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PROJECT BASED LEARNING COMMUNICATIVE ENGLISH - 21EH101T

***SUBMITTED BY:
TEAM WHISPERED JUSTICE
NETWORKING AND COMMUNICATION***

***SUBMITTED TO:
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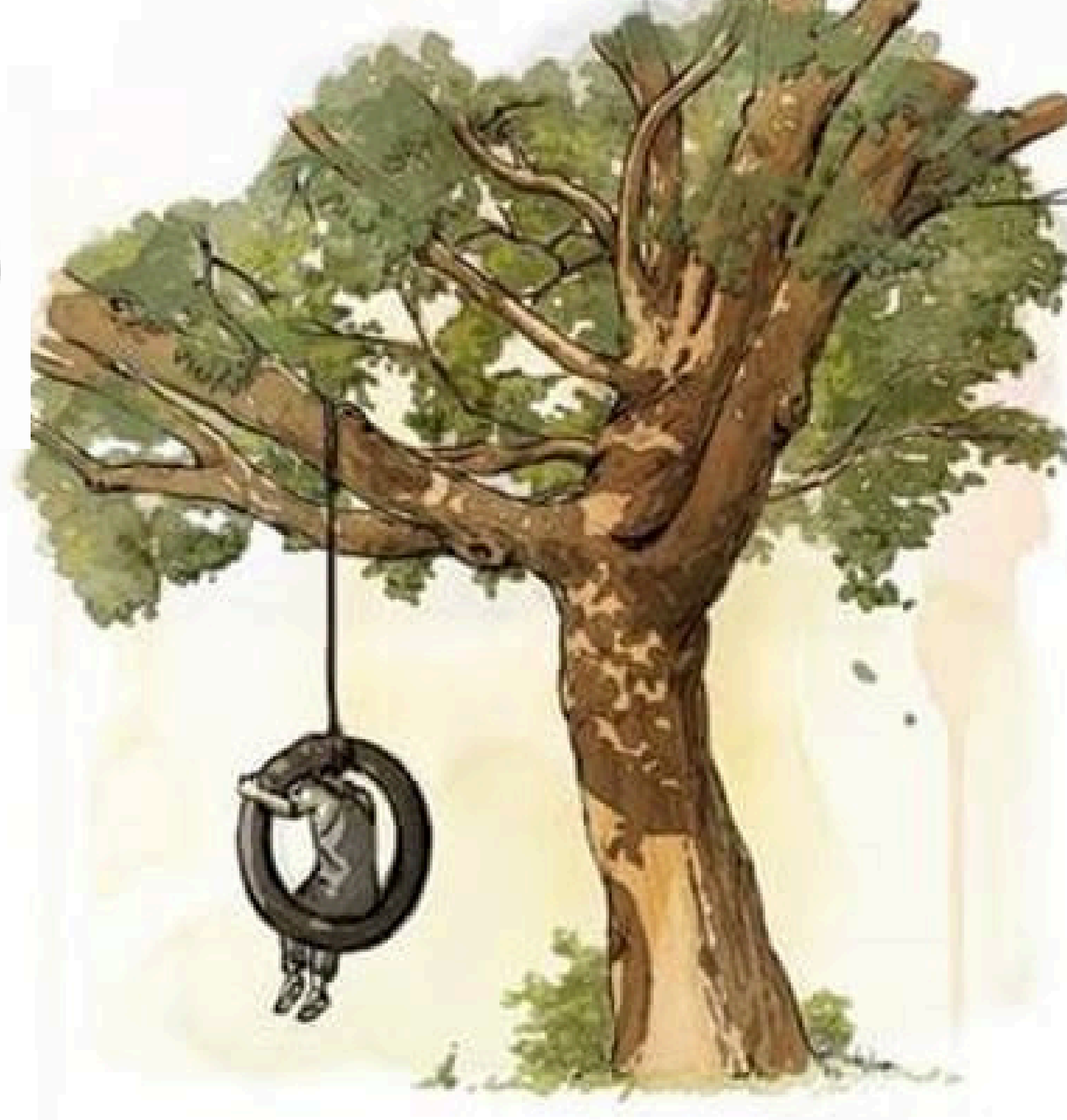
TO KILL A MOCKINGBIRD

A group project by:-

Whispered justice

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1	RA2411030010258	ADITI VERMA	Corruption in the justice system.
2	RA2411030010261	PRATEEKSHA BINJOLA	Mob injustice
3	RA2411030010262	PACHATYA DARSAN GOHAIN	Inadequate protection for the defenceless
4	RA2411030010271	NANDINI SINGH	Discrimination In the legal process
5	RA2411030010277	AYATI GUPTA	Community influence in legal outcome
6	RA2411030010281	AARAV WALIA	Reforms
7	RA2411030010286	SRUTESH S. PRAKASH	Economic and social power



UN SDG 16

To Kill a Mockingbird and SDG 16 (Peace, Justice, and Strong Institutions)

both emphasize the importance of justice, equality, and the integrity of social institutions

. In the novel, the failure of the justice system, as seen in Tom Robinson's trial, highlights systemic racism and injustice. SDG 16 advocates for fair, accountable institutions that protect human rights

And promote equal access to justice for all.

Both highlight the need for reforms to ensure that legal systems are just and inclusive, with strong institutions that uphold fairness and equality.

Character Sketch

- *Atticus Finch – A principled lawyer and father, Atticus represents morality and justice. He defends Tom Robinson despite public backlash, teaching his children empathy and integrity.*
- *Scout Finch – The young narrator, Scout is curious, intelligent, and outspoken. Her innocence highlights societal prejudices as she learns about morality and human nature.*
- *Jem Finch – Scout's older brother, Jem matures throughout the novel, struggling with the injustice of Tom Robinson's trial. He embodies youthful idealism turning into disillusionment.*
- *Tom Robinson – A kind, hardworking Black man falsely accused of assault. His unfair trial exposes racial injustice in the legal system.*
- *Boo Radley – A reclusive, mysterious figure feared by the town but ultimately revealed as a protector, symbolizing misunderstood goodness.*

- *Bob Ewell – A racist, abusive man who falsely accuses Tom Robinson, representing ignorance and deep-seated hatred.*
- *Mayella Ewell – Bob Ewell's daughter, Mayella is a lonely, abused girl who falsely testifies against Tom out of fear, showing the cycle of oppression.*
- *Calpurnia – The Finches' Black housekeeper, Calpurnia serves as a bridge between the white and Black communities, teaching Scout valuable lessons about respect and empathy.*
- *Miss Maudie – A kind and independent neighbor who supports Atticus and teaches the children about morality and kindness.*
- *Sheriff Heck Tate – The town's sheriff, who ultimately protects Boo Radley by covering up Bob Ewell's death, showing the complexities of justice.*

Discrimination In Legal Process

In To Kill a Mockingbird, discrimination in the legal process is evident in Tom Robinson's trial, where racial bias overrides justice. Despite clear evidence proving his innocence, the all-white jury convicts him simply because he is Black. The legal system assumes his guilt while favoring Mayella Ewell, a white woman, without questioning her testimony. Even with Atticus Finch's strong defense, deep-seated racism ensures an unfair trial. Tom's harsh death sentence reflects systemic injustice, where race, not truth, determines verdicts. Bob Ewell manipulates the biased system to frame Tom, highlighting how deeply discrimination corrupts the legal process.

- *Racially Biased Jury – Tom Robinson is judged by an all-white jury that convicts him despite clear evidence of his innocence.*
- *Presumption of Guilt – As a Black man, Tom is automatically assumed guilty, while Mayella Ewell, a white woman, is believed without question.*
- *Unequal Legal Representation – Despite Atticus Finch's strong defense, racial prejudice overshadows facts, leading to an unfair trial.*
- *Harsh Sentencing – Tom is given the death penalty, reflecting the extreme racial injustice in the legal system.*
- *Manipulation of Law – Bob Ewell exploits racial biases to frame Tom, highlighting systemic discrimination.*

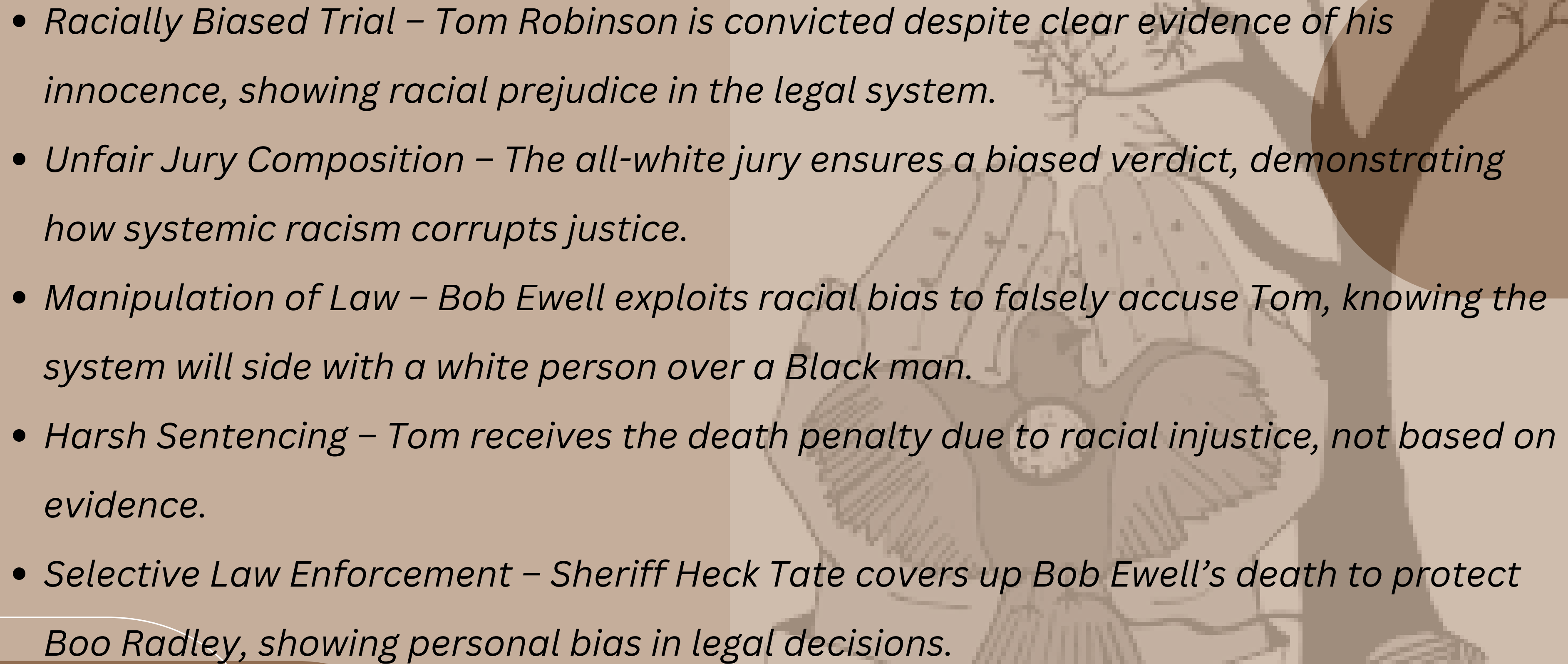
Mob Justice

In To Kill a Mockingbird, mob justice is portrayed through the lynch mob that gathers outside the jail to kill Tom Robinson without trial. Fueled by racial prejudice, they assume his guilt without considering evidence. Atticus Finch stands against them, symbolizing the fight for true justice. However, it is Scout's innocent conversation with Mr. Cunningham that reminds the mob of their humanity, ultimately dispersing them. This scene highlights how irrational and dangerous mob mentality can be, as it disregards legal procedures and fairness. The mob's actions reflect society's deep-seated racial biases, where public opinion often replaces true justice.

- *The Jailhouse Mob* – A group of men gathers outside the jail to lynch Tom Robinson without a trial, showing how racial hatred fuels vigilante actions.
- *Disregard for Legal Process* – The mob seeks to take justice into their own hands, ignoring the court's role in determining guilt or innocence.
- *Atticus's Stand* – Atticus Finch confronts the mob alone, symbolizing the fight for justice against irrational group violence.
- *Scout's Intervention* – Scout's innocent conversation with Mr. Cunningham humanizes the situation, dispersing the mob.
- *Symbol of Injustice* – The scene highlights how public prejudice can override due process, leading to wrongful punishment.

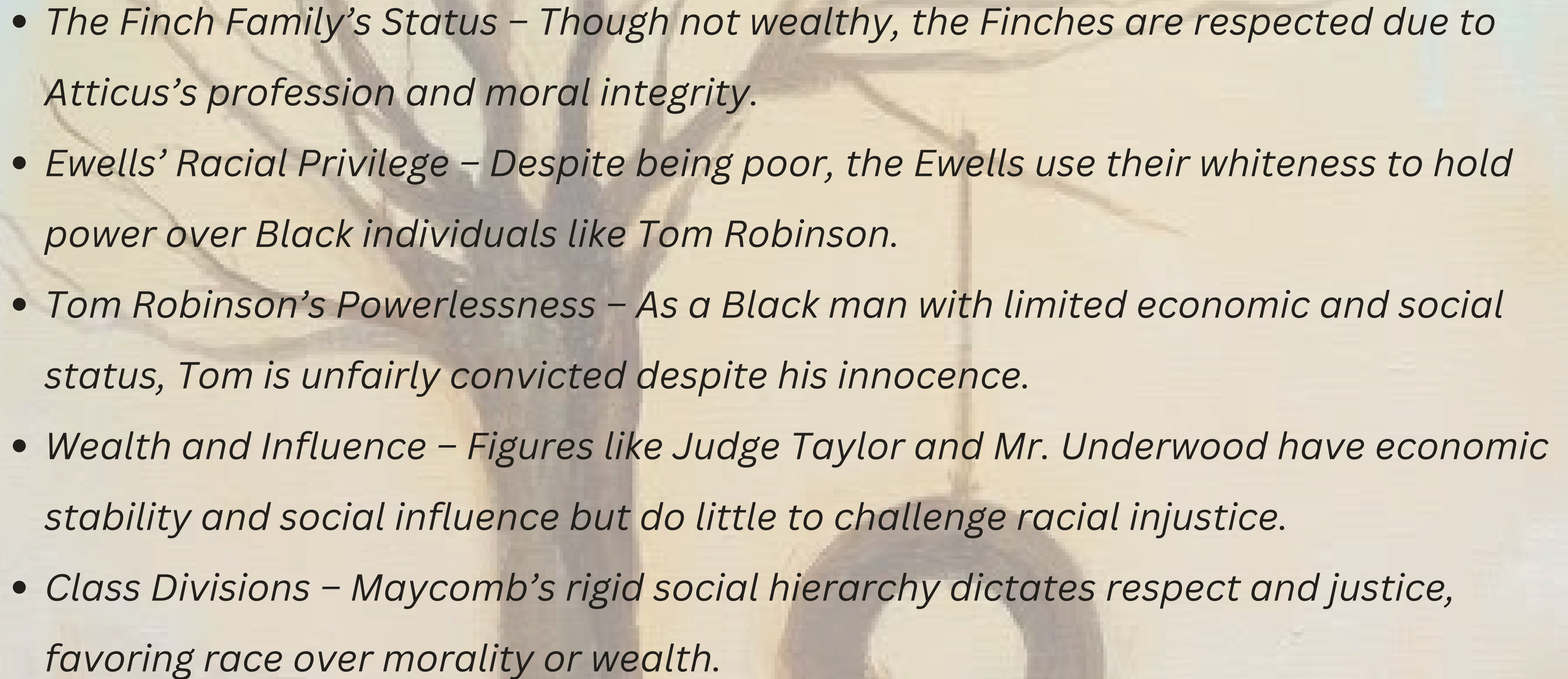
Corruption in the justice system

In To Kill a Mockingbird, corruption in the justice system is evident in Tom Robinson's trial, where racial prejudice overrides truth and fairness. Despite clear evidence of his innocence, the all-white jury convicts him simply because he is Black. The legal system, meant to uphold justice, instead protects white supremacy, allowing Bob Ewell to manipulate it for his own gain. Tom's death sentence reflects how deeply injustice is embedded in the system. Even Sheriff Heck Tate bends the law to cover up Boo Radley's actions, showing that personal biases influence justice. The novel exposes a system built on inequality.

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- The background features a faint, stylized illustration of a large tree with bare branches on the right side. On the left side, there is a semi-transparent circular shape. In the center, there is a faint illustration of a person wearing a wide-brimmed hat, possibly a cowboy or a sheriff, looking towards the right. The overall color palette is muted, with shades of brown, tan, and grey.
- *Racially Biased Trial – Tom Robinson is convicted despite clear evidence of his innocence, showing racial prejudice in the legal system.*
 - *Unfair Jury Composition – The all-white jury ensures a biased verdict, demonstrating how systemic racism corrupts justice.*
 - *Manipulation of Law – Bob Ewell exploits racial bias to falsely accuse Tom, knowing the system will side with a white person over a Black man.*
 - *Harsh Sentencing – Tom receives the death penalty due to racial injustice, not based on evidence.*
 - *Selective Law Enforcement – Sheriff Heck Tate covers up Bob Ewell's death to protect Boo Radley, showing personal bias in legal decisions.*

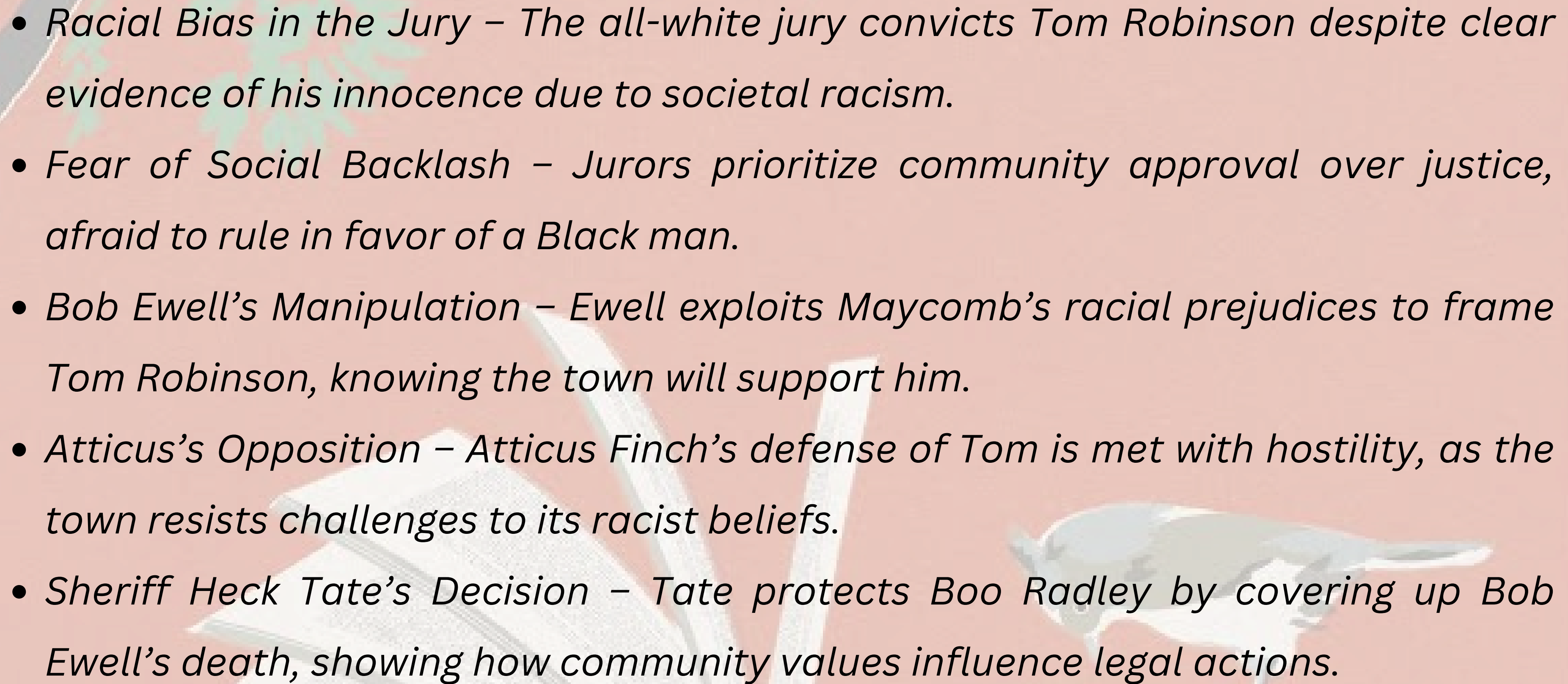
Economic And Social Power

In To Kill a Mockingbird, economic and social power shape the lives of characters and influence justice. The Finch family, though not wealthy, holds social respect due to Atticus's profession and integrity. In contrast, the Ewells, despite being poor, have racial privilege, allowing Bob Ewell to manipulate the justice system against Tom Robinson, a Black man with no power. The wealthy, like Judge Taylor and Mr. Underwood, wield influence but often remain passive in challenging racial injustice. The novel highlights how economic stability grants social respect, while racial inequality ensures that power remains in the hands of white individuals.

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- *The Finch Family's Status – Though not wealthy, the Finches are respected due to Atticus's profession and moral integrity.*
 - *Ewells' Racial Privilege – Despite being poor, the Ewells use their whiteness to hold power over Black individuals like Tom Robinson.*
 - *Tom Robinson's Powerlessness – As a Black man with limited economic and social status, Tom is unfairly convicted despite his innocence.*
 - *Wealth and Influence – Figures like Judge Taylor and Mr. Underwood have economic stability and social influence but do little to challenge racial injustice.*
 - *Class Divisions – Maycomb's rigid social hierarchy dictates respect and justice, favoring race over morality or wealth.*

Community Influence In Legal Outcomes

In To Kill a Mockingbird, community influence plays a significant role in legal outcomes, as societal prejudices shape the decisions of the court. The all-white jury convicts Tom Robinson despite clear evidence of his innocence, reflecting Maycomb's deep-rooted racism. Fear of social backlash prevents jurors from ruling fairly, showing how public opinion overrides justice. The townspeople's bias allows Bob Ewell to manipulate the system, while Atticus Finch's defense of Tom is met with hostility. Even Sheriff Heck Tate bends the law to protect Boo Radley, proving that legal decisions are often swayed by community values rather than truth.

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- *Racial Bias in the Jury* – The all-white jury convicts Tom Robinson despite clear evidence of his innocence due to societal racism.
 - *Fear of Social Backlash* – Jurors prioritize community approval over justice, afraid to rule in favor of a Black man.
 - *Bob Ewell's Manipulation* – Ewell exploits Maycomb's racial prejudices to frame Tom Robinson, knowing the town will support him.
 - *Atticus's Opposition* – Atticus Finch's defense of Tom is met with hostility, as the town resists challenges to its racist beliefs.
 - *Sheriff Heck Tate's Decision* – Tate protects Boo Radley by covering up Bob Ewell's death, showing how community values influence legal actions.

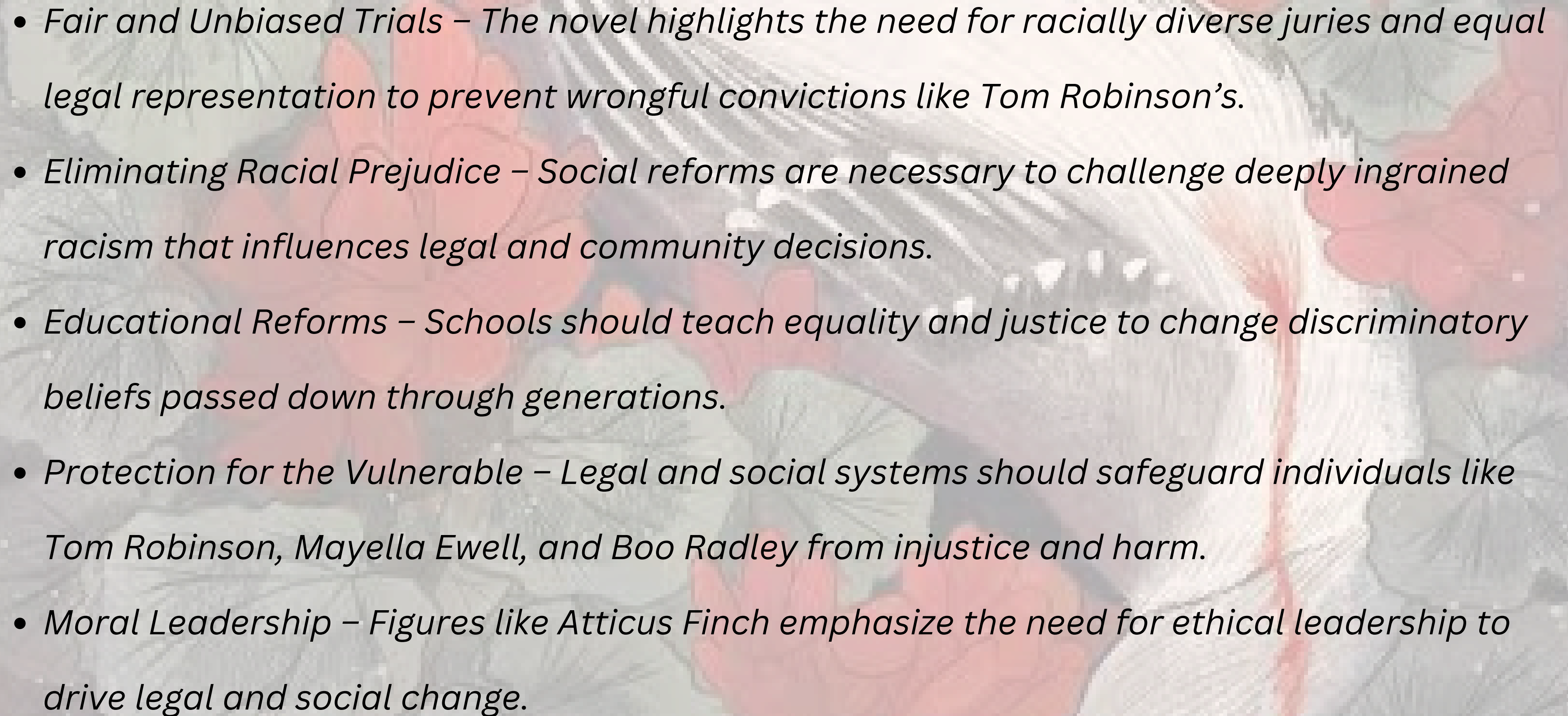
Inadequate Protection For The Defenceless

In To Kill a Mockingbird, the justice system fails to protect the defenseless, especially Tom Robinson, who is falsely accused and convicted despite clear evidence of his innocence. As a Black man in a racist society, he has no real protection under the law. Mayella Ewell, though white, is also vulnerable, suffering abuse from her father but receiving no help due to her low social status. Even Boo Radley, a reclusive figure, is misunderstood and feared rather than protected. The novel highlights how the weak and marginalized are left defenseless in a society where power and prejudice dictate justice.

- *Tom Robinson's Unjust Conviction* – As a Black man, Tom is falsely accused and convicted despite strong evidence of his innocence, showing the legal system's failure to protect him.
- *Mayella Ewell's Vulnerability* – Mayella suffers abuse from her father, Bob Ewell, but receives no protection due to her low social status.
- *Boo Radley's Isolation* – Boo is misunderstood and feared rather than helped, despite being innocent and kind.
- *Children's Exposure to Danger* – Jem and Scout are attacked by Bob Ewell, highlighting the community's failure to ensure safety.
- *Systemic Prejudice* – The justice system favors the powerful, leaving the weak without proper legal or social protection.

Reforms

In To Kill a Mockingbird, the need for legal and social reforms is evident in the deep-seated racial and class injustices of Maycomb. Tom Robinson's wrongful conviction highlights the necessity for a fair and unbiased judicial system, including diverse juries and equal legal representation. Educational reforms are also needed to challenge racist beliefs ingrained in society. Social change is essential to ensure protection for the defenseless, such as Mayella Ewell and Boo Radley. Atticus Finch represents the hope for reform, advocating for justice and moral integrity. The novel urges society to confront prejudice and create a more just world.

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- *Fair and Unbiased Trials* – The novel highlights the need for racially diverse juries and equal legal representation to prevent wrongful convictions like Tom Robinson's.
 - *Eliminating Racial Prejudice* – Social reforms are necessary to challenge deeply ingrained racism that influences legal and community decisions.
 - *Educational Reforms* – Schools should teach equality and justice to change discriminatory beliefs passed down through generations.
 - *Protection for the Vulnerable* – Legal and social systems should safeguard individuals like Tom Robinson, Mayella Ewell, and Boo Radley from injustice and harm.
 - *Moral Leadership* – Figures like Atticus Finch emphasize the need for ethical leadership to drive legal and social change.

References

Lee, Harper. To Kill a Mockingbird. J.B. Lippincott & Co., 1960.

To Kill a Mockingbird Study Guide." SparkNotes,
<https://www.sparknotes.com/lit/mockin/>

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Thank You