GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION NO. 889
TO BE ANSWERED ON: 04.02.2026

BUILDING A RESILIENT AND DIVERSIFIED ELECTRONICS SUPPLY CHAIN

889. SHRI MOHITE PATIL DHAIRYASHEEL RAJSINH:
SMT. SUPRIYA SULE:

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

(a) whether the Government is aware that the country continues to remain heavily dependent on imports of high-end electronic components, semi-conductors, PCBs and critical raw materials from countries such as China and Taiwan, exposing the domestic electronics sector to supply-chain disruptions, component shortages and export curbs on rare-earth minerals;
(b) whether the Government has conducted any risk and vulnerability assessment of the impact of such import dependence on electronics manufacturing clusters, start-ups, Micro Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) and consumer electronics units operating in and around Mumbai and if so, the details thereof; and
(c) the specific steps being taken by the Government to build a resilient and diversified electronics supply chain including domestic manufacturing of critical components, semi-conductor and materials processing capabilities and value-chain investments in Maharashtra particularly in the Mumbai and Pune Region and if so, the details thereof?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (c): Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, India aims to develop a complete manufacturing ecosystem for the electronics sector. Government's strategy for electronic manufacturing journey starts from finished products to sub-assemblies and then to components, machinery and tools. For semiconductor manufacturing, the Government launched Semicon India Programme to build manufacturing capability across all the value chain of semiconductors.

For manufacturing of finished goods, the Government launched Production linked incentives (PLI) for large scale electronics manufacturing in 2020, Scheme for Promotion of Manufacturing of Electronic Components and Semiconductors (SPECS) in 2020 and Production linked incentives (PLI) for IT hardware in 2023. Further, government also launched the Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC and EMC 2.0) Scheme for providing plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities, and common facilities, reducing setup time, and enhancing production efficiency.

Electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 11 years. Value addition by the electronics manufacturing units in India has also increased considerably in recent years. It 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

Manufacturing of electronic products involves domestic sourcing as well as imports of various components from different countries depending on competitive advantages. However, the Government periodically reviews the status of electronics manufacturing in the country and brings in necessary policy to build domestic electronics manufacturing capacity and capability in this sector, to strengthen supply chain resilience and reduce import dependence.

Government launched the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) to reduce import of components. The scheme aims to develop 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 ECMS has received unprecedented response from the industry so far. Against the initial investment target of Rs. 59,350 crore, industry has submitted 249 proposals with total investment commitment of Rs. 1.15 lakh crore. Encouraged by the response, ECMS outlay has also been increased from Rs. 22,900 Cr to Rs. Rs. 40,000 Cr. in Budget 2026-27.

Similarly, to develop semiconductor manufacturing Government of India launched the Semicon India Program for development of semiconductors in 2022:

- Government is focused on developing the entire value chain of semiconductors which includes - designing, fabrication, assembly, testing and packaging.
- So far, ten (10) units have been approved with cumulative investment of Rs 1.6 Lakh Crore. These units include silicon fab, Silicon Carbide fab, advanced packaging, memory packaging, etc. These would cater to chip requirements of sectors such as consumer appliances, industrial electronics, automobiles, telecommunications, aerospace, and power electronics etc.
- For chip design, so far, 24 projects have been approved for financial support as part of Design Linked Incentive Scheme to design semiconductor chips for critical sectors such

as video surveillance, drone detection, energy metering, microprocessors, satellite communications, broadband technologies, and SoC for the Internet of Things (IoT).

The Government of India initiatives are pan India in nature. Location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry.

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