

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
STARRED QUESTION NO. *274
TO BE ANSWERED ON 11.03.2026

MOBILE PHONE EXPORTS

***274. SHRI SANJAY DINA PATIL:**
PROF. VARSHA EKNATH GAIKWAD:

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

- (a) whether the Government is aware that India's mobile phone exports have surged to around USD 1.8 billion, defying normal seasonal trends and if so, the factors driving this growth, particularly the role of Mumbai as a manufacturing and export hub;
- (b) the specific contribution of mobile phone manufacturing, assembly and ancillary units located in Mumbai and the Mumbai Metropolitan Region in overall mobile exports;
- (c) whether incentives under the Production Linked Incentive (PLI) scheme have been equitably accessed by manufacturers in Mumbai or whether MSMEs and mid-sized units face entry barriers or procedural constraints and if so, the details thereof;
- (d) the steps taken to address challenges faced by Mumbai-based manufacturers such as high logistics and port costs, congestion, skill gaps, limited component ecosystems and inadequate industrial infrastructure; and
- (e) whether additional policy, infrastructure or export facilitation measures are being considered to strengthen Mumbai's role in achieving balanced and sustainable growth in mobile phone exports and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

MINISTER FOR ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
(SHRI ASHWINI VAISHNAW)

(a) to (e): A Statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT REFERRED TO IN THE REPLY TO LOK SABHA STARRED QUESTION NO. *274 FOR 11.03.2026 REGARDING MOBILE PHONE EXPORTS

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(a) to (e): The policies of Government of India are driven by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat. It aims to build a complete ecosystem for the electronics sector.

We started our electronics journey with manufacturing finished products in the country, and then started to focus on developing modules. The focus is now on developing the sub-modules/components and further raw materials, tools and machinery that go into manufacturing it.

To boost domestic manufacturing of electronics products in India, the Government launched Production-linked incentives (PLI) for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM) and IT Hardware.

The growth in this sector can be seen from the following statistics:

#	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.)	~0.38 Lakh Cr	~3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones (Rs.)	~0.01 Lakh Cr	~ 2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

Bharat has witnessed a remarkable growth in mobile phone manufacturing and exports over the last decade. Smartphone has emerged as the top most category in the exported goods in Calendar Year 2025.

#	HS Code	Item	Export value (in USD)
1	85171300	Smartphones	30.13 Billion
2	27101944	Automotive diesel fuel, not containing biodiesel, conforming to standard is 1460	16.34 Billion
3	71023910	Diamond (other than industrial diamond) cut or otherwise worked but not mounted or set	12.47 Billion

(Source: Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics)

This transformation has been made possible by the Government's electronics manufacturing strategy. Many initiatives have been undertaken in 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
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Electronics Manufacturing Component Scheme (ECMS)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017 to prioritize domestically manufactured products in public procurement.
- Reforms in taxation including rationalization of tariff structure, exemption on basic custom duty on capital goods, etc.
- Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing, subject to applicable laws / regulations

Mobile Manufacturing

In last 11 years, India has transformed itself from being a net importer to a net exporter of mobile phones. Bharat is now the second largest mobile manufacturing country in the world.

Any State/UTs including Maharashtra, can avail benefits under it. The location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry.

Role of MSMEs

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a critical role in strengthening the electronics manufacturing ecosystem by integrating into large supply chains that complement the capabilities of large OEMs and EMS players.

Recognizing this role, MeitY's schemes encourage MSME integration into domestic and global value chains. The government further endeavours that there are no procedural constraints and entry barriers for MSMEs to participate in various schemes implemented by the government.

Under PLI Scheme, 7 beneficiaries have their manufacturing units located in Maharashtra. Overall under the scheme, 14 approved applicants fall under the MSME category.

PLI 2.0 for IT Hardware

The scheme is creating a robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem for IT hardware (laptops, tablets, servers, etc.) by attracting investments in the sector. This has helped reduce import reliance, and make India a trusted global supply chain hub.

3 applicants have their manufacturing units located in Maharashtra and all of them are MSMEs. Global companies are now manufacturing laptops, servers in India.

Electronics components manufacturing

Government launched Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) to further deepen the supply chain ecosystem and develop robust electronics component ecosystem in the country,

The scheme covers the manufacturing of key components such as Printed Circuit Boards (PCBs), passive components, electro-mechanical components, sub-assemblies, camera modules, optical transceivers, and capital goods required for electronics manufacturing.

The Scheme has received overwhelming response from industry so far with a significant participation by MSMEs. Applications for the projects worth investment of Rs. 1.15 lakh crores and estimated production of ~Rs. 10.35 lakh crores have been received.

Taking cognizance of the strong industry response, in Budget 2026, the government has enhanced budgetary outlay of the scheme from Rs 22,919 crores to Rs 40,000 crores.

Till date, 46 applications have been approved across 11 states under the scheme. These applications are expected to attract an investment of Rs 54,567 crores and generate 50,794 direct jobs.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme

The scheme provides plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities, reduce setup time, and enhance production efficiency.

30 Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and 5 common facility center (CFCs) have been established across 18 States in the country.

As of now, these clusters have mobilized investments of more than Rs.30,000 crore and generated employment around 90,000 jobs.

Under EMC 2.0, one greenfield EMC has been approved at Ranjangaon, Pune with project cost of Rs. 492.85 Cr covering an area of 297 acres. Projected investment in the EMC is about Rs 2000 Cr.

Two Common Facility Centers (CFCs) have also been developed at Sambhaji Nagar and Pune for projects costing Rs. 41 crores and 67 crores respectively.

Skill development:

To enable skill development in the ESDM sector, MeitY implemented two schemes, namely:

- “Scheme for Financial Assistance to select States/UTs for Skill Development in Electronics System Design and Manufacturing (ESDM) Sector” (Scheme-1)
- “Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India” (Scheme-2)

The scheme concluded on 30.08.2025.

In the state of Maharashtra, 29,325 candidates were enrolled and 20,715 candidates have been certified.

Further, the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) is also implementing various skill development and capacity-building programmes in emerging areas of

electronics and information technology. These programmes are aimed to address the skills gap across the country.

In the state of Maharashtra, NIELIT has a presence through its own Centre, namely NIELIT Aurangabad, which is implementing capacity-building programmes.
