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**MODULE 2 ASSIGNMENTS**

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1. Define the following terms:

# a) Humanitarian [ hyoo-man-i-tair-ee-uh n or, often, yoo- ] is intended to “save lives, alleviate suffering and maintain human dignity during and after man-made crises and disasters caused by natural hazards, as well as to prevent and strengthen preparedness for when such situations occur”. Furthermore, humanitarian action should be governed by the key humanitarian principles of: humanity, impartiality, neutrality and independence.

Humanitarian is also the act of people helping people. It is a service, a calling, an expression of human solidarity. It involves not only a philosophy but also a set of deliverables. An expression of ethical concern, humanitarianism is also a business driven by market forces and by agencies seeking to maintain and expand market share. This arena has a few saints, a great many dedicated humanitarian professionals, and not a few hustling entrepreneurs, fly-by-nighters, freebooters, and purveyors of snake oil. It is having concern for or helping to improve the welfare and happiness of people. of or relating to ethical or theological humanitarianism. pertaining to the saving of human lives or to the alleviation of suffering: a **humanitarian** crisis.

b) Neo – humanitarian is the Role of International Humanitarian Norms and Organizations in Contemporary Conflict.

Neo-Humanitarian is also characterized by the embeddedness of humanitarianism within rather than at the margins of contemporary conflict. It is distinguished by the explicit manipulation of humanitarianism for political or military gain on the ground in a conflict or as a substitute for political and military action.

c) Decolonization is the Process by which colonies become independent of the colonizing country. Decolonization was gradual and peaceful for some British colonies largely settled by expatriates but violent for others, where native rebellions were energized by [nationalism](https://www.britannica.com/topic/nationalism). After [World War II](https://www.britannica.com/event/World-War-II), European countries generally lacked the wealth and political support necessary to suppress faraway revolts; they also faced opposition from the new superpowers, the U.S. and the [Soviet Union](https://www.britannica.com/place/Soviet-Union), both of which had taken positions against [colonialism](https://www.britannica.com/topic/Western-colonialism). Korea was freed in 1945 by Japan’s defeat in the [war](https://www.britannica.com/topic/war). The U.S. relinquished the [Philippines](https://www.britannica.com/place/Philippines) in 1946. [Britain](https://www.britannica.com/place/United-Kingdom) left India in 1947, Palestine in 1948, and Egypt in 1956; it withdrew from Africa in the 1950s and ’60s, from various island protectorates in the 1970s and ’80s, and from [Hong Kong](https://www.britannica.com/place/Hong-Kong) in 1997. The French left Vietnam in 1954 and gave up its North African colonies by 1962. [Portugal](https://www.britannica.com/place/Portugal) gave up its African colonies in the 1970s; [Macau](https://www.britannica.com/place/Macau-administrative-region-China) was returned to the Chinese in 1999.

Decolonization was also the [political](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/political) [independence](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/independence) [received](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/received) by [European](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/european) [colonies](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/colony) (= a [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/country) or [area](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/area) [controlled](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/controlled) [politically](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/politically) by a more [powerful](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/powerful) [country](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/country)) in [Africa](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/africa) and [Asia](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/asia) after [World](https://dictionary.cambridge.org/fr/dictionnaire/anglais/new-world) War II.

**Decolonization** ([American English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_and_British_English_spelling_differences)) or **Decolonisation** ([British English](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/American_and_British_English_spelling_differences)) is the undoing of [colonialism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonialism), the latter being the process whereby a nation establishes and maintains its domination on overseas territories. The concept particularly applies to the dismantlement, during the second half of the [20th century](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/20th_century), of the [colonial empires](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Colonial_empire) established prior to [World War I](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/World_War_I) throughout the world.[[1]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization#cite_note-:0-1) Scholars focus especially on the movements in the colonies demanding independence, such as [Creole nationalism](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Creole_nationalism).[[2]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization#cite_note-2)

The [United Nations Special Committee on Decolonization](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations_Special_Committee_on_Decolonization) has stated that in the process of decolonization there is no alternative to the colonizer but to allow a process of [self-determination](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Self-determination),[[3]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization#cite_note-UN-3) but in practice decolonization may involve either [nonviolent revolution](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Nonviolent_revolution) or [national liberation wars](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_liberation_wars) by pro-independence groups. It may be [intranational](https://en.wiktionary.org/wiki/intranational) or involve the intervention of foreign powers acting individually or through international bodies such as the [United Nations](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/United_Nations). Although examples of decolonization can be found as early as the writings of [Thucydides](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thucydides), there have been several particularly active periods of decolonization in modern times. These include the [breakup of the Spanish Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spanish_American_wars_of_independence) in the 19th century; of the [German](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/German_Empire), [Austro-Hungarian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Austria-Hungary), [Ottoman](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Ottoman_Empire), and [Russian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire) empires following World War I; of the [British](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/British_Empire), [French](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/French_colonial_empire), [Dutch](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dutch_colonial_empire), [Japanese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Japanese_colonial_empire), [Portuguese](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Portuguese_colonial_empire), [Belgian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Belgian_colonial_empire) and [Italian](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Italian_colonial_empire) colonial empires following World War II; and of the [Soviet Union](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Soviet_Union) (successor to the [Russian Empire](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Russian_Empire)) at the end of the [Cold War](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cold_War) in 1991.[[4]](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Decolonization#cite_note-4)

Decolonization has been used to refer to the intellectual decolonization from the colonizers' ideas that made the colonized feel inferior.

2. In the history of humanitarian diplomacy especially post First World War one, United

Nations has played an important role. Do you think the UN has evolved well enough to

cater for humanitarianism and human rights?

Yes the UN has evolved well enough to cater for humanitarianism an human rights because the end of the Civil War (1861–65) allowed the American Red Cross (ARC) to direct its

attention towards a series of hazards including floods in 1889 and a hurricane in 1900. When a

major earthquake struck San Francisco on 18 April 1906, more than 28,000 buildings were

destroyed and some 36,000 people left homeless (Hutchinson, 2000: 10) and they provide states with an international forum for the peaceful resolution of disputes.

3. What part do you think food relieve has played in the whole scenario of humanitarianism

and internationalization?

The primary focus of the intervention under UNITAF was, rather, to open food relief lines into Somalia to prevent widespread starvation and disease among Somalis in Somalia... [O]ne beneﬁt of these actions was the creation of conditions for the repatriation of Somali refugees, but to cast the interventionasdesignedwhollyorpredominantlytoaddressthatissuewould be incorrect.100

4. What do you think where the impact of Bretonhood institutions? What were their

mandates? Do you think they achieved their mandate?

The impact of the **Bretton Woods Institutions are** the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). **They were** set up at a meeting of 43 countries in **Bretton Woods**, New Hampshire, USA in July 1944. **Their** aims **were** to help rebuild the shattered postwar economy and to promote international economic cooperation and the purpose of the **Bretton Woods** meeting **was** to set up a new **system** of rules, regulations, and procedures for the major economies of the world to ensure their economic stability. To do this, **Bretton Woods** established The International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.

**He mandate** system **was a** compromise between **the** Allies' wish to retain **the** former German and Turkish colonies and **their** pre-Armistice declaration (November 5, 1918) that annexation of territory was not **their** aim in **the** war..

I mean their mandate was fail because the Conditions of Inflation: An important factor to cause the **collapse** of the **Bretton Woods System** was the domestic inflation in the United States particularly after the escalation of Vietnam War from 1965. Both Johnson and Nixon administrations were unwilling to finance the war efforts by increased taxes.