**INTRODUCTION**

When it comes to lowering CO2 emissions and the transportation sector's reliance on fossil fuels, electric vehicles (EVs) provide a number of benefits. As a result,

several nations have established a variety of measures to help them reach their goals for the growth of electric cars and ease the demand on their energy supplies.

Governments should establish additional measures to encourage a wider spectrum of EV usage, notwithstanding the rise in EV use in recent years, such as financial

incentives, technological assistance, or recharging infrastructure [1-2].

Any invention or device depends on cost. This is linked to the extent of its diffusion to customers, particularly in electric cars, as they have become essential to human life. As a result, cost is a fundamental criterion for the human response to the electric car, more so than other criteria, such as preserving the environment and reducing emissions [3-4].

The high cost of electric vehicles contributes to their success. This is a result of obstacles including the relatively low manufacturing volume of electric vehicle

(EVs) in comparison to conventional internal combustion engine (ICE) vehicles and the growth of the supply chain for EV components like batteries, electric motors, and power electronics.