

Rich in Politics, we desperately Needs Statesmen

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Avoid grammatical
errors

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Arguments are fine

2.1 Meaning of Rich in Politics

2.2 Importance of Statesmen in Politics

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3.1 Politicians

(i) Short term thinkers

(ii) Prioritize party loyalty, personal benefit
and electoral victory

3.2 Statesmen

(i) Long term vision

(ii) National interest above personal
interest

(iii) Builders of institutions, not just
governments

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Essay

"The heaviest penalty for refusing to engage in politics is to be ruled by those who are inferior," warned Plato centuries ago, a reminder that the quality of leadership determines the destiny of nations. Today, our politics landscape is crowded with actors, parties, slogans and competing interests, yet painfully thin in the kind of visionary leadership Plato imagined. We are rich in politics but poor in Statesmanship. While politicians dominate television screens and public debates, a true Statesmen - those who think beyond personal gain and election cycles - remain absent from the national stage. A Statesman rises above

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party lines, embodies moral courage, protects institutions, and prioritize the long-term welfare of the people. In contrast, our politics has increasingly become personality-driven, emotionally charged, and short-sighted. Governance suffers, institution weakens, political polarization, corruption, and national challenges because the leadership mindset remains transactional rather than transformational. As the country grapples with political polarization, economic instability and social fragmentation, the absence of statesmen like qualities becomes even more visible and alarming. Therefore, the crisis is not merely political but one of leadership character and national direction. At this critical juncture, what the nation needs is not more politicians, but genuine statesmen - those capable of lifting politics from self-interest to statesmanship, and the nation from stagnation to stability.

Before move over the proper detail of the essay there is need to indentify the terminologies first, meaning of "Rich in politics" and who is Statesman and his importance on politics.

Rich in politics means a country has many political, parties, leaders, debates and continuous activities, but not necessarily strong or effective leadership. It describes a situation where politics is loud and crowded, yet poor in meaningful results. Decisions are often driven by personal interest, rivalry and power struggles rather than national welfare, thus, being "rich in politics" highlights the irony of having abundant political noise but lacking genuine progress, unity, and responsible leadership.

A Statesman is a wise, principled leader who prioritize national interest over personal or party

or party gains. In politics, his importance lies in providing long term vision, strengthening institutions, reducing polarization, and ensuring people stable, responsible governance. A Statesman guides society with integrity, foresight, and maturity, leading to lasting nation progress.

A Statesman and a politician differ greatly in vision, purpose and impact. A politician often focuses on winning elections, gaining power, and serving party or personal interest. His decisions are usually short-term and driven by public approval or personal interests. In contrast, a Statesman looks beyond immediate gains; he acts with wisdom and used long-term vision for the public and governance interest. He is not only prioritize economic developments but also political sustainable policies for the nation growth. In essence, politicians work for the next election but

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Statesman works for the next generations.

A nation progresses only when its leaders rise from politics to true statesmanship.

There are some signs that show our polics is rich but Statesmanship is weak. The^{se} reasons are discussed below how government rich in politts and weak in stabilizing government.

political polarization and lack of national unity are clear signs of a government that is rich in politics but poor in statesmanship. when leaders behave like politicians rather than statesmen, they prioritize party rivalry, media battles and personal egos instead of the nation's collective welfare. As a result, society becomes divided, institution weaken, and decision-making suffers. Pakistan's frequent political confrontation, such as constant protests, dissolving assemblies, and hostile exchanges between parties, show how

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polarization overshadow policies. Instead of building consensus on issues like the economy or security, leaders deepen divisions. Such fragmentation proves that while political activity is abundant, true Statesmen are missing.

Not only political polarization and national unity are the signs of weak Statesmanship but also the weak institutions and political interference are the signs of nation rich in politics but poor in Statesmanship. When leaders lack Statesmanlike qualities, they undermine, they undermine^{ne} the independence of institutions such as the judiciary, bureaucracy, and police, using them for personal or repeatedly faced administrative instability because frequent transfers, politicized appointments, and pressure on civil servants prevent institutions from functioning professionally. Instead of strengthening systems,

politicians focus on controlling them. Such interference shows that while political activity is loud and abundant, genuine leadership and responsible governance are missing.

Poor crises management and governance failures in different policies management and its appropriate usage, show that government only rich in politics but not in statesmanship. The political structure of every nation or government shows, how the true statesmen run these institutions without any other political interference or interest only. The one example of government fail in management of crises is during Pakistan's frequent floods, slow government response, lack of proper relief coordination, and political blame games have worsened the situation for affected communities. Similarly, economic crises are often mishandled due to

Short-term political considerations. Such failures show that while politics may be vibrant, the absence of wise, forward-thinking statesmanship undermines national stability and public confidence.

Moreover, economic unsustainability and rising debt are clear signs of a government rich in politics but poor in statesmanship. Leaders focused on short-term political gains often ignore long-term fiscal planning, resulting in excessive borrowing, mismanagement of resources, and uncontrolled expenditures. For example, Pakistan's ballooning public debt, reaching over 100% of GDP in recent years, reflects repeated fiscal deficits, political populism, and weak economic reforms. Frequent policy reversals and politicized financial decisions undermine investor confidence and national growth. While political debates dominate the media, the absence of visionary

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Leadership prevents Sustainable economic development, showing that vibrant politics alone cannot ensure national prosperity.

The Signs of rich politics but poor in Statesmanship - polarization, weak institutions, poor crisis management, and economic instability - highlight the urgent need for visionary leadership. Without true Statesmen, these challenges remain unresolved, making it essential to cultivate leaders who prioritize national interest over short-term political gains.

Statesmen are desperately needed to run government with proper vision and policies, ensuring long-term thinking and national developments rather than short-term political gains. A Statesman formulates consistent economic, social and foreign policies that strengthen institutions and promote stability. For example, Under Lee Kuan Yew's leadership, Singapore transformed from struggling nation

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into a prosperous economy through visionary planning and sound policies, showing how effective statesmanship drives progress. Without such leaders, governments remain reactive, fragmented, and unable to achieve sustainable development, despite active policies.

Statesmen are desperately needed to prioritize national interests over political rivalries, ensuring unity and effective governance. True leaders rise above party conflicts and personal gains to make decisions that benefit the entire nation. For example, Nelson Mandela, after becoming South Africa's president, chose reconciliation over revenge, uniting a deeply divided country and promoting national stability. By putting the nation first, statesmen prevent political polarization, strengthen institutions, and ensure long-term visionary progress.

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that without such leadership, politics alone cannot secure a country's welfare.

A true Statesman always ensure foster diplomatic relation for the global standing. Skilled leadership ensures constructive engagement with countries, attracting investment, strengthening trade, and maintaining peace. For example, Henry Kissinger's diplomacy in the 1970s helped the USA open relation with china, reshaping global politics. foreign policy becomes reactive and short-sighted, often harming national interests + possible without Statesman. Visionary leaders, no doubt, prioritize long-term international relationship, ensuring stability, respect, and a strong position for their country on the global stage.

Statesman are desperately needed to promote ethical and

moral politics, ensuring honesty, accountability and respect for democratic values.

Unlike political ordinary politicians, Statesmen uphold integrity and make decision based on principles rather than personal gain.

For example, Mahatma Gandhi's commitment to truth and non-violence transformed political ethics in India and inspired global movements for justice. No doubt, when leaders follow moral objects and principles, corruption decreases, public trust increase and governance become more transparent. without such ethical Statesmanship, politics becomes divisive, corrupt and damaging to national progress.

A true Statesman balances not only moral and ethical base governance but also balance the legacy usage for the future generations, ensuring the nation progress continues long after their tenure ends. Unlike politicians who focus on immediate

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popularity, Statesmen building and strong institutions, stable policies, and long term development plans.

For example, Quaid-e-Azam Muhammad Ali Jinnah left a legacy of constitutionalism, unity and democratic vision that continues to guide Pakistan today. Such statesman creates enduring foundations for growth and stability. In essence, without statesmen, nations struggle to build lasting progress, remaining trapped in short-term political cycles.

Moreover, rule of law and justice are also the part of good governance under the statesmanship. The ordinary politicians, statesmen protect judicial integrity and uphold equal accountability for all citizens.

For example, countries like Norway consistently rank among the world's top in the Rule of Law index due to strong, principled leadership committed to justice.

Conversely, when leaders prioritize lawful governance, corruption decreases and public interest strengthens. Without statesmen, legal systems weaken, leading to inequality, instability, and institutional decay.

Additionally, a well leader always makes long term policies first and then start its implication for the economic developments. No doubt, Statesman has well developed tactics to resolve the crises and balancing the governance. For example, China's long-term economic planning helped lift over 800 million people out of poverty, demonstrating how visionary policies transform nations. So, Such leaderships economic suffer from policies instability, rising debt, and investor uncertainty. True Statesmanship provides the stability and direction required for lasting economic progress.

A Successive governance wants a developer mind that is only possible by the improvement in different cultivative mind through leadership training and useful skill and education as well. There are some Leadership enhancement ways to perfect Statesmanship as follows:

Now I know what a statesman is; he is a ^{ad} politician.

We need more Statesmen — Bob Edwards —

The government can improve Statesmanship in Pakistan by enhancing leadership qualities through education and training, ensuring leaders develop vision, integrity and policy expertise. Introducing leadership programs in universities, civil services, and political academies can help future leaders understand governance, ethics and national planning. For example, countries like Singapore run rigorous leadership training for public officials, contributing to their highly efficient governance system. By

investing in structured policies education and continuous training, Pakistan can cultivate informed, responsible, and forward-looking leaders who embody true Statesmanship.

Secondly, Strengthening democratic institutions to reduce political manipulation. Independent institutions - such as the judiciary, Election commission, and civil services - ensure fairness, accountability and stability. For example, countries like Canada maintain strong, impartial institutions, which is why they consistently rank high on global governance indexes. So that, when institutions are protected from political interference, leaders are compelled to act responsibly and transparently. Strengthening these system will help Pakistan promote rule of law, limit corruption and nurture genuine Statesmanship rooted in integrity and national interest.

Thirdly, the government

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Can improve Statesmanship in Pakistan by encouraging policy-based politics instead of personality-based campaigns when political debates focus on education, economy, and governance rather than individual leaders, voters make informed choices and leaders become more accountable. In essence, countries like Germany conduct elections centered on policy agendas, which contributes to their strong governance rankings in global indices. Promoting issue-driven debates, party manifestos, and public policy forums in Pakistan should shift attention from personalities to national priorities, helping develop mature, statesman-like leadership.

Last but not the least, enhancing voter awareness - so citizens demand responsible, visionary leadership - is also a setback in the way of

Successive Leadership in Pakistan. Educated voters hold leaders accountable, forcing politicians to adopt Statesmanship qualities. For example Scandinavian countries and Northern Europe have established governance education based schools, so that youth learn about governance policies and leadership through their interest. By promoting civic education, media literacy, and public debates, Pakistan can empower citizens to choose leaders based on policies and integrity. An informed electorate is the foundation for nurturing true Statesmanship.

In conclusion, the discussion clearly shows that Pakistan is "Rich in Politics, but poor in Statesmanship and we desperately needed Statesmen." True Statesmen are urgently needed to run the government with vision, prioritize national interest, promote ethical politics, ensures rule of law

and long-term economic stability. Their leadership strengthens diplomacy, unites society, and leaves a lasting legacy for future generations. Equally important is reform - strengthening democratic institutions, improving leadership education, promoting policy-based politics, and enhancing voter awareness. These steps can cultivate leadership who rise above personal rivalry and focus on national progress. Pakistan's future therefore depends on transforming active politics into responsible Statesmanship. With sincere reformed and an informed society, the country can still develop leaders who think beyond elections and work for generations. The hope remains that tomorrow's Pakistan will be guided not by politicians, but by true Statesmen.