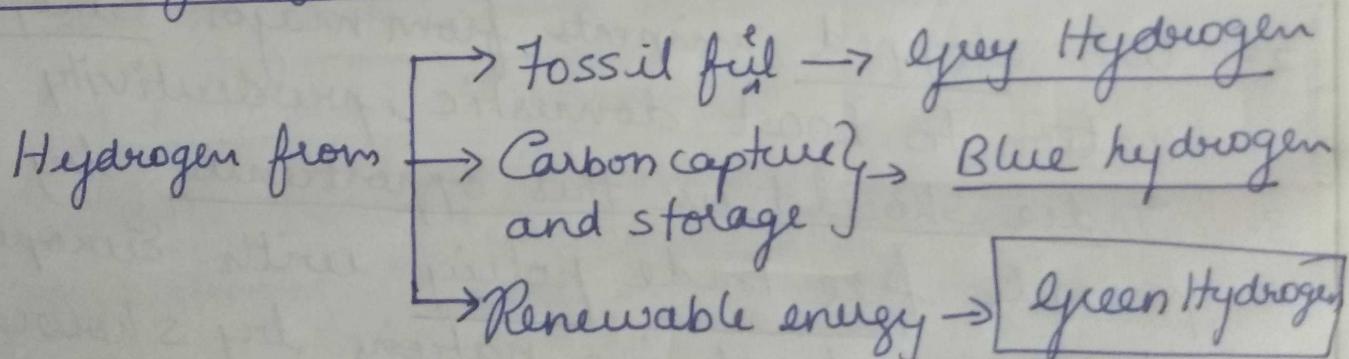


1. The potential of green hydrogen based vehicular fuel looks promising in the country. **Examine**.

The global climate change is varying widely due to large carbon emissions by China, USA, EU and India. In India, the transport sectors is the major emitant of green house gases like CO, CO₂, SO_x, NO_x etc, which cause global warming and air pollution. Thus India is in need to decrease its emission by its INDC as per Paris Climate Change 2015 - Paris deals.

Green Hydrogen Vehicular fuel:



- Clearest method of producing H₂ fuel
- Expensive method
- By products: Hydrogen + ~~water~~ oxygen from water.
- India → grey hydrogen and blue hydrogen

1. Drawbacks from Electric Mobility:

1. Non achievement of FAME-I target
 2. Revising FAME-II target by 30%. → 2030 due to reduced buying of majority 2-wheelers
 3. Thus due to increase charge time of EV, the hydrogen based vehicle is the need of hour as existing petrol bunk can be transformed.
2. Emission from H-CNG is more than Green Hydrogen
1. Delhi H-CNG bus emission - 150 g CO₂/km.
 2. Green hydrogen ⇒ we only water and no fossil fuel - Hydrogen used.
3. Thus Indian automobile policy has shifted in R&D to target Paris-2015 INDC.
3. High import of Lithium ion battery -EVs:
1. Lack of Lithium ion battery technology
 2. So, India requires need indigenous technology to manage financial outflows
 3. Technology transfer with indigenous production of Green Hydrogen vehicles essential

Future Prospects:

1. India is just in EV and BS 6 banition
2. Hence India can quickly switch towards renewable Green hydrogen fuel vehicles with Australia, Spain joint co-operation agreement.