

Two key problems related to battery-operated cars in India and solutions to the listed problems are:

1. *Lack of charging infrastructure:*

One of the primary challenges facing the widespread adoption of electric vehicles in India is the lack of charging infrastructure. While some major cities like Delhi and Mumbai have started building charging stations, the availability of charging points remains low, especially in rural areas.

2. *High cost of batteries:*

The cost of batteries for electric vehicles is a significant factor in the overall cost of the vehicle. In India, the cost of batteries is still high, making electric cars more expensive than their gasoline counterparts.

To solve these problems, the following methods can be adopted:

1. *Building charging infrastructure:*

The government can work with private companies to build a network of charging stations across the country. This can be done by offering incentives to companies to invest in the infrastructure, or through a public-private partnership.

2. *Promoting battery manufacturing:*

The Indian government can incentivize the development and manufacturing of batteries in India, which could help reduce the cost of batteries for electric vehicles. This can be done by offering tax breaks or subsidies to companies that produce batteries in India. Additionally, the government could encourage the use of recycled batteries to further reduce the cost of batteries. Increasing the volume of battery production will lower the costs.