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MGP 2025

Time Allowed : One and Half Hours
समय : डेढ़ घंटे



Maximum Marks : 125
अधिकतम अंक : 125

GENERAL STUDIES / सामान्य अध्ययन

Name Of Candidate परीक्षार्थी का नाम	Kartik Bachhan		
Roll No./अनुक्रमांक	1910153069	Medium/माध्यम	English ☒ हिंदी ☐
Center Code/परीक्षा केंद्र	—	Date/दिनांक	21/10/2024

*Center Code : For Online - 1900 / Delhi : Karol bagh - 1901, ORN - 1902, Mukharji Nagar - 1903 / Patna : Boring Rd. - 2001 / Hyderabad : Jawahar Nagar - 2101

INDEX TABLE / अनुक्रमणिका			INSTRUCTION / अनुदेश	
Q. No. प्र.सं.	Max. Marks अधिकतम अंक	Marks Obtained प्राप्तांक	1. Please do furnish Name, Email, Roll No and Mobile in the answer sheet. कृपया उत्तर-पुस्तिका में नाम, ईमेल, रोल नंबर और मोबाइल नंबर भरें। 2. There are TEN questions printed in ENGLISH & HINDI, all questions are compulsory. उत्तर पुस्तिका में अंग्रेजी/हिंदी में दस प्रश्न दिए गए हैं, सभी प्रश्न अनिवार्य हैं। 3. The number of marks carried by a question/part is indicated against it. प्रत्येक प्रश्न/भाग के लिए निर्धारित अंक उसके सामने अंकित किए गए हैं। 4. Answers must be written in the medium authorized in the admission Certificate, which must be stated clearly on the cover of this Question-Cum-Answer (QCA) Booklet in the space provided. उत्तर प्रदेश पत्र में अधिकृत माध्यम में लिखे जाने चाहिए, जो कि दिए गए स्थान में इस प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर (क्यूसीए) पुस्तिका के कवर पर स्पष्ट रूप से लिखा जाना चाहिए। 5. Word limit in questions, if specified, should be adhered to. Any page or portion of the page left blank in the Question-Cum Answer Booklet must be clearly Struck off. प्रश्नों में शब्द सीमा, यदि निर्दिष्ट हो, का पालन किया जाए। प्रश्न-सह-उत्तर पुस्तिका में खाली छोड़े गये किसी भी पृष्ठ या पृष्ठ के भाग को स्पष्ट रूप से काट दें।	
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Examiner's Discretion/मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक :			Start Time/प्रारंभ करने का समय :	End Time/समाप्त करने का समय :
			12:50 PM	2:20 PM
Total Marks/कुल अंक :			Mode Of Examination/ परीक्षा की विधि :	Online/ऑनलाइन ☒ Offline/ऑफलाइन ☐
*Examiner's Discretion is the marks awarded at the discretion of the examiner based on your overall impression, on the basis of (but not limited to) your handwriting, presentation, use of diagrams, flowcharts, facts and figures or absolutely anything that he/she liked in your copy. मूल्यांकन कर्ता का विवेक अंक, आपकी लिखावट, प्रस्तुति, आरेखों के उपयोग, फ्लोचार्ट, तथ्यों और आंकड़ों या समग्र रूप किसी अन्य विषय वस्तु, जो मूल्यांकन कर्ता को आपकी कॉपी में पसंद आयी के आधार पर (लेकिन इन्हीं तक सीमित नहीं) पर दिए गए अंक हैं।			For Office Use Only / केवल कार्यालय प्रयोग हेतु	
			ECN CODE/ ईसीएन कोड :	Evaluation Date/ मूल्यांकन तिथि :
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Note: Students are expected to incorporate suggestions from the feedback provided in the answers. Discussion classes for the tests are also available online in your portal to aid in your preparation. Further, students are requested to see the good copies of the tests and learn from them. You can also discuss your copy with a Mentor and discover ways and means to improve your answers, or if you have any issues with this test / copy. Ask specific questions, to get specific answers.

EXAMINER'S REMARKS

CRITERIA FOR THE FEEDBACK SECTION AT THE END OF EACH QUESTION

1. **AWIS = Answered What is Asked.** This means whether you have addressed the core demand of the question or not. Addressing the core demand of the question gets you an objectively fair score. It is examiner's perception if you have understood the question and if you know the answer in the first place. Creative answer writing, sometimes missing the core demand, may fetch very high or very low scores, and exposes your answer to the subjectivity of the examiner.
2. **CD & VA = Content Density & Value Addition.** Examiner will evaluate the quality and quantity of your content in the answer. In the same word limit and space limit have you (a) written what is asked (b) gone beyond what is asked (c) enriched answers through combination of (but not all!) suggestions, ideas, quotes, flowcharts, diagrams, facts and figures, data etc. This affects objective components of assessment.
3. **S & F = Structure & Flow =** Whether you have structured your answer properly or not. Whether the answer has been broken into parts and sub-parts and each part has been addressed appropriately or not. Whether the flow of the answer is maintained. Affects both subjective and objective components of assessment.
4. **P & R =** How your answer performs on the criteria of presentation, ease of read, clarity and apparent effort in writing the answer. This affects the subjective components of assessment.



Q.1) To what extent have farmer associations been successful in influencing public policies and governance in the country? (10 marks, 150 words)

किसान संगठन देश में सार्वजनिक नीतियों और शासन को प्रभावित करने में किस हद तक सफल रहे हैं?

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Farmer association are groups which advocate farmer rights and with more than 50% population employed as farmers, these association play an important role in influencing public policies & grievances

* Farmer associations successes *

① Farmer protests of 2023 led to call back of three farm laws which farmer's considered bad for them

② Rising MSP's

③ Associations like Bandhav Kisan Mukti Morcha, etc have filed cases leading to landmark judgements.

- ④ Some associations have transformed into political parties thus affecting policies & governance
eg Shetkari Party in Maharashtra.

* Issues with Farmer associations *

- ① Insensitivity of government
eg Demand of '12' MSP not accepted
- ② Politicization of Farmer's issues
- ③ Weak network in some areas
leading to regional disparity
eg Vidharbha region.
- ④ Illiteracy of Farmers

Hence, we can say that Farmers associations are partially successful in influencing policy & governance

Strengthening of these associations might be a good step in uplifting Farmers & fulfilling Chaudhiji's dream of Ramrasta.

Feedback

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AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.2) Article 21 of the Indian Constitution broadly interprets the right to life and liberty. Elucidate with the help of relevant case laws. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय संविधान का अनुच्छेद 21 व्यापक रूप से जीवन और स्वतंत्रता के अधिकार की व्याख्या करता है। प्रासंगिक केस कानूनों की सहायता से स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Article 21 of constitution
which reads 'Right to life & personal liberty' has been most vividly interpreted article of constitution by the supreme court.

★ Broad interpretation of Article 21 ★

① Livelihood :- Right to livelihood was recognised in Olga Tellis case

② Environment :- Right to pollution free and safe environment was recognised in MC Mehta, etc cases.

③ Modern Rights :- Like Right to Internet (Anuradha Bhasin case)

Right to Privacy (Puttaswamy case)
etc have been recognised under
Article 21.

④ In Bengal Mazdoor Sahatna
case, Supreme court recognised
that right to life in Article 21 is
not just right of animal existence
but right of life with dignity

⑤ Right to die with dignity was
recognised in Aruna Shanbag &
Common Cause case

⑥ Other rights under Article 21
include Right to Education (Mohini
Tain case), Right to Sleep,
Right to information, etc.

Hence, we see that Article
21 is expanding rights of Indians
through 'Due process of law' as
held in 'Menaka Gandhi' case.

Feedback

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P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.3) Strengthening the subordinate judiciary is vital for revitalizing the entire edifice of the Indian judicial system. Discuss. Also, examine the role of 'All India Judicial Services' (AIJS) in enhancing the effectiveness and efficiency of the Indian judiciary. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारतीय न्यायिक प्रणाली की संपूर्ण संरचना को पुनर्जीवित करने के लिए अधीनस्थ न्यायपालिका को मजबूत करना महत्वपूर्ण है। चर्चा कीजिए।
इसके अलावा, भारतीय न्यायपालिका की प्रभावशीलता और दक्षता को बढ़ाने में 'अखिल भारतीय न्यायिक सेवा' (AIJS) की भूमिका की परीक्षा कीजिए।

(10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

Recently on celebration of constitution day, President called for All India Judicial Services. This might be a good step in strengthening subordinate judiciary.

* Need For strengthening subordinate judiciary *

- ① 4 Crore + pending cases causing 'Justice delay which is justice denied'
- ② To deburden high courts & supreme courts
- ③ Speedy justice
- ④ ~~Justice~~ Making justice accessible & affordable as envisaged in Article 39 and NALSA Act

- ④ To deal with rising number of Public Interest Litigations.
- ⑤ To provide court proceedings in native language.

Thus, strengthening of subordinate courts is vital.

* Role of AIJS *

- ① AIJS will provide a qualified pool of people to be appointed as judges
- ② ~~Selection~~ Selection from more people will result in better judges
- ③ A pan-India service with similar service condition will promote equity
- ④ It will attract the best minds in country as done by All India Services
- ⑤ Posting outside home cadre will remove biases in judges

Hence, we see that AIJS has huge potential but it must be utilised carefully as it is a direct threat to federal structure and hence consent of states must be taken

Feedback

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Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			



Q.4) Why does the Constitution not provide for a conclusive say to the State Legislative Assemblies in the creation, bifurcation, or dissolution of a State? (10 marks, 150 words)

संविधान किसी राज्य के निर्माण, विभाजन या विघटन में राज्य विधान सभाओं को निर्णायक अधिकार देने का प्रावधान क्यों नहीं करता है? (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

As per article 1, India is a Union of States i.e. States in India do not have right to cede from India and that right lies with centre.

★ Why states have no conclusive say in creation, bifurcation etc of states

① Founding Fathers of constitution thought that this would result in blueprint for balkanisation

② Strong centre was necessary for efficient administration and hence rights of states needed to be curbed.

③ Giving conclusive say to states will enhance politicisation of already existing issues like Khalistan, Kashmir, Bodo Land, etc

- ④ Constitution wanted to clarify that division of states is only for administrative efficiency and India is whole one nation
- ⑤ Such conclusive say to assemblies will undermine the power of centre.
- ⑥ Impact of Foreign powers too might act if such conclusive say is given eg. China's influence on Marxist.
- ⑦ Such conclusive say over state existence will create ~~poti~~ chaos in political structure
- ⑧ Such say is a direct threat to unity & integrity of India and people's allegiance might shift from ~~nation~~ country to state.

Hence, we see that states do not have a conclusive say in their creation or dissolution and this power imbalance is in line with comment of K C Wheare that India is quasi federal

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.5) The Presidents of India and USA differ not just the manner in which they are elected but also with respect to their powers. Elucidate. (10 marks, 150 words)

भारत और संयुक्त राज्य अमेरिका के राष्ट्रपति न केवल उनके चुने जाने के तरीके में बल्कि उनकी शक्तियों के संबंध में भी भिन्न हैं। स्पष्ट कीजिए। (10 अंक, 150 शब्द)

India is world's largest
democracy while USA is modern
world's oldest democracy but
both share a different system of
governance i.e. parliamentary &
presidential system respectively.
The presidents of USA &
India have differences in mode of
election & power's too.

★ Way ~~mode~~ of election ★

USA President	Indian President
① Direct election	① Indirect election
② Large collegium (consisting of all eligible citizens)	② Small collegium (consisting of MPs & MLAs)
③ First past the post	③ Proportional representation.

Hence, we see stark differences
in mode of election of both presidents.

★ Differences in Powers ★

USA President	Indian President
① Head of Government and Head of State ② Selects his/her cabinet/secretaries ③ Has supreme executive powers ④ Real head ⑤ Appoints Vice president	① Only the Head of State ② Cabinet is selected by largest party in parliament. ③ Has executive power but need to be exercised on advice of council of ministers ④ Nominal head ⑤ Vice president is elected

Hence, we see that
except for terminology there is no
similarity in the two offices

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.6) Governor is neither a saboteur nor a sage; he is a constitutional functionary who needs to be solely loyal to the Constitution. Critically examine the statement in the light of recent events. (15 marks, 250 words)

राज्यपाल न तो विध्वंसक है और न ही संतय वह एक संवैधानिक पदाधिकारी है जिसे पूरी तरह से संविधान के प्रति निष्ठावान रहने की आवश्यकता है। हाल की घटनाओं के आलोक में कथन का समालोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, we have seen a rise in conflict between the council of ministers and governor, thus again raising debate about role of governor.

★ Governor as Saboteur or Sage ★

- ① Blame game politics happening in Bengal between governor and chief ministers over RC Kar rape case
- ② Punjab government in 2023 passed bill removing governor as vice chancellors of universities
- ③ Alleged biased role of Maharashtra governor in Shiv Sena defection cases

④ Illegal stay on bills of Kerala and Tamil nadu governments by governor as held by respective cases in supreme court.

⑤ Luietenant Governor of Kashmir making efforts of administration when there was no assembly.
Hence, we see that governors are trying to play role of Saboteur or Sage.

★ Governor needs to be loyal to constitution ★

① Constitution establishes governor as independent office which is not subordinate to centre.

② ~~Commission~~ Constitution has placed responsibility of smooth administration of state on governor who must maintain integrity for it.

- ③ Supreme court cases like Nabam Rebia, DC Wadhwa, etc have reiterated the ~~the~~ constitutional loyalty of governors.
- ④ Commissions like Sarkaria commission, Punchhi commission has stressed on unbiased role of governor for smooth centre-state relations.
- ⑤ ~~For~~ Sole constitutional loyalty of governor in Sin-quo-nou for the federal structure of India.
- ⑥ Governor being a nominal head must not overstep his/her power and must not disturb balance of powers.
- A unbiased & constitutionally moral role of governor is necessary for co-operative federalism as held by Punchhi commission.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.7) How does the inability of local bodies to generate their own funds affect their ability to function effectively? Suggest necessary measures to empower local governments in generating independent revenue streams. (15 marks, 250 words)

स्थानीय निकायों की स्वयं की धनराशि उत्पन्न करने में असमर्थता उनकी प्रभावी ढंग से कार्य करने की क्षमता को कैसे प्रभावित करती है? स्वतंत्र राजस्व उत्पन्न करने में स्थानीय सरकारों को सशक्त बनाने के लिए आवश्यक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

73rd and 75th constitutional amendment act established local bodies in India & thus began the world's greatest democratic experiment.

However the local bodies have been stressed with lower devolution of 3Fs i.e. Funds, Functions & Functionaries. The total revenue generation of Panchayati Raj Institutions is less than 1% GDP.

* Reasons for inability to generate fund/

- ① lower tax collecting power devolution by state
- ② Incompetent Panchayats
- ③ Illiteracy
- ④ Tied nature of central & state funds.
- ⑤ Refusal by panchayats to collect taxes from ~~the~~ people they know.

* Inability of Funds leading to ineffective functioning *

- ① Tied nature of Funds do not allow resolution of local issues
- ② Dependence on centre and state impedes autonomy and causes delay in decision making.
- ③ Low Funds limits the working ability
- ④ Lower Funds causes prioritization of issues leaving some important ones unattended
- ⑤ Political considerations of centre & state causes changes in Fund inflow to local bodies
- ⑥ A inconsistent supply of money do not allow ~~the~~ panchayats & other local bodies to take long term projects.

* measures to empower local governments in generating revenue *

- ① ~~Raising~~ awareness among people about necessity of funds
 - ② Greater devolution of taxing powers to local bodies
 - ③ Having consistent state finance commissions and following their recommendations.
 - ④ Digitisation of revenue generating streams like property tax, etc to avoid leakages & corruption
 - ⑤ Appointment of revenue collecting officers
 - ⑥ Exploring options like ecotourism, one village-one product, rural tourism, etc to generate external revenue.
 - ⑦ Exploring options of municipal bonds.
- Local bodies in India must be strengthened to take governance at the door step.

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.8) "Parliamentary democracy would be incomplete without Parliamentary committees." In light of the statement, examine the role of the Public Accounts Committee in establishing financial accountability of the executive. (15 marks, 250 words)

"संसदीय समितियों के बिना संसदीय लोकतंत्र अधूरा होगा। कथन के आलोक में, कार्यपालिका के लिए वित्तीय जवाबदेही स्थापित करने में लोक लेखा समिति की भूमिका का परीक्षण कीजिए। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Parliamentary committees
play an important role in proper
functioning of parliamentary
democracy.

★ Role of parliamentary committees ★

- ① Deburdening the parliament
- ② Create discussion and debates
by dividing the issues among
various committees
- ③ Enhancing accountability of
executive
- ④ Allowing association of experts in
policy making
- ⑤ ~~Give~~ Give option for opposition

party to give inputs in policy making

- ⑤ Parliamentary committees are more efficient due to their small size thus they can take faster decision & come to conclusions earlier.

Hence, we see that these committees play an important role

★ Role of Public Accounts Committee

Public Accounts committee ^(PAC) is one of three financial committees that enhance financial accountability of executive towards legislature.

- ① PAC looks into account of centre & its various ministries
- ② PAC looks into expenditure from consolidated fund of India, contingency fund of India, etc.

③ PAC reviews the reports published by Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) about various ministries and departments

④ CAC acts as friend & advisor of PAC

⑤ PAC reviews income and expenditure profile of various other organisations which do not fall under other financial committees

~~⑥ PAC~~ ⑥ PAC reviews the expenditure to see whether it met its purpose or not.

However there are some issues with PAC like

① It does only post-mortem work

② Suggestions are recommendatory & not binding

③ Inefficient functioning & lower number of meeting.

Despite this we can say that PAC has been a good driver in ensuring fiscal integrity & executive

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Q.9) What do you understand by Alternate Dispute Redressal (ADR) mechanisms? What are the reasons for their low adoption as the primary mode of dispute resolution in the country? Suggest measures for improvement. (15 marks, 250 words)

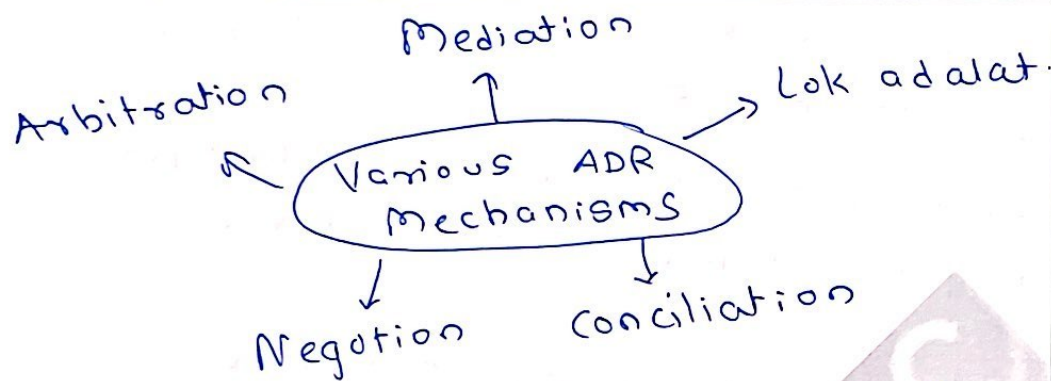
वैकल्पिक विवाद निवारण (ADR) तंत्र से आप क्या समझते हैं? देश में विवाद समाधान के प्राथमिक माध्यम के रूप में इन्हें कम अपनाने के क्या कारण हैं? सुधारात्मक उपाय सुझाएँ। (15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Recently, the central government as well as judiciary has been focussing on Alternate Dispute Resolution (ADR) as seen in passing of recent mediation Act (2023)

★ What is ADR?

As the terminology goes, ADR stands for those methods of settling cases which do not involve the formal & traditional judicial process.

ADR is efficient, less time consuming, cheaper, more accessible, etc. and thus provides an option for justice for all.



ADR thus helps in settling of disputes outside the courts

* Reasons For low adoption *

- ① Lack of public awareness
- ② Lack of people's trust in ADR
- ③ Option to appeal against decisions of ADR makes them toothless and thus repeating the whole process again
- ④ Lack of skilled mediators, negotiators, etc. middle men/women.
- ⑤ Insufficient power given to ADR mechanisms
- ⑥ Lack of proper infrastructure.

- ⑦ Lack of last mile connectivity of these mechanisms.
- ⑧ Insufficient support from lawyers, NGOs, etc in popularising ADRs.

* Measures for improvement *

- ① Giving conclusive power to ADR mechanisms like Lok-adalats in some cases eg. small family matters, etc
- ② Starting institutionalised training courses for middle persons like mediators, negotiators, etc
- ③ Raising awareness among public.
- ④ Use of technology and using Tele-law, Tele-consulting, etc
- ⑤ Enhancing participation from NGOs, etc to popularise these institutions

ADR has potential of fulfilling the DPSP of Article 39 i.e. justice for all and this potential must be utilised.

Feedback

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TOTAL MARKS			



Q.10) Although upholding the spirit of the Constitution through judicial activism is noble in its intent, in practice it runs the risk of undermining the delicate balance of power that the Constitution sought to achieve. Critically examine. (15 marks, 250 words)

यद्यपि न्यायिक सक्रियता के माध्यम से संविधान की भावना को कायम रखना अपने इरादे में नेक है, लेकिन व्यवहार में यह शक्ति के उस नाजुक संतुलन को कमजोर करने का जोखिम उठाता है जिसे संविधान हासिल करना चाहता था। आलोचनात्मक परीक्षण कीजिए।

(15 अंक, 250 शब्द)

Montesquieu in his book 'Spirit of laws' mentioned that breaking of balance of power will lead to ruining of nation. Judicial activism is allegedly threatening the balance of power.

★ Upholding spirit of constitution through judicial activism is noble

way of Judicial activism is good spirit as enhancing constitutional

- ① It allows for filling the legislative gaps
- ② Judges with knowledge of laws can give better insights
- ③ It enhances accountability and

efficiency of executive in
fulfilling its duties towards public

- ④ It enhances public trust in constitution as public see judges as one who will save them from apathy & tyranny of executive. Also public has expectations from judges

- ⑤ Concepts like public interest litigation (PIL) which emerged out of judicial activism has allowed justice to persons who were not aware of it or could not access it

Despite these benefits, ~~judicial~~ activism is dangerous as it poses risk to balance of power

✗ Risk to balance of power

- ① If judiciary encroaches administration then administration too will encroach judiciary.

- ② Judiciary need to look after its own functioning (with 4 crore + pending cases)
- ③ Judicial activism is becoming judicial adventurism
- ④ Judges are not elected by people, thus judicial activism undermines democracy itself.
- ⑤ Judges must learn that it's 'easier said than done', and there are ~~practical~~ practical problems on ground which judges might not realise.
- ⑥ There is a danger that judicial activism might corner executive & might turn it rebellious thus judiciary might lose its credibility.
- ⑦ Supreme court itself has called for Judicial restraint

Although, India donot follow a strict separation of power, a bare minimum is necessary for smooth functioning of all the organs of state

Feedback

(For OFFICE use only)

#	G	A	P
AWIS			
CD & VA			
S & F			
P & R			
Please put tick marks in the above table. Here G is Good, A is Average and P is Poor.			
TOTAL MARKS			

Mentor Feedback Questions

- 1
- 2
- 3
- 4
- 5

Test Goal

- 1 ☐
- 2 ☐
- 3 ☐

Outcomes

-
-
-
-
-

Marking Scheme

Mark	Good	Average	Below average
10 Marker	3.75 - 5.0	3.0 - 3.5	< 3.0
15 Marker	5.75 - 7.0	4.0 - 5.5	< 4.0
20 Marker	7.75 - 10	6 - 7.5	< 6
✓✓	Key / Relevant Point		
✗	Vague / Irrelevant		

* Subject to change without prior notice.