

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA
MINISTRY OF ELECTRONICS AND INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY
LOK SABHA
UNSTARRED QUESTION No. 532
TO BE ANSWERED ON 22.07.2026

DEVELOPMENT OF TECHNOLOGY – DRIVEN EMPLOYMENT ECOSYSTEM

532. SHRI VISHNU DATT SHARMA:

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

- (a) whether the Government is implementing initiatives to promote electronics manufacturing, electronics component production, IT/ITeS employment and digital innovation across the country under programmes such as EMC 2.0, Digital India and other flagship schemes;
- (b) if so, whether the Government has assessed the potential of developing a technology-driven employment ecosystem including electronics manufacturing, IT/ITeS centres, electronics component assembly, digital incubation or innovation facilities in Katni, Panna and Khajuraho of the Khajuraho Lok Sabha Constituency;
- (c) if so, whether the Government is aware that the absence of such technology and knowledge-based infrastructure has constrained employment opportunities for educated youth in this predominantly rural and agriculture-based region; and
- (d) if so, the details of the proposals, incentives or special measures under consideration to promote investment, digital entrepreneurship, electronics manufacturing and IT-enabled employment in the region?

ANSWER

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

(a) to (d): Driven by Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, Government of India has taken several policy initiatives to develop a complete ecosystem of electronics manufacturing. As a result of these initiatives, electronics manufacturing in India has expanded significantly in the last 12 years, which can be seen from the following statistics:

#	2014-15	2025-26	Remarks
Production of electronics goods (₹)	~1.9 Lakh Cr	~13.11 Lakh Cr	Increased 7 times
Export of electronics goods (₹)	~38 thousand Cr	~4.24 Lakh Cr	Increased 11 times
Production of mobile phones (₹)	~18 thousand Cr	~6.27 Lakh Cr	Increased 33 times
Export of mobile phones (₹)	~1500 Cr	~ 2.59 Lakh Cr	Increased 165 times

From being an importer of mobile phones back in 2014, India has now become a net exporter. We have more than 300 mobile manufacturing units operational in the country. Mobile phones, which did not feature among India's top 100 export commodities in 2014, have emerged as the country's largest exported individual commodity in 2025–26, surpassing petroleum and gems & jewellery.

The Government adopted a well thought out strategy to develop India's electronic manufacturing ecosystem – beginning with the manufacturing of finished products, followed by sub-assemblies, components, and eventually machinery and tools. At the same time, it focused on creating the necessary infrastructure to support electronics manufacturing. Some of the key initiatives undertaken to achieve this are:

PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing

To further provide momentum to electronics manufacturing, Government of India launched the PLI Scheme for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM) in 2020, aiming to boost domestic manufacturing of mobile phones in the country. The scheme has attracted cumulative investment worth Rs. 20,587 Cr and generated an additional employment of 1,69,150 (Direct jobs) during its tenure.

PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware

Subsequently, Government of India also launched the PLI Scheme 2.0 for IT Hardware in 2023 to create a robust domestic manufacturing ecosystem for IT hardware (laptops, tablets, servers, etc.), attract large investments, reduce import reliance and make India a trusted global supply chain hub.

Under the scheme, total cumulative investment of Rs. 1056.36 crore and total cumulative employment of 5,216 (direct jobs) have been generated till June, 2026. One approved applicant under the scheme is located in Bhopal, MP, which attracted an investment of Rs. 17.76 Cr.

Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS)

To further scale up the production in mobile phone manufacturing, deepen domestic value addition, strengthen supply chain resilience and enhance global competitiveness, the Union Cabinet approved Mobile Phone Manufacturing Scheme (MPMS) on 15.07.2026.

MPMS scheme also aims at building Indian brands to achieve technological sovereignty, capture large economic value and create Indian patents in design and R&D.

Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)

Government launched ECMS to further deepen the supply chain ecosystem and develop robust electronics component ecosystem in the country.

It aims to attract investments across 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 envisaged an investment of Rs 59,350 crore from the domestic/global manufacturers in India and direct employment of 91,600 during the scheme tenure.

As on date, total 75 applications for 23 products have been approved across 12 States under ECMS. These approved units are expected to attract investments of Rs 61,671 crore, generate projected production of Rs 4.51 lakh crore, and create 65,040 direct employment opportunities. Out of these 75 applications, 3 projects have been approved in Madhya Pradesh which are located at Bhopal, Gwalior and Dhar. These projects are expected to generate an investment of Rs. 1,397 Cr. and generate 1485 direct jobs.

Semicon India Programme

To promote the development of its manufacturing ecosystem in India, the Government launched Semicon India Programme in January 2022. Government focused on developing the value chain of semiconductor ecosystem from design, fabrication, packaging, testing, validation, etc.

Government has executed the Semiconductor program with speed, precision and policy clarity. Till date, Government has approved 12 projects spanning across 6 states namely Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Punjab, Odisha and Uttar Pradesh with investment commitments of about ₹1.64 lakh crore. These projects are expected to generate around 31,000 direct jobs. In a short span of 4 years, commercial production has already commenced from three plants - Micron, Kaynes and CG Semi. Construction is progressing rapidly in other units.

As a foundational industry, semiconductor manufacturing is expected to have a cascading impact on employment generation across the supply chain and allied sectors, leading to significant indirect job creation.

Semicon 2.0

Building on the success of Semicon India 1.0, the Union Cabinet approved Semicon 2.0 on July 15, 2026. This initiative aims to establish a self-reliant, globally competitive semiconductor design and manufacturing ecosystem. Semicon2.0 is built upon six pillars: semiconductor design, machines and materials, fabrication units (fabs), ATMP/OSAT industry, research and development, and talent development.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMC 2.0)

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

Under EMC and EMC 2.0 schemes, total 31 Greenfield Electronics Manufacturing Clusters (EMCs) and 5 common facility center (CFCs) have been approved across 18 States in the country. As of now, these clusters have mobilized investments of more than Rs.33,000 crore and generated employment around 103,000 jobs.

Under the EMC Scheme, two (02) green field EMC projects have been approved at Badwal-Bhopal and Purva-Jabalpur in MP, with total cost of Rs.85.76 crore, including central financial assistance of Rs.38.62 crore covering an area of 90 acres.

The total Investment mobilized in both EMCs is Rs. 147.8 crores and employment generated is 1366 persons.

Employment Generation in Electronics Manufacturing

Today India's electronics manufacturing sector supports ~25 lakh jobs (direct and indirect) reflecting the sector's growing role in creating industrial employment opportunities. The mobile manufacturing ecosystem alone currently employs around 12 lakh people (both direct and in-direct) across the value chain.

The electronics manufacturing sector has emerged as an important sector for gender-inclusive industrial growth, with a few high-precision mobile phone manufacturing segment employing almost 70% of the total workforce as women workforce.

Further, it may be noted that the Government of India initiatives are Pan India in nature. Location of the manufacturing units is decided by the industry.

Indian IT/ITeS industry

Our IT industry has been progressively contributing to the growth of exports and creation of employment opportunities. It is expected to grow by ~6% to reach at USD 315 Billion in FY2025-26 (E) including exports of USD 246 Billion.

The IT-ITeS Industry has created large employment opportunities and is estimated to employ ~6 million professionals. (As per industry estimates)

Initiatives for Capacity Building and Digital Entrepreneurship

Government is consciously aware of the technology and knowledge-based infrastructure, an important factor for employment opportunities in rural and semi-urban areas. To enable this Government has taken various measures for capacity building.

- (i) **FutureSkills Prime** is a collaborative initiative of Government of India and NASSCOM. It provides skilling, reskilling, and upskilling in emerging technologies such as Artificial Intelligence, Big Data Analytics, Internet of Things (IoTs), Cyber Security, Blockchain, Augmented Reality/Virtual Reality (AR/VR), etc.

Under the programme, so far, more than 34 lakh candidates have registered on the portal, out of which there have been 23 lakh+ candidates enrolled/trained in various courses. In the state of Madhya Pradesh, more than 67,000 candidates have enrolled/trained in various courses.

- (ii) **National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT)** provides digital literacy courses such as Awareness in Computer Concept (ACC), Course on Computer Concepts (CCC) etc. It has trained 43 lakh+ candidates under various courses, including digital literacy and cyber security awareness in last 05 years. NIELIT has more than 350 Facilitation Centres spread across the State of Madhya Pradesh, out of which nearly 15 centres are located in the districts of Katni and Panna for promoting Digital Literacy Courses (DLC).

To strengthen the entrepreneurship ecosystem in the Electronics and ICT domain across Tier-II and Tier-III cities in India, MeitY has undertaken several initiatives:

- (i) **Common Services Centres (CSCs)** offer government and business services in digital mode, thereby enhancing last-mile connectivity in rural areas through Village Level Entrepreneurs (VLEs).

VLEs earn money through service fees, and incentives by providing digital, financial, and government services to rural citizens such as bill payments, Aadhar related services etc. Over 800 services are being delivered through 5.01 lakh CSCs functional across the country (in rural and urban areas).

38,024 CSCs are functional in the state of Madhya Pradesh, including 858 CSCs in Katni, 587 CSCs in Panna and 1438 CSCs in Chhatarpur district (includes Khajuraho region).

- (ii) **GENESIS (Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups) Scheme:** MeitY has initiated the 'Gen-Next Support for Innovative Startups (GENESIS)' Scheme in the year 2023 with the aim to strengthen the startup ecosystem in Tier-II and Tier-III cities across India. The scheme envisages scaling up about 1,600 technology startups, to discover, nurture and grow technology startups. The Scheme is being implemented through 65 incubation centres as Implementing Agencies.

- (iii) The STPI centres provide Incubation services, High Speed Data Communication services, Cloud services and other statutory support services so that entrepreneurs with innovative ideas can establish their startups with the help of STPI. The incubation facility provides opportunity of meeting with investors like Venture Capitalists (VCs), mentors from IITs/NITs/Industry and networking opportunity. Government has setup 73 Software Technology Parks of India (STPI) centres across the country including 65 centres in Tier II/III cities. Out of these, three (3) centres have been established at Bhopal, Indore, and Gwalior.
