

Beat: Politics

## Performance indicators will be favourable to Former PM of Pakistan Imran Khan

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**USPA NEWS** - Performance indicators will be favorable to Imran Khan

Imran Khan (good or bad) has gone after three years and eight months of government. His new rhetoric of self-determination, independent foreign policy and national security is gaining traction these days. Khan has not yet talked about his performance from which "more sensible" people are trying to conclude that maybe Khan has nothing to talk about his performance.

It is a fact that if we talk about Khan Sahib's failures then there are many things that can be used to criticize Khan Sahib but it is not that Khan Sahib has nothing in the name of performance. On the contrary, if viewed with complete impartiality, Khan has done in these three and a half years what he as the former Prime Minister can talk about with satisfaction.

The economy is one of the areas where Imran Khan has been the most criticized, but when we look at the results based on facts, we are surprised. The current account deficit of 20 20 billion, which they get at the beginning of their government in 2108, they bring to 1 1 billion by the end of their government. During that time, the deficit went up to a half-year, which is unprecedented in the last 40 years. This was a great achievement of Khan Sahib in the economic field but he did not get due respect. Another important indicator is foreign reserves.

These foreign reserves are actually called national treasures. When Khan Sahib started the government in 2018 under extremely unfavorable conditions, these foreign reserves were 9 9 billion. Despite suffering the worst two years of the Corona epidemic, Khan at the end of his reign had raised it to 22 22 billion, an astonishing achievement. Khan's target was to raise these reserves to 50 50 billion by the end of his term so that we could actually get rid of the IMF, but he had to leave prematurely due to a nefarious conspiracy.

Taxes are a major source of government revenue. When the captain took over the government in 2018, the tax collections were Rs 3.77 trillion, but when Khan took leave, the most significant revenue was Rs 6.1 trillion, the highest in Pakistan's 75-year history. Before the captaincy, the national income had never reached Rs 6 trillion. At the same time, foreign remittances (from 2018) also grew from 19 19 billion to 31 31 billion, which is an expression of the immense confidence of Pakistanis in the captain's government.

Exports are the backbone of any country's economy. When the captain took office (in 2018), Pakistan's total exports were only 20 20 billion, but when the captain left the post, textile exports alone had reached 31 31 billion. Faisalabad, Pakistan's largest textile industry, was once again on its feet. For the first time, IT exports exceeded ?? 5 billion. It was as if a real boom in the economy had begun.

If you look at the size of the whole economy, it also starts to show amazing results. The economy which stood at Rs 3500 billion in 2018, the same ailing economy that Imran Khan had brought to a huge volume of Rs 6500 billion and it was no joke. That is, your economy had almost doubled in size and was spreading its legs further.

External loans are being borrowed a lot these days, but no one seems to be talking about the volume of external loans. When the PTI began to ascend to the throne in 2018, the total external debt was 70% of the country's GDP.

Khan embarked on the difficult process of debt repayment at the most difficult time and by the end of his reign, he had wiped out Pakistan's total external debt at 65% of GDP. It was the first time in the history of the country that a government has reduced the volume of external debt to a lesser extent than the previous government. This gives an idea of ??Khan's sound economic strategy.

The captain is the most criticized in terms of jobs. The impression is deliberately given as if no job was created during Imran Khan's rule. However, it is an undeniable fact that during the three and a half years of Imran Khan's rule, 58 lakh new jobs were created, while in the last five years of the PML-N government, a total of 55 lakh jobs were created. This was also admitted by PML-N economist Muftah Ismail during an interview.

The scope of Benazir Income Support Program / Ehsas Program was not only expanded but also cleared of fake recipients. While the volume of Benazir Income Support Program was Rs 1.2 billion in 2018, the same Ehsas program had reached a portfolio of Rs 3.6 billion in 2022. Similarly, Rs.38 billion was provided to the common man in the form of low cost housing, health card, farmer card, disability card, ration card, interest free loan and benefits.

In terms of the environment, the Ten Billion Tree was a landmark project that changed the way we think.

The whole world not only appreciated this historic project of Imran Khan but also gave the team lead of the World Environment Program to Pakistan. Apart from the blind criticism of the opposition, the plan was highly praised by the United Nations. Construction of ten large dams began for the first time in the last half century. Twenty-one new universities were also set up in the country. Hundreds of new educational institutions and colleges and 31 new health hospitals were started. Power generation and road construction projects not only saved valuable national currency but also brought these projects to completion successfully.

Apart from economic matters, establishment of Rehmat-ul-Alamin Authority, formation of Sira University, issuance of PhD on the topics of Sira of the Prophet (PBUH), establishment of Sira chairs in universities, compulsory recitation of Holy Quran in educational institutions. Education, the introduction of a uniform curriculum and, above all, steadfastness in a global war for Islamophobia and the adoption of a resolution around the world to mark March 15 as World Day Against Islamophobia are just some of the achievements.

Whose precedent is not possible to find.

The biggest objection raised against the captain's government is that the external debt was Rs 25 trillion in 2018 which has increased to Rs 43 trillion in 2022.

Where has this increase of Rs 18 trillion been used? Due to the depreciation of the rupee, the value of external loans increased by Rs. 6 trillion while interest payable on previous loans of Rs. 9 trillion was paid. The remaining Rs 6 trillion is in cash in foreign exchange reserves. This brings the total to Rs 21 trillion, while numerically, the value of external debt has increased by Rs 18 trillion. In fact, the real value of loans has dropped by three trillion rupees. Since this is an accounting formula, NetEffect, we hope that our non-accounting brethren will also understand it well.

All these indicators of performance are screaming that Imran Khan's rule was also timeless and bright in terms of performance. All indicators of economic and other performance will be appreciated by Imran Khan.

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