

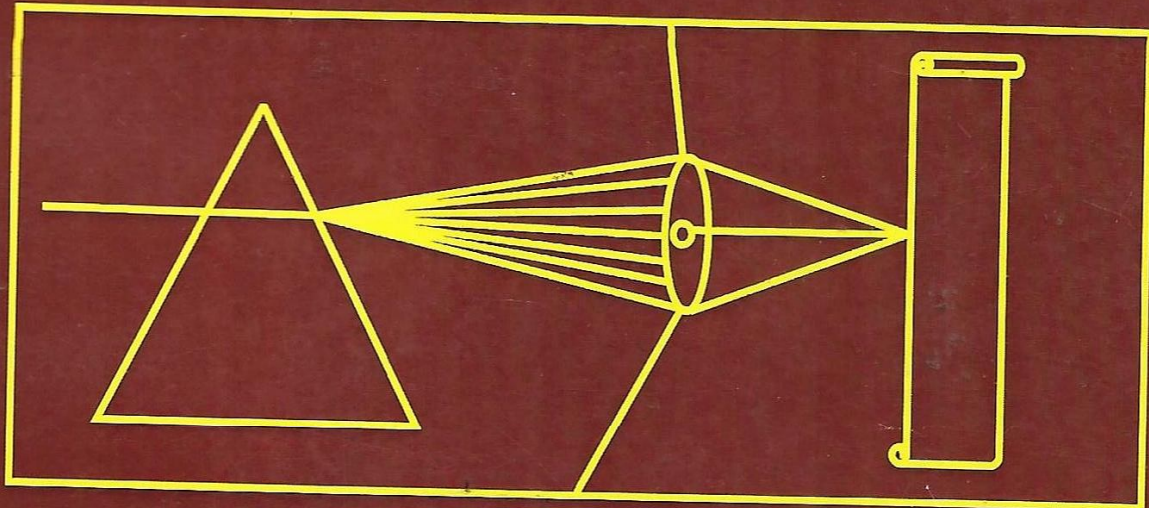
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**Editorial**

On the eve of publication of the 10th volume of our 'The Prism' the Editorial Board seeks the opportunity to thank all concerned, especially our Peer-Reviewers for the onus they have born in reviewing the articles. We also thank all our contributors for the faith they have kept in us.

Like all previous volumes this one too is characterized by such heterogeneity as it could be regarded to have patronized befitting variety of disciplines and approaches. Our Editorial Board is working on how the approaches, in spite of us encouraging the existence of many disciplines, could be considerably homogenized. We think it will be a good idea if we could publish different volumes of The Prism for different streams. But prior to undertaking such a venture the Editorial Board needs to procure permission from the National Science Library to avoid any legal complication that may crop up afterwards.

We find it the right occasion to thank the college-authority for its persistent support towards the college-journal. We hope that we shall continue to have this patronage in future.

Thank you all.

22<sup>nd</sup> December, 2018

Mahatma Gandhi College, Purulia

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## **WOMEN'S HUMAN RIGHTS: Main Pillars of Women Empowerment**

*Subrata Paria*

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Human Rights is basically natural Rights. So, Human Rights is basic rights. Human Rights would guarantee the provisions for the basic requirements like food, shelter, clothing, water, fresh air etc. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) declared that all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights and that everyone has the right to life, liberty and security. These rights are first generation of Human Rights. Two international covenants of 1966 would show that Human Rights have been stratified into two categories namely justifiable Human Rights like civil and political rights. Civil and political rights are traditional rights of individual as against the state. Other is non-justifiable Human Rights like social, economic and cultural rights. These rights are adopted by state. These rights are second generation rights. First and second generation of human rights are reflected in part III and IV as Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy in the constitution of India. Third generation Human Rights is those rights that go beyond the mere civil and social and include group and collective rights, right to self determination, right to economic and social development, right to a healthy environment, right to natural resources, right to intergenerational equality and sustainability.

The concept of Women's Human Rights has opened the way for women against discrimination and violence. So, it is collective third generation Human Rights. But this right is depended on women's empowerment. Empowerment of women is great issue to protect women's Human Rights. Education can be main pillar for empowerment of women.

Women's Human Rights is violated day to day. Trafficking, domestic violence, dowry, poverty, lack of sanitation, HIV/AIDS, health hazards, child marriage are violation of Women's Human Rights. In this condition, women's empowerment is necessary. Women's empowerment is based on three pillars.-

- I. Employment
- II. Political participation
- III. Education