

Scenario 255

100 DAYS (PERFORMANCE) OF PM KHAN-I

ANALYSIS OF PM KHAN's (51) PROMISES:

The ***announcements & re-assertion of promises*** continued even during the first 100 days and beyond BUT the PTI couldn't deliver much due to Covid-19 AND paucity of funds and most projects were ***left unfinished*** when the Parliament passed No Vote Confidence against them in April 2022.

Talking about details of 51 promises of Imran Khan, done by him and his key-team members, immediately before the elections of July 2018 and during the first 100 days of the PTI government after taking over the office of the premiership, the intelligentsia and larger sections of Pakistani media held that the PTI manifestly fell short living up to its promises. In fact, some of those promises were so flimsy, light and fragile that shouldn't have been labelled as PROMISES in political sense - ***were simply a step forward towards change of personal traits – delicate wishes or behavioural pattern – which had nothing to do with the national economy or people welfare or tax-reliefs or industrial or infrastructural expansions etc.***

For example, Imran Khan had promised in his inaugural speech that he would answer parliamentarians' queries twice a month in a session that was to be known as the ***'PM's Question Hour'***. However, the initiative never really took off despite some attempts to amend the National Assembly's rules to make it tangible - but couldn't make it happen. BUT what was the loss to the nation or public exchequer on that count – nothing in real terms.

Seven broad promises out of total 51 were meant to address a very diverse range of issues. More promises that could not be delivered on despite some efforts to make things happen included a promise to ***establish juvenile detention centres and prisons for women*** [PTI's FINAL MANIFESTO uploaded on insaf.pk on 9th July 2018 is referred], where some progress appeared to have happened only in Khyber PK, and a promise to make ***Pakistan Television and the Radio Pakistan*** totally independent like BBC or EU Channels was never fulfilled - it remained completely under the government's control even if there were improvements in their operations.

- *BUT, at the same time, if such promises couldn't be implemented effectively, the opposition cannot label the party (PTI) of gross failure or extending irreparable loss to the state.*

Two broken promises were related with Karachi's water anguishes, where the PTI had promised to set up a ***desalination plant in the city*** (it never really took off) and a ***crackdown against Karachi's water mafia***, which continued to operate with impunity during PTI tenure though their dens were seldom raided by the agencies and law enforcement people – but the menace remained there with full force and like in previous regimes.

- *The truthful analysis comes up that the **1st promise** could have been fulfilled as it was related with general public welfare – irrespective of the fact that it was a 'PURE PROVINCIAL' matter after famous 18th Amendment in vogue. However, the **2nd promise** was purely of local administrative*

domain – NOT even of provincial govt level. Khan had just floated it as promise – for nothing beyond fun sake.

Two promises were left completely unattended, with little being done to even get the ball rolling. Those were the proposal to give **parliament the power to ratify international treaties** and an **'adoption of madrassah scheme'** which could make the students better citizen, curb multi-polar sectarian trends, lessen fear of terror-threats and offer apprenticeships, especially in IT fields, in return for tax benefits.

- *For the **1st proposal**, only an executive or administrative order was needed for all the federal secretaries, nothing beyond. It could be ill-intentions of the PM's Principal Secretary showing corrupt loyalties with rogue bureaucracy in Pakistan. Even parliament could do it as its own – no permission or approval was required of any sort.*
- *For the **2nd proposal**, in fact badly required since much earlier in the country, was a GOLDEN promise for the shining prospects of future generations. Imran Khan had done his work – got sufficient success by converting about 5300 madrisas (out of 30,000 then on record) into regular schools. It was, in fact, like running against the wind because the religious leadership as well as Ministry of Education – both were not willing to do the job whole-heartedly.*

Let us dissect the Deliverance

FIRSTLY, one can find a promise that could be considered to have been fulfilled; PTI's promise to **build a special task force to recover looted national wealth**, can be marked as technically completed, even though the task force's performance and ability to deliver on its mandate left a lot to be discussed. Mr Khan, uptill his last day, had known that this task-force had worked hard to recover the looted money but for their own personal gains – not for the state; the big fish were openly sold; court cases were flouted and media was fed with wrong information. In short, NOT A SINGLE RUPEE WAS BROUGHT IN THE STATE EXCHEQUER while millions were spent on the upkeep and moving activities of the said Task Force.

Secondly, Like the previous two big political parties, PTI completed its promises where more jobs were done happily which involved CASH-DISTRIBUTION amongst the masses. These included its promise to **substantially expand the Benazir Income Support Program (BISP)**, which the PTI office-holders fulfilled exceptionally with much enthusiasm and labour.

[In fact, Pakistan is known for its beggars' mentality; from a street beggar to the parliamentary beggars. The ministers and the members of national & provincial assemblies virtually fight each other to grasp positions & postings in BISP, BAIT ul MAAL, ZAKAT FOUNDATIONS, FLOOD RELIEFS, UTILITY STORES etc just with a psyche of 'feeling honour in CASH DISTRIBUTION' – the major source of state-sponsored corruption for BUREAUCRACY & some politicians.]

Since 2008, every ruling party continued with this lucrative program [BISP] and with increase of multiplied amounts every year. Enormous increase in multi billion rupees each year in all governments straightaway proved that the number of (so-called) poor people increased in Pakistan thus the program should have been discontinued much earlier – but all the leaders and their governments opted to continue. Perhaps, it was because the distribution secretariat had to add names & numbers of fake recipients only, revise their computerized lists only and amounts were claimed through so many accounts or cash spending. The amounts remained so meagre (Rs:2000 pm in PPP & PMLN regimes; Rs:3000 pm in PTI era) that even the actual recipients would get only two day's food from that support money – BUT the political leaders involved and bureaucrats got tens of billions each year.

Imran Khan redirected the **BISP grants to his EHSAS Program** which was run by one Sania Nishtar. However, the people were expecting these grants to build new primary schools, reinstate and run some

closed, old or depleted schools, use the village mosques as properly regulated schools and give villagers the needed funds / grants, establishing professionally sound vocational schools for boys and girls. This could create enormous spaces for employments and was the best way to address the poverty issues by raising national literacy rate, producing lots of skilled workers – which was also Imran Khan's core objective given in PTI's manifesto.

*[On another count; **Ehsaas** deserves a special commendation for the key role it played in getting critical monetary aid to the most vulnerable social segments during early days of Covid-19 pandemic when businesses were shut and many daily wagers had no opportunity to put bread on their table. The breadth of initiatives launched under the Ehsaas program — like homeless shelters, subsidized ration programs, soup kitchens, and nutrition programs — was commendable because it showed that the govt was serious about going the extra mile to protect country's most vulnerable communities.]*

Thirdly, the PTI government made good on its commitment to **developing financial instruments to attract investment from overseas Pakistanis**, with the Roshan Digital Accounts (RDAs) standing out as its biggest achievement in Pakistan's economy. On a positive note, RDAs facilitated the inflow of remittances and acted as major support for Pakistan's foreign exchange reserves. Through RDAs, overseas workers were (*and still have been*) able to invest in Naya Pakistan Certificates, real estate and the Pakistan Stock Exchange, significantly increasing their contribution to domestic economy.

PROMISES LEFT IN PIPELINES:

There were **10 other promises on which implementation was at an advanced stage** at the time the PTI government was sent home in April 2022. People would recall and recognize at least half of these promises, as they featured prominently in news headlines, political discussions and media talk-shows. The first: **launching of the billion Tree Tsunami program** for reforestation, of which 44pc of the target had been achieved by March 2022. The program garnered praise from the UN Environment Program, the World Economic Forum and global leaders and was a commendable initiative to address one of the most pressing empirical crises of modern times.

The second was about ***VOTING RIGHTS FOR OVERSEAS PAKISTANIS***, which the PTI was successful in doing by getting approved the relevant laws through the Supreme Court of Pakistan and the ECP in 2018.

On 17th August 2018; a day before Imran Khan took oath as premier, the Supreme Court of Pakistan [SCP] ruled a landmark decision ***allowing overseas Pakistanis the right to vote*** via an internet system. The court had been hearing a petition filed by Mr Khan who had long sought voting rights for Pakistanis abroad, with his party enjoying a large following amongst the diaspora. Overseas Pakistanis were able to avail this right during the by-elections scheduled on 14th October 2018 for 37 constituencies.

Following orders of the SCP, the ECP issued necessary notifications and made viable arrangements for overseas voters so that they could be able to cast their votes in the supplementary elections of 14th October 2018. However, the overseas voters were not found serious at all even they could have cast their votes on ECP's internet facility while sitting at their homes from all over the world. See the ECP's figures released to media on 18th September 2018:

"The campaign to register overseas Pakistanis for internet-voting in the upcoming by-polls evoked a lukewarm response, with only 7,419 expatriates out of the total 632,000 registering to avail the facility offered to them for the first time in the country's electoral history. The process of registration

of overseas Pakistanis from the 37 constituencies where by-elections are to be held on Oct 14 had started on Sept 1 and came to a close on 17th September 2018 at 9am. The website for the overseas voters remained functional 24/7 throughout the registration process and did not face any technical problems.

This way, as many as 632,000 overseas Pakistanis from the 37 constituencies settled in 177 countries of the world were eligible to vote through the internet — which is 84 per cent of the total overseas Pakistanis from the given constituencies.

Under the plan, over 7,400 registered voters were sent voter pass (password) between Oct 10 and Oct 14 on the email address mentioned in their online application for registration, through which they were able to cast their votes on election day. On polling day, the voter could log in to the website using his username and password and enter the voter pass emailed to him earlier. This was to direct the voter to his registered national and provincial assembly constituencies to enable him to cast the vote.

*A designated list of candidates of the selected constituency was displayed by the system and the voter had to select the election symbol of the candidate to cast his vote. Upon successful submission of the vote, a **confirmation message** was to be displayed on the screen.*

The ECP had already uploaded on its website separate video tutorials in Urdu and English languages as well as step-by-step help materials to guide voters through the registration and voting process. An advertisement campaign was launched through media to create awareness about the facility of internet voting made available for the overseas Pakistanis and the embassies and consulates of Pakistan had also been involved in the campaign.”

Later, Mr Khan took this reform through the parliament in November 2021 but the fate of the law was unclear as the ECP remained unsure that overseas voters would get to vote in the next general election in 2023 due to resources and time constraints. The relevant facility which the ECP had given to overseas Pakistanis (casting their vote via internet – as is prevailing in many developed countries) was also ***bulldozed through parliamentary controversial discussions – with no tangible results till today.***

The Third was the *implementation of a policy framework* **TO BUILD FIVE MILLION HOUSES**, called as the Naya Pakistan Housing Program and various sub-initiatives were taken under it. It is worth pointing out here that the government itself had not committed to build five million houses, but to act as an ***'enabler and facilitator'*** only. A number of housing projects catering to middle and low-income households were launched during the PTI government under the said initiative, attempting to make ownership of a home possible for workers and labourers – ***but at the end it was a total failure.***

PTI govt tried to invite and convince certain builders and construction companies but ALL were there to play loot-game. One contractor was especially brought from Manchester UK, he made some watering announcements to invest his own money and build low-cost homes; he was made an Advisor to Mr Khan on Housing, too; but after having certain photo-sessions and enjoying official dinners, he fizzled away with his plans & investment and never showed his face again. ***Most contractors were after the pieces of precious lands and huge bank-loans on concessional rates – NOT at all serious for the noble cause of Mr Khan; thus, the program failed.***

The Fourth promise: Let the people recall the PTI promise of **CREATING 10 MILLION JOBS** over five years, but PTI govt was seen partially committed. If the results of the relevant Labour Force Survey released by the Pakistan Bureau of Statistics are to be believed, the government was successful in adding 5.5m jobs in its first three years of power before it was dismissed; Dawn.com survey dated 25th April 2022 is referred.

It is worth mentioning here that job creation didn't literally mean the PTI govt itself created 5.5m jobs out of thin air: these jobs got created indirectly as a result of government policies regarding various sectors of the economy, especially agriculture, industries and construction.

The Fifth Promise: Mr Khan's dearest and recognizable promise had to do with the **SEHAT INSAF CARD**. It can be marked partially complete as the PTI had promised to roll it out to all of Pakistan, which it was able to do partially. Former PM Khan launched the said scheme of *Sehat Insaaf Card* through Dr Zafar Mirza. It had expanded its coverage to Punjab, providing Rs:1 million cover to each family. Baluchistan approved the card towards the end of the PTI regime, but Sindh insisted on not signing it.

Intelligentsia gurus and some columnists, however, commented that through the said scheme of *Sehat Card*, the private hospitals and the clinical labs remained the actual beneficiaries rather than the poor patients. Fake prescriptions and fictitious medical & test reports had mostly been used for minting moneys from the state exchequer. In other words, ***new flood-gates of corruption got opened for private hospitals and medical specialists. However, Mr Khan's scheme was marvelous but corruption in Pakistani society is known to all.***

The Sixth one: Onto the lesser recognized promises - these included the facilitation of **PUBLIC OUTREACH TO POLICE**, which noticeably improved through various IT related initiatives like apps, websites and hotlines launched by the police forces of KP, Punjab and ICT, where the PTI govt had direct control. However, a lot more work needed to be done to make access to police services easier for citizens. The facts went overlooked by the PTI and Mr Khan that the Pakistani police on the whole has gone more lethargic and more corrupt because still the organization works under the provisions of Police Act of 1861 and Police Rules of 1934.

Patch-work in the shape of Police Order 2000 & 2002 was done but basically it is the responsibility and obligation of the Parliament to make out new legislation as per ever-changing circumstances. For 75 years Pakistanis are being treated like animals and traitors of the British rule.

Pakistan's successive parliamentarians and the ruling parties have been so irresponsible, negligent and sluggish that they couldn't feel the necessity of formulating new Act, laws & rules to improve the quality of policing for their people. All politicians themselves have been suffering due to these old colonial police system, and still suffering (Mr Zardari, Sharifs and later Mr Khan himself are typical examples) but they never opted to get the new police order during their respective tenures of statesmanship – so, *tey pher bhugto....* (...means continue to suffer it).

The Seventh one: The PTI had promised to create a **NATIONAL COMMISSION OF MINORITIES**, which it did, but it wasn't really able to resource and empower it like it was envisioned. It couldn't be rolled out in the provinces as well. No activity has been heard under this Commission, no media news, no mention of achievement heard ever. If the body was to be ignored with zero activity, then why the PTI spent public money on its formation and running it. The people and media were often found worried if the Commission's Secretariat was in place and / or if the body had its members – enjoying perks & numerations etc for nothing doing.

The Eighth Promise: The PTI was also able to enact legislation to create **SPECIAL COURTS FOR GENDER-BASED VIOLENCE** but was never seen them fully functional before its time ran out; in fact, Khan's useless team couldn't apprehend their leader's vision – thus no work was done on this promising undertaking. Some media people had also pointed out that the issue didn't merit TO BE A PROMISE. Developing new courts was an extra burden on state exchequer. Instead, the parliamentarians could have worked out to adopt new procedures like in other welfare states – the existing number of courts and judges could do better.

The Nineth One: The PTI also started a program to provide **STIPENDS TO SCHOOL GIRLS** under the **Ehsaas Taleemi Wazaif** banner but the people were unable to see it rolled out on the scale that it had envisioned. The program was launched by PM Khan himself under Ehsaas Education Stipends program on 1st September 2021. The program got started too late and nearly 40 days after the PTI govt got landing in troubles; the event concerning Gen Faiz Hamid (ISI Chief)'s transfer had started shaking the PTI govt's foundations; after a short while, the military & PDM made PTI to go home.

The Tenth Promise: the PTI had pledged to take up the **KASHMIR ISSUE** and resolve it *within the parameters of UNSC resolutions*. While the issue remained unresolved (*as it remained so during previous govts for 75 years*), the PTI did successfully mobilize the OIC and the UNSC to take up the issue on multiple occasions. It kept referring Indian atrocities and excesses to the UNSC and using the platform of the OIC to develop broad support for its position in the dispute. PM Khan stated on multiple occasions that Pakistan desired to improve its relations with India, but there needed to be progress on Kashmir before things would move forward. India gave deaf ears to this issue like before.

- *The media broadly held that PTI was unable to complete some of its promises; **most pledges were left at intermediary or early stages at the time the party was removed from power**. The pending promises were a mix of well-recognized commitments as well as lesser-known ones.*

The 11th Promise: the pledge to turn **PM HOUSE INTO A UNIVERSITY** remained in the memories of learned and scholarly people; work on this pledge started, but was never materialized. The latest on this was that just *in early 2022, the Senate Committee had rejected a bill seeking to establish a university at PM House*, recommending that existing universities be strengthened instead. Some columnists opined that this move was maneuvered from the PTI members from inside.

The 12th Promise: It was announced that the PTI would **OPEN ALL GOVT GUEST HOUSES FOR PUBLIC**. Work on this promise was partially done, with the Khyber KP government leading the way in converting its properties to public facilities. However, other provinces were unwilling to follow the suit barring some in Punjab. AJK, Gilgit, Sindh and Baluchistan were not seen convinced with the idea and the PTI federal govt could not get the scheme implemented in the later mentioned territories.

- *Basically, it was a provincial domain and PM Imran Khan's wish could be taken as a noble suggestion which the provincial bureaucracies didn't like because of their own vested interests.*

The 13th Promise: Within its three years' rule, the PTI delivered to a considerable extent on its commitments to **EXPEDITE CONSTRUCTION OF DIAMER-BHASHA DAM** and got prepared feasibility studies for other dams too; while also building many small dams for water conservation purposes. These were critical initiatives considering Pakistan was facing the threat of severe water shortages. These projects can be marked as *in progress* because although the paperwork for many dams was completed and initial construction activity kicked off, many projects were yet to be completed when the PTI left. PM Khan had personally kicked off construction work at the Diamer-Bhasha dam project on 15th July 2020. For dams in Mr Khan's era, see a separate chapter in this book.

The 14th Promise: The PTI's efforts to replicate its reforms in other provinces and **APPOINTING PROFESSIONAL IGPs**, were never accepted by the provinces; the idea couldn't take off, with Punjab representing the worst example of government interference in the institution. Though efforts were initially made to give the police force some degree of independence, both Islamabad and Punjab were plagued by frequent transfers of senior officials that really disrupted their functioning. None of the IGP performed up to his capacity due to fear and distress that whether he would see the next dawn in uniform. The opposition parties had the opinion that the IGs in Pakistan were being remotely controlled by the FIRST LADY & her

sons – ***giving weight to the fact that CM Buzdar had no acumen to take required results from his officers in uniform and others in field postings.***

[On 28th February 2021: The federal government transferred 15 senior police officers under the new rotation policy 2020 approved by PM Khan in order to rotate the officials after completion of 10-year period in a province or region. The DIG-ranked officers, serving in grade-20, were reshuffled from the provinces and the federal govt institutes. The main feature was that the federal government slapped a ban of two years for officers on their postings in the geographical limits of the station from where they were transferred. It was named as the rotation policy.

*The reshuffle of selective officers somehow shocked the PSP community as it believed that only 20 per cent of the total officials falling under this policy in the same grade were transferred, **due to likes and dislikes**. Most of the officers who had completed their more than 10-year tenure or even for more than 20-year period were yet serving in Punjab and Sindh; it was taken as victimisation.]*

The 15th Promise: PM Khan had a plan to **MAKE PEMRA INDEPENDENT**; but then abandoned it as the PTI got diverted its focus on creating a new media regulatory body. It was PTI Minister Fawad Hassan Ch's brain-child; working was complete and implementation strategy was also finalized to make new media body called PMRA to keep an eye / control over all types of media, including print, digital, broadcast and online. However, the idea became controversial within the PTI ranks and the promise died at its own.

The 16th – the most important Promise: Mr Khan's well-known promise to create **NATIONAL CONSENSUS ON SOUTH-PUNJAB PROVINCE** was also left incomplete, with the government being shown the door before it could have a legislative bill seeking the creation of South Punjab passed by parliament. PTI had gone too late in fact. To its credit, the PTI remained committed to the cause, with many developments reported on the executive and administrative end of making the promise a reality as well. See more details elsewhere in this book

In addition, the promises done during first 100 days of PM Khan's government - amongst the lesser-known commitments, most made for the **betterment of DISABLED persons** did not get the sustained attention they needed. Considerable work was done, no doubt, for special assistance programs for them, but the PTI government couldn't consolidate its efforts together under a single umbrella to create a uniform program for persons with special needs – moreover, it was not an issue to be solved at federal level.

[The PTI, in its manifesto, said that as part of its expansion of the social safety net, it would 'launch special assistance programmes for differently-abled persons' for their better integration into mainstream society. On 29th February 2022; the Punjab cabinet's standing committee on legislative business approved the draft of ***Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act 2021***. The said eye-wash legislation was NOT enough as it was never implemented; whereas other provinces never seen convinced in this regard.]

Likewise, **DISABILITY RESOURCE CENTRES** were supposed to be set up in every district of the country, but work done on this promise was very limited. The government had also promised a **2pc JOB QUOTA FOR DISABLED PERSONS**, but the PTI govt could never get around for enforcing it in a uniform manner. A point to appreciate that the Sindh Empowerment of Persons with Disabilities Act, 2018 appeared to be the most progressive legislation, which asks for 'care-giver allowance to PWDs with high support needs' to ensure their right of adequate living standards & social protection. However, no report with media is there to judge the implementation level.

Till the ending year 2018, Punjab and Khyber PK provinces increased their quota for disable persons from 2pc to 3pc and some districts like Rawalpindi had sincerely implemented it. The departments were conveyed

the federal instructions for implementation; the provinces, during the 1st week of January 2019, started asking the ways and means to implement the said instructions – especially for issuing driving licences to the people with hearing loss as per international practices; providing free wheelchairs to persons with physically handicaps; and white canes to the visually impaired and giving health cards to all the special persons. Serious exercises got started all over Pakistan then.

The letter from the federal government said the employment quota would be calculated against the posts being advertised / fixed at a particular point of time. As this practice was leading to negligible appointments against the quota, there was a need to work out the quota against the total posts of every department – in short, more serious home work was needed.

On 21st June 2019: The Supreme Court sought a comprehensive report from the federal as well as provincial governments on appointments of disabled persons. A 3-member bench, headed by Justice Sheikh Azmat Saeed, heard a case concerning fake recruitments made allegedly on the quota of disabled persons. Nearly 4,712 fake persons had been appointed on the basis of disabled persons' quota; and the private sector had (till then) provided Rs:50 million for the disabled persons BUT there were no details as to how the said fund was utilised. Khyber PK govt informed the court that they had made 427 appointments on the disabled persons' quotas; also, that the National Council for Disabled People was being restored in that province.

On 16th May 2020: The SECP declared that '*Section 459 has been omitted to remove ambiguity and avoid conflict of laws and to ensure that the quota of disabled persons provided in the Disabled Persons (Employment and Rehabilitation) (Amendment) Act 2015 and other related legislations is given effect and implemented in letter and spirit*'.

On promises for women, the PTI remained unable to roll out a **NATIONWIDE MATERNAL HEALTH PROGRAM**, even though it did launch several initiatives around it that would have supported its goals.

[In order to promote gender parity, the PTI, in its manifesto, stated that "...it will establish a large scale national Maternal Health Program to provide assisted births along with family health and planning information to women". The PTI also vowed to "double the size of the LHW programme to ensure each woman has access to complete package of Lady Health Worker (LHW) services".]

CONCLUSION:

The fact remains that the bulk of the PTI's work remained undone at the time it was pushed out of office in April 2022. Mostly it was because the PROMISES were mainly of good wishes about the '**personal human problems**' sometimes addressing with minute issues concerning with gender specifics – **not at all related with major issues of development at the national level** or concerning with majority-sections of the society. For example, see 'another promise of PTI': Provision of **HOUSING TO DISABLED PERSONS** – which could never get implemented at the level it was promised; probably nowhere in the country the work could be started on it.

- *It doesn't mean that Imran Khan did wrong by thinking over the above issues or problems – it was all human and it, in fact, reflected the inner-good of Mr Khan as a leader – BUT in Pakistan like poor countries, the leadership could also think about BIGGER ISSUES to address majority of population and improve their quality of life.*
- **In PTI era, about 50% population was living BELOW THE POVERTY LINE;** leaders should think and decide –
 - Should govt feed BREAD & BUTTER directly to those 50% for living OR

- Should govt provide SKILLS & TECHNIQUES to many of those 50% to earn their own Bread & Butter.

While the PTI was able to deliver in some areas, it faced quite steep challenges in others. Of course, the Covid-19 pandemic and global economic conditions in its aftermath do explain why the PTI government seemed to struggle so much during its time in power. Another reason cited was the PTI's razor-thin majority in the National Assembly, which didn't really give it much room to quickly execute its legislative agenda.

On the other hand, intelligentsia pointed to the Imran Khan-led government's inexperience and its apparent ineffectiveness. The musical chairs of key ministers and senior officials and frequent U-turns on key policies gave weight to the later argument that the way the country was being managed was quite chaotic and therefore things were doomed to collapse. Had there be a good team with him, things could have been better given their honesty an edge.

One media tracker found [up till 18th August 2021] that the PTI-led government had to launch 51 projects as per their manifesto and promises done with the nation during its first 100 days of rule and also set in place the instruments required for the fulfillment of some of its promises at the national, and in some cases, even provincial levels. Progress on some promises was still stuck in its initial stages or had been marred with delays beyond comprehension. However, the record till the 3 years after remained: that **Out of 51 PROMISES, 7 were still pending to take start.**