CONCLUSION

The days are gone when prisons were dungeons where prisoners were lodged to pass their days in dark cells. The prisons are no more the institutions designed to achieve only the retributive and deterrent aspects of punishment. Prisons are now the places, where the inmates are lodged not as a forgotten or forsaking members of the society but as human beings who have to go out in to their surroundings as well behaving as reformed persons. For a prisoner, the imprisonment itself is a punishment and thus, prisons are expected to be places of rehabilitation, not places where extra punishment is added resulting into the violation of their human rights. The investigator, during her course of study has found that the rate of imprisonment in our country is very low,¹ i.e. 25 prisoners per one Lakh of population, in comparison to Australia (981 prisoners), England (125 prisoners), USA(616 prisoners) and Russia(690 prisoners) per one Lakh population. A large number of prison populations is dominated by first offenders (around 90%). The rate of offenders and recidivists is prison population of Indian jails is 9:1, while in the UK it is 12:1, which is quite revealing and alarming.

¹ UN Global Report on Crime and Justice, 1999
The research subject “An Analytical study of Prison system in India with special reference to Darrang District, Assam” has been discussed in previous Chapters, i.e. from Chapter-1 to Chapter-7 which can be shown as under:

Chapter-1- Introduction

Chapter-2- Evolution of prison system

Chapter-3- An Analytical study of prison system in India

Chapter-4 - Prisoners and Human Rights under Judicial Scrutiny.

Chapter-5- Laws relating to prison and the law commission report.

Chapter-6 - An Analytical study of Prison system of Darrang District.

Chapter-7 - Conclusion.
Chapter-1 is the ‘INTRODUCTION’ chapter, where the investigator has elaborately discussed about the concept, meaning, aim and object of the investigation. The research topic of the investigator is “An Analytical study of Prison system in India with special reference to Darrang District, Assam” The investigator has discussed the subject specially mentioning the problems of the inmates, the treatment mated out to them, while in jail, and about their rehabilitation. The utility of prison as an institution for rehabilitation of offenders and preparing them for a normal life has always been a controversial issue. There are quite a large number of offenders who are otherwise well behaved and are of respectable personality but they fall a prey to criminality on account of momentary impulsiveness, provocation due to situational circumstances. There is yet another class of prisoners who are otherwise innocent but have to bear the rigors of prison life due to miscarriage of justice. The real purpose of sending criminals to prison is to transform them into law abiding citizens by inculcating in them a distaste for crime and criminality. But in actual practice, the prison authorities try to bring out reformation of inmates by use of force and compulsive methods. Consequently, the change in inmates is temporary and lasts only till the period they are in prison and as soon as they are released, they quite often return to the criminal world. It is
for this reason that modern trends lay greater emphasis on psychiatric conditions of the prisoners so that they can be successively achieved through the techniques of probation and parole. **In Chapter- 2,** the researcher has discussed about the evolution of the prison system. In this chapter, the research scholar has discussed the history of punishment system prevalent in ancient times, the origin and development of prison system in England, U.S.A., Russia and India including independence era. In the last decades the role of prison has radically changed and they are no longer regarded as more custodial institutions, instead they have now acquired a new dimension as treatment and training centers for those who fall foul with law. This chapter also includes the international penal and penitentiary commission and conventions on prison reforms held in various times. Specially, the First Congress on Prevention of Crime and Treatment of the Offenders, U.N.O. was held in 1955 which made various recommendations and worked out evaluative methodologies for correctional services and treatment of offenders.² Greatly impressed by the recommendations of the U.N. Congress on crime prevention, many member countries modified their prison rules with a view to mitigating

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the rigors prison life. The investigator has observed that the prisons in India are not governed uniformly, every state applying different rules and regulations because prison is a subject categorized under the ‘State List’.

In Chapter-3, the research scholar has made an analytical study of prison system in India. This chapter consists of three sub-heads-

(1) Organization and Control of Prisoners.

(2) Classification of Prison and Prisoners.

(3) Prisons and Institutions like Open-Prison, Parole System and After Care of released prisoners.

(1) **Organization and Control of Prisoners:**

In India, all institutions for the confinement of prisoners, convicted, un-convicted, civil and security are owned by the State Govt.’s and controlled by the Minister for jails. The Inspector- General of Prison is the executive head of the jail department, entrusted with carrying out the policy framed by the Minister.

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3 Id
(2) Classification of Prison and Prisoners:

At the time when reaction to crime is purely positive, there was no need for classifying the prison and prisoners. But now there are classification according to the treatment and responds of the inmates.

(3) Prisons and Institutions like Open-Prison, Parole System and After Care of released prisoners:

The modern techniques of punishment lay greater emphasis on reformation and correction of offenders. The Mulla Committee Report suggested to set up at least one voluntarily organization in each district to which the work of extending help to release prisoners could be entrusted. The Committee in 1983 submitted a 511 pages report to the Govt. of India with a strong recommendation of a national policy in prison. In Chapter-4, at first the research scholar has discussed about the pre-correctional era when the purpose of imprisonment was punishment. Later on, the prison during the last three centuries or so has evolved to the status of an institution of social control and legitimate coercion. Bentham was the first person who advocated for humanitarian treatment of prisoners. The grand change had taken place with the Human Rights Movement developed in the mid-twentieth

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4 Ibid. p.362
century. Moreover, the judiciary has taken much initiative in prison reforms. Human Rights initiatives in Indian prisons have improved considerably with the implementation of the three principles, i.e., maintaining human dignity, rights of the prisoners and needs of special categories of prisoners (like women, juveniles and under trials including detainees). The judiciary in India developed a new jurisprudence of prisoner’s right on the basis of Art.20 (1) and Art.20 (2), Art.21, Art. 22(4-7) under Indian Constitution. In Sunil Batras’ case the S.C. held that practice of keeping under trials with convicts in jail offends the test of reasonableness in Art.14 and fairness in Art.21.

In Chapter 5, the investigator has discussed the various legislations which are related to the prison system of India. Especially the Prison Act, 1894 was enacted to bring about uniformity in the working of prisons in India. This Act provided for classification of prisoners and the sentence of whipping was abolished. It empowered the then existing provinces to enact their own prison rules for the prison administration. This Act defined what constitutes prison offences and laid down punishment. Moreover, the research scholar has also discussed about the 78th Report of the Law Commission. The 78th

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6 Id.
7 R.N. Datir: ‘Prisons as a Social System’ Populas, Bombay, 1978, p.71
Report of the Law Commission focused on the congestion of under trial prisoners in jail. According to this Report, some interval of time must always elapse in the criminal process between the decision to held a person for trial and the termination of trials. The investigator has observed that though the Law Commission has made several recommendations regarding the problems of under trial prisoners but the govt. has not taken any step in this respect. In Chapter 6, the investigator has analyzed the data which have been collected Mangaldai Jail. The research scholar has made a study on the Mangaldai Jail covering 11 years from the year 2000 to 2010. Moreover, the investigator has also interviewed the inmates by distributing questionnaires to them. In Assam, there are total 30 jails out of which 6 are central jails, 21 are district jails, 1 special jail, 1 open -air jail and 1 sub-jail. The Mangaldai Jail is a district jail. The investigator has discussed about the organization of the jail and facilities like food, health, daily routine, leave, education, recreation, moral and physical welfare etc. available to the prisoners.

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9 According to the information received from the office of the Inspector General of Prisons, Assam, Khanapura.
Having considered all the pros and cons of the study, the researcher after a thorough and careful observation has advanced the following suggestions. The investigator is confident that the suggestions will definitely lead the jail system of the state in general and the districts as well to an expectable standard in achieving the goal and objectives of the system.

(1) **To reduce prison population:**

Congestion in jails, particularly among under trials has been a matter of concern. If prison overcrowding has to be brought down, the under trial population has to be reduced drastically. This, of course, cannot happen without the courts and the police working in tandem. The three wings of the criminal justice system would have to act in harmony. The seat capacity of Tihar jail is 6250, though more than 10,000 inmates are staying there.\(^{10}\) In the Mangaldai jail there are staying more than 450 inmates instead of seat capacity of 172.\(^{11}\) This happens because speedy trials are frustrated by a heavy court work load, police inability to produce witnesses promptly and a recalcitrant defence lawyer who is

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\(^{10}\) From Wikipedia, last modified on 1 may, 2012. Website-http://tiharprisons.nic.in/

\(^{11}\) According to the information received from the office of the Mangaldai jail.
bent upon seeking adjournments, even if such tactics harm his client. First track courts have helped to a limited extent, but have not made a measureable difference to the problem of pendency. Increasing the number of courts cannot bring about a desired difference as long as the current ‘adjournments culture’ continues.

(2) To reduce corruption and extortion:

Extortion by prison staff, and its less aggressive corollary, guard corruption, is common in prisons around the world. Given the substantial power that guards exercised over inmates, these problems are predictable, but the low salaries that guards are generally paid severely aggravate them. In exchange for special treatment, inmates supplement guard’s salaries with bribes. Chaotic conditions prevail in UP jails. Massive overcrowding, under staffing and rampant corruption have completely derailed the management. The presence of large number of Mafiosi has also badly affected the jail administration. The state jail department data indicate
that as against the capacity of nearly 44,000 there are 85,000 prisoners in 62 jails in the state.\textsuperscript{12}

(3) \hspace{1cm} \textbf{Protection from unsatisfactory living conditions-}

Overcrowding itself leads to unsatisfactory living conditions. Although several jail reforms have focused on issues like diet, clothing and cleanliness, unsatisfactory living conditions continue in many prisons around the country. Moreover, there are various provision in the Prisons Act, 1894 regarding the healthy and hygienic conditions.\textsuperscript{13} As a part of their human living conditions as prescribed by the ‘fair and reasonable’ law laid down in the Prison Act and Jail Manuals, the prisoners are entitled to be lodged in physically and hygienically safe and protected accommodations. So, the inmates have the right to complain of their sufferings with overcrowding, bad sanitary conditions, dampness, inadequate provision for fresh air and light or other hazards of personal safety resulting from improper electric fittings or other mechanical dangers. To improve prison conditions

\textsuperscript{12} Excerpted from: M. Hasan in the Hindustan Times, june 30, 2010; Available from: http://www.hindustantimes.com/overcrowding corruption_crumble_UP_jails/Art.1_565439.aspx

\textsuperscript{13} Sec. 7 and 39 of the Prison Act, 1894
does not mean that prison life should be made soft; it means that it should be made humane and sensible.

(4) To increase staff shortage and to improve poor training system:

Prisons in India have a sanctioned strength of 49,030 of prison staff at various ranks, of which, the present staff strength is around 40,000. The ratio between the prison staff and the prison population is approximately 1:7. It means only one prison officer is available for seven prisoners. Greater efforts should be made to train the prison officers in the technique and history of reformatory work. The trainees must be given courses in the general subjects who will give a comprehensive picture of the present day penal and correctional institutions of the various countries. Special short training programmes or refresher courses at suitable intervals or at the time of promotion must be organized for all prison personnel.
(5) **To impress prison programmes:**

Despite the problems of overcrowding, manpower shortage and other administration difficulties, innovative, initiatives have been undertaken in some prisons. For example the Art of Living has been caring out a SMART programme in Tihar Jail.\(^{14}\) This includes two courses per month and follows up sessions every weekend. Two courses are annually conducted for prison staff. But these are more by way of exception and experiments. Many prisons have vocational training activities, but these are often outdated. Hardly any of the prisons have well-planned prison programmes providing structured daily activities, vocational training, pre-discharge guidance and post-prison monitoring.

(6) **More spending on health care and welfare:**

In India, an average of US $ (INR 10475) per inmate per year was spend by prison authorities during the year 2005, distributed under the heads of food, clothing, medical expenses, vocational / educational

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\(^{14}\) From Wikipedia, last modified on 1\(^{st}\) May, 2012.  
Website: http://tiharprison.nic.in
welfare activities and others. This is in contrast to the US, where the average annual operating cost per state inmate in 2001 was $22,650. The maximum expenditure in prisons is on food. West Bengal, Punjab, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Delhi spend more on medical expenses. While Bihar, Karnataka and West Bengal spend more on vocational and educational activities.

(7) To control the health problems in prisons:

The overcrowding poor sanitary facilities, lack of physical and mental activities, lack of decent health care, all increase the likelihood of health problems in prisons. Prisoners are excellent venues for infectious disease screening and intervention given the conditions of poverty and drug addiction. It is surprising and indeed shocking that despite the large prison population in India, there is a complete dearth of published information regarding the prevalence of health problems in prisons. TB is considered to be the single biggest cause of death among the world’s prison populations. Prisoners are vulnerable to TB because they have been poor nutrition, before entering the prison as well as the poor diet inside the prison plays a contributing role.

\[15\quad \text{National Crime Records Bureau, 2005.}\]
Moreover, the HIV/AIDS epidemic ravaged prison populations, with penal facilities around the world reporting grossly disproportionate rates of HIV infection and of confirmed AIDS cases. In India, there is no clear policy on testing for HIV in prisons in general, nor is there a uniform policy on access to voluntary counseling and testing. Lack of privacy is a common issue for those diagnosed as HIV positive.

(8) Woman and health care in prisons:

Although the population of woman in prison is relatively low, their adverse social positions and social disadvantage make them liable to rejection from families and greater dejection when they are in prison. Low level of education and poor legal awareness makes women more likely to serve longer sentences in prison. Woman are unable to defend themselves and ignorant of the ways and means of securing legal aid. They are unaware of the rules of remission or primitive release and live a life of resignation at the mercy of officials who seldom have understanding of their problems. Particularly difficult situations for woman are separation from children and other significant people, including family. Some women are pregnant when they come into prison and this can be a particularly difficult time, physically and
psychologically. World over, it has been found that prison services are not sensitive enough in timely recognition and treatment of their mental health problems and do not address their vocational and educational needs adequately when compared to men.

(9) To provide legal aid:

In our democratic set-up, all laws are made for all men—common or uncommon. The constitution of India by virtue of Art. 39-A also emphasizes the duty of state to provide legal aid. Moreover, the Parliament of India has passed the Legal Services Authorities Act, 1987 to provide free legal aid to the poor and weaker section of the society. In India, legal aid to those who cannot afford to retain counsel is only available at the time of trial and not when the detainee is brought to the remand court. Since the majority of prisoners, those in lockup as well as those in prisons have not been tried, absence of legal aid until the point of trial reduces greatly the value of the country’s system of legal representation to the poor. Lawyers are not available at the point when many of them mostly need such assistance. As also observed by the Mulla Committee, most prison inmates belong to the economically backward classes and this could be attributed to their
inability to arrange for the bail bond. Legal aid worker are needed to help such persons in getting them released either on bail or on personal recognizance. Bail provisions must be interpreted liberally in case of woman prisoners. With children, as children suffer the worst kind of neglect when the mother is in prison.

(10) **Yoga and meditation classes** :

Yoga and meditation classes can be good and effective measures to treat the prisoners. So, in each prison there should be regular meditation and yoga classes to build up the mental strength. Transcendental meditation which has direct prescribed for normalization of offenders. Vipassana a form of meditation was used by Kiran Bedi in Tihar jail during her tenure as IGP, Delhi can be used in correction Institutions. The meditation will help them to squeeze and mop up the worryness and low spirit and they will be saturated by joy, vigour, liveliness, courage and confidence.
(11) **Extension of role of NGO’S**:

The NGO’s can prove instrumental in carrying out the mission of safeguarding the rights of the prisoners successfully. These organizations can be utilized in appropriate manner so that the awareness of prisoners rights can spread with the help of media. The NGO’s should pressurize the Govt. to fulfill this mission. It can be called for rehabilitation of victims of crime.

(12) **Reduction of heavy deprivative measures and punishment**:

Heavy deprivative measures like solitary confinement in isolation cells, putting bar fetters, handcuffing for a long period and reduction in diet are no more the good measures in the era of human rights. It’s impact is generally adverse on the programme of social rehabilitations of the prisoners and they themselves constitute a substantial punishment and reduces a man to mere animal,\(^\text{16}\) hence; it is submitted that these methods should not be used at all or at least not in excess of the

\(^{16}\) Sunil Batra (1) vs Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675
limitations provided under the rules and also not without observing the
procedure for inflicting such unfair punishments.

(13) **To give security to the prisoners detained in Indian and
Pakistani jails**:

Sarabjit Singh, an Indian prisoner was convicted of insolvent in a
string of bomb attacks in Punjab province that killed 14 people in 1990
and spent about 22 years in Pakistani prisons. He has sustained severe
injuries when at least six prisoners attacked him in a barrack at Kot
Lakhpat jail on hitting him on the head with bricks. After a few days, a
Pakistani prisoner Sanaullah had died in Chandigarh hospital after an
attacked by Indian prisoners in the jail. After these incidents, both
India and Pakistan have once again called upon each other to hold
discussions to see how the treatment of their prisoners in each other’s
jails can be improved. Pakistan on called upon India to have ‘focused
discussions on the conditions of Pakistani prisoners in Indian jails and
repatriate those who have already completed their sentences as per the
Consular Access Agreement between Pakistan and India.’ India too
reiterated its suggestion that both sides need to take stock of the
measures that are in place at present for ensuring the safety, security
and humane treatment of prisoners. India also said that there is an urgent need to examine the recommendations of the joint judicial committee that visited Pakistani jails between April 26 and May 1.\textsuperscript{17}

\textbf{(14) Protection from the violation of the prisoners’ human rights:}

Prison conditions remain deplorable in Assam In a case of judicial delay and gross negligence of the administration in July 2005, the Kamrup Chief Judicial Magistrate released Machang Lalung on a token personal bond of Rupee 1 from LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health. Lalung was an under trial for 54 years and he was never produced before any court. The National Human Right Commission had intervened with regard to Lalung and four other under trials at the LGB Regional Institute of Mental Health- Khalilur Rahman, an under trial for 35 years, Anil Kumar Barman, an under trial prisoner for 33 years, Sonamani Deb, an under trial prisoner for 32 years and Parbati Mallik for 32 years. On Nov. 2005, the SC issued notices to the state Govt. of Assam questioning the illegal detention of Lalung.\textsuperscript{18}

\textsuperscript{17} The Hindu, May 7, 2013, page 3
\textsuperscript{18} www.achrweb.org/reports/india/AR06/assam.htm
(15) **Non-uniformity of prison rules in India:**

‘Prison’ is a state subject under List-ll of the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution of India. The management and administration of prisons falls exclusively in the domain of the State Governments, and governed by the Prisons Act, 1894 and the prison Manuals of the respective State Governments. Thus, the states have the primary role, responsibility and authority to change the current prison laws, rules and regulations to bring in uniformity in the system. So, there is lack of uniformity of prison laws, rules and regulations within the country.

(16) **To serve a proper diet to the prisoners:**

Undoubtedly, a choice diet cannot be asked by the prisoners because it will minimize the impact of the imprisonment but it is submitted that the sub-standard food having no nutritional value amounts to an oppressive practice as it adversely affects the health of a prisoner. Hence, due care must be taken while serving the food. Moreover, there must be a rational relationship between the nature of work being carried on by the prisoner and the quality and quantum of food being served to him. Food is served to the prisoners as per scale laid down in
the Assam Jail Manual. In Mangaldai jail, in the morning there is time for breakfast with tea and roti and then meals are given for two times in a day.

(17) **To provide proper Education:**

Neither full educational facilities nor compulsory higher education can be arranged in prisons as that involves a lot of expenditure and numerous administrative arrangements which may not be possible at prisons of different level. However, basic literacy programme is the governmental obligation, as much inside the prison as it outside. Children below 12 years of age incarcerated in Children Houses and other Reformative Institutions at some places in prison meant for adult or under trials seem to be entitled to claim their compulsory primary education. Moreover, on the contrary, the children and juveniles are being exposed to demoralizing and dehumanizing influence in the prison. The adults who wish to devote the time and energy in some academic per suits without making for the same and unreasonable demands of equipment from the prison authorities, should be given
such facilities. Their works, not prejudicial from the security point of view, should not be suppressed.\textsuperscript{19}

The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2000, as amended by the Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection of Children) Act, 2006, followed ratification by Govt. of India of U.N. Convention on the Right of the Child, 1989. It is a uniform, comprehensive and consolidation legislation to provide proper care, protection and treatment to juveniles in conflict with law and children in need of care and protection and under 18 years of age by catering to their development, needs and by adopting a child-friendly approach in the adjudication and disposition of matters in the best interests of children and for their ultimate rehabilitation.

\textbf{(18) To make proper use of parole and conjugal rights:}

Parole and temporary release are allowed to prisoners by the prison authorities in deserving cases to meet some of their essential social of family obligations. The paroles are sparingly granted. It is observed that in proper cases, the parole is an important and timely step for allowing the prisoner a chance for readaptation in his social

\textsuperscript{19} State of Maharashtra vs Praphakar Pandurang, AIR 1966 SC 424
surroundings. The parole must be granted not only to such essential functions as harvesting the crop, visiting a near or dear one on his death bed or to attend the funeral procession of the relatives but also be granted to discharge the conjugal obligation. Discharge of conjugal obligation will help the prisoner for carrying his attitude and thinking towards the life. The very liberal use of parole particularly for the exercise of conjugal rights may minimize the impact of the imprisonment on the inmates, it is submitted that these methods, without being rigid, should be applied in the appropriate cases with necessary care and caution.

(19) Reduction of heavy deprivative measures and punishments:

Heavy deprivative measures like solitary confinement in isolation cells putting bar fetters, hand cuffing for a long period and reduction in diet are no more good measures in the era of human rights. Its’ impact is generally adverse on the programme of social rehabilitation of the prisoners and they themselves constitute a substantial punishment and reduces a man to more animal,\(^{20}\) hence, it is submitted that these methods must not be used at all or at least not in excess of the

\(^{20}\) Sunil Batra (I) vs Delhi Administration, AIR 1978 SC 1675
limitations provided under the rules and also not without observing the procedure for inflicting such unfair punishments.

(20) **To give protection to the prisoners from violence**

Prisons, though for a short or longer period are places of living for both accused as well as convicts, the reformative objective expects that it should also be a place of learning and earning. To provide physical, material and mental condition of decent living to prisoners, it requires recreating almost a miniature world inside the prisons. But in actual practice, the absolute dependence and powerlessness of the inmates makes them an ideal target for torture, ill-treatment and repression. Studies and researches on prison reveals that most of the incidents are related to trivial matters involving torture and violence.

(21) **Separate cell in the jails for the transgender**

There are no separate cell in the jails for the transgender. They cannot be kept in the cells for male or in the cells for female as because they are not male or female. So, there should be separate cell for these categories of inmates.
Recommendations:

After a thorough study, the investigator has made some recommendations to make reformation of the prison system.

Art. 21 of the Constitution of India provides every person ‘right to life and personal liberty’. Right to life includes the right to live with human dignity and has been given a very wide amplitude covering a variety of rights including the prisoner’s rights. The S.C. has also commented several times upon many aspects of prisoners rights.

But the investigator has the opinion that a separate provision should be incorporated in the Constitution of India for the protection of the rights of prisoners only. The research scholar has the view that the Constitution of India should be amended and a new Article, Art. 21-B should be incorporated which provides’ to protect the rights of the prisoners’.

Another recommendation of the research scholar is that the Prisons Act, 1894, should be amended there is no provision in this Act regarding the separate cell for the transgender they cannot be kept in the cells for male or in the cells for female as because they are not male or female.
At last, the research scholar has proposed a new law regarding security of prisoners who are detained in the various jails. Recently, the death of Sarabjit Simgh in Pakistani jail and the death of Sanaullah in Indian jail is a burning issue for everyone. So, the research scholar has proposed a new Act namely ‘The Security of the Prisoners Act, 2013’, where provisions would be incorporated ensuring the safety, security and humane treatment of the prisoners.

In the post- Maneka era, in a catena of cases, the SC has exposed the cruelty of the system of prison administration in India, and has sought to humanize it. The SC has emphasized that Art. 14, 19 and 21 are available to the prisoners.\textsuperscript{21} Besides bringing about more willing response among the inmates, a system of constructive discipline will be a socially constructive force, which will prepare prisoners to think and act socially after release. It will give them opportunity to supervise social action while in custody. The negligency on the part of the administrators has failed to make the prison as a rehabilitative- cum-socializing agency. It has also been observed that our prison officers lack that firmness and imagination, patience and perseverance, leadership and broadmindedness that are very much essential for the

\textsuperscript{21} T.V. Vethuswaran vs State of Tamil Nadu, AIR 1983 SC 361(2)
improvement of the rehabilitation of the inmates. Problem of rehabilitation of prisoners is only a part of the larger problem of social regeneration. The prison administration alone cannot rehabilitate the prisoners. It can only make its humble efforts to set right the prisoners but these efforts will succeed only if our economy, our education and our social institutions and values are properly integrated into a coherent and harmonious whole based on the knowledge of the human situation.