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**English in Africa**-Alamin M. Mazrui 2004 This text offers a critical examination of aspects of the politics of the role of English in Africa and its Diaspora. It looks at its changed location in the post-Cold War era and the challenges it poses to the enduring quest for intellectual liberation, pan-Africanism and Afrocentricity. The study also explores the spaces and possibilities for appropriating the language towards a counter-hegemonic African-centred agenda under the present global order.
English in South Africa - Joachim von Meien

2007-11 Seminar paper from the year 2007 in the subject English Language and Literature Studies - Linguistics, grade: 1,5, University of Hannover (Philosophische Fakultät), course: Hauptseminar: English in Africa, 23 entries in the bibliography, language: English, comment: Umfangreiche und gut recherchierte Arbeit., abstract: English came to South Africa through colonization by the end of the 18th century. Around 200 years later it is widely spoken in Africa's most southern country although it is not the sole official language. It equally shares that status together with Afrikaans and nine African indigenous languages - at least in theory. This paper is supposed to characterize the development and current status of the English language in South Africa. The multicultural state has an eventful and dramatic history. It is important to outline and explain that varied history in this linguistic paper because it had a major effect on language spread and development in South Africa, which has since the arrival of the Europeans never been completely linguistically homogenous. English in South Africa can not be understood without taking a closer look at more than 300 years of eventful history. Chapter two is going to give an overview of that history referring thereby to different recognized historians and their works. After that there will be a closer look at the status of English in today's South African society. The next chapter has three different focuses. It will take a closer look at the governmental policy of multilingualism and its outcomes in practice. Also the role of the English language in the media and education system of South Africa will be examined. The question needs to be answered, which trends for the future are becoming obvious concerning the role of English in South Africa. Will it be extended in the future or rather suffer from competition through other languages? What is today's image of English in comparison to the other "imported" language, namely Afri
**Africa After Gender**-Catherine M. Cole 2007
Gender is one of the most productive, dynamic, and vibrant areas of Africanist research today. This volume looks at Africa now that gender has come into play to consider how the continent, its people, and the term itself have changed.

**Africa After Apartheid**-Richard A. Schroeder 2012
Tracing the expansion of South African business into other areas of Africa in the years after apartheid, Richard A. Schroeder explores why South Africans have not always made themselves welcome guests abroad. By looking at investments in Tanzania, a frontline state in the fight for liberation, Schroeder focuses on the encounter between white South Africans and Tanzanians and the cultural, social, and economic controversies that have emerged as South African firms assume control of local assets. Africa after Apartheid affords a penetrating look at the unexpected results of the expansion of African business opportunities following the demise of apartheid.

**The English Bulldog and French Poodle in Africa**-Charles River Editors 2020-01-24
*Includes pictures *Includes a bibliography for further reading
In 1798, an initial review of France's naval forces had led Napoleon to conclude his navy could not hope to outfight the power of the Royal Navy, which had been the dominant naval power for centuries, so he was forced to look elsewhere. After months of planning, Napoleon crafted a scheme to attack and conquer Egypt, denying the British easy access to their colonies in India, with the ultimate goal of linking up with the Sultan Tipoo in India itself and defeating the British in the field there. Napoleon sailed with Admiral Brueys and 30,000 troops that June, heading for Egypt. Notionally part of the Ottoman Empire, Egypt was de facto a weak independent regime run by the breakaway Mamelukes. For France, it offered an overland route to India and a chance to beat Britain at her own game via economic strangulation. Napoleon could not have known it,
but his campaign was the start of 150 years of imperialism along the Nile River, as Europeans endeavored to explore, control, and colonize the Nile River. This would bring them into all kinds of conflicts, not just with the indigenous natives residing there but also with each other, as each empire sought to get a leg up on the competition. Napoleon's Egyptian Campaign failed in all of its objectives other than in the acquisition of knowledge. Far from frustrating British ambitions in the Orient, the British triumphed in the minor war that Napoleon triggered, and it was the British who would dominate Egypt for the next 150 years. Even after the British took control of Egypt, knowledge about the Nile remained sparse, most importantly the source of the river, and exploration all over the continent took place among adventurers of various nationalities. Other countries also sought to get a foothold on the continent, to the extent that near the end of the 19th century, Otto von Bismarck, the German chancellor, brought the plenipotentiaries of all major powers of Europe together to deal with Africa's colonization in such a manner as to avoid provocation of war. This event, known as the Berlin Conference of 1884-1885, galvanized a phenomenon that came to be known as the Scramble for Africa. The conference established two fundamental rules for European seizure of Africa. The first of these was that no recognition of annexation would granted without evidence of a practical occupation, and the second, that a practical occupation would be deemed unlawful without a formal appeal for protection made on behalf of a territory by its leader, a plea that must be committed to paper in the form of a legal treaty. This began a rush, spearheaded mainly by European commercial interests in the form of Chartered Companies, to penetrate the African interior and woo its leadership with guns, trinkets and alcohol, and having thus obtained their marks or seals upon spurious treaties, begin establishing boundaries of future European African colonies. The ease with which this was achieved was due to the fact that, at that point, traditional African leadership was disunited, and the people had just staggered back from centuries of concussion inflicted by
the slave trade. Thus, to usurp authority, to intimidate an already broken society, and to play one leader against the other was a diplomatic task so childishly simple, the matter was wrapped up, for the most part, in less than a decade. Even at that stage, however, the countries would keep jostling for position in Africa against each other, attempting to snap up more land and consolidate it. As such, the scramble kept going at a fevered pitch until the outbreak of World War I. The English Bulldog and French Poodle in Africa: The History of the Imperial Conflicts Between France and Great Britain across the African Continent chronicles the competition between both nations as they sought to make inroads on the African continent.

**QER- 1971**

**Immigration, Assimilation, and Border Security**-Yoku Shaw-Taylor 2011-12-16
Immigration reform and border security are highly charged topics in America today. Immigration, Assimilation, and Border Security examines the history of immigration along with today's debate. This book shows how attitudes about immigration have shifted and the author examines recent developments in immigration policy and border security.

**The English in Africa (Classic Reprint)**-David Mills 2017-12 Excerpt from The English in Africa
Accept, and the boundary line is finally settled between the French Soudan and the British Niger country, as extending a long way east of the line drawn due south from Say, and which France, a little earlier, proposed to accept. So, also, what is called French Ubangi, which lies east of the Cameroons country, has been extended eastward to the western water shed of the Nile, and northward so as to embrace the Sultanate of Wadai, that lies eastward of Lake Tchad, and northward to the Turkish Vilayet of Tripoli. One-third of the continent of Africa is Ito-day under the dominion of France. But while the
territories of France, in Africa, are very extensive, they are not commercially as advantageous as those which have fallen to the lot of England, and which have been, for the most part, brought under English jurisdiction, after English explorers and merchant-traders had acquired important interests in the country. The British possessions in Africa include Gambia, Sierra Leone, the Gold Coast, Lagos, the Niger Coast Protectorate and the great territory to the north, which, until recently, was under the royal Niger Company, but is now under the direct authority of the Crown. The other British possessions are Cape Colony, Natal, Zululand, Basutoland, Bechuanaland, the Protectorate of Bechuanaland, British South Africa, British Central Africa, Nyasaland, the Protectorate of British East Africa, Somali land, the Soudan and Egypt. And to these, no doubt, will be added, as a result of the war now in progress, the South African Republic and the Orange Free State. In the present work, I have dealt with the English in Egypt, in the Soudan, in the Protectorate of British East Africa, in the Niger country, and in South Africa. In the Niger country, in Egypt, and in Soudan, England has been brought diplomatically in conflict with France. In East Africa, and in south-west Africa, in diplomatic conflict with Germany; in Central Africa, into diplomatic conflict with Portugal and in South Eastern Africa, into hostilities with the two Boer Republics. Portugal claimed to hold possession of territory extending. About the Publisher Forgotten Books publishes hundreds of thousands of rare and classic books. Find more at www.forgottenbooks.com This book is a reproduction of an important historical work. Forgotten Books uses state-of-the-art technology to digitally reconstruct the work, preserving the original format whilst repairing imperfections present in the aged copy. In rare cases, an imperfection in the original, such as a blemish or missing page, may be replicated in our edition. We do, however, repair the vast majority of imperfections successfully; any imperfections that remain are intentionally left to preserve the state of such historical works.
Culture in the New South Africa - Abebe Zegeye 2001
A distinguished panel of contributors explore social, political and economic problems, especially the requirements of global capitalism, their impact on the development of a new sense of nationhood, and on the diverse people of South Africa.

The Languages of Africa and the Diaspora - Jo Anne Kleifgen 2009
This book takes a fresh look at subordinated vernacular languages in the context of African, Caribbean, and US educational landscapes, highlighting the social cost of linguistic exceptionalism for speakers of these languages. Chapters describe contravening movements toward various forms of linguistic diversity and offer a comprehensive approach to language awareness in educative settings.

Challenges for Language Education and Policy - Bernard Spolsky 2014-09-15
Addressing a wide range of issues in applied linguistics, sociolinguistics, and multilingualism, this volume focuses on language users, the ‘people.’ Making creative connections between existing scholarship in language policy and contemporary theory and research in other social sciences, authors from around the world offer new critical perspectives for analyzing language phenomena and language theories, suggesting new meeting points among language users and language policy makers, norms, and traditions in diverse cultural, geographical, and historical contexts. Identifying and expanding on previously neglected aspects of language studies, the book is inspired by the work of Elana Shohamy, whose critical view and innovative work on a broad spectrum of key topics in applied linguistics has influenced many scholars in the field to think “out of the box” and to reconsider some basic commonly held understandings, specifically with regard to the impact of language and languaging on individual language users rather than on the masses.
Perspectives on South African English Literature-Michael Chapman 1992

The Imperial African Cookery Book-Will Sellick 2010 After 350 years of settlement, British African cookery heritage draws on a creative mix of Tudor spices, Indian feasting, Malaysian gastronomy, Victorian gentlemen's club dinners, and Boer survival rations. Across the snow-capped mountains of Uganda to arid northern Nigeria; from the golden beaches of South Africa to the humid rain forests of Zambia - European communities in English-speaking Africa developed a distinctive and delicious cuisine. Engaging memories and exclusive contributions from distinguished Africans including Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, Peter Hain MP, Lord Joffe, Prue Leith, Matthew Parris and Archbishop John Sentamu bring life to over 180 traditional recipes. Including a treasury of vintage illustrations and original advertisements from the region, this book provides the first comprehensive overview of the unique cookery tradition of British Africa.

Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization-Akrivopoulou, Christina 2016-09-21 The era of technology in which we reside has ushered in a more globalized and connected world. While many benefits are gained from this connectivity, possible disadvantages to issues of human rights are developed as well. Defending Human Rights and Democracy in the Era of Globalization is a pivotal resource for the latest research on the effects of a globalized society regarding issues relating to social ethics and civil rights. Highlighting relevant concepts on political autonomy, migration, and asylum, this book is ideally designed for academicians, professionals, practitioners, and upper-level students interested in the ongoing concerns of human rights.

Summary of World Broadcasts-British
Africana Book Reviews, 1885-1945 - David L. Easterbrook 1979

Africa, Its Geography, People and Products and Africa-Its Place in Modern History - W. E. B. Du Bois

W. E. B. Du Bois was a public intellectual, sociologist, and activist on behalf of the African American community. He profoundly shaped black political culture in the United States through his founding role in the NAACP, as well as internationally through the Pan-African movement. Du Bois's sociological and historical research on African-American communities and culture broke ground in many areas, including the history of the post-Civil War Reconstruction period. Du Bois was also a prolific author of novels, autobiographical accounts, innumerable editorials and journalistic pieces, and several works of history. Written in very accessible prose, these two booklets, originally published in 1930, allowed W. E. B. Du Bois to reach a wide audience with an interest in Africa. What is so incredible about the two Africa booklets is their lasting relevance and value to the study of Africa today. Coupling Du Bois's breadth of scholarship with his passion for the subjects, the analyses in these booklets are integral to the study of Africa. Many of his arguments foreshadowed the issues and debates regarding Africa in the twentieth century. Expertly synthesized in an introduction by Emmanuel Akyeampong, this edition of the two Africa booklets is essential for anyone interested in African history.

Southern Africa After Apartheid - Bertil Odén 1993

Tanganyika Notes and Records - 1939
**Hollywood’s Africa after 1994** - MaryEllen Higgins

2012-11-01 Hollywood’s Africa after 1994 investigates Hollywood’s colonial film legacy in the postapartheid era, and contemplates what has changed in the West’s representations of Africa. How do we read twenty-first-century projections of human rights issues—child soldiers, genocide, the exploitation of the poor by multinational corporations, dictatorial rule, truth and reconciliation—within the contexts of celebrity humanitarianism, “new” military humanitarianism, and Western support for regime change in Africa and beyond? A number of films after 1994, such as Black Hawk Down, Hotel Rwanda, Blood Diamond, The Last King of Scotland, The Constant Gardener, Shake Hands with the Devil, Tears of the Sun, and District 9, construct explicit and implicit arguments about the effects of Western intervention in Africa. Do the emphases on human rights in the films offer a poignant expression of our shared humanity? Do they echo the colonial tropes of former “civilizing missions?” Or do human rights violations operate as yet another mine of sensational images for Hollywood’s spectacular storytelling? The volume provides analyses by academics and activists in the fields of African studies, English, film and media studies, international relations, and sociology across continents. This thoughtful and highly engaging book is a valuable resource for those who seek new and varied approaches to films about Africa. Contributors Harry Garuba and Natasha Himmelman Margaret R. Higonnet, with Ethel R. Higgonet Joyce B. Ashuntantang Kenneth W. Harrow Christopher Odhiambo Ricardo Guthrie Clifford T. Manlove Earl Conteh-Morgan Bennetta Jules-Rosette, J. R. Osborn, and Lea Marie Ruiz-Ade Christopher Garland Kimberly Nichele Brown Jane Bryce Iyunolu Osagie Dayna Oscherwitz

**Listening to Harlem** - David Maurrasse

2014-05-01 Harlem is flourishing. Many say a second Renaissance is happening above 120th Street. Magic Johnson opened a major theater, Bill Clinton has centered his post-presidential
offices there, countless homes have been restored to their former glory, and, not without controversy, many whites are flocking to the neighborhood. But what will this gentrification do to Harlem, and how will it change life for Harlem's longtime residents? As communities and businesses struggle with differing motivations and needs, David Maurrasse looks at ways they can work together to form partnerships. Listening to Harlem offers an exciting portrait of the struggles confronting one of America's most important neighborhoods. This engaging read will appeal to anyone with an interest in how the neighborhood is faring today, as well as those involved professionally and socially in urban development.

Fieldstaff Reports-American Universities Field Staff 1958

Voices of Our Ancestors-Patricia Causey Nichols 2009 Nichols offers the first detailed linguistic history of South Carolina as she explores the contacts between distinctive language cultures in the colonial and early federal eras and studies the dialects that evolved even as English became paramount in the state.

Africa After Independence-Godfrey Mwakikagile 2006 This work focuses on the early years of independence and the problems African countries faced soon after the end of colonial rule. Many of those problems still exist today. They include poverty and underdevelopment; adoption of alien ideologies and economic and political systems; structural flaws of the modern African state and its institutions inherited at independence; nation-building, democratization, national integration, and ethnoregional rivalries.
among others. It is also a historical study of the continent since the partition of Africa by the imperial powers and of the struggle for independence. It also focuses on the continent's demographic composition, shedding some light on the complexity and diversity of the world's second largest continent. The history of Africa's indigenous peoples and their earliest contact with foreigners provides a background to this telescopic survey. The sixties was one of the most important decades in the history of Africa and this work provides a balanced perspective on those years when Africans celebrated the end of colonial rule on their continent. It is a compact study covering a vast expanse of territory from the advent of imperial rule to the attainment of sovereign status for African countries during the sixties and the problems they faced in those years. As a demographic portrait, it excels in depicting the continent as a tapestry that reflects the racial diversity and multiethnic composition of this vast land mass, the second largest after Asia. And as a historical and political analysis, it addresses some of the most important issues in the post-colonial era including the Cold War, with the Congo figuring prominently in the analysis as the first theatre of combat and super-power rivalry in the early sixties on the African continent. The dawn of freedom provided opportunities and challenges for the young African nations as they tried to modernize and consolidate their independence in a world dominated by major powers and contending ideologies. It was a rude awakening to the harsh realities of nationhood. One of these was the desire by the major powers to turn African countries into client states as the two ideological camps, East and West, competed for world domination. As Julius Nyerere warned, "We are not going to allow our friends to choose our enemies for us." One of the most contentious grounds for this hegemonic control was, of course, the Congo, right in the middle of the continent. It became the bleeding heart of Africa as the country was turned into a combat theatre mainly between the surrogate forces of the West and the Congolese nationalist forces supported by a number of African countries and by the
Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China. The Congo imbroglio since the turbulent sixties mainly as a result of foreign intrigue and intervention is one of the most important subjects addressed in this book. And it raises serious questions that have profound implications even today for a continent mired in conflict; this time ignited by the Africans themselves in many - but not in all - cases. Yet, prospects for the world's poorest and most embattled continent are not bleak if Africans seek their own solutions to their own problems in this post-Cold War era of globalization dominated by the industrialized nations. The book includes many photos from the early sixties, the dawn of a new era when African countries won independence, which Oginga Odinga described as "Not Yet Uhuru."

Slavery and African Ethnicities in the Americas-Gwendolyn Midlo Hall 2005 Explores the persistence of African ethnic identity among the enslaved in North America, the Caribbean, and South America over four hundred years of the Atlantic slave trade. Investigates such issues as who profited from the Atlantic slave trade, how Africans were defined and named by slave traders, and how the enslaved identified themselves. Traces the linguistic, economic, and cultural ties shared by large numbers of enslaved Africans.


Summary of World Broadcasts. Part 4, The Middle East, Africa, and Latin America- 1993

the Scottish explorer and missionary, they are said to have come to civilise “backward” Africans, which the author creatively re-imagines, arguing that it is far from the truth. Instead, their actions gave impetus to colonialism proper. In this book the omniscient narrator, Everywhere, is God’s special envoy mandated to witness history with far-reaching consequences for humanity. His investigation is to help nail David Livingstone on Judgment Day, much the same way St Peter chronicles events in the Book of Life. Read about how, Everywhere, the spirit rides on wind, walks on water, enters into his characters’ stream of consciousness and even discerns how they interpret the world around them. The novel retraces Livingstone’s early life, from his deprived childhood in Blantyre, Scotland; his ideological evolution and training in London and his dramatic sojourn in Monomotapa kingdom, which he half-believes is his destiny. The satirical tone in the novel aptly captures that delusional aspect of Livingstone’s “God-ordained” mission to the world.

Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics (GURT) 2000: Linguistics, Language, and the Professions- James E. Alatis 2002-05-22 The 2000 Georgetown University Round Table on Languages and Linguistics brought together distinguished linguists from around the globe to discuss applications of linguistics to important and intriguing real-world issues within the professions. With topics as wide-ranging as coherence in operating room communication, involvement strategies in news analysis roundtable discussions, and jury understanding of witness deception, this resulting volume of selected papers provides both experts and novices with myriad insights into the excitement of cross-disciplinary language analysis. Readers will find—in the words of one contributor—that in such cross-pollination of ideas, “there's tremendous hope, there's tremendous power and the power to transform.”
Tropical Africa's Emergence as a Banana Supplier in the Inter-war Period - John A. Houtkamp 1996

Examining the initial banana exports from Africa between the World Wars, this book charts the rapid expansion of banana exports from some of the continent's countries to Europe and also reviews the similarities and differences of these projects.


Africa after Modernism traces shifts in perspectives on African culture, arts, and philosophy from the conflict with European modernist interventions in the climate of colonialist aggression to present identitarian positions in the climate of globalism, multiculturalism, and mass media. By focusing on what may be called deconstructive moments in twentieth-century Africanist thought - on intellectual landmarks, revolutionary ideas, crises of consciousness, literary and philosophical debates - this study looks at African modernity and modernism from critical postcolonial perspectives. An effort to sketch contemporary frameworks of global intersubjective relations reflecting African cultures and concerns must resist taking modernism as a term of African periodization, or master-narrative, but as a constellation of discursive and subjective forms that obtains upon the present moment in African literature, philosophy, and cultural history. Africa after Modernism argues for a philosophical consciousness and pan-African multiculturalist ethos that operate, after the deconstruction of Eurocentrism, beyond self/other paradigms of exoticism or West/Africa political ideologies, in dialogue with postcolonial approaches to cultural reciprocity.

World Englishes - Kingsley Bolton 2006

A War of Words - Yasir Suleiman 2004-06-10

Suleiman's book considers national identity in
relation to language, the way in which language can be manipulated to signal political, cultural or historical difference. As a language with a long-recorded heritage and one spoken by the majority of those in the Middle East in various dialects, Arabic is a particularly appropriate vehicle for such an investigation. It is also a penetrating device for exploring the conflicts of the Middle East. 'This is a well-crafted, well organized, and eloquent book. 'Karin Ryding, Georgetown University

Made in Africa - Ed Aarons 2020-06 The 2018/19 Premier League season was a historic one for African players in English football. More than 130 years after Arthur Wharton became the first, Sadio Mané and Mohamed Salah shared the Golden Boot with Arsenal's Gabon striker Pierre-Emerick Aubameyang in a record-breaking campaign that saw Liverpool pipped for the title by a point by Manchester City. A statue of Wharton now stands at the Football Association's headquarters at St George's Park - a testament to his status as an important pioneer of the game. But the story of how it got there, just like many of the African players who followed in his path such as Steve Mokone, Albert Johanneson, Peter Ndlovu, Christopher Wreh, Lucas Radebe and Didier Drogba, is far from straightforward. Ed Aarons describes how they confronted racism to help change the face of English football forever, enabling the modern generation of superstars like Mané and Salah to flourish. Detailing their remarkable journeys to Anfield from Senegal and Egypt, Made in Africa also features an exclusive interview with Liverpool manager Jürgen Klopp - who broke the transfer record for an African player for the third time in the space of 14 months when he signed Naby Keïta for almost £53m in August 2017. He explains how the club's African contingent played an integral role in the thrilling climax to the season that ended with them becoming European champions for the sixth time.

Papers Relating to the Foreign Relations of
the United States-United States. Department of State 1873

Daily Report- 1996

Tabloid Journalism in South Africa-Herman Wasserman 2010-05-31 Less than a decade after the advent of democracy in South Africa, tabloid newspapers have taken the country by storm. One of these papers -- the Daily Sun -- is now the largest in the country, but it has generated controversy for its perceived lack of respect for privacy, brazen sexual content, and unrestrained truth-stretching. Herman Wasserman examines the success of tabloid journalism in South Africa at a time when global print media are in decline. He considers the social significance of the tabloids and how they play a role in integrating readers and their daily struggles with the political and social sphere of the new democracy. Wasserman shows how these papers have found an important niche in popular and civic culture largely ignored by the mainstream media and formal political channels.

Roots of American Racism-Alden T. Vaughan 1995 This important new collection brings together ten of Alden Vaughan's essays about race relations in the British colonies. Focusing on the variable role of cultural and racial perceptions on colonial policies for Indians and African Americans, the essays include explorations of the origins of slavery and racism in Virginia, the causes of the Puritans' war against the Pequots, and the contest between natives and colonists to win the other's allegiance by persuasion or captivity. Less controversial but equally important to understanding the racial dynamics of early America are essays on early English paradigmatic views of Native Americans, the changing Anglo-American perceptions of Indian color and character, and frontier violence in pre-Revolutionary Pennsylvania. Published here for the first time are an extensive exposé of
slaveholder ideology in seventeenth-century Barbados, the second half of an essay on Puritan judicial policies for Indians, a general introduction, and headnotes to each essay. All previously published pieces have been revised to reflect recent scholarship or to address recent debates. Challenging standard interpretations while probing previously-ignored aspects of early American race relations, this convenient and provocative collection by one our most incisive commentators will be required reading for all scholars and students of early American history.

South Africa after Apartheid - 2016-08-11 As South Africa has entered the third decade after the end of apartheid, this book aims at taking stock of the post-apartheid dynamics in the crucial fields of APRM-relevant politics, social development, land and regional relations.