



Go Electric Campaign

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Why in News

The central government has launched the “**Go Electric**” Campaign to spread awareness on the benefits of **e-mobility** and **EV Charging Infrastructure** as well as **electric cooking** in India.

Key Points

- **About the Campaign:**
 - **Features:**
 - To push the country towards **100% e-mobility and clean and safe e-cooking**.
 - To **create awareness at PAN-India level and reduce the import dependence** of the country.
 - To move ahead on the **path of a low carbon economy**, thereby saving the country and the planet from the adverse impact of climate change.
 - **Implementation:**

Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE), under the aegis of the **Ministry of Power** has been mandated to undertake an awareness drive for promoting public charging, e-mobility & its ecosystem.

- **E-mobility:**
 - **About:**
 - E-mobility **moves away from existing carbon-emitting fossil fuels to using energy from electrical power sources** (e.g. the National Grid) through external charging capability.
 - Currently, **India is using 94 million tonnes of oil and petroleum** products for transportation only which is expected to double by 2030.
 - For fossil fuels, India currently has an **import bill of Rs. 8 lakh Crore.**
 - It encompasses the **use of fully electric, conventional hybrid, plug-in hybrid as well as hydrogen-fuelled vehicles.**
 - The government of India has undertaken multiple initiatives to promote manufacturing and adoption of **electric vehicles (EV)** in India. One such initiative is '**Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of (Hybrid &) Electric Vehicles in India (FAME-India)**' Scheme.
 - **Electric Fuel as an Alternative Fuel:**
 - Electric fuel is a major alternative for fossil fuels.
 - When compared to conventional fuels, the electric fuel **has low cost, reduced emissions and it is also indigenous.**
 - Electrification of public transport is not only economical but also eco friendly.
 - The usage of even 10,000 electric vehicles in Delhi can alone save Rs. 30 crore per month.
 - **Green Hydrogen:**
 - **Green hydrogen** in the commercial vehicle could be a game-changer move which would help in eliminating the crude requirement and imports in all possible ways.

Green hydrogen is **produced using renewable energy and electrolysis** to split water. It is **distinct from:**

 - **Grey hydrogen**, which is produced from methane and releases greenhouse gases into the atmosphere.
 - **Blue hydrogen**, which captures those emissions and stores them underground to prevent them causing climate change.
 - Also, for heavy vehicles like buses, the ideal solution is **Green Hydrogen.**
 - The use of green energy generated from agriculture waste and **biomass** will benefit the farmers across the country.
 - The Ministry of New & Renewable Energy can produce the green hydrogen at cheap costs possible in India because of low solar prices.

- **Electric Cooking:**

- The **shift to induction cooking** will bring the government closer to delivering on its promise to improve energy access.
- Theoretically, if electric cooktops are adopted, universal electrification could translate into **universal clean cooking** as well.
- An advantage of the electricity-based solution is that it **can make use of solar power in both urban and rural areas.**

Bureau of Energy Efficiency

- The Government of India set up the Bureau of Energy Efficiency (BEE) in March 2002 under the provisions of the **Energy Conservation Act, 2001.**
- It assists in developing policies and strategies with the primary objective of reducing energy intensity of the Indian economy.
- **Major Programmes: State Energy Efficiency Index, Perform Achieve and Trade (PAT) scheme, The Standards & Labeling Programme, Energy Conservation Building Code.**

Source: PIB