

# The Industrial Engine

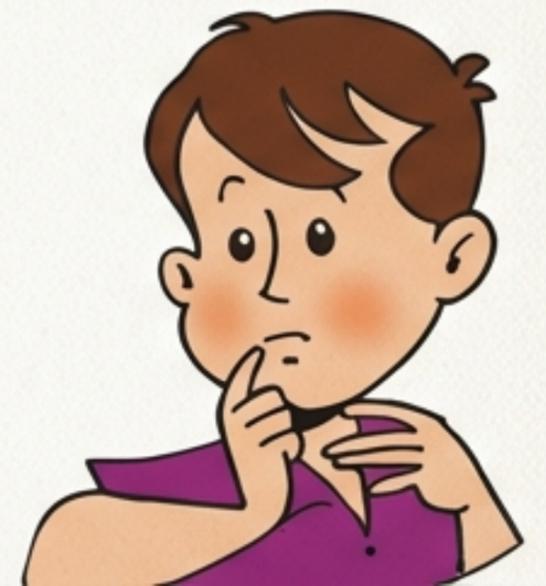
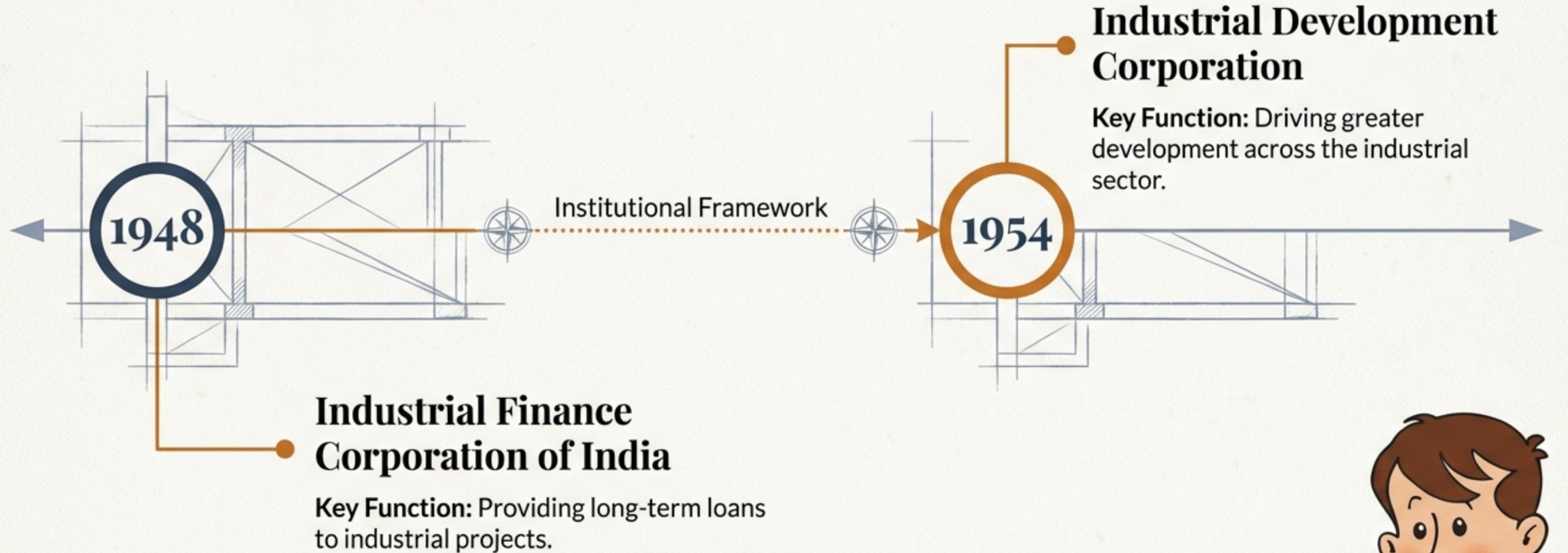
Foundations, Growth, and Trade in Post-Independence India



A comprehensive guide to the economic geography and industrial history of India.

# Pouring the Foundation (1948-1954)

Post-independence India required immediate institutional support to solve liquidity crises and drive development.



# The 1970 Policy Shift

## The Catalyst

The Industrial Licensing Policy of 1970 allowed foreign and large domestic investment in non-reserved sectors.

### HEAVY INDUSTRY DEFINED:

Factories requiring an investment of > 5 Crore Rupees.

## The Result



1970



# The Sunrise Sector: Automobiles

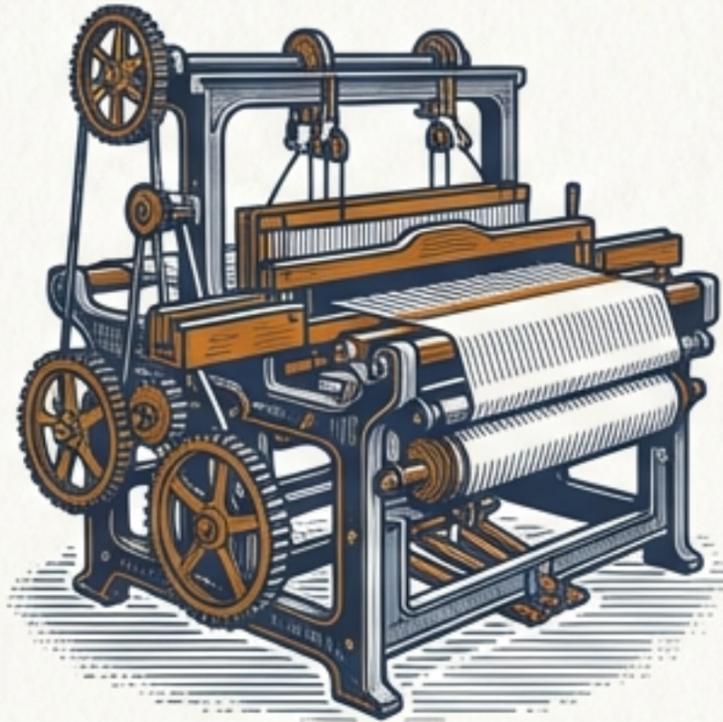
Global Dominance



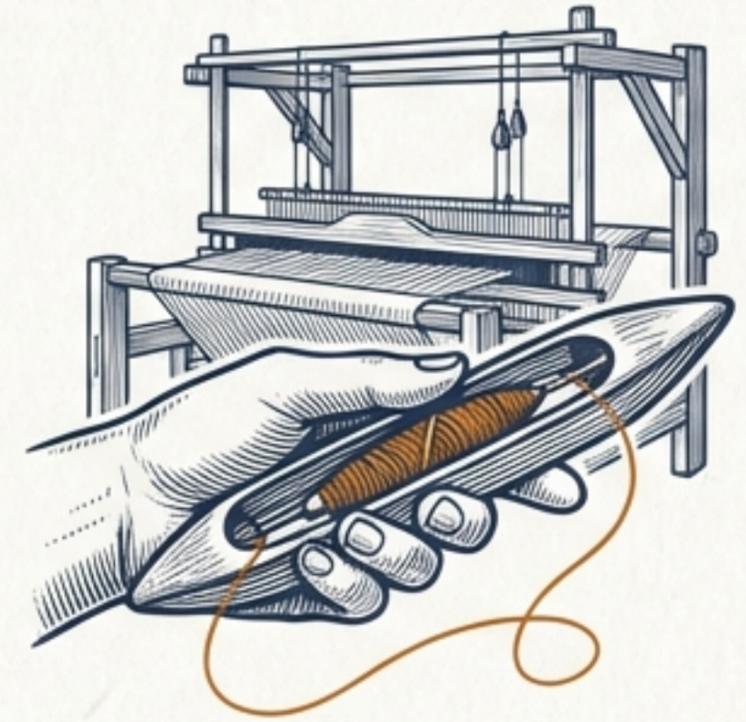
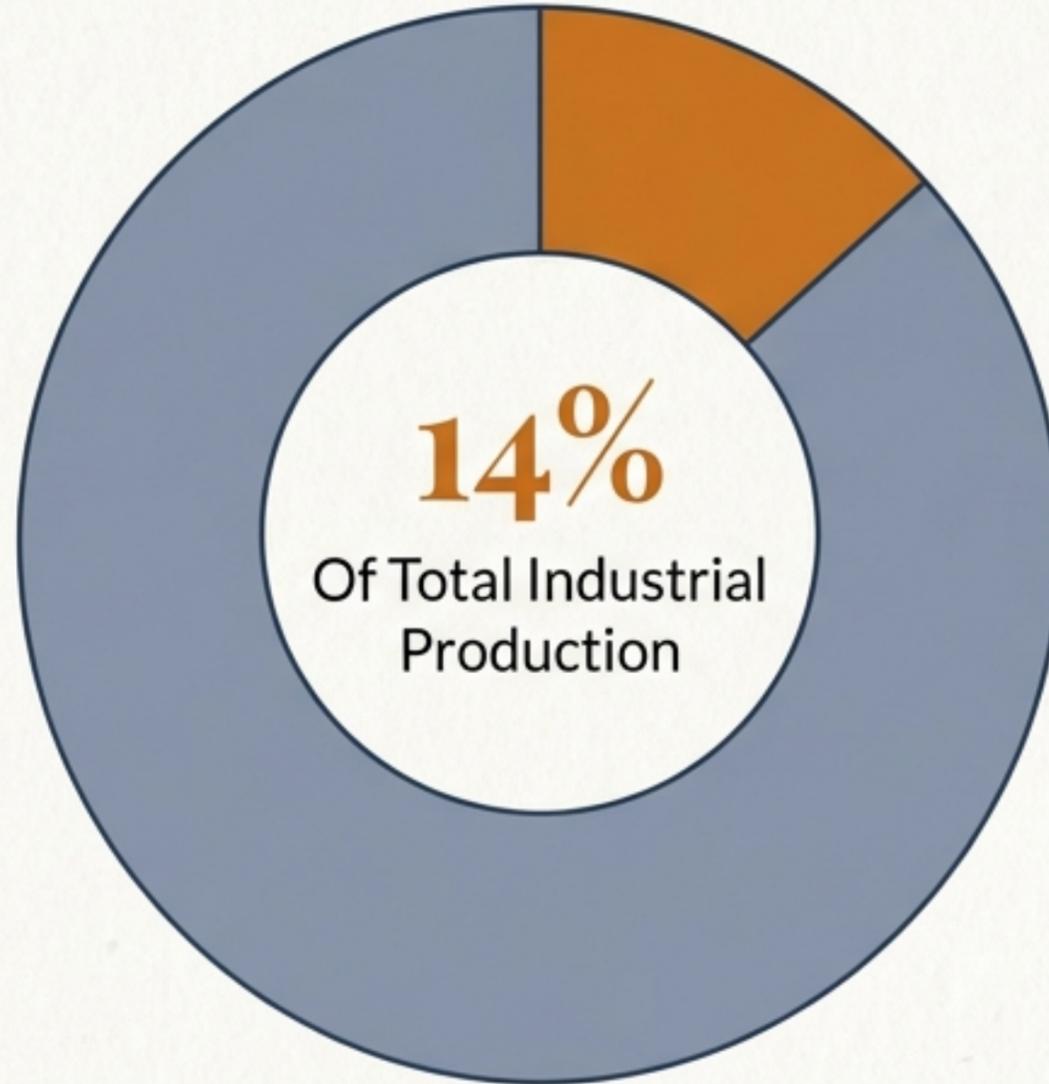
**1/3** of all tractors worldwide  
are produced in India.

Vehicles exported to  
**40 countries.**

# The Fabric of the Economy



**Powerloom Sector**  
Lato



**Handloom Sector**  
(Labor Intensive)

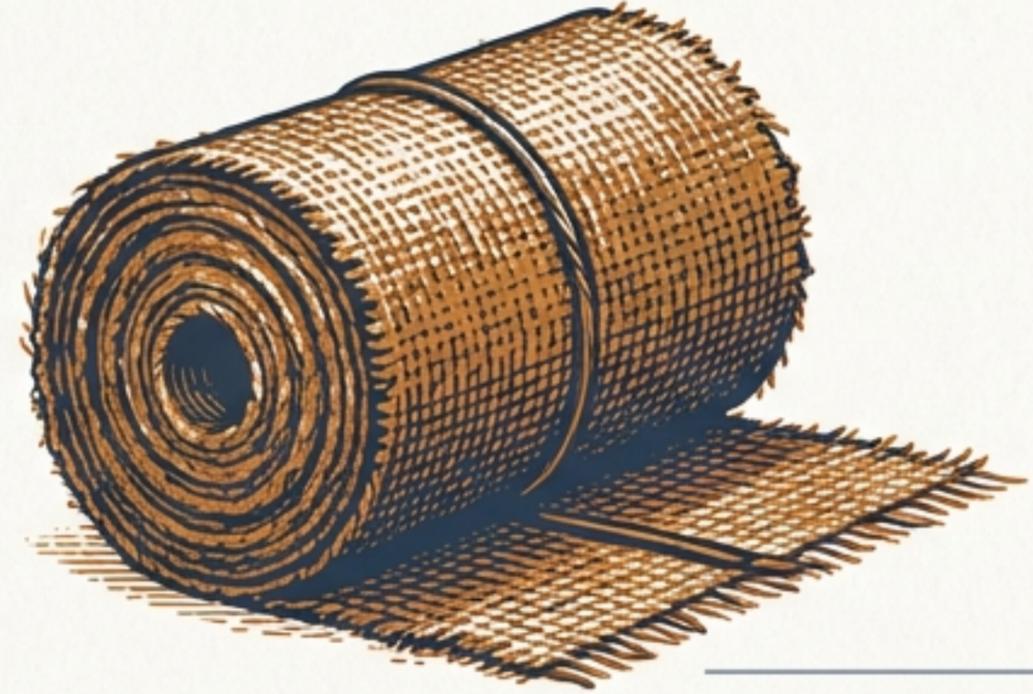
**Textile Committee Act 1963:** Established to set quality standards for the internal market and exports.

# Specialized Fibers: Silk & Jute



## Silk Ecosystem

- Oversight: Ministry of Textiles
- Research Hub: Seribiotic Research Laboratory, Bengaluru
- Key States: Karnataka, Andhra Pradesh, West Bengal, J&K
- Expanding into tribal population areas.

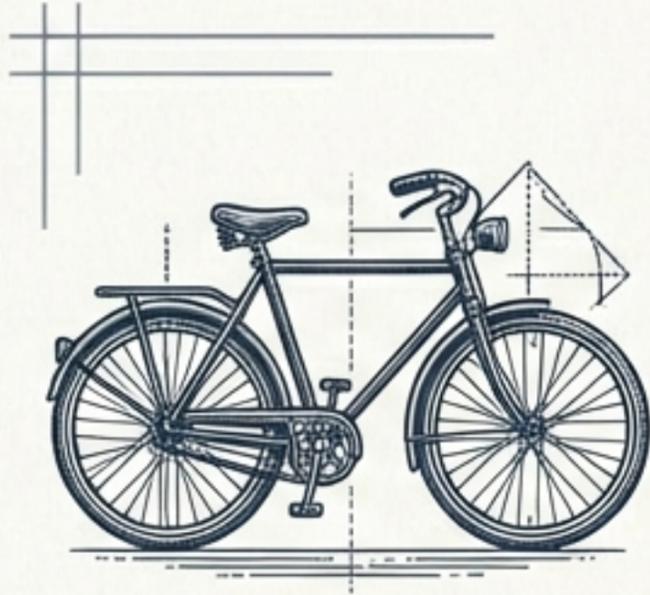


## The Jute Powerhouse

India is a top-ranking producer and major exporter.

-  Cloth
-  Sackcloth
-  Ropes

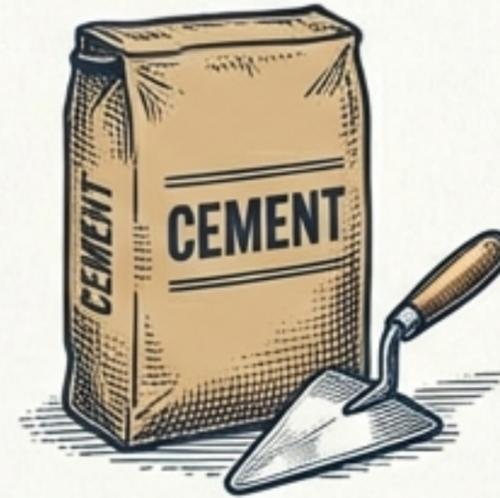
# Diverse Industrial Hubs



## Bicycles

Leading Global Producer.  
**Hub:** Ludhiana (Punjab).

- **Export List:** Nigeria, Mexico, Kenya, Uganda, Brazil.



## Cement

Technologically advanced sector.  
Critical for housing and infrastructure.

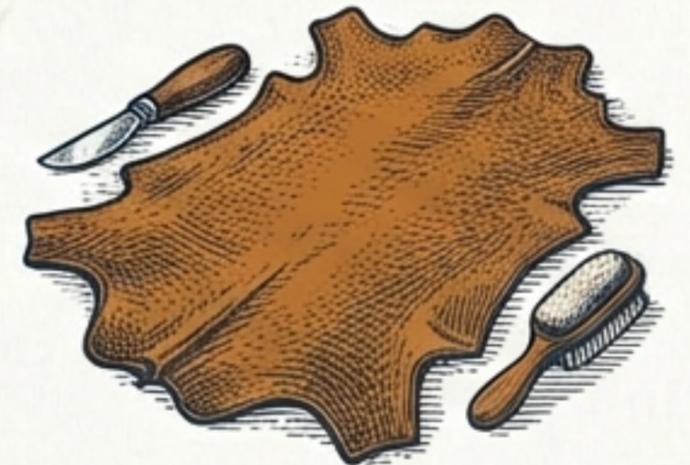


## Salt

Top global producer.  
**Annual Production:**  
**200 Lakh Tons.**  
**Iodised Salt:**  
**60 Lakh Tons.**

## Leather

Major export-oriented industry.

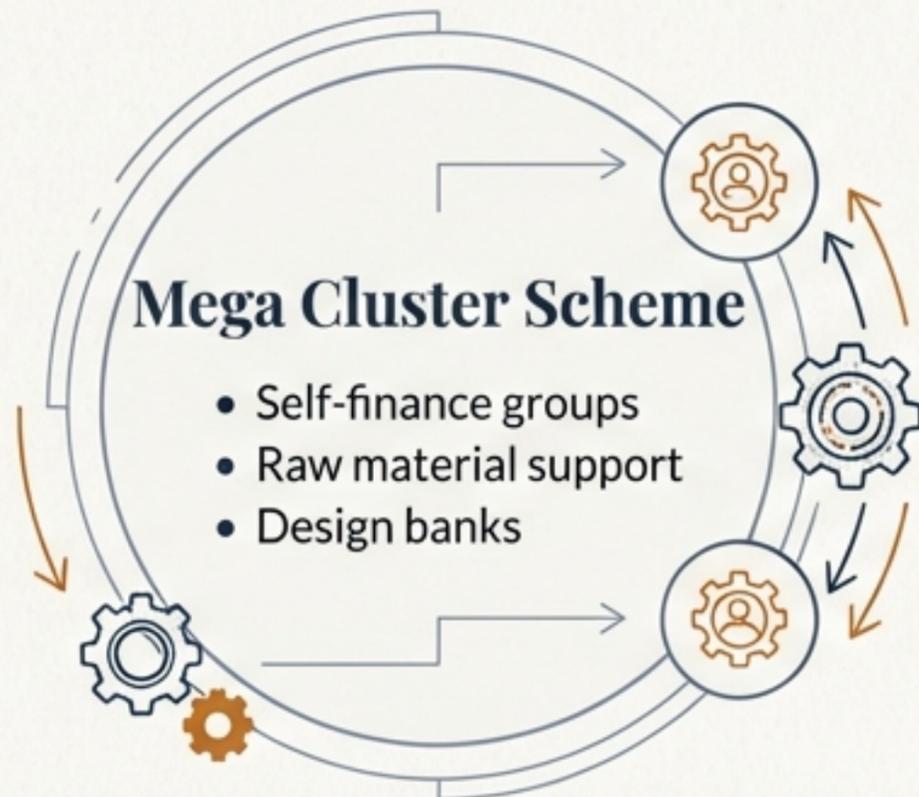


# Industrializing the Grassroots

## Khadi and Village Industries Commission

**Objective:** To develop traditional industries, handicrafts, and cottage industries.

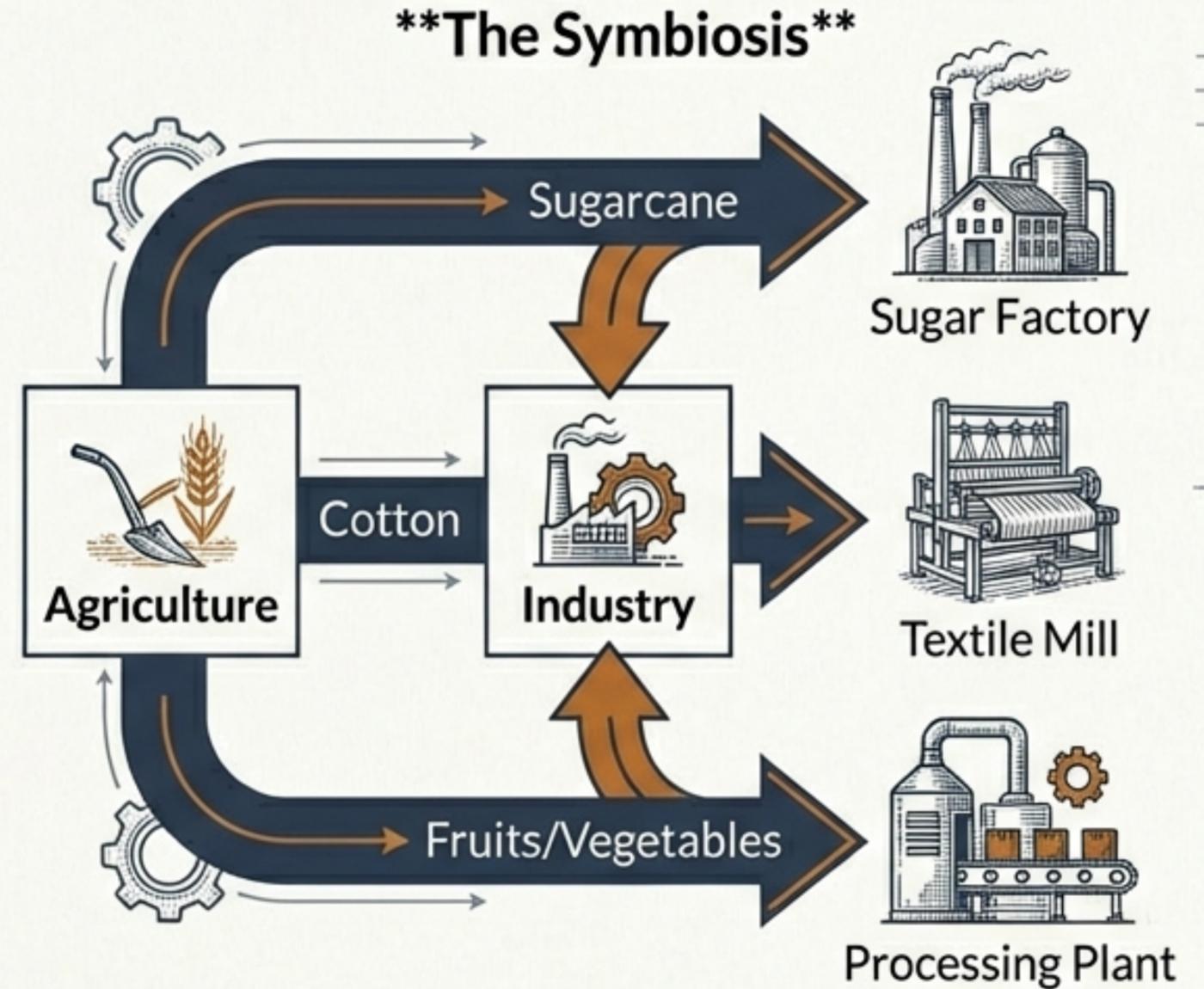
**Goal:** Self-reliance utilizing local resources.



# Agriculture: The Backbone

70%

Of Indian society depends on jobs related to agriculture and production.



**Key Crops:** Jowar, Wheat, Rice, Pulses, Oilseeds.

# Modernizing the Harvest

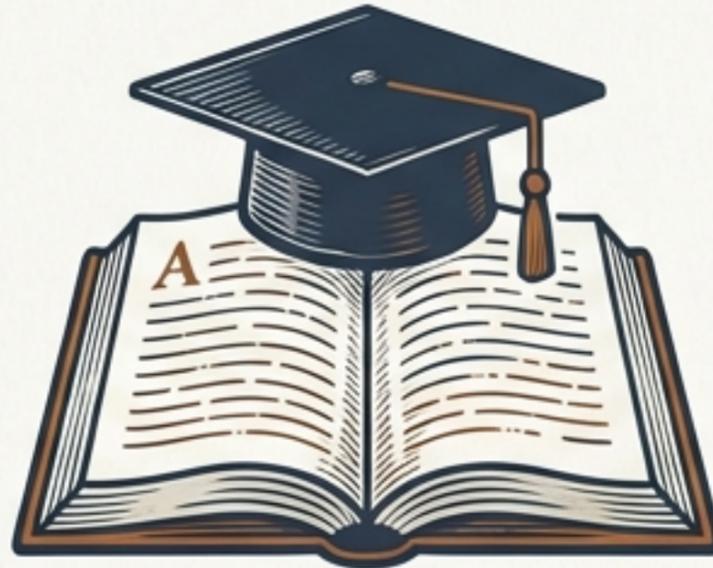
## Government Interventions

### Financial & Infrastructure



Loans via rural banks and cooperatives. Funding for warehouse construction.

### Education & Training



Training in soil testing, nursery management, pisciculture, poultry, and dairy farming.

### Technology



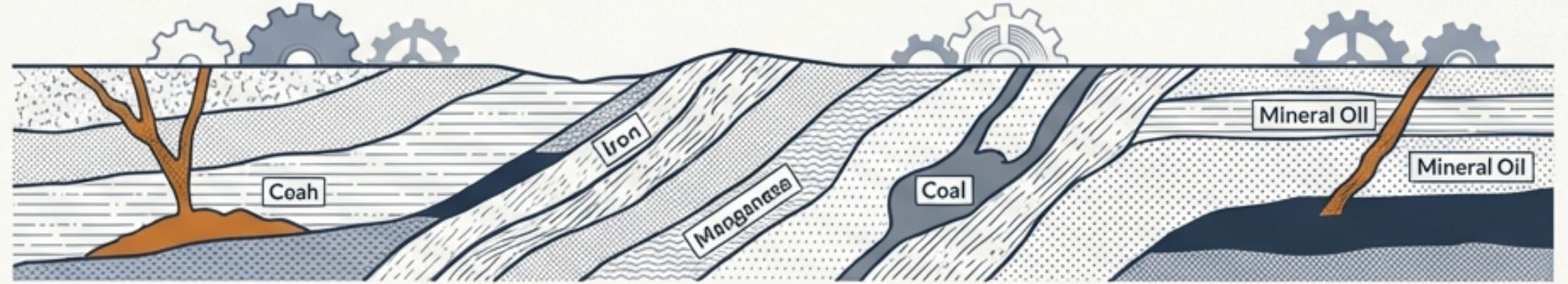
Adoption of Drip Irrigation and Organic Farming. Goal: Food grain independence.



# Natural Wealth & Resources

## Mineral Stores

Iron  
Manganese  
Coal  
Mineral Oil



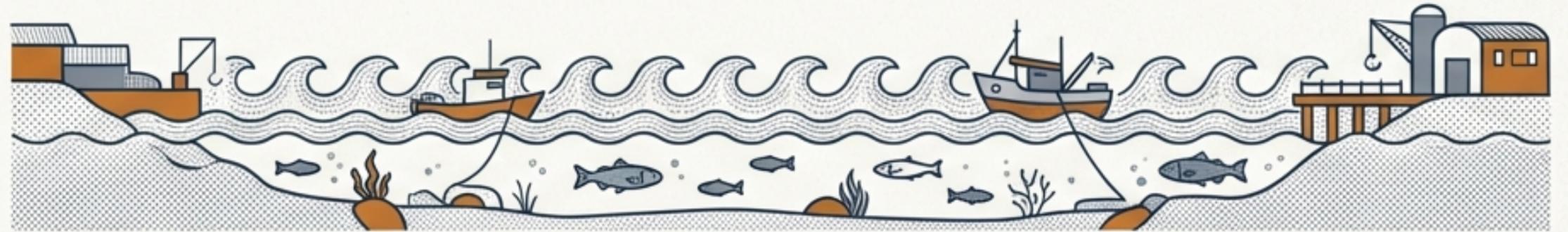
## Forest Reserves

Reserved for Industry  
Raw materials for:  
Paper, Silk, Matchboxes,  
Medicinal Herbs, Paint



## Fisheries

Sea and Fresh Water  
Supported by Harbours and  
Fish Seed Incubation Centres



# The Tourism Economy

Editorial Industrialism

## Assets

- Cultural Heritage



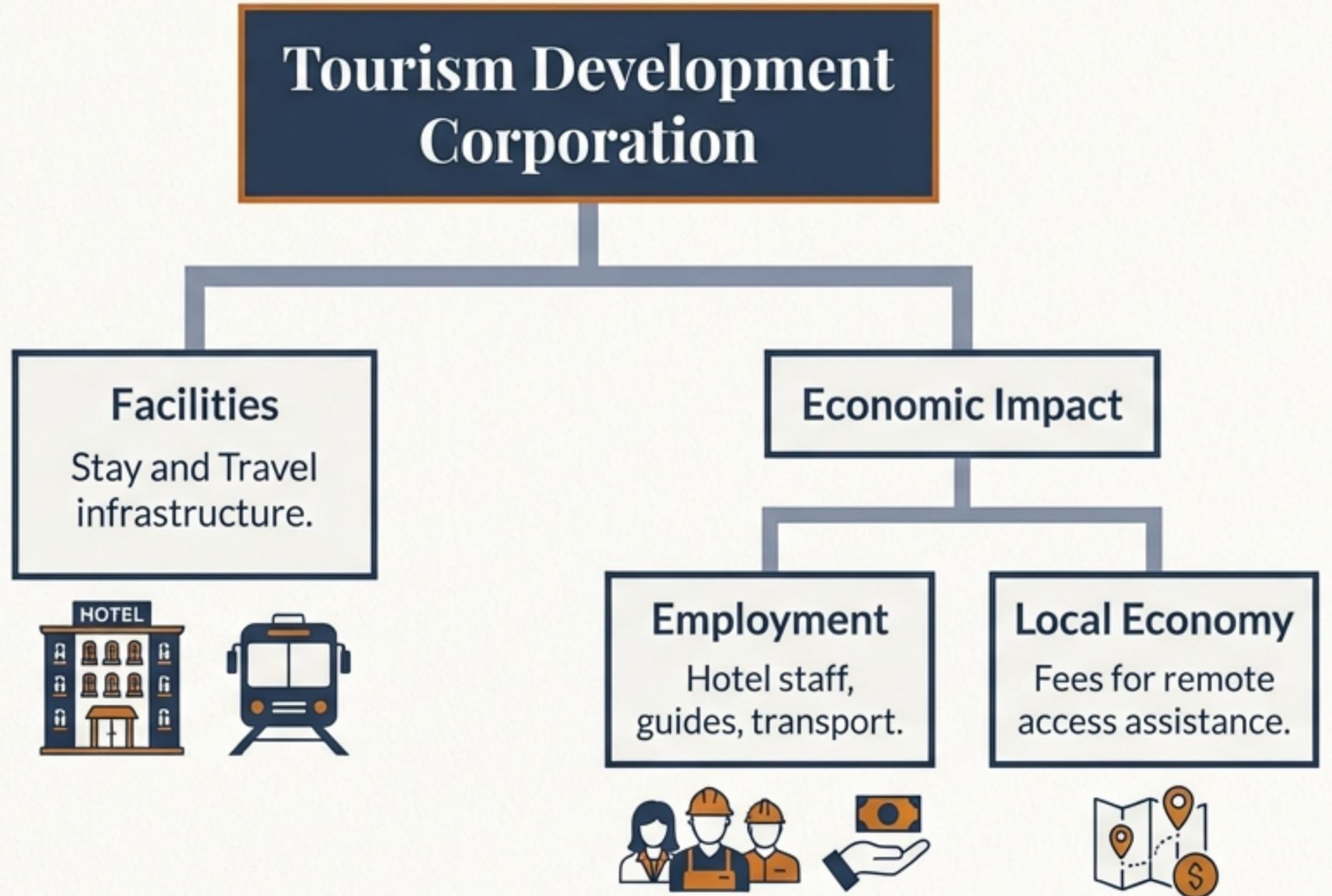
- Pilgrimage Centers



- Forts



- Caves



# Internal Trade & Logistics

Editorial Industrialism



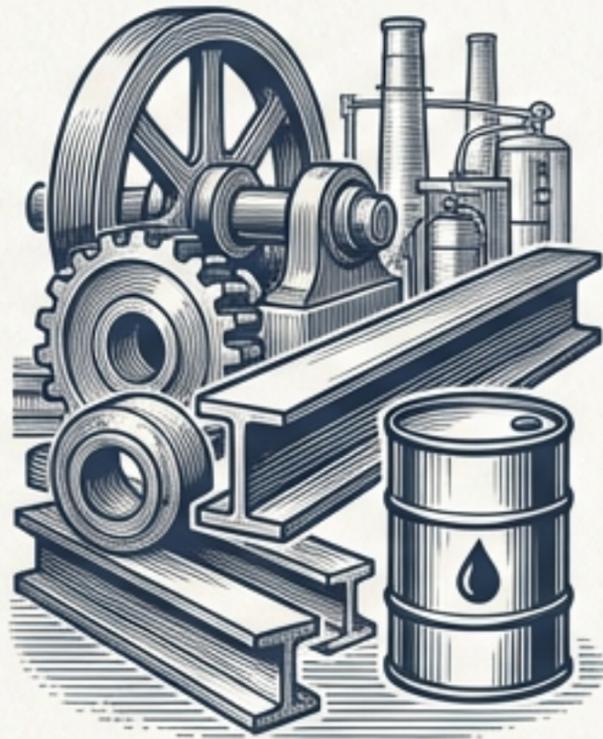
## Commodities in Motion

- Coal
- Cotton
- Textiles
- Rice, Wheat
- Raw Jute
- Iron
- Steel
- Oilseeds
- Salt
- Sugar

# Connecting to the World

## IMPORTS

Inputs for Production



Machines



Iron



Mineral Oil



Fertilisers



Medicines



Increased post-1951 to fuel industrial production.



## EXPORTS

Foreign Exchange Earners



Tea



Coffee



Spices



Cotton Textiles



Leather



Footwear



Pearls



Precious Stones



Strategies implemented to gain foreign exchange.



# The Result of Industry



Post-independence planning shifted India from dependency to self-reliance.

