Invesco PowerShares

powerSHARES™
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PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust

PowerShares India Portfolio (NYSE Arca, Inc. – PIN)

February 28, 2011

The U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") has not approved or disapproved these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this Prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

Table of Contents

PowerShares India Portfolio

Summary Information

Investment Objective

The Fund seeks investment results that correspond (before fees and expenses) generally to the price and yield of the Indus India Index (the "Underlying Index").

Fund Fees and Expenses

This table describes the fees and expenses that you may pay if you buy and hold shares of the Fund ("Shares"). Investors may pay brokerage commissions on their purchases and sales of Shares, which are not reflected in the table or the example below.

Annual Fund Operating Expenses (expenses that you pay each year as a percentage of the value of your investment)

Management Fees (unitary management fee)	0.78%
Other Expenses	0.00%
Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses	0.78%

Example

This example is intended to help you compare the cost of investing in the Fund with the cost of investing in other funds.

The example assumes that you invest $10,000 in the Fund for the time periods indicated and then sell all of your Shares at the end of those periods. The example also assumes that your investment has a 5% return each year and that the Fund's operating expenses remain the same. Although your actual costs may be higher or lower, your costs, based on these assumptions, would be:

1 YEAR	3 YEARS	5 YEARS	10 YEARS
$80	$249	$433	$966

Portfolio Turnover

The Fund, through its investment in the Subsidiary (as defined below), pays transaction costs, such as commissions, when it purchases and sells securities (or "turns over" its portfolio). A higher portfolio turnover will cause the Fund, through the Subsidiary, to incur additional transaction costs and may result in higher taxes when Shares are held in a taxable account. These costs, which are not reflected in Total Annual Fund Operating Expenses or in the example, may affect the Fund's performance. During the most recent fiscal year, the Fund's portfolio turnover rate was 40% of the average value of its portfolio.

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund seeks to achieve its investment objective by investing substantially all of its assets in a wholly-owned subsidiary in the Republic of Mauritius (the "Subsidiary"), which in turn invests at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index and American Depositary Receipts ("ADRs") and Global Depositary Receipts ("GDRs") based on the securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund anticipates that the majority of the Subsidiary's investments will be in securities that comprise the Underlying Index rather than ADRs and GDRs.

The Fund, through its investment in the Subsidiary, will normally invest at least 80% of its total assets in securities of Indian companies. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC (the "Adviser") serves as investment adviser to both the Fund and the Subsidiary. Since the Subsidiary is incorporated in the Republic of Mauritius ("Mauritius"), the Subsidiary may be eligible to obtain benefits under the tax treaty between Mauritius and India.

The Underlying Index, compiled by Indus Advisors LLC (the "Index Provider"), is comprised of Indian equity securities traded on regulated stock exchanges in India. The Underlying Index is designed to represent the Indian equity markets as a whole. As of December 31, 2010, the Underlying Index consisted of 50 securities of companies listed on the National Stock Exchange or the Bombay Stock Exchange in India with a market capitalization range of between $649 million and $77.4 billion. The Fund, through its investment in the Subsidiary, generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index.

Concentration Policy. The Fund, through its investment in the Subsidiary, will invest 25% or more of the value of its total assets in securities of issuers in an industry or group of industries to the extent that the Underlying Index concentrates in an industry or group of industries.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following summarizes the principal risks that have been identified for the Fund.

Indian Securities Risk. Investment in Indian securities involves risks in addition to those associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries, which may adversely affect the value of the Subsidiary's assets. Such heightened risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states.

The securities market of India is considered an emerging market characterized by a small number of listed companies with significantly smaller market capitalization, greater price volatility and substantially less liquidity than more developed markets. These factors, coupled with restrictions on foreign investment and other factors, limit the supply of securities available for investment by the Subsidiary. This will affect the rate at which the Subsidiary is able to invest in India, the purchase and sale prices for such securities and the timing of purchases and sales. Certain restrictions on foreign investment may decrease the liquidity of the Subsidiary's portfolio or inhibit the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index. The Fund's investments, through the Subsidiary, in securities of issuers located or operating in India as well as its ability to track the Underlying Index may be limited or prevented, at times, due to the limits on foreign ownership imposed by the Reserve Bank of India ("RBI").

Substantially all of the income received by the Fund from its investments, through the Subsidiary, in equity securities is in rupees; however, the Fund will compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. Therefore, if the value of the rupee falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which the Fund converts the rupees to U.S. dollars, the Subsidiary may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements. Moreover, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and rupees.

Regulatory Risk. The Adviser is a qualified foreign institutional investor ("FII") with the Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI") and the Subsidiary is registered as a sub-account with the SEBI in order to obtain certain benefits relating to the Subsidiary's ability to make and dispose of investments. There can be no assurances that the Indian regulatory authorities will continue to grant such qualifications, and the loss of such qualifications could adversely impact the ability of the Subsidiary to make and dispose of investments in India.

Small and Medium Capitalization Company Risk. Investing in securities of small and medium capitalization companies involves greater risk than is customarily associated with investing in larger, more established companies. These companies' securities may be more volatile and less liquid than those of more established companies. These securities may have returns that vary, sometimes significantly, from the overall securities market. Often small and medium capitalization companies and the industries in which they are focused are still evolving and this may make them more sensitive to changing market conditions.

Currency Risk. The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in rupee denominated equity securities of Indian issuers. Because the Fund's net asset value ("NAV") is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the rupee depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Subsidiary's holdings, measured in rupees, increases.

Energy Sector Risk. The Subsidiary may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by companies in the energy sector. Companies in the energy sector may be adversely affected by changes in worldwide energy prices, exploration and production spending. These companies are also affected by changes in government regulation, world events and economic conditions. In addition, these companies are at risk of civil liability from accidents resulting in injury, loss of life or property, pollution or other environmental damage claims and risk of loss from terrorism and natural disasters. Companies in this sector could be adversely affected by commodity price volatility, changes in exchange rates, imposition of import controls, increased competition, depletion of resources, development of alternative energy sources, technological developments and labor relations.

Information Technology Sector Risk. The Subsidiary may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by companies in the information technology sector. The information technology sector can be significantly affected by the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, intense competition, product compatibility, consumer preferences, corporate capital expenditure, rapid obsolescence and research and development of new products. Companies in the information technology sector also face competition or potential competition with numerous alternative technologies. In addition, the highly competitive information technology sector may cause the prices for these products and services to decline in the future.

Cash Transaction Risk. Unlike most exchange-traded funds ("ETFs"), the Fund currently intends to effect creations and redemptions principally for cash, rather than principally for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the Subsidiary's underlying investments. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax efficient than investments in conventional ETFs.

Non-Correlation Risk. The Fund's return may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund and Subsidiary incur operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incur costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Subsidiary's securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. Because the Fund issues and redeems Creation Units principally for cash, the Subsidiary will incur higher costs in buying and selling securities than if the Fund issued and redeemed Creation Units principally in-kind. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Subsidiary's portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, cost or liquidity constraints.

Replication Management Risk. Unlike many investment companies, the Fund does not utilize an investing strategy that seeks returns in excess of the Underlying Index. Therefore, it would not necessarily sell a security unless that security is removed from the Underlying Index.

Concentration Risk. A significant percentage of the Underlying Index may be comprised of issuers in a single industry or group of industries. If the Fund, through the Subsidiary, is focused in an industry or group of industries, the value of Shares of the Fund may rise and fall more than the value of shares of a fund that invests in a broader range of securities.

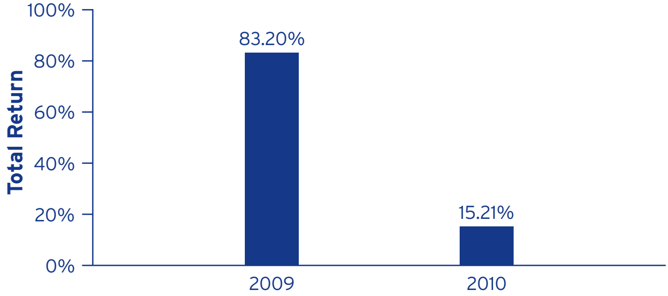
Non-Diversified Fund Risk. The Fund is non-diversified and can invest, through the Subsidiary, a greater portion of assets in securities of individual issuers than a diversified fund. As a result, changes in the market value of a single investment could cause greater fluctuations in Share price than would occur in a diversified fund. This may increase the Fund's volatility and cause the performance of a relatively smaller number of issuers to have a greater impact on the Fund's performance.

The Fund's Shares will change in value, and you could lose money by investing in the Fund. The Fund may not achieve its investment objective. An investment in the Fund is not a deposit with a bank and is not insured or guaranteed by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation or any other government agency.

Performance

The bar chart that follows shows how the Fund performed. The table below the bar chart shows the Fund's average annual returns (before and after taxes). The bar chart and table provide an indication of the risks of investing in the Fund by showing changes in the Fund's performance and by showing how the Fund's average annual returns compared with broad measures of market performance. The Fund's past performance (before and after taxes) is not necessarily indicative of how the Fund will perform in the future. Updated performance information is available online at www.InvescoPowerShares.com.

Annual Total Returns—Calendar Years



Best Quarter	Worst Quarter
52.55% (2nd Quarter 2009)	(0.48)% (2nd Quarter 2010)

Average Annual Total Returns for the Periods Ended December 31, 2010

After-tax returns in the table below are calculated using the historical highest individual federal marginal income tax rates and do not reflect the impact of state and local taxes. Actual after-tax returns depend on an investor's tax situation and may differ from those shown, and after-tax returns shown are not relevant to investors who hold Shares through tax-deferred arrangements, such as 401(k) plans or individual retirement accounts.

	1 Year	Since Inception (03/04/08)
Return Before Taxes	15.21%	1.25%
Return After Taxes on Distributions	14.82%	1.07%
Return After Taxes on Distributions and Sale of Fund Shares	9.88%	0.98%
BSE SENSEX 30 Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	23.57%	2.81%
MSCI India GD Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	20.95%	1.31%
Indus India Index (reflects no deduction for fees, expenses or taxes)	17.42%	3.13%

The S&P CNX Nifty Index will no longer be used for comparative purposes going forward as the nature of its constituents differs from the nature of Fund's holdings to an extent that this is no longer an appropriate market index for the Fund.

Management of the Fund

Investment Adviser. Invesco PowerShares Capital Management LLC.

Portfolio Managers. The following individuals are jointly and primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund's portfolio:

Name	Title with Adviser/Trust	Date Began Managing the Fund
Peter Hubbard	Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser Vice President of the Trust	Since inception
Joshua Betts	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	November 2008
Brian McGreal	Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser	August 2008

Purchase and Sale of Shares

The Fund issues and redeems Shares at NAV only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares or multiples thereof in exchange for the deposit or delivery of cash.

Individual Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and sold on a national securities exchange through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on NYSE Arca, Inc. ("NYSE Arca") and trade at market prices rather than NAV. Shares of the Fund may trade at a price greater than, at or less than NAV.

Tax Information

The Fund's distributions will generally be taxed as ordinary income or capital gains. A sale of Shares may result in capital gain or loss.

Additional Information About the Fund's Strategies and Risks

Principal Investment Strategies

The Fund, through the Subsidiary, using an "indexing" investment approach, seeks to replicate, before fees and expenses, the price and yield of the Underlying Index. The Adviser seeks correlation over time of 0.95 or better between the Fund's performance and the performance of the Underlying Index; a figure of 1.00 would represent perfect correlation. The Subsidiary generally invests in all of the securities comprising the Underlying Index in proportion to their weightings in the Underlying Index. However, under various circumstances, it may not be possible or practicable to purchase all of those securities in those weightings. In those circumstances, the Subsidiary may purchase a sample of securities in the Underlying Index as a whole. There may also be instances in which the Adviser may choose to overweight another security in the Underlying Index, purchase securities not in the Underlying Index which the Adviser believes are appropriate to substitute for certain securities in the Underlying Index or utilize various combinations of other available investment techniques in seeking to track the Underlying Index. The Subsidiary may sell securities that are represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their removal from the Underlying Index or purchase securities not represented in the Underlying Index in anticipation of their addition to the Underlying Index.

Additional information about the Fund's Underlying Index construction is set forth below.

Indus India Index

The Underlying Index is designed to represent the Indian equity markets as a whole. The Underlying Index has 50 constituents, spread among the following sectors: Information Technology, Health Sciences, Financial Services, Heavy Industry, Consumer Products and Other. The Underlying Index is supervised by an index committee, comprised of representatives of the Index Provider and members of academia specializing in emerging markets.

The Underlying Index is constructed using a rules-based methodology. An important criterion for ranking the companies for potential selection within the Underlying Index is a proprietary methodology developed by the Index Provider, known as "IndusCap." The RBI, the Indian counterpart of the Federal Reserve Bank in the United States, imposes certain limits on the foreign ownership of Indian securities. The general limit on the ownership by foreign persons of the outstanding securities of Indian companies is 24%. Some companies have a limit of 10%; however, many companies have higher limits, some with no limit at all. The Securities and Exchange Board of India ("SEBI"), the Indian counterpart of the SEC in the United States, monitors foreign holdings and periodically announces current foreign holdings and changes to foreign holdings limits. IndusCap measures the capitalization in a company which is available for foreign ownership derived from (a) total capitalization, (b) percent foreign holdings limits, if any, (c) foreign holdings outside of the Subsidiary, if any, (d) locked-in stock (held by government agencies, founders and others) not available in the secondary markets, if any, and (e) related factors.

As of each quarterly reconstitution and rebalance, the initial universe of components (the "Indus Universe") from which the 50 components of the Underlying Index are selected includes the 200 companies with the largest market capitalization listed on the National Stock Exchange in India and the 200 companies with the largest market capitalization listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange in India. The securities of the 50 companies with the largest IndusCap values are chosen as the components of the Underlying Index.

The 50 companies in the Underlying Index are chosen, and the weight of each security in the Underlying Index is calculated, based on (a) the respective IndusCap values of the securities in the investible universe, (b) certain diversification rules under U.S. tax laws and European Union laws and (c) sector limits (no more than 40% of the Underlying Index's assets will be invested in any one of the above-named sectors).

The Underlying Index is generally adjusted quarterly on the last days of January, April, July and October. Pursuant to the IndusCap methodology, at each quarterly reconstitution and rebalance of the Underlying Index, the IndusCap values of the companies in the Indus Universe on that day are recomputed based on the then current foreign ownership limits, foreign ownership levels and locked-in stock. The IndusCap value of a certain company, and its proportionate weighting in the Underlying Index, may increase or decrease depending on changes to these elements. If a security in the Underlying Index reaches its limit on foreign ownership on any day during the quarter, the security will be removed from the Underlying Index on that day and its weight on that day will be distributed among all remaining securities in the Underlying Index in proportion to their weights in the Underlying Index on that day. Valuation data regarding the Underlying Index is available via Bloomberg, L.P. and Reuters.

Standard & Poor's, a division of The McGraw-Hill Companies, Inc. ("S&P" or the "Calculating Agent"), calculates the value of the Underlying Index at the end of each Indian business day, which has no time overlap with the U.S. business day. During the U.S. business day, NYSE Arca publishes, at 15-second intervals, the indicative NAV of the Fund taking into account the fluctuations in the exchange rates between the Indian rupee and the U.S. dollar.

Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following provides additional information about certain of the principal risks identified under "Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund" in the Fund's "Summary Information" section.

Indian Securities Risk

Investment in Indian securities involves risks in addition to those associated with investments in securities of issuers in more developed countries, which may adversely affect the value of the Subsidiary's assets. Such heightened risks include, among others, political and legal uncertainty, greater government control over the economy, currency fluctuations or blockage and the risk of nationalization or expropriation of assets. In addition, religious and border disputes persist in India. Moreover, India has experienced civil unrest and hostilities with neighboring countries, including Pakistan, and the Indian government has confronted separatist movements in several Indian states.

The securities market of India is considered an emerging market characterized by a small number of listed companies with significantly smaller market capitalization, greater price volatility and substantially less liquidity than more developed markets.

These factors, coupled with restrictions on foreign investment and other factors, limit the supply of securities available for investment by the Subsidiary. This will affect the rate at which the Subsidiary is able to invest in India, the purchase and sale prices for such securities and the timing of purchases and sales. Certain restrictions on foreign investment may decrease the liquidity of the Subsidiary's portfolio or inhibit the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index.

Brokerage firms in India may be fewer in number and less established than brokerage firms in more developed markets. Since the Subsidiary may need to effect securities transactions through these brokerage firms, the Fund is subject to the risk that these brokerage firms will not be able to fulfill their obligations to the Subsidiary (counterparty risk). This risk is magnified to the extent the Subsidiary effects securities transactions through a single brokerage firm or a small number of brokerage firms.

The Indian government has exercised and continues to exercise significant influence over many aspects of the Indian economy, and the number of public sector enterprises in India is substantial. Accordingly, Indian government actions in the future could have a significant effect on the Indian economy, which could affect private sector companies and the Fund, market conditions, and prices and yields of securities in the Subsidiary's portfolio. In addition, the economy of India may differ favorably or unfavorably from the U.S. economy in such respects as the rate of growth of gross domestic product, the rate of inflation, capital reinvestment, resource self-sufficiency and balance of payments position. Agriculture occupies a more prominent position in the Indian economy than in the United States, and the Indian economy therefore is more susceptible to adverse changes in weather. Furthermore, monsoons and other natural disasters in India and surrounding regions also can affect the value of Subsidiary investments. Uncertainty regarding inflation and currency exchange rates, as well as the possibility that future harmful political actions will be taken by the Indian government and the existence of religious and ethnic unrest could negatively impact the Indian economy, which would likely adversely affect the performance of the Indian companies in which the Subsidiary invests.

Foreign investment in securities of issuers located or operating in India may be limited or prevented at times due to the limits on foreign ownership imposed by the RBI and the monitoring of foreign holdings and periodic announcement of current foreign ownership limitations and changes to such limits by the SEBI. In addition, certain restrictions on foreign investment may decrease the liquidity of the Subsidiary's portfolio or inhibit the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index. The Subsidiary may be unable to buy or sell securities or receive full value for such securities.

Additionally, investment in India may be subject to a greater degree of risk associated with governmental approval in connection with the repatriation of investment income, capital or the proceeds of sales of securities by foreign investors. Moreover, there is the risk that if India's balance of payments declines, the government may impose temporary restrictions on foreign capital remittances. Consequently, the Fund could be adversely affected by delays in, or a refusal to grant, required governmental approval for repatriation of capital, as well as by the application to the Subsidiary of any restrictions on investments. The RBI has recently expressed concerns on the unprecedented inflow of foreign investments much beyond India's current account deficits. As a measure for containment, it has indicated that a shift towards a capital controls regime could be considered. There is a potential risk of how such capital control will be effected, e.g., by way of a transaction tax, tightening the sector-wise caps for foreign ownership, regulating the instruments by which foreign investments are structured, or otherwise. Any such capital controls regime may inhibit the Fund's ability to track the Underlying Index and may adversely affect the Subsidiary's investments. Furthermore, investments in India may require the Fund and/or Subsidiary to adopt special procedures, seek local government approvals or take other actions, each of which may involve additional costs to the Fund and/or Subsidiary.

Securities laws in India are relatively new and unsettled and, consequently, there is a risk of rapid and unpredictable change in laws regarding foreign investment, securities regulation, title to securities and shareholder rights. Accordingly, foreign investors may be adversely affected by new or amended laws and regulations. The laws relating to limited liability of corporate shareholders, fiduciary duties of officers and directors, and the bankruptcy of state enterprises are generally less developed than or different from such laws in the United States. In addition, it may be difficult to obtain and enforce a judgment in a court in India, including in a case where there is a default with respect to the security of an Indian issuer or with respect to any other claim that the Fund and/or Subsidiary may have against an issuer or its directors and officers. As a result, even if the Fund and/or Subsidiary initiate a suit against the issuer in a U.S. court, it may not be possible for the Fund and/or Subsidiary to effect service of process in India. Furthermore, if the Fund and/or Subsidiary obtain a judgment in a U.S. court, it may be difficult to enforce such judgment in India. In addition, a party seeking to enforce a foreign judgment in India is also required to obtain approval from the RBI to execute such judgment to repatriate any amount recovered outside of India.

There is less governmental regulation of the securities industry in India than in the United States. Indian issuers are subject to less regulation and scrutiny with regard to financial reporting, accounting and auditing than U.S. companies. Therefore, information regarding Indian corporations may be less reliable and all material information may not be available to the Fund. The Subsidiary may be subject to withholding taxes imposed by the Indian government on dividends, interest and realized capital gains should new legislation be passed to modify the current tax treaty with Mauritius. See "Tax Risk" below.

Settlement of securities transactions in India are subject to risk of loss, may be delayed and are generally less efficient than in the United States. In addition, disruptions due to work stoppages and trading improprieties in these securities markets have caused such markets to close. If extended closings were to occur in the Indian market, the Fund's ability to redeem Shares could become correspondingly impaired. Each of these events could have a negative impact on the liquidity and value of the Subsidiary's investments. To mitigate these risks, the Subsidiary may maintain a higher cash position than it otherwise would, or the Subsidiary may have to sell more liquid securities which it would not otherwise choose to sell, possibly diluting its return and inhibiting its ability to track the Underlying Index.

In recent years, exchange-listed companies in the technology sector and related sectors (such as software) have represented a significant portion of the total capitalization of the Indian market. The value of these companies will generally fluctuate in response to technological and regulatory developments. The stock markets in the region are undergoing a period of growth and change, which may result in trading or price volatility and difficulties in the settlement and recording of transactions, and in interpreting and applying the relevant laws and regulations. The securities industries in India are comparatively underdeveloped, and stockbrokers and other intermediaries may not perform as well as their counterparts in the United States and other more developed securities markets. In some cases, physical delivery of securities in small lots has been required in India and a shortage of vault capacity and trained personnel has existed among qualified custodial Indian banks. These and other factors could have a negative impact on the Fund's performance.

Regulatory Risk

The Adviser is a qualified FII with the SEBI and the Subsidiary is registered as a sub-account with the SEBI in order to obtain certain benefits relating to the Subsidiary's ability to make and dispose of investments. There can be no assurances that the Indian regulatory authorities will continue to grant such qualifications, and the loss of such qualifications could adversely impact the ability of the Subsidiary to make and dispose of investments in India.

The Subsidiary's investments will be made in accordance with investment restrictions prescribed under the FII regulation. If new policy announcements or regulations in India are made which require retrospective changes in the structure or operations of the Fund, these may adversely impact the performance of the Fund.

Currency Risk

The Fund, through the Subsidiary, invests in rupee denominated equity securities of Indian issuers. Because the Fund's NAV is determined in U.S. dollars, the Fund's NAV could decline if the rupee depreciates against the U.S. dollar, even if the value of the Subsidiary's holdings, measured in rupees, increases.

In addition, substantially all of the income received by the Fund is in rupees. However, the Fund will compute and distribute its income in U.S. dollars, and the computation of income will be made on the date that the income is earned by the Fund at the foreign exchange rate in effect on that date. Therefore, if the value of the rupee falls relative to the U.S. dollar between the earning of the income and the time at which the Fund converts the rupees to U.S. dollars, the Subsidiary may be required to liquidate securities in order to make distributions if the Fund has insufficient cash in U.S. dollars to meet distribution requirements.

Furthermore, the Fund may incur costs in connection with conversions between U.S. dollars and rupees. Foreign exchange dealers realize a profit based on the difference between the prices at which they are buying and selling various currencies. Thus, a dealer normally will offer to sell a foreign currency to the Fund at one rate, while offering a lesser rate of exchange should the Fund desire immediately to resell that currency to the dealer. The Fund will conduct its foreign currency exchange transactions on a spot (i.e., cash) basis at the spot rate prevailing in the foreign currency exchange market. Because the Fund issues and redeems Creation Units principally for cash, these risks may be greater than would be the case if the Fund issued and redeemed Creation Units in-kind.

Information Technology Sector Risk

The Fund, through the Subsidiary, may invest a significant portion of its assets in securities issued by companies in the information technology sector. The information technology sector can be significantly affected by the failure to obtain, or delays in obtaining, financing or regulatory approval, intense competition, product compatibility, consumer preferences, corporate capital expenditure, rapid obsolescence and research and development of new products. Companies in the information technology sector also face competition or potential competition with numerous alternative technologies. In addition, the highly competitive information technology sector may cause the prices for these products and services to decline in the future. The information technology sector is subject to rapid and significant changes in technology that are evidenced by the increasing pace of technological upgrades, evolving industry standards, ongoing improvements in the capacity and quality of digital technology, shorter development cycles for new products and enhancements, developments in emerging wireless transmission technologies and changes in customer requirements and preferences. The success of the sector participants depends in substantial part on the timely and successful introduction of new products.

Cash Transaction Risk

Unlike most ETFs, the Fund currently intends to effect creation and redemptions principally for cash, rather than principally for in-kind securities, because of the nature of the Subsidiary’s investments. As such, investments in Shares may be less tax efficient than investments in conventional ETFs. ETFs generally are able to make in-kind redemptions and avoid being taxed on gain on the distributed portfolio securities at the fund level. Because the Fund currently intends to effect redemptions principally for cash, the Subsidiary may be required to sell portfolio securities in order to obtain the cash needed to distribute redemption proceeds. The Fund may recognize a capital gain on these sales that might not have been incurred if the Fund had made a redemption in-kind and this may decrease the tax efficiency of the Fund compared to ETFs that utilize an in-kind redemption process.

Non-Correlation Risk

The return of the Fund may not match the return of the Underlying Index for a number of reasons. For example, the Fund and/or Subsidiary incur operating expenses not applicable to the Underlying Index, and incur costs in buying and selling securities, especially when rebalancing the Subsidiary’s securities holdings to reflect changes in the composition of the Underlying Index. Because the Fund issues and redeems Creation Units principally for cash, the Subsidiary will incur higher costs in buying and selling securities than if the Fund issued and redeemed Creation Units in-kind. In addition, the performance of the Fund and the Underlying Index may vary due to asset valuation differences and differences between the Subsidiary’s portfolio and the Underlying Index resulting from legal restrictions, cost or liquidity constraints. The Fund may fair value certain of the securities the Subsidiary holds. To the extent the Fund calculates its NAV based on fair value prices, the Fund’s ability to track the Underlying Index may be adversely affected. Since the Underlying Index is not subject to the tax diversification requirements to which the Fund must adhere, the Subsidiary may be required to deviate its investments from the securities and relative weightings of the Underlying Index. The Subsidiary may not invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index due to liquidity constraints. Liquidity constraints may delay the Subsidiary’s purchase or sale of securities included in the Underlying Index.

The Subsidiary may not invest in certain securities included in the Underlying Index that are traded in India due to issues such as legal and regulatory rules and limitations imposed by India or other trading restrictions, cost or liquidity constraints.

The investment activities of one or more of the Adviser’s affiliates, including other subsidiaries of the Adviser’s parent company, Invesco Ltd., for their proprietary accounts and for client accounts may also adversely impact the Fund’s ability to track the Underlying Index. For example, in regulated industries, in certain emerging or international markets, and in corporate and regulatory ownership definitions, there may be limits on the aggregate amount of investment by affiliated investors that may not be exceeded, or that may not be exceeded without the grant of a license or other regulatory or corporate consent or, if exceeded, may cause the

Adviser, the Fund, the Subsidiary or other client accounts to suffer disadvantages or business restrictions. As a result, the Subsidiary may be restricted in its ability to acquire particular securities due to positions held by the Adviser's affiliates.

The Fund may not be fully invested at times, either as a result of cash flows into the Fund or reserves of cash held by the Fund to meet redemptions and expenses. If the Subsidiary utilizes a sampling approach, the Fund's return may not correlate as well with the return of the Underlying Index as would be the case if the Subsidiary purchased all of the securities in the Underlying Index with the same weightings as the Underlying Index.

Concentration Risk

The Fund's investments, through the Subsidiary, may be concentrated within an industry or group of industries to the extent the Underlying Index is concentrated within an industry or group of industries. To the extent that the Fund's investments, through the Subsidiary, are concentrated within an industry or group of industries, any factors detrimental to the performance of such industry will disproportionately impact the Fund's NAV. These detrimental factors may include additional governmental regulation, including the increased cost of compliance, inflation, an increase in the cost of raw materials, an increase in interest rates and technological advances. Investments focused in a particular industry are subject to greater risk, and are more greatly impacted by market volatility, than more diversified investments.

Non-Principal Investment Strategies

As a principal investment strategy, the Fund, through the Subsidiary, will invest at least 90% of its total assets in securities that comprise the Underlying Index and ADRs and GDRs based on securities in the Underlying Index. The Fund, through the Subsidiary, may invest its remaining assets in securities not included in the Underlying Index, in money market instruments, including repurchase agreements or other funds which invest exclusively in money market instruments (subject to applicable limitations under the 1940 Act, or exemptions therefrom), participation notes ("P-notes"), other exchange-traded instruments, convertible securities and structured notes (notes on which the amount of principal repayment and interest payments are based on the movement of one or more specified factors, such as the movement of a particular security or securities index). Convertible securities and structured notes may be used by the Fund in seeking performance that corresponds to the Underlying Index and in managing cash flows. The Fund will not implement a temporary defensive strategy to protect against potential securities market declines. The Adviser anticipates that it may take approximately four days (i.e., each day that New York Stock Exchange, Inc. ("NYSE") is open) for additions and deletions to the Fund's Underlying Index to be reflected in the portfolio composition of the Subsidiary.

Each of the policies described herein, including the Fund's investment objective and 80% investment policy to invest in securities suggested by the name of the Fund, constitutes a non-fundamental policy that may be changed by the Board of Trustees (the "Board") of the Trust without shareholder approval, upon 60 days prior written notice to shareholders. Certain fundamental policies of the Fund are set forth in the Statement of Additional Information ("SAI"). See "Investment Strategies and Restrictions" in the SAI.

Borrowing Money

The Fund may borrow money from a bank up to a limit of 10% of the value of its total assets, but only for temporary or emergency purposes.

Non-Principal Risks of Investing in the Fund

The following provides additional risk information regarding investing in the Fund.

Tax Risk

The Subsidiary is a wholly-owned subsidiary of PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust (the "Trust") in Mauritius, and, being incorporated in Mauritius, the Subsidiary may be eligible to receive certain benefits from favorable tax treatment by the Indian government pursuant to a taxation treaty between India and Mauritius. The Supreme Court of India has upheld the validity of this tax treaty in response to a challenge in a lower court contesting the treaty's applicability to entities such as the Subsidiary; however, there can be no assurance that any future challenge will result in a favorable outcome. In recent years, there has been discussion in the Indian press that the treaty may be re-negotiated. There can be no assurance that the terms of the treaty will not be subject to re-negotiation in the future or subject to a different interpretation or that the Subsidiary will continue to be deemed a tax resident by Mauritius, allowing it favorable tax treatment. Any change in the provisions of this treaty or in its applicability to the Subsidiary could result in the imposition of withholding and other taxes on the Subsidiary by India, which would reduce the return to the Fund on its investments.

The Fund intends to elect to "pass-through" to the Fund's shareholders as a deduction or credit the amount of foreign taxes paid by the Fund. The taxes passed through to shareholders are included in each shareholder's income. Certain shareholders, including some non-U.S. shareholders, are not entitled to the benefit of a deduction or credit with respect to foreign taxes paid by the Fund. Other foreign taxes, such as transfer taxes, may be imposed on the Fund, but would not give rise to a credit, or be eligible to be passed through to shareholders.

The Government of India has recently introduced a Direct Tax Code Bill in the Indian Parliament, which if enacted will replace the existing Income Tax Act, 1961 with effect from April 1, 2012. The provisions of the new Direct Tax Code Bill, if enacted, could substantially change the manner in which the Subsidiary or the portfolio companies are currently taxed in India, and could adversely impact the returns to the Fund and its shareholders. Hence, no assurance can be given that the interpretations described in this discussion will remain in effect. Any changes could also be applied retroactively, including to transactions entered into before the effective date of the change. Investors are urged to consult their own tax advisors with respect to their own tax situations and the tax consequences of an investment in the Fund.

Market Risk

The Shares are subject to market fluctuations caused by such factors as economic, political, regulatory or market developments, changes in interest rates and perceived trends in securities prices. Overall security values could decline generally or could underperform other investments.

Market Trading Risk

Risk is inherent in all investing. An investment in the Fund involves risks. You should anticipate that the value of the Shares will decline, more or less, in correlation with any decline in value of the Underlying Index.

Equity Risk

Equity risk is the risk that the value of the securities held by the Subsidiary will fall due to general market and economic conditions, perceptions regarding the industries in which the issuers of securities held by the Subsidiary participate or factors relating to specific companies in which the Subsidiary invests. For example, an adverse event, such as an unfavorable earnings report, may depress the value of equity securities of an issuer held by the Subsidiary; the price of common stock of an issuer may be particularly sensitive to general movements in the stock market; or a drop in the stock market may depress the price of most or all of the common stocks and other equity securities held by the Subsidiary. In addition, common stock of an issuer in the Subsidiary's portfolio may decline in price if the issuer fails to make anticipated dividend payments because, among other reasons, the issuer of the security experiences a decline in its financial condition. Common stock is subordinated to preferred stocks, bonds and other debt instruments in a company's capital structure, in terms of priority to corporate income, and therefore will be subject to greater dividend risk than preferred stocks or debt instruments of such issuers.

Index Rebalancing Risk

Pursuant to the methodology of the Index Provider used to calculate and maintain the Underlying Index, a security may be removed from the Underlying Index in the event that the Underlying Index reaches certain limitations (e.g., foreign ownership limitations). As a result, the Subsidiary may be forced to sell securities at inopportune times or for prices other than at current market values or may elect not to sell such securities on the day that they are removed from the Underlying Index, due to market conditions or otherwise. Due to these factors, the variation between the Fund's annual return and the return of the Underlying Index may increase significantly.

Participation Note Risk

The Fund may invest a portion of its assets in P-notes. P-notes generally are issued by banks or broker-dealers and are promissory notes that are designed to offer a return linked to the performance of a particular underlying equity security or market. The return on a P-note that is linked to a particular underlying security generally is increased to the extent of any dividends paid in connection with the underlying security. However, the holder of a P-note typically does not receive voting rights as it would if it directly owned the underlying security. P-notes constitute direct, general and unsecured contractual obligations of the banks or broker-dealers that issue them, which therefore subjects the Fund to counterparty risk, as discussed below.

Investments in P-notes involve certain risks in addition to those associated with a direct investment in the underlying foreign companies or foreign securities markets whose return they seek to replicate. For instance, there can be no assurance that there will be a trading market for a P-note or that the trading price of a P-note will equal the underlying value of the foreign company or foreign securities market that it seeks to replicate. As the purchaser of a P-note, the Fund is relying on the creditworthiness of the counterparty issuing the P-note and has no rights under a P-note against the issuer of the underlying security. Therefore, if such counterparty were to become insolvent, the Fund would lose its investment. The risk that the Fund may lose its investments due to the insolvency of a counterparty may be amplified because the Fund intends to purchase P-notes issued by as few as one issuer. In seeking to limit its counterparty risk, the Fund will limit its investment in P-notes of any one issuer to $5 million at the time of purchase and to counterparties who meet the creditworthiness standard required of issuers whose securities are eligible for investment by money market funds. P-notes also include transaction costs in addition to those applicable to a direct investment in Indian securities. In addition, the Fund's use of P-notes may cause the Fund's performance to deviate from the performance of the portion of the Underlying Index to which the Fund is gaining exposure through the use of P-notes.

Due to liquidity and transfer restrictions, the secondary markets on which the P-notes are traded may be less liquid than the markets for other securities, or may be completely illiquid, which may lead to the absence of readily available market quotations for securities in the Fund's portfolio and which may also lead to delays in the redemption of Shares. In addition, the ability of the Fund to value its securities becomes more difficult and the judgment in the application of fair value procedures (through fair value procedures adopted by the Trustees) may play a greater role in the valuation of the Fund's securities due to reduced availability of reliable objective pricing data. Consequently, while such determinations will be made in good faith, it may nevertheless be more difficult for the Fund to accurately assign a daily value to such securities.

Borrowing Risk

The Fund may borrow money from a bank to the extent permitted by the 1940 Act in order to meet shareholder redemptions, for temporary or emergency purposes and for other lawful purposes. Borrowing may exaggerate the effect on the Fund's NAV per share and in the return on the Fund's portfolio. Borrowed money will cost the Fund interest expense and/or other fees. The costs of borrowing may reduce the Fund's return. Borrowing may also cause the Fund to liquidate positions when it may not be advantageous to do so to satisfy its obligations.

To the extent that the Fund has outstanding borrowings, it will be leveraged. Leveraging generally exaggerates the effect on NAV of any increase or decrease in the market value of the Fund's portfolio securities.

Trading Issues

Trading in Shares on NYSE Arca may be halted due to market conditions or for reasons that, in the view of NYSE Arca, make trading in Shares inadvisable. In addition, trading in Shares on NYSE Arca is subject to trading halts caused by extraordinary market volatility pursuant to NYSE Arca "circuit breaker" rules. There can be no assurance that the requirements of NYSE Arca necessary to maintain the listing of the Fund will continue to be met or will remain unchanged. Foreign exchanges may be open on days when Shares are not priced, and therefore, the value of the securities in the Subsidiary's portfolio may change on days when shareholders will not be able to purchase or sell Shares.

Shares May Trade at Prices Different than NAV

The NAV of the Fund's Shares will generally fluctuate with changes in the market value of the Subsidiary's holdings. The market prices of the Shares will generally fluctuate in accordance with changes in NAV as well as the relative supply of and demand for the Shares on NYSE Arca. The Adviser cannot predict whether the Shares will trade below, at or above their NAV. Price differences may be due, in large part, to the fact that supply and demand forces at work in the secondary trading market for the Shares will be closely related to, but not identical to, the same forces influencing the prices of the securities of the Fund's Underlying Index trading individually or in the aggregate at any point in time.

In addition, disruptions to creations and redemptions or the existence of extreme market volatility may result in trading prices that differ significantly from NAV. If a shareholder purchases at a time when the market price is at a premium to the NAV or sells at a time when the market price is at a discount to the NAV, the shareholder may sustain losses.

Portfolio Holdings

A description of the Trust's policies and procedures with respect to the disclosure of the Subsidiary's portfolio holdings is available in the Fund's SAI, which is available at www.InvescoPowerShares.com.

Management of the Fund

The Adviser is a registered investment adviser with its offices at 301 West Roosevelt Road, Wheaton, Illinois 60187. The Adviser serves as the investment adviser to the Trust, PowerShares Actively Managed Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust II and PowerShares Exchange-Traded Fund Trust, a family of exchange-traded funds, with combined assets under management of more than $18.6 billion as of December 31, 2010. The Trust is currently comprised of PowerShares India Portfolio.

The Adviser has overall responsibility as the Fund's and Subsidiary's investment adviser for the selection and ongoing monitoring of the Fund's and Subsidiary's investments, managing the Fund's and Subsidiary's business affairs and providing certain clerical, bookkeeping and other administrative services.

The Adviser uses a team of portfolio managers, investment strategists and other investment specialists. This team approach brings together many disciplines and leverages the Adviser's resources.

Portfolio Managers

Peter Hubbard, Vice President of the Trust, oversees all research, portfolio management and trading operations of the Fund. In this capacity, Mr. Hubbard oversees a team of portfolio managers (with Mr. Hubbard, the "Portfolio Managers") who are responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund. Mr. Hubbard receives management assistance from Joshua Betts and Brian McGreal. Each Portfolio Manager is responsible for various functions related to portfolio management, including investing cash flows, coordinating with other team members to focus on certain asset classes, implementing investment strategy and researching and reviewing investment strategy. Each Portfolio Manager has appropriate limitations on his authority for risk management and compliance purposes.

Peter Hubbard is a Vice President and Director of Portfolio Management of the Adviser and has been one of the Portfolio Managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since its inception. Mr. Hubbard has been a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser since June 2007. Mr. Hubbard was a Research Analyst for the Adviser from May 2005 to June 2007. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Hubbard was employed by Ritchie Capital, a hedge fund operator, where he was a Research Analyst and Trader from September 2003 to May 2005.

Joshua Betts is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and has been one of the Portfolio Managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since November 2008. Mr. Betts has been a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser since November 2008. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. Betts was a Regional Vice President at Claymore Securities, Inc. from May 2007 to August 2008. Prior to this, he was a Portfolio Consultant for the Adviser from June 2006 to May 2007. From September 2005 to June 2006, he was a mortgage broker for Advanced Mortgage Services. He received a Bachelor of Science from Oregon State University.

Brian McGreal is a Vice President and Portfolio Manager of the Adviser and has been one of the Portfolio Managers primarily responsible for the day-to-day management of the Fund since August 2008. Mr. McGreal has been a Portfolio Manager of the Adviser since August 2008. Prior to joining the Adviser, Mr. McGreal was an analyst for Ritchie Capital Management from May 2005 to September 2007 and a trader with SAM Investments from February 1999 to April 2005.

The Fund's SAI provides additional information about the Portfolio Managers' compensation structure, other accounts managed by the Portfolio Managers and the Portfolio Managers' ownership of securities in the Trust.

The Fund pays the Adviser a unitary management fee equal to 0.78% of its average daily net assets. Out of the unitary management fee, the Adviser pays substantially all expenses of the Fund and the Subsidiary, including the costs of transfer agency, custody, fund administration, legal, audit and other services, except for distribution fees, if any, brokerage expenses, taxes, interest and extraordinary expenses, and the Subsidiary pays for its brokerage expenses, taxes, interest and extraordinary expenses.

The Adviser's unitary management fee is designed to pay the Fund's expenses and to compensate the Adviser for providing services for the Fund and Subsidiary.

A discussion regarding the Board's basis for approving the Investment Advisory Agreement with respect to the Fund is available in the semi-annual report to shareholders for the period ended April 30, 2010.

How to Buy and Sell Shares

Most investors buy and sell Shares of the Fund in secondary market transactions through brokers. Shares of the Fund are listed for trading on the secondary market on NYSE Arca. Shares can be bought and sold throughout the trading day like other publicly traded shares. There is no minimum investment required. When buying or selling Shares through a broker, you will incur customary brokerage commissions and charges, and you may pay some or all of the spread between the bid and the offered price in the secondary market on each leg of a round trip (purchase and sale) transaction. The Shares of the Fund trade on NYSE Arca under the symbol "PIN."

Share prices are reported in dollars and cents per Share.

Authorized Participants ("APs") may acquire Shares directly from the Fund, and APs may tender their Shares for redemption directly to the Fund, at NAV per Share only in large blocks of 50,000 Shares (each block of 50,000 Shares is called a "Creation Unit") or multiples thereof ("Creation Unit Aggregations") and in accordance with the procedures described in the SAI.

The Fund may liquidate and terminate at any time without shareholder approval.

Book Entry

Shares are held in book-entry form, which means that no stock certificates are issued. The Depository Trust Company ("DTC") or its nominee is the record owner of all outstanding Shares of the Fund and is recognized as the owner of all Shares for all purposes.

Investors owning Shares are beneficial owners as shown on the records of DTC or its participants. DTC serves as the securities depository for all Shares. Participants in DTC include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and other institutions that directly or indirectly maintain a custodial relationship with DTC. As a beneficial owner of Shares, you are not entitled to receive physical delivery of stock certificates or to have Shares registered in your name, and you are not considered a registered owner of Shares. Therefore, to exercise any right as an owner of Shares, you must rely upon the procedures of DTC and its participants. These procedures are the same as those that apply to any other stocks that you hold in book entry or "street name" form.

Share Trading Prices

The trading prices of Shares of the Fund on NYSE Arca may differ from the Fund's daily NAV and can be affected by market forces of supply and demand, economic conditions and other factors.

The approximate value of Shares of the Fund, an amount representing on a per Share basis the sum of the current market price of the cash ("Deposit Cash") or securities ("Deposit Securities") as applicable, accepted by the Fund in exchange for Shares of the Fund and an estimated cash component, if any, is disseminated every 15 seconds throughout the trading day through the facilities of the Consolidated Tape Association. As the Indian markets close, the market value of the Deposit Cash or Deposit Securities, as applicable, will continue to be updated for foreign exchange rates for the remainder of the U.S. trading day at the prescribed 15 second interval. This approximate value should not be viewed as a "real-time" update of the NAV per Share of the Fund because the approximate value may not be calculated in the same manner as the NAV, which is computed once a day, generally at the end of the business day. The Fund is not involved in, or responsible for, the calculation or dissemination of the approximate value and the Fund does not make any warranty as to its accuracy. The value of the Underlying Index will not be calculated and disseminated intra day. The value and return of the Underlying Index is calculated once each trading day by the Index Provider based on prices received from the Indian markets.

Frequent Purchases and Redemptions of Shares

Shares of the Fund may only be purchased and redeemed directly from the Fund in Creation Units by APs. The vast majority of trading in Shares of the Fund occurs on the secondary market, and does not involve the Fund directly. In-kind purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs and cash trades on the secondary market are unlikely to cause many of the harmful effects of frequent purchases and/or redemptions of Shares of the Fund. Cash purchases and/or redemptions of Creation Units, however, can result in increased tracking error, disruption of portfolio management, dilution to the Fund and increased transaction costs, which could negatively impact the Fund's ability to achieve its investment objective, and may lead to the realization of capital gains. These consequences may increase as the frequency of cash purchases and redemptions of Creation Units by APs increases. However, direct trading by APs is critical to ensuring that Shares trade at or close to NAV. To minimize these potential consequences of frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares, the Fund employs fair valuation pricing, and imposes transaction fees on purchases and redemptions of Creation Units to cover the custodial and other costs incurred by the Fund in effecting trades. In addition, the Adviser monitors trades by APs for patterns of abusive trading and the Fund reserves the right to not accept orders from APs that the Adviser has determined may be disruptive to the management of the Fund, or otherwise not in the best interests of the Fund. In recognition of the nature of the Fund's investments and that Shares are purchased and redeemed in Creation Units principally for cash, the Board has adopted policies and procedures with respect to frequent purchases and redemptions of Shares of the Fund, which incorporate the practices described above, as well as additional trade monitoring for market timing activities.

Dividends, Distributions and Taxes

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly. The Fund distributes its net realized capital gains, if any, to shareholders annually.

Distributions in cash may be reinvested automatically in additional whole Shares only if the broker through whom you purchased Shares makes such option available.

Taxes

As with any investment, you should consider how your investment in Shares will be taxed. The tax information in this Prospectus is provided as general information. You should consult your own tax professional about the tax consequences of an investment in Shares.

Unless your investment in Shares is made through a tax-exempt entity or tax-deferred retirement account, such as an IRA plan, you need to be aware of the possible tax consequences when:

- Your Fund makes distributions,
- You sell your Shares listed on NYSE Arca, and
- You purchase or redeem Creation Units.

Taxes on Distributions

Ordinarily, dividends from net investment income, if any, are declared and paid quarterly. The Fund may also pay a special distribution at the end of the calendar year to comply with federal tax requirements. In general, your distributions are subject to federal income tax when they are paid, whether you take them in cash or reinvest them in the Fund. Dividends paid out of the Fund's income and net short-term capital gains, if any, are generally taxable as ordinary income. Distributions of net long-term capital gains, if any, in excess of net short-term capital losses are taxable as long-term capital gains, regardless of how long you have held the Shares.

Long-term capital gains of non-corporate taxpayers are generally taxed at a maximum rate of 15% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2013. In addition, for these taxable years, some ordinary dividends declared and paid by the Fund to non-corporate shareholders may qualify for taxation at the reduced tax rates applicable to long-term capital gains. Without future congressional action, the maximum rate of long-term capital gains will return to 20% in 2013, and all dividends will be taxed at ordinary income rates.

Distributions in excess of the Fund's current and accumulated earnings and profits are treated as a tax-free return of capital to the extent of your basis in the Shares, and as capital gain thereafter. A distribution will reduce the Fund's NAV per Share and may be taxable to you as ordinary income or capital gain even though, from an investment standpoint, the distribution may constitute a return of capital.

By law, the Fund may be required to withhold a percentage of your distributions and proceeds if you have not provided a taxpayer identification number or Social Security number.

Taxes on Exchange-Listed Share Sales and Cash Redemptions

Currently, any capital gain or loss realized upon a sale of Shares is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. The ability to deduct capital losses may be limited. A redemption of your Shares for cash is normally treated as a sale for tax purposes.

Taxes on Purchase and Redemption of Creation Units

Under current federal tax laws, any capital gain or loss realized upon redemption of Creation Units is generally treated as long-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for more than one year and as a short-term capital gain or loss if the Shares have been held for one year or less. If you purchase or redeem Creation Units, you will be sent a confirmation statement showing how many Shares you purchased or sold and at what price.

Foreign Income Taxes

The Fund intends to elect to pass its credits for foreign income taxes through to its shareholders for a taxable year if more than 50% of its assets at the close of the year, by value, consists of stock and securities of foreign corporations. If the Fund makes this election, each shareholder will be treated as having paid a proportionate share of the Fund's foreign income taxes, but the shareholder must include an equal amount in gross income. See "Taxes" in the SAI.

Other Taxes

The foregoing discussion summarizes some of the possible consequences under current federal tax law of an investment in the Fund. It is not a substitute for personal tax advice. You may also be subject to state and local tax on Fund distributions and sales of Shares. Consult your personal tax advisor about the potential tax consequences of an investment in Shares under all applicable tax laws. See "Taxes" in the SAI.

Mauritius Tax Status

The Subsidiary, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Fund, is a tax resident of Mauritius and, being incorporated in Mauritius, the Subsidiary may be eligible to receive certain benefits under the tax treaty between Mauritius and India, which is referred to as the "tax treaty" or "treaty." In light of Circular 789 of April 13, 2000 issued by the Central Board of Direct Taxes in India, the Subsidiary may be eligible for the benefits under the treaty if it holds a valid tax residence certificate issued by the Mauritius income tax authorities. The validity of the Circular was subsequently upheld by the Supreme Court of India in a judgment delivered on October 7, 2003. The Subsidiary has been issued a Category 1 Global Business License by the Financial Services Commission of Mauritius. It has applied for and obtained a tax residence certificate ("TRC") from the Mauritius Revenue Authority for the purpose of the treaty. The TRC is issued for a period of one year and thereafter renewable annually.

The Subsidiary is subject to tax in Mauritius at the rate of 15% on its net income. However, the Subsidiary will be entitled to a tax credit for foreign tax on its income which is not derived from Mauritius against the Mauritian tax computed by reference to that same income. If no written evidence is presented to the Mauritius Revenue Authority showing the amount of foreign tax charged on income derived by the Fund outside of Mauritius, the amount of the foreign tax will be conclusively presumed to be equal to eighty percent (80%) of the Mauritian tax chargeable with respect to that income, which could reduce the rate of tax effectively to three percent (3%). Further, the Subsidiary is not subject to capital gains tax in Mauritius nor is it liable to income tax on any gains from sale of units or securities. Any dividends and redemption proceeds paid by the Subsidiary to the Fund are exempt from Mauritius tax.

Provided that the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India, the tax treatment in India of income derived by the Subsidiary is as follows:

(i) capital gains are not subject to tax in India by virtue of certain provisions of the treaty;

(ii) dividends from Indian companies, on which dividend distribution tax has been paid are distributed to the Subsidiary free of Indian tax; and

(iii) any interest income earned on Indian securities is subject to withholding tax in India at the rate that may vary from 10% to 42.23%, depending on the nature of the underlying debt security.

The Subsidiary shall endeavor to (i) comply with the requirements of the tax treaty, (ii) be a tax resident of Mauritius and (iii) maintain its central management and control in Mauritius, and therefore the Fund's management believes that the Subsidiary should be eligible to obtain the benefits of the tax treaty and benefits to the Fund ultimately. However, there can be no assurance that the Subsidiary will be granted a certificate of tax residency in the future.

While the validity of the treaty and its applicability to entities such as the Subsidiary was upheld by the Supreme Court of India, no assurance can be given that the terms of the treaty will not be subject to re-intepretation and re-negotiation in the future. Any change in the treaty's application could have a material adverse affect on the returns of the Fund. Further, it is possible that the Indian tax authorities may seek to take the position that the Subsidiary is not entitled to the benefits of the treaty.

It is currently not clear whether income from entities such as the Subsidiary will be classified as "capital gains" income or as "business income" under Indian law. However, this distinction should not affect the ultimate tax consequences to the Subsidiary or the Fund. Under the treaty, capital gains from investment in Indian securities, GDRs or ADRs issued with respect to Indian companies are exempt from tax, provided that the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India. Similarly, "business income" is not chargeable to tax in India under the treaty so long as the Subsidiary does not have a permanent establishment in India. The Subsidiary expects that it will be considered a tax resident of Mauritius and does not expect to be deemed to have a permanent establishment in India. If the Subsidiary were deemed to have such a permanent establishment, income attributable to that permanent establishment could be taxable in India at a rate of up to 42.23%.

In the event that the benefits of the treaty are not available to the Subsidiary, or the Subsidiary is held to have a permanent establishment in India, taxation of interest and dividend income of the Subsidiary would be the same as described above. The taxation of capital gains would be as follows: (i) capital gains from the sale of listed Indian securities held for twelve months or less would be taxed as short-term capital gains at the rate of 15%, provided the STT (as discussed below) has been paid; (ii) capital gains from the sale of listed Indian securities held for more than twelve months would be exempt from tax in India provided the STT has been paid; (iii) capital gains from the sale of listed Indian securities not executed on the stock exchange held for twelve months or less would be taxed at the rate of 30% and those held for more than twelve months shall be taxed at the rate of 10%; (iv) capital gains arising from the transfer of foreign currency convertible bonds, GDRs or ADRs outside India between non-resident investors, would not be subject to tax in India; and (v) gains from the disposal of shares acquired on redemption of GDRs or ADRs would be treated as short-term if such shares are held for less than or equal to 12 months prior to disposal (and taxed at the rate of 15% provided STT (as discussed below) has been paid) and long-term if such shares are held for more than 12 months prior to disposal (and exempt from tax if STT has been paid).

Regardless of the application of the treaty, all transactions entered on a recognized stock exchange in India are subject to the Securities Transaction Tax ("STT"), which is levied on the value of a transaction at rates not exceeding 0.125%. The STT can be set off against business income tax calculated under the Indian Income Tax Act, provided that the gains on the transactions subject to the STT are taxed as business income and not as capital gains. In the event the benefits of the treaty are not available to the Subsidiary and the Subsidiary is held to have a permanent establishment in India, then the Subsidiary may be subject to Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT"). If the MAT does apply, and the Indian income tax payable by the Subsidiary is less than 18% of its book profits, then the Subsidiary would be deemed to owe taxes of 18% of book profits. Such a fee would not be included in the fee charged by the Adviser. Long-term capital gains on the sale of listed securities are included in the definition of "book profits" for the purposes of calculating MAT.

Please note that the above description is based on current provisions of Mauritius and Indian law, and any change or modification made by subsequent legislation, regulation, or administrative or judicial decision could increase the Indian tax liability of the Subsidiary and thus reduce the return to Fund shareholders.

Distributor

Invesco Distributors, Inc. serves as the distributor (the "Distributor") of Creation Units for the Fund on an agency basis. The Distributor does not maintain a secondary market in Shares.

Net Asset Value

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co. calculates the Fund's NAV at the close of regular trading (normally 4:00 p.m., Eastern time) every day NYSE is open. NAV is calculated by deducting all of the Fund's liabilities from the total value of its assets and dividing the result by the number of Shares outstanding, rounding to the nearest cent. All valuations are subject to review by the Trust's Board or its delegate.

In determining NAV, expenses are accrued and applied daily and securities and other assets for which market quotations are readily available are valued at market value. Securities listed or traded on an exchange are generally valued at the last sales price or official closing price that day as of the close of the exchange where the security is primarily traded. Securities included in the Underlying Index trade on the Bombay Stock Exchange or the National Stock Exchange. Due to the time difference between the United States and India, securities on these exchanges will not trade at times when Shares of the Fund will trade. If a security's market price is not readily available, the security will be valued using pricing provided from independent pricing services or by another method that the Adviser, in its judgment, believes will better reflect the security's fair value in accordance with the Trust's valuation policies and procedures approved by the Board.

Even when market quotations are available, they may be stale or unreliable because the security is not traded frequently, trading on the security ceased before the close of the trading market or issuer specific events occurred after the security ceased trading or because of the passage of time between the close of the market on which the security trades and the close of the NYSE and when the Fund calculates its net asset value. Events that may cause the last market quotation to be unreliable include a merger or insolvency, events which affect a geographical area or an industry segment, such as political events or natural disasters, or market events, such as a significant movement in the U.S. market. Where market quotations are not readily available, including where the Adviser determines that the closing price of the security is unreliable, the Adviser will value the security at fair value in good faith using procedures approved by the Board. In addition, the Fund currently expects that it will fair value foreign equity securities held by the Subsidiary each day the Fund calculates its NAV. Accordingly, the Fund's NAV is expected to reflect certain portfolio securities' fair values rather than their market prices. Fair value pricing involves subjective judgments and it is possible that a fair value determination for a security is materially different than the value that could be realized upon the sale of the security. In addition, fair value pricing could result in a difference between the prices used to calculate the Fund's NAV and the prices used by the Fund's Underlying Index. This may adversely affect the Fund's ability to track its Underlying Index. With respect to the securities in the Underlying Index, the value of the Subsidiary's portfolio securities will change at times when you will not be able to purchase or sell your Shares.

Because securities included in the Underlying Index are not traded while the Fund's NAV is calculated, changes in the value of the Subsidiary's investments in Indian securities that are calculated and disseminated throughout the trading day will reflect changes in exchange rates between the Indian rupee and the U.S. dollar and will not reflect changes in the market prices of such securities.

Fund Service Providers

Brown Brothers Harriman & Co., 40 Water Street, Boston, Massachusetts 02109-3661, is the administrator, custodian and fund accounting and transfer agent for the Fund. International Financial Services Limited, IFS Court, 28 Cybercity, Ebene, Mauritius, serves as the Subsidiary's Mauritius administrator.

Dechert LLP, 1095 Avenue of the Americas, New York, New York 10036, serves as legal counsel to the Fund.

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, 300 Madison Avenue, New York, New York 10017, serves as the Fund's independent registered public accounting firm. The independent registered public accounting firm is responsible for auditing the annual financial statements of the Fund.

Financial Highlights

The financial highlights table below is intended to help you understand the Fund's financial performance since its inception. Certain information reflects financial results for a single Share. The total returns in the table represent the rate that an investor would have earned (or lost) on an investment in the Fund (assuming reinvestment of all dividends and distributions). This information has been derived from the Fund's financial statements which have been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, whose report, along with the Fund's financial statements, is included in the Fund's Annual Report for the fiscal year ended October 31, 2010, which is available upon request.

	Year Ended October 31, 2010	Year Ended October 31, 2009	For the Period March 4, 2008[a] through October 31, 2008
PER SHARE OPERATING PERFORMANCE:			
NET ASSET VALUE AT BEGINNING OF PERIOD	$19.72	$12.18	$25.00
Net investment income[b]	0.13	0.12	0.12
Net realized and unrealized gain (loss)	5.51	7.39	(13.01)
TOTAL FROM INVESTMENT OPERATIONS	5.64	7.51	(12.89)
DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS FROM:			
Net investment income	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.09)
Return of capital	–	–	0.00[c]
TOTAL DISTRIBUTIONS	(0.12)	(0.07)	(0.09)
TRANSACTION FEES[b]	0.08	0.10	0.16
NET ASSET VALUE AT END OF PERIOD	$25.32	$19.72	$12.18
SHARE PRICE AT END OF PERIOD[d]	$25.40	$19.31	$12.24
NET ASSET VALUE, TOTAL RETURN[e]	29.09%	62.56%	(51.04)%
SHARE PRICE, TOTAL RETURN[e]	32.25%	58.40%	(50.81)%
RATIOS/SUPPLEMENTAL DATA:			
Net assets at end of period (000's omitted)	$548,154	$257,327	$48,765
RATIO TO AVERAGE NET ASSETS OF:			
Expenses	0.78%	0.78%	0.78%[f]
Net investment income	0.60%	0.69%	0.98%[f]
Portfolio turnover rate[g]	40%	32%	22%

(a) Commencement of investment operations.
(b) Based on average shares outstanding.
(c) Amount represents less than $0.005.
(d) The mean between the last bid and ask prices.
(e) Net asset value total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the net asset value at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at net asset value during the period, and redemption on the last day of the period. Share price total return is calculated assuming an initial investment made at the share price at the beginning of the period, reinvestment of all dividends and distributions at share price during the period and sale at the share price on the last day of the period. Total investment return calculated for a period of less than one year is not annualized. The net asset value total return from Fund inception March 5, 2008 (first day of exchange trading) to October 31, 2008 was (51.02)%. The share price total return from Fund inception to October 31, 2008 was (51.87)%.
(f) Annualized.
(g) Portfolio turnover rate is not annualized for periods less than one year and does not include securities received or delivered from processing creations or redemptions.

Index Provider

The Index Provider is not affiliated with the Trust, the Adviser or the Distributor. The Adviser has entered into a license agreement with the Index Provider to use the Underlying Index. The Fund is entitled to use the Underlying Index pursuant to a sub-licensing agreement with the Adviser.

Disclaimers

The Index Provider's only relationship to the Adviser, the Fund or the Distributor is the Index Provider's licensing to the Adviser of certain Indus trademarks, the Underlying Index and trade names, which are composed by the Index Provider without regard to the Adviser, the Fund, the Distributor or any investor; and Indus makes no warranty or representation regarding the advisability of purchasing, holding or trading this product.

The Index Provider does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Index or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. The Index Provider makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Shares of the Fund or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein. The Index Provider makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Index Provider have any liability for any special, exemplary, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability or tort (including negligence or otherwise), resulting from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

The Adviser does not guarantee the accuracy and/or the completeness of the Underlying Index or any data included therein, and the Adviser shall have no liability for any errors, omissions, or interruptions therein. The Adviser makes no warranty, express or implied, as to results to be obtained by the Fund, owners of the Shares of the Fund or any other person or entity from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein. The Adviser makes no express or implied warranties, and expressly disclaims all warranties of merchantability, title or fitness for a particular purpose or use with respect to the Underlying Index or any data included therein. Without limiting any of the foregoing, in no event shall the Adviser have any liability for any special, exemplary, punitive, direct, indirect or consequential damages (including lost profits), however caused and on any theory of liability, whether in contract, strict liability or tort (including negligence or otherwise), resulting from the use of the Underlying Index or any data included therein, even if notified of the possibility of such damages.

The following disclosure is being added in order to comply with Mauritius law. The Fund invests substantially all of its assets in the Subsidiary, PowerShares Mauritius, a private company limited by shares incorporated in Mauritius. PowerShares Mauritius has qualified to be authorized as an "Expert Fund" under the Regulations of the

Mauritius Financial Services Commission. These Regulations provide that only "expert investors" may invest in the Expert Fund. An "expert investor" is an investor that makes an initial investment, for his own account, of not less than US $100,000 or is a sophisticated investor as defined in the Securities Act of 2005 or any similarly defined investor in any other securities legislation. Neither investors in PowerShares Mauritius nor investors in the Fund are protected by any statutory compensation arrangements in Mauritius in the event of the Subsidiary's or the Fund's failure.

The Mauritius Financial Services Commission does not vouch for the financial soundness of the Subsidiary or the Fund or for the correctness of any statements made or opinions expressed with regard to it in any offering document or other similar document of the Subsidiary or the Fund.

Premium/Discount Information

Information regarding how often the Shares of the Fund traded on NYSE Arca at a price above (at a premium) or below (at a discount) the NAV of the Fund during the past four calendar quarters can be found at www.InvescoPowerShares.com.

Other Information

Section 12(d)(1) of the 1940 Act restricts investments by investment companies in the securities of other investment companies, including Shares of the Fund. Registered investment companies are permitted to invest in the Fund beyond the limits set forth in Section 12(d)(1) subject to certain terms and conditions set forth in an SEC exemptive order issued to the Trust, including that such investment companies enter into an agreement with the Trust on behalf of the Fund.

Continuous Offering

The method by which Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are created and traded may raise certain issues under applicable securities laws. Because new Creation Unit Aggregations of Shares are issued and sold by the Fund on an ongoing basis, a "distribution," as such term is used in the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), may occur at any point. Broker-dealers and other persons are cautioned that some activities on their part may, depending on the circumstances, result in their being deemed participants in a distribution in a manner which could render them statutory underwriters and subject them to the prospectus delivery requirement and liability provisions of the Securities Act.

For example, a broker-dealer firm or its client may be deemed a statutory underwriter if it takes Creation Unit Aggregations after placing an order with the Distributor, breaks them down into constituent Shares and sells such Shares directly to customers, or if it chooses to couple the creation of a supply of new Shares with an active selling effort involving solicitation of secondary market demand for Shares. A determination of whether one is an underwriter for purposes of the Securities Act must take into account all the facts and circumstances pertaining to the activities of the broker-dealer or its client in the particular case, and the examples mentioned above should not be considered a complete description of all the activities that could lead to a characterization as an underwriter.

Broker-dealer firms should also note that dealers who are not "underwriters" but are effecting transactions in Shares, whether or not participating in the distribution of Shares, are generally required to deliver a prospectus. This is because the prospectus delivery exemption in Section 4(3) of the Securities Act is not available in respect of such transactions as a result of Section 24(d) of the 1940 Act. As a result, broker-dealer firms should note that dealers who are not underwriters but are participating in a distribution (as contrasted with ordinary secondary market transactions) and thus dealing with the Shares that are part of an overallotment within the meaning of Section 4(3)(a) of the Securities Act would be unable to take advantage of the prospectus delivery exemption provided by Section 4(3) of the Securities Act. Firms that incur a prospectus delivery obligation with respect to Shares are reminded that, under the Securities Act Rule 153, a prospectus delivery obligation under Section 5(b)(2) of the Securities Act owed to an exchange member in connection with a sale on NYSE Arca is satisfied by the fact that the prospectus is available at NYSE Arca upon request. The prospectus delivery mechanism provided in Rule 153 is only available with respect to transactions on an exchange.

Delivery of Shareholder Documents – Householding

Householding is an option available to certain investors of the Funds. Householding is a method of delivery, based on the preference of the individual investor, in which a single copy of certain shareholder documents can be delivered to investors who share the same address, even if their accounts are registered under different names. Householding for the Funds is available through certain broker-dealers. If you are interested in enrolling in householding and receiving a single copy of prospectuses and other shareholder documents, please contact your broker-dealer. If you are currently enrolled in householding and wish to change your householding status, please contact your broker-dealer.

For More Information

For more detailed information on the Trust, the Fund and the Shares, you may request a copy of the Fund's SAI. The SAI provides detailed information about the Fund, and is incorporated by reference into this Prospectus. This means that the SAI, for legal purposes, is a part of this Prospectus. Additional information about the Fund's investments is also available in the Fund's Annual and Semi-Annual Reports to Shareholders. In the Fund's Annual Report, you will find a discussion of the market conditions and investment strategies that significantly affected the Fund's performance during the last fiscal year. If you have questions about the Fund or its Shares or you wish to obtain the SAI or Annual and/or Semi-Annual Report free of charge or to make shareholder inquiries, please:

Call: Invesco Distributors, Inc. at 1.800.983.0903
Monday through Friday
8:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. Central Time

Write: PowerShares India Exchange-Traded Fund Trust
c/o Invesco Distributors, Inc.
11 Greenway Plaza
Suite 100
Houston, Texas 77046-1173

Visit: www.InvescoPowerShares.com

Information about the Fund (including the SAI) can be reviewed and copied at the SEC's Public Reference Room in Washington, D.C. and information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling the SEC at 1.202.551.8090. Reports and other information about the Fund are available on the EDGAR Database on the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov, and copies of this information may be obtained, after paying a duplicating fee, by electronic request at the following e-mail address:

publicinfo@sec.gov

or by writing the SEC's Public Reference Section, Washington, D.C. 20549-1520.

No person is authorized to give any information or to make any representations about the Fund and its Shares not contained in this Prospectus and you should not rely on any other information. Read and keep the Prospectus for future reference.

Dealers effecting transactions in the Fund's Shares, whether or not participating in this distribution, are generally required to deliver a Prospectus. This is in addition to any obligation of dealers to deliver a Prospectus when acting as underwriters.

The Trust's registration number under the 1940 Act is 811-22147.

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