**Prompt:**

For GD 2 pblms I face:

1. I listen to other’s ponts & think my point is bad, even if it is valuable. I forget that after 1st point if I give 2nd → 3rd point, my quailty improves
2. I don’t have knowledge
3. I need to find gaps & have a loud voice & look at the speaker who is speaking. Take chance on speaker who easily gives up

can u tell me latest GTO GD topics for ssb with 3 contrasting leads that we can discuss.

EG see 3 leads here : The divorce cases are on rise these days, what

would you look for while selecting your

partners?

1. Love and Understanding

2. Family background

3. Professional efficiency

What do you think, which sector has emerged

the most in the pandemic?

1. IT

2. Pharmacy

3. Goods and services

ok now give me points to speak on each of 3 leads, i expect 10 points, each having a new insight. What is the biggest challenge for India in the next decade?

### ****1. What is the biggest challenge for India in the next decade?****

1. Climate Change and Environmental Issues
2. Unemployment and Skill Gap
3. Border Security and Geopolitical Tensions

### ****2. What drives youth the most today?****

1. Financial Independence and Entrepreneurship
2. Passion and Personal Interests
3. Societal and Family Expectations

### ****3. What should India focus on to become a global superpower?****

1. Military Modernization
2. Economic Reforms and Infrastructure
3. Technological Advancement and Innovation

### ****4. Which career sector offers the most future opportunities?****

1. Artificial Intelligence and Data Science
2. Defense Services and Strategic Forces
3. Green Energy and Environmental Sciences

### ****5. How can India tackle rising unemployment effectively?****

1. Promoting Start-ups and MSMEs
2. Reforming Education and Vocational Training
3. Increasing FDI and Industrialization

### ****6. What contributes most to India’s global image?****

1. Space and Technological Achievements
2. Cultural Diplomacy and Soft Power
3. Military Strength and Strategic Alliances

### ****7. What impacts students’ mental health the most today?****

1. Academic Pressure and Competition
2. Social Media and Digital Overload
3. Lack of Emotional Support and Counselling

### ****8. What is the key reason behind rising road accidents in India?****

1. Poor Traffic Discipline and Driving Habits
2. Lack of Road Infrastructure and Maintenance
3. Weak Law Enforcement and Corruption

### ****9. What is the best way to reduce corruption in India?****

1. Digitization and E-Governance
2. Strong Legal Punishment and Whistleblower Protection
3. Public Awareness and Moral Education

### ****10. What makes a leader effective in today’s world?****

1. Vision and Strategic Thinking
2. Empathy and Team Management
3. Communication and Influence Skills

## 🔴 ****What is the biggest challenge for India in the next decade?****

## 🌍 ****1. Climate Change and Environmental Issues****

1. **Agricultural Vulnerability**: Changing monsoon patterns and frequent droughts threaten India’s agrarian economy, affecting food security and rural livelihoods.
2. **Extreme Weather Events**: Increasing floods, cyclones, and heatwaves are damaging infrastructure and displacing communities, particularly in coastal states.
3. **Water Scarcity**: Over 600 million people in India already face high water stress; climate change is further depleting groundwater and river systems.
4. **Air Pollution Crisis**: Major cities like Delhi consistently rank among the world’s most polluted, leading to severe health and economic costs.
5. **Biodiversity Loss**: Deforestation, urban sprawl, and mining activities are threatening India’s rich biodiversity, with long-term ecological consequences.
6. **Climate Migration**: Rising sea levels and desertification may trigger internal migration, causing urban overpopulation and social stress.
7. **Energy Transition Challenges**: Balancing economic growth with a shift from coal to renewable energy poses policy, infrastructural, and social hurdles.
8. **Public Health Threats**: Vector-borne diseases like dengue and malaria are spreading due to changing climate patterns, overburdening healthcare systems.
9. **International Pressure**: As a major emitter, India faces global expectations to cut emissions, which can affect its industrial competitiveness if not managed smartly.
10. **Lack of Climate Governance**: Fragmented policies, insufficient funding, and weak enforcement hinder India’s ability to build climate resilience effectively.

## 🧑‍💼 ****2. Unemployment and Skill Gap****

1. **Youth Bulge**: With over 65% of the population under 35, India faces a major employment challenge if adequate opportunities aren’t created quickly.
2. **Outdated Education System**: The current curriculum is often theoretical and fails to equip students with real-world skills or job readiness.
3. **Underemployment**: Many educated youths are working in roles below their qualification or earning potential due to lack of skill alignment.
4. **Informal Sector Dominance**: Over 90% of jobs are in the informal sector, which lacks job security, proper wages, and skill growth pathways.
5. **Mismatch Between Degrees and Industry Needs**: A large number of engineering, arts, and commerce graduates remain unemployed due to irrelevant qualifications.
6. **Automation and AI**: Rapid digitization and automation are reducing demand for low-skill labor, creating pressure to reskill the workforce.
7. **Lack of Vocational Training**: Despite initiatives like Skill India, vocational training has not reached grassroots levels effectively.
8. **Startup Ecosystem Challenges**: Although entrepreneurship is encouraged, lack of access to capital, mentorship, and stable markets limit job creation potential.
9. **Rural-Urban Divide**: Most employment generation is urban-centric, causing migration stress and rural job stagnation.
10. **Global Competitiveness Gap**: Compared to countries like China and Vietnam, Indian labor lacks adequate productivity and specialization for global jobs.

## ⚔️ ****3. Border Security and Geopolitical Tensions****

1. **China Border Disputes**: The unresolved Line of Actual Control (LAC) with China remains volatile, as seen in Galwan (2020), necessitating continuous military vigilance.
2. **Pakistan Hostility and Terrorism**: Cross-border terrorism and ceasefire violations from Pakistan keep India’s western border tense and militarized.
3. **Two-Front War Scenario**: The possibility of simultaneous threats from China and Pakistan complicates strategic defense planning.
4. **Terrorism and Radicalization**: Internal security threats from homegrown radical groups can be exacerbated by foreign support and porous borders.
5. **Cyber Warfare Threats**: State-sponsored cyber attacks, especially from China and other adversaries, pose a new-age security challenge.
6. **Indian Ocean Geopolitics**: China's growing influence through the “String of Pearls” strategy threatens India’s maritime dominance.
7. **Defence Modernization Lag**: India still depends on imported arms; indigenous defense manufacturing is improving but needs significant scaling.
8. **Neighbourhood Instability**: Political instability in neighboring countries (Sri Lanka, Nepal, Myanmar) can spill over into India, requiring diplomatic balancing.
9. **Refugee and Infiltration Issues**: Illegal migration from Bangladesh and Rohingya refugee issues add to border strain, especially in the Northeast.
10. **Strategic Autonomy Pressure**: As India balances relations with the US, Russia, and regional alliances like BRICS and QUAD, navigating global expectations without compromising sovereignty is becoming complex.

**.**

## 🔵 ****What drives youth the most today?****

### ❤️ ****1. Financial Independence and Entrepreneurship****

1. **Desire for Autonomy**  
   According to a 2023 Deloitte survey, over **72% of Indian youth** said being financially independent was essential for personal freedom and self-respect. Many cited the desire to make decisions without relying on family support.
2. **Start-up Culture Boom**  
   India is the **3rd largest start-up ecosystem** globally, with over **100,000 start-ups** registered by the end of 2023. Youth under 35 founded over **70%** of these. The success of unicorns like **BYJU’S**, **Zerodha**, and **OYO** has inspired millions to pursue entrepreneurship.
3. **Side Hustles & Gig Economy**  
   According to NITI Aayog’s 2022 report, **gig workers could constitute 23.5 million by 2030**. Many students and young professionals work on platforms like **Upwork, Swiggy, and Uber** to earn supplemental income and gain early financial control.
4. **Social Media Influence**  
   As per a 2024 KPMG study, over **80% of Gen Z users** on Instagram and YouTube follow at least one financial influencer or “finfluencer.” This constant exposure creates pressure to succeed financially early in life.
5. **Job Insecurity**  
   A 2023 CMIE report stated that **graduate unemployment** stood at **17.3%**, pushing many youth to seek independent income avenues instead of relying on uncertain job markets.
6. **Access to Investment Tools**  
   India added over **15 million new retail investors** in FY 2023–24, according to SEBI. Apps like **Zerodha, Groww, and CoinSwitch** have made investing more accessible to first-time users, especially those aged 20–30.
7. **Desire to Support Family**  
   A 2023 ICICI Prudential survey found **68% of working youth** in tier-2 cities contribute to household expenses, highlighting the early financial burden they carry.
8. **Women Empowerment**  
   Female participation in India’s workforce increased from **17% in 2020 to 25% in 2024** (World Bank), largely due to financial independence being seen as empowering, especially in urban areas.
9. **Influence of Western Culture**  
   Exposure to Western media and lifestyles—via Netflix, Instagram, or YouTube—has reshaped Indian youth's expectations, pushing early career success and self-reliance.
10. **Desire for Lifestyle Freedom**  
    According to a 2024 RedSeer report, over **60% of urban youth** said their primary motivation for earning was to fund travel, gadgets, and luxury items, not just basic needs—showing a lifestyle-oriented financial goal.

### 🎯 ****2. Passion and Personal Interests****

1. **Individuality Over Conformity**  
   A LinkedIn study (2023) found that **76% of Gen Z professionals** in India prioritize personal fulfillment over salary. Many seek work that aligns with their identity, values, or hobbies.
2. **Rise of Creative Careers**  
   India's creator economy is valued at **₹2,200 crore ($275 million)** and growing at 25% annually. Careers in content creation, gaming, and performing arts are drawing significant youth engagement.
3. **Mental Health Awareness**  
   A WHO report (2023) stated that **15% of Indian adolescents suffer from mental health issues**—largely due to academic and career pressures. Youth are therefore prioritizing passion to ensure emotional well-being.
4. **Freedom of Choice**  
   Over **65% of students** in a 2023 India Today survey said they chose unconventional careers (e.g., photography, animation, wildlife biology) despite parental opposition—indicating a shift in youth mindset.
5. **Internet Learning Access**  
   Platforms like **Coursera, Udemy, and Skillshare** have seen over **20 million Indian users** cumulatively by 2024. The free and flexible access allows youth to learn skills aligned with personal interests.
6. **Role Models & Influencers**  
   Social media icons like **Bhuvan Bam, Ranveer Allahbadia (BeerBiceps), and Komal Pandey** have inspired millions by turning their hobbies into high-paying careers. Their mass following highlights aspirational appeal.
7. **Disillusionment with Traditional Careers**  
   Surveys by TeamLease (2024) show that **42% of engineers in India** are not employed in core engineering roles. Many switch to creative fields or coding out of disinterest in their degrees.
8. **Peer Validation and Identity**  
   A 2023 McKinsey report found that **80% of youth** between ages 18–25 in India derive a sense of identity from their work or passion, not just income or designation.
9. **Cultural Shifts**  
   The NSSO 2022 data showed a 22% increase in enrollment in creative arts and design courses in urban colleges—evidence of cultural acceptance toward creative professions.
10. **Flexible Work Culture**  
    A Gartner 2023 study says that **53% of Indian youth prefer freelance or remote jobs** so they can pursue hobbies alongside work. Remote models allow time and mental space for dual engagement.

### 👪 ****3. Societal and Family Expectations****

1. **Parental Pressure**  
   A 2023 YouGov India study showed that **70% of Indian students choose their career path based on parental influence**. Many still follow engineering, medicine, or government jobs due to family expectations.
2. **Prestige-Driven Choices**  
   Over **1 million students appear for NEET and UPSC every year**, despite limited seats and success rates below 1%. Many do so to meet family expectations, not passion.
3. **Fear of Social Judgment**  
   In joint families and close-knit communities, youth often suppress aspirations to avoid being labeled “rebellious” or “unsuccessful,” especially in tier-2/3 towns.
4. **Marriage and Stability Goals**  
   NSSO 2023 reports show that **over 60% of Indian marriages** still consider job security and income level as key eligibility criteria, driving youth to choose “safe” jobs.
5. **Comparisons with Peers**  
   In a Hindustan Times youth poll (2023), **48% of respondents** admitted that pressure to outperform classmates or cousins influenced their career decisions.
6. **Security Over Risk**  
   Data from SIDBI shows only **2.5% of Indian youth** opt to start a business right out of college—indicating risk aversion due to societal and family pressures.
7. **Cultural Traditions**  
   In states like Bihar or Rajasthan, traditional career roles (teacher, doctor, government employee) are still held in high esteem, discouraging deviation.
8. **Sacrificing for Family**  
   A 2022 Tata Trust study found that **1 in 5 Indian youth** give up higher education or migrate back home to support family businesses or elderly care.
9. **Gender Roles**  
   NFHS-5 data (2021–22) shows that **nearly 44% of young women aged 18–24** are not in education, employment, or training—mostly due to family-imposed roles.
10. **Media Representation**  
    Daily soaps and movies often glorify the “ideal son/daughter” who chooses family-pleasing careers or marriages, reinforcing these cultural pressures on youth subconsciously.

## 🟡 ****Which sector has emerged the most during the pandemic?****

### 🖥️ 1. Information Technology (IT)

1. **Remote Work Revolution**  
   India saw a **70% surge in demand** for remote IT services between 2020–2022. Companies like **TCS, Infosys, and Wipro** rapidly adapted to remote delivery models, and the sector continued hiring even during lockdowns.
2. **Digital Transformation Boom**  
   According to Nasscom, over **60% of Indian businesses** accelerated digital transformation during the pandemic, creating massive demand for cloud services, cybersecurity, and AI solutions.
3. **Job Market Resilience**  
   While many sectors shrank, **IT added 290,000 new jobs** in FY 2021–22 alone. The sector also saw average salary hikes of **6–10%**, highlighting its robustness.
4. **EdTech & E-learning Dependence**  
   Platforms like **BYJU’S, Unacademy**, and **Vedantu** thrived on cloud and app infrastructure, boosting demand for IT professionals in edtech-related services.
5. **Global Outsourcing Shift to India**  
   India’s share in global IT outsourcing grew from **55% in 2019 to 59% in 2022**, as companies looked for cost-efficient and reliable partners amidst global uncertainties.

### 💊 2. Pharmaceutical & Healthcare

1. **Vaccine Production Hub**  
   India became the **largest vaccine producer** globally during the pandemic. **Serum Institute of India** alone produced over **1.5 billion doses** of Covishield.
2. **Pharma Export Growth**  
   India’s pharmaceutical exports rose by **18%** in FY 2021–22 to over **$24.6 billion**, meeting global demand for generic drugs, PPE kits, and medicines.
3. **Healthcare Infrastructure Push**  
   The government increased healthcare budget by **137% in Union Budget 2021**, investing in oxygen plants, rural health centers, and AI-based health monitoring tools.
4. **Telemedicine Boom**  
   Platforms like **Practo** and **1mg** saw user growth of **200–300%** during the pandemic. In 2022, over **1.2 crore teleconsultations** were done under the eSanjeevani program.
5. **Rise in Biotechnology & R&D**  
   Investment in medical research surged. India’s biotech sector is projected to reach **$150 billion by 2025**, driven by genomic research and vaccine innovation post-COVID.

### 🛒 3. Goods and Services (e-Commerce, Logistics, Essentials)

1. **e-Commerce Explosion**  
   India's e-commerce market grew by **25% in 2021**, as platforms like **Amazon, Flipkart, BigBasket**, and **JioMart** became essential for shopping during lockdowns.
2. **Logistics & Delivery Services Surge**  
   Companies like **Delhivery**, **Ecom Express**, and **Dunzo** saw **50–70% increase in order volumes**. Delivery of essentials became a lifeline in cities and small towns.
3. **Growth of Hyperlocal Services**  
   Startups offering groceries, medicine, and food delivery within minutes gained massive traction. For instance, **Zepto** grew from zero to **$900 million valuation** in under 2 years.
4. **Digital Payment Adoption**  
   UPI transactions in India crossed **8 billion per month** by 2023, up from 2 billion pre-pandemic—fueling consumption in the digital goods and services sector.
5. **Consumer Behavior Shift**  
   Over **60% of Indian consumers** surveyed by Bain & Co. in 2021 said they preferred online shopping post-pandemic—indicating a permanent shift favoring this sector.

## 🔵 ****What should be India’s top priority in the next decade?****

### 🌏 ****1. Climate Change and Environmental Issues****

1. **Rising Air Pollution Crisis**  
   As per the **IQAir 2023 World Air Quality Report**, **14 of the world’s 20 most polluted cities** were in India, including Delhi, Ghaziabad, and Noida. Pollution-related deaths in India exceeded **1.7 million annually**, underscoring a major public health emergency.
2. **Water Scarcity and Groundwater Depletion**  
   NITI Aayog’s **Composite Water Management Index** warns that **21 major Indian cities** (including Bengaluru and Chennai) could run out of groundwater by **2030**, affecting **over 100 million people**.
3. **Extreme Weather Events**  
   India recorded over **700 extreme weather events** (floods, cyclones, heatwaves) between 2017–2022, causing **₹1.5 lakh crore in economic loss**, as per the IMD and CSE reports.
4. **Climate-Linked Agriculture Stress**  
   India’s agriculture, which employs **over 40% of the workforce**, is heavily dependent on monsoons. Erratic rainfall patterns and rising temperatures have led to **16% decline in crop yields** in the last decade (ICAR data).
5. **International Climate Responsibility**  
   As a G20 nation and 3rd-largest CO₂ emitter, India faces pressure to lead in green innovation. Its pledge to achieve **net zero by 2070**, under the Paris Agreement, demands serious investment in **renewables, EVs, and carbon sinks**.

### 🧑‍🏭 ****2. Unemployment and Skill Gap****

1. **High Youth Unemployment**  
   According to **CMIE**, India’s youth unemployment rate (ages 15–29) stood at **23.2% in 2023**, one of the highest globally. Millions of graduates remain jobless due to poor job-market alignment.
2. **Skill Mismatch**  
   A 2022 NASSCOM report revealed that **only 45% of Indian engineering graduates** are employable for IT jobs. There's a widening gap between academic knowledge and real-world industry requirements.
3. **Jobless Economic Growth**  
   India’s GDP has grown, but not proportionally in job creation. Between 2017–2022, while GDP grew at **6–7%**, employment growth was under **1.5% annually**, leading to “jobless growth.”
4. **Automation and AI Threats**  
   As per World Economic Forum (WEF), **69% of core skills** in India will change by **2030** due to automation. Millions of routine jobs could become obsolete without reskilling initiatives.
5. **Migration & Informal Employment**  
   Over **80% of India’s workforce** is in the informal sector (ILO data). Lack of job security and benefits makes employment unstable, pushing many toward gig jobs or interstate migration.

### ⚔️ ****3. Border Security and Geopolitical Tensions****

1. **China Border Standoff**  
   The 2020 Galwan Valley clash, where **20 Indian soldiers were martyred**, reignited tension. China has since increased infrastructure along the LAC, making border security a persistent strategic challenge.
2. **Terrorism and Pakistan Conflict**  
   India continues to face **cross-border terrorism** in J&K. Over **180 infiltration attempts** were recorded in 2022 (MHA report), and ceasefire violations remain a concern despite recent agreements.
3. **Two-Front War Scenario**  
   India's military doctrine must address the possibility of **simultaneous threats from China and Pakistan**. The CDS has highlighted this as a long-term defense planning priority.
4. **Maritime Security in the Indo-Pacific**  
   With increasing Chinese naval presence in the Indian Ocean, India is boosting maritime defense via **QUAD, naval bases (Andaman–Nicobar), and blue water capabilities**.
5. **Defence Modernization Needs**  
   India’s defence budget for FY 2024–25 was over **₹6.2 lakh crore**, but **60% of equipment** is still outdated. There’s an urgent need to indigenize, as shown by initiatives like **Atmanirbhar Bharat in defence production**.

## 🔵 ****Is social media doing more harm than good?****

### 📱 ****1. Social Media is Harmful****

1. **Mental Health Crisis**  
   A 2023 AIIMS study found that **36% of Indian adolescents** report anxiety and depression linked to excessive screen time and online comparison. The WHO has flagged “social media addiction” as a growing mental health concern.
2. **Spread of Misinformation**  
   India is the **largest market for WhatsApp**, but also the **biggest victim of fake news-related violence**. According to the Reuters Institute, **63% of Indian users** struggled to verify online content during the pandemic, leading to chaos and panic.
3. **Online Harassment and Cybercrime**  
   NCRB data shows that **cybercrime cases in India rose by 24% in 2022**, with **women and minors** being primary targets of online abuse, stalking, and doxxing.
4. **Decline in Real-life Interaction**  
   A 2022 survey by TCS found that **52% of Indian teenagers** spend more than **4 hours daily** on social media, leading to reduced family interaction, physical activity, and poor academic engagement.
5. **Political Polarization & Hate Speech**  
   Platforms like Twitter (X) and Facebook are often used for **ideological propaganda**, spreading communal hatred. In 2023, **Meta took down over 4 million pieces of hate speech-related content in India** alone.

### 🌐 ****2. Social Media is Beneficial****

1. **Empowering Small Businesses & Creators**  
   Instagram and YouTube have enabled over **8 million Indian micro-entrepreneurs** (as per Meta India 2023 report) to reach customers directly without large capital or physical stores.
2. **Political Awareness & Civic Engagement**  
   Social media played a key role in **increasing voter registration** among youth. The **Election Commission of India** partnered with influencers in 2024 to target first-time voters digitally.
3. **Education and Skill Learning**  
   Platforms like YouTube and LinkedIn Learning offer free access to skill training. In 2023, **India had 50 million users consuming educational content** monthly on YouTube alone.
4. **Disaster Relief & Real-Time Communication**  
   During events like COVID-19, floods, or earthquakes, Twitter and Instagram helped users **share oxygen leads, hospital bed info**, and fundraisers—saving countless lives.
5. **Voice to the Voiceless**  
   Social media has amplified voices of marginalized communities. Movements like **#MeTooIndia** and **#DalitLivesMatter** brought global attention to local injustices and led to concrete legal and social outcomes.

### ⚖️ ****3. Social Media is a Tool — Depends on Use****

1. **Neutral Platform by Design**  
   Social media itself is just a medium—**intent and regulation determine** its impact. Like a knife, it can be used to heal (surgery) or harm. The responsibility lies with users, creators, and governments.
2. **Need for Digital Literacy**  
   A 2023 IAMAI report showed that **only 33% of rural internet users in India** have digital literacy. Without awareness, even good tools can cause harm, as users cannot discern fake from factual.
3. **Algorithms Shape Behavior**  
   Content algorithms often **prioritize sensationalism** for engagement. Unless platforms like Meta and X are held accountable with **stronger algorithm transparency laws**, users will keep falling into echo chambers.
4. **Balanced Regulation Needed**  
   India’s **IT Rules (2021 & 2023 amendments)** attempt to curb fake news and harmful content. But overregulation could hurt free speech. The real solution is **co-governance**—where platform, user, and government cooperate.
5. **Personal Discipline is Key**  
   A Harvard Business Review study in 2023 found that individuals who set **screen time limits and content filters** reported **30% better productivity and emotional well-being**, proving that conscious usage makes a difference.