



**TASHKENT INSTITUTE OF
IRRIGATION AND
AGRICULTURAL
MECHANIZATION ENGINEERS**



New Zealand

Done by:

group _____



New Zealand



Capital

Wellington

Largest city

Auckland

Official languages

96.1% English^{[n 2][n 3]}

3.7% Māori

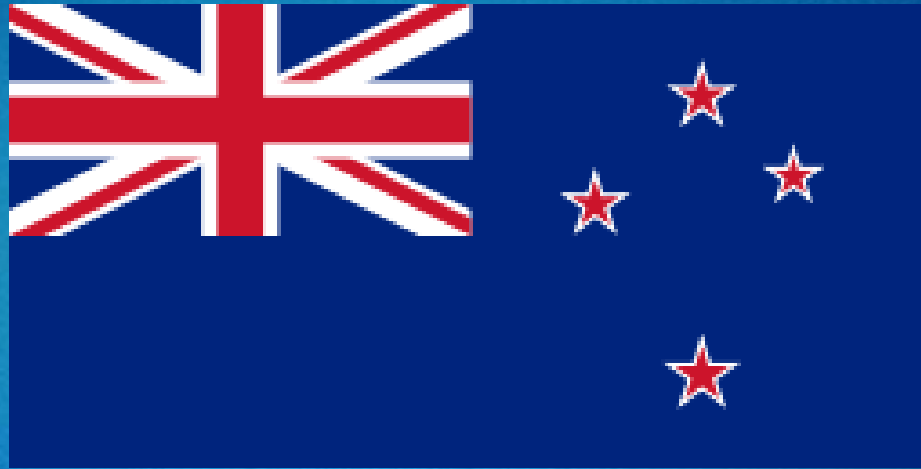
0.5% NZ Sign

Population

4,828,440



Flag of New Zealand



The flag of New Zealand is a defaced Blue Ensign with the Union Flag in the canton, and four red stars with white borders to the right. The stars' pattern represents the asterism within the constellation of Crux, the Southern Cross.

New Zealand's first flag, the flag of the United Tribes of New Zealand, was adopted in 1834, six years before New Zealand became a British colony following the signing of the Treaty of Waitangi in 1840. Chosen by an assembly of Māorichiefs at Waitangi in 1834, the flag was of a St George's Cross with another cross in the canton containing four stars on a blue field. After the formation of the colony in 1840, British ensigns began to be used. The current flag was designed and adopted for use on Colonial ships in 1869, was quickly adopted as New Zealand's national flag, and given statutory recognition in 1902.



Coat of arms of New Zealand



- The **coat of arms of New Zealand** is the heraldic symbol representing the South Pacific island nation of New Zealand. Its design reflects New Zealand's history as a bicultural country, with a European female figure on one side and a Māorirangatira (chief) on the other. The symbols on the central shield represent New Zealand's trade, agriculture and industry, and a Crown represents New Zealand's status as a constitutional monarchy.
- The initial coat of arms was granted by warrant of King George V on 26 August 1911, and the current version was granted by Queen Elizabeth II in 1956. While the use of the coat of arms is restricted to the New Zealand Government, the symbol enjoys wide use on state decorations, it appears on the uniform of the police and is on the cover of the national passport



1. God of Nations at Thy feet,
In the bonds of love we meet,
Hear our voices, we entreat,
God defend our free land.
Guard Pacific's triple star
From the shafts of strife and war,
Make her praises heard afar,
God defend New Zealand.

2. Men of every creed and race,
Gather here before Thy face,
Asking Thee to bless this place,
God defend our free land.
From dissension, envy, hate,
And corruption guard our state,
Make our country good and great,
God defend New Zealand.

3. Peace, not war, shall be our boast,
But, should foes assail our coast,
Make us then a mighty host,
God defend our free land.



Lord of battles in Thy might,
Put our enemies to flight,
Let our cause be just and right,
God defend New Zealand.

4. Let our love for Thee increase,
May Thy blessings never cease,
Give us plenty, give us peace,
God defend our free land.
From dishonour and from shame,
Guard our country's spotless name,
Crown her with immortal fame,
God defend New Zealand.

5. May our mountains ever be
Freedom's ramparts on the sea,
Make us faithful unto Thee,
God defend our free land.
Guide her in the nations' van,
Preaching love and truth to man,
Working out Thy glorious plan,
God defend New Zealand.



Language

- English is the predominant language in New Zealand, spoken by 96.1% of the population. New Zealand English is similar to Australian English and many speakers from the Northern Hemisphere are unable to tell the accents apart. The most prominent differences between the New Zealand English dialect and other English dialects are the shifts in the short front vowels: the short-"i" sound (as in "kit") has centralised towards the schwa sound (the "a" in "comma" and "about"); the short-"e" sound (as in "dress") has moved towards the short-"i" sound; and the short-"a" sound (as in "trap") has moved to the short-"e" sound.



- **Government.** New Zealand is a member of the British Commonwealth, and the sovereign is represented by a governor general. Within the Commonwealth, New Zealand is autonomous and is governed by a house of representatives with one hundred twenty elected members of parliament from six political parties. The present government is the first to be elected under a system of proportional representation. A clear majority under this system is unlikely, and the government usually is a coalition.
- **Leadership and Political Officials.** The national government is divided between executive (elected) and administrative officers. It is headed by a prime minister, twenty cabinet ministers, and several ministers outside the cabinet. Below these are regional government bodies divided into cities and districts led by mayors and councillors. Government departments are run on a day-to-day basis by chief executives recommended by the state services commissioner.



Custom and traditions



- You would never think that a country nestled in the corner of the world would be so multi-cultural, but you really don't realize how different it is until you arrive. There are literally people from all over the world that live in New Zealand. Most of the island is inhabited by immigrants from European countries, but the "minorities" on the island make up a majority of the population. The native Māori play a large role in society, and you will see many of their customs intertwined into modern customs. There are many Asians and Africans who have also immigrated to the country over the years, making it a literal melting pot of cultures. But, it's not like other countries where there seems to be tension among the different cultures that you see. They believe in a principle that they call "a fair go." If something goes wrong, then New Zealand people are more likely to give people a second chance so that they can prove themselves or show that things can be done differently.



Custom and traditions



- **On the surface, Kiwis are friendly and outgoing, but we're also quite private. So, although it's easy to start a conversation with us, we don't like sharing a lot of personal information. Topics to avoid include how much people earn, why they don't have any children or aren't married, their weight - anything personal.**
- **It's OK to ask people what they did on the weekend or how their children are. Sport and the weather are also safe topics.**
- **We come from a land of wide open spaces so we don't like having people stand too close. We walk on the left of the footpath and we smile at each other a lot.**
- **Some of the 'unwritten rules' in New Zealand come from Māori culture.**
- **For example, you're often expected to take your shoes off indoors and it's important not to sit on tables or pillows. Māori people will often say a prayer (karakia) to bless food before eating it, and they may greet you with a kiss on the cheek.**
- **There's more information about manners in New Zealand, along with a 'key tips' guide, in Te Ara Encyclopedia of New Zealand.**



Fiordland National Park and Milford Sound, South Island





Auckland, North Island





Hobbiton Movie Set Tours

