

## How to Start a GD

1. **Greet the group** and briefly **introduce the topic**.
2. State your **initial stance** clearly and politely.
3. Support your point with a **fact, stat, or relatable example**.
4. Set the stage for an inclusive discussion (e.g., "I'd love to hear others' views on this too.")

### ◆ Example:

"Good morning everyone, the topic we have today is 'Hard Work or Smart Work'. I believe both are essential, but smart work has a growing importance in today's fast-paced world. For instance, tech companies value optimized solutions over brute effort. I'd love to know how others see it."

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## 🎯 How to Conclude a GD

1. **Summarize key points** discussed by the group.
2. Acknowledge different perspectives.
3. State a **balanced final opinion** or outcome.
4. Keep it **neutral and respectful**, even if opinions vary.

### ◆ Example:

"To sum up, we discussed how hard work builds discipline while smart work ensures efficiency. Most of us agree that a combination of both leads to success, depending on the situation. So, rather than choosing one, balancing both seems to be the ideal approach."

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## 1. Creativity or Efficiency of a Product for Customers

1. Creativity makes a product unique and emotionally appealing. It's what attracts users initially by offering a fresh and engaging experience. Brands like Apple succeed because of their creative designs. This emotional connection builds customer loyalty over time.
2. Efficiency ensures the product performs its core function without errors or delays. If a product fails to solve a customer's problem quickly and reliably,

it loses its value. Customers are drawn to solutions that save time and effort, which is what efficiency brings.

3. Creative products often make users curious, which boosts word-of-mouth marketing and visibility. But without efficiency, that curiosity turns into frustration. A beautiful but buggy app is a good example—users may try it but abandon it soon.
  4. Efficient products dominate functional markets where performance is key. For example, antivirus software or productivity tools must work seamlessly. But if they also include creative UI/UX, the customer experience improves significantly.
  5. The ideal scenario is a product that balances both creativity and efficiency. Creativity makes it memorable, and efficiency makes it reliable. Together, they create customer satisfaction and long-term success in a competitive market.
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## **2. Social Media Impact – Pros and Cons**

1. Social media connects people across the globe instantly, breaking physical barriers. It allows users to share ideas, celebrate cultures, and stay in touch with loved ones. For businesses, it's a powerful tool to reach targeted audiences efficiently.
2. On the negative side, social media often becomes a source of distraction. Many people lose hours scrolling endlessly, which affects productivity. It also contributes to poor mental health due to comparison, unrealistic standards, and constant validation-seeking.
3. Social media helps in social activism by amplifying marginalized voices. Campaigns like #MeToo and environmental awareness gained momentum through platforms like Twitter and Instagram. This power can drive real societal change if used positively.
4. However, the same platforms can also spread fake news and hateful content. Algorithms prioritize engagement, not truth, leading to misinformation going viral. This has serious consequences, like influencing elections or spreading health-related myths.
5. The impact of social media ultimately depends on how it's used. While it offers immense benefits in communication and learning, it also needs

regulation and responsible use. Educating users about digital literacy is key to maximizing its positive effects.

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### **3. Hard Work vs Smart Work**

1. Hard work lays the foundation of success through dedication and persistence. It's what helps individuals build skills, discipline, and mental resilience over time. Great athletes, scientists, and entrepreneurs often attribute success to consistent hard work.
  2. Smart work focuses on using strategies, tools, and shortcuts to complete tasks more efficiently. It emphasizes doing the right thing rather than just doing a lot. For example, using automation or prioritization can save hours of unnecessary effort.
  3. In many modern jobs, smart work is becoming more important due to high competition and limited time. Hard work without direction can waste energy. So, knowing what to focus on is as important as putting in effort.
  4. Relying only on smart work may result in overconfidence and lack of deep knowledge. Many tasks still require perseverance and long-term commitment. That's why smart work must be built on the foundation of hard work.
  5. A balanced approach, where you work smartly but also put in consistent effort, is the best. Planning intelligently and executing with dedication creates outstanding results. This combination is what employers and leaders look for today.
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### **4. Online Work vs Offline Work**

1. Online work offers flexibility to employees in terms of time and location. It helps avoid long commutes and enables people to work from the comfort of their homes. This setup can improve work-life balance and even reduce company expenses.
2. However, online work can lead to feelings of isolation. It becomes difficult to form real bonds with colleagues when everything is virtual. Also, team coordination and creativity may suffer when face-to-face interactions are missing.
3. Offline work supports stronger team bonding and better communication. Real-time feedback, instant clarification, and brainstorming sessions are

much more effective in person. This is especially useful in roles that require collaboration and creativity.

4. That said, working offline can be exhausting due to travel and strict schedules. Employees may feel less in control of their time and experience burnout. It also limits access to opportunities for those living in remote areas.
  5. The hybrid model, which combines the benefits of both modes, is gaining popularity. It allows employees to enjoy flexibility while also building team culture. Companies are increasingly adopting this approach for long-term sustainability.
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## **5. Social Media Should Be Regulated?**

1. Social media regulation is important to curb hate speech, cyberbullying, and misinformation. Without rules, these platforms can become dangerous spaces. Regulation ensures people use these tools responsibly without harming others.
  2. However, excessive regulation may infringe on free speech and creativity. Governments might misuse laws to silence criticism or dissent. This could threaten democratic values and reduce the diversity of opinions online.
  3. Children and teenagers are especially vulnerable on social media. Regulation can help limit harmful content, addictive behavior, and privacy violations. Age restrictions, parental controls, and content filters can protect younger users.
  4. Companies must also be held accountable for data privacy. Users often unknowingly give access to personal information. Strict data protection laws can ensure transparency in how companies collect, store, and use our data.
  5. A balanced approach is needed—neither complete freedom nor strict censorship. Regulation should focus on safety, accountability, and transparency. It must protect users while preserving the right to free expression.
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## **6. Private Jobs vs Government Jobs**

1. Government jobs offer long-term security, fixed working hours, and multiple benefits like pensions. These perks attract many candidates, especially those seeking stability over risk. It's a great option for those who value structure in their careers.
  2. Private jobs provide better pay packages, faster growth, and skill-based promotions. You can switch companies, work globally, and explore diverse roles. These opportunities attract youth who value innovation and performance-based rewards.
  3. Government jobs may offer less pressure and more time for personal life. But they often lack innovation and flexibility. Decision-making is slower due to bureaucracy, which can frustrate ambitious individuals.
  4. On the other hand, private jobs demand long hours and come with performance pressure. Job loss is a real threat in economic downturns. Still, they're dynamic and allow employees to learn modern tools and technologies.
  5. The choice depends on a person's goals—those looking for growth, competition, and challenge may prefer private jobs. But for those who value peace of mind and long-term benefits, government jobs are a better fit.
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## **7. Impact of AI on Employment**

1. AI is automating many routine jobs, especially in manufacturing, data entry, and customer service. This reduces the need for human labor and increases unemployment in traditional roles. It's a real concern for low-skilled workers.
2. At the same time, AI is creating new job roles like machine learning engineers, data scientists, and AI ethicists. People with the right skills are in high demand. So, it's not about job loss—it's about job transformation.
3. The biggest risk is the growing skill gap. Workers need to upskill to stay relevant in an AI-driven world. Without training programs, many will be left behind in the job market, worsening economic inequality.
4. Businesses benefit greatly from AI by improving efficiency and reducing human errors. This leads to cost savings and better customer service. However, they must balance profits with ethical employment practices.

5. Governments and companies must invest in education and skill development. AI should assist humans, not replace them entirely. With the right approach, AI can enhance jobs rather than eliminate them.
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## **8. Is Deadline Good or Bad for Creativity?**

1. Deadlines push individuals to focus and finish tasks on time. They prevent procrastination and ensure that creative ideas are delivered, not just imagined. For many, deadlines are a motivator to take action and avoid delays.
  2. On the flip side, creativity doesn't always follow a fixed timeline. Some ideas need time to evolve and mature. Deadlines can pressure individuals and limit free thinking, resulting in average rather than brilliant output.
  3. In team environments, deadlines help coordinate efforts and maintain accountability. Creative professionals like designers and writers often need structure to balance quality with speed. This makes deadlines a necessary tool.
  4. However, when deadlines are unrealistic or too frequent, they cause burnout. Stress kills creativity by creating a fear of failure. It's important to have enough breathing room to explore and experiment with ideas.
  5. The best approach is to have flexible deadlines that respect the creative process. Time limits should encourage productivity, not suppress originality. Balanced timelines ensure both innovation and timely delivery.
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## **9. High Paying Jobs vs Low Paying Jobs**

1. High-paying jobs provide financial stability, allowing people to afford better lifestyles and invest in their future. They also bring status and recognition in society. However, they often come with higher stress and longer working hours.
2. Low-paying jobs may not offer luxuries, but they often come with less pressure and a better work-life balance. People might have more time for personal passions and family, which contributes to overall happiness.
3. High-paying roles are typically competitive and demand advanced skills or qualifications. Individuals need to constantly upgrade themselves to

maintain their position. This can lead to professional growth, but also burnout if not managed well.

4. Many people in low-paying jobs find satisfaction in helping others or pursuing meaningful work. For example, teachers, artists, or social workers may not earn much but feel fulfilled in their roles.
  5. Ultimately, job satisfaction isn't always about money. It's about finding a balance between income, passion, and peace of mind. Each person's priorities decide which job is better for them.
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## **10. Is Sports Necessary in Academics?**

1. Sports play a vital role in improving physical health, which directly impacts concentration and academic performance. Regular activity keeps the body fit and the mind alert, supporting better study habits.
  2. Participation in sports teaches discipline, teamwork, and leadership—skills that are also essential in academics and future careers. These qualities shape all-rounders, not just academically strong students.
  3. Sports offer a healthy break from academic stress. They help release mental tension and reduce anxiety, which improves focus when students return to studies. This emotional balance is crucial during exam times.
  4. Some people argue sports take time away from studies. However, managing both helps students learn time management and multitasking, preparing them for real-life challenges.
  5. Integrating sports into education creates a balanced curriculum. It ensures students grow intellectually, physically, and emotionally, making them well-rounded individuals.
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## **11. Choose: High Paying Job You Hate or Low Paying Job You Love**

1. A high-paying job you dislike can offer financial rewards but may drain you mentally. If you dread going to work every day, no amount of money may compensate for the emotional cost.
2. A low-paying job you love gives you purpose and satisfaction. You wake up excited and go to bed content, which boosts overall happiness. But you may struggle with financial limitations in the long run.

3. Passion in work often leads to excellence. When you enjoy what you do, you're more likely to grow and eventually increase your income, even if the job pays less initially.
  4. On the other hand, some people choose high-paying roles to support their families or pay off debts. In such cases, short-term discomfort might be necessary for long-term goals.
  5. Ideally, one should aim to merge both—find something they enjoy that also pays well. But if forced to choose, many prefer happiness and mental peace over money alone.
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## **12. If You Are Prime Minister for One Week**

1. I would focus on education reforms, especially digital learning in rural areas. With one week, I'd launch a rapid scheme to distribute learning devices and improve internet access in villages.
  2. Health would be another top priority. I'd increase emergency funding for public hospitals and set up mobile clinics in underserved areas to reach people faster.
  3. I would meet young entrepreneurs and create a startup fund to support innovation. Encouraging job creation at the grassroots level would help the economy grow sustainably.
  4. I'd host open sessions with citizens to directly hear their issues and concerns. This would create a transparent communication channel between people and the government.
  5. Although one week is short, I'd try to set up long-lasting frameworks instead of just passing temporary orders. Creating sustainable policies and accountability would be my key focus.
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## **13. If You Are Sent to the Past, Whom Will You Bring to the Present?**

1. I would bring back Dr. A.P.J. Abdul Kalam, as his vision and values are still relevant today. He inspired millions with his thoughts on education, science, and youth empowerment. His presence would guide today's generation to dream big and stay grounded.



2. Bringing back Mahatma Gandhi would be impactful in today's divisive times. His message of non-violence, truth, and unity is needed more than ever. His peaceful approach could help resolve current social and political conflicts.
  3. If I could, I'd bring Nikola Tesla to today's world. His innovative mind could thrive with modern technology. With access to current resources, he might revolutionize renewable energy or space technology.
  4. Swami Vivekananda would also be a great choice. His teachings on spirituality, youth power, and self-belief can uplift millions today. He could strengthen the moral fabric of our increasingly materialistic society.
  5. Ultimately, I'd choose someone whose values align with current challenges. Someone who can inspire hope, innovation, and harmony in the fast-changing modern world.
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## **14. If Today's People Start Living for 150 Years, What Will Be the Impact?**

1. A longer life span will increase competition for jobs and promotions. Younger generations may have to wait longer to get leadership roles. This could create frustration and generational tension in workplaces.
  2. The world population could rise dramatically, straining resources like food, water, and energy. Governments would need stronger policies for population control and sustainable living.
  3. Health and medical expenses might increase, especially in old age. People may need to work longer to support themselves financially, as retirement plans would have to stretch much further.
  4. Education systems may evolve, promoting lifelong learning. People might take breaks between careers or pursue multiple fields over their extended lifespans. This could foster creativity and innovation.
  5. On the bright side, people will have more time to fulfill dreams, travel, and grow emotionally. If managed well, longer lives could mean wiser societies and better decision-making over time.
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## **15. If You Were Born as the Opposite Gender**

1. Being born as the opposite gender would offer a new perspective on the struggles and privileges they face. It would help me understand gender

inequality and break stereotypes more effectively.

2. I would try to challenge social norms by succeeding in fields where my gender is underrepresented. For instance, as a woman in tech or a man in nursing, I'd show that skill matters more than gender.
  3. I would also promote gender sensitivity, especially in rural areas. Many still face discrimination based on gender. My experience would make me a strong voice for equality and education.
  4. I'd reflect on the everyday challenges the other gender faces—from harassment to emotional expectations. This empathy would drive me to create awareness and support mental health initiatives.
  5. Overall, I would use the opportunity to break barriers, promote inclusion, and show that gender doesn't define one's potential or worth.
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## **16. Which Two Wishes Would You Ask God and Why?**

1. My first wish would be for good health for my family and loved ones. Without health, no achievement truly matters. It brings peace of mind and allows us to enjoy life fully.
  2. The second wish would be to eliminate inequality and poverty in the world. Millions suffer without access to food, shelter, or education. Ending this would create a more just and compassionate world.
  3. Alternatively, I might wish for wisdom and clarity in all my decisions. With wisdom, I could solve many problems in my life and help others with theirs too. It's a gift that keeps giving.
  4. Another good wish would be world peace. So many conflicts, wars, and tragedies happen due to hatred and misunderstanding. A peaceful world would allow all nations to grow and prosper together.
  5. Whatever I wish for, it should not just help me, but also make a positive difference to those around me. Selfless wishes bring deeper happiness and make life more meaningful.
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## **17. If You Get an Opportunity to Have Any Superpower, Which Will You Choose and Why?**

1. I would choose the power of healing. With it, I could cure diseases and reduce suffering across the world. This superpower would help millions who can't afford medical care and make the world healthier.
  2. Another great superpower would be time travel. It would allow me to correct past mistakes and learn directly from historical events. But it must be used wisely to avoid unintended consequences.
  3. The power of invisibility would be exciting too. I could uncover hidden truths, protect others secretly, and prevent crimes without being noticed. It's a stealthy yet powerful way to bring justice.
  4. Some may prefer the ability to read minds to understand people better. While helpful, it could be overwhelming and a violation of privacy if misused. So, ethics would play a big role in using such a power.
  5. I would choose a superpower that helps others, not just myself. Whether it's healing, time manipulation, or mind reading—it should be used with empathy and responsibility.
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## **18. Favourite Villain and Why?**

1. My favorite villain is Thanos from Marvel because he wasn't evil without reason. His plan to reduce overpopulation shows he thought long-term, even if his methods were extreme. He made us question what's right and wrong.
  2. Another interesting villain is The Joker. He represents chaos and challenges society's fake morals. His psychological depth and unpredictability make him fascinating and terrifying at the same time.
  3. In Indian cinema, Raavan from Ramayana is a complex villain. He was a scholar and a king, not just a demon. His character shows how ego and obsession can destroy even the most intelligent person.
  4. Villains like Voldemort reflect how fear and hatred can corrupt a person. They remind us that negative emotions, if left unchecked, can lead to destruction.
  5. I admire villains who have layers—not just evil for the sake of it. They challenge the hero, push the story forward, and reflect human flaws in exaggerated form.
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## **19. Earth, Fire, Water, or Air – Which Would You Control?**

1. I would choose to control water because it's essential for life. With this power, I could help during floods, droughts, or even bring water to dry regions. It's a power that brings both healing and strength.
  2. Fire symbolizes energy and transformation. Controlling fire could help generate clean energy and protect people in emergencies. But it also demands great control, as fire can easily destroy.
  3. Air represents freedom and speed. If I could control air, I could fly, clear pollution, and improve the environment. It would also give me a way to prevent storms and natural disasters.
  4. Controlling the earth would mean reshaping land, creating shelter, and protecting nature. I could rebuild earthquake-hit zones or grow forests faster. It's a power of stability and protection.
  5. Each element has its beauty and danger. I would choose the one I could use responsibly to bring peace, sustainability, and support to life on Earth.
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## **20. Are the Charges of ATM Cash Withdrawal High?**

1. Many people feel ATM withdrawal charges are unfair, especially when they need urgent cash. These charges can burden those who rely on cash for daily needs, especially in rural areas.
  2. Banks justify the charges as maintenance and service costs. However, customers already pay for banking services in various ways, so extra ATM fees feel like double billing.
  3. Free withdrawal limits often don't match with real needs, especially during festivals or emergencies. Once the limit is crossed, even small amounts attract charges.
  4. With the push toward digital banking, cash use is reducing, but not eliminated. Until digital adoption is complete, ATM charges should be reconsidered to support people.
  5. Overall, the charges are relatively high for common users. Either they should be reduced or made more transparent, with better customer awareness about limits.
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## **21. Is Cryptocurrency Helpful for Business?**

1. Cryptocurrency offers fast, borderless transactions, which can benefit international trade. Businesses can reduce transaction fees and delays compared to traditional banking systems.
  2. However, the value of cryptocurrencies like Bitcoin is very volatile. A business accepting crypto payments might face huge losses due to sudden price drops.
  3. Blockchain technology behind cryptocurrencies ensures transparency and security. It can help in verifying transactions, contracts, and even supply chains.
  4. Legal uncertainty is a major hurdle. In many countries, including India, crypto regulations are still unclear. This creates risk for businesses and investors alike.
  5. If properly regulated, crypto can transform business, especially for startups and e-commerce. But it must be approached with caution, proper knowledge, and legal support.
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## **22. Is Corruption Affecting the Indian Economy?**

1. Corruption diverts public funds into private hands, reducing the money available for welfare schemes. This widens inequality and keeps millions in poverty.
  2. Investors hesitate to enter markets where corruption is high. It creates uncertainty and reduces the ease of doing business, affecting India's global image.
  3. Corruption also slows down infrastructure projects, as bribes delay approvals. This affects roads, bridges, and other critical developments that support the economy.
  4. Common people suffer the most due to bribes in daily life—like getting licenses, ration cards, or hospital beds. It lowers trust in the system and reduces overall efficiency.
  5. To grow as a global power, India must reduce corruption through transparency, digital governance, and stricter law enforcement.
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## **23. What Is the Impact of GST on the Indian Economy?**

1. GST simplified the tax system by replacing multiple taxes like VAT, excise, and service tax. This helped businesses by reducing confusion and making compliance easier.
  2. Small businesses initially faced difficulties adapting to the new system. The need for digital invoicing and regular filing created a burden for non-tech-savvy entrepreneurs.
  3. GST increased transparency and accountability in the tax system. With real-time tracking of transactions, tax evasion has reduced to some extent.
  4. The uniform tax structure has made interstate trade smoother. Earlier, businesses had to pay different taxes in different states, which is now mostly eliminated.
  5. Overall, GST is a positive step but still needs fine-tuning. Regular policy updates, better tech support, and simpler filing systems will help maximize its benefits.
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## **24. Is Demonetization Affecting Common People Rather Than People with Black Money?**

1. During demonetization, common people stood in long queues at banks to exchange old currency. Many daily wage workers and small vendors lost income during this period.
  2. The rich found loopholes to convert black money through gold, property, or other means. Meanwhile, honest citizens with small savings faced scrutiny and stress.
  3. While digital payments increased after demonetization, rural areas struggled due to lack of infrastructure and awareness.
  4. The aim was to fight black money, but much of the black wealth was not in cash—it was hidden in assets. So, the move didn't hit its main target as expected.
  5. Overall, the economic disruption impacted common people more than the intended targets. It taught us that such reforms need better planning and execution.
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## **25. Which Country Is the Least Corrupted and Why?**

1. Countries like Denmark, Finland, and New Zealand often top global corruption-free rankings. Their success lies in strong institutions, transparent systems, and low tolerance for unethical behavior.
  2. Citizens in these countries trust their governments due to open governance, public participation, and digital accountability. Transparency is deeply embedded in their culture.
  3. Laws are strictly enforced, and justice systems are fast and fair. This discourages corruption and ensures consequences for wrongdoing.
  4. Politicians and public officials are held accountable through independent media and civil watchdogs. Even minor corruption scandals are exposed and investigated.
  5. For India to improve, we need similar transparency, fast justice, and citizen involvement. Learning from such countries can help us build a fairer system.
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## **26. Is E-Commerce Better for the Country?**

1. E-commerce has created new opportunities, especially for small businesses and rural artisans. Platforms like Amazon and Flipkart allow them to reach customers nationwide.
  2. It offers convenience to customers with a wider variety of products, competitive prices, and home delivery. This is especially useful during emergencies like the COVID-19 pandemic.
  3. E-commerce helps reduce middlemen in the supply chain, allowing producers to earn more directly. This increases profitability and boosts local economies.
  4. However, it also affects small offline retailers, who struggle to match online discounts. Many traditional shops have seen reduced footfall due to this shift.
  5. If balanced well, e-commerce can help the country grow digitally, support entrepreneurship, and enhance consumer satisfaction while coexisting with traditional markets.
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## **27. Are Online Cab Services Like OLA and UBER Good for Customers and Drivers?**

1. For customers, these services offer convenience, tracking, and easy booking. They save time, offer safety features, and reduce the hassle of bargaining.
  2. For drivers, platforms offer flexible work hours and steady income. Many drivers who were previously unemployed have found work through these apps.
  3. However, commission charges and incentives fluctuate, affecting driver earnings. Some complain about long working hours and lack of job security.
  4. Surge pricing sometimes makes rides expensive for customers during peak hours or bad weather. This unpredictability can be frustrating.
  5. With better regulation and fair practices, online cab services can benefit both drivers and users. They must ensure income fairness, safety, and accountability.
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## **28. Are Social Security Systems Effective in India?**

1. India has schemes like PM-KISAN, EPFO, and pension systems that aim to provide financial security. These help farmers, workers, and the elderly get basic support.
  2. However, implementation gaps and lack of awareness reduce their impact. Many beneficiaries don't know how to access or apply for these schemes.
  3. Corruption and paperwork make the process slow. Funds sometimes don't reach the actual needy due to middlemen or technical glitches.
  4. Technology like Aadhaar and DBT (Direct Benefit Transfer) has improved transparency. But rural areas still face challenges due to digital illiteracy.
  5. India's social security system is improving, but still needs better awareness, simple processes, and tighter monitoring to reach its full potential.
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## **29. Should Reservation Exist in Private Sector Jobs as Well?**

1. Reservation in private sector jobs could help uplift marginalized communities who face social and economic barriers. It promotes inclusivity and diversity at workplaces.
2. Critics argue that it may compromise merit and performance in competitive industries. Private companies may resist if forced to follow government



quotas.

3. There's already a huge skill gap in marginalized communities. Without support, they can't compete equally in job markets. Reservation could help bridge this gap temporarily.
4. Instead of direct quotas, companies could focus on inclusive hiring, training, and outreach programs. This achieves the same goal without affecting private autonomy.
5. A balanced approach is needed. Support should be provided, but alongside efforts to improve education, training, and awareness among underprivileged groups.