

Paragraph writing

Paragraph writing remains one of the most important parts of writing. The paragraph serves as a container for each of the ideas of an essay or other piece of writing. Paragraphs are **versatile** and can take many forms that strengthen your writing, provide variety for readers, and help readers to organize the ideas you present. Analytical paragraphs respond to analytical issues.

Analytical Paragraph

Analytical Paragraphs are at the heart of history essays and research papers and most other things you write to demonstrate you can think and know what you're talking about. We first learn how to construct them in junior high and high school, but practicing basic paragraph construction can help you through college and beyond. There's virtually no such thing as a well-paying job that doesn't require being able to process information analytically.

The Analytical Paragraph – The 6 Basic Components

- 1. Topic Sentence** – This tells the reader what aspect of your claim is developed in this paragraph. It is usually the first sentence. If you are writing a multi-paragraph essay, the topic sentence will directly connect to the thesis of your essay. Your topic sentence cannot be a factual statement. **It must be something that can be argued for or against.**
- 2. Introduce the Evidence** – Introduce the quote/paraphrase by briefly identifying its context, relative value, and/or the aspect you wish to emphasize. One to two sentences will suffice. Do not simply restate or summarize the evidence; use this opportunity to focus your reader's attention on the aspect/s most germane to your argument.
- 3. Identify the Speaker** – Specify the speaker of the quote and/or the source of the evidence (author, narrator, character, outside source) etc

A more sophisticated form of the quote introduction blends the text into your own writing. In this form the context and the quote become one.

4. **The Evidence** – This is the text itself. Include ONLY what is absolutely necessary, so your reader is not distracted by extraneous material and your teacher does not suspect you of "padding" your word count. Your evidence must specifically support your claim, and in a moment you will show the reader exactly how it does so. Quotes must be copied directly, word for word from the text, inside double quotations. When dialogue is involved, still put the entire passage inside double quotes, but change the original doubles to single quotes. Paraphrases use no quotes and are sometimes indicated by "that," but still require citation.
5. **Citation** MLA style requires an informal paragraph with only one source you may simply use (page): no p.or pp., just the numeral.
6. **Concluding or Transition Sentence** – If you are writing just one analytical paragraph, this sentence serves as Conclusion. It answers the question “what’s your point?” or "what is significant?" It should tie back to the topic sentence and therefore the central claim.

EXERCISES

Write an analytical paragraph on the topic “**Entertainment industry in India**”

The **media and entertainment industry in India** consists of many different segments under its folds such as television, print, and films. It also includes smaller segments like radio, music, OOH, animation, gaming and visual effects (VFX) and Internet advertising. Entertainment industry in India has registered an explosive growth in last two decades making it one of the fastest growing industries in India. From a single state owned channel, Doordarshan in the 1990s there are more than 400 active channels in the country. Worldwide, 2010 saw the global economy begin to recover from a steep decline in 2009. Improved economic conditions in 2010 played a major role in a rebound in customer spend. Since the world economy begin to recover from the global financial crisis of 2008, improved economic conditions played a major role in rebound in consumer spend. While India was not critically impacted by the downturn in 2008 and 2009, it demonstrated one of the highest growth rates this year and continued to at a healthy pace. The rising rate of investments by the private sector and foreign media and entertainment (M&E) majors have improved India's entertainment infrastructure to a great extent. As per the recent

report by Price water house Coopers (PwC), Indians are likely to spend more on entertainment in the coming years with a steady growth in their disposable income. And as per the combined survey report by KPMG and FICCI, the entertainment industry in India is expected to expand by 12.5% every year and is likely to reach US\$20.09 billion by the year 2013. The industry pegged at INR 5808 billion in 2009 as compared to INR 3565 billion in 2005. The Indian Media & Entertainment Industry grew from US\$12.9 billion in 2009 to US\$14.4 billion in 2010, a growth of 11 per cent, according to a report by the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry (FICCI) and research firm KPMG. The report also states that backed by positive industry sentiment and growing **media consumption**, the industry is estimated to achieve growth of 13 per cent in 2011 to touch US\$16.2 billion. As the industry braces for exciting times ahead, the sector is projected to grow at a CAGR of 14 percent to reach US\$28.1 billion by 2015.

Write an analytical paragraph on the topic “**Population growth and Environmental Degradation in India**”

The rapid population growth and economic development in country are degrading the environment through the uncontrolled growth of urbanization and industrialization, expansion and intensification of agriculture, and the destruction of natural habitats. One of the major causes of environmental degradation in India could be attributed to rapid growth of population, which is adversely affecting the natural resources and environment. The growing population and the environmental deterioration face the challenge of sustained development without environmental damage. The existence or the absence of favorable natural resources can facilitate or retard the process of economic development. The three fundamental demographic factors of births, deaths and migration produce changes in population size; composition, distribution and these changes raise a number of important questions of cause and effect. Population Reference Bureau estimated the 6.14 billion world's population in mid 2001.

Contribution of India alone to this population was estimated to be 1033 millions. It is estimated that the country's population will increase to 1.26 billion by the year 2016. The projected population indicates that India will be a first most populous country in the world and China will be second in 2050 (Population Reference Bureau, 2001). The increase of population has been tending towards alarming situation. India is having 18 percent of the world's population on 2.4 percent of its land area has great deal of pressure on its all natural resources. Water shortages, soil exhaustion, deforestation, air and water pollution afflicts many areas. If the world population continues to multiply, the impact on environment could be devastating.