

Largest Country Without An Official Language



what is the world's largest country without an airport



The Largest Country Without an Official Language: Unraveling the Mystery of Papua New Guinea

Ever wondered which country boasts the largest landmass yet lacks a single officially designated language? The answer might surprise you. This post dives deep into the fascinating case of Papua New Guinea, the largest country in the world without an official language, exploring its linguistic diversity, cultural richness, and the unique challenges and opportunities this presents. We'll examine the historical context, the implications for governance and education, and what the future holds for linguistic policy in this remarkable nation.

Understanding the Concept of an "Official Language"

Before we delve into the specifics of Papua New Guinea, it's crucial to define what we mean by "official language." An official language is a language designated by a government for use in official business, such as legislation, court proceedings, and government publications. The presence or absence of an official language significantly impacts a nation's administrative efficiency, national identity, and the integration of diverse populations.

Papua New Guinea: A Nation of 800+ Languages

Papua New Guinea, nestled in the southwestern Pacific Ocean, is a breathtakingly diverse country. Its claim to fame isn't just its stunning landscapes but its staggering linguistic diversity. While the exact number is debated, it's widely accepted that Papua New Guinea boasts over 800 distinct languages – a figure that dwarfs most other countries globally. This linguistic richness reflects the country's diverse ethnic groups and geographical isolation, fostering the evolution of unique languages over centuries.

The Historical Context: Colonization and Linguistic Legacy

The lack of an official language in Papua New Guinea is intricately linked to its colonial past. Under German and then Australian colonial rule, no single language was ever elevated to official status. This absence of a unifying language reflects the complex power dynamics and the inherent difficulty in imposing a single language upon such a diverse population. The decision, or rather the lack thereof, continues to shape the country's linguistic landscape today.

The Challenges of a Multilingual Nation

The absence of an official language presents several challenges for Papua New Guinea. These include:

1. Governance and Administration:

Communicating effectively across such a diverse linguistic landscape creates significant administrative hurdles. Government services, from healthcare to education, require careful consideration of language accessibility. This necessitates translation and interpretation services on a massive scale, impacting both efficiency and cost.

2. Education:

Providing quality education in a multilingual setting is an enormous undertaking. Choosing a medium of instruction presents complexities – selecting one language risks marginalizing speakers of others, while a multilingual approach increases costs and logistical challenges.

3. National Unity and Identity:

The absence of a common, unifying language can potentially hinder the development of a strong national identity. While this doesn't necessarily equate to a lack of national unity, the absence of a shared lingua franca can make fostering a cohesive national consciousness more challenging.

Tok Pisin: The Lingua Franca of Papua New Guinea

Despite the absence of an official language, Tok Pisin (also known as Melanesian Pidgin) plays a vital

role as a lingua franca. This creole language, a blend of English, German, and various indigenous languages, serves as a common communication tool across much of the country. While not an official language, Tok Pisin facilitates communication between different linguistic groups and is widely used in commerce, media, and even some aspects of government. English also holds a significant role, primarily in formal settings and education.

The Future of Linguistic Policy in Papua New Guinea

The question of whether Papua New Guinea should adopt an official language remains complex and contested. Arguments against formalizing a single language often cite the potential marginalization of minority languages and the disruption of linguistic diversity. Proponents of an official language highlight the potential benefits for administrative efficiency, national unity, and access to education and services. The ongoing debate reflects the delicate balance between national unity and the preservation of linguistic heritage.

Conclusion

Papua New Guinea's unique linguistic landscape is a testament to its rich cultural diversity. The absence of an official language presents both challenges and opportunities. While administrative and educational hurdles exist, the preservation of numerous indigenous languages is a remarkable achievement. The ongoing discussion about linguistic policy highlights the importance of finding a balance that ensures both national unity and the respect for the vibrant tapestry of languages that make Papua New Guinea so unique.

FAQs

1. Why doesn't Papua New Guinea have an official language? Historically, colonial powers never imposed a single official language, and the vast linguistic diversity makes choosing one a complex political and social issue.
2. What language is most commonly spoken in Papua New Guinea? While there is no official language, Tok Pisin acts as a crucial lingua franca, allowing communication between speakers of different languages.
3. What are the implications of not having an official language for education? Education faces challenges in choosing a medium of instruction, and ensuring accessibility for speakers of all languages requires significant resources and planning.
4. How does the absence of an official language impact national unity? The lack of a single unifying language can potentially hinder the development of a strong national identity, although strong

cultural ties exist despite this.

5. Is there a movement to adopt an official language in Papua New Guinea? While there's ongoing debate, there is no strong, unified movement pushing for the adoption of a single official language. The focus often remains on balancing national unity with linguistic diversity.

largest country without an official language: *The Language Wars* Henry Hitchings, 2011-10-25 The English language is a battlefield. Since the age of Shakespeare, arguments over correct usage have been bitter, and have always really been about contesting values-morality, politics, and class. The Language Wars examines the present state of the conflict, its history, and its future. Above all, it uses the past as a way of illuminating the present. Moving chronologically, the book explores the most persistent issues to do with English and unpacks the history of proper usage. Where did these ideas spring from? Who has been on the front lines in the language wars? The Language Wars examines grammar rules, regional accents, swearing, spelling, dictionaries, political correctness, and the role of electronic media in reshaping language. It also takes a look at such details as the split infinitive, elocution, and text messaging. Peopled with intriguing characters such as Jonathan Swift, Lewis Carroll, and Lenny Bruce, The Language Wars is an essential volume for anyone interested in the state of the English language today or its future.

largest country without an official language: The Handbook of Language and Globalization Nikolas Coupland, 2012-09-17 The Handbook of Language and Globalization brings together important new studies of language and discourse in the global era, consolidating a vibrant new field of sociolinguistic research. The first volume to assemble leading scholarship in this rapidly developing field Features new contributions from 36 internationally-known scholars, bringing together key research in the field and establishing a benchmark for future research Comprehensive coverage is divided into four sections: global multilingualism, world languages and language systems; global discourse in key domains and genres; language, values and markets under globalization; and language, distance and identities Covers an impressive breadth of topics including tourism, language teaching, social networking, terrorism, and religion, among many others Winner of the British Association for Applied Linguistics book prize 2011

largest country without an official language: **Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies** Gillian Lane-Mercier, Denise Merkle, Jane Koustas, 2018-12-30 In a context where linguistic and cultural diversity is characterized by ever-increasing complexity, adopting official multilingual policies to correct a country's ethno-linguistic, socio-economic, and symbolic imbalances presents many obstacles, but the greatest challenge is implementing them effectively. To what degree and in what ways have official multilingualism and multiculturalism policies actually succeeded in attaining their goals? Questioning and challenging foundational concepts, *Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies* highlights the extent to which governments and international bodies are unable to manage complex linguistic and cultural diversity on an effective and sustained basis. This volume examines the principles, theory, intentions, and outcomes of official policies of multilingualism at the city, regional, and national levels through a series of international case studies. The eleven chapters – most focusing on lesser-known geopolitical contexts and languages – bring to the fore the many paradoxes that underlie the concept of diversity, lived experiences of and attitudes toward linguistic and cultural diversity, and the official multilingual policies designed to legally enhance, protect, or constrain otherness. An authoritative source of new and updated information, offering fresh interpretations and analyses of evolving sociolinguistic and political phenomena in today's global world, *Minority Languages, National Languages, and Official Language Policies* demonstrates how language policies often fail to deal appropriately or adequately with the issues they are designed to solve.

largest country without an official language: **COUNTRIES We Ignore** Nishant Jadhav, 2020-10-17 Why we are always looking towards superpowers and ignore the countries that are

facing huge problems, why are we unaware or are we kept unaware? Some of the people don't even know the names of some big countries who by geographical area can't be ignored. The title itself says the book is written on the countries who are shouting Look at us! Why we are always talking about some countries, we ignore the rest of them. Why we only talk about 7-10 countries but there are almost 200 countries on earth. Some countries are having some big problems and some are having the capacity to attract the world but are ignored or they go beneath in the news of superpower countries and leaders. Be ready to travel the 'Countries We Ignore'. This is 'Part 1: Countries in Crises' of the book so be ready for Part 2! What you will read in the book: 1. Syria: Civil War that Murdered Humanity 2. North Korea: Land of Mad Dictator 3. Libya: What! Gaddafi was better? 4. Yemen: Worst Humanitarian Crises 5. Marshall Islands: Tolerated 67 Nuclear Tests! 6. Venezuela: Hyperinflation of 5,37,98,500% 7. South Sudan: Youngest Country in Crisis 8. Somalia: 'Africa's Horn' in the Civil War 9. Central African Republic: World's worst country 10. Nigeria: Hell made by Boko Haram 11. Terms to Know. 12. Countries' Amazing Facts Hope you enjoy my book! You can write a review on Google Play Books or you can drop a mail at nisoojadhav@gmail.com Visit my website: nisoojadhav.wordpress.com

largest country without an official language: Descriptive English SP Bakshi, Richa Sharma, 2019-06-04 A number of national level examinations like IAS Mains, State PCS, IES, IFS, etc. check the English language aptitude of candidates with a compulsory English language paper. This book has been designed for such examinations which assess the English language abilities in detail. The present book covering English Language in descriptive nature has been divided into four parts namely Writing Skills, Comprehension Skills, Grammar Skills & Verbal Skills. Part A has been further divide into Essay Writing, Expansion Writing, Report Writing, Precis Writing and Letter Writing. The Verbal Skills section covers Paronyms & Homonyms, One Word Substitutions, Synonyms & Antonyms, Phrasel Verbs, etc. whereas the Grammar Skills section covers The Function of Tenses, Voice, Narration, Synthesis, Prepositions, etc. Each chapter in the book contains detailed theory including a number of sample examples in a simple & easier way to understand the topics well. Workbook Exercises have been provided in between the chapters for Part B, C & D to help aspirants practice the concepts discussed in each chapter. Answers for all the questions have been given at the end of the section. As the book covers varied aspects of English language, it for sure will help aspirants score high in the upcoming national and state level competitive and recruitment examinations.

largest country without an official language: Official Language Designation Sujit Choudhry and Erin C. Houlihan, 2021-04-29 Modern constitutions typically contain a variety of provisions on language. They may designate one or more official languages, each with a different kind of legal status. Constitutions may also create language rights, usually held by minority-language speakers, granting groups and individuals the right to communicate with, and receive services from, the government in their native tongue. In systems of multi-level governance, constitutions may vest the authority to designate official language(s) for each order of government. This Primer addresses the role of language in constitutional design, and the key considerations, implications and potential challenges that arise in multilingual states. It discusses the range of claims around language as a constitutional issue, and the potential consequences of successfully addressing these claims—or failing to do so.

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largest country without an official language: Concise Oxford Companion to the English Language Thomas Burns McArthur, Roshan McArthur, 2005 From Sanskrit to Scouse, this book provides a single-volume source of information about the English language. The guide is intended both for reference and for browsing. The international perspective takes in language from Cockney to Creole, Aboriginal English to Zulu, Estuary English to Caribbean English and a historical range from Beowulf to Ebonics, Chaucer to Chomsky, Latin to the World Wide Web. There is coverage of a wide range of topics from abbreviation to Zeugma, Shakespeare to split infinitive and substantial entries on key subjects such as African English, etymology, imperialism, pidgin, poetry, psycholinguistics and slang. Box features include pieces on place-names, the evolution of the alphabet, the story of OK, borrowings into English, and the Internet. Invaluable reference for English Language students, and fascinating reading for the general reader with an interest in language.

largest country without an official language: The Rise of English Rosemary C. Salomone, 2022 A sweeping account of the global rise of English and the high-stakes politics of language. Spoken by a quarter of the world's population, English is today's lingua franca - its common tongue. The language of business, popular media, and international politics, English has become commodified for its economic value and increasingly detached from any particular nation. This meteoric rise of English has many obvious benefits to communication. Tourists can travel abroad with greater ease. Political leaders can directly engage their counterparts. Researchers can collaborate with foreign colleagues. Business interests can flourish in the global economy. But the rise of English has very real downsides as well. In Europe, imperatives of political integration and job mobility compete with pride in national language and heritage. In the United States and England, English isolates us from the cultural and economic benefits of speaking other languages. And in countries like India, South Africa, Morocco, and Rwanda, it has stratified society along lines of English proficiency. In *The Rise of English*, Rosemary Salomone offers a commanding view of the unprecedented spread of English and the far-reaching effects it has on global and local politics, economics, media, education, and business. From the inner workings of the European Union to linguistic battles over influence in Africa, Salomone draws on a wealth of research to tell the complex story of English - and, ultimately, to argue for English not as a force for domination but as a core component of multilingualism and the transcendence of linguistic and cultural borders.

largest country without an official language: Languages at War H. Footitt, M. Kelly, 2015-12-26 Emphasising the significance of foreign languages at the centre of war and conflict, this book argues that 'foreignness' and foreign languages are key to our understanding of what happens in war. Through case studies the book traces the role of languages in intelligence, military deployment, soldier/civilian meetings, occupation and peace building.

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largest country without an official language: English as a Global Language David Crystal, 2012-03-29 Written in a detailed and fascinating manner, this book is ideal for general readers interested in the English language.

largest country without an official language: Examining Education around the World Fred M. Shelley, 2022-09-27 This thematic encyclopedia provides an overview of education as undertaken in the United States and in 70 countries worldwide and links educational organization, philosophy, and practice with important global social, economic, and environmental issues facing the contemporary world. All around the world, young people attend school, be it in the steppes of Mongolia, the tiny island nations of the Pacific, or the urban centers of Mexico. How do countries meet the educational needs of their citizens? This volume is organized into 10 chapters that look at

key issues in global education, including literacy, gender, religion, science and technology (STEM), arts and humanities, school violence, multicultural education and diversity, environment and sustainability, education and difference/special needs, and views on education and a country's future. Each chapter contains eight country profiles, one for the United States and one each for seven other countries. Each entry includes a brief overview of the country and its history and geography, a description of its K-12 education system, and more detailed information about that country with respect to the appropriate topic. This book allows readers to compare and contrast education throughout the world. It also analyzes, from both contemporary and historical perspectives, relationships between education and the ways in which different countries address various issues, including development, diversity, gender, and environmental sustainability.

largest country without an official language: The World Factbook 2003 United States. Central Intelligence Agency, 2003 By intelligence officials for intelligent people

largest country without an official language: Anesthesia in Low-Resourced Settings John G. Brock-Utne, 2021-10-30 This book outlines the many anesthesia-related obstacles, concerns, and challenges that may be encountered by western trained anesthesiologist in low-resourced settings. Each chapter presents a challenging scenario with solutions. It is therefore an essential handbook that will prepare those performing anesthesia in this milieu. All case studies represent real accounts discussing equipment and drug constraints as well as the ethical questions that arise for western doctors working in this environment. Socially conscious and timely, *Anesthesia in Low-Resourced Settings* is an invaluable resource for medical practitioners who plan to work in these challenging settings.

largest country without an official language: Family Language Policies in a Multilingual World John Macalister, Seyed Hadi Mirvahedi, 2016-12-19 Through case studies from around the world, this book illustrates the opportunities and challenges facing families negotiating the issues of language maintenance and language learning in the home. Every family living in a bi/multilingual environment faces the question of what language(s) to speak with their children and must make a decision, consciously or otherwise, about these issues. Exploring links between language policy in the home and wider society in a range of diverse settings, the contributors utilize various research tools, including interviews, questionnaires, observations, and archival document analysis, to explore linguistic ideologies and practices of family members in the home, illuminating how these are shaped by macro-level societal processes.

largest country without an official language: Regionalism and Regional Security in South Asia Zahid Shahab Ahmed, 2016-04-08 Zahid Shahab Ahmed evaluates the progress of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC). This study goes beyond economic integration to present a detailed appraisal of cooperation under the overarching themes of economic cooperation, environmental security, human welfare, and cooperation in security matters. According to the author, SAARC is making progress in addressing the myriad of issues on its agenda. The transition from agreements to actions and frequent interactions among the member states has boosted confidence. The progress of SAARC is more evident in the less controversial areas of human security, such as poverty alleviation, health and safety, human resources development, and higher education. Notwithstanding enthusiastic commitments reflected in agreements and action plans, there is a gulf between rhetoric and implementation most notably in sensitive areas relating to traditional security. In the light of the findings of this study, the author proposes that greater cooperation in common human security areas has a potential to pave the way for a cooperation on issues of a 'contentious' nature, particularly terrorism.

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largest country without an official language: *Around the World in 50 Years* Vincent P. Flury, 2012-08-22 Vince Flury spent 50 years in the field of Aviation. He started out as an Aircraft and Engine Mechanic in the U. S. Air Force. He attended the University of Miami School of Engineering under the G. I. Bill. After graduation, was hired by Pan American World Airways as an Aeronautical Engineer. He retired from Pan Am after 30 years and opened his own Aeronautical Consulting Service which he operated for 14 years. During those periods, he traveled the world, living and working on all continents except Antarctica. At his 80th Birthday party, Vince was pushed by his children to finally put into writing the stories that they had been hearing about, and sometimes living through, all of their lives. This book is a collection of those stories which take you around the world to strange places, exotic culture, and stirring experiences.

largest country without an official language: *Proceedings of the 9th European Conference on Innovation and Entrepreneurship* Brendan Galbraith, 2014

largest country without an official language: *Language Decline and Death in Africa* Herman Batibo, 2005-01-01 The aim of this book is to inform both scholars and the public about the nature and extent of the problem of language decline and death in Africa. It resourcefully traces the main causes and circumstances of language endangerment, the processes and extent of language shift and death, and the consequences of language loss to the continent's rich linguistic and cultural heritage. The book outlines some of the challenges that have emerged out of the situation.

largest country without an official language: *Language* Daniel L. Everett, 2012-03-13 A bold and provocative study that presents language not as an innate component of the brain—as most linguists do—but as an essential tool unique to each culture worldwide. For years, the prevailing opinion among academics has been that language is embedded in our genes, existing as an innate and instinctual part of us. But linguist Daniel Everett argues that, like other tools, language was invented by humans and can be reinvented or lost. He shows how the evolution of different language forms—that is, different grammar—reflects how language is influenced by human societies and experiences, and how it expresses their great variety. For example, the Amazonian Pirahã put words together in ways that violate our long-held understanding of how language works, and Pirahã grammar expresses complex ideas very differently than English grammar does. Drawing on the Wari' language of Brazil, Everett explains that speakers of all languages, in constructing their stories, omit things that all members of the culture understand. In addition, Everett discusses how some cultures can get by without words for numbers or counting, without verbs for “to say” or “to

give,” illustrating how the very nature of what’s important in a language is culturally determined. Combining anthropology, primatology, computer science, philosophy, linguistics, psychology, and his own pioneering—and adventurous—research with the Amazonian Pirahã, and using insights from many different languages and cultures, Everett gives us an unprecedented elucidation of this society-defined nature of language. In doing so, he also gives us a new understanding of how we think and who we are.

largest country without an official language: People of Color in the United States Kofi Lomotey, Pamela Braboy Jackson, Muna Adem, Paulina X. Ruf, Valire Carr Copeland, Alvaro Huerta, Norma Iglesias-Prieto, Donathan L. Brown, 2016-10-17 This expansive, four-volume ready-reference work offers critical coverage of contemporary issues that impact people of color in the United States, ranging from education and employment to health and wellness and immigration. People of Color in the United States: Contemporary Issues in Education, Work, Communities, Health, and Immigration examines a wide range of issues that affect people of color in America today, covering education, employment, health, and immigration. Edited by experts in the field, this set supplies current information that meets a variety of course standards in four volumes. Volume 1 covers education grades K-12 and higher education; volume 2 addresses employment, housing, family, and community; volume 3 examines health and wellness; and volume 4 covers immigration. The content will enable students to better understand the experiences of racial and ethnic minorities as well as current social issues and policy. The content is written to be accessible to a wide range of readers and to provide ready-reference content for courses in history, sociology, psychology, geography, and economics, as well as curricula that address immigration, urbanization and industrialization, and contemporary American society.

largest country without an official language: Concise Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics Margie Berns, 2010-03-20 Concise Encyclopedia of Applied Linguistics formalizes, organizes and analyzes the relation of knowledge about language to decision-making in practice. It synthesizes research in psycholinguistics, educational linguistics and sociolinguistics, freely crossing subject fields to establish innovative and expert responses to some of the key debates in the field. Authored and compiled by leaders in their various specialties and collated and extensively re-edited from the award-winning Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Second Edition, this collection will be an ideal one-stop desk reference solution for any linguistics professional and researcher interested in how language operates at the leading edge. - Authoritative review of this dynamic field placed in an interdisciplinary context - Over 100 articles by leaders in the field - Compact and affordable single-volume format

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largest country without an official language: The Position of the German Language in the World Ulrich Ammon, 2019-08-08 The Position of the German Language in the World focuses on the global position of German and the factors which work towards sustaining its use and utility for international communication. From the perspective of the global language constellation, the detailed

data analysis of this substantial research project depicts German as an example of a second-rank language. The book also provides a model for analysis and description of international languages other than English. It offers a framework for strengthening the position of languages such as Arabic, Chinese, French, Portuguese, Spanish and others and for countering exaggerated claims about the global monopoly position of English. This comprehensive handbook of the state of the German language in the world was originally published in 2015 by Walter de Gruyter in German and has been critically acclaimed. Suitable for scholars and researchers of the German language, the handbook shows in detail how intricately and thoroughly German and other second-rank languages are tied up with a great number of societies and how these statistics support or weaken the languages' functions and maintenance.

largest country without an official language: Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics J.L. Mey, 2009-08-07 Concise Encyclopedia of Pragmatics, Second Edition (COPE) is an authoritative single-volume reference resource comprehensively describing the discipline of pragmatics, an important branch of natural language study dealing with the study of language in its entire user-related theoretical and practical complexity. As a derivative volume from Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, Second Edition, it comprises contributions from the foremost scholars of semantics in their various specializations and draws on 20+ years of development in the parent work in a compact and affordable format. Principally intended for tertiary level inquiry and research, this will be invaluable as a reference work for undergraduate and postgraduate students as well as academics inquiring into the study of meaning and meaning relations within languages. As pragmatics is a centrally important and inherently cross-cutting area within linguistics, it will therefore be relevant not just for meaning specialists, but for most linguistic audiences. - Edited by Jacob Mey, a leading pragmatics specialist, and authored by experts - The latest trends in the field authoritatively reviewed and interpreted in context of related disciplines - Drawn from the richest, most authoritative, comprehensive and internationally acclaimed reference resource in the linguistics area - Compact and affordable single volume reference format

largest country without an official language: Encyclopedia of Language and Linguistics, 2005-11-24 The first edition of ELL (1993, Ron Asher, Editor) was hailed as the field's standard reference work for a generation. Now the all-new second edition matches ELL's comprehensiveness and high quality, expanded for a new generation, while being the first encyclopedia to really exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics. * The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field * An entirely new work, with new editors, new authors, new topics and newly commissioned articles with a handful of classic articles * The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics through the online edition * Ground-breaking and International in scope and approach * Alphabetically arranged with extensive cross-referencing * Available in print and online, priced separately. The online version will include updates as subjects develop ELL2 includes: * c. 7,500,000 words * c. 11,000 pages * c. 3,000 articles * c. 1,500 figures: 130 halftones and 150 colour * Supplementary audio, video and text files online * c. 3,500 glossary definitions * c. 39,000 references * Extensive list of commonly used abbreviations * List of languages of the world (including information on no. of speakers, language family, etc.) * Approximately 700 biographical entries (now includes contemporary linguists) * 200 language maps in print and online Also available online via ScienceDirect - featuring extensive browsing, searching, and internal cross-referencing between articles in the work, plus dynamic linking to journal articles and abstract databases, making navigation flexible and easy. For more information, pricing options and availability visit www.info.sciencedirect.com. The first Encyclopedia to exploit the multimedia potential of linguistics Ground-breaking in scope - wider than any predecessor An invaluable resource for researchers, academics, students and professionals in the fields of: linguistics, anthropology, education, psychology, language acquisition, language pathology, cognitive science, sociology, the law, the media, medicine & computer science. The most authoritative, up-to-date, comprehensive, and international reference source in its field

largest country without an official language: Political Handbook of the World

2022-2023 Tom Lansford, 2023-04-25 The Political Handbook of the World 2022-2023 provides timely, thorough, and accurate political information, with more in-depth coverage of current political controversies than any other reference guide. The updated 2022-2023 edition continues to be the most authoritative source for finding complete facts and analysis on each country's governmental and political makeup. Tom Lansford has compiled in one place more than 200 entries on countries and territories throughout the world, this volume is renowned for its extensive coverage of all major and minor political parties and groups in each political system. It also provides names of key ambassadors and international memberships of each country, plus detailed profiles of more than 30 intergovernmental organizations and UN agencies. And this update will aim to include coverage of current events, issues, crises, and controversies from the course of the last two years.

largest country without an official language: Introduction to Dominican Republic Gilad James, PhD, The Dominican Republic is a Caribbean nation that occupies the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola. It shares the island with Haiti, which occupies the western third. The Dominican Republic has a rich history, having been inhabited by the Taínos before Christopher Columbus arrived in 1492. The country was then colonized by Spain, which brought African slaves to work on sugar plantations. The Dominican Republic gained independence from Spain in 1821 and then from Haiti in 1844, after a long period of struggle. The Dominican Republic is known for its beautiful beaches, vibrant culture, merengue music, and delicious food, which includes rice, beans, and plantains. Its capital city, Santo Domingo, is home to the first European settlement in the New World and has a well-preserved colonial zone. The country also has several natural parks and reserves, including the UNESCO-listed Jaragua National Park, which is home to many endemic plant and animal species. The Dominican Republic's economy is largely dependent on tourism, remittances from Dominicans living abroad, and the export of goods such as sugar, coffee, and tobacco. Despite its many attractions, the country faces challenges related to poverty, inequality, and political instability.

largest country without an official language: Forming, Recruiting and Managing the Academic Profession Ulrich Teichler, William K. Cummings, 2015-06-05 This book focuses on the changes in academic careers and their implications for job attachment and the management of academic work. Against the background of an ageing profession, with different demands on academic staff, increasing insecurity, accountability and internationalisation, it discusses important, common themes in detail. This book examines such aspects as the nature of academic careers and recent changes in careers, changing biographies, rewards of academic work such as income and job satisfaction, internationalisation of the academy, and the organisation and management of academic work sites. This book is the second of two books highlighting findings from research on the academic profession, notably, the Changing Academic Profession Study and the European project supported by the European Science Foundation on changes in the academic profession in Europe (EUROAC). An adapted version of the CAP questionnaire has been used to carry out the survey in those countries that had not been involved before in the CAP survey. Altogether 19 countries are covered by the CAP project and an additional seven European countries are covered by EUROAC.

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guide to our amazing Earth.

largest country without an official language: South Asia United States. Department of the Army, 1966

largest country without an official language: Language Policies in English-dominant Countries Michael L. Herriman, Barbara Burnaby, 1996-01-01 This text provides an analysis of current policies on language(s) in the USA, Canada, Britain, New Zealand, South Africa and Australia. The linguistic background of each country is examined along with the status of languages, as determined by statute or practice. Consequences for all languages and language education are also analyzed.

largest country without an official language: *The Routledge Handbook of Literary Translingualism* Steven G. Kellman, Natasha Lvovich, 2021-09-30 Though it might seem as modern as Samuel Beckett, Joseph Conrad, and Vladimir Nabokov, translingual writing - texts by authors using more than one language or a language other than their primary one - has an ancient pedigree. The Routledge Handbook of Literary Translingualism aims to provide a comprehensive overview of translingual literature in a wide variety of languages throughout the world, from ancient to modern times. The volume includes sections on: translingual genres - with chapters on memoir, poetry, fiction, drama, and cinema ancient, medieval, and modern translingualism global perspectives - chapters overseeing European, African, and Asian languages Combining chapters from lead specialists in the field, this volume will be of interest to scholars, graduate students, and advanced undergraduates interested in investigating the vibrant area of translingual literature. Attracting scholars from a variety of disciplines, this interdisciplinary and pioneering Handbook will advance current scholarship of the permutations of languages among authors throughout time.

largest country without an official language: Class IX Social Science CBSE Reference Material Vidhathri Academy, 2023-09-26 The Social Science contains four sessions- (I) History (II) Geography (III) Political Science and (IV) Economy with about 15 to 30 solved multiple choice questions at the end of all the chapters. The distribution of the sessions are as follows: Session (I) History: Chapter 1 The French Revolution 4 - 20; Chapter 2 Socialism in Europe and the Russian Revolution 21 - 32; Chapter 3 Nazism and the Rise of Hitler 33 - 48; Chapter 4 Forest Society and Colonialism 49 - 60; Chapter 5 Pastoralists in the Modern World 61 - 71. Session (II) Geography: Chapter 1 India 73 - 84; Chapter 2 Physical Features of India 85 - 95; Chapter 3 Drainage 96 - 107; Chapter 4 Climate 108 - 122; Chapter 5 Natural Vegetation and Wild Life 123 - 135; Chapter 6 Population 136 - 149; Session (III) Political Science: Chapter 1 What is Democracy? Why Democracy? 151 - 162; Chapter 2 Constitutional Design 163 - 173; Chapter 3 Electoral Politics 174 - 186; Chapter 4 Working of Institutions 187 - 200; Chapter 5 Democratic Rights 201 - 214; Session (IV) Economy; Chapter 1 The Story of Village Palampur 216 - 223; Chapter 2 People as Resource 224 - 233; Chapter 3 Poverty as a Challenge 234 - 243; Chapter 4 Food Security in India 244 - 261. In addition to the above content, an online test series for the class IX is available at our website <https://www.vidhathriacademy.in/> and also in the google application (Vidhathri Academy). The materials are carefully appended and Vidhathri materials are a trust of more than four crores of students and teachers.

largest country without an official language: Parenting and Child Development Abdul Khaleque, 2021-03-08 This research-based book covers the core components of modern parenting and child development across multi-ethnic and cross-cultural contexts in Asia, Africa, Europe, and North and South America, with a focus on the United States. Parenting and Child Development: Across Ethnicity and Culture is based on a cohesive framework that links physical, psychological, social, cognitive, and emotional aspects of children's lives to their experiences of parental behavior. This book covers the fundamentals of parent-child relationships, including the theoretical perspective of parenting, positive and negative parenting behaviors, and changing patterns of parenting from infancy through adolescence. Explored are parent-child relationships and their implications for children's health, well-being, and quality of life in different family forms, including parenting in drug-addicted families, homeless families, cohabiting families, single-parent families,

and LGBT families around the world. Using an array of theories with relevant empirical findings, the practical implications for child development both within the United States and across the globe are highlighted. Also included is specific information about tools and techniques for measuring intimate relationships and intervention strategies for relationship problems.

largest country without an official language: Race and Identity in Hispanic America

Patricia Reid-Merritt, Michael S. Rodriguez, 2020-04-03 This book offers a historical and comparative overview of the evolution of racial classifications in the United States, Latin America, and the Caribbean. The Hispanicization of America is precipitating a paradigm shift in racial thinking in which race is no longer defined by distinct characteristics but rather is becoming synonymous with ethnic/cultural identity. Traditionally, assimilation has been conceived of as a unidirectional and racialized phenomenon. Newly arrived immigrant groups or longstanding minority/indigenous populations were Americanized in confining their racial and ethnic natures to the private sphere and adopting, in the public sphere, the cultural mores, norms, and values of the dominant cultural/racial group. In contrast, the Hispanicization of America entails the horizontal assimilation of various groups from Spanish-speaking countries throughout the Western Hemisphere and Caribbean into a pan-ethnic, Hispanic/Latino identity that also challenges the privileged position of whiteness as the primary and exclusive referent for American identity. Instead of focusing on one Hispanic group, ethnic identity, or region, this book chronicles the development of racial identity across the largest Hispanic groups throughout the United States.

largest country without an official language: The Praeger International Handbook of Special Education Michael L. Wehmeyer, James R. Patton, 2017-06-15 This handbook provides a concise overview of special education services in countries across the world, using the Article on Education in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities as the analytical frame. The Praeger International Handbook of Special Education presents a concise and clear overview of special education services in more than 70 countries across the world using the Article on Education in the United Nations Convention on the Rights of Persons with disabilities as the analytical frame. Each chapter offers information about the country in general, followed by sections on the public education system, the private education system, the special education system, teacher training requirements, and barriers to and promising trends in inclusive and special education. The volumes and chapters are organized by the United Nations Geoscheme, with Volume 1 including an overview of the volumes and chapters on countries in the Americas, Volume 2 addressing countries from Europe and Africa, and Volume 3 focusing on countries in Asia and Oceania. This is the most complete exploration of the delivery of supports and services to children and youth with disabilities across the globe available. The volumes do not compare among or between countries, but rather provide a baseline for understanding current special education practices and their relationship with general education and inclusive practices across the globe. Readers will come away with an in-depth understanding of what is happening with regard to the implementation of special education services and Article 24 of the Convention for the Rights of People with Disabilities. This valuable reference set serves researchers, graduate students, and policymakers in special and general education as well as professionals focused on issues of education worldwide and scholars focused on international special education. As such, this handbook will be an important reference source for university libraries, professional associations, and policy entities.

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