**An example of what you should do**

**Technological Impact in Ireland**

Group:

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# Introduction

Ireland is an island located in the North Atlantic with part of it, the Northern Ireland to the north east of the island, being part of the United Kingdom. Therefore, only 83% of the island is the Republic of Ireland. The island is hilly and speaks the Irish Gaelic language or simply Celtic with English as the second official language but most common. It has about six million residents and most of it was once a colony of the United Kingdom from 1100 AD up to 1922 when the Roman Catholic sections won independence. The potato is the country’s most grown crop. Since its independence, Ireland’s rapid growth has seen its rise in many fundamental economic sectors such as foreign investment, trade and technological industries.

# Technological background

This is a country which has been widely recognised as a technological centre for entrepreneurs and aspiring business start-ups (KPMG). Technological advancement in Ireland did not just happen. It has been a gradual growth since the 1970s onwards, when it was placed on the spotlight by major international techno-companies. The Information Society opinions have an alternate view in as far as the post-colonial and geologically fringe society such as Ireland are concerned. Ireland has been engaged in a struggle to discover a specialty for itself in the global economy field. It came late to modern improvement, giving crude materials to product manufacturing in other nations, and afterward expending the results of those crude materials, while other nations made the benefit from the change of crude materials into final items. Ireland implemented a system of urging multinational partnerships to put resources into high innovation industry in the 1980s, while all the more as of late, modern strategy has moved from electronic assembling to programming. The expectation was that Ireland will deliver information or give technological assistance, as opposed to mechanical or buyer merchandise, therefore providing it with a share in the global technological economy. Information is the fundamental factor in creating knowledge and experience, furthermore, the monetary benefit to be produced using utilizing training, information, and experience to change such crude materials into market items could be worthwhile (The Global Technology Hub). Therefore, Ireland strived to provide technological centres as well as strong academic institutions to provide training and technological knowhow.

# Sectors

## Politics

While the move in centre portrayed by the creators is surely not constrained to Ireland, the Irish technological change in the aspect of technology has been especially sensational, predominantly because of the speed and drive both owing to the infusion of significant remote speculation amid the 1990s with which it occurred (Wright, 1998). In spite of the fact that this technological change has been broadly invited by the Irish, it has likewise been opposed. Bases for Ireland's latest technological re-evaluation have conveyed high development rates, high business development and expansive normal increments in wage, they have too brought about more noteworthy disparity in the appropriation of this development, have went with a debilitating in the state's welfare exertion and prompted a developing categorisation of technology in the hands of political elites (Kellner, 1997). The presentation of office data frameworks speeded the handling of cases and made it less demanding for residents to straightforwardly ask about cases, so the 'advertise esteem' of political mediations reduced. Coordinated inquiries by residents beforehand created either no answer or a gradual answer, in light of the fact that it was so exorbitant to gather information on government leaders. Office data frameworks now empowers less demanding observing of cases by subjects. In the near future, as methodology and criteria for choices are recorded in electronic data frameworks, it will wind up noticeably conceivable to make those records accessible to the overall population by means of the Internet as a feature of progressing managerial change and an expanded worry with responsibility out in the open life in the Irish government.

## Economics

In spite of the fact that ICT frequently don't change political conduct or authoritative work for Ireland, new data frameworks changed the economic situations for financier trades (Rothstein, 2003.. Managerial deferrals had already supported the market for traders to offer their capacity to give data about the status of business. The nearness of the main ten worldwide web organizations in Ireland, combined with the showcase and political drive for European SMEs to grasp the web, offers Ireland a chance to benefit a showcase anticipated to make up almost 8% of European Gross domestic product by 2015. Ireland has the possibility to develop as the computerized community for SMEs from crosswise over Europe. Activities, for example, 'Enacting Dublin' will give important knowledge into how a national program can be created to encourage a huge number of organizations exchanging on the web effectively. Ireland can then fare this advanced administrations ability comprehensively. Interest in innovative frameworks rapid broadcast communications, for example will return benefit, yet just as a feature of a more extensive establishment for economic prosperity. It is as yet important to have the individuals who can add to this learning generation. Technology is the fundamental empowering agent of economy in the system society, and if Ireland wishes to rehash itself as an information creating economy, advancement ought to be high on the plan. In the meantime, the disintegration of shared personalities postures impressive issues for people conceived in a general public as of late in light of technological know-how, innovation and creativity. It is in this manner barely amazing that Irish society is ending up plainly progressively advancing in terms of economic development as far as technology is concerned.

## Military/Law Enforcement

The Irish has since many years ago been involved in military technological advancement. The first man to develop the submarine periscope, Thomas Grubb, was from Ireland. Other inventions such as the injector seat for military pilots are known to be from Ireland too. The Irish government has spent enormously on the examination, advancement, acquirement and arrangement of new innovation for their para-military and inner security forces. The goal of this advancement work has been to heighten and upgrade military limits. An overwhelming presumption behind this technological equipping of the military, is the conviction that it has made the military speedier and cost-adequate. The principle point of this exertion has been to spare military assets by either robotizing certain control, opening up the rate of specific exercises, or diminishing the quantity of officers required to perform them. There has been an abundance of mechanical advancements for paramilitary other security powers. A large number of these are straightforward advances on those accessible in the 1970's. Other examples are programmed phone tapping, voice acknowledgment and electronic labeling the general float of this innovation is to expand the power and unwavering quality of the military by upgrading them. Some other military advancements include weaponry and surveillance procedures.

## Medicine

In 2014, yield in local and basic medical sector was up 6.3%. In any case, substantially more would have been possibly done to help the division which still confronts weight from lower input economies. This can be overseen by striving to maintain a position at the front line of cutting edge assembling and administration innovations. Implementation of cutting edge and added substance producing advancements must be a piece of the arrangement so as to enable Ireland’s medical field to advance. The European medicinal innovation market is worth generally a hundred billion and represents 31% of the world market, making Ireland a noteworthy supporter of the worldwide medical technology industry. Ireland builds up probably the most complex items in the business, with specific qualities in high-esteem assembling and R&D. Half of all Medtech organizations in Ireland now have a committed R&D work. Look into focuses work in nanotechnology in ICT and information investigation such as Tyndall and INSIGHT, and material science such as MSSI in Limerick, the National Polymer Center in Athlon IT, and SEAM in Waterford IT are applying their ability to the Medtech part. They are altogether cooperated with significant local and multinational organizations. Significant assets have been taken into Irish research organizations as of late and this has incredibly profited the work of medicinal-gadgets-organizations working in the nation.

## Education

In the year 2000, Ireland was positioned in the third division, position 23, by the International Data Corporation (IDC) as far as its condition of readiness for the data age with the USA is being in first position (Haahr, 2004). Be that as it may, the high positioning of littler nations is more significant. Learning and nature with new innovations was made to be an essential measurement of employability in the data society in Ireland since a long time ago. Currently, those associations that can't adjust to the data age won't work adequately. So also, those countries that effectively grasp the data age will pick up favorable position over their rivals. This is of specific pertinence to Ireland in light of the expanding interest for these abilities and their significance for the Irish educational development. There are educational purposes behind receiving new innovations in classrooms. ICTs can enhance the nature of the instructive experience by giving rich, energizing and inspiring situations for learning. Scholars allude to the high inspiration utilizing ICTs for learning. Various reviews have represented the advantages of ICTs for people with unique needs and studying. Others allude to the open doors which ICTs present to energize the improvement of inventiveness, creative ability and self-expression. At long last, and maybe in particular, there are more extensive reactant purposes behind ICT coordination. The utilization of ICT in Irish educational institutions has quickened positive patterns, for example, expanded accentuation on data dealing with and critical thinking and diminished accentuation on memorizing. ICTs can make schools turn out to be more cooperative situations for both learners and educators. Without a doubt this coordinated effort will reach out past school limits to incorporate co-operation for learning at a magnitude both inside and outside Ireland.

## Communication

According to Haahr, (2004) the communications sector is one of the quickest developing divisions of the Irish economy, with work up 40% since 2010. About 75% of those working in the division are utilized by multinationals considering that Ireland is home to the ten greatest innovation organizations globally. The ICT sector of Ireland covers an extensive variety of exercises from equipment assembling to programming but touches on communication in a major way. Given the areas of tech organizations crosswise over Ireland, the volume of organizations and aptitude effectively and the little size of Ireland in respect to other tech focuses, for example, Silicon Valley, the whole nation can possibly turn into a territorial communications hub in Europe. The innovation transformation has drastically changed marketing communication in a great way too. Organizations can no longer depend on conventional publicizing to create income. This pattern has brought about various improvements in showcasing correspondence. The developing wealth of innovative gadgets implies that practically every individual in Ireland has a PC at home and a cell phone with them all time. It is likewise typical for workers to convey their cell phones to work or to direct work off of them from their home. Videoconferencing and electronic data transfers are some of the positive impacts of technology on communication in Ireland.

## Government policy

Ireland is a country which has long been divided along the lines of Christian denominations, which are catholic and Protestant categories. This said, the government has had a hard time coming up with policies and this has elicited setbacks (Rothstein, 2003). Technology has impacted government policies by affecting the way they are delivered to the people. The ability for citizens to scrutinize and follow up on the government via the internet has made it mandatory for the government to be on track and to make sure that its duty to the country is carried out. Portals make it easier for the citizens to access government information electronically and are also used to serve citizens in matters pertaining governance such as voting, identification and immigration services (Komito, 2007). The Irish government is involved in making sure that in the near future, all of their services will be offered online to speed up service delivery and improve on effectiveness.

## Environmental Standards and Policies

Service organizations and research labs in Ireland are attempting to create and introduce more specific power and gas meters in a large number of housing units and organizations. These meters are intended to bolster constant vitality valuing and empower family units and organizations to advance their use. For instance, different vitality serious exercises, for example, running a garments dryer could be planned on occasion when power request is low. These meters will at the same time spare cash for buyers and permit the utility suppliers to convey vitality all the more productively. Green IT unites these two territories, natural issues and IT, and investigates the routes in which they interface with each other. Specifically, it analyzes the open doors for IT to deliver issues identified with the worldwide environment (Tomlinson, 2010). The quick development and acknowledgment of IT overall proposes that this territory might be a productive one in which to look for conceivable outcomes for natural change, expanding on other transformative societal impacts effectively in progress. IT has a future role to play in the impact it has on the environment. Currently, most Ireland is on the turn of changing its power sources to renewable ones to avoid pollution and to promote a healthy environment. These sources include solar, hydroelectric and wind power.

## Cuisine, Language, and Culture

The language of Ireland has been much intact if English is not considered as a change. Thou technology has enabled much exchange of information and the ability to access most languages, the introduction of new languages has been minimal and mostly determined by the influx of international companies. Most people of Ireland use English with a minimal number preferring to use Gaelic. In terms of culture, being a technology hub of Europe and the world at large, Ireland has had a fair share of intercultural activity. With the influx of foreign employees and tourists, there has been major changes in culture (Trauth, 2012). The dress code, food and behaviors have all been widely affected by technology.

# Conclusion

Ireland is one of the greatest technology hubs in the world. Despite its small size, it continues to be a force to reckon with globally in terms of Information and Communication Technology. Although existing in a competitive world, it has strived to ensure effectiveness through IT in the sectors of governance, environmental preservation, education, economy, tourism, culture, military and warfare, medicine and communication. Given more power, resources, training and time it will be on the top of the world’s list of ‘techiest’ countries.

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