Abstract

This dissertation is a hypothesis on granting the MFN (Most Favoured Nation) Status by Pakistan to India and the resulting implications on Pakistani textile handicraft of Pakistan. It talks about the trade history of Pakistan and India, Pakistan and India had maintained MFN status for each other from 1947 till 1965; until the first major war between the two countries. The bilateral ties deteriorated and remained unstable for years. India however restored Pakistan’s MFN status in 1995, yet Pakistan never reciprocated. When looking at the newspaper articles and headlines; “granting the MFN status to India “has been the focus frequently and this has dated back to previous government tenures as well.

The gist of the dissertation can be said to be SWOT (strength weakness opportunity and threat) analysis of the textile craft industry of Pakistan. It concludes with the strategies the government and the textile craft sector need to implement in order to combat the threats and explore the opportunities once the MFN status is granted to India. The data has been collected from archives, interviews from experts (economists and top level management from textile craft enterprises), and newspaper and published reports.

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