

CHAPTER IV

CONCLUSION

Human freedom consists fundamentally in every person's capacity to choose to be conscious as the kind of conscious of being a person is, namely a conceptually conscious, a thinking entity. People can be free in that they can (choose to) initiate their own thinking (Machan 70). When Papi finally succeeded in escaping, he did not merely get free physically but also spiritually. As the writer observes and analyzes in the previous chapter, Papillon's main motive in planning the escape in the early years of his punishment is to make revenge toward the people who made him sentenced for life in the notorious penal colony in French Guiana; but as the time went by, Papi experienced many things, including spiritual experience which finally made him realized that making a vengeance was not that essential for him after all things he passed. Papi found his existence by living in a normal society. The first condition of freedom, then, is learning (Perry 28). Papillon learnt much things from his acquaintance with the most unfortunate and forsaken of men in Pigeon's Island where the lepers lived, whose charity was sincerely shown during his first break, and also from the way Papi and fellow-escapers were welcomed in Trinidad and Curacao, not as criminals but as men who deserved admiration for having made that voyage aboard a nutshell. Those experiences are sufficient to show Papillon that, however,

man's highest honour is not valued from his status or reputation, but from his sincere attitude to appreciate other man.

Our behavior is shaped through interaction with others, especially those to whom we have formed strong attachments. These attachments to others cause us to live up to their expectations about how we should act (Stark 175). The horrors of prison with its unsympathetic guards, death by guillotine, homosexual activity, and solitary confinement had been part of Papillon's life during imprisonment in Devil's Island. It was very remarkable that a man like Papillon could survive thirteen years in that environment. If one does not have such a strong spirit as Papi's, the writer doubts that one can stay sane did not commit. As mentioned by in such inhuman oppression.

As Machan says that there is one good that is general: our moral excellence. We should all strive to be good human beings. Whatever else we ought to do—and there will be many different tasks required of different individuals to achieve a morally good life—this one goal we all have in common (106). For Papillon, his tasks had been passed through his experiences in the penal settlement and escaping efforts until he finally succeeded in regaining his freedom. Most important of all, Papi could finally prove that a man is never wholly lost and that he has been given a chance so that with help he could go straight.

SYNOPSIS