

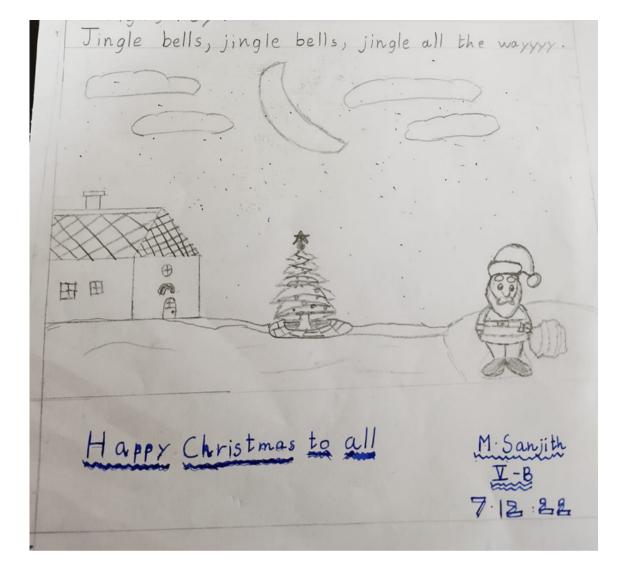
ISO 9001:2015 Certified School THIRUVANMIYUR, CHENNAI

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International day of elimination of violence Against women

Why we must eliminate violence against women?

Violence against women and girls is one of the most widespread, persistent and devastating human rights violations in our world today. It remains largely unreported due to the impunity, silence, stigma and shame surrounding it.

Raise your voice against women violence.

Try to raise awareness about how to prevent and respond ti violence against women.

Make mass campaigns about gender equality using community-led by performing arts and crafts, such as interactive shows and dance.

Stand against rape culture

Violence can take many forms, including sexual harassment in the workplace and in public spaces.

Listen to survivors and make sure they have the support they need.

STOP VICTIM BLAMING - Don't blame girls and women for how they choose to dress or judge their behaviour. Violence can't be prevented through limiting the freedoms of girls. This only allows the violence to continue because perpetrators become invisible, and those who witness remains silent.

women and girls can live free of fear, violence and everyday insecurity, can we truly say we live in a fair and equal world.

Not until the half of

our population

represented by



- SHARIKA.S IX - A



CONSTITUTION DAY

Constitution Day also known as 'Samvidhan Divas', is celebrated in our country on 26 th November every year to commemorate the adoption of the Constitution of India. On 26 th November 1949, the Constituent Assembly of India adopted the Constitution of India, which came into effect from 26th January 1950.

The Constitution of India was framed by a Constituent Assembly set up under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. The Assembly held its first meeting on December 9, 1946, and elected Dr. Sachhidanand Sinha, the oldest member of the Assembly as the Provisional President. On December 11, 1946, the Assembly elected Dr Rajendra Prasad as its permanent Chairman. The Constitution of India was not typeset or printed but was handwritten and calligraphic in both English and Hindi. These amendments were usually not enacted to strengthen constitutional protections. When the courts invalidated the government's agenda by upholding individual rights and Constitutional guarantees, Parliament responded by removing the constitutional roadblock through a Constitutional amendment. Despite this, the Constitution has also shown remarkable resilience by surviving assaults on it, especially during the Emergency.



SRINIDHI.S - IX C

