

ANSWER KEY

1. Ancient, Medieval and Modern
2. Warren Hasting
3. Using resources carefully and giving them time to get renewed
4. Balancing the need to use resources and also conserve them to the future
5. who was known as the father of India constitution
6. Renewable resources
7. Non renewable resources
8. Indian History
9. lord mount batten
10. 2007
11. Sikhs
12. Mysore
13. kitoor
14. Animals
15. A) pt –Jawaharlal Nehru
16. B) natural resources
17. In a democratic country general public chose their leader to exercise their power Responsibility on Their behalf.
But it was always possible that this leaders might misuse there authority.
Hence, the constitution provides safe guard against this.
18. The British preserved documents because of the following reasons.
 - One can study the notes and reports which were prepared in the past.
 - The preserver documents reveal the progress made by country in the past.

19. – cheap and I killed labor
- Cheap land.
-spices like pepper, cloves, cardamom.

20. Potential resources	Actual resources
1) Those resources which entire Quantity is not known Examples-uranium in ladakh, strong Winels in Rajasthan	1) Those resources which quantity is known. eg-rich coal deposits in rub valley of Germany, petroleum in west Asia

21. 1. Parliamentary form of government
2. Federalism
3. Separation of powers
4. Fundamental rights (any two points Explanation)

22. Those resources which are found everywhere is called ubiquity resources
Ex: land water air etc

Those resources which are found in certain places are called localized Resources
Ex: iron ore silver copper etc

23. 1. Farmers recruited as sapoy by mughal successor states
2. The army was known as sepoy army
3. Infantry requirements become more important
4. Caste and community feelings ignored