

Slide 6: Post-Reform Growth Era (1991–2000s)

“Now we come to the Post-Reform Growth Era, from the 1990s to the early 2000s. After the 1991 economic reforms, India started opening up to foreign companies. Big names came into India in different sectors – for example, Maruti and Hyundai in automobiles, mobile phones in telecom, and companies in IT and finance.

During this time, India’s exports and GDP began growing quickly. The services sector, especially IT and BPO, became a major source of exports and helped India earn a global reputation.

In 1995, India joined the World Trade Organization, showing that it was serious about participating in global trade and following international rules.”

Slide 7: India in the Global Value Chain

“Next, we look at India’s role in the global value chain. India has made strong moves in manufacturing and industry. Initiatives like ‘Make in India’ in 2014 encouraged domestic production, while ‘Digital India’ in 2015 boosted technology and electronics. Today, India has a strong presence in electronics, pharmaceuticals, and textiles.

On the services side, India’s IT and BPO exports reached 322 billion dollars in 2023, which has helped India establish a major global digital presence.

Looking ahead, India is increasingly integrating into global value chains in technology, green energy, and manufacturing, which strengthens its position in international trade and innovation.”

Slide 8: Modern Trade Agreements and Partnerships

“Now let’s look at India’s modern trade agreements and partnerships. India has been actively expanding its global trade connections. Recently, it signed important deals with the UAE and Australia. In 2025, fresh agreements were made with the UK and EFTA.

There are also ongoing talks with the European Union and the Gulf Cooperation Council, which could potentially increase India’s exports by over 100 billion dollars.

Strategically, India plays a key role in international groups like QUAD, BRICS, and IPEF. Trade with ASEAN countries reached 131 billion dollars in 2022–23, showing the strength and **growth** of India’s regional and global partnerships.”

QUAD – Quadrilateral Security Dialogue

BRICS – Brazil, Russia, India, China, South Africa

IPEF – Indo-Pacific Economic Framework

ASEAN – Association of Southeast Asian Nations

GCC – Gulf Cooperation Council

UK – United Kingdom

EFTA – European Free Trade Association

Slide 11: India–UK FTA (2025)

“Next, we focus on the India–UK Free Trade Agreement signed in 2025. This agreement removed tariffs on key sectors like jewellery, textiles, and pharmaceuticals, making trade easier and more profitable.

In 2024, trade between India and the UK was around 20 billion dollars. With this FTA, Indian exports are expected to increase by more than 10 billion dollars every year.

This deal also strengthens India's role in post-Brexit supply chains, and the UK remains one of India's top trading partners in Europe, highlighting the growing economic partnership between the two countries.”

Slide 12: India–EFTA TEPA (2025)

“Next, we have the India–EFTA Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement, signed in October 2025. EFTA includes Switzerland, Norway, Iceland, and Liechtenstein. Under this deal, 92 percent of EFTA tariffs are removed, covering almost all Indian exports.

EFTA has also promised to invest 100 billion dollars in India over 15 years, which could create around 1 million jobs. The main focus is on renewable energy, life sciences, engineering, and digital technology.

At the same time, important sectors like agriculture, dairy, coal, and gold are protected to keep India's local industries safe.”

EFTA-> European Free Trade Association

TEPA-> Trade and Economic Partnership Agreement

Slide 16: India's Export Powerhouses

"Now, let's look at India's export powerhouses. India's exports are growing strongly in both goods and services. In 2023, total exports were 451 billion dollars in goods and 322 billion dollars in services.

Some of the top exports include petroleum products at 86 billion dollars, gems and jewellery at 40 billion, machinery and engineering goods at 107 billion, IT services at 190 billion, and pharmaceuticals at 25 billion dollars.

India is also exploring new areas like electric vehicle components, semiconductors, and green technology. This shows that India is moving beyond traditional exports and focusing on high-tech and sustainable sectors."

Slide 17: The Future – India's Path to Global Leadership

"Finally, let's look at India's path for the future. Under the Foreign Trade Policy 2023, India has set a big goal of reaching 2 trillion dollars in exports by 2030.

The focus will be on green and digital sectors. In green trade, this includes electric vehicles, solar and wind energy, and hydrogen technology. In digital trade, areas like fintech, AI, and blockchain will play a key role.

If India continues on this path, by 2030 it is expected to become the third largest economy in the world and a key player in setting the global trade agenda."

Slide 18: India's Focus on Emerging Technologies in Trade

"Next, let's see how India is focusing on emerging technologies to boost future exports. In semiconductors, India is expected to have a 76 billion dollar market by 2030, with support from PLI schemes attracting global investors.

For electric vehicles, exports reached 120,000 units in 2023, and the target is to reach 1 million units by 2030. Green technologies like solar panels, wind turbines, and hydrogen fuel cells are also expanding India's export portfolio.

In addition, AI and digital services are growing fast, with software exports reaching 190 billion dollars in 2023 and continuing to rise. This focus on high-tech and sustainable sectors shows India's commitment to modern trade."

Slide 21: India in the Global Investment Landscape

“Now let’s look at India in the global investment landscape. In FY2023, India attracted 104 billion dollars in foreign direct investment, with major contributions from sectors like IT, telecom, pharmaceuticals, and renewable energy.

The top investors are the USA, Singapore, Mauritius, and Japan. Strategic sectors such as electric vehicles, semiconductors, green energy, and fintech are driving new investments into India.

India’s business environment is also improving. In the Ease of Doing Business 2023 rankings, India stands at 40th place, showing steady progress in making it easier for companies to operate and invest here.”

Slide 22: India’s Trade with Major Economies

“Next, let’s look at India’s trade with major economies. With the USA, India’s trade was 119 billion dollars in 2022–23, with major exports like IT services, pharmaceuticals, and gems and jewellery.

Trade with the European Union reached 108 billion dollars in the same period, with key exports being textiles, machinery, and chemicals.

India’s trade with China was 135 billion dollars, where India is focusing on balancing imports and exports to reduce the trade deficit.

With Japan and South Korea, India mainly exports electronics, automobile parts, and renewable energy technology. These partnerships show India’s strong global trade connections.”

Slide 23: India’s Trade in Services

“Now let’s look at India’s trade in services. In 2023, total services exports were 322 billion dollars, growing at about 10 percent compared to the previous year.

The largest part comes from IT and software services, contributing 190 billion dollars and helping India lead globally in digital services. Business Process Outsourcing, or BPO, added another 60 billion dollars, keeping India as the world’s top BPO hub.

New areas like fintech, AI, blockchain, and digital consulting are also growing fast, showing that India’s services sector continues to expand and innovate in the global market.”