

SAMPLE QUESTION PAPER - 6
Social Science (087)
Class IX (2025-26)

Time Allowed: 3 hours

Maximum Marks: 80

General Instructions:

1. There are 38 questions in the Question paper. All questions are compulsory.
2. The question paper has Four Sections - A-History, B-Geography C-Political Science, and D-Economics.
3. Each Section is of 20 Marks and has MCQs, VSA, SA, LAs and CBQ.
4. Very Short Answer Type Questions (VSA), carry 2 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 40 words.
5. Short Answer Type Questions (SA), carry 3 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 60 words.
6. Long answer type questions (LA), carry 5 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 120 words.
7. There are case based questions (CBQ) with three sub questions and are of 4 marks each. Answers to each question should not exceed 100 words.
8. The map-based questions, carry 5 marks with two parts- Q9. In Section A-History (2 marks) and Q19. In Section B -Geography (3 marks)
9. There is no overall choice in the question paper. However, an internal choice has been provided in few questions. Only one of the choices in such questions must be attempted.

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

- Hitler's ideas of racialism were based on which of the following thinkers [1]
 - Charles Darwin
 - Pluto
 - Rousseau
 - Aristotle
- Read the information given below and select the correct option. [1]

Identify the painter who painted the preparatory sketch for a large painting of *The Tennis Court Oath* which was intended to be hung in the National Assembly.

 - Louis-Leopold Boilly
 - Jacques-Louis David
 - David
 - Le Barbier
- Which party did Hitler join in 1919? [1]
 - German Human Party
 - German Party
 - German Workers Party
 - German Republic Party
- How many people practised agriculture in Russia before the Revolution? [1]
 - 30%
 - 70%

c) 85%

d) 50%

5. Highlight the provisions of the constitution which was introduced after the fall of Jacobin club. [2]

OR

Why were women disappointed by the constitution of 1791 in France?

6. Highlight the main events of October Revolution. [3]

OR

Highlight the ideology of Radicals?

7. How was slavery abolished in France? [5]

OR

Which three causes led to the 'subsistence crisis' in France during the Old Regime?

8. **Read the given text and answer the following questions:** [4]

'Good German' children were subjected to a process of Nazi schooling, a prolonged period of ideological training. School textbooks were rewritten. Racial science was introduced to justify Nazi ideas of race. Stereotypes about Jews were popularised even through maths classes. Children were taught to be loyal and submissive, hate Jews, and worship Hitler. Even the function of sports was to nurture a spirit of violence and aggression among children. Hitler believed that boxing could make children iron-hearted, strong and masculine.

- Why did Hitler focus on controlling the children and youth?
- Name the organizations formed to infuse 'the spirit of National Socialism' among the German children and youth.
- What were the peculiar features of the Nazi worldview?

9. Two places A and B have been marked on the given outline map of the world. Identify them and write their correct names on the lines drawn near them [2]

A. The place where the slave trade began in the seventeenth century.

B. The central power of the first world war.



SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10. Which of the following river form braided channels? [1]

a) Godavari

b) Brahmaputra

c) Narmada

d) Krishna

11. Read the following data showing the Distribution of the Population of India and select the appropriate option from the following: [1]

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION	
State	Percentage



Maharashtra	9
Andhra Pradesh	7
Rajasthan	6
Bihar	9
West Bengal	8
Uttar Pradesh	16

Source: Census of India, 2011

Almost half of India's population lives in just five states. What is the population percentage of the biggest state in terms of area?

- a) 6
- b) 7
- c) 16
- d) 8

12. On the physical map, **A** is marked as the northern part of the Western Coastal Plain, it is also called the Mumbai- Goa coast. Identify it from the following options. [1]



- a) Kannad Plain
- b) Coromandel Coast
- c) Konkan Coast
- d) Malabar Coast

13. Find the odd one out with respect to Indus River System. [1]

- a) Tibet, Mansarowar, Ladakh, Gilgit
- b) Zaskar, Nubra, Shyok, Hunza
- c) Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, Himachal Pradesh, Punjab
- d) Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi

14. Which of the following neighbouring countries share the longest land boundary with India? [1]

- a) Nepal
- b) Pakistan
- c) China
- d) Bangladesh

15. Dudhwa National Park is situated in [1]



a) Madhya Pradesh

b) Kerala

c) Uttar Pradesh

d) Rajasthan

16. What is demographic divide? In which year is this divide seen in India and why? [2]

17. Give reasons as to why : [5]

(i) Seasonal reversal of wind direction takes place over the Indian subcontinent.

(ii) The bulk rainfall in India is concentrated over a few months.

(iii) The Tamil Nadu coast receives winter rainfall.

(iv) The delta region of the eastern coast is frequently struck by cyclones.

(v) Parts of Rajasthan, Gujarat and the leeward side of the Western Ghats are drought prone.

OR

India has characteristics both of tropical and temperate types of climate. Discuss how climate influences diversity in India.

18. **Read the following text carefully and answer the questions that follow:** [4]

The Indian landmass has a central location between East and West Asia. India is a southward extension of the Asian continent. The trans-Indian Ocean routes, which connect the countries of Europe in the West and the countries of East Asia, provide a strategic central location to India. The Deccan Peninsula protrudes into the Indian Ocean, thus helping India to establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast and with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast. No other country has a long coastline on the Indian Ocean as India has and indeed, it is India's eminent position in the Indian Ocean, which justifies the naming of an Ocean after it. Since the opening of the Suez Canal in 1869, India's distance from Europe has been reduced by 7000 km. India's contacts with the World have continued through ages but her relationships through the land routes are much older than her maritime contacts. The various passes across the mountains in the north have provided passages to the ancient travellers, while the oceans restricted such interaction for a long time. These routes have contributed to the exchange of ideas and commodities since ancient times.

i. When did the Suez Canal first open? How has it helped India? (1)

ii. State any two reasons that make India's strategic location at the head of the Indian Ocean so important. (1)

iii. Which peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa, and Europe from the Western coast? (2)

19. On the outline map of India, locate and label the following with suitable Symbols. [3]

I. Any one of the following:

i. Dachigam - Wildlife Sanctuaries

ii. The Satluj - The Himalayan River Systems

II. Any two of the following:

iii. Malwa Plateau - Plateau

iv. Wular - Lakes

v. Coastal Plains - Konkan

SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. Which of the following is true with reference to Kosovo ? [1]

A. Milosevic wanted the serbs to dominate the country.

B. His government committed atrocities on Albanians.

a) A is false but B is true

b) Both A and B are false



- c) A is true but B is false
d) Both A and B are true

21. Read the statement and choose the right word – [1]
Voters in a geographical area who elect a representative to the legislative body.

a) Electoral Commission
b) EVM
c) Electoral Constituency
d) Code of Conduct

22. Nelson Mandela remained in prison for treason for about: [1]

a) 27 years
b) 25 years
c) 26 years
d) 20 years

23. **Assertion (A):** Equal voting rights for its citizens make an ideal democracy. [1]
Reason (R): Every citizen must be able to play an equal role in decision-making in a democracy.

a) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
b) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
c) A is true but R is false.
d) A is false but R is true.

24. What is public interest litigation? [2]

25. Describe any three jurisdiction powers of the Supreme Court in India. [2]

26. How far it is correct to say that Party politics creates tension in society? [3]

27. What is a Constitution? Explain the role of a Constitution in a country. [5]

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. The secondary sector is also called as [1]

a) Manufacturing sector

b) Basic sector

c) Service sector

d) Agricultural sector

30. Consider a case of a small village near Karur town in Tamil Nadu. The village is facing a very poor condition. There are unmetalled roads in the village. Along with this, the village has no access to pure drinking water. There is no clinic or a school in the village. Even people have to live without electricity. Subsequently, in order to curb such conditions, the central government assisted the state government and launched a scheme. After the implementation of the scheme, villagers have access to basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification. Give the name of the scheme that lead the village to prosperity. [1]

a) Mahatma Gandhi National Rural
Employment Guarantee Act.

b) Swarnajayanti Gram Swarozgar Yojana

c) Antyodaya Anna Yozana

d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

31. Fill in the blank:

[1]

Areas	Accepted average calorie requirement
Rural areas	2400 calories per person per day
Urban areas	?

a) 2100 calories per person per day

b) 2900 calories per person per day

c) 2500 calories per person per day

d) 2200 calories per person per day

32. Which of the following was not part of the three important food intervention programmers introduced by the government? [1]

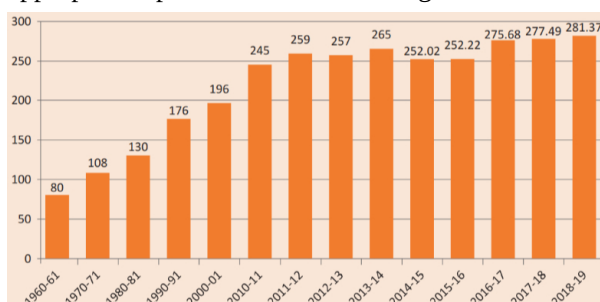
a) FFW

b) PAP

c) ICDS

d) PDS

33. Read the following data that shows the production of Foodgrains in India (Million Tonnes) and select the appropriate option from the following. [1]



[Source: Department of Agricultural, Cooperation and Farmers Welfare, Annual Report, 2018-19.]

What was the difference between the production of 2013-14 and 2012-13?

a) 12.98

b) 6

c) 20

d) 8

34. Identify the type of unemployment with the help of given information: [1]
- This happens when people are not able to find jobs during some months of the year. People dependent upon agriculture usually face such kind of problem. There are certain busy seasons when sowing, harvesting, weeding, and threshing are done. Certain months do not provide much work to the people dependent on agriculture.

a) Agricultural Unemployment

b) Disguised Unemployment

c) Rural Unemployment

d) Seasonal Unemployment

35. Do you think that present methodology of poverty estimation is appropriate? [3]
36. Can you explain the three important food intervention programs which were introduced due to the report given by NSSO? [3]
37. "One of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of poverty." Explain. [3]
38. Explain any five ill effects of unemployment in India. [5]

OR

Increase in unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy. Do you agree with this statement? Support your answer by giving arguments.



Solution

SECTION A HISTORY (20 marks)

1. (a) Charles Darwin

Explanation:

Hitler's idea of racialism was borrowed from Charles Darwin-evolution and natural selection. In this idea, Nordic German Aryans were at the top and Jews at the lowest rank.

2.

(b) Jacques-Louis David

Explanation:

Jacques-Louis David

3.

(c) German Workers Party

Explanation:

In 1919 Hitler joined the German Workers Party

4.

(c) 85%

Explanation:

85% of people did farming in Russia which was very high as compared to other European nations.

5. i. The fall of the Jacobin Government allowed the wealthier middle classed to seize power.
ii. A New constituent was introduced which denied the vote to non-propertied sections of society.
iii. It provided for two elected legislative councils. These then appointed a Directory, and executive made up of five members.
iv. This was meant as a safe guard against the concentration of power in a one man executive as under the Jacobins. However, the Directors often clashed with the legislative councils, who then sought to dismiss them.

OR

A. Women were disappointed that the constitution of 1791 reduced the passive citizens.

B. They don't have the right to vote.

C. They demanded the right to vote, to be elected to the assembly and to hold political office. Only then they felt would their interests be represented in the new government.

6. i. On April-1917-Bolshevik leader Lenin returned to Russia.
ii. In July demonstrations by the Bolsheviks against the Provincial Government.
iii. July-September- Peasants seized land from the rich landlords.
iv. 16th October 1917-Lenin persuaded the Petrograd Soviets and the Bolshevik Party to agree to a socialist seizure of power.
v. 24 October-The Bolshevik uprising in Petrograd.
vi. By December, the Bolsheviks controlled the Moscow- Petrograd area.

OR

i. They wanted a government based on the majority of a country's population. They supported Universal Adult franchise, including the vote for women.

ii. Unlike liberals, they opposed the privileges of the landlords and the industrialists.

iii. They were not against the existence of private property but opposed concentration of property in a few hands.

7. One of the most revolutionary social reforms of the Jacobin period was the abolition of slavery in the French colonies.

The colonies in the Caribbean-Martinique, Guadeloupe and San Domingo- were important suppliers of commodities such as tobacco, indigo, sugar and coffee. But when the shortage of labour on the plantation was seen, it encouraged the triangular slave trading between Europe, Africa and the Americas in the seventeenth century, French merchants bought the slaves from local chieftains from ports like Nantes or Bordeaux or African coast. Then, they were sold to plantation owners.



Throughout the eighteenth century, there was little criticism of slavery in France. The National Assembly held long debates about the rights of man but fearing opposition from businessmen it did not pass any laws to abolish the slave trade. In 1794, the Convention Legislated to free all slaves in the French overseas possessions but it lasted for a short term. After ten years, slavery was reintroduced by Napoleon. It was finally abolished in 1848 in French colonies.

OR

Subsistence crisis can be defined as an extreme situation where the basic means of livelihood are endangered.

During the Old Regime, France faced the 'subsistence crisis' because:

- i. The population of France rose from about 23 million in 1715 to 28 million in 1789 which led to a rapid increase in the demand of food grains and the production of grains could not keep pace with the increasing demand of the growing people, as a result, the prices of essential commodities increased.
 - ii. Most of the workers got fixed wages and could not keep pace with the rising prices of products of daily use, as a result, the gap between the poor and rich increased.
 - iii. Things became worse when drought or hail almost destroyed and reduced the harvest resulting in a shortage of food grains.
8. i. Hitler was fanatically interested in the youth of the country. He felt that a strong Nazi society could be established only by teaching children Nazi ideology. This required control over the child both inside and outside school.
- ii. Youth organisations were made responsible for educating German youth in 'the spirit of National Socialism'. Ten-year-olds had to enter **Jungvolk**. At 14, all boys had to join the Nazi youth organisation – **Hitler Youth**.
- iii. Hitler's worldview was synonymous with Nazi ideology. Some of its features were: Racial supremacy, the concept of Lebensraum, the spirit of National Socialism, they believed in strong leadership. (Any two)
- 9.

SECTION B GEOGRAPHY (20 marks)

10.

(b) Brahmaputra

Explanation:

Brahmaputra

11. **(a) 6**

Explanation:

Rajasthan, the biggest state in terms of area, has only 6 percent of the total population of India.

12.

(c) Konkan Coast

Explanation:

Konkan Coast

13.

(d) Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi

Explanation:

Yamuna, Ghaghara, Gandak, Kosi is not a part of Indus River system

14.

(d) Bangladesh

Explanation:

Bangladesh shares the longest land boundary with India with a total of 4096 km.

15.

(c) Uttar Pradesh

Explanation:

Uttar Pradesh

16. When there is a sudden fluctuation in population or the growth rate declines, it is called demographic divide.

- i. In India, it took place in 1981 as the rate of growth started declining gradually



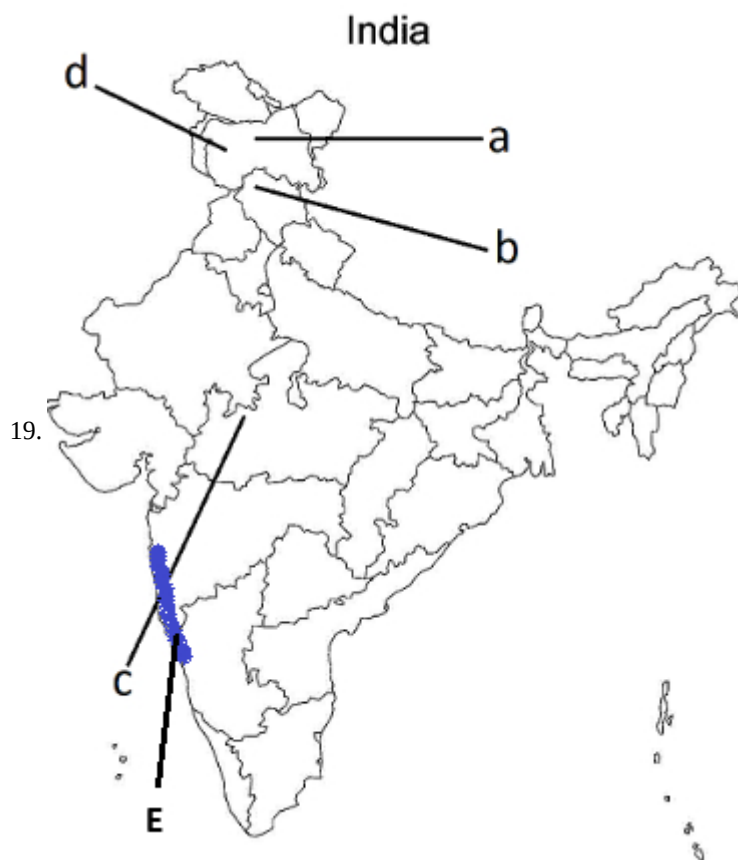
- ii. It happened as the birth rate declined rapidly during this period.
 - iii. Since 1981, birth rates declined, resulting in a gradual decline in the rate of population growth.
17. i. a. During winter, there is a high pressure area over north of the Himalayas. Whereas, there is low pressure area over the ocean to the south. So cold and dry winds blow from the Himalayan region towards the ocean.
- b. During summer, a low pressure area develops over the interior Asia as well as over the North Western India. This causes a complete reversal of the direction of winds during summer.
- ii. a. Most parts of India receive rainfall from the south-west monsoons which blow in India only between June to September.
- b. Only the eastern coast of India receives some rainfall from the North-East trade winds during the cold weather season.
- iii. It is because Tamil Nadu gets rain from the north-east monsoons which reach there after passing over the Bay of Bengal, after picking moisture from there.
- iv. a. In the mid-October, the mercury begins to fall at a rapid speed in Northern India.
- b. The low pressure conditions of the North shift to the Bay of Bengal by November. This shift causes cyclonic depressions in the Andaman Sea.
- c. These cyclonic depressions give rise to tropical cyclones which cause heavy and widespread rains in the deltas of the Godavari, the Krishna and the Kaveri.
- v. a. Rajasthan does not receive much rain because the Aravalli Range which is parallel to the direction of the winds and hence condensation does not occur.
- b. Gujarat receives less rainfall because there are no hills and mountain ranges. The leeward side of the Western Ghats receives less rainfall because when air descends, it gets warmed up. Due to its rising temperature, the relative humidity of air decreases, and the air turns from a saturated state to an unsaturated state. Due to this fact, no rainfall occurs on the leeward side.

OR

The climate of India greatly influences its diversity. The type of climate (mostly the temperature variation) determines the change in clothing, food, and type of houses of the people that live in different regions. At higher altitude, the atmosphere is less dense and the temperature is lower than on the surface of the earth. The on-shore winds in coastal areas keep them warm or cool (depending on the nature of on-shore wind). High mountains prevent hot or cold wind. By acting as a barrier to rain-bearing wind, it also causes heavy rainfall in its Southern slopes. India has tropical Climate on the South of Tropic of Cancer and on its North, it has a sub-tropical climate. Thus, India has characteristics of both tropical and temperate climate. India's North Indian culture and South Indian culture is determined by its climate and also the topography. The mighty chains of Himalaya in the North, hot desert in North-West, huge ocean in South-West and South-East has created a uniform climate in Indian sub-continent.

18. i. The Suez Canal was opened in 1869. It has reduced the distance between India and Europe by 7000 km.
- ii. Any two points
- i. India is strategically located at the center of the trans-Indian Ocean routes.
 - ii. India could establish close contact with Southeast and East Asia from the eastern coast.
 - iii. India could establish close contact with West Asia, Africa, and Europe from the western coast.
- iii. The Deccan Peninsula helps India to establish easy contact with West Asia, East Africa and Europe from Western coast.





SECTION C POLITICAL SCIENCE (20 marks)

20. (c) A is true but B is false
Explanation:
 A. A narrow minded Serb nationalist Milosevic had won the election. His government was very hostile to the Kosovo Albanians. He wanted the Serbs to dominate the country.
 B. Many Serb leaders thought that Ethnic minorities like Albanians should either leave the country or accept the dominance of the Serbs.
 Hence A is true but B is false
21. (c) Electoral Constituency
Explanation:
 Elections are held in all constituencies at the same time, either on the same day or within a few days. Constituency means Voters in a geographical area who elect a representative to the legislative body.
22. (a) 27 years
Explanation:
 Nelson Mandela spent the next 27 years in South Africa's most dreaded prison, Robben Island.
23. (d) A is false but R is true.
Explanation:
 In a democracy, every citizen must be able to play an equal role in decision-making. For this, **you don't need just an equal right to vote.** From a broader perspective, every citizen needs to have equal information, basic education, equal resources, and a lot of commitment.
24. A. In case of any violation of a Fundamental Right the aggrieved person can go to a court for remedy. But now, any person can go to court against the violation of the Fundamental Right, if it is of social or public interest. It is called Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

- B. Under the PIL any citizen or group of citizens can approach the Supreme Court or a High Court for the protection of public interest against a particular law or action of the government.
- C. One can write to the judges even on a postcard.
- D. The court will take up the matter if the judges find it in public interest.

25. Three jurisdiction powers of the Supreme Court in India are:

- i. **Advisory jurisdiction:** The Supreme Court can advise the President on any question of law or any matter of public importance.
- ii. **Appellate jurisdiction:** The power of the Supreme Court to hear and decide appeals against the judgment of lower courts.
- iii. **Original jurisdiction:** The original jurisdiction extends of all cases between the Government of India and the States of India or between. The Government of India and states on one side and one or more states on another side or cases between different states.

26. A. Yes, it partially true that some time party politics creates tension in the society.
 B. Electoral completion is necessary to provide opportunities to political parties and this atmosphere forces them to serve the people.
 C. But the elections and political parties are the soul of democracy.
 D. We cannot imagine democracy without political parties.
27. A. The constitution of a country is a set of written rules that are accepted by all people living together in a country.
 B. Constitution is the supreme law that determines the relationship among people living in a territory and also the relationship between the people and government. As the supreme law of the country, the constitution determines the rights of citizens, the powers of the government and how the government should function.
 C. It generates a degree of trust and coordination that is necessary for different kinds of people to live together.
 D. It specifies how the government will be constituted and who will have power to take decisions.
 E. It lays down limits on the powers of the government and tells us what the rights of the citizens are.
 F. It expresses the aspirations of the people about creating a good society.
 G. All countries that have constitutions are not necessarily democratic. But all countries that are democratic will have constitutions.

OR

- A. India's Constitution was drawn up under very difficult circumstances.
 - B. The making of the constitution for the huge and diverse country like India was not an easy affair.
 - C. At the time, the people of India were emerging from the status of subject to that of citizens.
 - D. The country was born through a partition on the basis of religious differences. This was a traumatic experience for the people of India and Pakistan.
 - E. At least ten lakh people were killed on both sides of the border in partition related violence.
 - F. The British had left it to the rulers of the princely states to decide whether they wanted to merge with India or with Pakistan or remain independent.
 - G. The merger of these princely states was a difficult and uncertain task.
 - H. When the constitution was being written, the future of the country did not look as secure as it does today. The makers of the constitution had anxieties about the present and the future of the country.
28. i.
 - In a democracy, there is space for public discussion on government's or rulers' mistakes.
 - There is room for correction. Either the rulers have to change their decisions, or the rulers can be changed.
 ii. Democracy is better than other forms of government because it allows us to correct its own mistakes.
 iii. A democratic decision always involves many persons, discussions and meetings. When a number of people put their heads together, they are able to point out possible mistakes in any decision. This takes time.

SECTION D ECONOMICS (20 marks)

29. **(a) Manufacturing sector**

Explanation:

Manufacturing is included in the secondary sector.

30.

(d) Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yozana

Explanation:

Under the Pradhan Mantri Gramodaya Yojana (PMGY) launched in 2000, additional central assistance is given to states for basic services such as primary health, primary education, rural shelter, rural drinking water, and rural electrification.



31. **(a)** 2100 calories per person per day

Explanation:

2100 calories per person per day

32.

(b) PAP

Explanation:

PAP was not among the three important food intervention programmes introduced by the government. The three important were:

- i. Public Distribution System (PDS): This system was made to ensure a smooth supply of subsidized food items to the poor.
- ii. Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS): These services were introduced to provide proper nutrition to the poor children.
- iii. Food For Work (FFW): This programme was introduced to help the poor earn food in return of some work and also to provide them with employment.

33.

(d) 8

Explanation:

$265 - 257 = 8$ Million Tonnes

34.

(d) Seasonal Unemployment

Explanation:

Seasonal Unemployment is more prevalent in rural areas. The farming cycle is season-based. There are certain months that are quite busy for a farmworker whereas there are many other months when a farmworker is without any work.

35. A. No, the present methodology of poverty estimation is not appropriate.

B. Because it is based only on income and consumption level which is not correct.

C. It does not show the actual poverty and income level.

D. The concept and indicators given by the social scientists are ignored.

36. A. Public Distribution system for food grains (in existence earlier but strengthened thereafter) is major step taken by the Government of India towards ensuring food security.

B. Integrated Child Development Services introduced in 1975 on an experimental program.

C. National Food for Work Program was introduced in 1977-78. This program was launched on November 14, 2004 in 150 districts of the country with the objective of intensifying the generation of supplementary wage employment.

37. There has been very low economic growth until the 1980s. The economic exploitation of India by the British not only ruined traditional handicrafts and discourage industrialisation, but also its exploitative policies led to widespread poverty and famine. There are still more than 260 million people below the poverty line. It is the condition after implementing high economic growth and various anti-poverty measures. So, it is the biggest challenge of independent India to bring millions of its people out of poverty. Thus, it can be concluded that one of the biggest challenges of independent India has been to bring millions of its people out of abject poverty.

38. The five ill effects of unemployment in India are:

- i. Loss of human resources: The problem of unemployment causes loss of human resources. Labourers spend their maximum time in search of employment hence a lot of creativity gets wasted.
- ii. Increase in poverty: Unemployment deprives a man of all sources of income. As a result, he grows poor and is not able to fulfil the basic needs of his family. Therefore, unemployment generates poverty.
- iii. Social Problems: Unemployment breeds many social problems including dishonesty, gambling, bribery, theft etc. The standard of living for unemployed people also remains low. There is also a sharp increase in poverty and poor health of the people in the country. As a result of unemployment, social security is jeopardised.
- iv. Political instability: Unemployment gives birth to political instability in the country. Unemployed people lose their faith in democratic values and peaceful means.



- v. The exploitation of labour: In the state of unemployment, labourers are exploited to a maximum possible extent. Those labourers who get work are forced to work under adverse conditions and low wages.

OR

Increased unemployment is an indicator of a depressed economy because:

- i. Unemployment leads to wastage of manpower resources.
- ii. People who are an asset for the economy turn into a liability.
- iii. There is a feeling of hopelessness and despair among youth.
- iv. Unemployment tends to increase in economic overload. The dependence of the unemployed on the working population increases.
- v. The quality of life of an individual as well as of society is adversely affected due to unemployment.
- vi. When a family has to live on a bare subsistence level, there is a general decline in its health status and rising withdrawal from the school system.

Hence, unemployment has a detrimental impact on the overall growth of an economy.