

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROBATION & AFTERCARE

SERVICE

2014

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THE PROBATION AND AFTERCARE SERVICE

1. PHILOSOPHY OF PROBATION

Probation work started in 1841 in Boston, U.S. as a voluntary service.

The voluntary scheme of probation in Boston was the work of John Augustus, the owner of a successful boot-making business, who, on humanitarian grounds thought that the sufferings of human beings should be mitigated.

Later, in 1878 it became an official service when the Probation Act was passed.

An informal form of probation was in operation during the eighteenth century in England.

In those days the brutal laws gave few alternatives to courts other than death, exile and imprisonment under harsh and inhuman conditions. A few magistrates were willingly making use of recognizance – that is, the binding over of offenders on their own undertaking to be of good behaviour. This practice, in fact, has through the ages, become the philosophy guiding any system of probation in the world. It is founded on the established belief that some offenders have inner resources, latent qualities and enough goodwill to amend.

2. HISTORICAL RESUMÉ

The Probation Service was established in 1947 following the enactment of the Probation of Offenders Ordinance No. 58 of 1946. It was extended to Rodrigues by Proclamation No. 20 of 1961.

The Central and District Probation Committees were set up under the Probation of Offenders Regulations No. 64 of 1947. The Discharged Persons' Aid Committee Act 1950 started involving the Service to some extent in the aftercare of prisoners. In 1952, a system of leave was introduced at the then Industrial School whereby boys and girls were being released under the supervision of Probation Officers. The Borstal Act 1954 made provision for inmates to be released on licence and to be supervised by Probation Officers. The same year saw the establishment of the Probation Hostel for Boys.

Since the eighties, the Supreme Court started referring cases on a regular basis for dispensation of age to contract marriage, custody, access, guardianship and related matters. At the same time, requests for reports from other local and international agencies increased.

During the same period the Service started launching itself more in preventive work through talks, lectures and annual seminars on burning social issues like criminality, family breakdown and delinquency.

Following the enactment of the Dangerous Drugs Act 1986 and subsequent amendments, cases involving drug users were referred for social enquiries and supervision.

The National Adoption Council Act 1987 involved fully the Service in carrying out social enquiries in cases of adoption of minors by non-citizens.

In August 1988, the Probation Home for Girls was opened.

The enactment of the Reform Institutions Act (35 of 1988) made provision for an Aftercare Service. The Probation Service then came to be known as the Probation and Aftercare Service. The Correctional Youth Centre, the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and the Discharged Persons' Aid Committee were redefined and the Boards of Visitors were re-styled. The Parole Board was set up and the supervision of parolees was vested in the Probation and Aftercare Service.

In February 1990, the "We Care for You" Unit was set up to provide counselling to clients having psycho-social problems.

In August 1990, the Service underwent a change in its structure in view of its ever-increasing responsibilities and was headed by a Commissioner, supported by three Assistant Commissioners, each being in charge of the following divisions - Probation, Institutional Care and Parole and Aftercare.

In 1993, a post of Deputy Commissioner was created.

In the same year, the Service started participating in the Pre-release Scheme in the Prisons.

Following the proclamation of the Child Protection Act, 1994, requests for social enquiries for such cases came to the Service.

In April 1996, the Support Service was set up with a view to providing help to relatives and families of suicide victims.

In July 1996, throughcare for inmates of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre was started by the Service.

The following year, the office of the Director of Public Prosecutions started sending requests for social enquiries on a regular basis.

The same year, the Protection from Domestic Violence Act 1997 was passed and requests for social enquiries for such cases were referred by Courts.

In June 2001, the “We Care For You” Unit changed its appellation to that of “Suicide Prevention Unit”.

On 19 July 2002, the Community Service Order Act was passed and was proclaimed on 18 November 2002.

On 14 March 2003, the first case of Community Service Order was referred by the Curepipe Court.

With the coming into operation of the Community Service Order, ten additional posts of Probation Officer were created.

The Family Court was set up in January 2008 and there was a considerable increase in the number of requests for Social Enquiry Reports.

On 12 May 2009 the Community Service Order Amendment Act was passed by the National Assembly and was proclaimed on 1 August 2009.

On 16 June 2009 the Probation of Offenders Amendment Act was passed by the National Assembly and was proclaimed on 1 October 2010.

In February 2011, the “Suicide Prevention Unit” was detached from the Probation Service.

In July 2011, the Attendance Centre became operational at the Probation and Aftercare Headquarters at Beau Bassin.

The Community Service team placement started in July 2011.

The Attendance Centre was decentralised in July 2012 and two additional centres became operational in Curepipe and Pamplemousses.

3. OBJECTIVES AND SERVICE DELIVERY MEASURES

The Probation and Aftercare Service confirms its belief in the following objectives and service delivery measures:

(i) Objectives

- Assisting the Courts in planning sentences for offenders.
- Rehabilitating offenders in the community.
- Aiming at the reduction of crime and protection of the public.
- Assisting families in conflict and safeguarding the welfare of children.
- Educating people on social problems through the preventive work project.

(ii) Service delivery measures

- Carrying out independent enquiries in civil and criminal matters referred by courts and other institutions.
- Supervising and rehabilitating offenders in the community.
- Providing a range of alternatives to custodial sentence so that as many offenders as, in accordance with public safety, can be maintained in the community under supervision.
- Providing residential treatment to minors on probation or subjected to a committal order and whose home conditions are un conducive to proper rehabilitation.
- Working in collaboration with the welfare section of custodial institutions, in providing social work service for the inmates and facilitating links with the outside world.
- Working with offenders before and after their release from institutions with the aim of assisting in their rehabilitation.
- Participating in programmes with detainees about to be released from penal institutions so as to make them realise what is expected of them in society after they are out.
- Taking positive and preventive measures that involve the full mobilisation of all possible resources, including the family, volunteers and other community institutions, for the purpose of promoting the well-being of

the minor and the young adult amongst others with a view to reducing the need for intervention under the law.

- Helping families in which divorce or separation has given rise to situations of conflict or need.
- Working whenever possible, with other members of the community to prevent the break-up of families and supporting parents, through their difficulties, so that separation does not seem to be the only option.
- Providing a throughcare service to residents of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, the Probation Hostel for Boys and the Probation Home for Girls.
- Delivering talks on various social problems in colleges, schools, youth clubs and social welfare centres.

4. GENERAL STANDARDS IN THE PROBATION AND AFTER CARE SERVICE

The set standards for the Probation staff have been defined and should bring improvement in the quality of services offered.

(i) **Services must be delivered efficiently and effectively**

The **characteristics** of quality services in Probation are:-

- Consistency** : delivered to declared standards and in accordance with defined procedures, through capable systems;
- Integrity** : delivered honestly and completely in the way that the service was designed to be delivered, with no cutting of corners or short-changing, so that the user has trust and confidence in the service provided;
- Timeliness** : provided at the right time;
- Reliability** : the service is delivered in the way that it was designed to be delivered, free from error. Where the service is to provide information, this should include accuracy (i.e. verification);
- Relevance** : delivered flexibly in a way that is responsive to users' requirements;
- Choice** : the ability of users to exercise some discretion;
- Courtesy** : politeness and friendliness;
- Accessibility** : equal access and openness, including geography, time and language;
- Equity** : delivered fairly and without discrimination;
- Security** : delivered in safety and without risk.

(ii) Service Delivery Standards in Social Enquiry Report (SER)

Accessibility

Officers need to be conscious of the importance of making the Service as accessible as possible. Issues to be considered include:-

- Possible flexibility of venue for interviews.
- The timing of appointments e.g. for those with responsibilities for dependents.
- The need to ensure that offices are as welcoming and accessible as possible, recognising that for some defendants, attending a Probation Office may be an alien and uncomfortable experience.

Clarity

Jargon and abbreviations should be avoided. At times, officers may not even be aware that they are using them which can be incomprehensible to others.

In describing the purpose of the SER process to the client, it is important that the author makes clear that he/she can make no promise as to the outcome, which is the responsibility of the court.

Consistency

Consistent presentation requires that common headings are used.

The person signing the report should proofread it carefully.

When a client fails to attend for the arranged appointment, wherever possible a second appointment should be offered. Whether two or more face-to-face interviews are required, it will be subject to the author's discretion, dependent upon time available, experience of the author and the complexity of the individual's circumstances.

While home visits are essential, it is helpful to identify the purpose of such a visit, and what is expected to be achieved.

Equity

Elements of the work which promote anti-discriminatory practice include:-

In the process of the SER interview

- asking questions which elicit individualised information
- asking probing and challenging questions
- being sensitive to the way in which questioning may be perceived by the client

In the writing of the report

- that when acknowledging difference, this is done in a way which is racially and culturally sensitive, and portrays difference in ways which indicate respect for such difference.
- not perpetuating stereotypes, or using language which may perpetuate stereotypes, either positive or negative.
- not using language which ‘distances’ the author from the defendant, thereby reducing the credibility of the report e.g. overuse of ‘he/she tells me’; careless use of reported speech.

In the conclusion

- endeavouring to ensure that proposals do not result in the over or under representation of particular groups in different types of sentence.

It is important to note that good anti-discriminatory practice is not achieved by ignoring a person’s race/gender/ethnicity etc. but in using the information in a positive, relevant and sensitive way.

Confidentiality

The confidentiality of the process needs to be explained to the offenders, e.g.:

- that they/their representative will receive a copy of the report.
- that they have the opportunity to disagree with any of its contents.
- that a copy is given to the sentencing Court, and its contents may be referred to, but not normally read out in full in open court.

However, they should also be made aware that in the event of an institutional sentence being passed, a copy will be sent to the institution.

Verification

Verification is seen as increasingly important for the credibility of SERs. To facilitate this, it is helpful when meeting for the SER appointment to ask the defendants to bring with them evidence of employment, job prospects, medical condition, any proof of income and expenditure, or other significant facts about them which they consider relevant.

It is, however, important that the process of verification is seen, not as starting from a disbelief in the defendant's account, but as a way of assisting the author in creating a more convincing report. It follows from this, that care needs to be taken to ensure that verification takes place across the board, and that no one client group's reports are verified more or less than others.

Timeliness

The date, for which a report is required, is normally determined by the court, although the Probation Service is consulted both in terms of general policy, and, usually, in the individual case.

Experience suggests that some reports on defendants, whose circumstances are comparatively straightforward, can be prepared expeditiously without a loss of quality. However, it is not always easy to identify such situations without interviewing and visiting the defendant. Certainly, where the client's circumstances, or the proposal, are more complex, a longer period is advantageous.

All reports need to be available the morning of the day preceding the court hearing. However for Intermediate Court, all reports need to be available for the District Magistrate at least two days before the date of sentence. This should also allow time for 'reading in'. This process is not only a double check in relation to quality, but should also ensure that court-duty Probation Officers can anticipate possible questions from the judiciary. It is the responsibility of the enquiry officer to ensure that the report is at court at the required time.

Integrity

The report should be comprehensive, and be a document in which the Court and offender can have confidence. It should also be individualised. This is particularly important in the conclusion, where clichés and stock phrases become counter-productive. It is the author's professional opinion and should be expressed as such.

(iii) **Standards for the supervision of offenders in the Community**

- Requirements for supervision must be made clear.
- All cases must be accountable.
- Supervision must be carried out in a fair and consistent way without discrimination.
- Priority must be given to the protection of the public from re-offending.
- Consideration for victims is important, and it must be brought home to offenders that they must make up any harm or damage done, as far as possible.

5. MANAGEMENT

The Probation Division was under the responsibility of the Ministry of Reform Institutions, until 1986. It then came under the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions until 2 October 1991. Afterwards it operated under the aegis of the Ministry of Arts, Culture, Leisure and Reform Institutions. In November 1994 the Service came under the Prime Minister's Office until 15 November 1996. Then it came under the responsibility of the Ministry for Human Resource Development and Reform Institutions. As from 28 June 1997, the Probation and After Care Service became once more a Division of the Prime Minister's Office. On 2 October 1999, it shifted under the responsibility of the Ministry of Justice, Human Rights and Reform Institutions. As from 17 September 2000, the Probation and Aftercare Service came under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity, Senior Citizen Welfare and Reform Institutions. In 2010, the ministry was re-styled Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions.

The Head Office of the Probation and Aftercare Service is situated in the Probation Complex at Sir F. Herchenroder Street, Beau Bassin since 1 February 1997. It has regional offices in every District, including Rodrigues.

The direct responsibility of the Probation and Aftercare Service together with its planning and development to meet the needs of society, rests with the Commissioner, supported by the Deputy Commissioner and four Assistant Commissioners, with the assistance of the Principal cadre. The cooperation of the whole staff is, however, essential to provide efficient and effective services to the community.

Every effort is being made to keep all channels open, up and down the line. A policy of openness and transparency, as far as possible, is followed and a decentralization process is sought to allow full responsibilities to be shouldered by all officers in their various duties.

It is believed that the Service must have:-

- a major client focus
- a belief in and respect for its staff
- a concentration on practical action
- an innovative orientation

On the basis of these principles, the Service is driving towards the broad objectives that have been set. Sustained attention is being directed to the input factors which are human and other resources, time, and involvement. Key output areas are identified to ensure a continuous and harmonious flow of services towards the community.

6. ADVISORY BODIES

A. The Central Probation Committee

The Central Probation Committee is appointed to advise Government on all matters relating to Probation, Reformation and Rehabilitation of Offenders, and Protection of Minors. The Master and Registrar, Magistrates of the Intermediate and District Courts, the Commissioner of Police, the Commissioner of Prisons, and representatives of various Ministries are ex-officio members. The committee also includes persons with aptitude for and experience in social work. A meeting of the Central Probation Committee was held on 31 October 2014.

B. The District Probation Committees

Each Court has a District Probation Committee appointed by the Minister responsible for the Probation and Aftercare Service. The Committee functions under the chairmanship of the District Magistrate with the Senior Probation Officer responsible for the Court Area as Secretary.

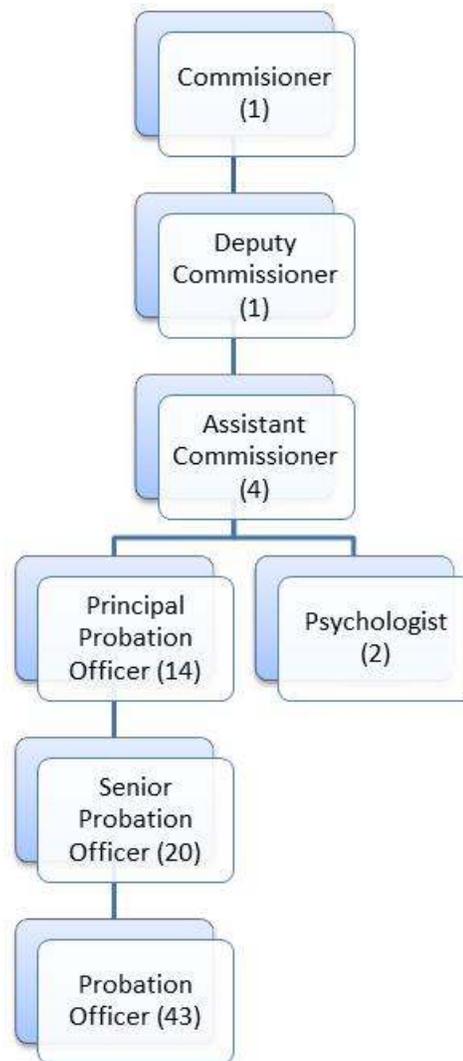
During 2014, District Probation Committees were held in each District Court as indicated below:

Court	Date
Port Louis	24.07.14, 18.12.14
Rose Hill	19.02.14
Curepipe	03.10.14
Black River	01.08.14
Savanne	30.05.14
Moka	18.06.14
Flacq	30.10.14
Pamplemousses	17.09.14
Rivière du Rempart	03.10.14
Grand Port	08.10.14
Rodrigues	Nil

7. STAFF

(i) Establishment (Mauritius)

The organisational chart of staff of the Probation and Aftercare Service comprises:



However, at the end of 2014, the Service was functioning with the following staff:-

- 1 Commissioner – Mr S. R. Montille
- 1 Deputy Commissioner – Mr M. Maudarbux
- 4 Assistant Commissioners – Mesdames H. Luckeenarain, D. Pudaruth
- 1 Psychologist - Mrs. D. Chaumoo

- 12 Principal Probation Officers and 1 Ag. Principal Probation Officer
 - Mrs. G. Cowreea-Petkar
 - Mrs. A. Lee Kien On
 - Ms. L. Beeharry
 - Mrs. A. Toorbuth
 - Mr. K. Kora Venciah

- Mr. N. Fareed
- Mrs. K.V. Bundhoo
- Mr. S. Bissessur
- Mr. R. Boojhawon
- Mrs. A. Valayden
- Mr. R. Koothan
- Mr. M. I. N. Bundhoo
- Mrs. S. Anasamy

19 Senior Probation Officers and 1 Ag. Senior Probation Officer

- Mr. N. Ramasawmy
- Mr. V. S. Chengadu
- Mr. J. Seegolam
- Mr. P. Jeebun
- Ms. L. Beefeya
- Mr. M. I. Dhannoo
- Ms. A. Seetohul
- Ms. C. Beeharry
- Mrs. S. Taposeea
- Mrs. O. D. Ramoutar
- Mr. L. Gungaram
- Mrs. M. N. Chundunsing
- Mr. V. K. Mattadeen
- Mr. L. Singar
- Mr. A. S. Boodhoo
- Mr. D. Thumiah
- Mr. N. Pursoty
- Mrs. M. Jugessur Rambaree
- Mrs. J.D Seepersand
- Mrs. C.M.N.S. Gentil-Baleekdar

31 Probation Officers

- Mr. N. Heeroo
- Mrs. B. Appadoo-Vencatasamy
- Ms. N. Chackhoor
- Mrs. S. Baboolall
- Ms. U. D. M. Seenauth
- Mrs. K. R. Dusoyea-Heeraman
- Mrs. H. D. Gopee
- Mrs. M. J. D. Cesar
- Mrs. L. D. Juglall-Boodhoo
- Mr. S. Baboolall
- Mrs. B. Rambaccussing-Gukhool
- Ms. M. J. C. Laverdure
- Mrs. S. D. Ramgolam
- Mrs. R. B. Nanhuck
- Mrs. V. Mohun-Partab
- Ms. L. D. Emerith
- Mrs. I. Halkhari-Mungra
- Mrs. N. Damree
- Ms. L. Dhondee
- Mr. O. Baboolall
- Ms. N. Maunthrooa

- Mrs. D. Miniandee
- Mrs. J. Goodiah
- Ms. F. Nunhuck
- Ms. M. K. S. Dukhie
- Ms. A. J. D. Kanhye
- Ms. Z. Sobratee
- Mrs. C. A. L. Tow Nam
- Ms. N. B. Ramjane
- Mrs. S. Mohun-Beekaree
- Mr. M. S. Mungleea

A Psychologist, a Principal Probation Officer and a Probation Officer were posted at “Life Plus”.

The supportive staff of the Service consisted of the following:

- 1 Confidential Secretary
- 1 Office Management Assistant
- 2 Management Support Officers
- 2 Word Processing Operators
- 3 Office care attendants
- 6 General Workers

(ii) Establishment (Rodrigues)

- 1 officer-in-charge (post equivalent to Principal Probation Officer)
- 1 Senior Probation Officer
- 2 Probation Officers

(iii) Vacancies

At the end of 2014, the following vacancies existed:

- 1 Principal Probation Officer
- 10 Probation Officers

(iv) Promotion

- (a) Mr. G.Rambojun was appointed Assistant Commissioner with effect from 13 June 2014.
- (b) Mr. N. Pursoty was promoted as Senior Probation Officer with effect from 19 August 2013.
- (c) Mrs. M.J Rambaree was promoted as Senior Probation Officer with effect from 6 May 2013.
- (d) Mrs. J.D Seepersand was promoted as Senior Probation Officer with effect from 16 April 2014.

(v) Retirement

Mrs. B. S Jondah, Senior Probation Officer retired from the Service on 16 April 2014.

8. WORKLOAD

A. Enquiries

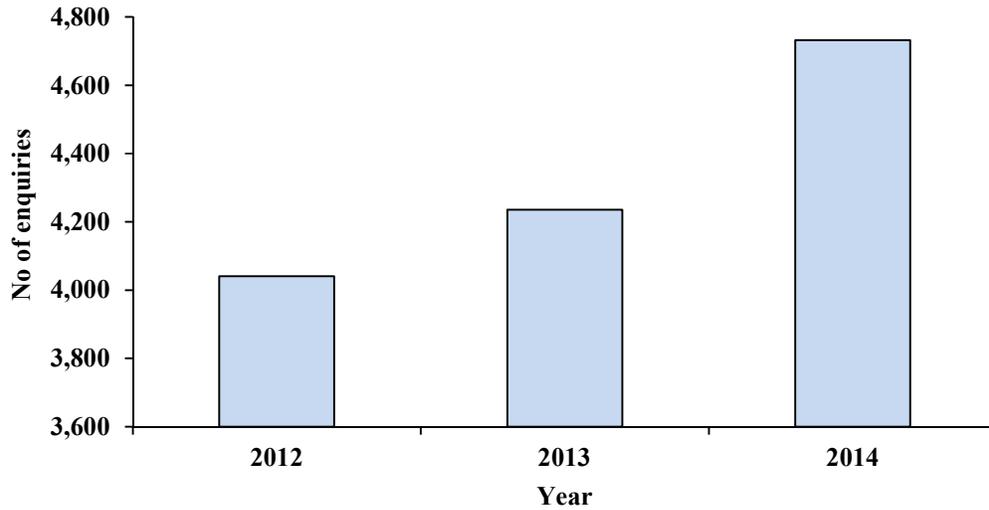
During the year under review, the number of cases investigated and reported upon totalled 4,732 as compared with 4,235 for the year 2013.

The breakdown of enquiries by Court is given in *Annex I* and the number of enquiries per institution for the period 2012 to 2014 is given hereunder:

Table 1 - Number of enquiries by institution, 2012 - 2014

Institution	2012	2013	2014
Supreme Court / Solicitor General's Office	489	649	519
Industrial Court	-	12	23
Intermediate Court	144	140	165
District Court	1,083	1,157	1153
Director of Public Prosecutions' Office	1,817	1,774	2216
Parole Board	7	2	1
Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors	36	45	69
Correctional Youth Centre Board of Visitors	3	-	9
Throughcare Service (R .Y.C., Probation Home/Hostel)	338	282	283
SACIM	8	14	12
National Adoption Council	17	13	-
International Social Service	3	3	1
Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy	12	8	7
Prime Minister's Office (Home Study Report)	20	13	29
Commission of Women's Affairs (Rodrigues)	1	-	-
Probation Hostel/Home Managing Committee	11	3	8
Progress Reports (Community Service) - (IC & DC)	51	120	237
Ministry of Social Security	1	-	-
Total	4,041	4,235	4,732

Figure 1- Number of enquiries by institution, 2012 - 2014



During 2013, a total number of 87 social enquiry reports were submitted to District Courts on 'Uncontrollable Juveniles'. Below is a table indicating the outcome of cases:

Table 2 - Outcome of social enquiries on 'Uncontrollable Juveniles' by month, 2014

Outcomes of social Enquiries	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Set aside/back to parents	5	7	7	5	6	6	3	3	3	6	5	5	61
To RYC	-	4	1	-	1	-	3	1	-	1	-	1	12
To Probation Hostel for Boys	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	4
To Probation Home for Girls	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	5
Referred to C.D.U	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Progress report	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
To Shelter/foyer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7	12	10	7	8	7	6	5	4	9	5	7	87

B. Supervision

All Probation Officers were responsible for the supervision of persons placed on probation, those subjected to Community Service Order, cases of “Child beyond control” placed under voluntary supervision as well as follow-up cases of couples having benefitted from a “Protection Order from Domestic Violence”. Aftercare cases from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and the Correctional Youth Centre, throughcare cases at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, Probation Hostel for Boys, Probation Home for Girls, supervised visitation cases and parolees were supervised by Senior Probation Officers/Probation Officers. Female cases of all types were supervised by lady officers.

(i) Minors

Minors are tried in Chambers by the stipendiary Magistrate of adult courts, but when co-accused with adults, they are dealt with in open courts. The proceedings are less formal in juvenile court and publicity is not authorised. During the year under review, 49 minors (39 boys and 10 girls) were convicted of criminal offences as compared with 56 (44 boys and 12 girls) in 2013. Of these, 34 minors (30 boys and 4 girls) were placed on probation, 3 boys benefitted from Community Service Order and 12(6 boys and 6 girls) were sent to the Rehabilitation Youth Centre.

(ii) Probation Orders

During the year under review, a total of 282 probation orders were made.

Table 3 - Number of Probation Orders by Court, 2014

Court¹	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate	-	2	-	-	2
Industrial	-	1	-	-	1
Port Louis	33	4	7	-	44
Rose Hill	47	13	3	2	65
Curepipe	11	5	10	-	26
Black River	35	4	3	-	42
Savanne	11	8	-	1	20
Moka	10	14	2	1	27
Flacq	8	3	1	-	12
Pamplemousses	22	7	6	-	35
Riviere du Rempart	2	1	4	-	7
Rodrigues	1	-	-	-	1
Total	180	62	36	4	282

¹ No probation orders for Court of Grand Port

Figure 2 - Number of Probation orders by type, 2014

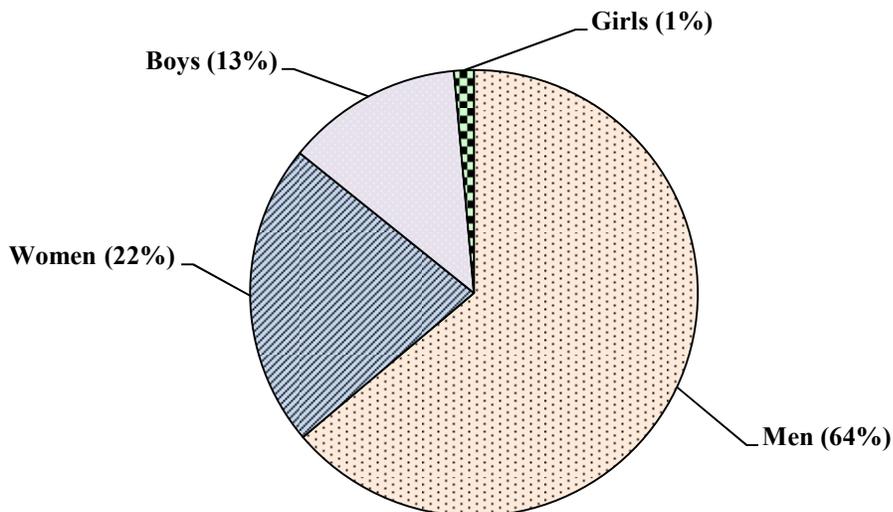
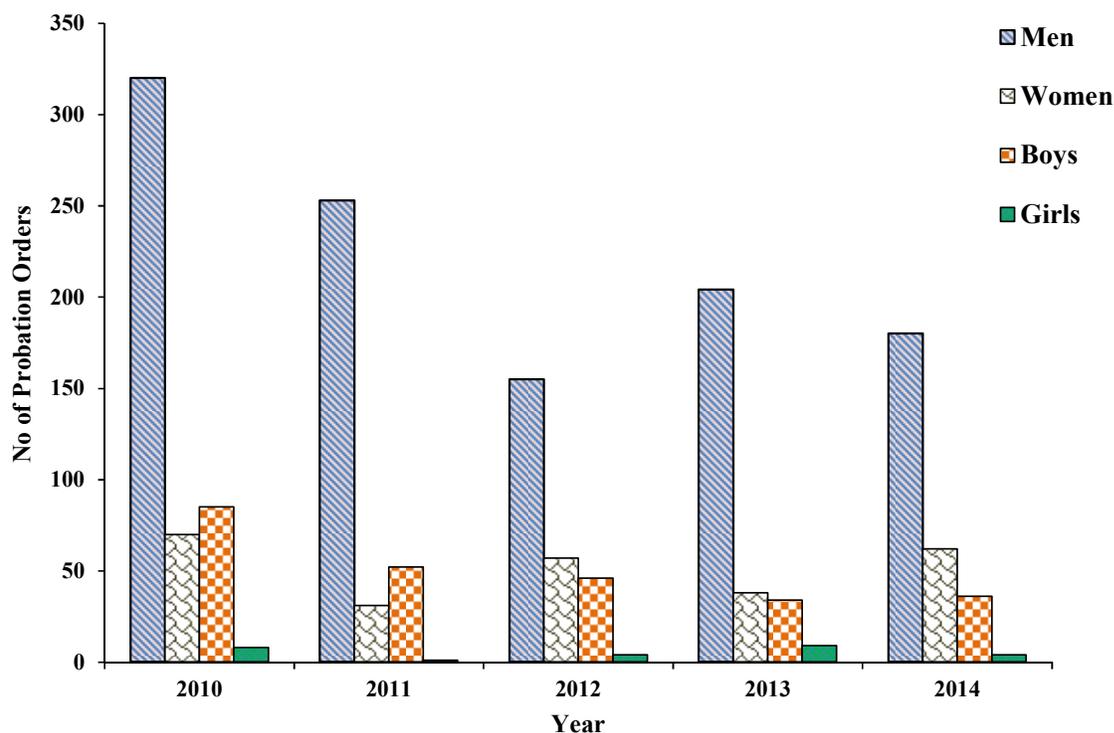


Table 4 - Number of Probation Orders, 2010 - 2014

Year	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2010	320	70	85	8	483
2011	253	31	52	1	337
2012	155	57	46	4	262
2013	204	38	34	9	285
2014	180	62	36	4	282

Figure 3 - Number of Probation Orders, 2010 - 2014



The total number of probation orders in force as at 31 December 2014 were 528 as compared with 481 at the corresponding date in 2013. The number of probationers under supervision at the end of 2014 were 488 against 452 in 2013.

An analysis of the new orders on the basis of court areas and offences committed is given in *Annex II*.

Annex IIIa indicates the types of offences committed by minors for which probation orders were made.

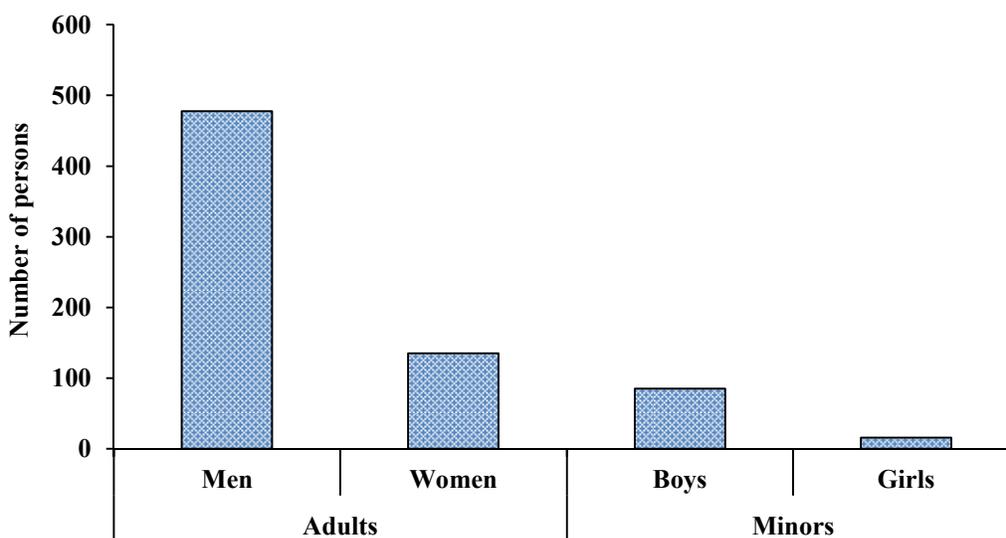
Annex IIb shows the sex and age at which minors were involved in the different types of offences for which probation orders were made.

The total number of probationers supervised during the year were 714 compared to 722 for the previous year while the number of probation orders in force during 2014 were 763 compared to 787 for 2013.

Table 5 - Number of persons on probation by court, 2014

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	7	3	3	-	13
Industrial	-	1	-	-	1
Port Louis	52	10	7	-	69
Rose Hill	64	20	8	4	96
Curepipe	45	17	14	1	77
Black River	49	8	5	2	64
Savanne	91	32	5	4	132
Moka	62	22	9	2	95
Flacq	15	4	3	2	24
Pamplemousses	71	16	12	1	100
Riviere du Rempart	15	1	13	-	29
Grand Port	3	-	5	-	8
Rodrigues	4	1	1	-	6
Total	478	135	85	16	714

Figure 4 - Number of persons on probation, 2014



(iii) **Age-Group Distribution**

Hereunder is the age-group distribution of offenders placed on probation during the year 2014:

Table 6 - Distribution of offenders (MINORS) placed on probation by age group, 2014

Age group (Years)	Boys	Girls	Total
Up to 10	-	-	-
11	-	-	-
12	1	-	1
13	4	-	4
14	1	-	1
15	5	1	6
16	13	2	15
17	12	1	13
Total	36	4	40

Table 7 - Distribution of offenders (ADULTS) placed on probation by age group, 2014

Age group (Years)	Men	Women	Total
18 - 22	52	17	69
23 - 27	31	9	40
28 - 32	24	3	27
33 - 37	19	8	27
38 - 42	22	11	33
43 - 47	6	5	11
48 - 52	5	6	11
53 - 57	7	2	9
58 & above	14	1	15
Total	180	62	242

(iv) Successful and Unsuccessful Cases

A total number of 218 probationers successfully completed their respective periods of probation during 2014.

The number of successful and unsuccessful cases is shown below together with comparative figures for the previous four years:

Table 8 - Number of successful and unsuccessful cases, 2010 - 2014

Year	Successful					Unsuccessful				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2010	338	46	52	5	441	3	-	1	-	4
2011	370	75	73	4	522	-	1	-	-	1
2012	255	35	49	4	343	2	2	-	1	5
2013	208	31	50	1	290	1	-	5	-	6
2014	140	51	24	3	218	3	-	4	-	7

Two Probationers passed away during their probationary period in 2014

Out of the 7 unsuccessful cases for 2014, one was sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 2,000 for breach of condition of failing to attend Attendance Centre and 6 were sent to prison for offences other than breach.

C. Throughcare Service

Throughcare refers to the continuous treatment and support accorded to juveniles in Probation Institutions and at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre from the date of sentence or commitment to that of release of the juvenile on aftercare or at the expiry of the committal order.

Throughcare is provided by Probation Officers who visit the inmates each month at the institution, as well as their parents/responsible parties in their families. Thereafter a monthly report on each case is prepared and submitted according to the treatment programme initiated by the supervising officer.

Under this program, the supervising officer monitors and evaluates the progress of the inmate at the institution. He/she also addresses the existing problems within the family through advice, counselling and referrals. He/she encourages and assures that the responsible parties visit their wards, endeavouring to improve the existing family relationships so as to facilitate the child's integration into his/her family and society at large.

During the year 2014, Probation Officers attended to a total number of 45 female minors (37 from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 8 from the Probation Home for Girls) and 25 male minors comprising 20 from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 5 from the Probation Hostel.

As at 31 December 2014, there were 3 boys and 5 girls being supervised on throughcare at the Probation Institutions and 10 boys and 22 girls at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre.

During the year 2014, Probation Officers prepared and submitted 240 reports on Rehabilitation Youth Centre inmates. Moreover, 49 throughcare reports were submitted on residents of Probation Institutions.

D. Aftercare

Inmates of the Correctional Youth Centre and the Rehabilitation Youth Centre who are granted leave of absence as well as prisoners released on parole remain under the supervision of Senior Probation Officers/Probation Officers until the expiry of their aftercare order or licence. The Senior Probation Officers/Probation Officers advise, support and guide these offenders during their period of supervision, thus helping them to readjust to acceptable societal norms. In 2014, a total of 19 cases: 12 (1 boy and 11 girls) from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 4 male Parolees and 3 CYC licencees were under supervision.

As at 31 December 2014, 2 male parolees, 11(1 boy and 10 girls) from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 3 CYC licencees were still under supervision.

E. Voluntary Supervision

During 2014, 18 minors (8 boys and 10 girls) who appeared before Court for being “uncontrollable juveniles” were under voluntary supervision. As at 31 December 2014, 9 minors (4 boys and 5 girls) were still under supervision.

F. Domestic Violence Act (DVA) Cases

During the year under review, 10 couples, subjected to a “protection order from Domestic violence” were followed by Probation Officers. 5 couples were still under supervision as at 31 December 2014.

G. Supervised Visitation

The Family Court Division of the Supreme Court referred 37 custody cases to the Probation Service for “supervised visitation”. The right of access to minors needed close supervision by the Senior Probation Officer in order to facilitate the process. As at 31 December 2014, there were 4 cases which were under supervision.

H. Bail Supervision

During the year 2014, 23 persons (19 men, 3 women and 1 boy) who were released on bail by Court had as a condition of release to be supervised by a Probation Officer. The same number of persons were still under supervision at the end of the year.

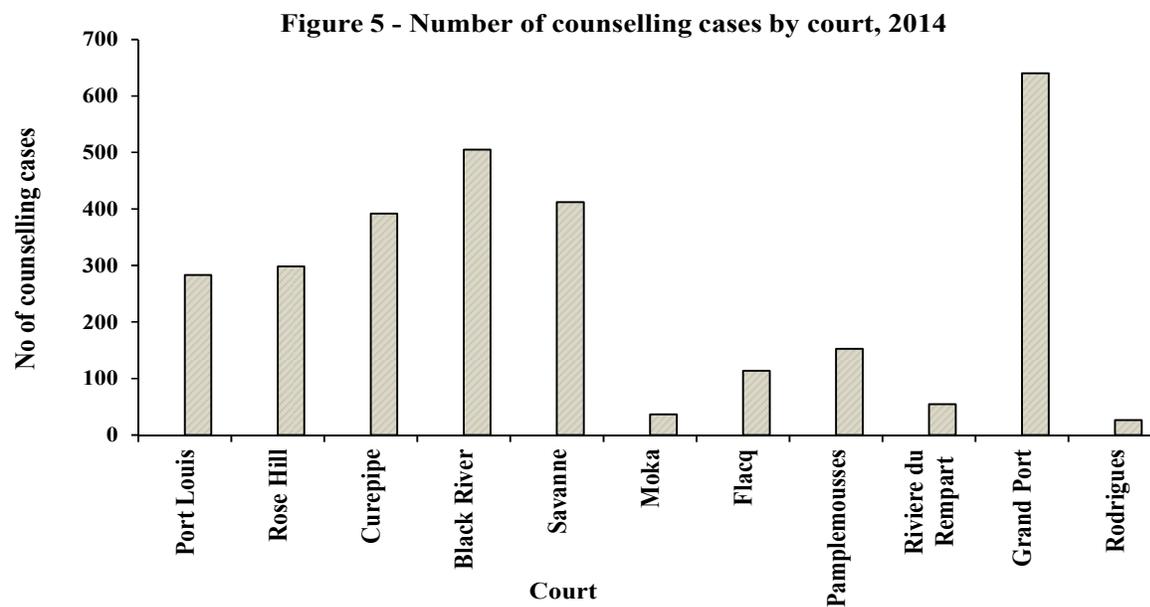
I. Counselling

Probation Officers, as Social Workers of the Court, are called upon to carry out counselling work in connection with matrimonial and other social problems on behalf of the District Magistrates. Such work forms an important part of the Probation Officers' daily duties.

The figure below shows the number of counselling cases dealt with in the different courts in 2014:

Table 9 - Number of counselling cases by court, 2014

Court	Number of Counselling cases
Port Louis	283
Rose Hill	298
Curepipe	392
Black River	505
Savanne	412
Moka	37
Flacq	114
Pamplemousses	153
Riviere du Rempart	55
Grand Port	640
Rodrigues	27
Total	2,916



The table at *Annex III* indicates the breakdown of counselling cases by court during 2014.

9. ATTENDANCE CENTRES

The Probation of Offenders Act 1946 was amended in 2009 to include additional requirements that are now attached to a Probation Order. Attendance Centre is one of the requirements attached to a Probation Order issued by Court to an offender placed on probation, as per section 4 of the Probation of Offenders Act. The main strategy is to create facilitative group conditions with a view to educating and rehabilitating probationers as a more efficient way of dealing with their problems and thereby enhancing their social functioning.

The first batch of training was held from July 2011 to December 2011 and a second one from January 2012 to June 2012 at Beau Bassin. The Attendance Centre was decentralized as from July 2012 so as to render the services more accessible to probationers, to encourage participation and to reduce transport costs. Two additional Centres, one in Pamplemousses and one in Curepipe became operational. Beau Bassin covered the court areas of Port Louis, Rose-Hill, Moka and Black River. Pamplemousses catered for probationers released by Pamplemousses, Riviere du Rempart and Flacq courts while Curepipe covered the court areas of Curepipe, Savanne and Grand Port.

The Attendance Centre **aims** at providing opportunities for (i) learning new adaptive behaviour patterns (ii) developing social skills; (iii) encouraging constructive leisure activities; (iv) a better understanding of the social system; and (v) a change in perception, attitude and behaviour.

The Pro-social Skills Programme comprises 11 modules over duration of 27 hours. Of the 11 modules, 9 are delivered by Officers of the Probation and Aftercare Service; the remaining two are imparted by Natresa (Substance Abuse) and Ministry of Youth and Sports (Constructive Leisure Activities). The 11 Modules of the Pro - social Skills Programme are as follows:

S. No	Modules
1	Programme Objectives & Identity building
2	Offending, Victim Awareness & Empathy
3	Significance of Culture and Pro-social Values
4	Effective Problem Solving & Goal Setting
5	Strengthening of Family
6	Stress & Anger Management
7	Substance Abuse (by NATRESA)
8	Adolescence, Sexuality & Behaviour Disorder
9	Constructive Leisure Activities (by Ministry of Youth & Sports)
10	Effective Social Functioning
11	The Way Forward & Award of Certificate

Probationers having failed to complete the programme during the scheduled semester are provided opportunities to catch up the missed modules in the next semester. Those few probationers, having failed to comply with the Attendance Centre requirement without plausible reasons, are prosecuted for breach of the condition attached to a Probation Order. Upon successful completion of the programme, probationers are awarded a Certificate of Attendance.

During the year 2014, there were 193 new probationers comprising 128 adult males, 28 adult females, 33 minor males and 4 minor females. 37 probationers were unable to attend or complete Pro-social Skills Programme. Among the 37 probationers, who failed to attend the Pro-social Skills Programme, one had passed away, 4 were in prison, one was committed to Correctional Youth Centre, 5 would be prosecuted for breach and one probationer could not complete the programme as his probation order expired in February 2014. The remaining 25 probationers were allowed to join the batch of 2015.

Annex V shows details of probationers who were required to follow the Pro-social Skills Programme.

10. THE COMMUNITY SERVICE ORDER

The Community Service Order Act (No. 17 of 2002) was enacted by Parliament in July 2002. It was proclaimed on 18 November 2002 and Regulations were made on 17 January 2003. The Community Service Order is an alternative to incarceration. It is an open-treatment sentence in lieu of a custodial one passed by a criminal court in respect of adult offenders and minors aged 16 years and above found guilty of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years and also fine defaulters.

The Community Service Order (Amendment) Act, proclaimed in August 2009, made provision for:

- (i) the suspension of a sentence of imprisonment passed on a minor aged 16 years and above, and making him the subject of a Community Service Order.
- (ii) raising the amount of unpaid fine for which the making of a Community Service Order can be considered, from Rs 10,000 to Rs 25,000. This amount has then been increased to Rs 30,000 as per Section 6 of the Economic and Financial measures (miscellaneous provisions) 2013.
- (iii) uniformity in the calculation of the period of community service.
- (iv) the extension of the period within which a Community Service Order can come into operation, from 10 to 45 days, to facilitate team placement in the community.
- (v) community service workers to be subjected to counselling and receiving visits at their place of residence from community service officers.
- (vi) mandatory submission of periodical reports on convicted persons by community service officers.
- (vii) simplifying procedures for breach of Community Service Order.
- (viii) increasing the fine from Rs 5,000 to Rs 10,000 in respect of persons subjected to Community Service Order who have been fined for breach of any of the conditions to the same order.

The Community Service Order, which involves the participation of the community in the rehabilitation of an offender, offers an opportunity to the latter to repay his debt to society. It contains two elements of punishment.

- (i) The offender performs community work without any economic reward.
- (ii) The work has to be performed during the offender's free time including week-ends.

The law makes provision for a minimum of sixty hours and a maximum of three hundred hours of community work, spanning over a period of not more than twelve months.

The first case for community service was referred by Curepipe Court on 14 March 2003. Initially, CSO workers were placed in organisations where they were performing work on an individual basis and were under the responsibility of the officer in charge of the organisation. The new legislation now renders it possible for CSO workers to perform work in a team (minimum two and maximum six workers). Working in team provides many advantages like making cumbersome tasks more enjoyable, interesting and productive. Work being done is more visible to the Community and also benefits from the creative thoughts, inspirations and skills and competencies of different people. Team placement for the year 2014 was as follows:

Court	Placement Institutions	Number of workers
Port Louis	Notre Dame de L'Assomption	4
	Bain des Dames	25
	Sable Noire	16
Rose Hill	Rose Hill Court	21
Curepipe	Forest Side Fire Station	4
	Swami Sivananda Avenue	2
	Curepipe District Court	2
Savanne	St Aubin Fire Station	2
Black River	Morc. Anna Public Beach	6
Moka	Moka District Council	6
Flacq	Flacq District court	6
Pamplemousses	District Council (vicinity of Pamplemousses Garden)	14
Riviere du Rempart	Melville Public Beach	4
	Poudre D'Or Public Beach	6
Total		118

During 2014, a total of 784 cases were referred for social enquiry by courts as indicated below:

Table 10 - Number of cases referred for social enquiry by court, 2014

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	152	10	-	-	162
Port Louis	103	8	-	-	111
Industrial	22	-	-	-	22
Rose Hill	77	-	-	-	77
Curepipe	38	7	-	-	45
Black River	75	1	1	-	77
Savanne	77	5	-	-	82
Moka	29	-	-	-	29
Flacq	38	-	-	-	38
Pamplemousses	49	2	-	-	51
Riviere du Rempart	54	3	-	-	57
Grand Port	14	1	-	-	15
Rodrigues	10	1	7	-	18
Total	738	38	8	-	784

639 Community Service Orders (including 130 additional orders for men and 2 for women) were made by the following courts:

Table 11 - Number of Community Service Orders made by court, 2014

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	129	13	-	-	142
Port Louis	80	6	-	-	86
Industrial	22	-	-	-	22
Rose Hill	57	-	-	-	57
Curepipe	30	5	-	-	35
Black River	65	1	1	-	67
Savanne	53	1	-	-	54
Moka	24	-	-	-	24
Flacq	35	-	-	-	35
Pamplemousses	44	1	-	-	45
Riviere du Rempart	46	3	1	-	50
Grand Port	11	1	-	-	12
Rodrigues	8	1	1	-	10
Total	604	32	3	-	639

Work placement for the 507 community service workers (474 men, 30 women and 3 boys) was as follows:

(i) Government Organizations	:	321
Police Department	:	191
Probation and Aftercare Service	:	15
District Courts	:	48
Social Welfare Centres	:	25
Fire Services	:	26
Industrial court	:	1
Local Government	:	14
PSSA	:	1
(ii) Para-statal Organisations	:	138
SILWF (Community Centres)	:	61
District Council/Municipality	:	77
(iii) Non-Government Organisations	:	48
Ashram/Home	:	21
Places of worship	:	26
Drug Rehabilitation Centres	:	1

The number of persons who were under supervision during 2014 were 827 comprising 777 men, 45 women and 5 boys. As at 31 December 2014, there were 274 persons (265 men, 7 women and 2 boys) under supervision.

Effectiveness and cost benefits of Community Service Order

The Community service scheme has so far been working well. Punishment in the community is regarded to be far more economic than punishment within the four walls as the present estimated cost of maintaining a prisoner is Rs 18,900 monthly. At the same time, the pressure on the Social Security Services is relieved – dependants of a person subjected to a community service order would not be required to resort to Social Aid Benefits. Institutions offering unpaid work to Community Service Workers also make savings. The fact that the convicted persons are not sent to prison and continue to work, they themselves ensure income earnings for their family. In 2014, the details of savings were as follows:

Prison	:	Rs 32,788,048
Social aid	:	Rs 497,987
Income earning	:	Rs 19,137,092
Institutions	:	Rs 2,996,637

Appendix IV indicates the offences committed by persons for which Community Service Orders were made.

11. PROBATION INSTITUTIONS

A. The Probation Hostel for Boys

1. Location and Building

The Probation Hostel for Boys was inaugurated on 20th May 1954 by His Excellency Sir Robert Scott, Governor of Mauritius. It is housed since 1961 in a government owned building divided into two blocks at Impasse Desvaux, Les Casernes, Curepipe. The first floor of the front block provides separate accommodation for a maximum of 20 boys plus lavatories and bathrooms. The ground floor includes the quarters for the houseparents, a meeting place for the Managing Committee, a reception room, a kitchen, a TV room, a living and dining room. Offices are found on the first floor of the rear block of the Hostel premises, and the ground floor comprises a workshop for basic wood work, conference room, leisure room, lavatories and a store. Moreover, the Hostel has a vegetable garden, a basketball pitch and a large football ground and a parking space. The Hostel compound is secured around partly by fencing and partly by a concrete wall.

2. Functions

The main role of the Hostel, a semi-open institution, is to provide residential rehabilitative treatment for male convicted juveniles and uncontrollable juveniles committed by the District Courts. The boys reside there until the age of majority. The main objective of the Hostel is to provide a congenial environment for boys whose home surroundings are not sufficiently conducive for their proper character formation and development and who therefore necessitate removal and placement in a better milieu. At the Hostel, they are under the care of Assistant Housefathers/Housemothers. They either attend primary schools, special needs schools or colleges (mainstream or prevocational) depending on their age and their aptitudes. They are either encouraged to acquire life skills through appropriate training program or take up employment in apprenticeship. At the institution, the boys also perform gardening work, training in basic woodwork, household chores, cleaning of the premises and participate in recreational activities. These activities help in cultivating human values and a sense of discipline in the residents. Residents are also free to practice their religious beliefs.

3. Management

The Probation Hostel for Boys, which is under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions, is administered by a Managing Committee appointed on a yearly basis by the Ministry. The day-to-day running of the institution is performed by the Warden under the supervision of the Secretary. Residents are looked after by Assistant Housefathers/Housemothers acting as father and mother figures.

The overall responsibility of the Hostel falls under the Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare.

The Managing Committee for the year 2014 consisted of the following members:

Chairperson	:	Mr. D. Jooty
Vice-Chairman	:	Sir P. Simonet
Treasurer	:	Mr. R. Soobah
Assistant Treasurer	:	Mr. J. D. Tannoo
Members	:	Commissioner of Probation & Aftercare or his representative
	:	Representative of Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Reform Institutions
	:	Representative of Ministry of Youth & Sports
	:	Representative of Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development & Family Welfare
	:	Mr. B. Ramsohok
	:	Mr. J. Jhundoo
	:	Mr. R. Bheecarry
Co-opted Member	:	Mr. P. Mautadin
Secretary	:	Principal Probation Officer

4. Staff

During the year 2014, the Staff was as follows:

Mrs. A. C. Y. Lee Kien On	-	Secretary/Principal Probation Officer
Mr. D. Thumiah	-	Warden/Senior Probation Officer
Mr. O. Baboolall	-	Assistant Warden/Probation Officer
Mr. K. Chooramun	-	Senior Assistant Housefather (suspended since 17.10.14)
Mr. S. Seegoolam	-	Assistant Housefather
Mr. S. Munusami	-	Relief Assistant Housefather
Mr. D. Matai	-	Relief Assistant Housefather
Mrs. J. Saint Paul	-	Assistant Housemother
Mrs. M. S. Pynam	-	Assistant Housemother
Mrs. C. Thandaven	-	Relief Assistant Housemother

Probation Officers, Mrs. V.M. Partab, Mrs. D. Miniandee and Mr. P. Cartic (Officer on Service to Mauritius Programme) assisted the staff of the Probation Hostel on a part-time basis up to August 2014.

5. Finance

(a) Income

Government grant amounting to Rs 1,200,000 was received during the financial year 2014. Anderson Barrett audited the accounts of the Probation Hostel.

(b) Expenditure

The total expenses for the year amounted to Rs. 1,182,000.40.

(c) Bank Account as at 31.12.2014

Current Account with Cheque Book: Rs.101,857.78.

6. Residents on roll, admissions and discharges

During the year there were seven boys. Five boys were admitted and four were discharged. Two boys, who had absconded, appeared before Court and were removed from the institution and later entrusted to the care of their parents. As at 31.12.14, there were three boys on roll.

7. Activities

(a) General

- i. Celebration and participation in the flag raising ceremony on the occasion of the Republic Day.
- ii. Celebration of birthdays of residents.
- iii. Confirmation of two residents at the Ste. Therese Church, Curepipe.
- iv. Educational outing at 'Tour Martello', Albion light House organized by the Ministry of Youth and Sports.
- v. Educational outing at M.I.T.D of Clairfonds, C.M.T Spinning Mills and 'Ecole Hoteliere Sir G. Duval' at Ebene.
- vi. 'Expo vente' at Caudan Waterfront organized by L'Esperance 2000.
- vii. Football tournament organized by L'Esperance 2000 at Germain Commarmond Stadium
- viii. Film show at Novelty
- ix. All the residents participated in a fun day activity jointly with the Probation Home on the Hostel's football ground.
- x. Training in basic cabinet-making by trainer/Assistant Housefather, Mr. Seegoolam.
- xi. Gardening on small scale where mushrooms, bananas, cucumber, cabbages, beans, thyme and leafy vegetables were harvested for the consumption of the residents.
- xii. Initiation to Information and Communication Technology and indoor activities by **students of Royal College of Curepipe participating in the Duke of Edinburgh's Award.**
- xiii. Participation of residents in modules of 'Victim Awareness' and 'Family Roles and Parenting' at the Attendance Centre of Curepipe.

- xiv. Residents of catholic faith attended mass on Sunday.
- xv. One resident took part at the Certificate of Primary Education examinations.
- xvi. Special lunch and gifts to residents on Christmas festivity.

(b) Educational outings and Leisure activities.

Leisure activities, both indoor and outdoor were scheduled on a regular basis. The indoor games included amongst others playing carrom, dominoes, scrabble, table tennis and television and video viewing and listening to music. As outdoor games they played badminton, football and basketball.

(c) Educational Outings/Talks by Regional Probation Offices

During the year, Probation Offices organised outings for the residents and carried out talks for the residents on different topics on a monthly basis as follows:

Office	Outing	Talk
Savanne	Champ de Mars, Balaclava & National Museum (14.06.2014)	Importance of Education & career prospects (20.01.2014)
Grand Port	Nil	Nil
Pamplemousses	La Cuvette public beach, Super-U Grand Bay (13.09.2014)	Promoting healthy living (16.04.2014)
Black River	Educational and Recreational activities with residents (30.12.2014)	Problem solving & goal setting (13.05.2014)
Rose Hill	Educational and Recreational activities (20.11.2014)	Good conduct and ill effects of smoking (20.11.2014)
Moka	Nil	Nil
Port Louis	La Cave Madame, Roches Noires, Calodyne, Grand Bay La Croisette (15.11.2014)	Rights of children, role & responsibilities (04.04.2014)
Flacq	Nil	Values & Anger management (25.09.2014)
Curepipe	Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre & Flic-en-Flac beach (15.02.2014)	Develop self-esteem, impulse control (11.04.2014)
Riviere du Rempart	SSR Botanical Garden (12.07.2014)	Food & nutrition (09.04.2014)

(d) Case Conference

On 17th June 2014, a case conference was held prior to the discharge of a resident.

(e) Medical Coverage

The residents had medical check-ups and were examined by Dr. F. Bahadoor (up to April 14) and Dr. Beehary Panray (Social Security Medical Officer) from the Curepipe Area Health Centre on a monthly basis. In cases of emergency, they were brought to the Area Health Centre of Curepipe and Victoria Hospital for treatment. Those suffering psychiatric problems attended treatment at the B.S. Mental Health Care Centre, and their medication and appointments were strictly supervised. In cases of depression and suicidal tendencies, the residents were referred to “Life Plus”.

(f) Home Leave

The boys were granted home leave on the last week-end of each month. They also benefitted from special leaves during Christmas and New Year festivities. In difficult cases, sometimes during the leave, regional Probation Officer visited the boy and his family to assess the situation and to assist them.

(g) Counselling Session by Psychologist

Mrs. D. Chaumoo held counselling sessions with the residents regularly in order to tackle their behavior problems.

(h) Community Service

During the year 2014, five Community Service workers (3 adult females and 2 adult males) performed community work at the institution as per the schedule of work indicated in their respective Community Service Orders. Four of them successfully completed the unpaid work while one was still performing work at the end of the year.

(i) Training of Assistant Housefathers/Housemothers

The residential staff benefitted from training with regard to operation of fire extinguishers, safety rules about gas cylinders and introductory courses in First Aid dispensed by Fellowship First Aiders.

(j) Independent Disciplinary Committee

Following an alleged charge of assault by an Assistant Housefather on a resident in October 2014 the Assistant Housefather was suspended from work pending disciplinary action to be taken. An independent disciplinary committee, chaired by a private counsel, was set up to determine whether the Assistant Housefather was in breach of rules and regulations. According

to the finding of that committee, the Assistant Housefather had been found guilty of gross misconduct.

8. Visits & donations

(i) Staff of the Probation and the Ministry

During the year 2014, Mr. S. R. Montille, *Commissioner of Probation and AfterCare*, the Probation staff and Mr. S. Ragen, *Permanent Secretary of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity & Reform Institutions*, visited the residents at the institution.

(ii) University Students

A group of 9 students from the University of Mauritius studying for BSc (Hons) Social Work, Sociology and Psychology and who were on practical placement at the Probation Service, visited the institution during the year.

(iii) International Consultant

Mrs. Anna Nordenmark, International Consultant together with Psychologist Mrs. S. Bhundoo, from the Ministry of Gender Equality, visited the institution.

(iv) Donations

The residents received gifts from members of the Probation Hostel for Boys Managing Committee, staff of the Probation Hostel, the Probation staff and Mr. S. R. Montille, *Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare*.

(v) Acknowledgements

The Hostel expressed its heartfelt thanks to those who offered gifts to the residents and made donations to the institution and for their genuine interest in the welfare of the residents.

B. The Probation Home for Girls

1. Location

The Probation Home for Girls, which is housed in a rented building at 44, Charles Regnaud Street, Eau Coulee, was established on 08.08.1988. The Probation Home for Girls is a semi-open residential institution catering for girls up to the age of eighteen and can accommodate a maximum of ten residents. It is under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions and is supported by an annual grant from the government.

2. Purpose of institution

The prime objective of the Probation Home for Girls is to provide a stable and healthy home environment conducive for the proper development and social functioning of girls either on probation orders or on committal orders. The institution, which is a semi-open residential care centre, aims at creating a growth-favouring milieu to the residents.

The Probation Home has also the function of ensuring the proper rehabilitation of its inmates through appropriate programme and training. The residents are trained to observe discipline, courtesy and understanding and develop industrious habits to improve their social behaviour.

3. Management

The Probation Home is managed by a Managing Committee appointed on a yearly basis by the parent Ministry and which meets once monthly. The Managing Committee is as to date composed of voluntary members from the community, representatives of different Ministries namely from the Prime Minister's Office, Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions, Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare, and the Ministry of Youth and Sports. However, the institution remains under the responsibility of the Commissioner of Probation and After Care Service.

The day-to-day running of the institution is performed by the Warden (Senior Probation Officer/Probation Officer) under the supervision of the Secretary (Principal Probation Officer). A residential couple, Mr. and Mrs. Molen, works at the institution and are supported by Assistant Housemothers to carry on their duties on a shift system.

The Managing Committee during the year 2014 constituted of the following persons:

Chairperson	:	Mrs. S. Baguant, C.S.K., O.S.K.
Vice Chairperson	:	Mrs. V. Menon
Treasurer	:	Mrs. M. J. Baudot
Assistant Treasurer	:	Mrs. A. Poule
Members	:	Representative of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare
	:	Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare Service or his Representative
	:	Representative of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions
	:	Representative of the Ministry of Youth and Sports
	:	Representative of the Prime Minister's Office
	:	Mrs. C. Boodhram
	:	Mrs. M.C. Monty
	:	Mrs. F. Rungasamy
Secretary	:	Principal Probation Officer

4. Staff

- i. *Principal Probation Officer/Secretary:*
Mrs. K.V. Bundhoo and
Mr. N. Ramasawmy (30.06.2014 - 05.09.2014)
- ii. *A.g Senior Probation Officer/Warden:* Mrs. S. Gentil-Baleekdar
- iii. *Probation Officer/Supportive Staff:*
Mrs. I. Halkhari-Mungra,
Mrs. D. Miniandee (15.04.2014-09.05.2014), and
Ms. N. Ramjane (13.05.2014-31.07.2014) and (11.11.2014-28.11.2014)
- iv. *Intern:* Mrs A. Gaungoo-Jhugroo (04.04.2014-24.10.2014)
- v. *Assistant Housemothers on day and night duties:*
Mrs. M. Lascar, Mrs. N. Roopun,
Mrs. M.C. Thandaven, and
Mrs J. Ingersin.
- vi. *House-parents:* Mr. and Mrs. Paul Molen

5. Finance

i. Balance brought forward

Cash book balance as at 31.12.2014 was **Rs 315,933.62**

Petty cash balance as at 31.12.2014 was **Rs 1,333.05**

Total amount of income brought forward as at 01.01.2015 was **Rs 317,266.67**

ii. Income

The Probation Home for Girls financed its activities by a grant of **Rs 1, 3 million** from the Government for the year 2014.

iii. Expenditure

The total amount of expenditure from January 2014 to December 2014 was **Rs1,290,510.00**

6. Admissions, Discharges and Roll

During the year 2014 there were eight girls. Three residents were discharged from the institution and five girls were admitted.

7. Programme of rehabilitation

(a) Education

With a view to empowering the residents, they were sent to schools or colleges, where they were admitted either in the mainstream or prevocational stream depending upon their educational standards. In the year 2014 one resident passed the Certificate of Primary Education Examinations while the others were reading in Std V, Form III and Form IV at Teresa Ball Centre and Renaissance College respectively.

(b) Throughcare

Casework had been regularly performed at the institution by Probation Officers/Supervising Officers.

(c) Psychological assistance

A clinical psychologist assisted and counseled the residents to achieve emotional stability on a fortnightly basis.

(d) Home leave

The girls were granted home leave once monthly in order to ensure smooth reintegration within the family.

(e) Indoor activities

The residents participated in the day to day activities of the institution. Indoor activities also included reading, indoor games, television and video viewing, listening to music, arts, embroidery and craftworks.

(f) Outdoor activities

Residents were encouraged to make use of the courtyard to do gardening and to practice sport activities like badminton and volleyball. Outings and educational tours were regularly organized to allow the residents to visit the various places of interests.

(g) Birthdays

Each inmate's birthday was celebrated.

(h) Medical and psychiatric treatment

Residents with specific medical and psychiatric needs were provided with appropriate treatment.

(i) Voluntary supervision

After discharge from the institution the ex-residents were voluntarily supervised by the Probation Officer/Supervising Officer.

8. Talks and Activities

(a) Talks delivered and outings organised by regional Probation Offices:

Probation Office	Talks after 15.00 hrs during school days	Talk	Date	Outing/Activity
Port Louis		Nil	Monday 10.02.14	Baking of chocolate cake
Riv du Rempart		Nil	Saturday 08.11.14	Pamplemousses Garden, Pereybere beach
Pamplemousses	Tuesday 22.07.14	Internet use & abuse	Saturday 22.11.14	La Croisette, Poudre d'or Beach
Flacq		Nil	Saturday 16.08.14	Ashram Belle Mare, Pont Bon Dieu Cave, Belle-Mare public beach
Black River	Tuesday 05.08.14	Personal hygiene & Grooming	Friday 08.08.14	MBC, Moka, Appravasi Ghaat + Pereybere beach
Curepipe	Monday 03.11.14	Importance of harmony in a multi-cultural society	Saturday 20.12.14	Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre, Flic en Flac beach
Rose-Hill	Friday 14.11.14	Importance of interpersonal relationship	Friday 25.07.14	Cooking of fried rice and chocolate cups cakes
Moka	Monday 24.11.14	Self-Respect/respect towards others & self-esteem	Saturday 13.12.14	MRU Glass Gallery Phoenix & Flic en Flac Beach
Grand Port	Tuesday 23.12.14	Sexuality : risks, consequences & responsibilities	Saturday 26.04.14	Jardin de la Paix, Calodyne + Beach
Savanne		Nil	Saturday 26.04.14	Jardin de la Paix, Calodyne + Beach

(b) Other activities during the year 2014:

Month	Activities	Place held
February	Talk on Victim Awareness	Attendance Centre of Curepipe
March	Independence day celebration	Probation Home for Girls
April/July	Handicrafts courses	Charles Regnaud Multipurpose Complex, Eau Coulée
April	Talks on '1. Stress & Anger Management, 2. Substance Abuse' and '3. Adolescence, Sexuality and Behaviour, and 4. Constructive Leisure Activities'	Attendance Centre of Curepipe
April	Easter celebration	Probation Home
May/July	Jewel-making with beads	Probation Home
August	Fun Day	Football playground of the Probation Hostel for Boys, Les Casernes, Curepipe
August	Outing organized by Probation Staff of the Probation Home for girls	Velankani Church at Quartier Militaire, Marie Reine de La Paix, Caveau Père Laval and Mont Choisy Public Beach
September	Talk carried out by Mrs. Umanee, nutritionist at the Ministry of Health on 'the importance of balanced diet'	Probation Home
October	Celebration of Divali	Probation Home
November	Table Tennis	Malherbes Youth Centre
November	Aerobic and Yoga	Floreal Youth Centre
November	Talk on: 1. 'Dignité Humaine et Valeur' by Mrs. Achille 2. Family Life Education Life skills courses on Identity & Values (10 sessions) 3. Self Esteem (carried out by Youth Officers)	Probation Home
December	Talk on 1. Sexuality 2. Family Life Education (carried out by Youth Officers)	Probation Home
December	Mrs. Baudot coached the girls to do a sketch	Probation Home
December	Ms. Estelle Thandaven coached the girls in dancing	Probation Home
December	End of year Lunch	Charles Regnaud Multi Purpose Complex

Each month, the residents benefited from medical check-up by Dr Khadaroo from the Medical Unit of the Ministry of Social Security. Minor ailments were taken care of at the Curepipe Dispensary whereas major health problems were treated at Victoria Hospital, Subramania Bharati Eye Hospital and Brown Sequad Mental Health Care Centre.

9. Miscellaneous

(a) Group Conference

The Chairperson, Mrs. S. Baguant, along with the Probation Staff carried out working sessions with all the housemothers and the inmates with a view to discussing problems encountered by them and finding ways to deal with them.

(b) Case Conference

During the year four Case Conferences were held.

(c) Conduct Monitoring Meeting

The Chairperson, the Secretary, the Warden and supporting staff carried out meetings with inmates. They were regularly counselled regarding their progress and needs. They were trained in ways of discipline and were motivated to make efforts in their studies.

10. Visits

During the year 2014 the Probation Home for Girls received visits from:

- Mr. S. Ragen , Permanent Secretary, Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions.
- The Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare and his staff.
- Students of the University of Mauritius and University of Technology, Mauritius on practical placement at the Probation and Atercare Service .

11. Donations and Acknowledgements

The Probation Home for Girls was thankful to those persons who donated clothes, food, school materials, free services, and financial aid to the institution.

12. CASES FOR THE SUPREME COURT AND SOLICITOR GENERAL'S OFFICE

The Probation and Aftercare Service submitted 519 Social Enquiry Reports to the Supreme Court and Solicitor General's Office during the year. The enquiries were carried out by Senior Probation Officers. Details of the types of cases are given below:

Type	Number
Custody	87
Right of Visit/ Droit d'Hebergement	58
Adoption Plénière	12
Appointment of Guardian and Sub-Guardian	42
Adoption Simple	49
Rectification in Civil Status Acts	12
Ouverture de la Tutelle	39
Deprivation of parental authority	4
Application for loan from bank	6
Conversion of adoption simple into adoption plenièrè	1
Counselling and reconciliation	30
Variation of custody order	3
Living conditions of parties	56
Order to sell property	15
Bonding	5
Inquiry into allegations made by Petitioner against Respondent	1
To ascertain that minors are looked after by babysitter	2
Relationship between Petitioner's partner and minor	1
Application to take minor outside the jurisdiction of Mauritius	1
Application to proceed with division of plot of land	1
Variation of order in respect of right of visit	2
Change of name	2
Sale by notarial deed of minor's right	4
Wounds and blows causing death w/o intention to kill	1
Application for order decreeing that minor is not plaintiff's daughter	1
Application to ratify 'partage à l'amiable'	1
Acknowledgment of minor	2
Heirs of deceased person	1
Change in matrimonial regime	1
Application order decreeing a late person as being minor's natural father	1
Application for order decreeing that interest repayment be made to applicant	1
Declaring that minors are defendant's children	3
Authorisation to withdraw from bank account for maintenance of majeur en tutelle	1
Assise cases (legal aid)	1
Application to cancel deed of sale	1
Application to create fixed charge on land	2
Order authorising payment of shares in estate of succession	1
Application for authorisation to withdraw money in joint account of parties	1
Supervised visitation	57
Application to mortgage property	4
Tardy declaration of birth	2
Legal/provisional administratix	4
Total	519

13. PAROLE

The functions of the Parole Board are to make recommendations to the Minister for:

- (a) the release on parole of a convicted detainee who has served not less than one half of his sentence or at least 16 months thereof, whichever expires the later;
- (b) the recall of a detainee released on parole where:
 - (i) the detainee has not complied with a condition of parole, or
 - (ii) the revocation of parole appears to the Parole Board to be in the interest of the detainee.

The Parole Board for 2014 was constituted as follows:

Chairman: Mr. P. Bissessur

Members: Mrs. D. Chaumoo

Mr. C. Jahangeer

Mr. T. Packiry-Pouille

Dr. G. Gaya

The Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare or Representative

The Commissioner of Police or Representative

The Commissioner of Prisons or Representative

A representative of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family Welfare.

Mr. G. Rambojun - *Secretary*

During the period under review, the Board met on ten occasions and reviewed one hundred and nine applications. A female detainee was recommended for release on parole after submission of a favourable social enquiry report on her. However she was discharged before the Minister approved her release on parole as she had earned 117 days extra remission.

As per procedure, the Parole Board examines the case history of each prisoner submitted by the Police and his previous convictions and general conduct, submitted by the Prisons authorities. The Probation and Aftercare Service submits a social enquiry report on the home environment, the family background, the work prospects, the acceptance of the prisoner to be released on parole and the willingness of his homefolks to welcome him. During the course of enquiry the detainee is fully explained the conditions of parole and the consequences on his failure to comply with same. Once released on parole, the parolee remains under the supervision of a Senior Probation Officer until the expiry of his parole licence.

14. THE DISCHARGED PERSONS' AID COMMITTEE

The Discharged Persons' Aid Committee was instituted with a view to helping prisoners integrate fully in society on their release.

The functions of the Discharged Persons' Aid Committee are:

- (a) to interview every detainee, before his discharge, concerning his plans and prospects;
- (b) to use its best endeavours
 - (i) to produce employment for persons who have been discharged;
 - (ii) to persuade a person who has been discharged to live by honest means and provide him with a loan or a reasonable sum of money to that end if the Committee so decides;
 - (iii) to ensure that a person who has been discharged is completely rehabilitated and gets all the assistance he needs to return to civilian life and settle therein as a civilised person.

The committee met once monthly at the Central Prison, Beau Bassin to interview detainees to be discharged from Prisons and to approve financial and other assistance (tools, blankets). For the period under review, it approved Rs 94035 as grant-in-aid from government in respect of 956 detainees.

The government annual grant-in-aid to maintain financial assistance to the discharged prisoners amounted to Rs 90,000.

The Committee was constituted as follows:

Mr. R. Manrakhan, P.D.S.M. - *Chairman*
Mr. M. Ramphul, O.B.E.
Mr. S. Seetohul
Mr. R. Chokowree
The Chief Employment Officer or his representative
Mr. N. Bundhoo, *Principal Probation Officer/Secretary*

15. THE BOARDS OF VISITORS

The Probation and Aftercare Service continues to contribute a lot in providing the Boards assigned to the Correctional Youth Centre and the Rehabilitation Youth Centre with social enquiry reports to enable members to take appropriate decisions in cases under consideration with a view to safeguarding the welfare of the inmates.

The Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare or his representative, who is a member on each Board, reads out individual reports submitted by Senior Probation Officers.

The functions of the Boards of Visitors as set out in Section 54 of the Reform Institutions Act 1988 are as follows:

1.
 - (a) meet at least once every month and on such other occasions as the Minister may direct,
 - (b) enquire into the condition of detention of the detainees,
 - (c) hear any complaint which may be made by a detainee and where the detainee so requests, hear the complaint privately,
 - (c) enquire into and report to the Minister on:-
 - (i) any abuse within an institution;
 - (ii) any repair which may be urgently required in an institution,
 - (iii) any matter which it may consider expedient.
 - (e) do such acts as it may be required to do by the Minister.
2. At least one member shall visit the institution each month.
3. A member may inspect:
 - (a) any part of the institution
 - (b) the detainees at work, in hospital or in separate or other rooms or wards
 - (c) all the books, journals and records relating to detainees.
4. The member visiting the institution shall be accompanied by the Officer-in-Charge or in his absence by the Officer most senior in rank.
5. During his visit, the member should see an inmate if the latter has so expressed his wish to the Officer-in-Charge.
6. A Board may ask the Commissioner of Prisons or the Medical Officer any information or report but shall not otherwise interfere in the management of an institution or issue orders to officers.

A. The Correctional Youth Centre Board of Visitors

The Correctional Youth Centre Board of Visitors for year 2014 was constituted as follows:

Dr. M. Motah - *Chairman*
Representative of the Probation & Aftercare Service
Representative of the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment
Representative of the Ministry of Youth & Sports
Mr. M. Hattea
Mrs. D. Madelaine
Mr. J. Dussoye
Representative of Roman Catholic Church
Welfare Officer (CYC) - *Secretary*

The Board met on eleven occasions during the year and attended to the following cases:-

Remand	66
Admissions	3
Discharge	5
Home leave	4
Possible release	<u>4</u>
TOTAL	<u>82</u>

B. The Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors

The composition of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors for year 2014 was as follows:

Mrs. R. Brigemohane - *Chairperson*

The Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare or Representative

The Representative of the Ministry of Youth & Sports

The Representative of the Ministry of Labour, Industrial Relations and Employment

Mr. G. Raghoonundun

Mr. S. Peerbaccosse

Mr. R. Veeramootoo

Mrs. S. Kalasopaten

Sister M. A. Juliette

Officer, Rehabilitation Youth Centre - *Acting Secretary*

Monthly meetings were held during the year and the Probation and Aftercare Service submitted 94 Social Enquiry Reports to the Board as follows:

Consideration	: 34
Weekend leave	: 23
Progress	: <u>37</u>
Total	<u>94</u>

16. PREVENTIVE WORK

Talks in Schools, Colleges and Social Welfare Centres for the year 2014

During the year, a total of 67 preventive talks were carried out in schools, colleges, social welfare centres and youth centres across the island by officers at regional level. Students participated fully in the activities and responded positively. In social welfare centers the target group was mainly adults, elderly persons and parents, who were sensitized about their role in the family and the community at large towards bringing up law-abiding and honest citizens. Topics of talks were related to the following:-

- i. Juvenile Delinquency
- ii. Role and responsibilities of parents
- iii. Role of Probation Officer in the family and the community
- iv. Causes and ill effects of substance abuse and smoking
- v. Adolescence and its problems
- vi. Indiscipline in schools
- vii. Interpersonal relationship in the family

Total talks for 2014

January	-	July	5
February	4	August	7
March	16	September	3
April	17	October	-
May	7	November	-
June	8	December	-

TOTAL = 67

17. MISSION ABROAD

A Regional consultation on 'Drug Dependence Treatment, HIV and Tuberculosis (TB) Prevention, Treatment and Care and Alternative Sentencing and Prison Decongestion to optimize Prison Health and Management' was held in Zanzibar from 24.11.14 to 28.11.14.

Mauritius was represented by three officers from the Prison Service, one from the Judiciary and one from the Probation and Aftercare Service in the person of Mr. N Ramasawmy, Senior Probation Officer.

18. THE RECORD AND RESEARCH UNIT

The Record and Research Unit of the Probation and Aftercare Service was set up to monitor almost every aspect of the work of by Senior Probation Officers and Probation Officers at regional levels.

The Unit received monthly returns of each Court Area which indicated the volume of work done by each officer during a month. The statistics and information submitted were compiled. The clearing out of discrepancies in the returns was a delicate exercise as officers concerned had to be contacted individually, for bringing about the necessary adjustments.

The monthly statistics and information were then used by the Unit to prepare monthly reports for the Service.

The Unit also had the responsibility of going through the expired files and through copies of social enquiry reports submitted to Courts during each month. Comments and criticisms were made on the supervisory aspect of cases and on certain discrepancies and omissions in social enquiry reports. During staff meetings, the Unit highlighted deficiencies and weaknesses of both items.

19. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES UNIT

During the year reviewed, the number of cases referred to the Clinical/Social Psychologist was 267. The role of the Clinical/Social Psychologist is mainly to ensure proper and effective counselling for cases referred by the Supreme, Intermediate and District Courts at the, Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy, using referrals where needed. Several approaches are used depending on the client's needs and may extend over a period of six months to one year. Depressed clients with suicidal tendencies are referred to the psychiatric department of various hospitals for medical treatment. A total of 35 cases of child beyond control were reported and most cases were directed back into their family as the best place for a child is undoubtedly in his/her family. Throughout interventions, many approaches in counselling were used, such as play therapy. Since children often do not have the ability to articulate thoughts and feelings, a variety of medium such as pencils, paint, toys, bibliocounseling (books) were used. The use of play therapy is often rooted in psychodynamic theory, but other approaches such as cognitive behavioural therapy, rational emotive therapy, psychoanalysis and client centred therapy were also used. The aim of intervention is to help the clients understand and accept themselves "as they are", to bring about a voluntary change in the client. Besides, the goal of counselling is to assist individuals find realistic and workable solutions to their problems by helping them gain an insight into themselves so that they are able to utilize their own potentialities and opportunities and thus become self-sufficient, self-directed and self-actualized.

Table 12 - Number and type of cases attended to by the Clinical/Social Psychologist at the Probation and Aftercare Service, 2014

Type of case	Adult		Minor		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Depression	10	12	10	15	47
Bonding of children	-	-	23	22	45
Marital conflicts	8	4	-	-	12
Suicidal tendencies	10	8	10	10	38
Child beyond control	-	-	20	15	35
Custody of children	-	-	22	20	42
Reports for commission on the prerogative of mercy	7	4	-	-	11
Supervised visitation	-	-	13	17	30
Battered women	-	3	-	-	3
Reconciliation of couple	2	2	-	-	4
Total	37	33	98	99	267

20. CONCLUSION

The Probation and Aftercare Service, as a social agency, provided timely and quality services to the Judiciary as well as to other agencies such as the National Adoption Council, Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy, the International Social Service, etc.

During the year 2014, a total of 4,732 social enquiries were carried out for the various institutions such as the Supreme Court, Intermediate Court, District Courts, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions, the National Adoption Council, the Prime Minister's Office and the Board of Visitors of Youth Centres.

Counselling in matrimonial and other social problems continued to be an important part of the Probation Officer's daily duties. A total of 2,916 cases were attended to during the year.

639 Community Service Orders and 282 Probation Orders were made by the Intermediate and District Courts. During the year the total number of persons on probation was 714 and 827 persons were subjected to Community Service Order. We made a step forward in the domain of community Service with team placement to ensure visibility, among others.

The Service also continued its aggressive Preventive Campaign in colleges, social welfare centres and youth centres on social problems with a view to reducing criminality.

Furthermore, the Service has progressively moved forward to meet the various challenges of a modern service provider where international standards are satisfied. In that aspect, the Attendance Centre which started in Beau Bassin in 2011 was decentralised and two additional centres were set up in Curepipe and Pamplemousses for a better service delivery.

In the coming years with the new Reform Institutions and Juvenile Justice Acts, amendments of existing Acts (Probation of Offenders and Community Service Order), the Probation Service would play a more important role towards meeting the challenges of our society.

S. R. Montille
Commissioner

Number of enquiries by Court, 2014

Annex I

Institution	Port Louis	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Black-River	Savanne	Moka	Flacq	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Grand Port	Rodrigues	Total
Supreme Court/Solicitor General's Office	73	66	59	35	40	23	68	63	58	32	2	519
Intermediate Court	26	19	19	10	5	10	24	31	8	13	-	165
District Court	199	180	113	149	119	55	85	110	69	40	34	1,153
Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions	292	243	206	111	179	114	352	267	256	145	51	2,216
Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors	19	17	3	10	8	-	2	3	3	2	2	69
Industrial Court	-	-	22	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23
Throughcare (RYC, home, hostel)	63	71	31	10	32	27	13	14	9	13	-	283
SACIM	1	5	3	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12
International Social Service	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Parole Board	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Correctional Youth Centre Board of Visitors	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	9
Prime Minister's Office	5	4	4	1	1	2	4	3	3	2	-	29
Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	7
Progress Reports on Community Service workers	26	24	35	10	15	21	8	77	21	-	-	237
Probation Home for Girls Managing Committee	-	3	-	-	2	2	-	-	1	-	-	8
Total	707	634	497	338	402	255	557	578	428	247	89	4,732

Offences committed by persons placed on probation by Court¹, 2014

Annex II

Offences	Intermediate	Industrial	Port-Louis	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Black-River	Savanne	Moka	Flacq	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Rodrigues	Total
Assault and related offences													86
Assault	-	-	1	27	4	32	13	-	3	-	2	-	82
Assault with premeditation	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Sexual Offences													4
Attempt upon chastity	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Property offences													165
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>													8
Issuing cheque without provision	-	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Swindling	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Embezzlement</i>													4
Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Embezzlement	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Theft</i>													134
<i>Robbery</i>													54
Larceny more than 2 in number	-	-	6	2	14	-	-	8	-	12	2	-	44
Larceny with violence	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	3
Larceny on public road	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
<i>Burglary</i>													12
Larceny scaling	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	1	2	2	-	-	9
Larceny night breaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Larceny false key	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1

¹ No offences for Court of Grand Port in 2014

Offences committed by persons placed on probation by Court¹, 2014 (cont'd)

Offences	Intermediate	Industrial	Port-Louis	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Black-River	Savanne	Moka	Flacq	Pamplemousses	Riv. du Rempart	Rodrigues	Total
<i>Other theft</i>													68
Simple larceny	-	-	4	8	-	1	4	4	2	3	1	-	27
Larceny by person in receipt on wages	-	-	5	7	3	-	1	11	1	8	-	-	36
Attempt at larceny	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	5
Other property offences													19
Arson	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Damaging vehicle	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Receiving /Possession of stolen property	-	-	3	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	2	-	12
Possession of article bearing mark of third party	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other offences													27
Outrage against depository of public authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Child labour	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Insulting verbally	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Rogue & Vagabond	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Effecting public mischief	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Bearing offensive weapon	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Aiding and Abetting	-	-	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	3	-	-	8
Breach of interim protection order	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Threatening verbally/insult	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Child ill treatment	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total	2	1	44	65	26	42	20	27	12	35	7	1	282

¹ No offences for Court of Grand Port in 2014

Offences committed by minors with Probation Orders, 2014
Annex IIa

Offences	Male	Female	Total
Assault and related offences	6	-	6
Simple assaults	6		6
Sexual Offences	3	-	3
Attempt upon chastity	3		3
Property offences	26	3	29
<i>Theft</i>	23	2	25
<i>Robbery</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>13</i>
Larceny by two or more individuals	12		12
Larceny on public road	1		1
<i>Burglary</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>-</i>	<i>6</i>
Larceny night breaking	1		1
Larceny scaling	5		5
<i>Other theft</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>6</i>
Attempt at larceny scaling	1		1
Larceny simple	3	2	5
<i>Other property offences</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>4</i>
Possession of stolen property	3	1	4
Other offences	1	1	2
Aiding and abetting	1	1	2
Total	36	4	40

Offences committed by minors with Probation Orders by age and sex, 2014

Annex IIb

Offences	Age (years) and sex												Total
	12		13		14		15		16		17		
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	
Assault and related offences													6
Simple Assaults	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	3	-	1	-	6
Sexual offences													3
Attempt upon chastity	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3
Property offences													29
<i>Theft</i>													25
<i>Robbery</i>													13
Larceny on public road	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Larceny more than two in number	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	7	-	2	-	12
<i>Burglary</i>													6
Larceny night breaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Larceny scaling	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	5
<i>Other theft</i>													6
Attempt at larceny	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Larceny simple	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1	5
<i>Other property offences</i>													4
Possession of stolen property	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	4
Other offences													2
Aiding and abetting	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2
Total	1	-	4	-	1	-	5	1	13	2	12	1	40

Offences committed by minors with Probation Orders by Court¹, 2014

Annex II c

Offences	Port Louis	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Black-River	Savanne	Moka	Flacq	Pamplemousses	Riviere du Rempart	Total
Assault and related offences										6
Simple assaults	-	-	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Sexual offences										3
Attempt upon chastity	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	-	3
Property offences										29
<i>Theft</i>										25
<i>Robbery</i>										13
Larceny more than 2 in number	4	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	2	12
Larceny on public road	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Burglary</i>										7
Larceny scaling	-	1	-	2		1	-	1	-	5
Larceny night breaking	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Attempt at larceny	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Other theft</i>										5
Simple larceny	-	1	-	-	1	2	-	1	-	5
<i>Other property offences</i>										4
Possession of stolen property	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	4
Other offences										2
Aiding and abetting	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total	7	5	10	3	1	3	1	6	4	40

¹ No offences for Intermediate Court, Grand Port Court and Court of Rodrigues in 2014

Breakdown of Counselling cases by Court Area, 2014

Annex III

Type of counselling cases	Port Louis	Rose-Hill	Curepipe	Black River	Savanne	Moka	Flacq	Pamplemousses	Riv du Rempart	Grand Port	Rodrigues	Total
Matrimonial Dispute	74	59	72	144	149	5	11	45	11	141	3	714
Family Dispute	87	121	90	158	111	8	50	49	7	167	1	849
Abandonment	10	4	7	-	2	2	13	9	4	3	3	57
Battered Women	10	-	7	22	12	1	3	1	1	45	1	103
Alimony	17	4	17	37	9	3	-	3	2	29	4	125
Custody of Children	18	7	21	30	20	2	3	14	-	34	-	149
Breach of promise to marry	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4
Pre-marital pregnancy	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Battered Children	-	-	4	1	1	-	-	3	-	3	1	13
Unruly Children	26	86	58	43	63	8	17	15	5	104	2	427
Drug Addicts	1	1	5	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Alcohol Addicts	3	-	12	1	5	-	1	-	-	32	-	54
Landlord/Tenant Dispute	3	9	16	8	5	-	1	1	-	16	-	59
Neighbour Dispute	17	5	8	36	8	2	12	4	3	21	-	116
Suicidal tendencies	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Other	16	1	71	23	26	6	3	8	22	44	10	230
Total	283	298	392	505	412	37	114	153	55	640	27	2,916

Offences by type of persons sentenced to Community Service Orders, 2014

Annex IV

Offences	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Homicide and related offences	-	-	3	1	4
<i>Intentional homicide (committed)</i>	-	-	-	1	1
Abortion				1	1
<i>Non intentional homicide</i>	-	-	3	-	3
Involuntary homicide			2		2
Wounds and blows causing death			1		1
Assault and related offences	-	-	27	2	29
Simple Assaults			11	1	12
Assault causing sickness for more			7		7
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority			5		5
Assault causing effusion of blood (Pu			2		2
Assault causing fracture of arm			1		1
Assault with premeditation			1	1	2
Sexual offences	1	-	22	1	24
Attempt upon chastity			6	1	7
Sodomy			4		4
Sexual intercourse with minor under 1	1		6		7
<i>Child Protection Act (CPA)</i>					
Causing child to be sexually abused			6		6
Property offences	-	-	208	14	222
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>	-	-	24	4	28
Forgery			2		2
Making use of forged documents			4		4
Counterfeiting bank notes			1		1
Knowingly receiving cheque without provision			1		1
Issuing cheque without provision			4	1	5
Swindling			6	3	9
Fraudulent application of property by employee			1		1
Demanding money or property by threat of false ac			3		3
Giving false evidence			1		1
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>					
Other offences under POCA (conflict of interest)			1		1
<i>Embezzlement</i>	-	-	13	2	15
Embezzlement by person in receipt of wages			6	2	8
Embezzlement (simple)			7		7
<i>Theft</i>	-	-	140	7	147
<i>Robbery</i>	-	-	79	1	80
Larceny armed with offensive weapon			2		2
Larceny by two or more individuals			62	1	63
Larceny on public road			2		2
Larceny with aggravating circumstanc			8		8
Attempt at larceny with aggravating c			2		2
Larceny by findings			1		1
Larceny with wounding			1		1
Larceny committed by person habitua			1		1

Offences by type of persons sentenced to Community Service Orders, 2014 (cont'd)

Offences	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
<i>Burglary</i>	-	-	23	1	24
Larceny night breaking			9		9
Larceny (day) breaking			3		3
Larceny scaling			9	1	10
Larceny with false key			2		2
<i>Other theft</i>	-	-	38	5	43
Larceny from motor vehicles			1		1
Larceny by servant or any person in r			14	1	15
Attempt at larceny			1		1
Larceny simple			19	4	23
Larceny praedial			3		3
<i>Other property offences</i>	-	-	31	1	32
Damaging property by band			9		9
Receiving /possession of stolen property			19		19
Attempt at Arson			1		1
Knowingly receiving articles by means of a crime			1	1	2
Knowingly receiving property unlawfully			1		1
Drug offences	-	-	2	-	2
Road traffic contraventions	1	-	54	1	56
Other offences	1	-	288	13	302
Acting with intent to endanger life			1		1
Aiding and abetting			12		12
Brothel keeping			1	1	2
Conspiracy			5	1	6
Sequestration			2		2
Breach of condition of release			2		2
Failing to give alimony			1		1
Breach of Protection Order			4		4
Offences under Bail Act			2		2
Threatening in writing or verbally			2		2
Non payment of surety				1	1
Failing to pay CD			7		7
Unauthorised access to data			1	1	2
Non payment of fine	1	-	247	6	254
Causing noxious thing to be taken by other person				1	1
Giving instructions to commit a crime			1		1
Unlawful occupation of State land				2	2
Total	3	-	604	32	639

Number of probationers having followed Pro-social Skills programme and awarded certificates in 2014

Appendix V

Zone	Period	Type				Total		Catching up		Total number of Certificates awarded
		Adult		Minor		Followed	Completed	From old batch completed	To be completed in next batch	
		Male	Female	Male	Female					
Curepipe	January - June	9	3	5	1	18	12	4	6	16
	July - December	7	3	5	1	16	13	3	4	16
Beau Bassin	January - June	37	5	3	1	46	32	3	7	35
	July - December	38	8	9	1	56	53	7	1	60
Pamplemousses	January - June	18	3	4	-	25	17	-	6	17
	July - December	19	6	7	-	32	29	6	1	35
Total		128	28	33	4	193	156	23	25	179