

Senior's please dissect it.

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**Passage.**

Above all, a sense of what is possible. In politics it is useless to formulate great and noble projects if, due to the existing state of the country, they cannot be accomplished. The impulses of a free people are at all times a parallel-gram of forces. The great statesman realizes precisely what these forces are and says to himself without ever being seriously mistaken: "I can go just so far and no farther." He does not allow himself to favour one class, foreseeing the inevitable reactions of the neglected groups. A prudent doctor does not cure his patient of a passing complaint with a remedy that produces a permanent disease of the liver, and a judicious statesman neither appeases the working class at the risk of angering the bourgeoisie, nor does he indulge the bourgeoisie at the expense of the working class. He endeavours to regard the nation as a great living body whose organs are interdependent. He takes the temperature of public opinion every day, and if the fever increases he sees to it that the country rests. Though he may fully appreciate the power of public opinion, a forceful and clever statesman realizes that he can influence it fairly easily. He has calculated the people's power to remain indifferent to his efforts, they have their moment of violence, and their angry protests are legitimate if the Government brings poverty on them, takes away their traditional liberty, or seriously interferes with their home life. But they will allow themselves to be led by a man who knows where he is going and who shows them clearly that he has the nation's interest at heart and that they may have confidence in him. The sense of what is possible is not only the ability to recognize that certain things are impossible — a negative virtue — but also to know that, a courageous man, things which appear to be very difficult are in fact possible. A great statesman does not say to himself: "This nation is weak", but "This nation is asleep: I shall wake it up. Laws and institutions are of the people's making, if necessary, I shall change them." But above all, the determination to do something must be followed by acts, not merely words. Mediocre politicians spend most of their time devising schemes and preaching doctrines. They talk of structural reforms, they invent faultless social systems and formulate plans for perpetual peace. In his public speeches the true statesman knows how, if necessary, to make polite bows to new theories and to pronounce ritualistic phrases for the benefit of those who guard temple gates, but he actually occupies himself by taking care of the real needs of the nation. He endeavours to accomplish definite and precise objectives in ways that seem best to him. If he finds obstacles in his way, he makes detours. Vanity, intellectual pride, and a feeling for system are serious handicaps to the politician. Some party leaders are ready to sacrifice the country for a theory or a set of principles. The great leader says: "Let the principles go but I must save the nation."

**Title: The quality of a great statesman.**

## Qualities of a Wise Politician

For a country, outcomes for devised policies and rules cannot be achieved if current situation of a country is not favorable. A wise politician knows all these things. Further, he does not favor the interest of one class over the other. Professionals do the same in their respective fields. A wise politician cares for his people. Moreover, he keeps check and balance of public behaviour, looks into their rightful protests against government and knows how to calm them. People love such a leader, who is pessimistic and promises to uplift the nation. An average politician focuses on interests of a few, structural reforms and thinks about never-ending peace. But a wise politician prefers the interests of nation even at the expense of laws and regulations.

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