

Automobile

The **automotive industry in India** is one of the largest in the world with an annual production of 23.96 million vehicles in FY (fiscal year) 2015–16, following a growth of 2.57 per cent over the last year. The automobile industry accounts for 7.1 per cent of the country's gross domestic product (GDP). The Two Wheelers segment, with 81 per cent market share, is the leader of the Indian Automobile market, owing to a growing middle class and a young population. Moreover, the growing interest of companies in exploring the rural markets further aided the growth of the sector. The overall Passenger Vehicle (PV) segment has 13 per cent market share.

The industry produced a total 14.25 million vehicles—including passenger vehicles (PV), commercial vehicles (CV), and three- and two wheelers (3W and 2W)—in April–October 2015, as against 13.83 in April–October 2014, registering a marginal growth of 3.07 per cent, year-to-year.

In 1897, the first car ran on an Indian road. Through the 1930s, cars were imports only, and in small numbers.

An embryonic automotive industry emerged in India in the 1940s. [Hindustan Motors](#) was launched in 1942, long-time competitor [Premier](#) in 1944, building [Chrysler](#), [Dodge](#), and [Fiat](#) products respectively.^[4] [Mahindra & Mahindra](#) was established by two brothers in 1945, and began assembly of [Jeep CJ-3A](#) utility vehicles. Following [independence](#) in 1947, the Government of India and the private sector launched efforts to create an automotive-component manufacturing industry to supply to the automobile industry. In 1953, an import substitution programme was launched, and the import of fully built-up cars began to be restricted.^[4]

Major mnc companies :

1. Tata motors
2. Mahindra and mahindra
3. Bajaj auto
4. Autolatina
5. Dewan farooque
6. Maxwell
7. Dodge
8. Tesla
9. Fargo
10. Mercury
11. Felber
12. Toyota
13. Renault
14. Maruti suzuki
15. Mahindra renault

