Society & Social Justice · GS - I

Elucidate the relationship between globalization and new technology in a world of scarce resources, with special reference to India.

EXAM YEAR	PAPER	SUBJECT
2022	GS - I	Society & Social Justice

MARKS	WORD LIMIT
15	~250 words

Answer Hint

Globalisation spreads technology, capital, knowledge and production networks across borders, while technological innovation enables global integration through digital communication, automation and efficient logistics. In a resource-constrained world, these processes can improve productivity and sustainability but may also deepen inequalities, resource extraction and technological dependence.

Model Answer

Introduction

Globalisation and technological advancement reinforce each other. Global networks accelerate the exchange of technology and capital, while innovation reduces the cost and time required to move information, goods and services across borders.

Body

Relationship in a Resource-Scarce World

1. Efficient Resource Use: Precision agriculture, renewable energy, smart grids and water-saving technologies can improve resource productivity and reduce wastage.

2. Global Knowledge Transfer: International collaboration enables countries to access advanced technologies, scientific research and production methods.

3. Expansion of Markets: Digital platforms and improved logistics help firms access global markets, supporting employment and economic growth.

4. Circular Economy: Recycling technologies, resource-efficient manufacturing and improved waste management can reduce pressure on finite natural resources.

Challenges

Automation may displace workers, while unequal access to technology widens the digital divide. Global production chains can increase energy consumption, electronic waste and dependence on imported technologies. Competition for critical minerals also creates environmental and geopolitical pressures.

Special Reference to India

India’s digital public infrastructure, including UPI, demonstrates how technology can expand access to services. Solar energy, digital agriculture and telemedicine offer opportunities to use resources more efficiently. However, unequal connectivity, skill gaps, import dependence and inadequate recycling infrastructure remain challenges.

Conclusion

Globalisation and technology can help India achieve resource efficiency and sustainable development, provided that policies promote affordable access, domestic innovation, skill development, environmental safeguards and equitable distribution of benefits.

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