BOOK DETAILS
Published by Royal Irish Academy

January 2002

Hardback

Number of pages: 256

ISBN: 9781874045885

This is an updated and enlarged version of the two-volume ‘People and Places in Irish Science and Technology’, published in 1985 and 1990. The large volume presents pen-portraits of men and women involved in Irish science and technology. It is a step in redressing the neglected history of Irish science. In its thematic scope it should assist in bridging the gap between the earlier Irish scientific tradition and the present scientific activities of our universities and research institutes.

About the authors

R.C. Mollan
William Davis
Brendan T. Finucane

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Food science is the multidisciplinary study of food ingredients and food products. Food scientists have a role in all aspects of the food chain from production at farm level to consumption. They use their scientific knowledge to ensure that the production, processing, preservation, evaluation, and distribution of food are efficient and safe. What is the BSc in Food Science and Innovation? What are the unique features of BSc in Food Science and Innovation? In year 3 students complete an industrial placement to allow learners to apply and develop their skills in the food industry. In year 4 students study a module delivered in Teagasc Food Research Centres in both Moorepark and Ashtown. Re-imagining Irish Innovation Policy: Reclaiming Innovation for Business… 3. Policy Context• Consensus: Innovation the key to Irish growth and competitiveness post "Celtic Tiger"• Government continues to focus on investment in science and technology• Minister for Enterprise, Trade and Employment states that, "Science, Technology and Innovation are vital to our economic and social progress. In an increasingly globalised world, it is recognised that high levels of investment in research and innovation are essential…..Growing research capability is a core component of the European Union’s drive to become the most competitive and dynamic, knowledge-driven economy. Hence the importance of science, technology and innovations in growth. ICTs affect business production processes and productivity and are used in very different ways across industries. For example, ICT is used to improve the supply chains of companies and as well as allow the industries to manage their inventories, purchasing, etc., more effectively. ICT is also used to track changing customer tastes and allow companies to match their inventory mix to stock the right products for their customers. Many changes are taking place in science and technology policy across the globe. Africa should not stand idle. It has the potential to leap frog and therefore all measures must be taken for Africa to be abreast with the latest scientific findings.