India emerges as Second Largest Mobile Manufacturing Country; Smartphone Exports lead in 2025

Government Initiatives boost Electronics Manufacturing Ecosystem under Make in India

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The policies of the Government of India are driven by the Hon'ble Prime Minister's vision of Make in India and Atmanirbhar Bharat, aimed at building a complete ecosystem for the electronics sector.

India began its electronics journey with manufacturing finished products, later focusing on modules, and is now moving towards developing sub-modules, components, and further the raw materials, tools and machinery required for manufacturing.

To boost domestic manufacturing of electronics products, the Government launched Production Linked Incentive (PLI) schemes for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing (LSEM) and IT Hardware.

The growth in this sector is reflected in the following statistics:

	2014-15	2024-25	Remarks
Production of electronics goods	~₹1.9 Lakh Cr	~₹11.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 6 times
Export of electronics goods	~₹0.38 Lakh Cr	~₹3.3 Lakh Cr	Increased 8 times
Production of mobile phones	~₹0.18 Lakh Cr	~₹5.5 Lakh Cr	Increased 28 times
Export of mobile phones	~₹0.01 Lakh Cr	~₹2 Lakh Cr	Increased 127 times

India has witnessed remarkable growth in mobile phone manufacturing and exports in the last decade. Smartphones emerged as the top exported category in Calendar Year 2025.

	HS Code	Item	Export Value (USD)
1	85171300	Smartphones	30.13 Billion
2	27101944	Automotive diesel fuel	16.34 Billion
3	71023910	Diamond (cut/worked, not mounted)	12.47 Billion

This transformation has been enabled through several initiatives over the last 11 years, including:

• PLI for Large Scale Electronics Manufacturing
• 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 Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS)
• Public Procurement (Preference to Make in India) Order 2017
• Taxation reforms including tariff rationalization and duty exemptions on capital goods
• Allowing 100% FDI in electronics manufacturing subject to applicable regulations

Mobile Manufacturing

In the last 11 years, India has transformed from a net importer to a net exporter of mobile phones and is now the second largest mobile manufacturing country in the world. Any State/UT, including Maharashtra, can avail benefits under these schemes, while the location of manufacturing units is decided by the industry.

Role of MSMEs

Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises (MSMEs) play a key role in strengthening the electronics manufacturing ecosystem by integrating into supply chains of large OEM and EMS players. Government schemes encourage MSME participation in domestic and global value chains while ensuring minimal procedural constraints. Under the PLI Scheme, 7 beneficiaries have manufacturing units in Maharashtra, and 14 approved applicants fall under the MSME category.

PLI 2.0 for IT Hardware

PLI 2.0 aims to create a strong domestic ecosystem for IT hardware such as laptops, tablets and servers, attracting investments and reducing import dependence. Three applicants with manufacturing units in Maharashtra are MSMEs, and global companies are now manufacturing laptops and servers in India.

Electronics Components Manufacturing

The Government launched the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS) to deepen the supply chain ecosystem. The scheme covers components such as PCBs, passive components, electro-mechanical components, sub-assemblies, camera modules, optical transceivers and capital goods.

Projects worth ₹1.15 lakh crore investment and ~₹10.35 lakh crore production have been proposed. Considering strong industry response, Budget 2026 increased the scheme outlay from ₹22,919 crore to ₹40,000 crore. So far, 46 applications across 11 states have been approved, expected to attract ₹54,567 crore investment and generate 50,794 direct jobs.

Electronics Manufacturing Clusters

Under the EMC and EMC 2.0 schemes, plug-and-play manufacturing infrastructure with ready land, utilities and common facilities is provided. So far, 30 Greenfield EMCs and 5 Common Facility Centres (CFCs) have been established across 18 States, mobilizing ₹30,000+ crore investment and generating around 90,000 jobs.

Under EMC 2.0, one Greenfield EMC has been approved at Ranjangaon, Pune, with a project cost of ₹492.85 crore over 297 acres, with projected investment of ₹2000 crore.Two CFCs have also been developed at Sambhaji Nagar and Pune, with project costs of ₹41 crore and ₹67 crore, respectively.

Skill Development

To support skill development in the ESDM sector, Ministry of Electronics and Information Technology (MeitY) implemented two schemes:

- Scheme for Financial Assistance to States/UTs for Skill Development in ESDM
- Skill Development in ESDM for Digital India

The scheme concluded on 30.08.2025.

In Maharashtra, 29,325 candidates were enrolled and 20,715 certified. Further, the National Institute of Electronics and Information Technology (NIELIT) is implementing capacity-building programmes in emerging areas of electronics and IT. In Maharashtra, NIELIT Aurangabad is conducting such programmes.

This information was given by Union Minister for Electronics and Information Technology Shri Ashwini Vaishnaw in a written reply to questions raised by Shri Sanjay Dina Patil and Smt Varsha Eknath Gaikwad in the Lok Sabha today.

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