

Section 1:

#1: First paragraph Strengths:

- Your opening effectively establishes context through vivid imagery of the "900,000 palaces adorned with precious jewels"
- You skilfully weave historical and mythological elements to create intrigue

Weaknesses: Underdeveloped contrast → Your transition between ancient and modern Dwarka lacks sufficient detail to fully illustrate the stark differences. While you mention "modern Dwarka thrives," you could strengthen this by elaborating on specific elements that showcase this contrast.

Exemplar: "Today, while modern Dwarka flourishes as a bustling pilgrimage site with its magnificent temples and spiritual centres, the ancient ruins of its mythical predecessor wage a silent battle against the relentless forces of coastal erosion."

#2: Dr Sharma's quote and surrounding context Strengths:

- Your integration of expert testimony adds credibility
- You effectively convey urgency through direct quotation

Weaknesses: Limited context → Your introduction of Dr Sharma lacks sufficient background information to establish her expertise fully. "Marine archaeologist studying the site for over a decade" could benefit from more specific details about her work.

Exemplar: "Dr Meenakshi Sharma, who heads the Marine Archaeological Centre's Dwarka Project and has led numerous underwater expeditions since 2010, explains the gravity of the situation."

#3: Final paragraph Strengths:

- Your inclusion of local perspective through Kantilal Patel humanises the narrative
- You effectively connect modern observations with ancient legends

Weaknesses: Abrupt ending → Your conclusion feels incomplete, leaving readers without a sense of what these observations mean for Dwarka's future. The quote from Kantilal Patel, while poetic, needs more context to serve as an effective ending.

Exemplar: "My father used to say that the sea always reclaims what belongs to it. Perhaps that's why it swallowed Dwarka too," reflects Kantilal Patel, his words echoing centuries of local wisdom that bridges the gap between myth and reality.

Actionable Task: Rewrite the final paragraph incorporating both the local perspective and a forward-looking conclusion about Dwarka's preservation efforts, ensuring to connect the past, present, and future of the site.

Score: 42/50

Section 2:

#1 Dwarka: The Mythical City Battling for Its Life

For centuries, the stories of Dwarka, the fabled kingdom of Lord Krishna, have fascinated archaeologists, scientists, historians, and devotees alike. Once described as a golden city with 900,000 palaces adorned with precious jewels, the glory of Dwarka has been immortalised in texts like the Mahabharata and the Bhagavata Purana. ~~However, the passage of time has not been kind to this mythical place. Today, while modern Dwarka thrives as a popular destination, its ancient ruins struggle against coastal erosion.~~ [Though time has weathered this mythical place significantly, modern Dwarka now stands as a testament to its enduring legacy, even as its ancient ruins wage an ongoing battle against coastal erosion.]

The Legends and the Landscape: Legend has it that Dwarka was shortly submerged after Lord Krishna departed from the world. The Arabian Sea, a witness to countless tides and tempests, now holds the remnants of this ancient marvel. While modern scientific theories attribute Dwarka's submersion to rising sea levels and tectonic shifts, the ongoing erosion of its coastal boundaries presents a continuing challenge.

#2 ~~"Every year, we lose a little more of our coastline," says Dr Meenakshi Sharma, a marine archaeologist studying the site for over a decade. "The forces of nature are relentless; we risk losing whatever remains of ancient Dwarka beneath the waves."~~ ["The coastline diminishes yearly at an alarming rate," explains Dr Meenakshi Sharma, a marine archaeologist who has dedicated the past decade to studying the site. "The forces of nature are relentless, threatening to claim what little remains of ancient Dwarka beneath the waves."]

Archaeological Efforts and Discoveries In the 1980s, a team led by the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) made groundbreaking discoveries off the coast of Gujarat. Using underwater exploration techniques, they uncovered remnants of what could be the mythical city: stone structures, pottery, and evidence of a highly advanced harbour system dating back to 1500 BCE. The discoveries renewed interest in Dwarka, drawing researchers and tourists alike to this special site. Among the most significant findings were large stone blocks arranged in a way that suggested the presence of roads and buildings. Some even speculated that these structures were

part of an elaborate urban planning system, showcasing the sophistication of ancient Indian civilisation.

#3 Stories from the Present ~~For the fishermen of Okha, a small town near Dwarka, the sea's changing landscape is not just a matter of archaeology—it's a daily reality.~~ [For the fishermen of Okha, a small town near Dwarka, the sea's evolving landscape transcends archaeological significance—it shapes their daily existence.] "The sea has taken away parts of our village," says Kantilal Patel, a local fisherman in his sixties. "My father used to say that the sea always reclaims what belongs to it. Perhaps that's why it swallowed Dwarka too."