LAKSHYA

CAREER EMPLOYABILITY & FUTURE-READINESS REPORT

Electronics Mechanic: how employable, and how future-proof, is this trade?

Electronics Mechanic is a two-year CTS/NSQF-4 trade that trains workers to install, test, troubleshoot and maintain electronic circuits, equipment and systems across consumer, industrial and defence applications. The central question facing every graduate is honest: how much of this hands-on diagnostic work can automated systems and AI realistically absorb, and where does durable human advantage remain?

59.0/100

COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES V2)

Uncertain outcomes, scored across all four CES pillars (§02).

59[P]

CES Score out of 100, Uncertain Outcomes band (Lakshya CES, 2026)

$136B[1]

India electronics production in FY2024-25, sixfold growth since 2014 (IBEF, 2025)

10M[2]

Skilled-worker deficit facing India's electronics sector by FY2027-28 (TeamLease, 2024)

34%[3]

Automation probability for Electrical/Electronics Engineering Technicians, Low risk category (WillRobotsTakeMyJob / Frey-Osborne basis, 2023)

Subject: the "Electronics Mechanic" CTS trade · Compiled from NSQF program spec + independent third-party research (see Sources).

01 THE HEADLINE QUESTION: AI & AUTOMATION RISK

Can AI or automation replace this job? The honest answer.

Automation exposure for electronics technicians is real but moderate. The honest picture is a partial displacement of routine tasks, not wholesale job elimination: physical diagnosis, adaptive fault-finding, and hands-on repair remain structurally hard for robots and AI to fully absorb at the scale and diversity India's electronics repair and manufacturing ecosystem demands.

The risk, stated plainly

Frey and Osborne's foundational Oxford study (2013) estimated 47% of US occupations were at high computerisation risk [3]. Task-level re-analysis by OECD researchers later revised that headline sharply downward: when heterogeneity within occupations is accounted for, only 9-14% of OECD jobs face high automation risk [4]. For electrical and electronics engineering technicians specifically, WillRobotsTakeMyJob places the automation probability at 34%, classifying them as low automation risk [3]. The WEF Future of Jobs Report 2025 projects that 92 million roles globally will be displaced by 2030, but simultaneously forecasts 170 million new positions, and explicitly identifies skilled-trades roles in manufacturing as part of the growth pool [5].

What automates vs what stays human

THE TASKS AUTOMATION IS TAKING

- Repetitive circuit board visual inspection, machine vision systems already match or exceed human speed on PCB defect detection [4]
- Generating diagnostic flowcharts and service manuals from equipment specifications, large language models can produce these drafts [5]
- Logging and basic sorting of fault codes from IoT-enabled equipment [3]
- Standard component testing against fixed acceptance criteria using automated test equipment (ATE) [4]
- Ordering replacement parts from a known symptom-to-part lookup table [P]
- Routine preventive maintenance scheduling and reminder workflows in enterprise asset management software [5]

THE WORK THAT STAYS HUMAN

- Physical circuit-level diagnosis in field conditions without schematics, requires manual probing, judgement, and spatial dexterity that robotic arms cannot replicate cheaply [3 P]
- Fault isolation in complex, mixed-signal equipment where fault trees are non-standard, adaptive reasoning under uncertainty [4]
- Soldering, rework, and component replacement at board level, fine motor work that robots cannot economically deploy at the repair-bench scale [P]
- Customer-facing fault explanation and on-site system commissioning, social and communication dimension [5]
- Installation and testing of new equipment in unstructured environments such as construction sites, hospitals and factories [P]
- Cross-system troubleshooting when electronic, mechanical and software faults interact, requires holistic human judgment [4]

The resilient anchors

34% [3]

Automation probability for electrical/electronics technicians, places them in the Low risk category, not the High category feared for purely clerical roles

9-14% [4]

Revised share of OECD jobs facing high automation risk when measured at task level rather than whole-occupation level, most technician tasks are heterogeneous enough to resist full automation

170M new jobs [5]

Net new jobs WEF projects globally by 2030, with skilled manufacturing and maintenance technicians listed among growth roles offsetting automation displacement

THE VERDICT

Partial automation of routines, not job elimination, but upskilling is non-negotiable.

The automation risk for an Electronics Mechanic is moderate and concentrated in the most repetitive sub-tasks: visual inspection, standard testing, and parts look-up. These are real pressures, and graduates who only develop those skills are exposed [3] [4]. However, the physical, adaptive, and contextual dimensions of electronic fault diagnosis and repair, working in unstructured environments, handling non-standard faults, and doing bench-level rework, remain structurally hard to automate at the cost points relevant to India's service economy [4] [P].

The more important insight from the WEF 2025 data is that the sector itself is growing faster than automation is displacing it in India. A 10-million skilled-worker deficit in electronics [2] combined with a $136-billion production base [1] means demand outpaces supply for the foreseeable near-term. Graduates who layer IoT awareness, SMD rework skills, and basic PLC or microcontroller literacy onto their NTC credential move into the resilient upper tier of the occupation.

Automation exposure by task

Task in this trade	Automation risk	How this trade / program is positioned
PCB visual inspection for defects	High	Machine vision is cost-effective at scale in factories; manual inspection still dominates in small repair shops [4]
Standard component testing (multimeter, oscilloscope)	Moderate	Automated test equipment handles routine tests; technician judgment needed for ambiguous readings [P]
Circuit-level fault diagnosis with non-standard symptoms	Lowest	Requires adaptive reasoning and physical probing, core human advantage [4] [P]
SMD soldering and component rework	Lower	Robotic soldering exists on assembly lines but is uneconomical for one-off repair contexts [P]
Equipment installation and commissioning on-site	Lower	Unstructured physical environments are extremely hard for robots to navigate cost-effectively [3]
Fault code logging and documentation	High	Largely automatable through IoT sensors and ERP software; technician value is in interpretation [5]
Customer interaction, fault explanation, acceptance testing	Lowest	Social intelligence and accountability remain firmly human [5] [P]

How to read these numbers. Automation probability scores, whether from Frey-Osborne, OECD task analysis, or WillRobotsTakeMyJob, are statistical averages over large occupational categories in developed economies, not precise forecasts for individual workers in India [4]. Indian labour economics, the country's vast informal repair economy, and the acute skilled-technician deficit [2] all shift the real-world outcome for Electronics Mechanics away from the theoretical headline risk. These numbers should be read as directional signals, not verdicts.

02 THE COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES)

How this trade scores on Lakshya's employability metric

Lakshya's Career Employability Score (CES) for Electronics Mechanic sits at 59 out of 100, placing it in the Uncertain Outcomes band. The score reflects a strong government-support pillar (70/100) and solid training-quality standing (65/100), but is held back by a mid-range market-dynamics score (51/100) driven by thin salary signal confidence and moderate live-hiring volume, consistent with a trade that has strong structural tailwinds but patchy formal-market visibility in job-board data. Scored on the evidence in this report, this role earns a **CES of 59.0 / 100, "Uncertain outcomes."**

CES Pillar (CES v2)	Weight	What it measures
Training Quality	0.30	Regulatory recognition and licensure of the qualification
Market Dynamics	0.30	Demand, salary band, sector trajectory, automation possibility and displacement risk
Placement Outcome	0.25	Whether the market actually hires this role: live employers, openings, pay and recency
Government Support	0.15	Migration pathways, federal frameworks and policy backing the role

Score bands: ≥80 High employability (full financing exposure) · ≥60 Moderate · ≥40 Uncertain outcomes · below that Weak job linkage. Framework: CES v2.

Market Dynamics, by sub-signal

Sub-signal	Score/100	Sub-weight	Conf
Demand	49	0.40	0.65
Salary (vs country floor)	40	0.30	0.09
Sector trajectory	80	0.15	0.88
Automation possibility	50	0.10	0.30
Displacement risk	50	0.05	0.30
Market Dynamics composite	**51**	**n/a**	**0.46**

The four pillars, scored

CES pillar	Score	Conf	Weight	Evidence
Training Quality	65	0.95	0.300	Two-year NSQF Level-4 curriculum under DGT, assessed by All India Trade Test (AITT), leading to the National Trade Certificate (NTC), a nationally recognised, stackable credential [P].
Market Dynamics	51	0.46	0.300	Electronics sector scored 80/100 on the sector sub-signal (high confidence), offset by a salary sub-signal of 40/100 (very low confidence from sparse data) and neutral automation/displacement priors applied in absence of direct signal.
Placement Outcome	55	0.32	0.250	Live market hiring of the role: 8 openings · 10 employers · 1 with pay · 16 recent postings
Government Support	70	0.90	0.150	Pillar scored 70/100 on the back of PLI schemes, the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme, ESSC apprenticeship programs under NAPS, and the Skill India Digital Hub [6 7].

Composite (applied weights, renormalised over scored pillars): **65×0.30 + 51×0.30 + 55×0.25 + 70×0.15 = 59.0**. Confidence 1.00 · evidence 16 clean / 22 rejected · 7 sources.

COURSE EMPLOYABILITY SCORE (CES V2)

59.0 / 100, "Uncertain outcomes"

The 59 score reflects genuine structural tension: the Electronics Mechanic sits in one of India's fastest-growing manufacturing sectors, supported by significant government investment, but the live formal-market hiring signal captured by the CES model is thin, only 8 listings across 10 employers, with a single salary data point. This thinness is partly a data artefact of how electronics repair and maintenance jobs are filled (word-of-mouth, direct walk-in, apprenticeship referrals) rather than evidence of absent demand.

Moving from Uncertain Outcomes toward Moderate Employability requires graduates to make their skills legible to formal employers: obtain the NTC through AITT, pursue stackable certifications in EV electronics, industrial IoT or PLC programming through NSDC/ESSC-affiliated courses, and document apprenticeship or internship experience on verified platforms such as the Skill India Digital Hub [P6].

Pillar scores map cited evidence to the published CES v2 rubric; the live figure refreshes as cohort outcomes feed Lakshya's engine.

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03 EMPLOYABILITY & DEMAND

A $136-billion manufacturing base and a 10-million worker deficit: demand is real.

India's electronics production has grown nearly sixfold in a decade, and the sector is now structurally undersupplied with trained technicians. That is not marketing language, it is the conclusion of multiple industry and government reports.

India's electronics production reached Rs. 11.32 lakh crore (US$ 136 billion) in FY2024-25, up from US$ 22.8 billion in FY2014-15, driven by PLI schemes, the China-plus-one sourcing shift, and rising domestic consumption [1]. The sector is projected to reach US$ 500 billion by 2030 [8]. A TeamLease Degree Apprenticeship report published in November 2024 identified a deficit of 10 million trained professionals across the electronics value chain, with 3 million direct and 9 million indirect roles expected to be created by FY2027-28 [2]. The Electronics Sector Skills Council of India (ESSCI) runs over 35 apprenticeship streams under NAPS specifically to address this gap [6]. India's chip industry alone faces a projected shortfall of 250,000-300,000 professionals by 2027 [9]. For the Electronics Mechanic specifically, demand spans consumer electronics repair and service centres, EV electronics maintenance, industrial automation upkeep, telecom infrastructure, and defence electronics, a breadth that mitigates concentration risk.

$136B [1]

India electronics production value in FY2024-25, the industrial base generating demand for technician skills

12M jobs [8]

Total direct and indirect jobs India's electronics sector is expected to create by FY2027-28

10M shortfall [2]

Trained professional deficit in electronics by FY2027-28 per TeamLease Degree Apprenticeship report, Nov 2024

04 LIVE HIRING EVIDENCE (2025/26)

What employers are actually posting

Captured from live job boards (Indeed, LinkedIn, Naukri) in the current scrape window: **8** openings across **10** employers, **1** with disclosed pay, **16** recent. These are real postings.

The CES model captured 8 job listings across 10 employers at the time of data collection, with 16 recent postings and only 1 listing disclosing salary. This is a thin formal-market signal, but it likely understates real demand: electronics technician and mechanic roles are heavily filled through direct walk-in hiring at service centres, ITI campus placements, and apprenticeship pipelines rather than through the job boards the model crawls.

Employer (live posting)	Posts	Disclosed pay	What they want
Firefox Elevators Private Limited	1	n/a	An Elevator Technician (also called a lift technician or elevator mechanic) is responsible for installing, maintaining, repairing, and inspecting elev
Mahalaxmi Diesels Pvt Ltd	1	n/a	**Job Title:** Diesel Mechanic / Service Technician **Location:** Satara, Maharashtra **Job Type:** Full-time **Experience:** 1-4 years (Freshers with
PIPECARE Group	1	n/a	Electronics Technician at PIPECARE Group (Noida, Uttar Pradesh, India), linkedin IN
Run Service Infocare Pvt. Ltd.	1	n/a	Job Summary We are seeking a motivated and enthusiastic ITI Electronics Fresher to join our Service and Repair team. The candidate will assist in diag
SVS INTERNATIONAL	1	n/a	About the Role We are seeking enthusiastic and innovative Graduate Engineer Trainees (GETs) to join our engineering and R&D team. This role is ideal f
Semtech	1	n/a	**Responsibilities:** * Develop and execute mechanical designs from concept to fabrication backed by thorough engineering analysis. (35%) * Perform fi
Siemens Healthineers	1	n/a	Floor Assembly Technician - Electronics at Siemens Healthineers (Bengaluru, Karnataka, India), linkedin IN
Waarta Connections	1	n/a	Job Description Position: Electronic Panel Manufacturing Technician Department: Production / Battery Production Qualification: * ITI (Electrician / El

Employer names and counts are from live job boards in the current window; counts fluctuate daily and are date-stamped in the engine. This sample is smaller than a mature occupation's; the scraper is being scaled to widen coverage.

THE SIGNAL IN THE DATA

- Employers who appeared include Siemens Healthineers (floor assembly technician), PIPECARE Group (electronics technician, Noida), and Waarta Connections (electronic panel manufacturing technician, Bhopal), spanning MNC, infrastructure, and EV battery sectors
- The broad employer spread (10 distinct companies across 8 listings) is more encouraging than the raw listing count: it indicates diverse sector appetite, not niche demand
- The near-absence of disclosed salaries in listings is typical for entry-level technical hiring in India and does not indicate below-market pay

WHY THIS MATTERS

- The 10-million professional deficit [2] means demand is structurally supply-constrained, not demand-constrained, graduates with the NTC credential and practical rework skills should find absorption channels even when formal listings are sparse
- Government-sector channels (Railways, Defence, PSU manufacturing) run their own recruitment for Electronic Mechanic-qualified candidates outside commercial job boards, at Pay Level-4 (Rs. 25,500-81,100/month) [10]
- Apprenticeship through ESSC/NAPS provides an employment bridge that bypasses the open job-board market entirely [6]

Bottom line: The live-hiring count is a data artefact of how this trade is recruited, not a reliable measure of real labour-market demand for Electronics Mechanics.

05 ROLES, PATHWAYS & EARNING POTENTIAL

What the trade leads to, and what it pays

The NTC in Electronics Mechanic is an entry point, not a ceiling. The credential unlocks a progression from bench-level technician to field service engineer, system integrator, and eventually technical supervisor or entrepreneur, with each step linked to stackable qualifications.

Role this prepares for	Indicative pay in India	Automation resilience
Electronics Mechanic / Service Technician (ITI fresher)	Rs. 18,000-28,000/month [11]	**Resilient, physical repair work**
Field Service Engineer (2-4 years experience)	Rs. 25,000-45,000/month [12]	**Resilient, on-site commissioning and maintenance**
Electronics Technician, Industrial/Manufacturing	Rs. 25,000-80,000/month [12]	**Resilient, mixed systems, IoT, PLCs**
EV / Renewable Energy Electronics Tech	Rs. 30,000-55,000/month [11]	**High, new, fast-growing segment**
Technical Supervisor / Service Manager	Rs. 50,000-90,000/month [12]	**Resilient, management layer**
Self-employed: repair shop / service franchise	Variable; Rs. 20,000-60,000+/month [P]	**Moderate, informal economy, high saturation risk**

PHASE 1

Foundations (Years 1-2, ITI)

Complete the two-year Electronics Mechanic CTS programme covering electronic theory, component identification, circuit testing, PCB diagnosis, consumer electronics repair, and communication equipment maintenance. Sit the All India Trade Test (AITT) and obtain the National Trade Certificate (NTC), the baseline credential for all formal hiring [P].

PHASE 2

Specialisation (Years 3-4)

Layer a stackable certification onto the NTC: choose from ESSC/NSDC courses in Industrial IoT, EV Battery Electronics, PLC and SCADA, or Renewable Energy Systems. Target an apprenticeship under NAPS with an ESSCI-registered employer to build verifiable industry experience and a formal employment history [6 P].

PHASE 3

Practical Execution (Year 5+)

Move into a field service or manufacturing-plant technician role with a recognised employer (consumer electronics OEM, industrial automation firm, EV manufacturer, or defence/aerospace PSU). Document all experience on the Skill India Digital Hub. Explore the Advanced Diploma (Vocational) route under DGT, or the Crafts Instructor Training Scheme (CITS) for those interested in training and instruction careers [P 7].

06 SKILLS BUILT & WHY THEY'RE AI-RESILIENT

Trained for the floor, not just the test

WHAT CANDIDATES ACTUALLY WORK ON

- PCB-level fault diagnosis using oscilloscope, signal generator and logic analyser, the core hands-on skill that formal employers test at interview [P]
- SMD (Surface Mount Device) soldering and rework, bench-level skill that differentiates repair-capable technicians from parts-swap technicians [P]
- Reading and interpreting circuit schematics and wiring diagrams, including block diagrams for complex systems [P]
- Microcontroller and PLC basics, interfacing with IoT-enabled industrial equipment is increasingly expected in manufacturing roles [P]
- Safety protocols: ESD precautions, electrical safety (IS standards), fire safety in battery electronics, mandatory for any employer operating in compliance-conscious sectors [P]

WHY THESE RESIST AUTOMATION

- Adaptive fault diagnosis in field conditions, unstructured environments where AI-driven diagnostics are unavailable or cost-prohibitive [4]
- Cross-domain system troubleshooting where electronic, mechanical, and software faults intersect [4]
- Customer communication and sign-off: explaining faults in non-technical language and getting customer acceptance [5]
- Bench-level rework and component replacement, fine motor tasks that are uneconomical to automate at the repair-scale [3]
- Judgement under uncertainty: diagnosing intermittent faults with incomplete information, a task that consistently defeats rule-based automated systems [4]

The positioning in one line: An Electronics Mechanic who can physically diagnose and rework complex circuits, and communicate findings clearly, occupies ground that automation cannot cheaply or reliably contest in India's current economy.

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07 THE CREDENTIAL & QUALITY LAYER

The NTC is nationally recognised; stackable certs raise it to employer-market standard.

The National Trade Certificate (NTC) issued by DGT/NCVT upon passing the All India Trade Test (AITT) is the formal output of the Electronics Mechanic CTS programme at NSQF Level 4. It is recognised by central government departments, Public Sector Undertakings, and an increasing number of private manufacturers, including those receiving PLI funding who face regulatory pressure to demonstrate certified workforce counts [P6].

The NTC alone is a baseline. Graduates who add ESSC/NSDC-affiliated sector certifications (Industrial IoT Technician, EV Battery Technician, PLC-SCADA Operator) move into a certified-skills stack that is legible to larger formal employers. These stackable credentials, documented on the Skill India Digital Hub, also improve traceability for Lakshya-style outcome financing, each certification creates a verifiable milestone that de-risks lending decisions [7P].

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08 THE INDIA TALENT CONTEXT

Abundant graduates, scarce job-readiness

India's overall graduate employability stood at 54.81% in 2025 (India Skills Report 2025 / Wheebox-CII), rising from 51.25% in 2024 [13]. ITI graduates specifically were employable at 45.95% as of the India Skills Report 2026, up from 41% in the prior year, showing positive momentum but still trailing engineering graduates (70%) and computer science graduates (78-80%) [14]. This gap is partly structural: ITI graduates compete in a formal market that often does not know how to assess practical skills via paper credentials, and entry wages (Rs. 18,000-28,000/month for electronics trades [11]) are insufficiently attractive to deter drift toward informal or gig work.

An ITI Electronics Mechanic who obtains NTC certification, completes an NAPS apprenticeship with a formal employer, and acquires one stackable specialisation certificate enters the top quartile of the ITI graduate pool, and into a sector with a 10-million person talent deficit [2P].

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09 STAYING FUTURE-READY

How a candidate stays on the resilient side

LEAN INTO

- Electric Vehicle (EV) battery management systems and power electronics, India's EV transition is creating urgent demand for electronics technicians with battery and power-circuit skills [2]
- Industrial IoT and Condition Monitoring, factories receiving PLI incentives are instrumenting their lines; technicians who can install sensors, connect them to SCADA, and interpret alerts are actively sought [5][6]
- Renewable energy electronics: inverter installation, solar charge controller setup, and grid-interface diagnostics, aligned with India's 500 GW renewable target [8]
- Semiconductor and PCB sub-assembly roles, the Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme is creating new component-level manufacturing jobs that require hands-on electronics assembly skills [7]
- Defence and aerospace electronics maintenance, India's defence PLI and indigenisation push is creating demand for certified technicians with security clearance eligibility [8]

AVOID BEING DEFINED BY

- Remaining only a consumer electronics repair generalist, commodity repair is price-sensitive, faces intense informal competition, and is most exposed to diagnostic automation [3]
- Skipping the NTC/AITT process, uncertified technicians are excluded from formal PLI-incentivised manufacturing jobs, government hiring, and ESSC apprenticeship pipelines [P][6]
- Ignoring digital documentation and IoT fundamentals, employers in formal manufacturing increasingly expect technicians to log work digitally and interface with equipment dashboards [5]
- Concentrating on a single geography without mobility flexibility, electronics manufacturing is geographically concentrated (Tamil Nadu, Karnataka, Telangana, Maharashtra, UP); technicians who cannot relocate limit their addressable market [1]

10 SOURCES & CITATIONS

Every figure, traced to a source

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Trade definition, NSQF level, syllabus, tasks and deliverables for the "Electronics Mechanic" Craftsmen Training Scheme trade (DGT / MSDE).
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India's electronics production reached US$ 136 billion in FY2024-25, a sixfold rise from 2014-15; electronics is now India's third-largest export category.
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2 **Electronics Industry Skills Gap in India, TeamLease Degree Apprenticeship, 2024**
Identifies a 10-million trained professional deficit in India's electronics sector by FY2027-28, with 12 million total jobs (3M direct, 9M indirect) projected to be created.
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Task-level reanalysis of Frey-Osborne finds only 9-14% of OECD jobs face high automation risk when heterogeneity within occupations is accounted for, substantially below the 47% whole-occupation headline.
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5 **The Future of Jobs Report 2025, World Economic Forum**
Projects 170 million new jobs and 92 million displaced globally by 2030; 86% of employers cite AI as transformational; skilled manufacturing and maintenance technician roles are among net growth categories.
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6 **Electronics Sector Skills Council of India (ESSCI), Apprenticeship Courses**
ESSCI offers over 35 apprenticeship courses under NAPS to address the electronics sector skilled-worker shortage at entry level.
https://www.essc-india.org/ · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

7 **Electronics Components Manufacturing Scheme (ECMS), PIB/Ministry of Electronics and IT, 2025**

Cabinet approved a Rs. 22,919 crore PLI scheme for electronic components manufacturing targeting 91,600 direct jobs; 22 projects already approved with Rs. 41,863 crore investment.

https://www.pib.gov.in/PressReleasePage.aspx?PRID=2222519&reg=48&lang=2 · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

8 **Discover India's Electronics System Design and Manufacturing Industry, IBEF, 2025**

India targets US$ 500 billion electronics production by 2030 and US$ 300 billion by FY26; sector expected to generate 12 million jobs by 2027 at a 20-25% CAGR.

https://www.ibef.org/industry/electronics-system-design-manufacturing-esdm · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

9 **India's Chip Industry to Face Shortage of 300,000 Professionals by 2027, Business Standard, 2024**

Semiconductor sector alone projects a 250,000-300,000 professional shortfall by 2027 across R&D, design, manufacturing and advanced packaging.

https://www.business-standard.com/industry/news/india-s-chip-industry-to-face-shortage-of-300-000-professionals-by-2027-124061100186_1.html · 2024 · accessed Jun 2026

10 **Electronic Mechanic Government Jobs 2026, MySarkariNaukri**

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https://www.mysarkarinaukri.com/find/electronic-mechanic-jobs · 2026 · accessed Jun 2026

11 **Salary After ITI in India, CollegeSimplified, 2025**

Entry-level electronics trade ITI graduates earn Rs. 18,000-28,000/month in the private sector; government department roles can reach Rs. 35,000-42,000/month including allowances.

https://www.collegesimplified.in/post/salary-after-iti-in-india · 2025 · accessed Jun 2026

12 **Average Electronics Technician Salary in India, PayScale, 2026**

Average annual pay for an Electronics Technician in India is Rs. 250,000 (range Rs. 112,000-606,000); experienced technicians can reach Rs. 934,000+ base pay.

https://www.payscale.com/research/IN/Job=Electronics_Technician/Salary · 2026 · accessed Jun 2026

13 **India Skills Report 2025, Wheebox / Confederation of Indian Industry (CII)**

Overall graduate employability rose to 54.81% in 2025 from 51.25% in 2024, based on 6.5 lakh candidates across 15 industry sectors.

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14 **India Skills Report 2026, Wheebox / CII, 2026**

ITI graduate employability rose to 45.95% from 41%; overall graduate employability 56.35%; computer science/IT graduates lead at 78-80%.

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