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As you've probably noticed, words related to "human rights" are listed above. Hopefully the generated list of term related words above suit your needs. P.S. There are some problems that I'm aware of, but can't currently fix (because they are out of the scope of this project). The main one is that individual words can have many different senses
(meanings), so when you search for a word like mean, the engine doesn't know which definition you're referring to ("bullies are mean" vs. "what do you mean?", etc.), so consider that your search query for words like term may be a bit ambiguous to the engine in that sense, and the related terms that are returned may reflect this. You might also be
wondering: What type of word is ~term~? Also check out human rights words on relatedwords.io for another source of associations. Related Words runs on several different algorithms which compete to get their results higher in the list. One such algorithm uses word embedding to convert words into many dimensional vectors which represent their
meanings. The vectors of the words in your query are compared to a huge database of of pre-computed vectors to find similar words. Another algorithms, and several more, are what allows Related Words to give you... related words -
rather than just direct synonyms. As well as finding words related to other words, you can enter phrases and it should give you related words and phrases, so long as the phrases, so long as the phrases and it should give you related words and phrases, so long as the phrases, so long as the phrases and it should give you related words and phrases, so long as the phrases and it should give you related words and phrases, so long as the phrases and it should give you related words and phrases, so long as the 
contributors of the open-source code that was used to bring you this list of human rights themed words: @Planeshifter, @HubSpot, Concept Net, WordNet, and @mongodb. There is still lots of work to be done to get this to give consistently good results, but I think it's at the stage where it could be useful to people, which is why I released it. Please
note that Related Words uses third party scripts (such as Google Analytics and advertisements) which use cookies. To learn more, see the privacy policy. Note: All terms in capital letters are cross references to other terms in the glossary. ACCESSION: Acceptance of a TREATY by a state that did not participate in its negotiation or drafting.
ADOPTION: Process by which a state agrees to international law; with regard to treaties, adoption usually refers to the initial diplomatic stage at which a treaty is accepted; in order to become effective, after adoption a TREATY usually must be RATIFIED by the legislature. ADMISSIBILITY REQUIREMENTS: The initial prerequisites that an individual
group or state must fulfill before it is permitted to present its CLAIM to a particular TREATY-MONITORING BODY or other HUMAN RIGHTS fact-finding or judging organization or court. ADVISORY OPINION: Opinion of a court or court-like body that provides an interpretation of a law or norm; advisory opinions differ from other forms of opinions in
that the advisory opinion need not concern a concrete case (one presenting real parties claimed to be harmed and entitled to a REMEDY). ADVOCACY: specific, short-term activities to reach a long-term vision; actions designed to draw a community's attention to an issue and to direct policy makers to a solution. AFFIRMATIVE DISCRIMINATION/
AFFIRMATIVE ACTION: Affirmative steps taken by governments, educational institutions, businesses and other bodies to eliminate existing discrimination from taking place in the future; promotes EQUALITY by recognizing that when people are in unequal positions
treating them the same perpetuates systemic inequalities; permitted for some conditions under the CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION OF DISCRIMINAT
CHARTER ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES' RIGHTS (adopted 1981, entered into force 1986): Establishes HUMAN RIGHTS standards and protections for the African region; notable for addressing community and group rights and duties. AFRICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN AND PEOPLES RIGHTS: Institutional body primarily responsible for the
promotion and protection of human rights in Africa. AMERICAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS (adopted in 1969; entered into force 1978): Establishes HUMAN RIGHTS standards and protections for the Americas; creates the INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS. AMERICAN DECLARATION ON THE RIGHT AND DUTIES OF
MAN (1965): NON-BINDING declaration of regional HUMAN RIGHTS has given normative value to the Declaration. BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION: Consensus document emerging from the 1995 Fourth World Conference
on Women in Beijing, reviewing and re-affirming women's HUMAN RIGHTS in all aspects of life; signed by representatives at the Conference and morally but not legally binding. BILATERAL TREATY: Formal, binding agreement between two states. BRETTON WOODS INSTITUTIONS: See INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS,
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF) and WORLD BANK. CAIRO PROGRAMME FOR ACTION: Consensus document which emerged from the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development in Cairo, affirming women's reproductive health and rights; signed by representatives at the Conference and morally but not legally
binding. CEDAW: See CONVENTION OF AMERICAN STATES (signed 1948; entered into force 1951): Initial charter of the ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES creating INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS.
CHARTER OF THE UNITED NATIONS (signed 1945): Initial document of the United Nations which spells out the rules for the UN and restates some of the basic principles of international law. CHILD ABUSE: See MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN. CLAIM: Allegation by an individual or state that it is entitled to a REMEDY for
an injury caused by an offender (usually the state). CLAIMANT: One who brings a CLAIM. CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW: Process of reducing CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW: Process of re
COUNCIL (ECOSOC) of the United Nations to deal with HUMAN RIGHTS; one of the first and most important international HUMAN RIGHTS bodies. COMMISSION ON THE STATUS OF WOMEN (CSW): Body formed by the ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC) of the United Nations as the principal UN policy-making body for women;
monitors implementation of the BEIJING PLATFORM FOR ACTION. COMMITTEE AGAINST TORTURE: The TREATY MONITORY BODY established by the CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE, DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT to hear violations of that CONVENTION. COMMITTEE OF MINISTERS OF
THE COUNCIL OF EUROPE: The political arm of the EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS; the Committee can refer cases to the EUROPEAN COURT ON HUMAN RIGHTS. COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: The
TREATY MONITORING BODY created by the CONVENTION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION: The TREATY MONITORING BODY created by the CONVENTION.
ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL DISCRIMINATION to monitor state compliance with that CONVENTION. COMMUNICATION: See COMPLAINT: In legal terms, the initial document that begins an action; a complaint sets forth a brief summary of what happened and argues why relief should be granted. In a human
rights case, the complaint (or PETITION, or COMMUNICATION) alleges that government, or individual or institution that must answer to human rights standards (such as a surrogate of the government) has violated the HUMAN RIGHTS of specific individuals or groups of individuals. COMPLAINT-INFORMATION PROCEDURES: The goal of
complaint-information procedures is not to redress individual grievances but to identify broad human rights violations are received only as part of the information before the body considering the matter; authors of PETITIONS have no right to a REMEDY and may not even have a right to be informed about the
disposition of the case. COMPLAINT-RECOURSE PROCEDURES: The goal of complaint-recourse procedures is the redress of specific grievances. A successful procedure in this case may result in a legally enforceable REMEDY, orders that force the government to compensate a victim, reprimend the perpetrator or even change government policies
and practices. CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (CSCE): See ORGANIZATION ON S
for signatory states and governments can be held for violating them. The United Nations GENERAL ASSEMBLY creates international norms and standards when it adopts Conventions, signifying acceptance of their obligations. CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL,
INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT (adopted 1984; entered into force 1987): CONVENTION AND RECOMMENDATION ON WORKERS WITH FAMILY RESPONSIBILITIES: 1981 ILO Convention recognizing that both men and women have family responsibilities.
CONVENTION CONCERNING EQUAL REMUNERATION FOR MEN AND WOMEN WORKERS FOR WORK OF EQUAL VALUE: 1953 ILO Convention declaring that men and women should have equal work. CONVENTION CONCERNING INDIGENOUS AND TRIBAL PEOPLES IN INDEPENDENT COUNTRIES: 1989 ILO Convention
focusing on the responsibility of States to develop coordinated and systematic plans to protect the rights of indigenous peoples. CONVENTION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE EXPLOITATION OF THE SUPPRESSION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF THE TRAFFIC OF PERSONS AND THE EXPLOITATION OF THE PROSTITUTION OF T
trafficking in women and girls. CONVENTION ON CONSENT TO MARRY, MINIMUM AGE FOR MARRIAGE AND THE REGISTRATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION
AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW or "WOMENS CONVENTION") (adopted 1979; entered into force 1981): The first legally binding international document prohibiting discrimination against women and obligating governments to take steps to advance the equality of women; draws no distinction between public and private life; does not accept CULTURE as
an excuse for discrimination; establishes the COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF RACIAL
DISCRIMINATION (CERD) (adopted 1965; entered into force 1969); CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1953; entered into force 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1953; entered into force 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1953; entered into force 1969); CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1953; entered into force 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1953; entered into force 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION ON THE POLITICAL RIGHTS OF WOMEN (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION (approved 1954); Early CONVENTION (approved
PUNISHMENT OF THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE; first human rights TREATY of the United Nations. CONVENTION ON THE PROTECTION OF THE RIGHTS OF MIGRANT WORKERS AND MEMBERS OF THEIR FAMILIES (adopted 1990; not yet
entered into force in 1998): CONVENTION defining the rights of migrant workers and their families. CONVENTION ON THE RIGHTS OF THE CHILD (CRC) (adopted 1989; entered into force 1990): CONVENTION setting forth a full spectrum of civil, cultural, economic, social and political rights of children. CONVENTION REFUGE: See
CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES. CONVENTION RELATING TO THE STATUS OF REFUGEES (adopted 1951; entered into force 1954; revised by 1967 Protocol): Main CONVENTION establishing the definition of a REFUGEE and stating the rights of refugees and obligations of receiving states; defines a refugee as a person
who has a well-founded fear of persecution for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership in a particular social group or political opinion and who is outside the country of origin. Uprooted people who stay within their country are known as DISPLACED PEOPLE. COUNCIL OF EUROPE: Regional organization that acts as an umbrella
organization for regional cooperation on political, social and economic matters; note that the Council should be distinguished from the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY, a wholly economic wenture. COVENANT: Binding agreement between states; used synonymously with CONVENTION and TREATY; the major international HUMAN RIGHTS
covenants are the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL RIGHTS and the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. CULTURE: A feature of societies that is constantly renegotiated by all people that make up a social unit; Article 5 of the WOMENS CONVENTION calls for the modification
of "the social and cultural patterns of conduct of men and women, with a view toward achieving elimination of prejudices." CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW: Law that becomes binding on states although it is not written, but rather adhered to consistently out of custom; when enough states have begun to behave as if something is the obligatory
law, it indeed becomes law; one of the main SOURCES OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. DECLARATION: Document represents agreed upon standards, but which is not legally binding; United Nations conferences usually produce two sets of declarations: one by government representatives and one by NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs); the
GENERAL ASSEMBLY often issues influential but legally NON-BINDING declarations. DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF
DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN. DECLARATION ON THE ELIMINATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (1993): NON-BINDING declaration of the GENERAL ASSEMBLY on the right of women to be free from violence and the obligations of governments to take steps to eliminate violence against women. DECLARATION ON THE RIGHTS OF
PERSONS BELONGING TO NATIONAL, ETHNIC, RELIGIOUS OR LINGUISTIC MINORITIES: 1992 UN GENERAL ASSEMBLY DECLARATION asserting that all states have an obligation to let minority people enjoy their own CULTURE, practice their own religion and use their own language. DEVELOPMENT: Traditionally equated with economic
growth, as measured by GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT and level of industrialization. Human rights advocates urge that development should encompass the improvement of peoples well being ---wherever they live through a focus on economic growth per se. DISABLED PERSON: People who have both genetic
and acquired physical, mental and psychological conditions that may require accommodation in order for them to participate fully and equally in society; See STANDARD RULES ON THE EQUALIZATION OF OPPORTUNITIES FOR PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. DISCRIMINATION: See NON-DISCRIMINATION or DISCRIMINATION AGAINST
WOMEN. DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN: Defined in the WOMENS CONVENTION as "Any distinction, exclusion or restriction made on the basis of sex which has the effect or purpose of impairing or nullifying the recognition, enjoyment or exercise by women, irrespective of their marital status, on the basis of equality of men and women, of
human rights and fundamental freedoms in the political, economic, social, cultural, civil or any other field." (Article 1). DISPLACED PERSON: A person who flees his or her homeland due to political persecution or war, but does not cross state borders; displaced persons can be used as a phrase to refer to people who may consider themselves to be
REFUGEES but who do not qualify for official refugee status under the CONVENTION RELATING TO THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN. DOMESTIC SYSTEMS: Legal systems of a particular country; used synonymously with
NATIONAL SYSTEMS. DOMESTIC VIOLENCE: Violence among members of a family or household; in these cases, one person gains power through use of physical or emotional coercion; any person in a household could be the target of domestic violence but it is most frequently experienced by women. DRAFT DECLARATION ON PRINCIPLES OF
HUMAN RIGHTS AND THE ENVIRONMENT: Proposed comprehensive declaration on human rights and the environment drafted in 1994; not yet adopted as of 1998. EARTH SUMMIT: Nickname for the UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT. ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL (ECOSOC): United Nations
council comprised of 54 members and concerned primarily with the field of population, economic development, human rights and criminal justice; high-ranking body that receives and discharges HUMAN RIGHTS reports in a variety of instances. ECONOMIC STRUCTURES: Systems and processes by which goods and services are exchanged, i.e.
trade, economic aid, markets, companies, businesses and financial institutions. See ECONOMY. ECONOMY: The set of structures and relationships which income and wealth are distributed, work is regulated, wages are established, whose work
is recognized, what work is counted and how resources are distributed. ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS: REPORTING, COMPLAINT or other procedures at the national, regional or international level that place obligations on states to make HUMAN RIGHTS real. ENTERED INTO FORCE: The day on which a treaty becomes effective; the point at
which enough parties have signed on to an agreement to make it effective. ENVIRONMENTAL JUSTICE: Term used to express the disproportionate state of environmental conditions and health that people of colour endure as one aspect of
racial discrimination in society. EQUALITY: The notion that all human beings are entitled to the same human rights without distinction. Article 2 of the UDHR embodies an equality principle. Equality does not necessarily mean treating people the same but rather taking whatever steps are necessary to promote a more just society for all. EUROPEAN
COMMISSION: The administrative and executive institution of the EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS: Body established by the EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS and brings charges of violations
The Commission consists of a number of members equal to that of the number of contracting parties to the CONVENTION. EUROPEAN COMMITTEE FOR THE PREVENTION OF TORTURE OR INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT: TREATY-MONITORING BODY set up under the EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE
PREVENTION OF TORTURE OR INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT. Each party to the CONVENTION is obligated to permit visits by the Community; Court hears economic
claims under the EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY Treaty and related agreements. EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL FREEDOMS (signed 1950; entered into force 1953): Regional document that guarantees civil and political HUMAN RIGHTS and establishes machinery for their
supervision and enforcement; see EUROPEAN SOCIAL CHARTER for complementary document pertaining to social and economic rights. EUROPEAN CONVENTION OF TORTURE AND INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT (adopted 1987; entered into force 1989): Regional parallel to the
CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT OR PUNISHMENT; distinctive feature is the establishment of the EUROPEAN COUNCIL. The principal policy and
rule-making institution of the EUROPEAN UNION. EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: Court established by the EUROPEAN CONVENTION FOR THE PROTECTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS violation. The Court consists of a number of judges equal to that of the Members of
the COUNCIL OF EUROPE. Note that this is distinguishable from the EUROPEAN COMMUNITY COURT OF JUSTICE: The supreme tribunal of the EUROPEAN UNION. EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY: Established in 1958 to develop a common European market free of
trade barriers and to promote harmonization of laws and practices. EUROPEAN PARLIAMENT: The principal deliberative and supervisory institution of the EUROPEAN UNION. EUROPEAN
be complementary to the EUROPEAN CONVENTION ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND FUNDAMENTAL ORGANIZATION that has as its goals the elimination of internal frontiers and the establishment of an economic and monetary union. EXHAUSTION
REQUIREMENT: Requirement that a person, group or state bringing a HUMAN RIGHTS claim first try to bring the case at the domestic level. EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES (EPZ): Areas established by governments to attract foreign investments and industries; they offer tax incentives and a large pool of workers ready to work for low wages; they
ban union activity and waive labour regulations or import-export barriers. The US - Mexico border area is one such area where factories called "maquiladoras" have been set up. FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION (FGM): Also known as female circumcision; cultural practice harmful to womens health. There are three types: (1) clitoridectomy: partial or
total removal of the clitoris; (2) excision: removal of the clitoris and vaginal lips; (3) infibulation: removal of all external genitals and the stitching together of the lips with a small opening for menstrual blood and urine. FGM: See FEMALE GENITAL MUTILATION. 1503 PROCEDURES: limited procedures that allow a CLAIMANT to bring a HUMAN
RIGHTS case directly to the Secretary General of United Nations; addresses situations which appear to reveal a widespread pattern of gross HUMAN RIGHTS abuses. GENDER: The ways in which roles, attitudes, values and relationships regarding women and men are constructed by all societies all over the world. While sex is determined by nature,
gender is socially constructed; almost invariably gender distinctions function to subordinate and discriminate against women, such as rape, sexual assault, female circumcision, or dowry burning; violence against women for failing to conform to
 women. GENDER DISCRIMINATION: Discrimination based on socially constructed ideas and perceptions of men and women. GENDER-NEUTRALITY: Treatment of a problem without recognition that treating people identically despite unequal situations perpetuates rather
than eradicates injustices. GENDER PERSPECTIVES: Notion that problems and solutions should be examined with the implications of gender in mind. This concept is based on an understanding that in all situations some perspective of interpreting reality is present. Historically, that perspective has most often been biased towards the male view and,
person's gender and/or when women's experience of a human rights violation differs from men's experience due to gender-specific consequences or experience a worldwide set of regulations to reduce trade barriers. GENERAL
ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN; defines violence as a form of discrimination against women. GENOCIDE: Any of the following acts committed with the intent to destroy, in whole or in part, a national, ethnic, racial or religious group, as such: (a) killing members of the group; (b) causing serious bodily or
mental harm to members of the group; (c) deliberately inflicting the conditions of life calculated to bring about the physical destruction of the group; (e) forcibly transferring children of the group; (e) forcibly transferring child
THE CRIME OF GENOCIDE. GENEVA CONVENTIONS RELATIVE TO THE PROTECTION OF CIVILIANS IN TIME OF WAR (opened for signature 1949, entered into force 1950; supplemented by PROTOCOL II ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949): Main source of HUMANITARIAN LAW pertaining to treatment of
              armed conflicts. GRASSROOTS ORGANIZATIONS: NONGOVERNMENTAL groups, usually not-for profit, formed to mobilize people and communities to address social, economic and political problems; usually this term refers to groups working on ADVOCACY at the local level. GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT (GDP): The measure of all goods
and services produced in a country; GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP) adds the income of nationals from foreign activity and subtracts the income of foreigners from activity in the country measured; traditionally, neither the GDP nor the GNP includes women's unwaged labour. GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): See GROSS DOMESTIC
PRODUCT (GDP). HABBITAT CONFERENCE: UNITED NATIONS WORLD CONFERENCE ON HUMAN SETTLEMENTS. HELSINKI ACCORDS: Declaration of principles by the CONFERENCE ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE which seeks peace and HUMAN RIGHTS in Europe; first Helsinki document was called the Final Act of the
Helsinki Conference (1975). HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS: United Nations office charged with the promotion and protection of HUMAN RIGHTS worldwide. HOSTILE WORK ENVIRONMENT SEXUAL HARASSMENT: Unwelcome conduct that is so severe or pervasive as to change the conditions of the claimant's employment and
person's sex. HUMAN DEVELOPMENT INDEX (HDI): Measures development of States according to a variety of factors including health, literacy and standard of living indicators. HUMAN RIGHTS: The rights people are entitled to simply for being human, irrespective of their citizenship, nationalist, race, ethnicity, language, sex, sexuality or abilities
 human rights become enforceable as they become CODIFIED as CONVENTIONS, COVENANTS or TREATIES, or as they become recognized as CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW. HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE: The TREATY MONITORING BODY created by the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS to investigate and
UNIVERSAL, INALIENABLE, INDIVISIBLE, INTERCONNECTED AND INTER-INDEPENDENT; governments are obligated to enforce such rights in a manner that promotes EQUALITY and NON-DISCRIMINATION. HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEMS: Refers to the various groupings of human rights laws, courts, investigatory bodies and other organizations at
                regional and international levels, which may provide appropriate ENFORCEMENT MECHANISMS, such as court-like COMPLAINT procedures and audit-like MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURES. HUMANITARIAN LAW: The international rules that establish the rights of combatants and noncombatants in war. See GENEVA
important as social, economic and cultural rights; principle reaffirmed by the VIENNA DECLARATION. INFORMAL SECTOR: Sector of the ECONOMY that comprises a wide range of unregulated economic and "extra-legal" activities, generally involving work for pay that does not come in the form of wages, and employment conditions that are not
regulated by local, state or national governments; informality describes not only the relation of the enterprise to the state, but also the relation between employers and workers, many of whom are likely to be family, and between buyers and sellers. INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS: An organ of the ORGANIZATION OF
AMERICAN STATES with power to conduct investigations into alleged human rights violations and to recommend measures for the protection of HUMAN RIGHTS. A seven-member judicial body which hears cases brought against member organizations concerning human rights abuses; an organ of the
(adopted 1985; entered into force 1985): Regional corollary to the CONVENTION AGAINST TORTURE AND OTHER CRUEL, INHUMANE OR DEGRADING TREATMENT AND ERADICATION OF VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN (entered into force 1995)
Regional CONVENTION that provides a new mechanism for women in the Americas who suffer from various forms of violence. INTER-AMERICAN COMMISSION ON HUMAN RIGHTS: Regional court that hears disputes referred by the INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS: Regional court that hears disputes referred by the INTER-AMERICAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS.
INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION: A body whose members are composed of and supported by MEMBER STATES. INTERNATIONAL BANK. INTERNATIONAL BANK FOR RECONCILIATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS, the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON
CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS and the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. (ICCPR)(adopted 1966; entered into force 1976): CONVENTION that declares that all people have a broad range of civil and political rights; one of three
RECONCILIATION AND DEVELOPMENT (WORLD BANK) and the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND (IMF); these institutions are often referred to as Bretton Woods Institutions. INTERNATIONAL GOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (IGO): A permanent organization set up by two or more states to carry on activities of common interest.
(IMF): Established in 1944; facilitates world commerce by overseeing the currency exchange restrictions of countries that have become members; the IMF has also created a reserve of funds to enable countries experiencing temporary balance of payments problems to continue trading without interruption.
Since 1982 the IMF has issued loans requiring specific conditions, known as STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS. JURISDICTION: The authority of courts ability to hear particular subjects and/or to review cases brought by certain types of CLAIMANTS; jurisdiction can also
basic needs; it may be physical, educational, or emotional. Physical abuse is the inflicting of physical injury upon a child. Sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual behavior with a child. MAQUILADORAS: See EXPORT PROCESSING ZONES. MEMBER STATES: Countries that are members of particular international or regional body. MIGRANTS: People abuse is inappropriate sexual abuse is inappropriate sexual abuse is inappropriate.
who leave their place of origin for economic reasons or other reasons or other reasons not covered under the limited definition of REFUGEE under the convention, or (2) less power in society. MONITORING AND REPORTING
from the Third United Nations Conference on Women held in Nairobi in 1985. NATIONAL SYSTEMS: Legal systems of a particular country; used synonymously with DOMESTIC SYSTEMS. NON-BINDING: A document that carries no formal legal obligations, but which may still carry moral obligations. NON-DISCRIMINATION: Principle that people
rights other than those that relate directly to a specific human rights TREATY, CONVENTION or COVENANT. For example, the SPECIALIZED AGENCIES of the United Nations often provide forms of complaint and/or monitoring procedures. NONGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATIONS (NGOs): Organization formed by and of people outside of
entered into force 1976): Addendum attached to the INTERNATIONAL COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS; by signing this addendum, states agree to allow the HUMAN RIGHTS COMMITTEE to consider INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS, that is complaints from individuals claiming to be denied any of the rights in the INTERNATIONAL
COVENANT ON CIVIL AND POLITICAL RIGHTS. ORGANIZATION OF AFRICAN UNITY (OAU): Organization of independent African states that work jointly to improve peace and the quality of life for the people of African STATES (OAS):
Organization of independent American states created to strengthen peace and security in the region and to promote regional cooperation on economic, social and cultural matters. ORGANIZATION COMMUNE AFRICAINE ER MALAGACHE (OCAM): Organization of French-Speaking African states that work toward common political and economic, social and cultural matters.
goals. ORGANIZATION ON SECURITY AND COOPERATION IN EUROPE (OSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE): European attempt to settle security issues peacefully through a series of creative collaborative ventures; formerly the CSCE) (formerly the CSCE)
PARTIES can still agree to the main treaty without signing on to the protocol, this is known as an OPTIONAL PROTOCOL II ADDITIONAL TO THE GENEVA CONVENTIONS OF AUGUST 12, 1949 (opened for signature 1977, entered into force 1978): Sets forth requirements for humane treatment of victims on non-international armed
by which a legislature confirms a government's action in signing a treaty; formal procedure by which a state becomes bound to a TREATY. RECOMMENDATION: Documents explaining how a particular treaty should be interpreted and applied. The COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN has
issued several influential recommendations. See GENERAL RECOMMENDATION 19, VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN. REFUGEE: A person who has fled from the country of origin to escape persecution or fear of persecution or fear of persecution based on race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion. People who leave their homes
the means by which a right is enforced or the violation of a right is prevented, redressed or compensated. REPORTING PROCEDURE: See MONITORING AND REPORTING PROCEDURE: See MONITORING PROCEDURE: See MONITORING PROCEDURE: See MONITORING PROCEDURE: 
not allowed to make reservations that undercut the fundamental meaning of the treaty; more reservation have been made to the CONVENTION. RIO DECLARATION: Issued by the UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON THE
settlements of disputes. SEXUAL ASSAULT: Includes rape and other forms of physical attack of a sexual nature. See VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN and MALTREATMENT OF CHILDREN. SEXUAL HARASSMENT: Unwelcome sexual advances, requests for sexual favors, and other verbal or physical conduct of a sexual nature constitutes sexual
harassment when submission to or rejection of this conduct explicitly or implicitly affects an individual's employment, unreasonably interferes with an individual's work performance or creates an intimidating, hostile or offensive work environment; two types of sexual harassment recognized under some countries laws are QUID PRO QUO SEXUAL
TREATY; (2) CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW; (3) GENERAL PRINCIPLES OF LAW; (4) Judicial decisions. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR: Official appointed to compile information on a subject, usually for a temporary period. SPECIAL RAPPORTEUR ON VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: Official appointed by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in 1994 to
PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES: Guidelines for UN MEMBER STATES adopted by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY in 1993. STATE: often synonymous with country; a group of people permanently occupying a fixed territory, having common laws and government and capable of conducting international affairs. STATE RESPONSIBILITY: Liability of a state
DECLARATION: Issued by United Nations Conference on the Environment in Stockholm in 1972; asserts that a healthy environment of other states have the responsibility to not damage the environment in Stockholm in 1972; asserts that a healthy environment of other states. STRUCTURAL ADJUSTMENT PROGRAMS (SAPs): Policies of INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS
such as the INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND that place tight restrictions on the country's economy with the goal of increasing exports and decreasing exports and decreasing deficits; encourage governments to adopt stabilization or austerity measures which entail cutting government spending on "non-essential" services; often have an adverse impact on women. SUB
COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF DISCRIMINATION AND PROTECTION OF MINORITIES: Influential sub-commission of the human rights of minorities. SUBSTANTIVE REQUIREMENT: Requirement for using a CONVENTION that goes to the nature of a
economy and exploiting pools of cheap labour and natural resources in developing countries to increase their mutual duties and obligations; used synonymously with CONVENTION. When national governments RATIFY treaties, they become part of their
forth its goals, functions and responsibilities; adopted in San Francisco in 1945. UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON ENVIRONMENT AND DEVELOPMENT(Earth Summit): 1992 United Nations World conference at Rio de Janerio; put issues of environmental degradation into the worlds public policy arena; resulted in the RIO DECLARATION,
subsequently, the UN proclaimed 1975-1985 the Decade for Women and conferences on women took place in Copenhagen in 1980, producing the BEIJING DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR ACTION; the next world conference on women is scheduled for 2005. UNIVERSAL
DECLARATION OF HUMAN RIGHTS (UDHR)(1948): Primary United Nations document establishing human rights standards and norms; although intended to be CUSTOMARY INTERNATIONAL LAW; one of three components of the
INTERNATIONAL BILL OF RIGHTS. UNITED NATIONS DIVISION ON THE ADVANCEMENT OF WOMEN, the main policy-making body for women, and the COMMITTEE ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN
UNITED NATIONS HIGH COMMISSIONER ON REFUGEES (UNHCR): The SPECIALIZED AGENCY of the United Nations that every human being is entitled to human rights regardless of sex, race, colour, religion, national or social origin
other factor; rights." Universality means that governments and communities should uphold certain moral and ethical values that cut across all regions of the world. UNIVERSAL LAW: Law so fundamental or basic that it is binding upon all states whether they have individually consented to it or not. VIENNA DECLARATION AND PLATFORM FOR
ACTION: Consensus document arising from the 1993 UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE ON HUMAN RIGHTS in Vienna; states that HUMAN RIGHTS are UNIVERSAL, INDIVISIBLE, INTERCONNECTED AND INTERRELATED; affirms that the human rights;
recognizes violence against women as a HUMAN RIGHTS violation. VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: any act of gender-based violence that results in, or is likely to result in, physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or private life
Violence against women includes, but is not be limited to, the following: a) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence occurring in the family, including battering, sexual abuse of female children in the household, dowry-related violence, marital rape, female genital mutilation and other traditional practices harmful to women, non-spousal violence
related to exploitation; b) Physical, sexual and psychological violence occurring within the general community, including rape, sexual abuse, sexual abuse, sexual abuse, sexual and psychological violence perpetrated or condoned by the
State, wherever it occurs WAR CRIMES TRIBUNAL FOR YUGOSLAVIA AND RWANDA: See STATUTE OF THE INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNAL FOR SERIOUS VIOLATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW COMMITTED IN THE TERRITORY OF THE FORMER YUGOSLAVIA SINCE
1991. WHO: See WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION. WOMEN'S CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN. Women are entitled simply for being
human. This strategy adds both a focus on women into the human right movement and an emphasis on HUMAN RIGHTS is the CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATION OF ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN.
WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS ADVOCACY: Generally consists of activities aimed at influencing policies and decision-making at national levels to assure recognition and international human rights standards. WOMEN WITH
DISABILITIES: See DISABLED PERSONS. WORLD BANK (International Bank for Reconstruction and Development): INTERNATIONAL FINANCIAL INSTITUTION (IFI) established originally to finance the reconstruction of Europe after World War II; since the 1950s has funded development projects in developing countries; encourages foreign
investment through loan guarantees or direct investment of its own funds. WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION (WHO): INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION (WHO): INTERGOVERNMENTAL ORGANIZATION under the auspices of the UNITED NATIONS that works to promote health worldwide. WORLD SUMMIT ON SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT: 1995 meeting in Copenhagen committed to eradication
of poverty, marginalization and economic insecurity; paid particular attention to the needs of women. WORLD TRADE ORGANIZATION (WTO): Established in 1995 as the permanent successor to the GENERAL AGREEMENT ON TARIFFS AND TRADE; provides MEMBER STATES with a forum on macroeconomic policy, trade-related negotiations and
dispute resolution. WORKING GROUP ON INDIGENOUS POPULATIONS: Established in 1982 by the SUB-COMMISSION ON THE PREVENTION OF MINORITIES to study ways to promote and protect the human rights of indigenous people; has drafted a declaration on the rights of indigenous people for
ADOPTION by the GENERAL ASSEMBLY. Below is a massive list of universal declaration of human rights. The top 4 are: united nations general assembly, united nations general assembly, united nations general assembly resolution 217, eleanor roosevelt and international covenant on civil and political rights. You
can get the definition(s) of a word in the list below by tapping the question-mark icon next to it. The words at the top of the list are the ones most associated with universal declaration of human rights, and as you go down the relatedness becomes more slight. By default, the words are sorted by relevance/relatedness, but you can also get the most
common universal declaration of human rights terms by using the menu below, and there's also the option to sort the words alphabetically so you can get universal declaration of human rights terms by using the menu below, and there's also related to another word of your choosing. So for
example, you could enter "united nations general assembly" and click "filter", and it'd give you words that are related to universal declaration of human rights and united nations general assembly. You can highlight the terms by the frequency with which they occur in the written English language using the menu below. The frequency data is extracted
from the English Wikipedia corpus, and updated regularly. If you just care about the words' direct semantic similarity to universal declaration of human rights, then there's probably no need for this. There are already a bunch of websites on the net that help you find synonyms for various words, but only a handful that help you find related, or even
loosely associated words. So although you might see some synonyms of universal declaration of human rights - you could see a word with the exact opposite meaning in the word list, for example. So it's the sort of list that would be useful
for helping you build a universal declaration of human rights vocabulary list, or just a general universal declaration of human rights word list for whatever purpose, but it's not necessarily going to be useful if you're looking for that). If you're
looking for names related to universal declaration of human rights (e.g. business names, or pet names), this page might help you come up with ideas. The results below obviously aren't all going to be applicable for the actual name of your pet/blog/startup/etc., but hopefully they get your mind working and help you see the links between various
concepts. If your pet/blog/etc. has something to do with universal declaration of human rights, then it's obviously a good idea to use concepts or words to do with universal declaration of human rights. If you don't find what you're looking for in the list below, or if there's some sort of bug and it's not displaying universal declaration of human rights.
related words, please send me feedback using this page. Thanks for using the site - I hope it is useful to you! sort by: relevancealphabeticalcommonness also related to: highlight: no highlight: no highlight: no highlight: no highlight: no highlight terms
was useful to you in some way or another. The words down here at the bottom of the list will be in some way associated with universal declaration of human rights, but perhaps tenuously (if you've currenly got it sorted by relevance, that is). If you have any feedback for the site, please share it here, but please note this is only a hobby project, so I may
not be able to make regular updates to the site. Have a nice day!
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