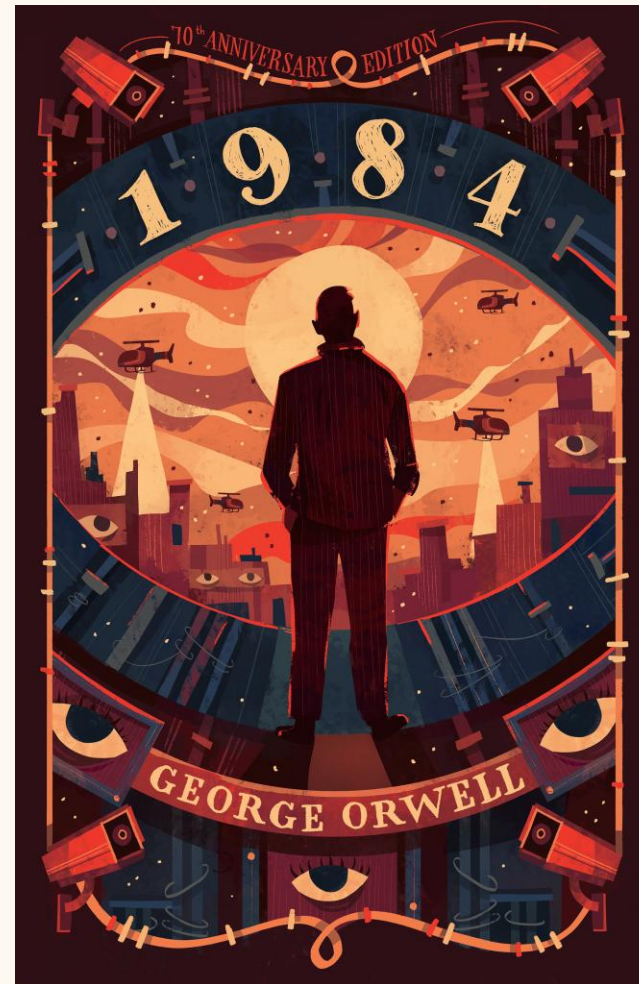


ENGLISH PBL PRESENTATION



BOOK NAME: 1984

AUTHOR: George Orwell

TITLE:

Freedom is Slavery: The Illusion of Justice in a Controlled State (SDG-16)

PRESENTERS:

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OVERVIEW OF THE PRESENTATION

- a. Introduction
- b. Sustainable Development Goal (SDG-16)
- c. Theme
- d. Comparison with SDG-16
- e. Takeaway
- f. Conclusion

Introduction:

- *1984* is a dystopian novel written by **George Orwell**, published in **1949**.
- It presents a terrifying vision of a **totalitarian regime** led by *Big Brother*, where freedom is an illusion, surveillance is constant, and truth is manipulated.
- The story follows **Winston Smith**, a worker at the Ministry of Truth, as he begins to question the Party's control.
- So, he seeks individuality in a world where independent thought is criminalized.

SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOAL - 16

SDG-16: Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions

Goal: Build peaceful, just, and inclusive societies.

Keys Targets:

- Promote the rule of law
- Ensure equal access to justice
- Develop effective, accountable institutions
- Protect fundamental freedoms

Why it matters?

Peace and justice are essential to sustainable development. Without them, societies cannot thrive, such that other SDGs also won't progress further.

THEME:

“Power is in tearing human minds to pieces and putting them together again in new shapes of your own choosing.” — 1984

Comparison with SDG-16:

1. Peace and Stability

- SDG-16:** Encourages peace through transparency and human rights.
 - 1984:** Peace is enforced through **fear, violence, and constant surveillance**. There is no actual peace—only obedience.
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2. Justice and Human Rights

- SDG-16:** Advocates for fair legal systems and equality before the law.
- 1984:** The **Party decides the law**, and justice is a tool of oppression. **Thoughtcrime, torture, and re-education** replace fairness.

3. Freedom and Participation

- SDG-16:** Promotes inclusive governance and citizen participation.
 - 1984:** There is no freedom of thought or speech. The government rewrites history, and people are **erased** from existence if they dissent.
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4. Institutions and Accountability

- SDG-16:** Calls for strong, transparent institutions.
- 1984:** Ministries (Love, Peace, Truth, Plenty) are ironic—they do the opposite of their names. Institutions are opaque, deceitful, and brutal.

TAKEAWAYS:

1. **Surveillance as Control:** “Big Brother is watching you” symbolizes the loss of privacy and personal freedom.
2. **Truth is Fragile:** Facts are manipulated; history is rewritten—**reality is what the Party says it is.**
3. **Danger of Absolute Power:** The novel warns against unchecked authority and **institutionalized oppression.**
4. **Loss of Individuality:** Winston’s rebellion highlights the innate human desire for freedom and truth—even when crushed by authoritarian control.

CONCLUSION:

- *1984* serves as a powerful warning against the **abuse of power**, the **erosion of justice**, and the **obliteration of truth**.
- It urges us to uphold the values of **SDG-16**: peace, justice, transparency, and inclusive institutions.
- True peace can't be built on fear. True justice can't be dictated by power.
- Only by protecting **freedom**, **human dignity**, and **truth** can we achieve sustainable societies.

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EXPOSITION:

Winston Smith works for the Ministry of Truth, the government propaganda/media centre, editing old history to make the government and Big Brother look truthful. He comes home and begins writing rebellious thoughts in a journal, which is "thoughtcrime". A woman who also works at the Ministry, Julia, sends Winston a note telling him she loves him.



CONFLICT:

Winston and Julia begin an affair, which is treasonous. They begin to question the government, and Winston wants to find out more about the rebellion called "The Brotherhood," headed and influenced by a mysterious figure named Emmanuel Goldstein. Julia is less interested in revolting against the Party, but she is having a good time with Winston.



RISING ACTION:

Winston places his trust in a man named O'Brien, a member of the Inner Party who Winston believes is collaborating with the Resistance. O'Brien provides Winston with a copy of Goldstein's book, and Winston and Julia take it to their room in the Prole district. The book does not shed any new light on the Resistance, or Ingsoc's need to control the people.

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CLIMAX:

Winston decides that if there is any hope to overthrow Big Brother's government, it lies in the proles because they are the greatest in number, and not being watched as closely. The picture on the wall begins speaking, and Winston realizes it is Mr. Charrington, who is a member of the Thought Police, and who set Winston and Julia up. They are arrested.



FALLING ACTION:

Winston and Julia are brought to The Ministry of Love, where they are tortured by O'Brien. The torture brainwashes Winston. Winston is brought to Room 101, where his greatest fears await him: rats. When the rats are brought close to Winston's face, Winston tells O'Brien: "Do it to Julia !... I don't care what you do to her."" Winston's re-education is complete.



RESOLUTION:

Winston sits at the Chestnut Tree Cafe, devoid of emotion. He and Julia ran into each other, but were both so changed by torture that they do not have feelings for each other. Winston sips Victory Gin, listens to the telescreen, and thinks. "Everything was all right, the struggle was finished. He had won the victory over himself. He loved Big Brother."

ANY QUESTIONS ?

THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME