

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 1612
ANSWERED ON 10/02/2026

INDIA'S ELECTRONICS EXPORT CLAIMS AND EMPLOYMENT OUTCOMES

1612. SHRI VIJAYAKUMAR ALIAS VIJAY VASANTH

Will the Minister of **COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY** (वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्री) be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Minister categorically assured that India's electronics export growth, mobile phone production, and semiconductor initiatives will deliver promised employment, technology transfer, and economic benefits or whether the Government is overstating achievements, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (b) the measures that are being taken to prevent excessive concentration of electronics production in certain States or regions, ensuring equitable economic benefits and job opportunities across India, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor;
- (c) whether the Government has assessed dependency on foreign companies, like Apple, for exports exposes India to global supply chain vulnerabilities, and if so, what mitigation strategies are in place, if not, the reasons therefor; and
- (d) the number of monitoring and reporting mechanisms exist to track whether export growth is translating into real employment, skill development, and local industry benefits and whether such reports be presented to Parliament, if so, the details thereof, if not, the reasons therefor?

ANSWER

वाणिज्य एवं उद्योग मंत्रालय में राज्यमंत्री (श्री जितिन प्रसाद)
THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY
(SHRI JITIN PRASADA)

(a) To increase electronics production & exports, promote indigenization and generate employment, Government has undertaken various initiatives ensuring further development of electronics manufacturing ecosystem in the last 11 years which includes:

- Electronics Component Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)
- PLI scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
- PLI Scheme for IT Hardware
- Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS)
- Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme
- Semicon India Programme

- Modified Special Incentive Package Scheme (M-SIPS)
- Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017
- 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

As a result of these initiatives, Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years, as 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
Production of mobile phones (Rs.)*	~0.18 Lakh Cr	~5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times

*As per industry estimates

Manufacturing is inherently labour-intensive — particularly in segments such as mobile phones, EMS, components, testing, packaging, logistics, and ancillary services. As new manufacturing lines, supplier ecosystems, and industrial clusters come up under these schemes, demand has risen for shop-floor workers, technicians, engineers, quality professionals and supply-chain personnel, alongside jobs in services such as logistics, maintenance, design and compliance. As per industry estimates, electronics sector has generated around 25 lakhs of employment in the country.

(b) The Government of India initiatives are pan-India in nature. Location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry, keeping in view the supporting policy and other ease of doing business measures implemented by the State Government.

(c) Electronics production in India and exports from India are being done by the companies registered in India. It may be noted that more than 75% of global electronics trade is through Global Value Chains (GVCs). Manufacturing of electronic products involves domestic sourcing as well as imports of various components from different countries depending on competitive advantages, availability of raw materials for that intermediaries, parts, or price or technologies. The Government periodically reviews the status of electronics manufacturing in the country and brings in necessary policies to build domestic capacity and capability, so as to strengthen supply chain resilience.

(d) The Government has robust monitoring and reporting mechanisms to track production, exports, investment commitments and scheme-wise outcomes, including employment and capability creation. Relevant Ministries and implementing agencies periodically review performance indicators and engage industry stakeholders to assess progress and identify gaps. The Government continues to strengthen these monitoring systems to ensure that the growth in manufacturing and exports translates into tangible benefits for employment, skilling and domestic industry development.
