment by manufacturers, distributors, and infrastructure developers.
9. **Integration with Renewable Energy**: The environmental benefits of EVs are maximized when they are charged using electricity generated from renewable sources. India's power grid is still heavily reliant on fossil fuels, which impacts the overall carbon footprint of EVs.
10. **Resale Value and Lifecycle Costs**: Concerns about the resale value of EVs and the total cost of ownership over the vehicle's lifespan (including maintenance and battery replacement costs) influence consumer decisions. Addressing these concerns through transparent data and financial incentives is crucial.

Addressing these challenges requires a coordinated effort from government, industry stakeholders, and the public to build a supportive ecosystem for EV adoption in India. Continued investment in infrastructure, technological innovation, and policy frameworks will be essential to accelerate the transition towards sustainable mobility solutions.

Future Outlook

The future outlook for Electric Vehicle (EV) adoption in India is promising, driven by several factors that are expected to shape the market dynamics in the coming years: [2] [7] [8] [9]

1. **Government Initiatives and Policies**: The Indian government has shown a strong commitment to promoting EV adoption through initiatives like the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles (FAME) scheme. Continued support through incentives, subsidies, and policy frameworks is expected to accelerate the adoption of EVs.
2. **Improving Cost Competitiveness**: As battery technology advances and economies of scale in manufacturing improve, the cost of EVs is expected to decrease. This will make EVs more affordable and competitive compared to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles (ICEVs).
3. **Infrastructure Development**: Investments in charging infrastructure are crucial for overcoming range anxiety and enhancing convenience for EV users. The government, along with private sector participation, is expected to ramp up efforts to deploy charging stations across key locations, including urban areas and highways. [10]
4. **Technological Advancements**: Ongoing developments in battery technology, electric drivetrains, and vehicle connectivity are expected to improve the performance, efficiency, and range of EVs. This will address key concerns of consumers regarding the practicality and reliability of EVs for their daily transportation needs.
5. **Increasing Consumer Awareness**: Awareness campaigns and education about the benefits of EVs, including lower operational costs, reduced emissions, and potential long-term savings, are expected to drive consumer interest and acceptance.
6. **Urbanization and Air Quality Concerns**: Rapid urbanization in Indian cities, coupled with growing concerns over air pollution and environmental sustainability, will drive demand for cleaner and greener transportation solutions like EVs.
7. **Market Competition and Diversification**: As more automakers introduce EV models into the Indian market, there will be greater diversity in terms of vehicle types, price ranges, and features. This will cater to a broader segment of consumers with different preferences and needs.
8. **Integration with Renewable Energy**: India's ambitious renewable energy targets and efforts to reduce carbon emissions are expected to align with the electrification of transportation. Charging EVs with electricity generated from renewable sources will enhance the overall environmental benefits of EV adoption.

9. Global Trends and Partnerships: Collaboration with international stakeholders, technology transfer, and adoption of global best practices will play a significant role in shaping India's EV market. This includes partnerships in technology development, manufacturing, and infrastructure deployment.
10. Policy Stability and Long-term Vision: Maintaining policy stability, providing long-term visibility on incentives and regulations, and ensuring a supportive ecosystem for EV manufacturing, distribution, and infrastructure development will be crucial for sustained growth in EV adoption.
In conclusion, while challenges such as infrastructure development, consumer awareness, and cost competitiveness remain, the future outlook for EV adoption in India appears promising. With concerted efforts from government, industry, and stakeholders, India has the potential to emerge as a global leader in electric mobility, contributing to cleaner air, reduced carbon emissions, and sustainable transportation solutions.

Data Analysis using Python
Below is the sample data set taken from Kaggle reflecting the EV Sales in India along with the available charging stations. The python code is used for data analysis on this data set with the help of python libraries.
https://www.kaggle.com/code/dishagrover/ev-in-indian-states/input

	State Name	Two Wheele	Three Wheele	Four Wheele	Goods Vehicle	Public Service Vehicl	Special Category Vehicl	Ambulance/Hearse	Construction Equipment Vehicl	Other	Grand Tota	total-charging-station
0	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	30	81	0	40	0	0	0	7	159	
1	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	1	20	
2	Assam	721	47041	161	7	15	0	0	0	2	47947	10
3	Bihar	5003	59079	114	11	26	0	0	0	8	64241	9
4	Chandigarh	298	1410	182	0	40	0	0	0	1	1931	2
5	Chhattisgarh	6424	5341	117	1077	1	0	0	368	100	13428	18
6	Delhi	14730	112831	3051	49	39	0	0	0	1602	132302	179
7	Goa	1314	28	289	13	36	2	0	0	4	1686	8
8	Gujarat	13662	1869	1309	28	278	344	0	26	77	17593	78
9	Haryana	7777	18595	186	122	8	2	0	0	90	26780	62
10	Himachal Pradesh	368	167	37	7	86	0	0	0	46	711	6
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1417	43	10	6	43	0	0	0	8	1527	7
12	Jharkhand	2961	8986	139	24	4	0	0	0	57	12171	22
13	Karnataka	56737	16478	7212	153	44	1	1	0	1420	82046	134
14	Kerala	10299	2115	2524	43	23	0	1	0	17	15022	94
15	Ladakh	12	0	5484	0	0	0	0	0	0	5496	
16	Maharashtra	51149	6155	2	30	851	26	1	0	601	58815	265
17	Manipur	86	443	9	1	0	0	0	0	1	540	
18	Meghalaya	16	6	3	3	0	0	0	0	0	28	
19	Mizoram	9	1	4	2	1	0	0	0	3	20	
20	Nagaland	44	0	121	3	0	1	0	1	1	171	
21	Odisha	10329	1808	75	21	0	25	0	1	23	12282	39
22	Puducherry	1429	32	124	9	20	0	0	0	0	1614	3
23	Punjab	6408	2878	798	35	2	0	0	0	21	10142	24
24	Rajasthan	23446	29631	12	25	1	0	1	1	24	53141	69
25	Sikkim	1	0	2414	1	0	0	0	0	9	2425	2
26	Tamil Nadu	44302	4470	13	1281	37	0	0	0	193	50296	183
27	Tripura	67	7510	14	1	0	0	0	0	1	7593	1
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and D	69	36	153	2	10	7	0	0	0	277	
29	Uttar Pradesh	18295	257159	368	53	327	2	0	0	13	276217	87
30	Uttarakhand	2614	22096	709	1	10	0	0	0	21	25451	26
31	West Bengal	2540	40948	615	28	97	0	2	0	61	44291	56

Below is the Python Code used for data analysis along with the output
https://www.kaggle.com/code/dishagrover/ev-in-indian-states/notebook
Notebook:

```
import numpy as np # linear algebra
import pandas as pd # data processing, CSV file I/O (e.g. pd.read_csv)
from sklearn.preprocessing import StandardScaler
from sklearn.cluster import KMeans, AffinityPropagation
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import seaborn as sns
import warnings
warnings.filterwarnings("ignore")
import plotly as py
import plotly.graph_objs as go
import os
import missingno as msno
data_frame = pd.read_csv('/kaggle/input/indian-electric-vehicle-dataset/final_dataset.csv')
data_frame.head(3)
```

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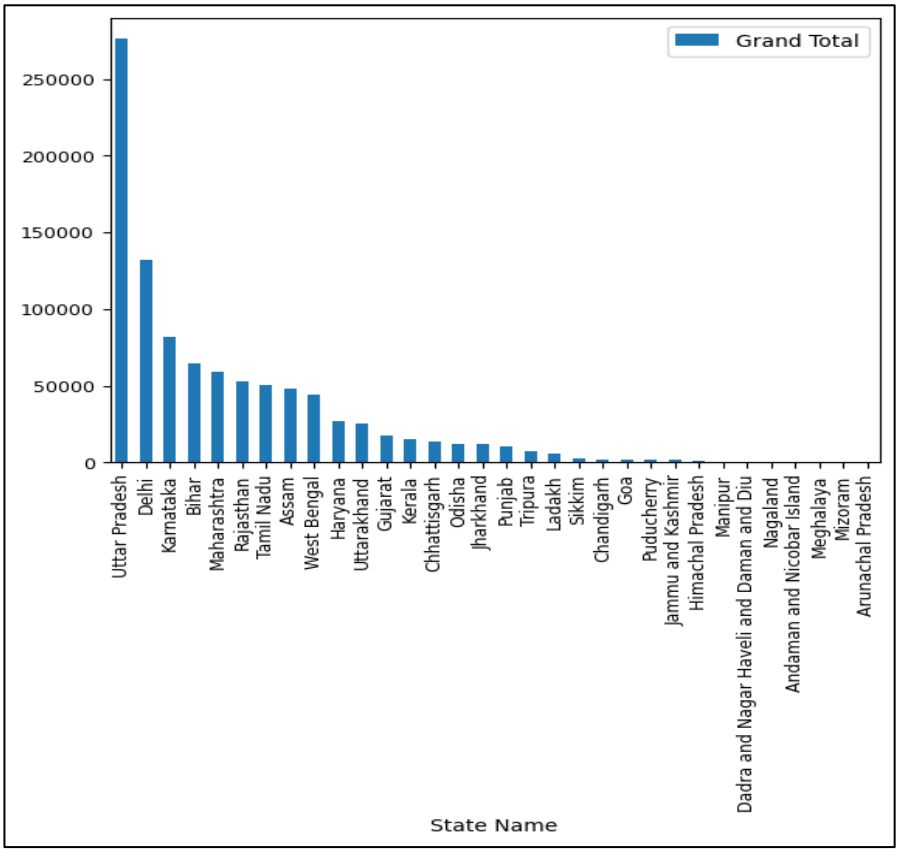
Out[1]:

	Unnamed: 0	State Name	Two Wheeler	Three Wheeler	Four Wheeler	Goods Vehicles	Public Service Vehicle	Special Category Vehicles	Ambulance/Hearses	Construction Equipment Vehicle	Other	Grand Total	total-charging-stations
0	0	Andaman and Nicobar Island	1	30.0	81	0.0	40.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	7.0	159	NaN
1	1	Arunachal Pradesh	14	0.0	5	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	1.0	20	NaN
2	2	Assam	721	47041.0	161	7.0	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	2.0	47947	10.0

```
data_frame_gtotal = data_frame[['State Name', 'Grand Total']].copy()
data_frame_gtotal
data_frame_gtotal_sorted = data_frame_gtotal.sort_values(by=['Grand Total'], ascending=False)
data_frame_gtotal_sorted
#create bar graph
bargraph = data_frame_gtotal_sorted.plot.bar(x = 'State Name', y = 'Grand Total', fontsize='9')
```




```
data_frame_vehicle_type = data_frame[['State Name','Two Wheeler','Three Wheeler','Four Wheeler','Goods Vehicles','Public Service Vehicle','Ambulance/Hearses']].copy()
data_frame_vehicle_type
data_frame_2whlr_sorted = data_frame_vehicle_type.sort_values(by=['Two Wheeler'], ascending=False)
print("State with max EV 2 wheeler and their count is:")
data_frame_2whlr_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','Two Wheeler']]
```

```
State with max EV 2 wheeler and their count is:
```

Out[3]:

	State Name	Two Wheeler
13	Karnataka	56737

```
data_frame_3whlr_sorted = data_frame_vehicle_type.sort_values(by=['Three Wheeler'], ascending=False)
```

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```
print("State with max EV 3 wheeler and their count is:")
data_frame_3whlr_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','Three Wheeler']]
```

```
State with max EV 3 wheeler and their count is:

Out[4]:
```

	State Name	Three Wheeler
29	Uttar Pradesh	257159.0

```
data_frame_4whlr_sorted = data_frame_vehicle_type.sort_values(by=['Four Wheeler'], ascending=False)
print("State with max EV 4 wheeler and their count is:")
data_frame_4whlr_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','Four Wheeler']]
```

```
State with max EV 4 wheeler and their count is:

Out[5]:
```

	State Name	Four Wheeler
13	Karnataka	7212

```
data_frame_goodsvhcl_sorted = data_frame_vehicle_type.sort_values(by=['Goods Vehicles'], ascending=False)
print("State with max Goods Vehicle and their count is:")
data_frame_goodsvhcl_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','Goods Vehicles']]
```

```
State with max Goods Vehicle and their count is:

Out[6]:
```

	State Name	Goods Vehicles
26	Tamil Nadu	1281.0

```
data_frame_public_vhcl_sorted = data_frame_vehicle_type.sort_values(by=['Public Service Vehicle'], ascending=False)
print("State with max Public Service Vehicle and their count is:")
data_frame_public_vhcl_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','Public Service Vehicle']]
```

```
State with max Public Service Vehicle and their count is:

Out[7]:
```

	State Name	Public Service Vehicle
16	Maharashtra	851.0

```
data_frame_charging_station = data_frame[['State Name', 'total-charging-stations']].copy()
data_frame_charging_station_sorted = data_frame_charging_station.sort_values(by=['total-charging-stations'], ascendin
g=False)
print("State with max Charging station and their count is:")
data_frame_charging_station_sorted.head(1)[['State Name','total-charging-stations']]
```

```
State with max Charging station and their count is:

Out[8]:
```

	State Name	total-charging-stations
16	Maharashtra	265.0

```
data_frame_avg = data_frame[['State Name', 'Grand Total', 'total-charging-stations']].copy()
data_frame_avg['average_%'] = (data_frame['total-charging-stations'] / data_frame['Grand Total']).fillna(0)*100
data_frame_avg
data_frame_avg_sorted = data_frame_avg.sort_values(by=['average_%'], ascending=False)
data_frame_avg_sorted
```

Out[9]:

	State Name	Grand Total	total-charging-stations	average_%
10	Himachal Pradesh	711	6.0	0.843882
14	Kerala	15022	94.0	0.625749
7	Goa	1686	8.0	0.474496
11	Jammu and Kashmir	1527	7.0	0.458415
16	Maharashtra	58815	265.0	0.450565
8	Gujarat	17593	78.0	0.443358
26	Tamil Nadu	50296	183.0	0.363846
21	Odisha	12282	39.0	0.317538
23	Punjab	10142	24.0	0.236640
9	Haryana	26780	62.0	0.231516
22	Puducherry	1614	3.0	0.185874
12	Jharkhand	12171	22.0	0.180758
13	Karnataka	82046	134.0	0.163323
6	Delhi	132302	179.0	0.135297
5	Chhattisgarh	13428	18.0	0.134048
24	Rajasthan	53141	69.0	0.129843
31	West Bengal	44291	56.0	0.126437
4	Chandigarh	1931	2.0	0.103573
30	Uttarakhand	25451	26.0	0.102157
25	Sikkim	2425	2.0	0.082474
29	Uttar Pradesh	276217	87.0	0.031497
2	Assam	47947	10.0	0.020856
3	Bihar	64241	9.0	0.014010
27	Tripura	7593	1.0	0.013170
17	Manipur	540	NaN	0.000000
18	Meghalaya	28	NaN	0.000000
19	Mizoram	20	NaN	0.000000
20	Nagaland	171	NaN	0.000000
1	Arunachal Pradesh	20	NaN	0.000000
15	Ladakh	5496	NaN	0.000000
28	Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman and Diu	277	NaN	0.000000
0	Andaman and Nicobar Island	159	NaN	0.000000

Conclusion

In conclusion, the evolution, technology, and future of Electric Vehicles (EVs) in India showcase a transformative journey that underscores the country's commitment to sustainable transportation solutions. Overcoming initial challenges such as high costs, limited infrastructure, and technological barriers, the EV market has seen significant advancements propelled by government policies like the FAME schemes and state-level incentives. These initiatives have not only spurred investment in EV manufacturing but also accelerated research and development in battery technologies, driving down costs and enhancing vehicle range and performance. [11]

Looking forward, the future of EVs in India holds immense promise. Continued advancements in battery technology, including research into solid-state batteries and advancements in charging infrastructure, are poised to address critical barriers like range anxiety and charging times. Moreover, the integration of renewable energy sources into the grid promises to further enhance the environmental benefits of EV adoption, aligning with India's ambitious goals for reducing carbon emissions and promoting sustainable development.

Furthermore, the evolving consumer mindset towards environmental consciousness and the long-term cost savings associated with EV ownership are expected to fuel demand across diverse segments, from urban commuters to commercial fleet operators. As automakers expand their EV offerings and introduce more affordable models across different vehicle segments, the market is set to become increasingly competitive and accessible.

Looking at the above data, it can be stated that states having considerable count of EV's (~25K taken for reference) are Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Haryana, Karnataka, Delhi, Rajasthan, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Assam and Bihar. Out of these, Maharashtra has the highest % of EV stations available per electric vehicle in the state, however there's a huge scope of improvement as the EV count is bound to increase with time. While Uttar Pradesh has the highest number of EV's in the state and is the largest state in India by means of area, it offers poor percentage of available EV charging infrastructure.

To conclude, it can be stated, while challenges such as infrastructure development and cost competitiveness remain, the trajectory of EVs in India is firmly set towards a future where clean, efficient, and technologically advanced vehicles play a central role in transforming the mobility landscape. With proactive government support, technological innovation, and growing consumer acceptance, EVs are not just a mode of transport but a cornerstone of India's sustainable development journey, promising cleaner air, reduced dependency on fossil fuels, and enhanced energy security for generations to come.

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