Sec1

Imran Ahmad Khan Niazi (Urdu: عمران احمد خان نیازی; born 5 October 1952) is a Pakistani former cricketer and politician who served as the 22nd prime minister of Pakistan from August 2018 until April 2022. He is the founder and chairman of the political party Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI).

Born to a Niazi Pashtun family in Lahore, Khan graduated from Keble College, Oxford. He began his international cricket career in a 1971 Test series against England. Khan played until 1992, served as the team's captain intermittently between 1982 and 1992, and won the 1992 Cricket World Cup, Pakistan's only victory in the competition. Considered one of cricket's greatest all-rounders, Khan was later inducted into the ICC Cricket Hall of Fame. Founding the Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI) in 1996, Khan won a seat in the National Assembly in the 2002 general election, serving as an opposition member from Mianwali until 2007. PTI boycotted the 2008 general election and became the second-largest party by popular vote in the 2013 general election. In the 2018 general election, running on a populist platform, PTI became the largest party in the National Assembly, and formed a coalition government with independents with Khan as prime minister.

Sec2

The 1992 Cricket World Cup (officially the Benson & Hedges World Cup 1992) was the fifth staging of the Cricket World Cup, organised by the International Cricket Council (ICC). It was held in Australia and New Zealand from 22 February to 25 March 1992, and finished with Pakistan beating England by 22 runs in the final to become the World Cup champions for the first time. The 1992 World Cup is remembered for the controversial "rain rule". South Africa tried to take advantage of this rule by slowing down their semi-final against England, but the tactic ultimately cost them the match.[1]

Sec 3

Shaukat Khanum Memorial Cancer Hospital and Research Centre (Urdu: یادگاری اسپتالِ شوکت خانم برائے معالجہ و تحقیقِ سرطان, abbreviated as SKMCH&RC/SKMCH)[1] is a cancer centre with locations in Lahore and Peshawar, Pakistan. It is the first project of the Shaukat Khanum Memorial Trust, a charitable organization established under the Societies Registration Act XXI of 1858 of British India. It is Pakistan's largest tertiary care hospital.[2][3]

Projects

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<https://gulfnews.com/world/asia/pakistan/imran-khan-is-the-leader-pakistan-needs-today-thoughtful-and-empathetic-1.1582803347876>

<https://www.pexels.com/photo/mini-red-hearts-wallpaper-776635/>

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PTI HISTORY

The Pakistan Tehreek-e-Insaf (PTI; Urdu: پاکستان تحريکِ انصاف, lit. 'Pakistan Movement for Justice') is a political party in Pakistan. It was founded in 1996 by Pakistani cricketer-turned politician Imran Khan, who served as the country's prime minister from 2018 to 2022.[10] The PTI is one of the three major Pakistani political parties alongside the Pakistan Muslim League–Nawaz (PML–N) and the Pakistan People's Party (PPP), and it is the largest party in terms of representation in the National Assembly of Pakistan since the 2018 general election. With over 10 million members in Pakistan and abroad, it claims to be the country's largest political party by primary membership as well as one of the largest political parties in the world.[11]

Despite Khan's popular persona in Pakistan, the PTI had limited initial success:[12] it failed to win, as a collective, a single seat in the 1997 general election and the 2002 general election; only Khan himself was able to win a seat. From 1999 to 2007, the PTI supported the military presidency of Pervez Musharraf. It rose in opposition to Musharraf in 2007 and also boycotted the 2008 general election, accusing it of having been conducted with fraudulent procedures under Musharraf's rule. The global popularity of the "Third Way" during the Musharraf era led to the rise of a new Pakistani political bloc focused on centrism, deviating from the traditional dominance of the centre-left PPP and the centre-right PML–N. When the PML–Q began to decline in the aftermath of Musharraf's presidency, much of its centrist voter bank was lost to the PTI. Around the same time, the PPP's popularity began to decrease after the disqualification of Yousaf Raza Gillani in 2012. Similarly, the PTI appealed to many former PPP voters, particularly in the provinces of Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, due to its outlook on populism.

In the 2013 general election, the PTI emerged as a major party with over 7.5 million votes, ranking second by number of votes and third by number of seats won. At the provincial level, it was voted to power in Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. During its time in opposition, the PTI, with the help of popular slogans such as Tabdeeli Arahi Hai (lit. 'change is coming'), mobilized people in rallies over public distress on various national issues, the most notable of which was the 2014 Azadi march.[13] In the 2018 general election, it received 16.9 million votes—the largest amount for any political party in Pakistan thus far. It then formed the national government in coalition with five other parties for the first time, with Khan serving as the new Pakistani prime minister. However, in April 2022, a no-confidence motion against Khan removed him and his PTI government from office at the federal level. Currently, the PTI governs Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Punjab at the provincial level and acts as the largest opposition party in Sindh, while also having significant representation in Balochistan.[14][15]

Officially, the PTI has stated that its focus is on turning Pakistan into a model welfare state espousing Islamic socialism,[3][16] and also on dismantling religious discrimination against Pakistani minorities.[17][5] The PTI terms itself an anti–status quo movement advocating an Islamic democracy centred on egalitarianism.[6][16][18] It claims to be the only non-dynastic party of mainstream Pakistani politics in contrast to parties such as the PPP and PML–N.[19] Since 2019, the party has been criticized by political opponents and analysts alike for its failures to address various economic and political issues, particularly the Pakistani economy, which was further weakened in light of the COVID-19 pandemic.[20][21][22] However, Khan and the PTI were later praised for leading the country's economic recovery in the pandemic's later stages.[23] During its time in power, the party faced backlash over its crackdown on the Pakistani opposition as well as its regulation of increased censorship through curbs on Pakistani media outlets and freedom of speech.[24][25][26]

In a second wave of expansion, PTI absorbed Pervaiz Elahi, Moonis Elahi and ten former MPAs of Pakistan Muslim League (Q) over political rifts with the President of Pakistan Muslim League (Q), Chaudhry Shujaat Hussain. He was the former president of the Punjab Division of the PML(Q). On 7 March 2023, Pervaiz Elahi has taken the charge of President of PTI.[27] However, as per the constitution of PTI that was approved on 1 August 2022 by Chairman PTI and National Council, the position of President doesn't exist in the structure of the party.