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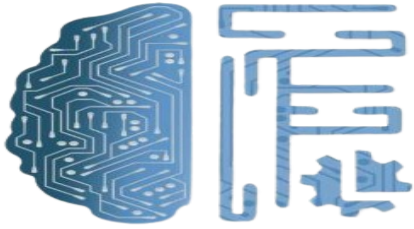
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## MARKET SEGMENTATION OF ELECTRIC VEHICLES IN INDIA



## Indian EV Market





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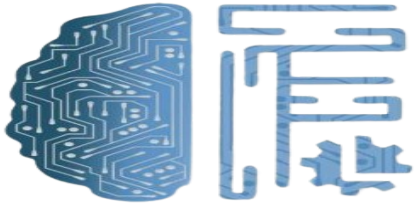
## **ABSTRACT**

Electric vehicles (EVs) are rapidly emerging as a sustainable transportation solution globally, including in India. With the increasing concerns about climate change, air pollution, and energy security, the adoption of electric vehicles is gaining momentum as a viable alternative to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles. In this abstract, we provide an overview of the current landscape of electric vehicles in India, highlighting key trends, challenges, and opportunities.

The Indian government has set ambitious targets to promote electric mobility, aiming to accelerate the adoption of electric vehicles and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. Various policy initiatives, incentives, and subsidies have been introduced to incentivise the production and purchase of electric vehicles, along with the development of charging infrastructure.

Despite the growing interest and government support, the electric vehicle market in India faces several challenges, including high upfront costs, limited charging infrastructure, range anxiety, and consumer awareness. Addressing these challenges requires collaborative efforts from policymakers, industry stakeholders, and other relevant actors.

However, the electric vehicle market in India also presents significant opportunities for innovation, job creation, and environmental sustainability. As technology advances and economies of scale improve, electric vehicles are expected to become more affordable, efficient, and accessible to a wider range of consumers.



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## INTRODUCTION

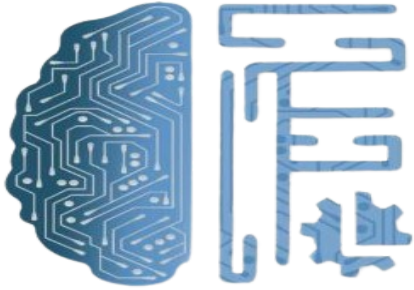
The introduction of electric vehicles (EVs) in India marks a significant transition in the automotive industry, driven by a global push towards sustainable and eco-friendly transportation solutions. EVs offer an alternative to traditional internal combustion engine vehicles, aiming to reduce carbon emissions, dependence on fossil fuels, and environmental pollution.

In recent years, the Indian government has shown a strong commitment to promoting electric mobility through various initiatives and policies. The launch of schemes such as the Faster Adoption and Manufacturing of Hybrid and Electric Vehicles (FAME) and the National Electric Mobility Mission Plan (NEMMP) demonstrates the government's efforts to accelerate the adoption of EVs in the country.

One of the key drivers behind the growth of EVs in India is the increasing awareness of environmental issues and the need for cleaner transportation options. With rising concerns over air quality and climate change, there is a growing demand for vehicles that produce fewer emissions and have lower environmental impacts.

The EV market in India has witnessed significant growth in recent years, driven by advancements in battery technology, government incentives, and the entry of new players in the market. Major automakers, both domestic and international, are investing in electric vehicle manufacturing and infrastructure development to cater to the growing demand for EVs.

However, challenges remain, including high upfront costs, limited charging infrastructure, range anxiety, and consumer perceptions regarding EVs' performance and reliability. Addressing these challenges will be crucial for the widespread adoption of electric vehicles in India. Overall, electric vehicles hold immense potential to transform India's transportation landscape, offering cleaner, more sustainable mobility solutions for the future. With continued government support, technological advancements, and increasing consumer acceptance, the electric vehicle market in India is poised for significant growth in the coming years.



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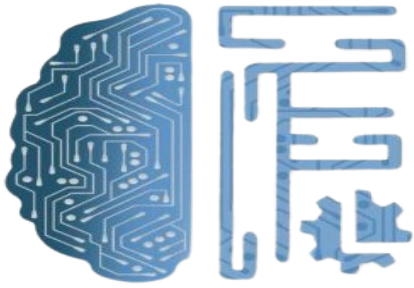
## **PROBLEM STATEMENT**

As a part of the team working under an Electric Vehicle Startup, we are tasked with analyzing the Electric Vehicle market in India using segmentation analysis to formulate a feasible strategy for market entry. The startup is currently in the process of deciding the vehicle/customer space in which it will develop its EVs.

To address this challenge, we need to answer the following questions:

1. What type of Electric Vehicle (EV) does the company intend to produce? This includes considerations such as whether the focus will be on electric cars, electric two-wheelers, electric three-wheelers, electric buses, or other specialized electric vehicles.
2. To whom will the company sell its electric vehicles? Understanding the target market segments is crucial for effective market penetration. This involves identifying potential customer segments such as individual consumers, fleet operators, government agencies, commercial enterprises, or specific niche markets.

By conducting a segmentation analysis and answering these key questions, we aim to develop a comprehensive understanding of the Indian Electric Vehicle market landscape. This analysis will enable us to formulate a strategic plan for market entry that targets the segments most likely to adopt and utilize electric vehicles, thereby maximizing the startup's chances of success in the dynamic and rapidly evolving EV industry in India.

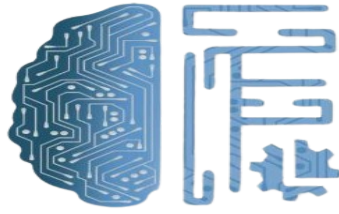


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## MARKET CHALLENGES

- **Consumer Awareness and Education:** Many consumers in India lack awareness and understanding of electric vehicles, including their benefits, technology, range, charging infrastructure, and total cost of ownership. Educating consumers about the advantages of EVs and dispelling myths and misconceptions is essential for increasing adoption rates.
- **Perceived Range Anxiety:** Range anxiety, the fear of running out of battery charge before reaching a destination, is a significant concern among potential EV buyers. Addressing this perception through improved battery technology, expanding charging infrastructure, and providing accurate information about range capabilities is crucial for building consumer confidence.
- **Charging Infrastructure:** Insufficient charging infrastructure is a major hurdle for EV adoption in India. Establishing a widespread network of fast-charging stations in urban areas, highways, and remote regions is essential for alleviating range anxiety and enabling convenient EV usage.
- **Cost Considerations:** The upfront cost of electric vehicles, including the price premium compared to conventional vehicles, is a significant barrier for many consumers. Implementing policies and incentives such as subsidies, tax breaks, and incentives for manufacturing and purchasing EVs can help reduce the cost barrier and stimulate demand.
- **Technology and Performance:** Improving the performance, reliability, and driving experience of electric vehicles is crucial for winning over sceptical consumers. Enhancements in battery technology, vehicle range, charging speed, and overall performance is essential for attracting buyers and competing with traditional internal combustion engine vehicles.



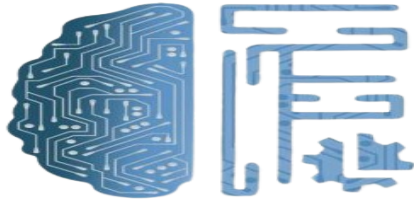
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## COMPETITIVE LANDSCAPE

- The competitive landscape of the electric vehicle (EV) market in India is dynamic and evolving rapidly, characterized by intense competition among established automakers, emerging startups, and global players seeking to capitalize on the growing demand for sustainable mobility solutions.
- Established automakers such as Tata Motors, Mahindra & Mahindra, and Hyundai have entered the EV space with a range of electric models, leveraging their brand reputation, manufacturing capabilities, and distribution networks to gain market share.
- At the same time, innovative startups like Ola Electric, Ather Energy, and Revolt Motors are disrupting the market with innovative EV offerings, advanced technology, and unique business models, challenging traditional incumbents and driving innovation in the industry.
- International players like Tesla and Nissan are also eyeing the Indian market, bringing global expertise, cutting-edge technology, and premium EV models to cater to discerning consumers and further intensifying competition in the EV segment. Amidst this competitive landscape, companies are focused on product differentiation, pricing strategies, and partnerships to gain a competitive edge, expand market presence, and establish leadership in India's rapidly growing EV market.





## THE SEVERAL DATASETS ARE AS FOLLOWS :

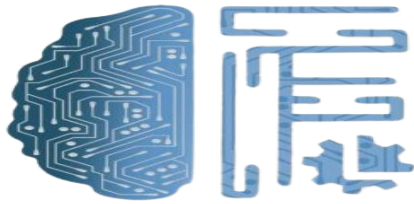
1. This dataset encompasses various brands of electric cars available in India, along with details such as Brand, Model, Accelsec, TopSpeed\_KmH, Range\_Km, Efficiency\_Whkm, Fastcharge\_KmH, RapidCharge, PowerTrain, PlugType, BodyStyle, Segment, Seats, PriceEuro,inr.

	Brand	Model	AccelSec	TopSpeed_KmH	Range_Km	Efficiency_WhKm	FastCharge_KmH	RapidCharge	PowerTrain	PlugType	BodyStyle	Segment	Si
0	Tesla	Model 3 Long Range Dual Motor	4.6000	233	450	161	940	1	AWD	Type 2 CCS	Sedan	D	
1	Volkswagen	ID.3 Pure	10.0000	160	270	167	250	0	RWD	Type 2 CCS	Hatchback	C	
2	Polestar	2	4.7000	210	400	181	620	1	AWD	Type 2 CCS	Liftback	D	
3	BMW	iX3	6.8000	180	360	206	560	1	RWD	Type 2 CCS	SUV	D	
4	Honda	e	9.5000	145	170	168	190	1	RWD	Type 2 CCS	Hatchback	B	

## 2. Geographic Distribution of Electric Vehicles in India.

Out[45]:

	Sl. No	State	Two Wheelers (Category L1 & L2 as per Central Motor Vehicles Rules)	Two Wheelers (Category L2 (CMVR))	Two Wheelers (Max power not exceeding 250 Watts)	Three Wheelers (Category L5 slow speed as per CMVR)	Three Wheelers (Category L5 as per CMVR)	Passenger Cars (Category M1 as per CMVR)	Buses	Total in state
0	1	Andhra Pradesh	431.0	692.0	4689.0	0	0.0	3680.0	0.0	9492.0
1	2	Assam	463.0	138.0	1006.0	0	117.0	151.0	0.0	1875.0
2	3	Bihar	252.0	430.0	2148.0	6	64.0	271.0	0.0	3171.0
3	4	Chhattisgarh	613.0	382.0	2078.0	58	106.0	997.0	0.0	4234.0
4	5	Delhi	1395.0	251.0	5018.0	0	1.0	12695.0	21.0	19381.0
5	6	Goa	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	513.0	1.0	514.0
6	7	Gujarat	7182.0	217.0	8476.0	0	4.0	15388.0	0.0	31267.0
7	8	Haryana	3162.0	1504.0	13908.0	113	24.0	4878.0	0.0	23589.0
8	9	Himachal Pradesh	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	98.0	0.0	98.0
9	10	Jammu & Kashmir	2.0	76.0	152.0	0	0.0	208.0	0.0	438.0
10	11	Jharkhand	75.0	228.0	736.0	9	7.0	655.0	0.0	1710.0
11	12	Karnataka	784.0	1104.0	3252.0	2	0.0	8242.0	2.0	13386.0
12	13	Kerala	432.0	78.0	4961.0	1	0.0	5729.0	1.0	11202.0
13	14	Madhya Pradesh	503.0	378.0	2904.0	8	106.0	2562.0	0.0	6461.0



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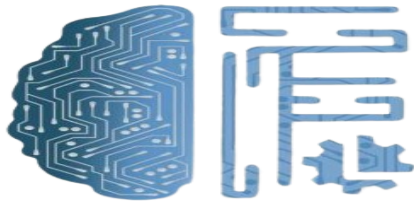
14	15	Maharashtra	2630.0	2097.0	10146.0	6	3.0	19129.0	2.0	34013.0
15	16	Manipur	16.0	8.0	11.0	0	5.0	12.0	0.0	52.0
16	17	Meghalaya	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	6.0	0.0	6.0
17	18	Nagaland	0.0	20.0	3.0	0	0.0	1.0	0.0	24.0
18	19	Odisha	377.0	824.0	2031.0	0	37.0	594.0	0.0	3863.0
19	20	Punjab	698.0	300.0	1968.0	0	5.0	3567.0	0.0	6538.0
20	21	Rajasthan	2036.0	1153.0	8375.0	19	64.0	4116.0	0.0	15763.0
21	22	Tamil Nadu	491.0	863.0	8260.0	0	0.0	7132.0	0.0	16746.0
22	23	Telangana	535.0	711.0	2256.0	2	0.0	5530.0	0.0	9034.0
23	24	Tripura	28.0	9.0	36.0	0	0.0	8.0	0.0	81.0
24	25	Uttar Pradesh	2954.0	2355.0	15199.0	117	139.0	5445.0	0.0	26209.0
25	26	Uttarkhand	423.0	168.0	3239.0	45	38.0	265.0	0.0	4178.0
26	27	West Bengal	1451.0	65.0	10781.0	3	0.0	1840.0	0.0	14140.0
27	28	Andaman & Nicobar islands	0.0	0.0	0.0	0	0.0	82.0	0.0	82.0
28	29	Chandigarh	612.0	18.0	896.0	0	0.0	974.0	0.0	2500.0
29	30	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	4.0	0.0	9.0	0	0.0	803.0	0.0	816.0
30	31	Total	27549.0	14069.0	112538.0	389	720.0	105571.0	27.0	260863.0
31	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN	NaN

**3. This data encompasses the behaviour of Indian consumers when it comes to purchasing electric vehicles.**

Out[3]:

	Age	Profession	Marrital Status	Education	No of Dependents	Personal loan	House Loan	Wife Working	Salary	Wife Salary	Total Salary	Make	Price
0	27	Salaried	Single	Post Graduate	0	Yes	No	No	800000	0	800000	i20	800000
1	35	Salaried	Married	Post Graduate	2	Yes	Yes	Yes	1400000	600000	2000000	Ciaz	1000000
2	45	Business	Married	Graduate	4	Yes	Yes	No	1800000	0	1800000	Duster	1200000
3	41	Business	Married	Post Graduate	3	No	No	Yes	1600000	600000	2200000	City	1200000
4	31	Salaried	Married	Post Graduate	2	Yes	No	Yes	1800000	800000	2600000	SUV	1600000





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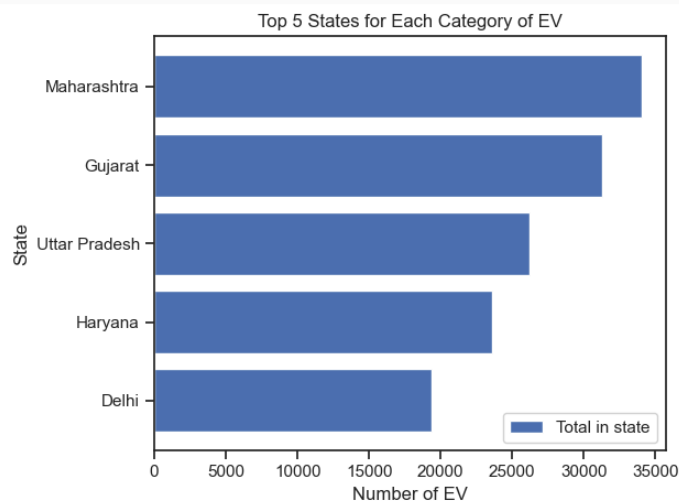
4. This data encompasses the charging station name, address, state, and city in India.

ut[55]:

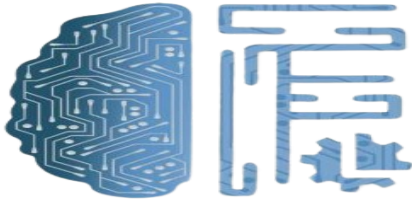
	name	state	city	address	latitude	longitude	type
0	Neelkanth Star DC Charging Station	Haryana	Gurugram	Neelkanth Star Karnal, NH 44, Gharunda, Kutail...	29.6019	76.9803	12.0
1	Galleria DC Charging Station	Haryana	Gurugram	DLF Phase IV, Sector 28, Gurugram, Haryana 122022	28.4673	77.0818	12.0
2	Highway Xpress (Jaipur-Delhi) DC charging station	Rajasthan	Behror	Jaipur to Delhi Road, Behror Midway, Behror, R...	27.8751	76.2760	12.0
3	Food Carnival DC Charging Station	Uttar Pradesh	Khatauli	Fun and Food Carnival, NH 58, Khatauli Bypass,...	29.3105	77.7218	12.0
4	Food Carnival AC Charging Station	Uttar Pradesh	Khatauli	NH 58, Khatauli Bypass, Bhainsi, Uttar Pradesh...	29.3105	77.7218	12.0

## MARKET SEGMENT ANALYSIS

### 1. GEOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS

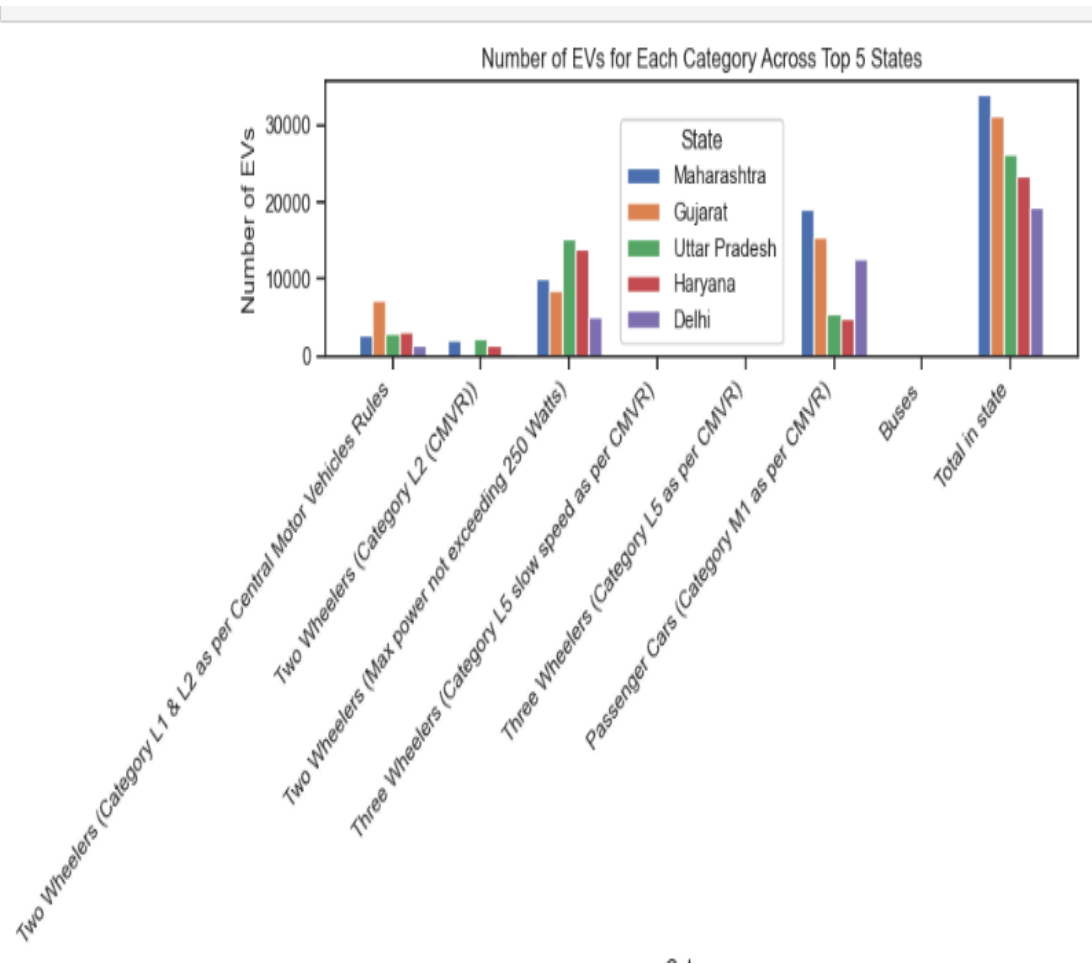


The graph above indicates that Maharashtra has recorded the highest number of electric vehicle sales.

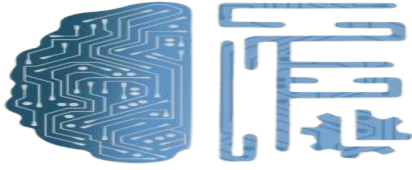


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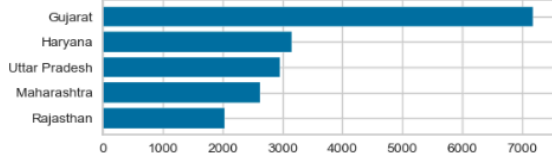
- Maharashtra leads in the total number of EV sales, most of the sales are of passenger cars.
- Gujarat has the highest two-wheeler ( category L1& L2 ) EV sales.
- Uttar Pradesh has the highest percentage of sales in Two-wheelers ( max power not exceeding 250 watts ).



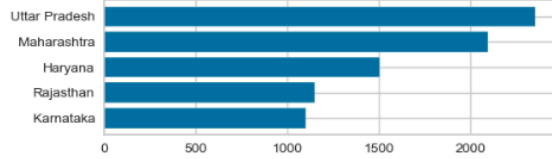
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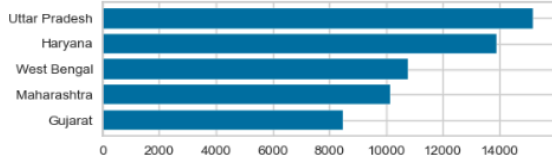
Two Wheelers (Category L1 & L2 as per Central Motor Vehicles Rules)



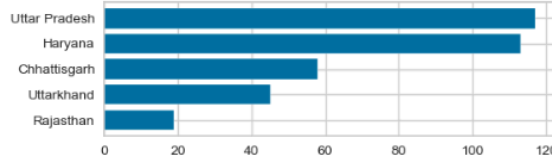
Two Wheelers (Category L2 (CMVR))



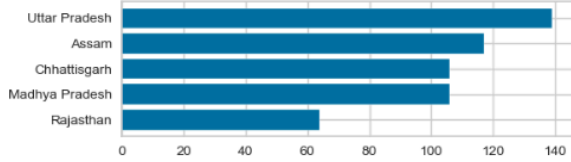
Two Wheelers (Max power not exceeding 250 Watts)



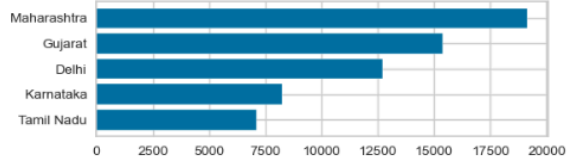
Three Wheelers (Category L5 slow speed as per CMVR)



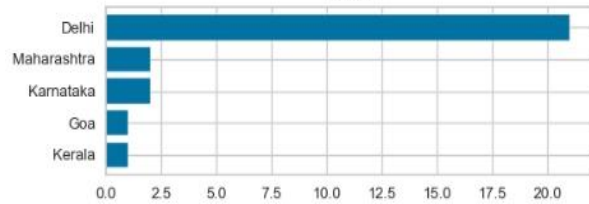
Three Wheelers (Category L5 as per CMVR)



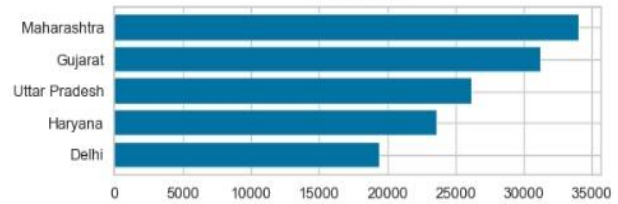
Passenger Cars (Category M1 as per CMVR)

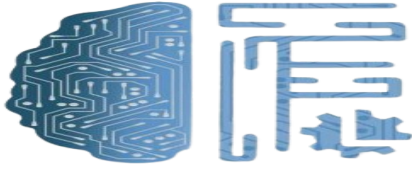


Buses



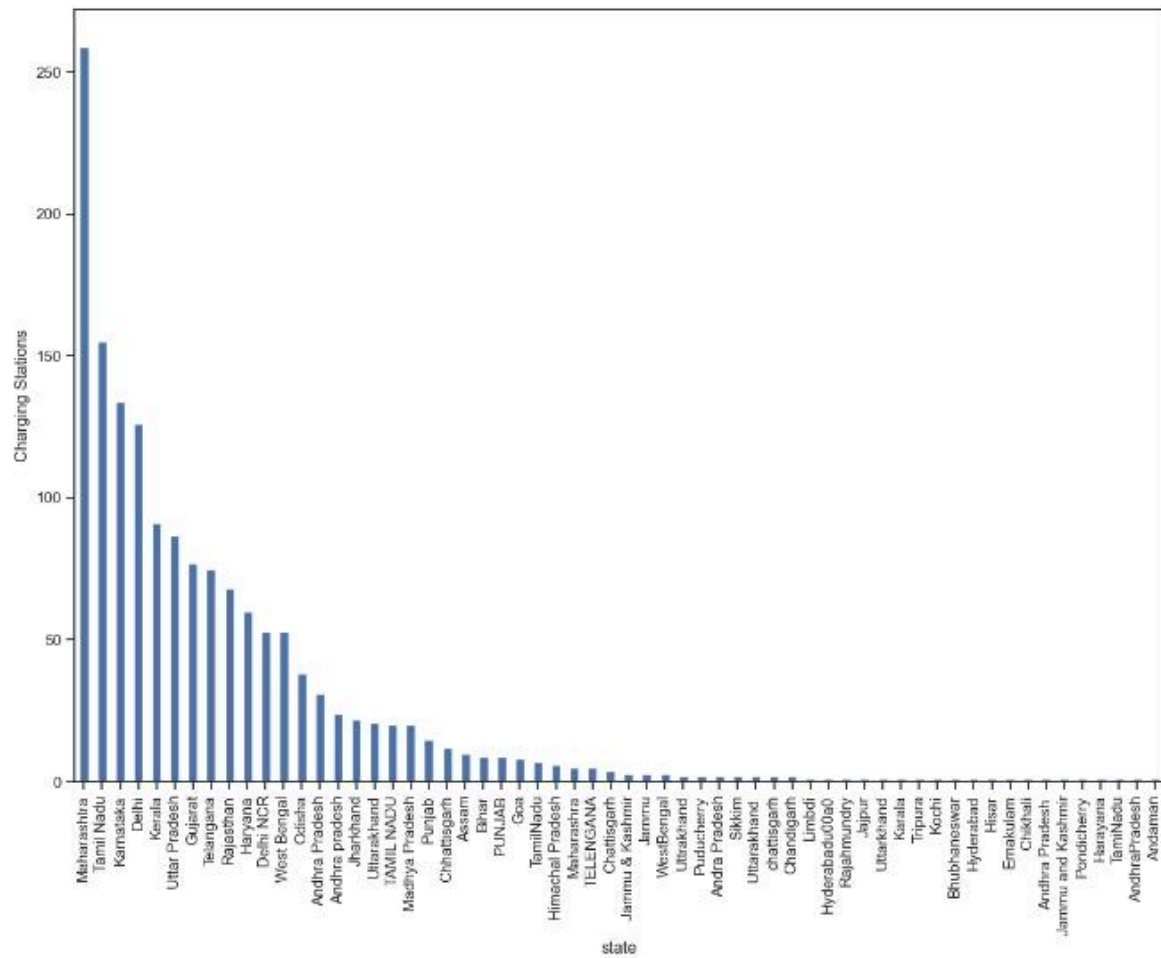
Total in state

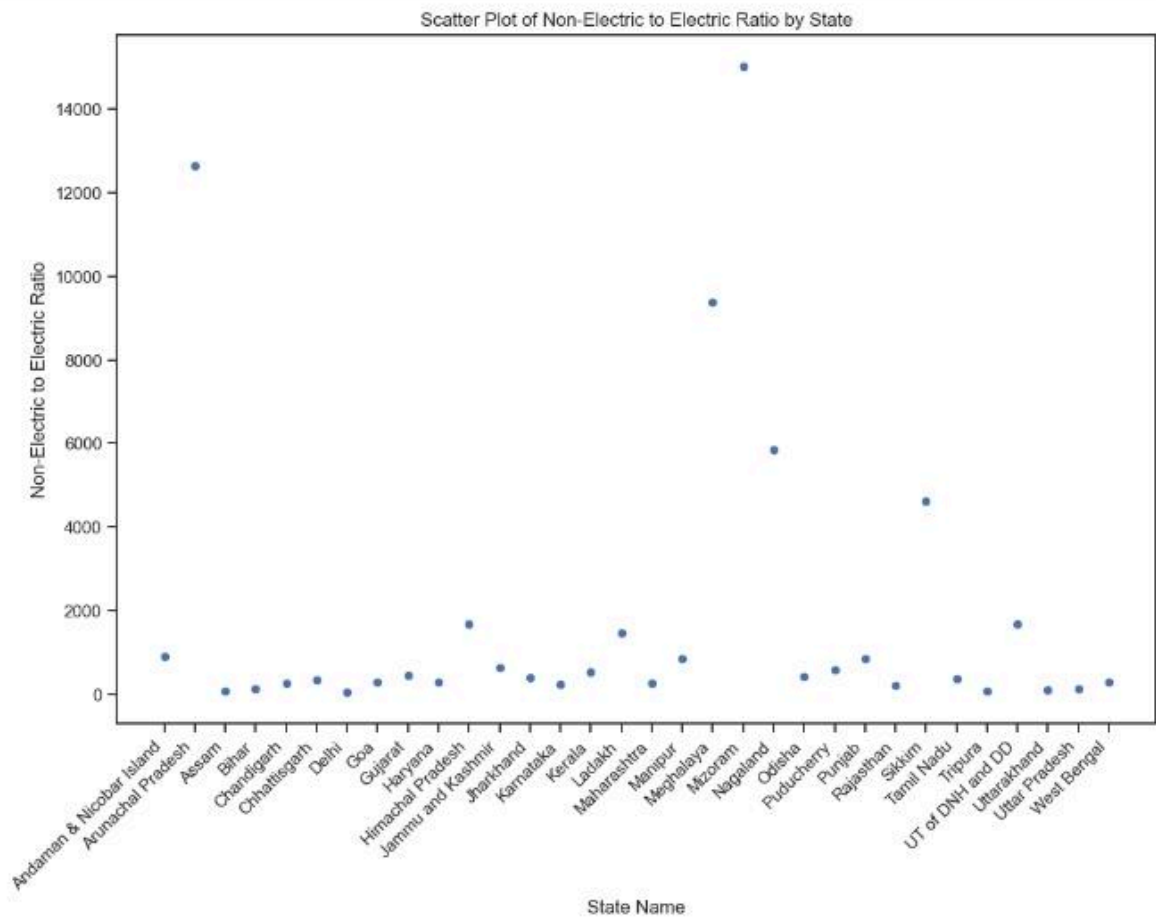
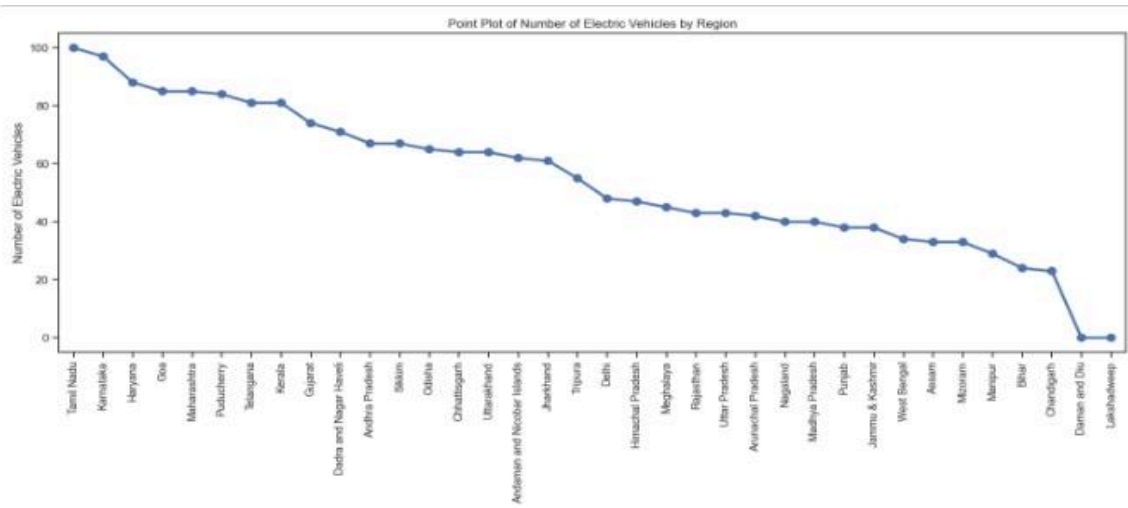


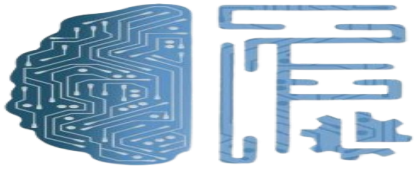


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## CHARGING STATION ANALYSIS

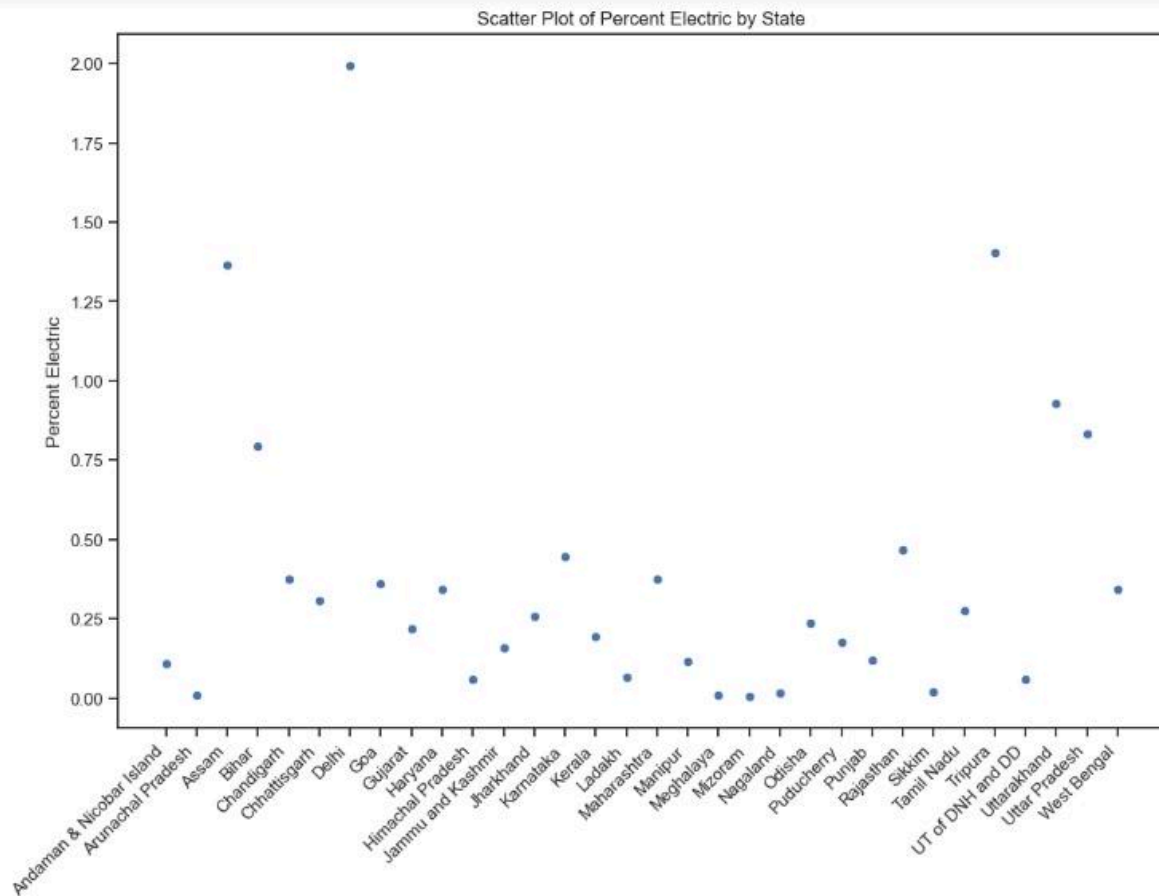




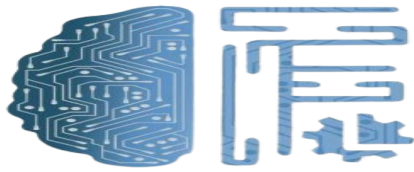


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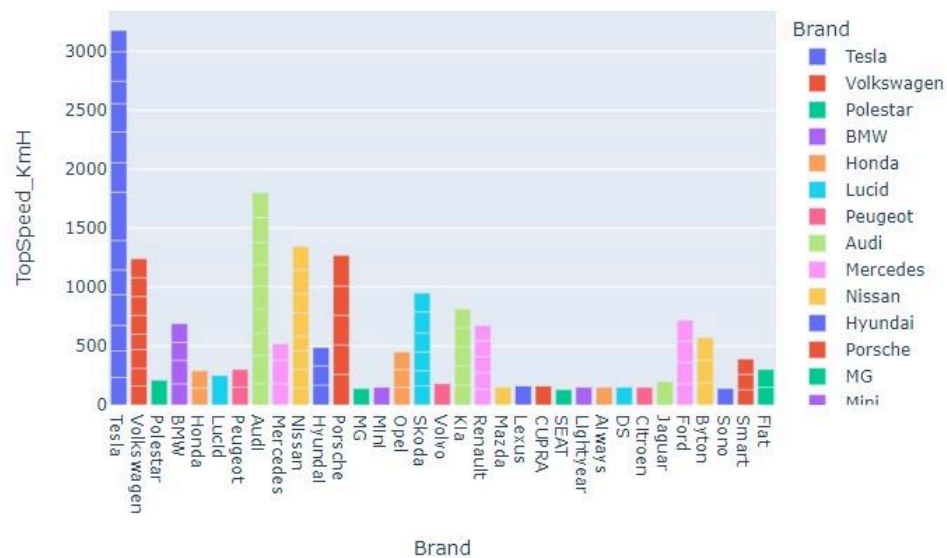


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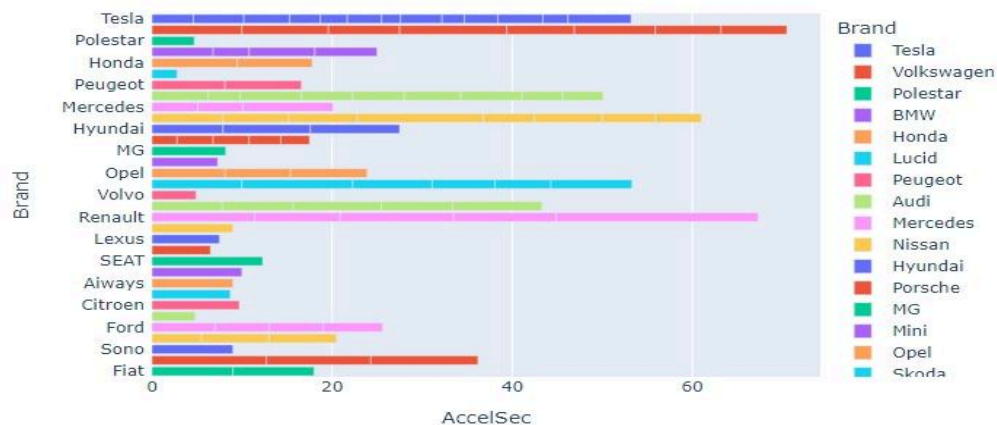
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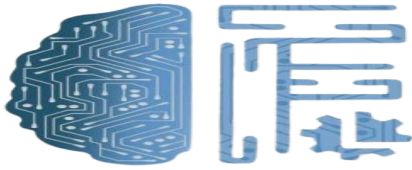
## 2. BEHAVIOURAL ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENT ELECTRIC VEHICLE BRANDS

Which Car Has a Top speed?



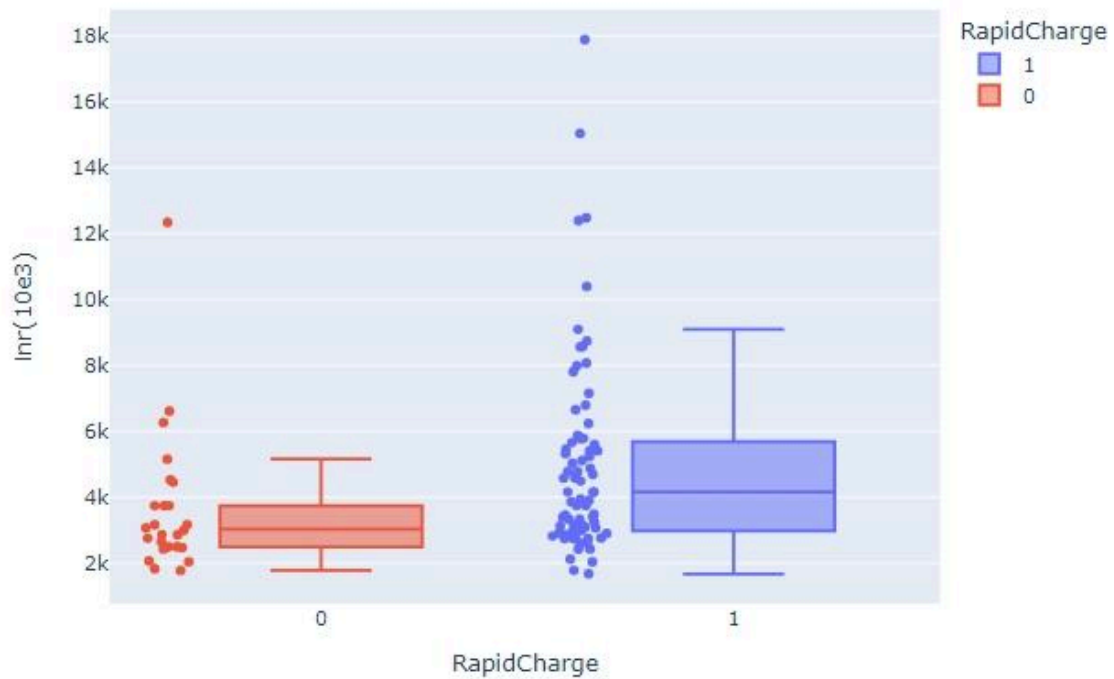
Which car has fastest acceleration?



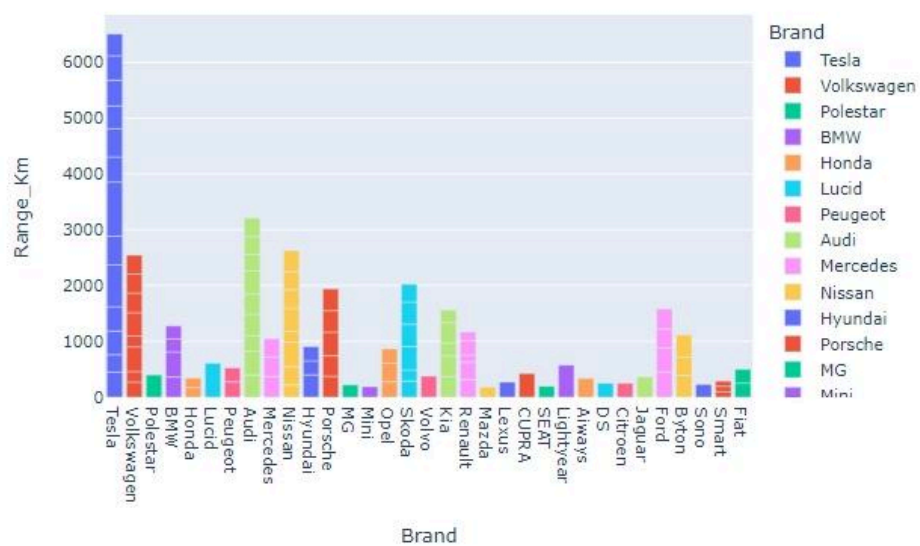


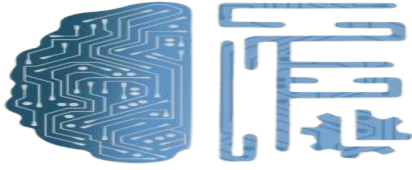
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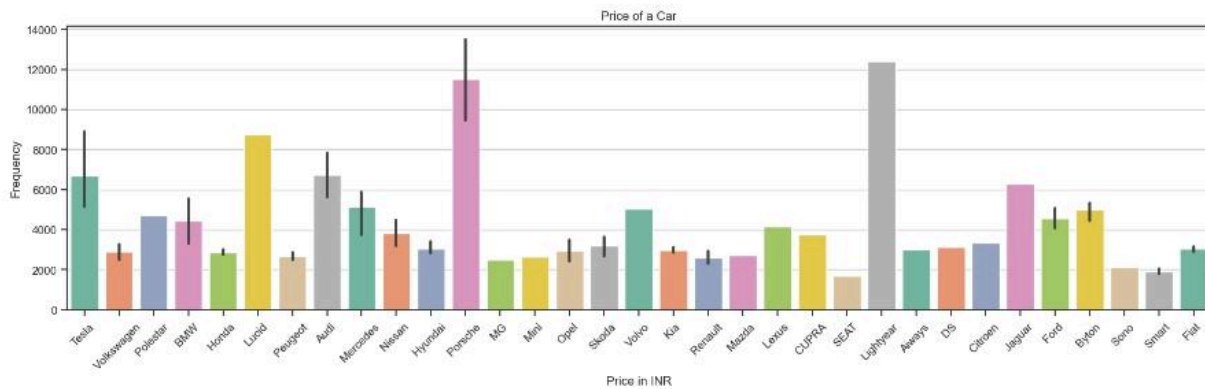
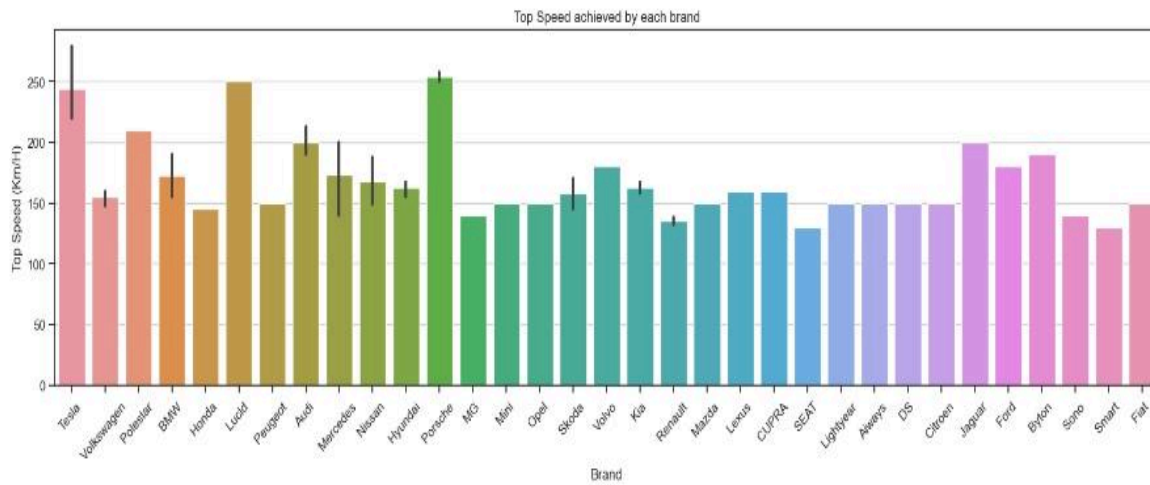
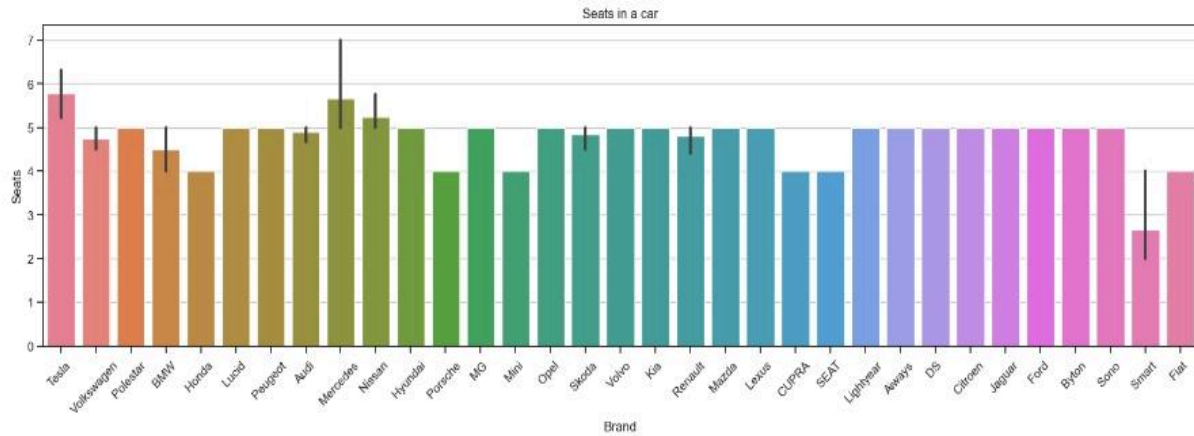
Bar Chart of Brand vs. Range\_Km

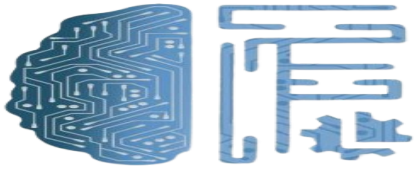




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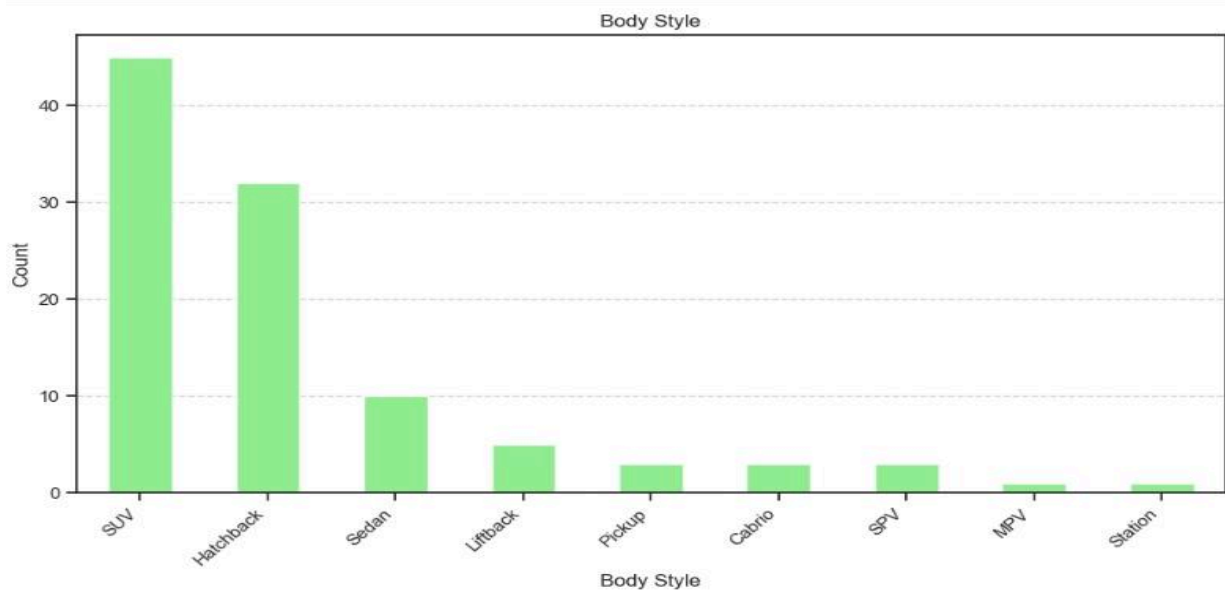
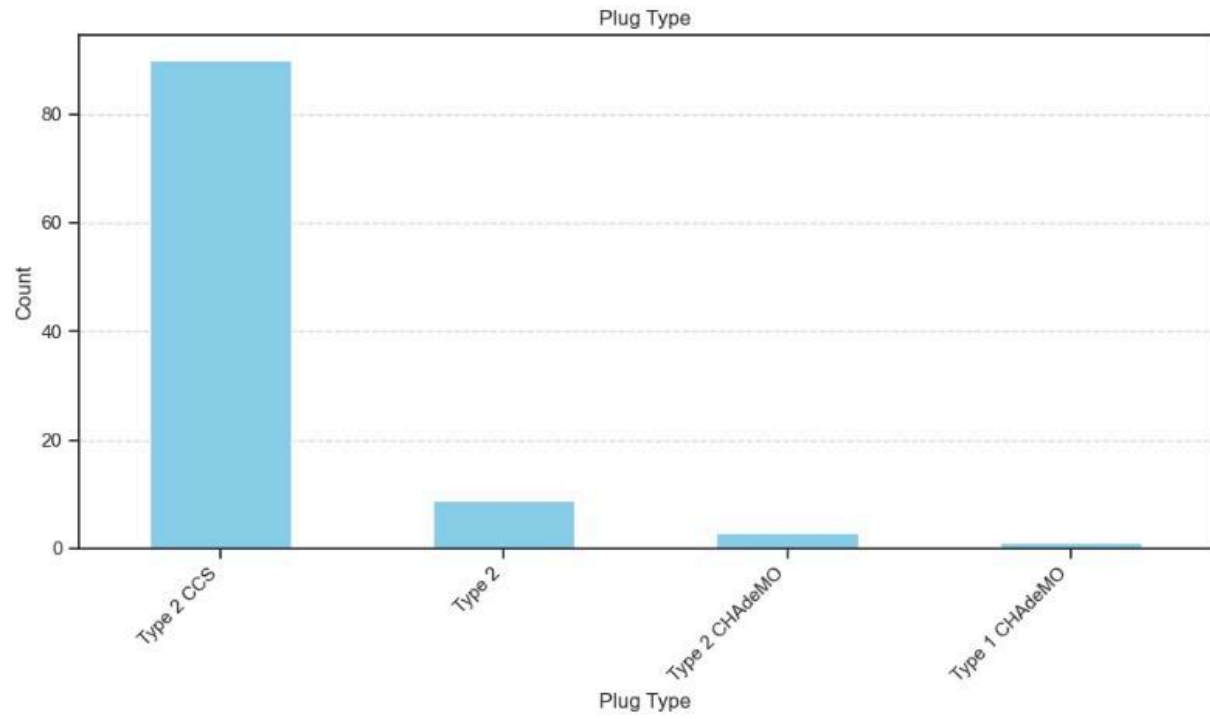
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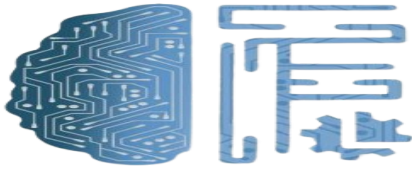




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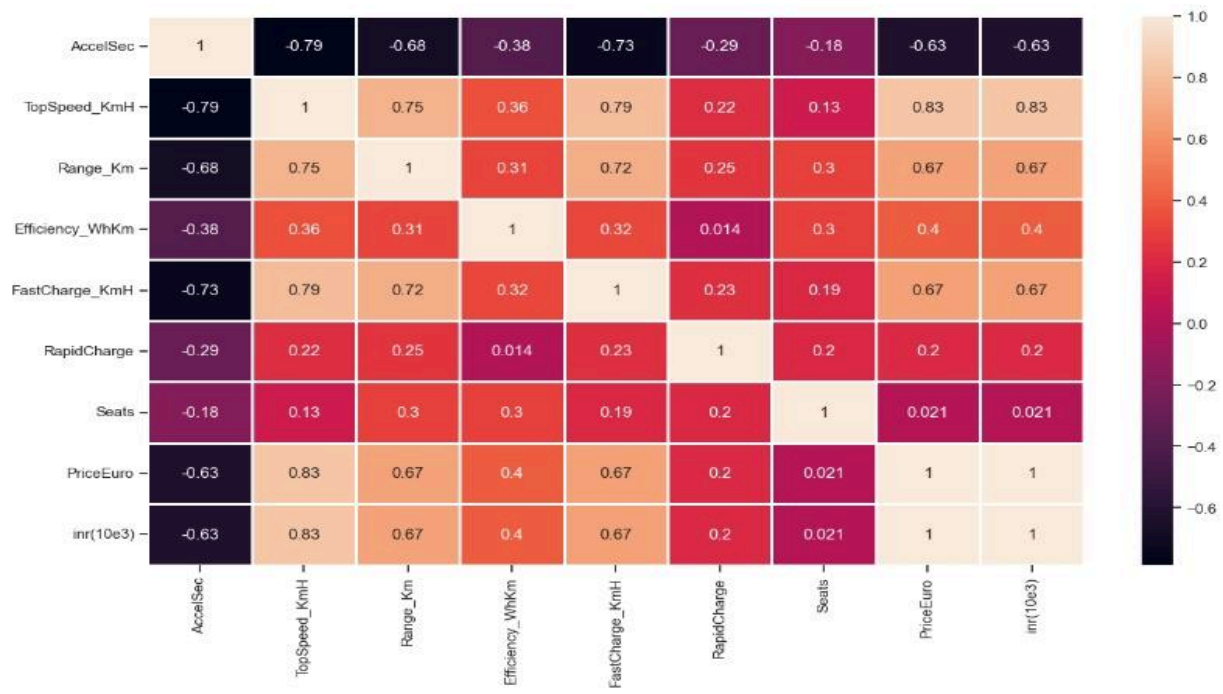
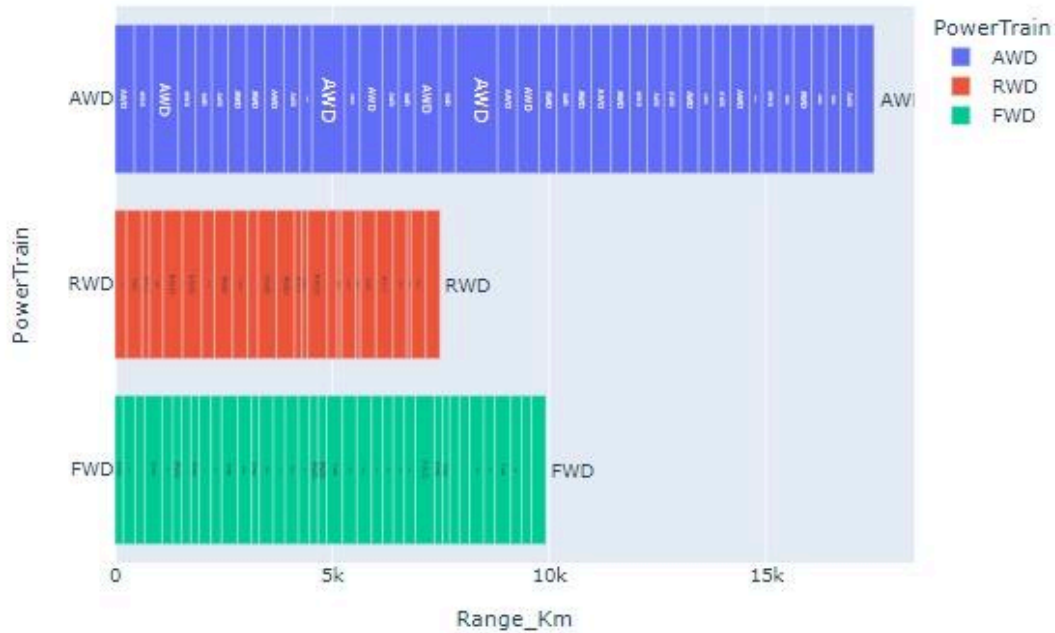
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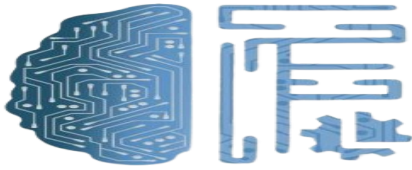




# FeyNN Labs

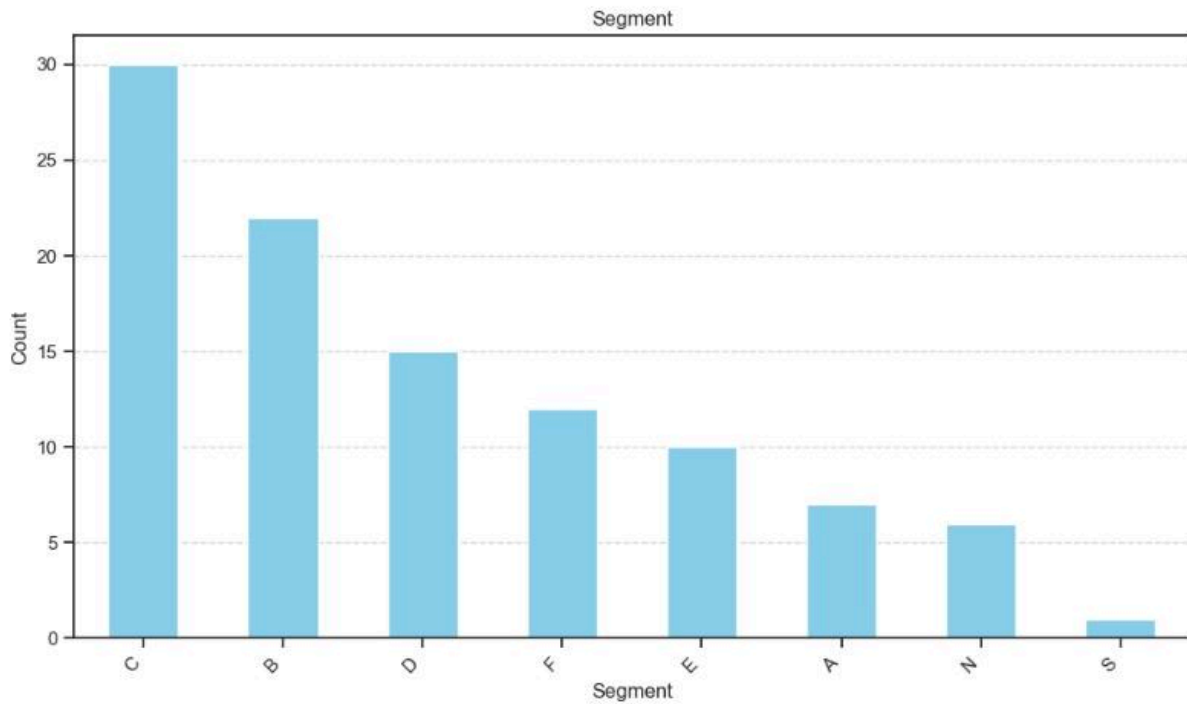
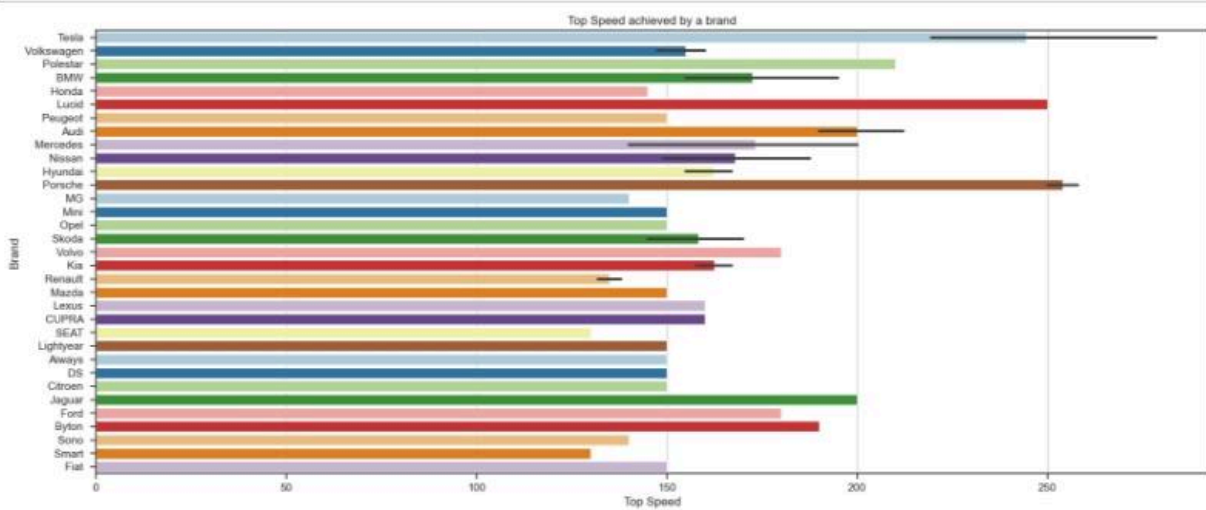
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE



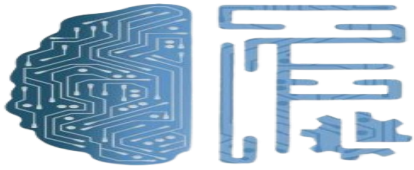


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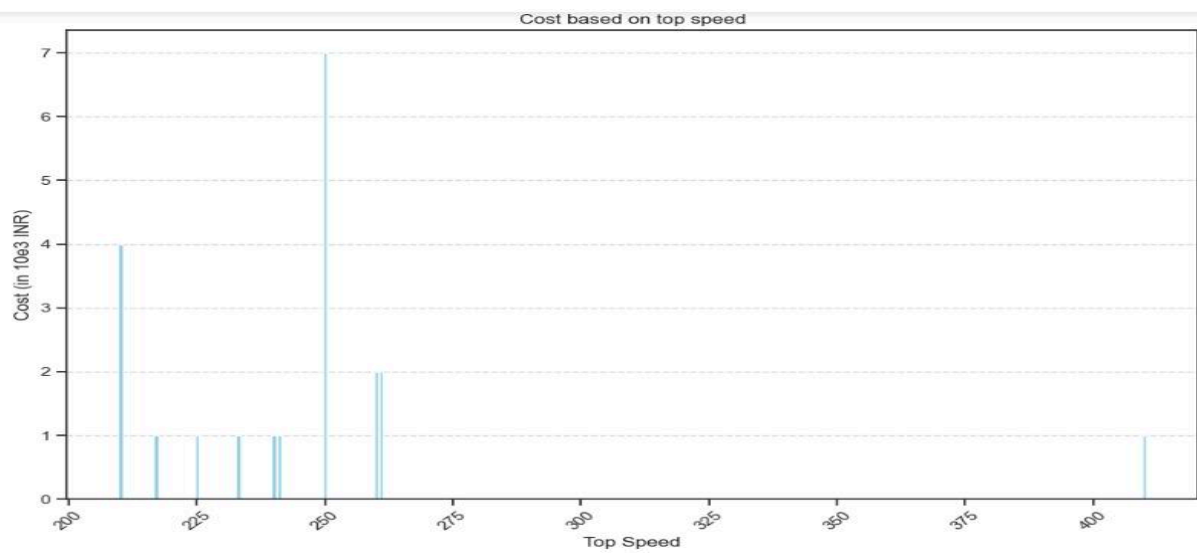
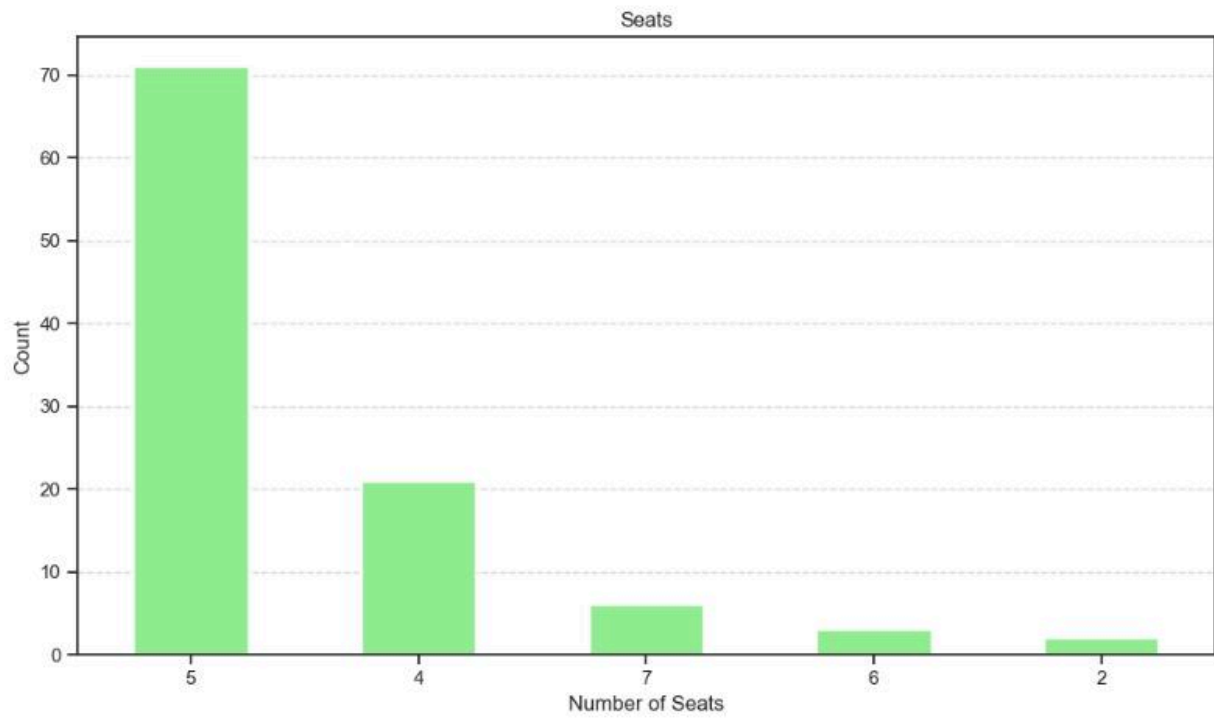
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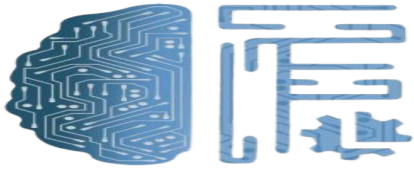






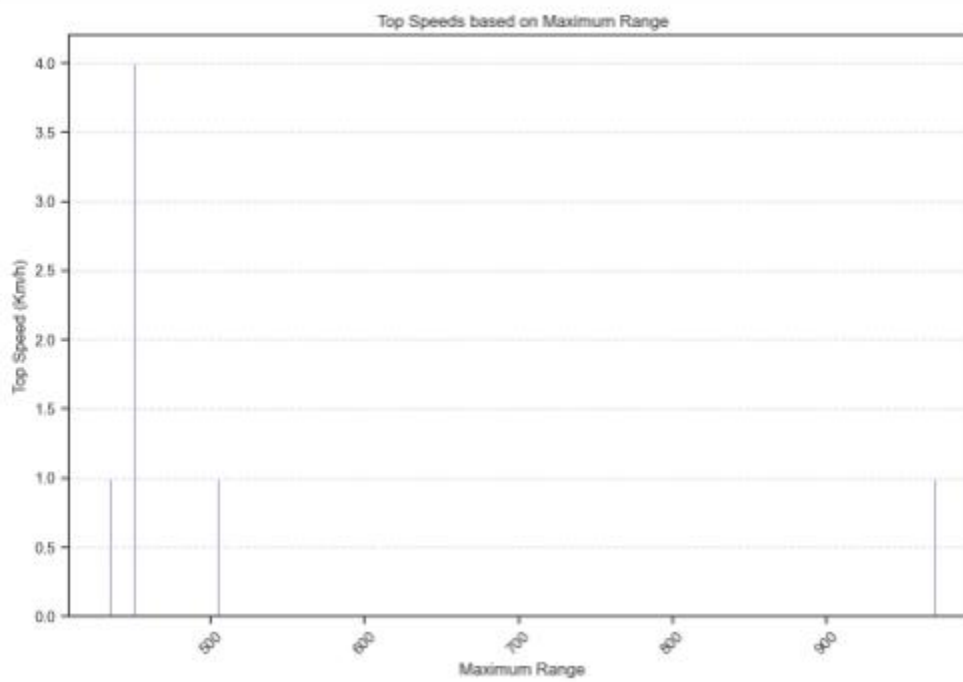
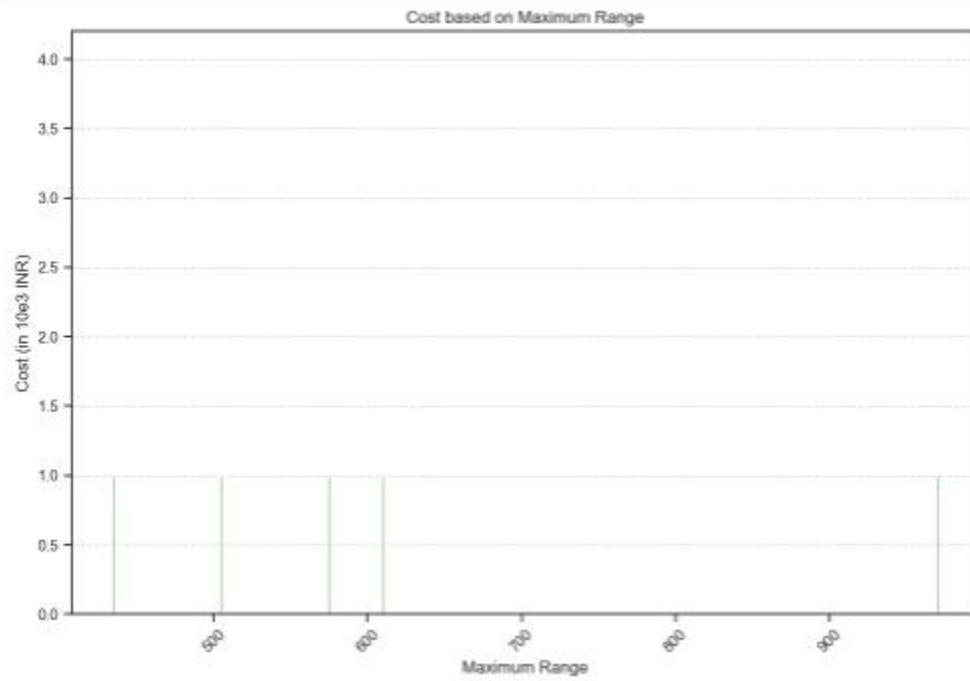
**FeyNN Labs**  
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

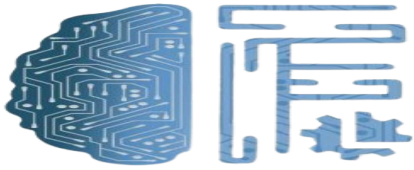




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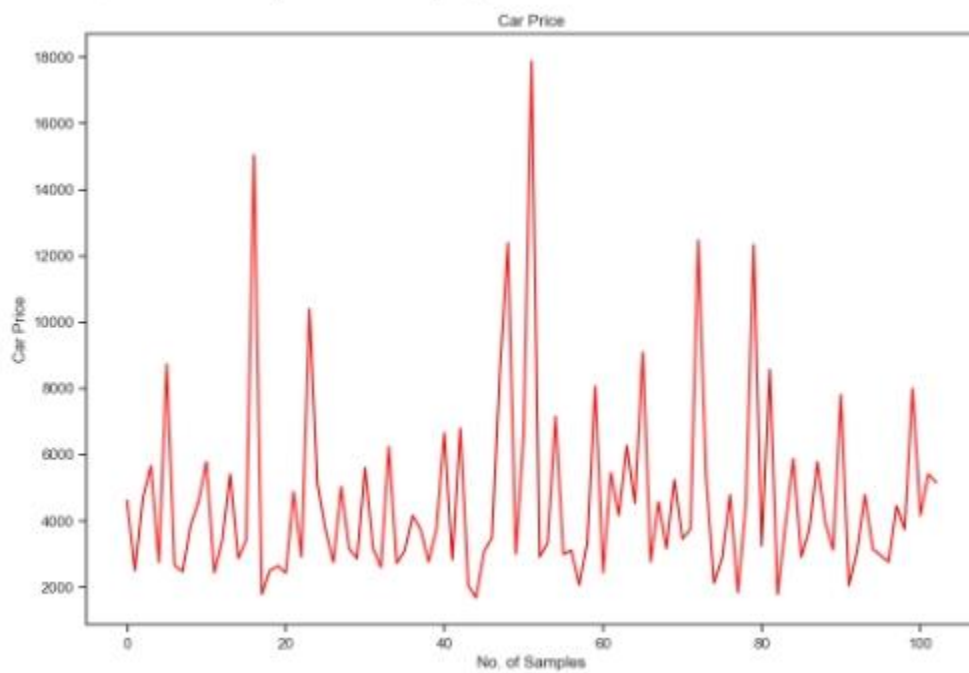
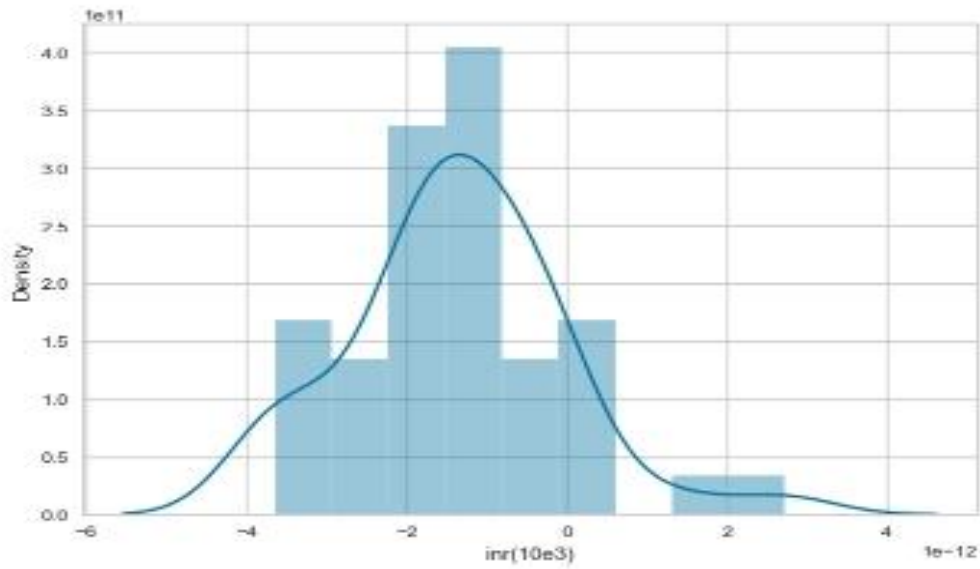
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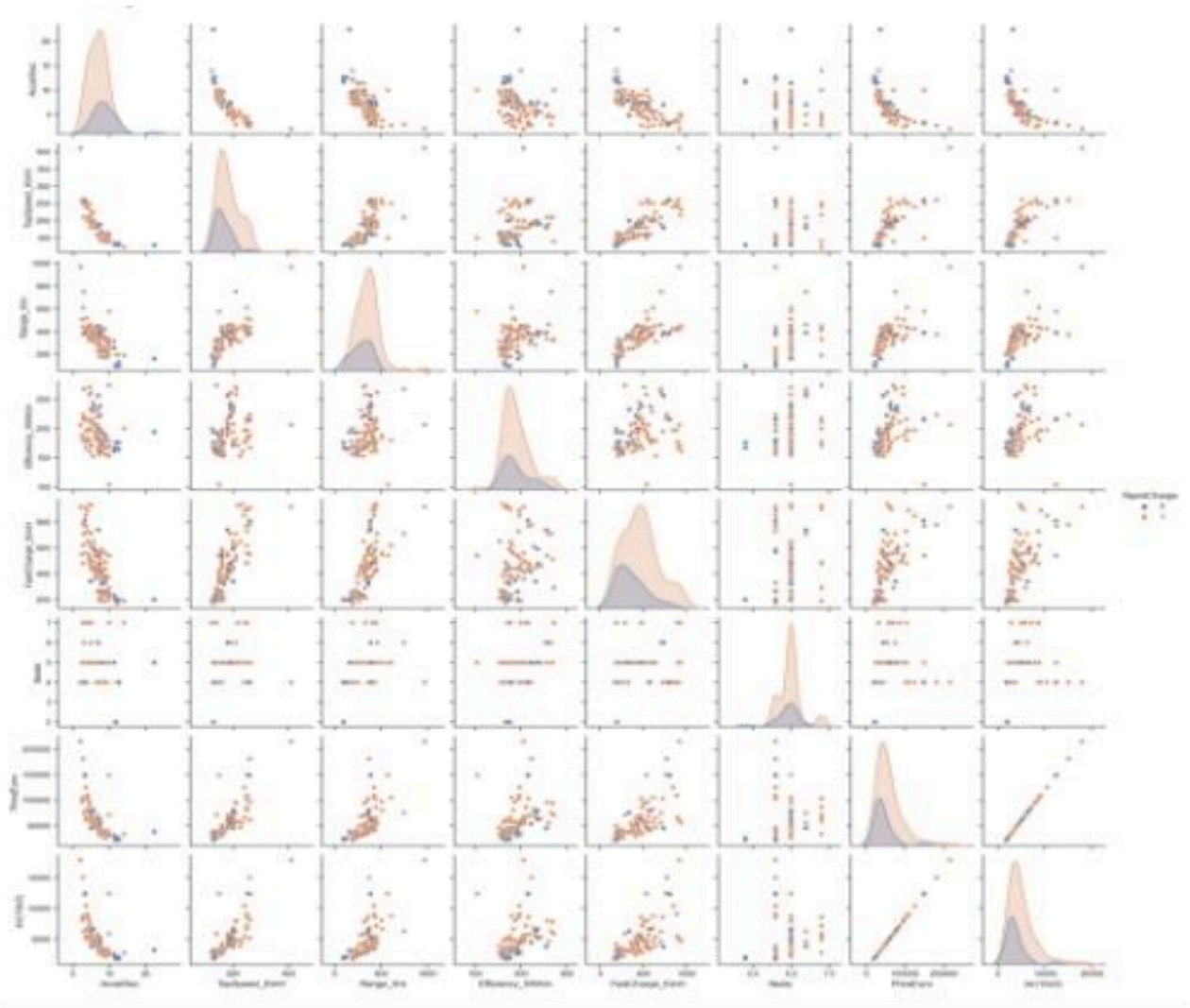


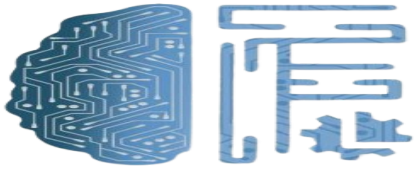


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EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

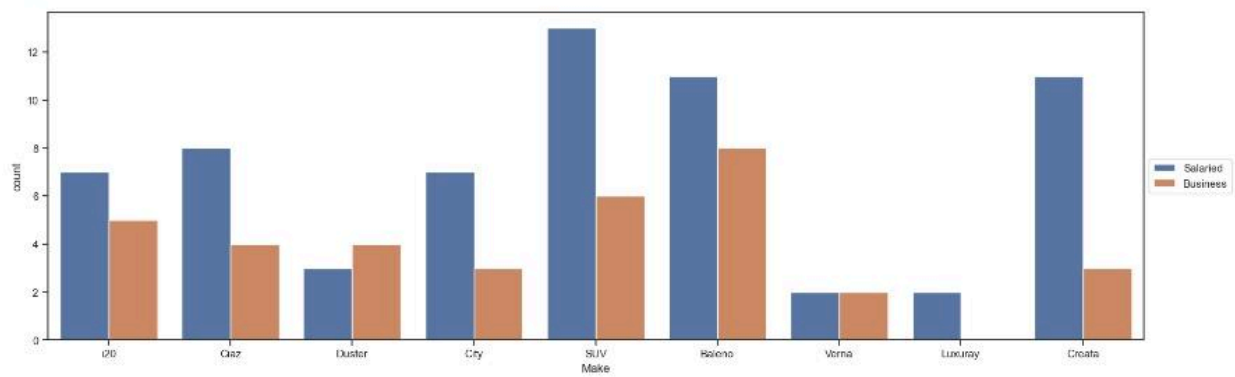
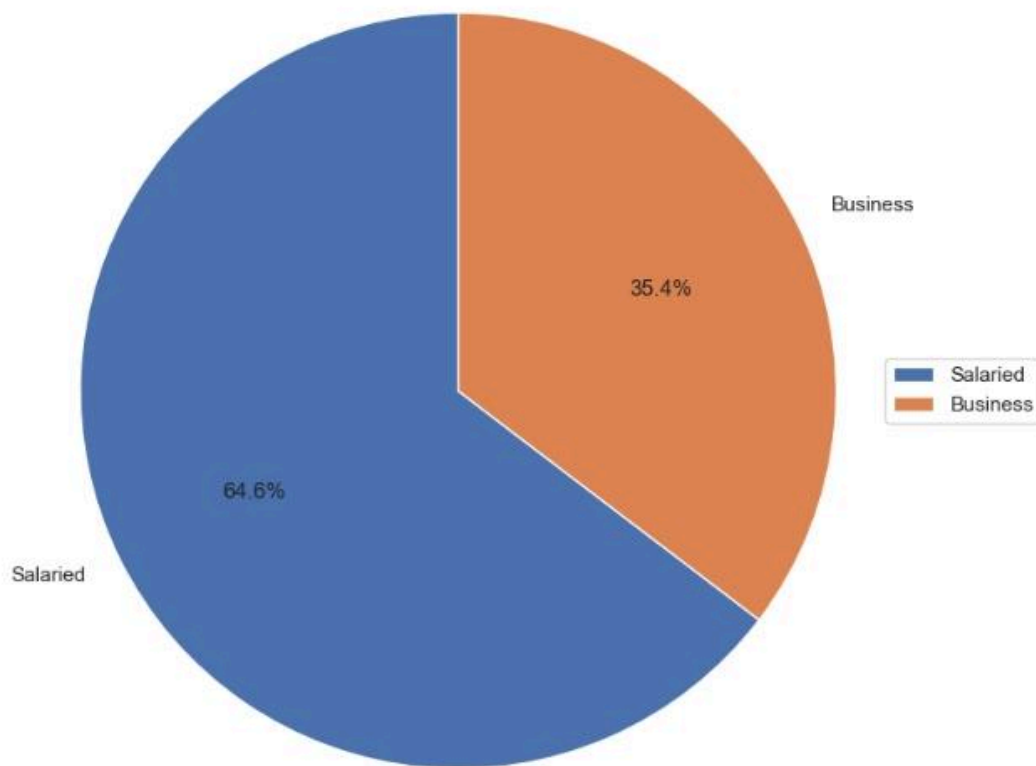
## MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS

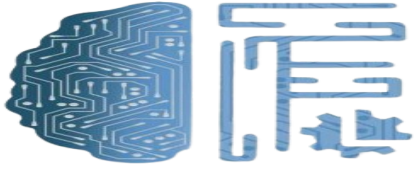






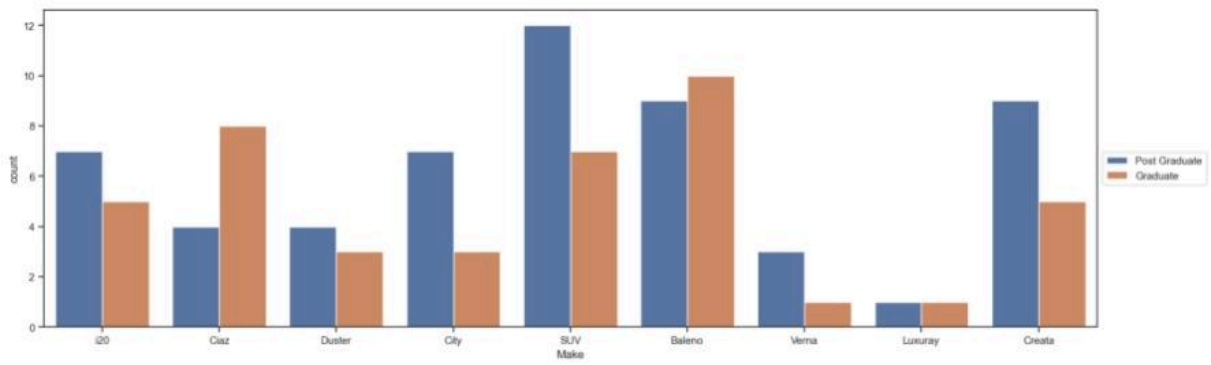
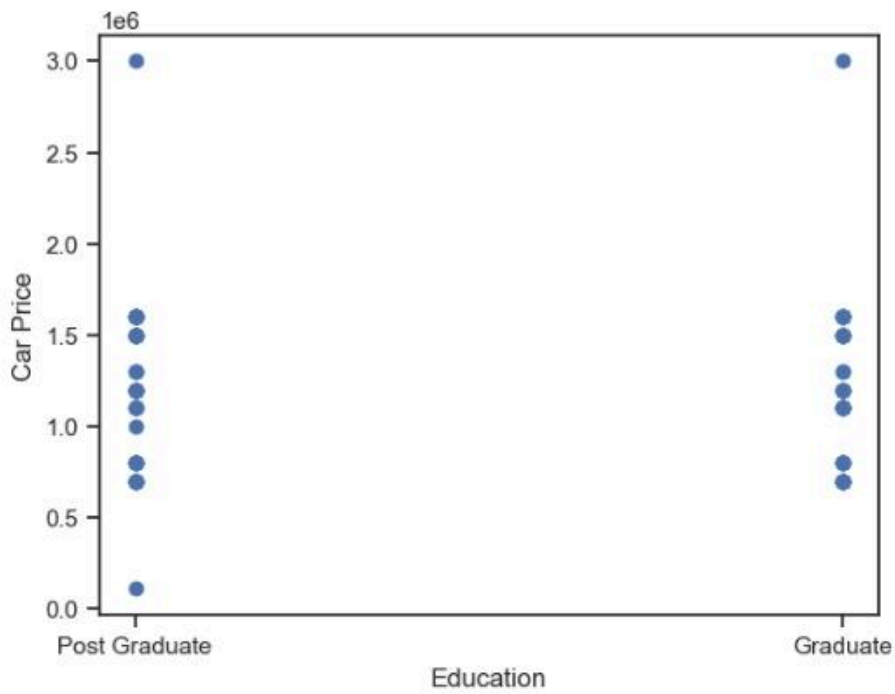
### 3. DEMOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS



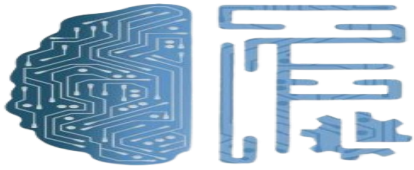


# FeyNN Labs

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

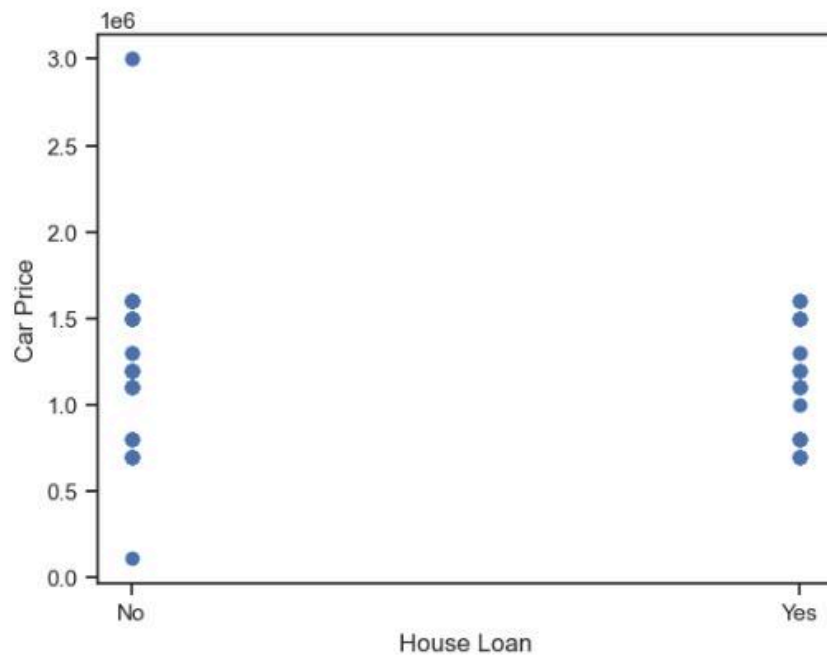
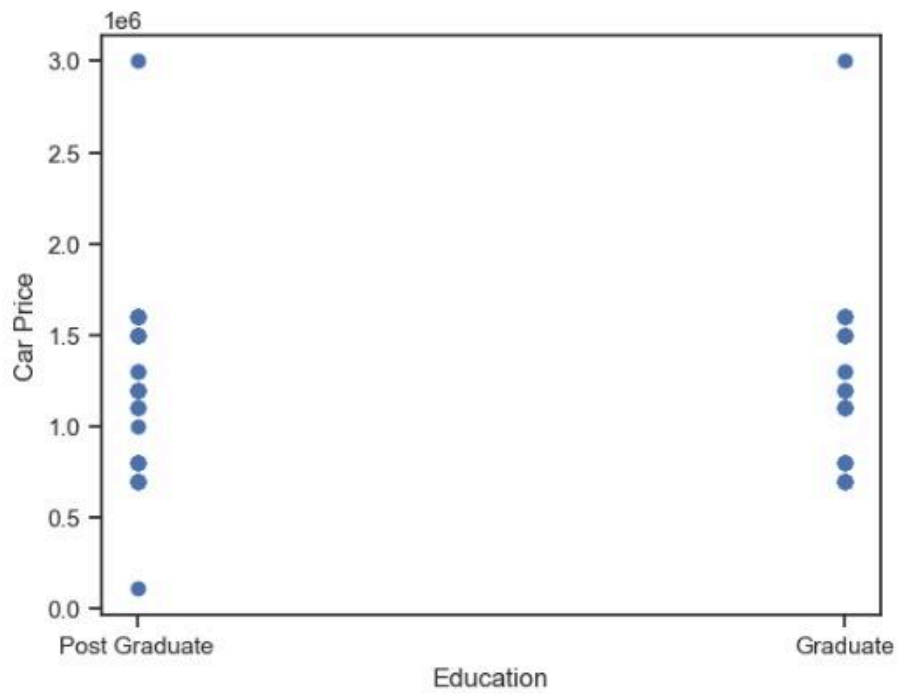


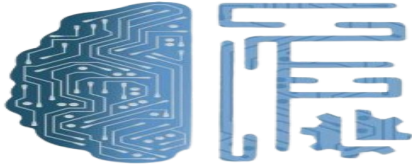




**FeyNN Labs**

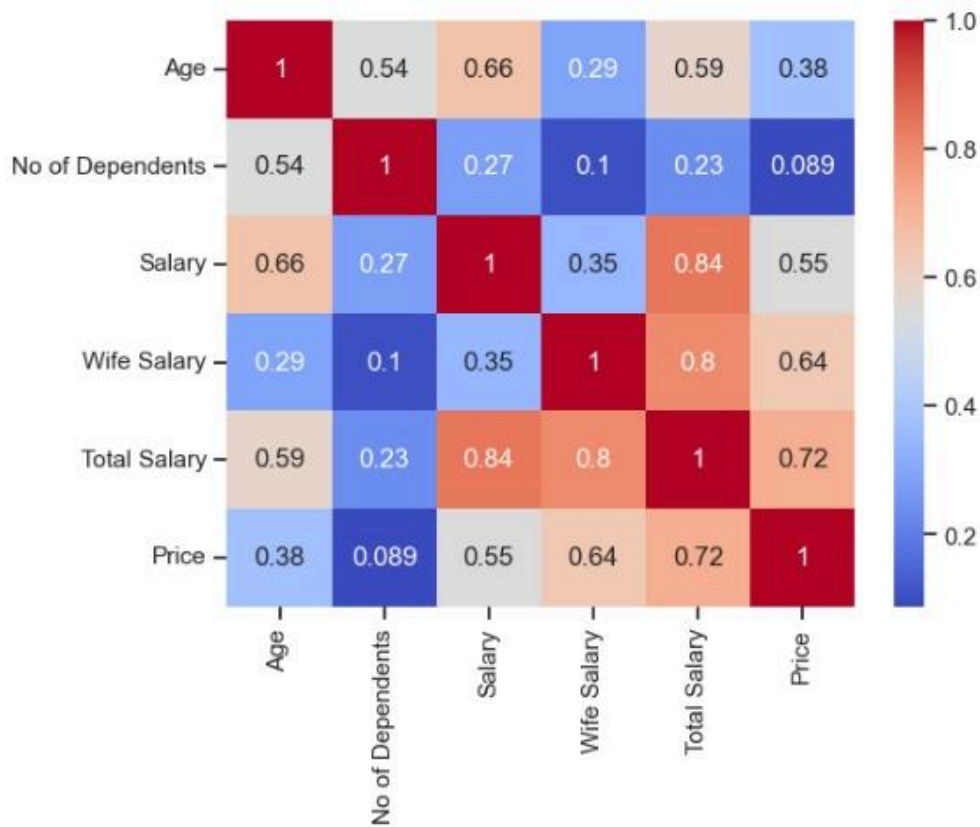
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

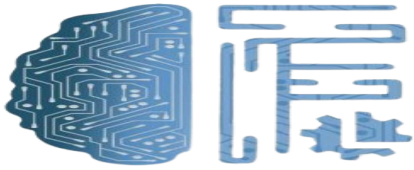




# FeyNN Labs

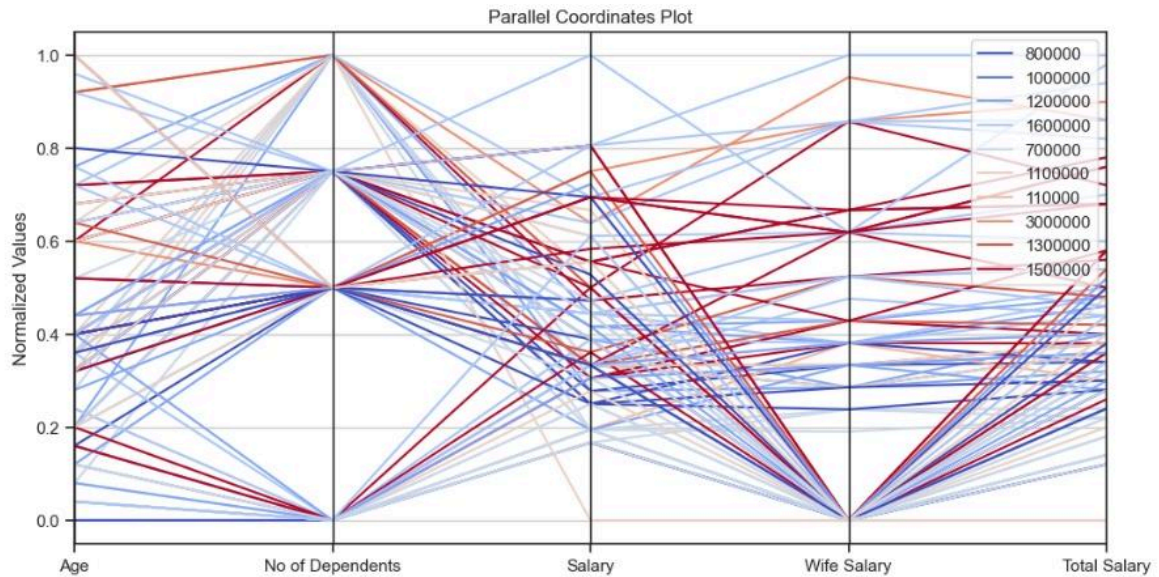
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE



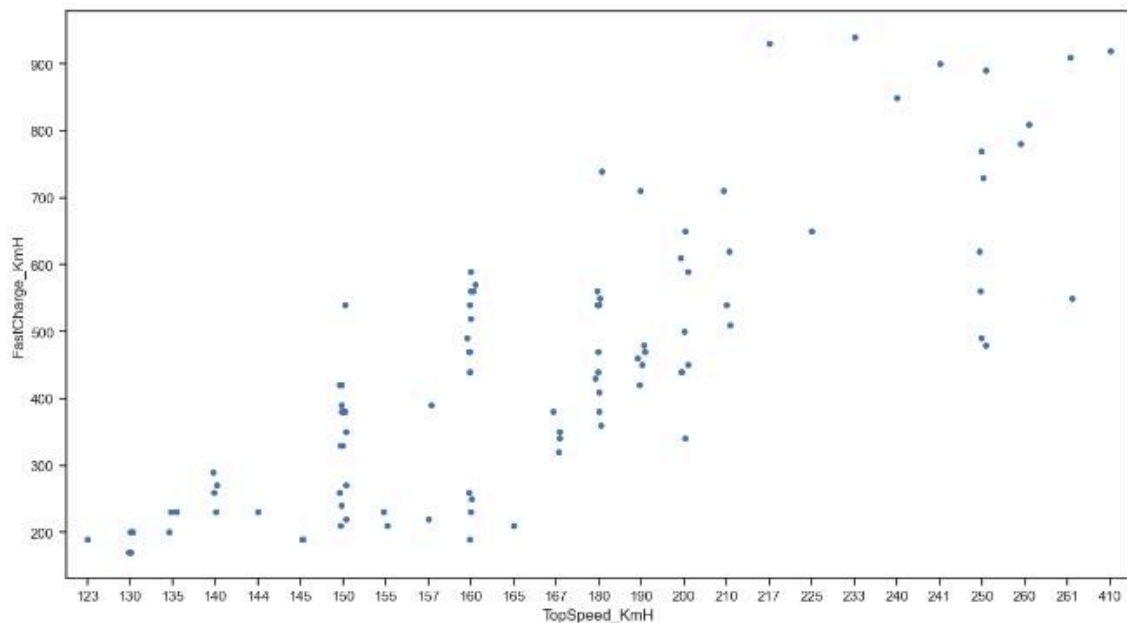


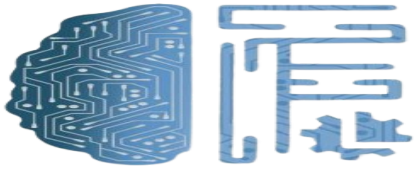
**FeyNN Labs**

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE



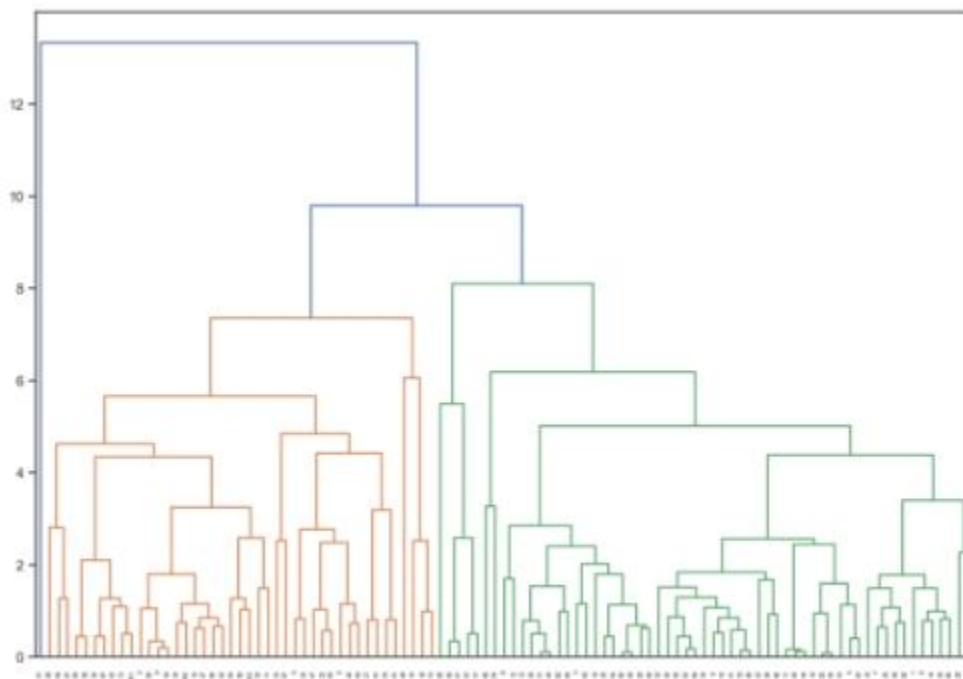
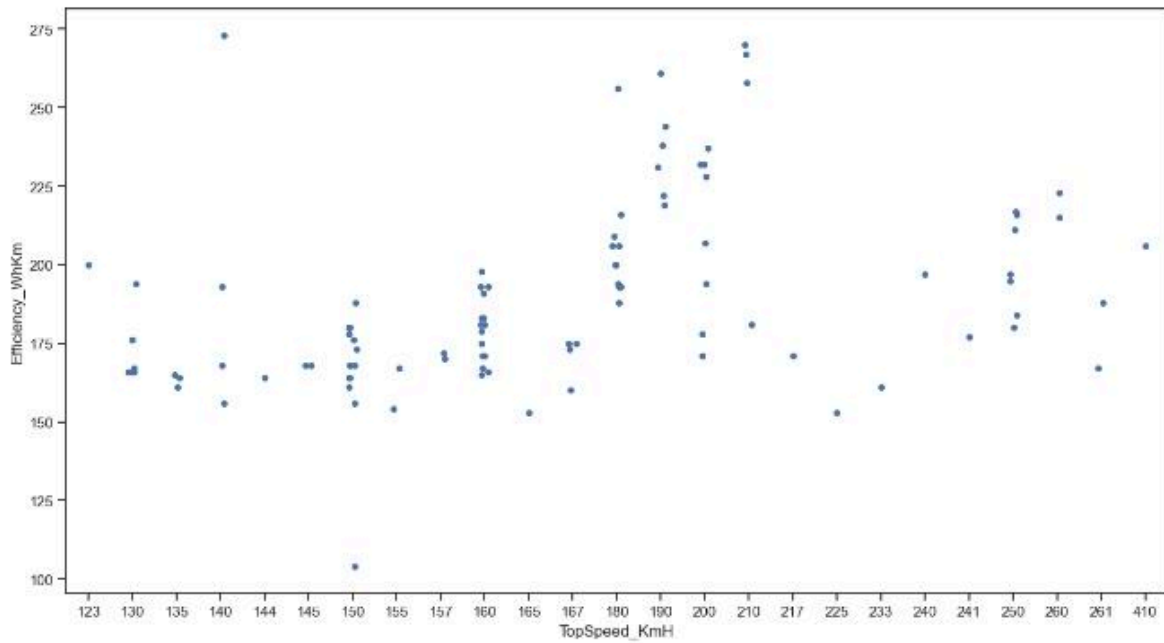
## CLUSTERING OF DIFFERENT ELECTRIC VEHICLE BRANDS

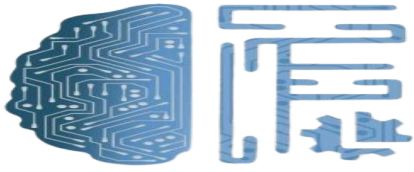




**FeyNN Labs**

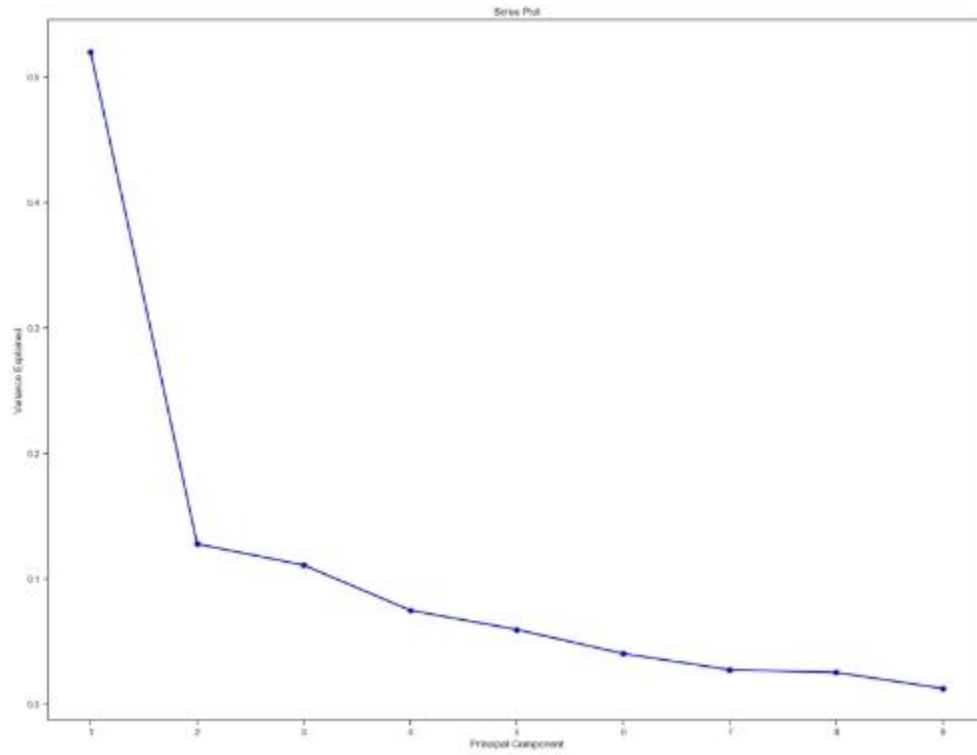
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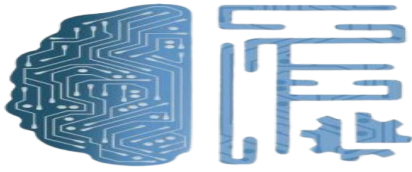




# FeyNN Labs

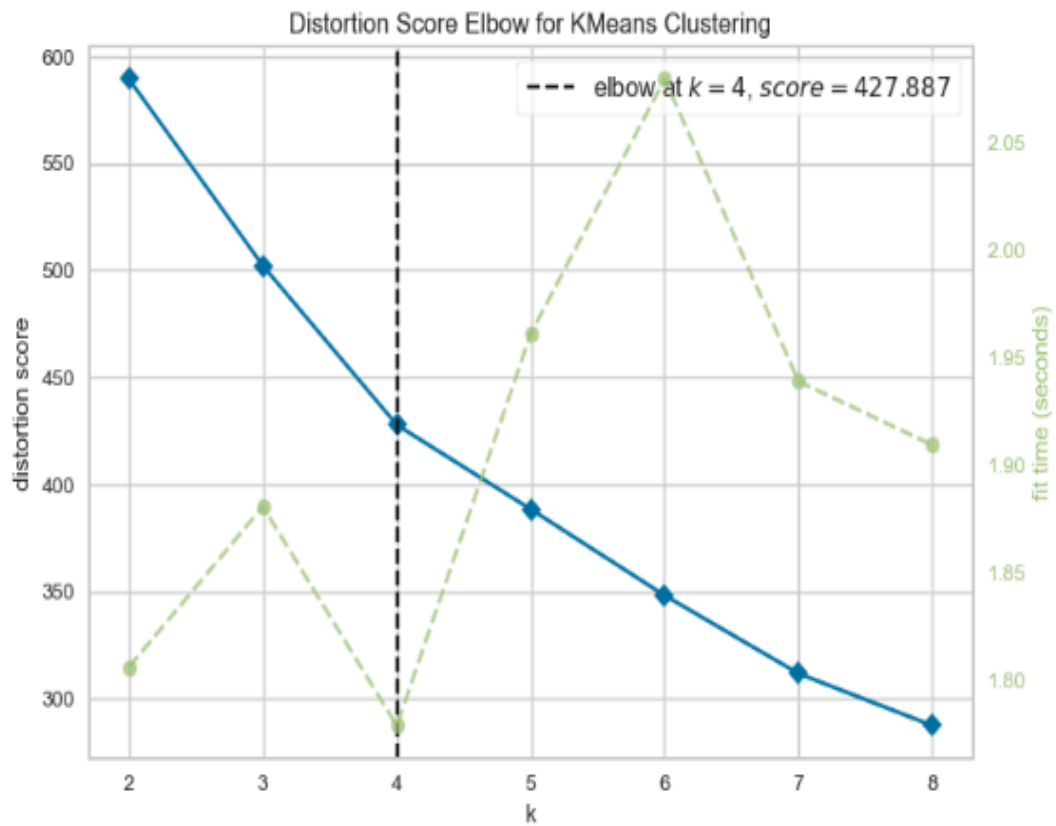
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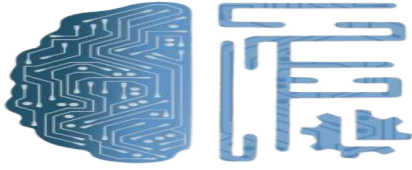


**FeyNN Labs**

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

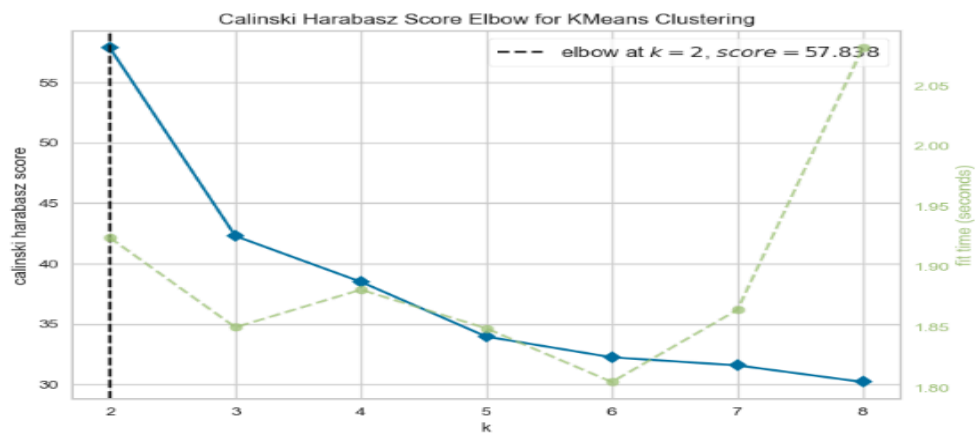
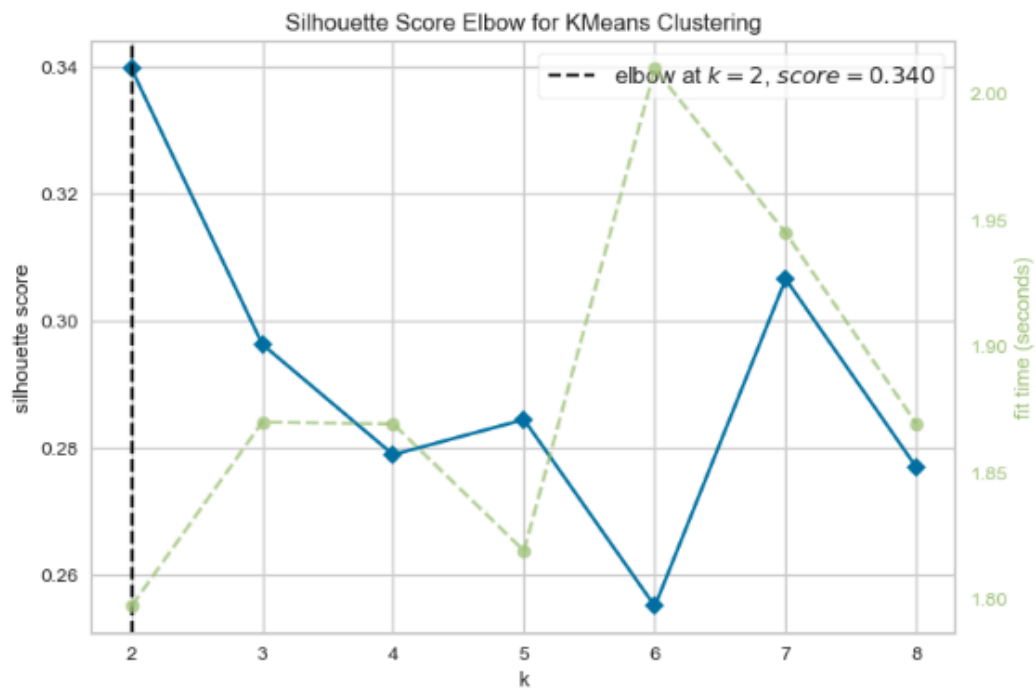


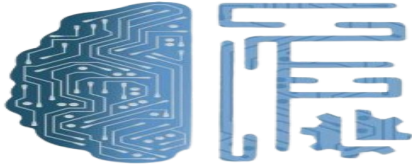




# FeyNN Labs

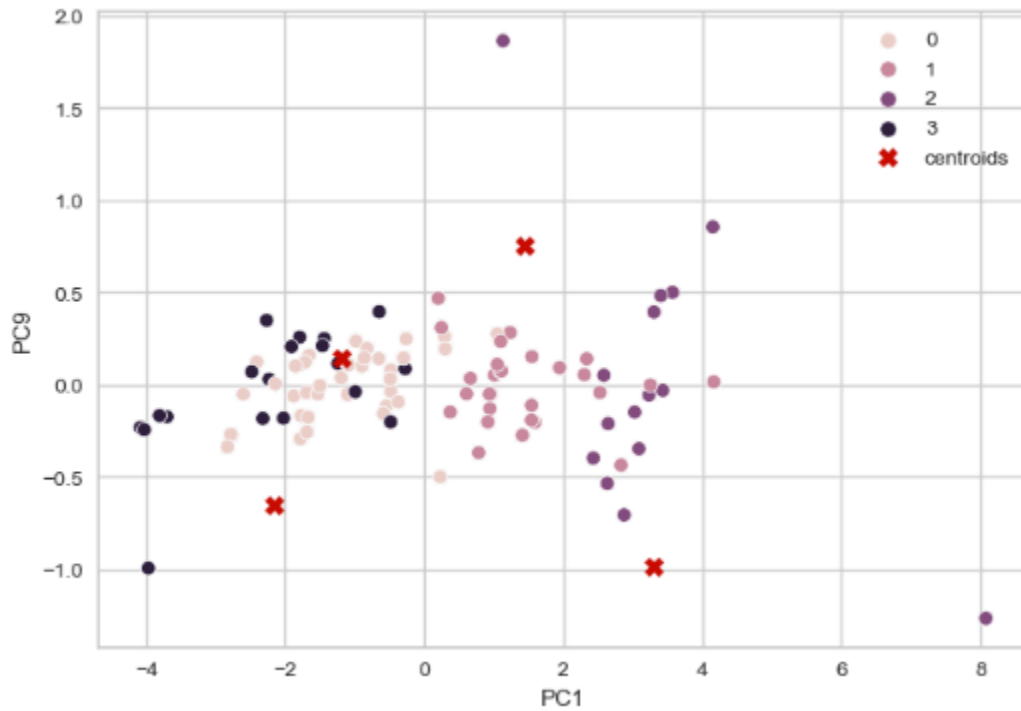
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE



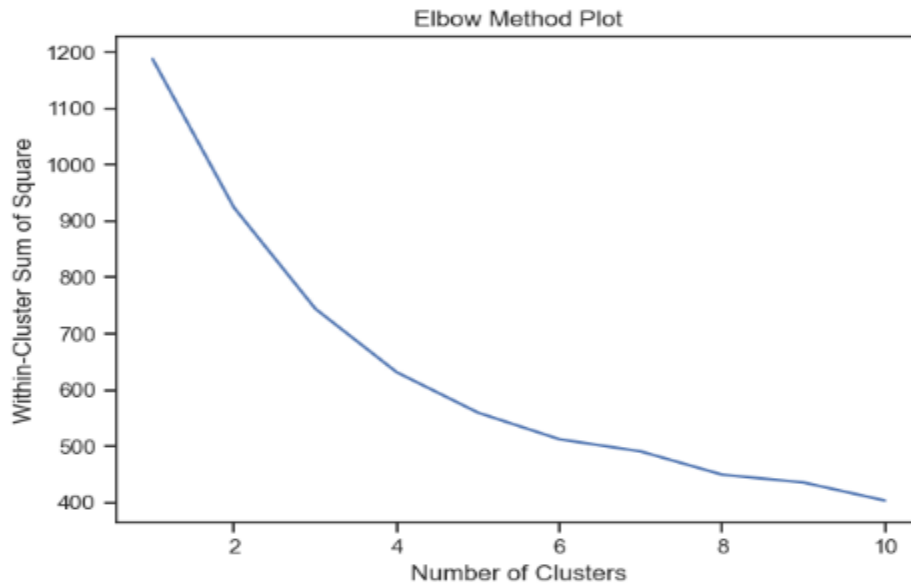


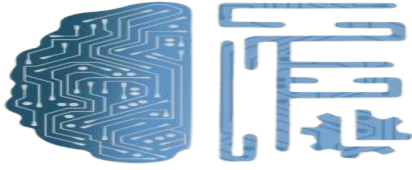
**FeyNN Labs**

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE



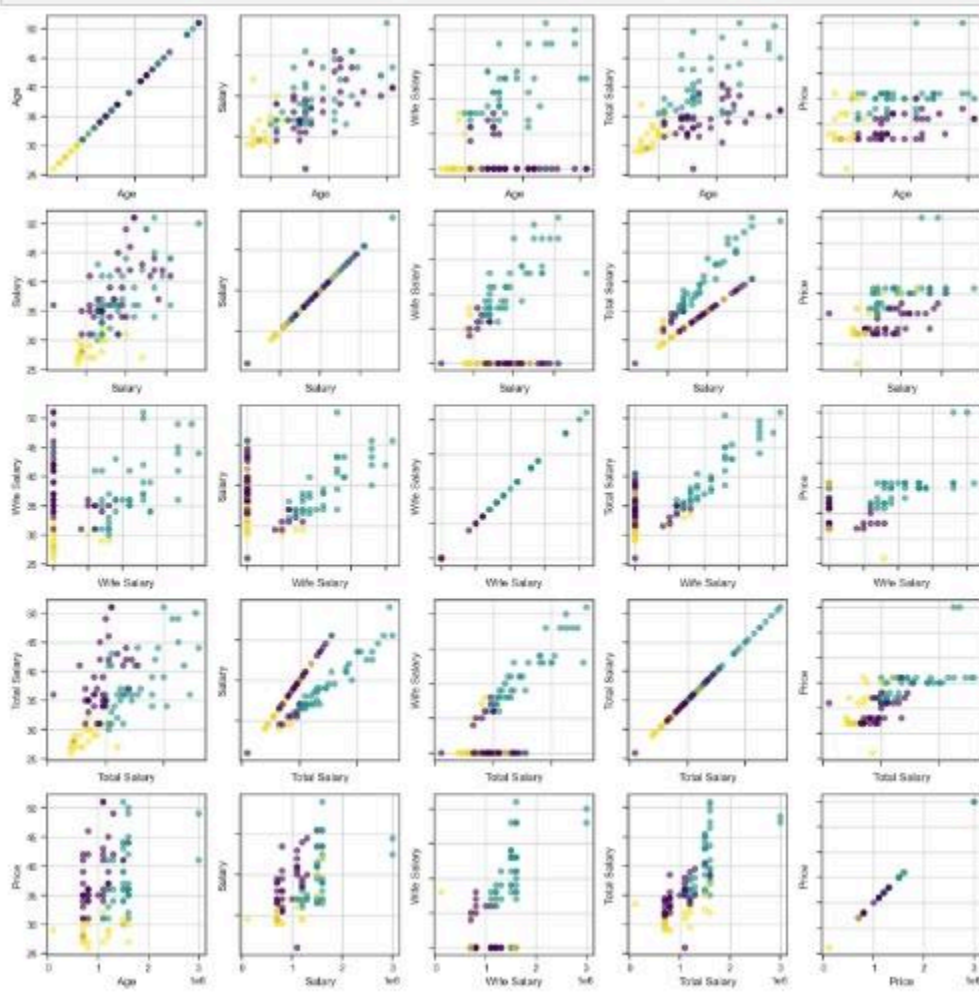
## FOR DEMOGRAPHIC

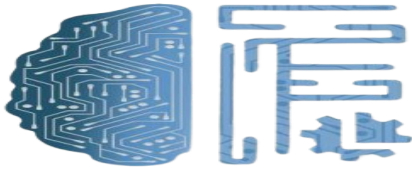




# FeyNN Labs

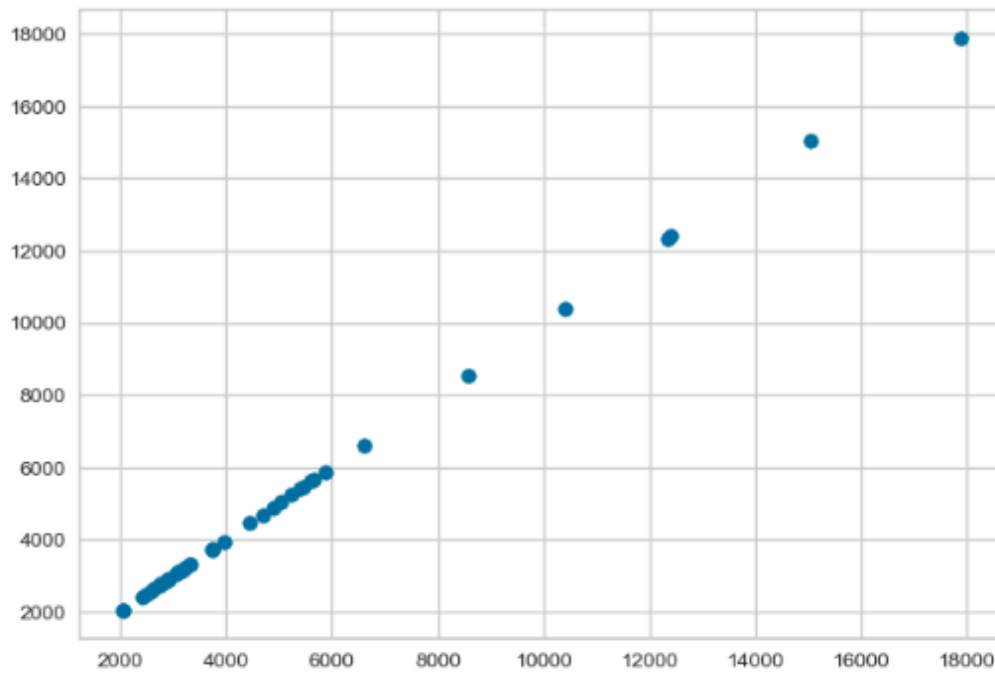
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE





**FeyNN Labs**  
EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

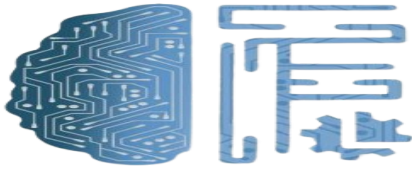
## REGRESSION



```
In [141]: cdf=pd.DataFrame(lm.coef_, X.columns, columns=['coeff'])  
cdf
```

Out[141]:

	Coeff
PC1	1101.5872
PC2	-741.2090
PC3	208.5382
PC4	508.3225
PC5	122.3533
PC6	1579.0089
PC7	333.8115
PC8	-1079.9951
PC9	1481.7227



# FeyNN Labs

EXPERIMENT WITH YOUR KNOWLEDGE

```
In [142]: predictions=lm.predict(X_test)
          predictions
```

```
Out[142]: array([ 3744.    ,  2496.    ,  5233.28 ,  3243.7184,  3064.8384,
  5459.584 ,  2903.68 ,  3328.    ,  3952.    ,  2594.5088,
  2654.08 ,  3744.    ,  2041.2288, 15040.9792,  6609.824 ,
  3170.336 ,  4451.2 ,  2866.9888,  3744.    ,  17888.    ,
  4877.184 ,  5660.928 ,  5876.4992,  2062.528 , 12396.8 ,
  8565.024 , 12338.6432,  3328.    ,  4695.808 ,  5408.    ,
  3064.8384,  3120.    ,  2826.3872, 10400.    ,  2745.6 ,
  2912.    ,  3153.28 ,  5028.3584,  2424.9472,  2766.0672,
  5604.1856,  3098.1184])
```

```
In [143]: y_test
```

```
Out[143]: 37  3744.0000
           1  2496.0000
           69 5233.2800
           80 3243.7184
           92 3064.8384
           61 5459.5840
           85 2903.6800
           53 3328.0000
           88 3952.0000
           32 2594.5088
           6  2654.0800
           71 3744.0000
           43 2041.2288
           16 15040.9792
           50 6609.8240
           31 3170.3360
           97 4451.2000
           14 2866.9888
           25 3744.0000
           51 17888.0000
           21 4877.1840
           3  5660.9280
           84 5876.4992
           57 2062.5280
           48 12396.8000
           47 8565.0240
           79 12338.6432
           58 3328.0000
           2  4695.8080
           13 5408.0000
           45 3064.8384
           89 3120.0000
           41 2826.3872
           23 10400.0000
           26 2745.6000
           22 2912.0000
           94 3153.2800
           27 5028.3584
           20 2424.9472
           66 2766.0672
           30 5604.1856
           35 3098.1184
Name: inn(10e3), dtype: float64
```

