

MODEL ESSAY -07

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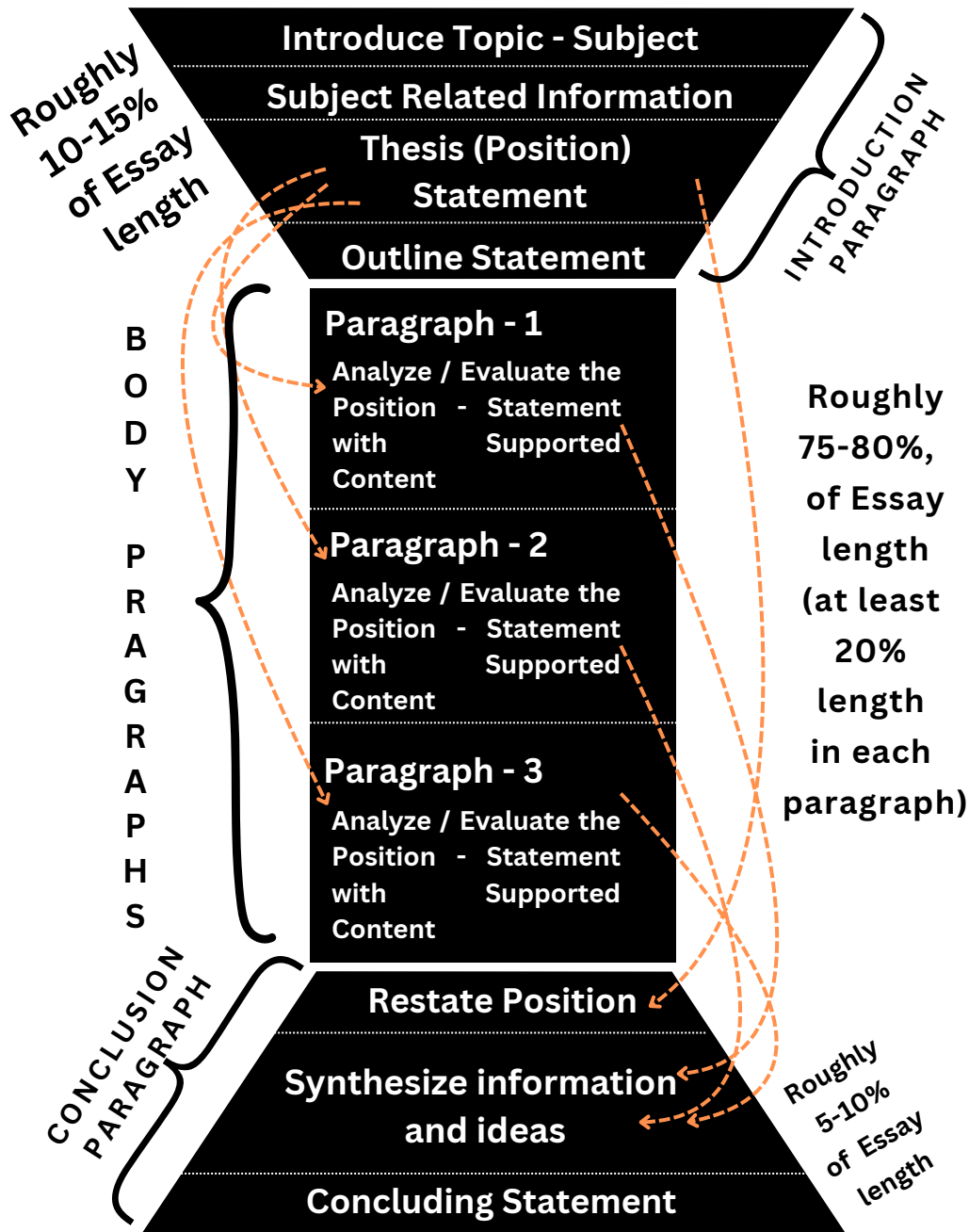
How to Write an Outstanding Essay

ESSAY TOPIC

“मुरुगा ना रही त बिहाने नाहीं होई” ।

“Muruga na rahi te bihane nahi hoi”.

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“मुरुगा ना रही त बिहाने नाहीं होई”

वाक्यांश "मुरुगा ना रही तो बिहाने नहीं होई" मुर्गे की बांग और सूर्योदय से संबंधित है, क्योंकि मुर्गा सूर्योदय के समय बांग देता है, इसलिए मुर्गे को आमतौर पर सुबह के साथ जोड़ा जाता है एवं उसकी बांग को दिन की शुरुआत के संकेत के रूप में देखा जाता है। सामान्यतः, इस वाक्यांश का तात्पर्य यह है कि यदि मुर्गा न भी बोले तो भी सूर्य उदय होगा, ठीक उसी प्रकार जैसे महत्वपूर्ण चीजें (घटनायें) घटित होंगी, चाहे आप किसी को याद दिलाएं या नहीं। वाक्यांश का यह परिप्रेक्ष्य घटनाओं के संदर्भ में प्रयोग किया जाता है और कार्य के दृष्टिकोण बनाम कार्य के वास्तविक कारण के बीच समझ बनाने में सहायता करता है। इसके अलावा, किसी व्यक्ति के मूल्यों के संदर्भ में मुर्गे की बांग का उल्लेख, नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनाम दायित्व की समझ को कुछ हद तक स्पष्ट करता है। इसी प्रकार, एक अन्य नकारात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में यह मानते हुए कि मुर्गे ने स्वयं ही बांग न देने का निर्णय लिया हो और इस संदर्भ में मानव सामाजिक व्यवहार में अहंकार बनाम आत्मविश्वास की समझ का सार्थक विप्लेषण किया जा सकता है। अतः वाक्यांश के उपयोग के संदर्भ के माध्यम से इसके अलग-अलग दृष्टिकोण हो सकते हैं।

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भगवद् गीता के अनुसार, "दृष्टिकोण" से तात्पर्य किसी व्यक्ति द्वारा किसी परिस्थिति को देखने या उससे जुड़ने के विकल्प से है, जो अक्सर व्यक्तिगत इच्छाओं और आसक्तियों से प्रभावित होता है, जबकि "वास्तविक कारण" किसी घटना के पीछे अंतर्निहित गहरा कारण होता है, जो आमतौर पर कारण और प्रभाव के प्राकृतिक नियमों से जुड़ा होता है। अतः इस परिप्रेक्ष्य में मुर्गे की बांग केवल यह संकेत देती है कि भोर होने वाली है, परंतु भोर होने की घटना के घटित होने का वास्तविक कारण मुर्गे का बांग देना नहीं बल्कि सूर्य का उदय होना है।

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इसी प्रकार, मानवीय सामाजिक व्यवहार के संदर्भ में इस मुहावरे का प्रयोग व्यक्ति के अहंकार और आत्मविश्वास की समझ को और गहरा करता है। इसे एक कहानी के माध्यम से बेहतर ढंग से समझा जा सकता है। एक कहानी में, जिसमें एक धनी व्यक्ति एक महत्वपूर्ण सामाजिक कार्य में योगदान देने से, बहुत ही घमंड और अहंकार के साथ मना कर देता है, उसके बाद एक अन्य पात्र कुछ इस तरह कहता है, "इतना अहंकारी मत बनो और यह मत सोचो कि यदि तुम योगदान नहीं दोगे, तो यह (सामाजिक कार्य) नहीं होगा? हमें अपने आप पर विश्वास है और हम इसे करने का कोई और तरीका खोज लेंगे। यदि मुरुगा ना रही तो बिहाने नहीं होई।"

इस मुहावरे के कहानी के पीछे यह है कि मुर्गे ने देखा कि सुबह में सूरज हमेशा उसके बांग देने के बाद ही उगता है, इसलिए मुर्गे को यह घमंड हो गया कि उसके बांग देने से ही सूरज उगता है। अतः मुर्गे ने निर्णय किया कि अगर वह अगले दिन उठकर बांग नहीं देगा, तो सूरज नहीं उगेगा और हर कोई उससे बांग देने की भीख मांगेगा। बेशक, चीजें वैसी नहीं हुईं और अगली सुबह जब सूरज उग आया तो उसका अहंकार चकनाचूर हो गया और उसे एहसास हुआ कि किसी ने भी यह नहीं देखा कि मुर्गा बांग नहीं दे रहा है।

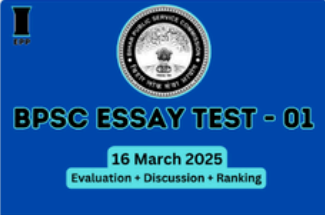
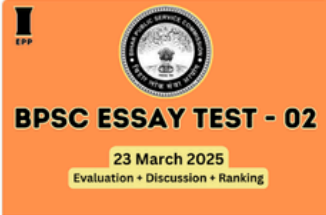
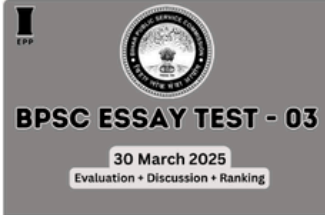
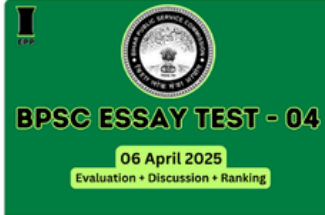
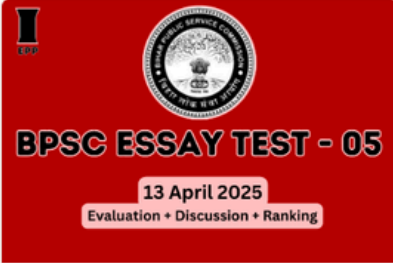
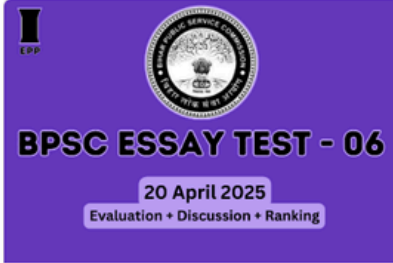
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हालाँकि मूल्यों और सद्गुणों के संदर्भ में इस वाक्यांश का उपयोग नैतिक जिम्मेदारी बनाम दायित्व के अर्थ को समझने के लिए सकारात्मक परिप्रेक्ष्य में किया जा सकता है। निकट से संबंधित होते हुए भी, "नैतिक जिम्मेदारी" नैतिक सिद्धांतों के आधार पर अपने कार्यों के लिए जवाबदेह होने की स्थिति को संदर्भित करती है, जबकि "दायित्व" एक सामाजिक, कानूनी या नैतिक बंधन हो सकता है। दायित्व का अर्थ ऐसे कर्तव्य से भी हो सकता है जो अभी तक पूरा नहीं हुआ है। मुर्गे की बाँग को नैतिक जिम्मेदारी के रूप में दिन की शुरुआत के संकेत के रूप में जो लोगों को अपना काम शुरू करने की याद दिलाने या उन्हें क्या करने की ज़रूरत है, इसके बारे में सचेत करने के लिए सामाजिक अनुस्मारक के प्रतीक के रूप में देखा जा सकता है।

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कुल मिलाकर, यह वाक्यांश एक सबक स्थापित करता है कि किसी को अपनी क्षमता पर घमंड नहीं करना चाहिए। इसके अतिरिक्त, इस वाक्यांश का व्यापक निष्कर्ष यह है कि कोई भी चीज़ स्वाभाविक रूप से घटित होगी, चाहे कोई भी संकेत या अनुस्मारक क्यों न हो। सूरज उगेगा चाहे मुर्गा बाँग दे या न दे, क्योंकि चीजों के प्राकृतिक कारण को बदलना कठिन है और इन चीजों की शुरुआत और अंत किसी पर निर्भर नहीं है। यदि कोई यह सोचता है कि वह इस घटना का कारण है तो यह उसकी चेतना का भ्रम मात्र है, वास्तविकता नहीं।

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“Muruga na rahi te bihane nahi hoi”

The phrase "Muruga na rahi to bihane nahi hoi" is related to the crowing of the rooster (cock) and the sun rising as roosters are commonly associated with the morning as rooster crow at sunrise, so his crowing is seen as a sign of the beginning of the day. Generally, the phrase implies that the sun will rise even if the rooster doesn't crow, just as important things will happen whether you remind anyone of it or not. This perspective of the phrase is used in the context of events and helps create an understanding between the working approach versus the real cause of the work. Furthermore, the mention of a rooster crowing in the context of a person's values, somewhat clarifies the understanding of moral responsibility versus obligation. Similarly, there could be another perspective where the rooster itself decided not to crow and in this context the understanding of arrogance versus confidence in human social behaviour becomes meaningful. Therefore, the phrase may have different viewpoints that can be understood through the context of its use.

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In Bhagwad Gita, "approach" refers to have one choose to perceive or engage with a situation often influenced through personal desires and attachments while the "real cause" is the underlying deeper reason behind an event usually linked to natural laws of cause and effects. So in this perspective the rooster's crowing simply signifies that dawn is approaching but the real causing for this event to occur is the rising of the sun not the rooster's crowing.

In the same way, the use of the phrase in the context of human social behaviour deepens the understanding of arrogance and confidence of a person. This can be understood better through a story. In a story where an rich man refuses to make a contribution to an important social cause, with an air of pomp and arrogance, followed by another character saying something like, "Don't be so arrogant and think that if you don't contribute, this (social cause) won't happen? We believe in ourselves and we will find another way to do this. The sun will rise even if the rooster doesn't crow."

The story behind this phrase is that the rooster observed that the sun always rises after he crows in the morning, and so decided that it was his crowing that made the sun rise. He became arrogant on realising this and decided that if he doesn't get up and crow the next day, the sun won't rise and everyone will beg him to crow. Of course, things did not turn out that way, and his arrogance was shattered the next morning when the sun rose "anyway" and he realised that nobody even noticed that the rooster did not crow.

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However in the context of values and virtues the phrase can use in the positive perspective to understand the meaning of moral responsibility versus obligation. While closely related, "moral responsibility" refers to the state of being accountable for one's actions based on ethical principles, while an "obligation" can be a social, legal, or moral tie. Obligation can also refer to a duty that has not yet come due. The crowing of the rooster is seen as a signal to start the day, not an obligation to remind people to start their work or to alert them about what needs to be done but taking on moral responsibility, the rooster can be seen as a symbol of social reminder.

Overall, the broad sense in which this phrase is used is that anything will happen naturally, regardless of prompts or reminders. Essentially saying that important events will occur, even if no person or thing announces them.

Furthermore, the phrase establishes a lesson that one shouldn't be arrogant in one's ability. On the whole the phrase concluded that the sun will rise whether the rooster crows or not, because it's hard to change the natural cause of things and the beginning and ending of these things are not depend on anyone. If someone thinks that he is the reason for this happening then it is only an illusion of his consciousness, not reality.

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PRE - WRITING WORK

Writing Composition

- Nature of Subject Matter
- Center of Attention
- Thinking Aspects for Writing
- Manner of Writing Interpretation
- Types of Writing Styles

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Content Creation

- Dimensions of Essay Approach
- Decode and Explain Terms
- Question Structuring
- Perspective Analysis for Position
- Brainstorming

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Structural Formation

- Introduction Paragraph
 - A. Hook/ Attention Grabber
 - B. Background / Supported Information
 - C. Thesis (Position) Statement
- Body Paragraphs
 - Body Paragraph I
 - Body Paragraph II
 - ⋮
 - Body Paragraph...n
- A. Topic Sentence
- B. Analysis/Evaluation on Supporting Information, ideas and evidences
- C. Summarize (Synthesize) the information and Transition to next main idea
- Conclusion Paragraph
 - A. Restate thesis Statement
 - B. Summarize key points and pull it all together
 - C. Offer closing thoughts and give the reader something to think about

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“मुरुगा ना रही त बिहाने नाहीं होई” । “Muruga na rahi te bihane nahi hoi”.

STEP - I: Writing Commposition

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1.a Nature of Subject Matter

The Subject of essay is an idiom phrase that largely or exclusive carries a figurative or non literal meaning rather than making a literal sense. Therefore the topic is categorised in **Profound Essay** category.

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1.b Center of Attention

Because the goal of writing is to persuade the reader towards the author's position and justification. Therefore, the essay can be classified as **Reader-Centric**.

1.c Thinking Aspects for Writing

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The nature of subject matter results in the production of something new or novel including a new form of arrangement of old elements. Therefore the primary thinking aspect of essay is **Creative Thinking**. In these types of proverb essays, mind should be free to create new ideas and dimensions.

1.d Manner of Writing Interpretation

The nature of essay is based on opinions, personal experiences and universal beliefs, so almost all sentences are composed in a **Subjective Manner**.

Very less writing part of essay is based on facts and proofs and reflects writing in an **Objective Manner**, specially where judgment based facts are required.

1.e Types of Writing Interpretation

Descriptive Writing + Philosophical Writing + Persuasive Writing + Reflective Writing

↓
(approx. 60%)

↓
(approx. 10%)

↓
(approx. 15%)

↓
(approx. 15%)

Why Descriptive Writing?

Writing of essay could creatively describe the illustration of events, situations, thoughts and feelings. Writing of essay make a discussion to express aqn experience that the reader can actively participate by using imagination. Descriptive writing provides literary texture to a story.

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Why Philosophical Writing?

Writing of essay subject includes philosophical and ideological experiments.

Why Persuasive Writing?

Get the reader to agree with your arguments and evidences.

Why Reflective Writing?

To make links between theory and practice; also between past and present understanding or knowledge.

2.a Dimensions of Essay Approach



Minor Writing Approach → Social Approach



Why Philosophical Approach?

Discuss fundamental ideas of phrase and its relationship with human's behaviour.

Why Psychological Approach?

Assesses how phrase could impact human consciousness and reflects in human actions in different perspectives. (arrogance, virtues, values etc.)

Why Ethical Approach?

Exploring the moral dilemmas and considerations related to the idiom phrase

Why Social Approach?

Illustrate the metaphors and personification of phrase on community dynamics.

2.b Perspective Analysis for Thesis (Position) Statement

- A. Perspective analysis on Original Statement
- B. Perspective analysis on Metaphors
- C. Perspective analysis on Context of Use

A. Perspective analysis on Original Statement

“Muruga na rahi te bihane nahi hoi”.

(Original Statement)

If the rooster will not crowing, will there not be morning.

(Translation of the original statement)

If a person does not participate in the work then will the work not be done?

(General meaning of the statement)

The original statement is an idiomatic phrase and contains figurative language that shows the two metaphors and their actions. Since the topic is an idiomatic phrase it can have different meanings depending on the context of use.

Don't think that perspective analysis is 'DIFFICULT' and 'Time-Taking, It seems very 'easy' after practicing 02 or 03 essays

B. Perspective analysis on Metaphors

Depending on the translation and the general meaning of the phrase, personification of metaphors and their functions can be considered in the following way:

Metaphor-I: cock (roaster)

Personification to metaphor: an individual (person)

Action of metaphor: crowing

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Metaphor-II: sun

Personification to metaphor: A natural phenomenon of human life which cannot be stopped (control) by anyone

Action of metaphor: rising

C. Perspective analysis on Context of Use

This phrase reflects following different perspectives towards metaphors depending on their personification and the context of their use:

- A. In the context of working aspect of human life, the phrase clarifies the perspective of ***approaching of work and actual causing of work.***
- B. Similarly, in the context of human behaviour in social life, the phrase clarifies the perspective of ***arrogance and confidence.***
- C. Further, in the context of person's personal values and virtues, where roaster symbolizes as a reminder, the phrase presents a different perspective of ***moral responsibility and obligation.***

Therefore, one of the position statement can be:

“When the phrase is used in the context of events and helps create an understanding between the working approach versus the real cause of the work. Furthermore, the mention of a rooster crowing in the context of a person's values, somewhat clarifies the understanding of moral responsibility versus obligation. Similarly, there could be another perspective where the rooster itself decided not to crow and in this context the understanding of arrogance versus confidence in human social behaviour.”

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Topics of Practice

Budhwa Bhatar Par Panchi Go Tikuli.
बुढ़वा भतार पर पाँची गो टिकुली ।

Khet Khaye Gadha Maral Jaye Jolha.
खेत खाए गदहा, मार खाए जोलहा ।

Bakri Ki Mai Kabale Khar Jutiya Manayi.
बकरी की माई कबले खर जिउतिया मनाई ।

Chhiya Chhiya Gup Gup.
छिया छिया गप गप ।

Gaiyo Haan Auri Bhaisiyo Haan.
गइयो हॉ अउरी भइँसियो हॉ ।

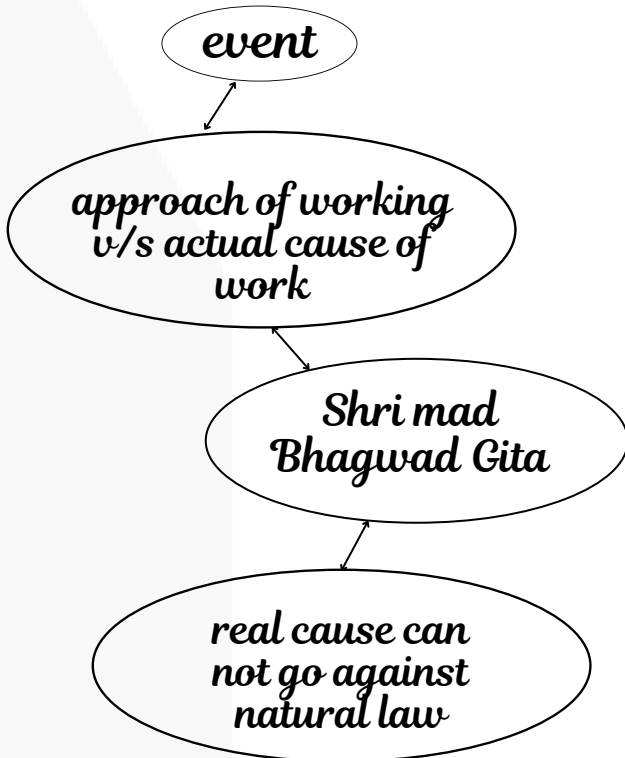
2.b Essay Brainstorming:

The nature of subject matter of the essay is not analytical or argumentative so we can only go through **Clustering**.

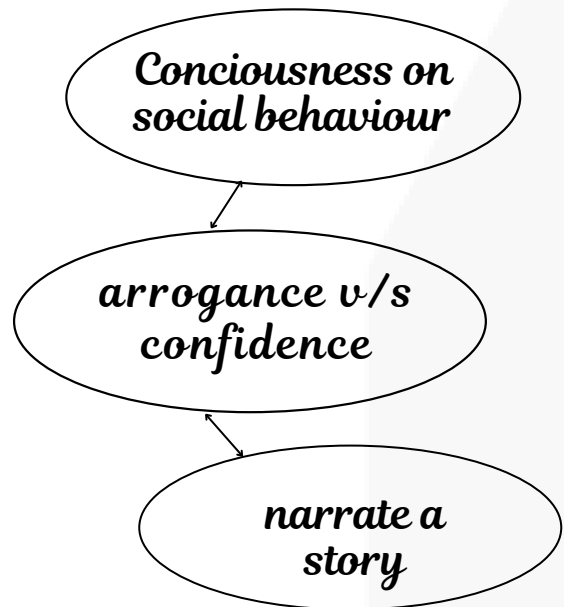
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A. Essay Clustering:

i. Use of phrase in the context to an event:

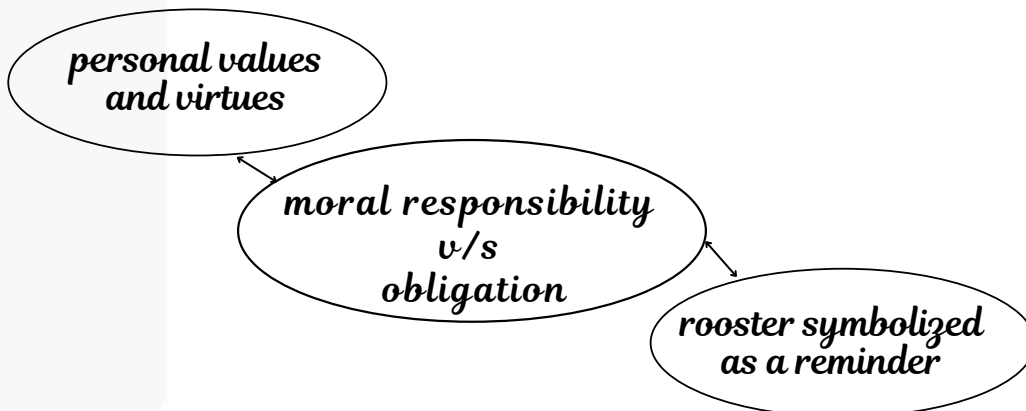


ii. Use of phrase in the context to human social behaviour:



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ii. Use of phrase in the context to personal values and virtues:



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"Exam Oriented Essay Writing Manual" by Ankur Tripathi

A. Introduction Paragraph

B. Body Paragraphs

C. Conclusion Paragraphs

A. Introduction Paragraph

a. Hook / Attention Grabber

The phrase is related to the crowing of the rooster (cock) and the sun rising as roosters are commonly associated with the morning as rooster crow at sunrise.

b. Background / Supported Information

The phrase implies that the sun will rise even if the rooster doesn't crow, just as important things will happen whether you remind anyone of it or not.

c. Position/ Thesis statement

This phrase reflects different perspectives towards metaphors depending on their personification and the context of their use. In the context of working aspect of human life, the phrase clarifies the perspective of approaching of work and actual causing of work. Similarly, in the context of human behaviour in social life, the phrase clarifies the perspective of arrogance and confidence. Further, in the context of person's personal values and virtues, where rooster symbolizes as a reminder, the phrase presents a different perspective of moral responsibility and obligation.

B. Body Paragraphs

B.1 Body Paragraph 1

- a. Topic Sentence: meaning of approach and real cause
- b. Supporting evidences and ideas: Shrimad Bhagwad Gita.

B.2 Body Paragraph 2

- a. Topic Sentence: use phrase in the context of human social behaviour
- b. Supporting evidences and ideas: narrate a story of rich man.

B.3 Body Paragraph 3

- a. Topic Sentence: use phrase in the context of personal values
- b. Supporting evidences and ideas: rooster symbolized as a reminder

C. Conclusion Paragraphs

a. Restate Thesis

The phrase establishes a lesson that one shouldn't be arrogant in one's ability.

b. Synthesize key points and pull it all together

It's hard to change the natural cause of things and the beginning and ending of these things are not depend on anyone.

c. offer closing thought

If someone thinks that he is the reason for this happening then it is only an illusion of his consciousness, not reality.

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EPP Essay Answer Marking Parameters

1) Introduction Paragraph

1. Is the hook statement concise and catchy?
2. Is there any background / supported information related to the topic statement, such as definitions, research papers, or any other information?
3. Is there a clear position / thesis statement and is it justified by valid reasons?

2) Body Paragraphs

1. Do the paragraphs support the position?
2. Do the paragraphs provide specific justification through supporting elements?
3. Do the paragraphs make a clear conclusion that summarizes and transitions to the next main idea?

3) Conclusion Paragraph

1. Does the paragraph restate the thesis statement?
2. Does the paragraph synthesize key points and pull them all together?
3. Does the paragraph presents a concluding thought?

4) Order or Flow

1. Is there a proper structural flow between paragraphs?
2. Is there a proper sequential flow of ideas and information within the paragraphs?

10) Way of Prose Writing

1. Is the writing style consistent with the nature of the principle statement of the topic?
2. Is the prose appropriately neutral or formal?

11) Meaning and Tone

1. Is the Meaning of the language clear and precise?
2. Is the Tone of the language forthright and friendly?

12) Grammar and Spelling

1. Are the words spelled correctly?
2. Is the grammar of the sentences error-free?

13) Sheet Instructions

1. Is the writing work performed in the space provided?
2. Is the answer (essay) written within the given word limit?

14) Sense of Writing (Examiner's Discretion)

1. Is the sense of written expression well - written?
2. Is the handwriting understandable?
3. Are the information and ideas relevant to contemporary issues or problems and capable of offering solutions?
4. Does the writing reflect positive impact compared to others and is well structured?