

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 2950
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 06.08.2025

PLI FOR ELECTRONICS AND SEMICONDUCTORS

2950. SMT. GENIBEN NAGAJI THAKOR:

Will the Minister of ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is taking steps to boost domestic electronics manufacturing and reduce dependence on imports;

(b) if so, the progress made under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme for electronics and semiconductors;

(c) whether the Digital India initiative has improved access to digital services and infrastructure especially in rural areas; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to ensure cybersecurity and data protection in light of increasing digital usage?

ANSWER

MINISTER OF STATE FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) and (b): Driven by Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, India has emerged as a global hub for electronics manufacturing. The remarkable growth of electronics goods production and export can be seen as follows:

#	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (Rs)	1.9 Lakh Cr	11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased ~6 times
Export of electronics goods (Rs.)	38 thousand Cr	3.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Mobile manufacturing units	2	300	Increased 150 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	18 thousand Cr	5.45 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	1,500 Cr	2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times
Mobile phone imported (units)	75% of the total demand	0.02% of the total demand	

Industry estimates that the value addition for electronics manufacturing in India has increased substantially over the years.

This achievement is a result of policy initiatives and reforms undertaken by the Government in the last 11 years. Some of these are as follows:

- Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing
- Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECs)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 to prioritize domestically manufactured products in public procurement
- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws/regulations

PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing & IT Hardware

- PLI Scheme has significantly boosted investment, production, exports, and job creation in India's electronics sector
- India has transformed itself from a net importer to a net exporter of mobile phones
- India is now the second largest mobile manufacturing country in the world

PLI Schemes for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing and IT Hardware	
Cumulative Investment Attracted	₹13,107 Cr
Cumulative Production Achieved	₹8,56,947 Cr
Exports	₹4,65,809 Cr
Additional Employment Generated	More than 1.35 lakh direct jobs (till June 2025)

As per industry estimates, each direct job leads to creation of three indirect jobs in the economy.

FDI in electronics manufacturing

- More than 4 billion dollars FDI in the field of electronics manufacturing in last 5 years (i.e. since FY 2020-21).
- Nearly 70% of this FDI is contributed by the beneficiaries of PLI Scheme.

Under the Semicon India programme, the Government has approved 6 major projects so far, to build and grow the semiconductor and display industry in India. These projects involve a total investment of over ₹1.55 lakh crore. The approved projects are under various phases of implementation and are expected to generate over 27,000 direct jobs.

To further deepen electronics manufacturing, Government has launched Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS).

- Started on 8th April 2025, with a budgetary outlay of Rs. 22,919 crore
- Aims to deepen the electronics manufacturing value chain by attracting investments across the component, sub-assembly, and capital equipment

More details of the scheme available on ecms.meity.gov.in

(c): To enhance Digital infrastructure and access to digital services, Government has developed several digital platforms under Digital India programme such as Aadhaar, Unified Payment Interface, DigiLocker, Unified Mobile Application for New-age Governance (UMANG), e-Sign, e-Hospital, e-Sanjeevani, Myscheme, Aarogya Setu, etc.

Further, Common Services Centres (CSCs) have been set up with the aims to deliver e-services to rural citizens through CSCs and expand the CSC network till the Gram Panchayat level.

Over 800 services are being delivered through CSCs. CSC e-Governance Services India Limited (CSC SPV) has apprised that as on June 2025, 5.60 lakhs CSCs are functional across the country (rural + urban), out of which 4.36 lakhs CSCs are functional at the Gram Panchayat (rural) level.

(d): Government has taken several legal, technical, and administrative policy measures for addressing cyber security challenges in the country.

Legal and Institutional Framework:

- Establishment of National Critical Information Infrastructure Protection Centre (NCIIPC) under Section 70A of the IT Act, 2000, for the protection of critical information infrastructure
- Indian Computer Emergency Response Team (CERT-In) designated under Section 70B of the IT Act as the national agency for responding to cybersecurity incidents
- National Cyber Security Coordinator (NCSC) under the National Security Council Secretariat (NSCS) ensures inter-agency coordination for cybersecurity
- Information Technology (Reasonable Security Practices and Procedures and Sensitive Personal Data or Information) Rules, 2011 mandate reasonable security practices to protect users' sensitive personal data
- Digital Personal Data Protection (DPDP) Act, 2023 provides a comprehensive framework for digital personal data protection and mandates data fiduciaries to take security safeguards to prevent personal data breaches

Threat Detection and Incident Response:

- National Cyber Coordination Centre (NCCC), implemented by CERT-In, serves as a central control room for scanning cyberspace & real-time threat detection
- CERT-In operates an automated cyber threat intelligence exchange platform, enabling real-time sharing of alerts across organisations and sectors
- Cyber Crisis Management Plan, formulated by CERT-In, is implemented across all Ministries, States, & critical sectors to counter cyber-attacks & cyber terrorism.

- Cyber security mock drills are conducted regularly by CERT-In to assess the preparedness of government and critical infrastructure organisations.
- CSIRT-Fin (Computer Security Incident Response Team in Finance sector) under CERT-In coordinates incident response for the banking and financial sector (operational since May 2020).
- CERT-In has empanelled 200 security auditing organisations to conduct security audits and assist in implementing information security best practices.

Citizen-Centric Services and Awareness:

- Cyber Swachhta Kendra (CSK) is a botnet cleaning and malware analysis centre by CERT-In
- It offers free tools to detect & clean malicious software from user devices and also provides cybersecurity tips and best practices
- I4C (Indian Cybercrime Coordination Centre) under the Ministry of Home Affairs has been created to combat cybercrimes in a coordinated manner
- Cybersecurity advisories on emerging threats and mitigation strategies are regularly issued by CERT-In
- Cybersecurity Awareness Initiatives include:
 - National Cyber Security Awareness Month (NCSAM) observed in October
 - Safer Internet Day observed on the second Tuesday of February every year
 - Swachhta Pakhwada observed from 1st to 15th February annually
 - Cyber Jagrookta Diwas (CJD) observed on the first Wednesday of every month, with activities conducted for both citizens and the technical cyber community
