

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

PROBATION & AFTERCARE

SERVICE

2012

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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 a shoemaker, John Augustus, 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 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 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 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 uncondusive 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. over use 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 three 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 26 October 2012.

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.

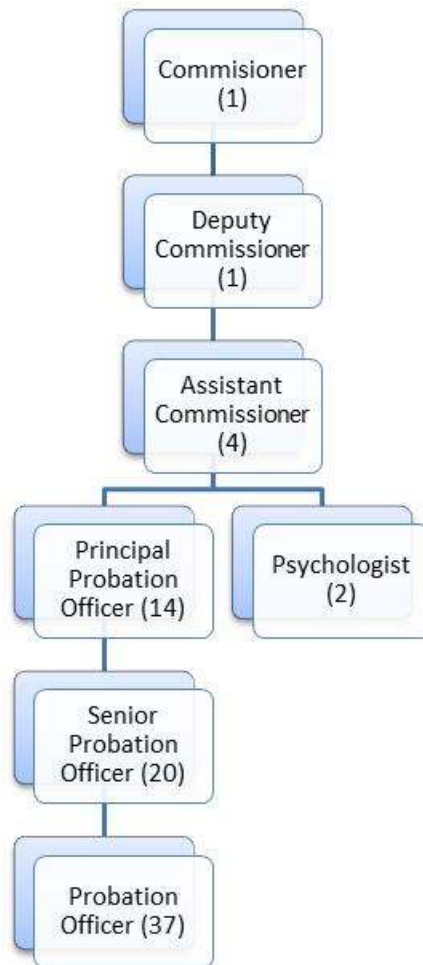
During 2012, District Probation Committees were held in each District Court as indicated below:

Court	Date
Port Louis	21.06.12 & 05.12.12
Rose-Hill	03.07.12
Curepipe	13.07.12
Black River	14.06.12
Savanne	23.05.12
Moka	08.06.12 & 13.12.12
Flacq	13.12.12
Pamplemousses	Nil
Rivière du Rempart	12.01.12 & 18.12.12
Grand Port	16.10.12
Rodrigues	23.04.12

7. STAFF

(i) Establishment (Mauritius)

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



However, at the end of 2012, the Service was functioning with the following staff:-

- 1 Commissioner - Mr. S.R. Montille
- 1 Deputy Commissioner - Mr. M. Maudarbux
- 3 Assistant Commissioners - Mesdames H. Luckeenarain, D. Pudaruth and Mr. F. Moideen
- 1 Psychologist – Mrs. D. Chaumoo
- 13 Principal Probation Officers
 - Mrs G. Cowreea-Petkar
 - Mrs A. Lee Kien On
 - Miss L. Beeharry

- Mr G. Rambojun
- Mrs A. Toorbuth
- Mr K. Kora Venciah
- Mr M.S. Oomar
- Mr N. Fareed
- Mrs K.V. Bundhoo
- Mr S. Bissessur
- Mr R. Boojhawon
- Mrs A. Valayden
- Mr R. Koothan

19 Senior Probation Officers
30 Probation Officers

One Psychologist, a Principal Probation Officer, a Senior Probation Officer, and a Probation Officer were posted at “Life Plus”. The Senior Probation Officer posted at “Life Plus” reverted to the Probation Service on 21.12.12.

The supportive staff of the Service consisted of the following:

- 1 Confidential Secretary
- 1 Senior Officer
- 4 Officers
- 2 Word Processing Operators
- 3 Office care attendants
- 6 General Workers

(ii) **Establishment (Rodrigues)**

- 1 Senior Probation Officer
- 2 Probation Officers

(iii) **Vacancies**

At the end of 2012, the following vacancies existed:

- 1 Assistant Commissioner
- 1 Senior Probation Officer
- 5 Probation Officers

(iv) **Promotion**

Mr R. Koothan and Mrs S. Jondah were promoted as Principal Probation Officer and Senior Probation Officer respectively on 16.06.12.

(v) **Recruitment**

Miss J. Conhoye, Probation Officer, joined the Service on 30.03.12.

8. WORKLOAD

A. Enquiries

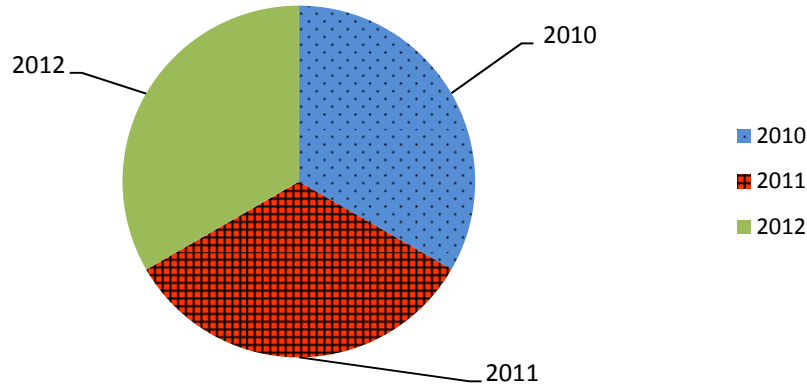
During the year under review, the number of cases investigated and reported upon totalled 4,041 as compared with 3,308 for the year 2011.

The breakdown of enquiries by Court is given in *Annex I* and the number of enquiries per institution for the period 2010 to 2012 is given hereunder:-

Table 1 - Number of Enquiries by Institution, 2010 - 2012

Institution	2010	2011	2012
Supreme Court / Solicitor General's Office	301	301	489
Intermediate Court	133	120	144
District Court	924	930	983
Director of Public Prosecutions' office	1,697	1,385	1,817
Parole Board	2	1	7
Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors	61	26	36
Correctional Youth Centre Board of Visitors	3	3	3
Throughcare Service (R .Y.C. Probation Home/Hostel)	304	298	338
SACIM	8	6	8
National Adoption Council	9	19	17
International Social Service	2	7	3
Child Development Unit	44	128	94
Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy	38	14	12
Prime Minister's Office (Home Study Report)	21	23	20
Commission of Women's Affairs (Rodrigues)	-	-	1
Probation Hostel / Home Managing Committee	5	3	11
Ombudsperson for Children	4	-	-
Progress Reports (Community Service)	10	31	51
Domestic Violence Unit	10	13	6
Chambers Case	1	-	-
Ministry of Social Security	-	-	1
Total	3,577	3,308	4,041

Figure 1 - Number of Enquiries by Institution, 2010 -2012



Social Enquiry Reports on ‘Uncontrollable Juveniles’

During 2012, a total number of 97 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, 2012

Outcomes of social Enquiries	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	June	July	Aug	Sept	Oct	Nov	Dec	Total
Set aside/Back to parents	7	5	6	5	6	8	4	3	6	8	3	6	67
To RYC	4	-	-	1	-	5	3	-	2	3	-	-	18
To Probation Hostel for Boys	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
To Probation Home for Girls	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Progress Report	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
To Shelter/Foyer	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	4
Total	11	5	7	8	6	14	10	4	11	11	3	7	97

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 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 65 minors (55 boys and 10 girls) were convicted of criminal offences as compared with 69 (59 boys and 10 girls) in 2011. Of these, 45 minors (41 boys and 4 girls) were placed on probation, 11 minors (10 males and 1 female) benefitted from Community Service Orders, 3 male minors were committed to the Correctional Youth Centre, 1 male minor and 4 female minors were committed to the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, and 1 female minor was sent to the Probation Home for Girls.

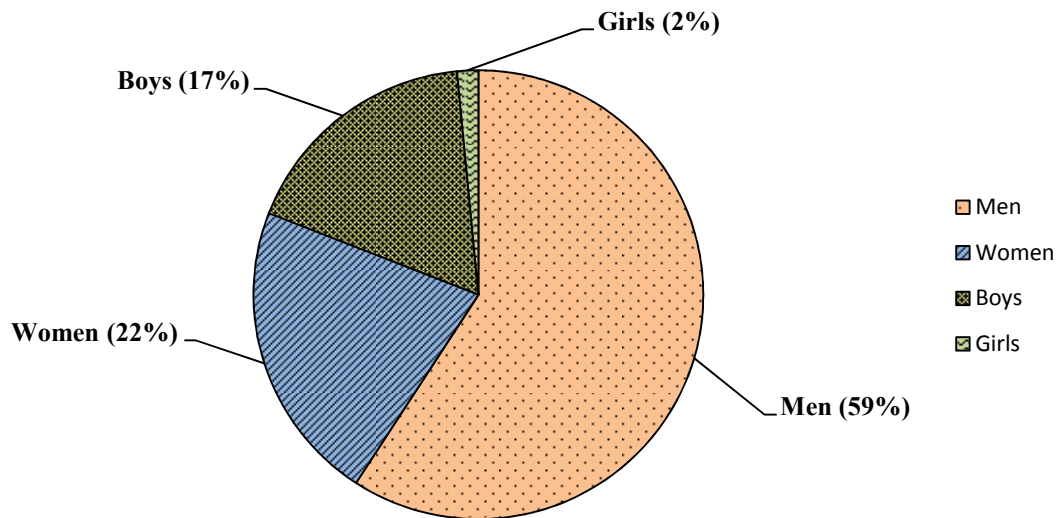
(ii) Probation Orders

During the year under review, a total of 262 probation orders were made.

Table 3 - Number of Probation Orders by Court, 2012

Court	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
Intermediate	5	1	3	-	9
Port - Louis	6	7	4	-	17
Rose - Hill	4	2	1	-	7
Curepipe	32	13	5	1	51
Black - River	15	2	6	1	24
Savanne	44	15	6	-	65
Moka	6	4	1	1	12
Flacq	2	2	1	-	5
Pamplemousses	25	9	6	-	40
Riviere du Rempart	12	-	5	-	17
Grand Port	1	1	-	-	2
Rodrigues	3	1	8	1	13
Total	155	57	46	4	262

Figure 2 - Number of Probation orders by type, 2012

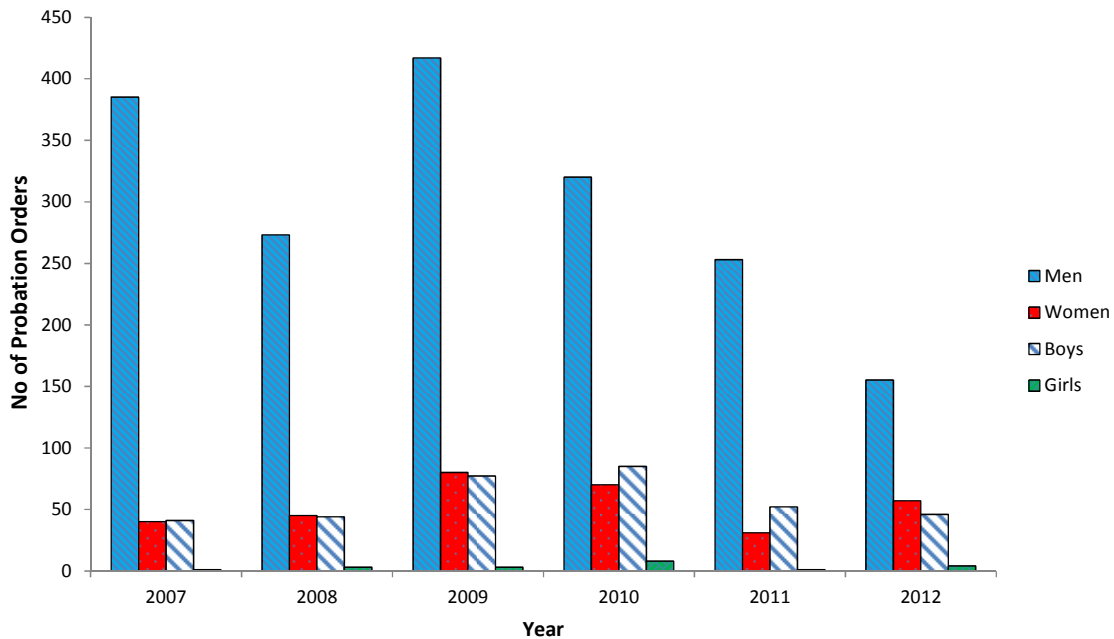


The number of probation orders with comparative figures for the previous five years are given on the next page along with the number of each type.

Table 4 - Number of Probation Orders, 2007 - 2012

Year	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2007	385	40	41	1	467
2008	273	45	44	3	365
2009	417	80	77	3	577
2010	320	70	85	8	483
2011	253	31	52	1	337
2012	155	57	46	4	262

Figure 3 - Number of Probation Orders, 2007 - 2012



The total number of probation orders in force as at 31 December 2012 was 502 as compared with 599 at the corresponding date in 2011. The number of probationers under supervision at the end of 2012 was 460 and it was 547 as 31 December 2011.

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

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

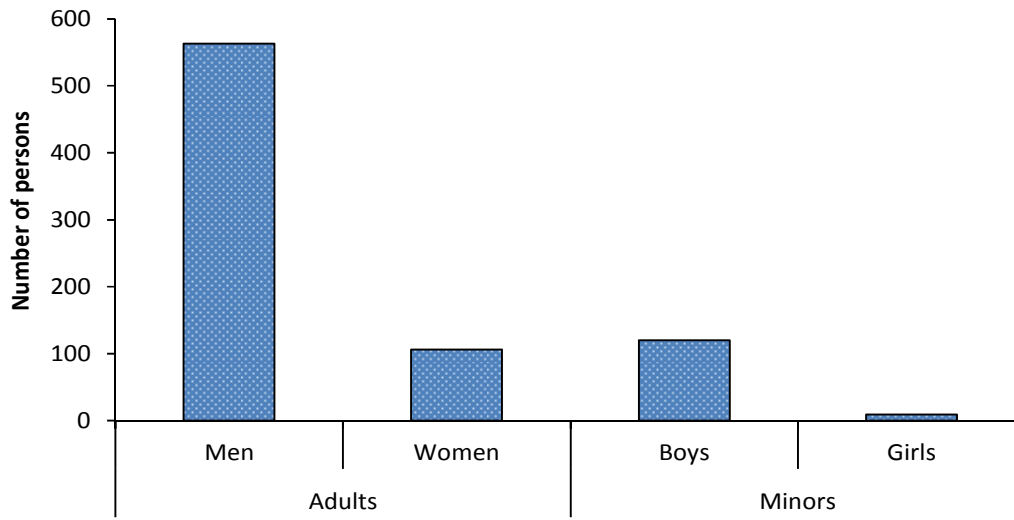
Annex IIb shows the age and sex at which minors were involved in the different types of offences for which probation orders were made.

The total number of probationers supervised during the year was 798 compared to 1,068 for the previous year while the number of probation orders in force during 2012 was 862 compared to 1,178 for 2011.

Table 5 - Number of persons on Probation by Court, 2012

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	52	5	7	-	64
Port - Louis	23	12	4	-	39
Rose - Hill	19	5	11	-	35
Curepipe	71	22	5	2	100
Black - River	28	5	11	1	45
Savanne	155	21	26	-	202
Moka	40	11	2	1	54
Flacq	2	2	5	1	10
Pamplemousses	93	15	19	-	127
Riviere du Rempart	45	3	18	3	69
Grand Port	31	4	7	-	42
Rodrigues	4	1	5	1	11
Total	563	106	120	9	798

Figure 4 - Number of persons on probation, 2012



(iii) Age-Group Distribution

Hereunder is the age-group distribution of offenders placed on probation during the year 2012.

Table 6 - Distribution of offenders (MINORS) placed on probation by age group, 2012

Age group (Years)	Boys	Girls	Total
Up to 10	-	-	-
11	-	-	-
12	2	-	2
13	2	-	2
14	15	-	15
15	6	1	7
16	8	1	9
17	13	2	15
Total	46	4	50

Table 7 - Distribution of offenders (ADULTS) placed on probation by age group, 2012

Age group (Years)	Men	Women	Total
18 - 22	56	11	67
23 - 27	22	10	32
28 - 32	21	14	35
33 - 37	13	4	17
38 - 42	16	3	19
43 - 47	7	7	14
48 - 52	11	2	13
53 - 57	2	2	4
58 & above	7	4	11
Total	155	57	212

(iv) **Successful and Unsuccessful Cases**

A total number of 343 probationers successfully completed their respective periods of probation during 2012.

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

Table 8 - Number of successful and unsuccessful cases, 2007 - 2012

Year	Successful					Unsuccessful				
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	Total
2007	290	37	76	2	405	1	-	-	-	1
2008	276	38	41	4	359	2	-	-	-	2
2009	301	43	28	-	372	7	-	2	-	9
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

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, as well as their parents/responsible parties in their families. Thereafter a monthly report on each case is prepared and submitted, thus implementing a treatment programme initiated by the officer.

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, counseling and referrals. He/she encourages the responsible parties to visit their wards, endeavoring 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 2012, Probation Officers attended to a total number of 44 female minors (37 from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, 7 from the Probation Home for Girls) and 17

male minors comprising 13 boys from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre for Boys and 4 boys from the Probation Hostel).

As at 31 December, 2012, there were 3 boys and 4 girls on through care at the Probation Institutions and 10 boys and 23 girls at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre.

During the year 2012, Probation Officers prepared and submitted 311 reports on R.Y.C. inmates (240 girls and 71 boys). Moreover 42 through care reports were submitted to the Probation Home for Girls Managing Committee and 35 to the Probation Hostel for Boys Managing Committee.

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 2012, a total of 16 cases: one from the Correctional Youth Centre, nine (1 boy and 8 girls) from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 6 male Parolees were under supervision.

As at 31 December 2012, 5 girls from the Rehabilitation Youth Centre and 6 male parolees were still under supervision.

E. Counselling

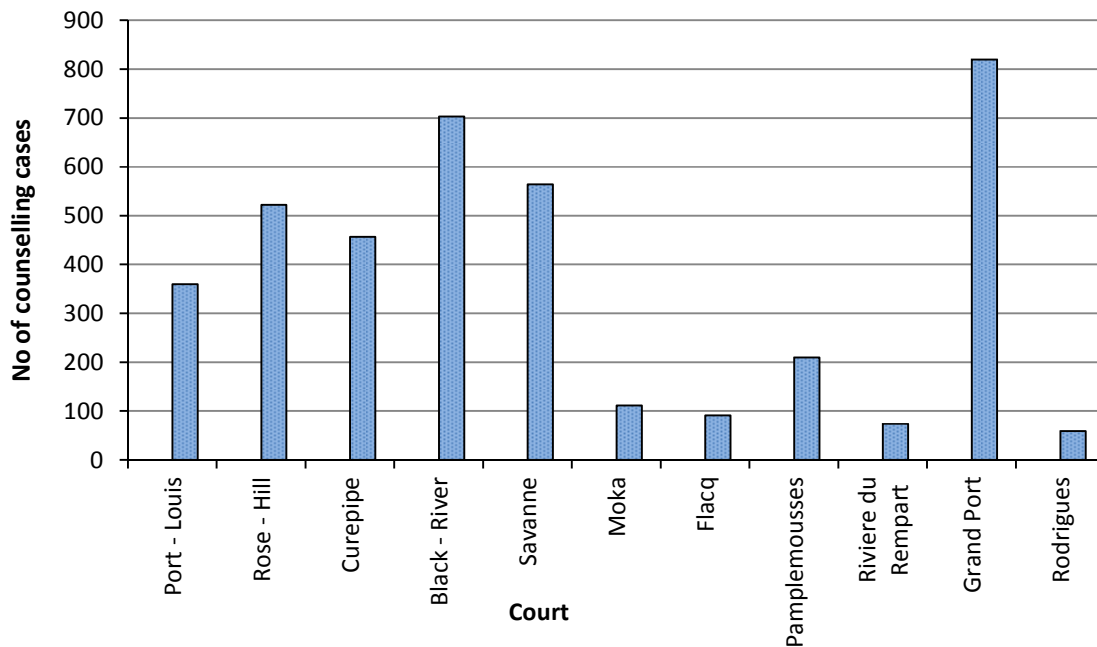
Probation Officers, as Social Workers of the Court, are called upon to carry out counselling work in connection with matrimonial and other social problems on behalf of the District Magistrates. Such work forms an important part of the Probation Officers' daily duties.

The figures below show the number of counselling cases dealt with in the different courts in 2012.

Table 9 - Number of counselling cases by Court, 2012

Court	Number of Counselling cases
Port - Louis	360
Rose - Hill	522
Curepipe	457
Black - River	703
Savanne	564
Moka	112
Flacq	91
Pamplemousses	210
Riviere du Rempart	74
Grand Port	820
Rodrigues	59
Total	3,972

Figure 5 - Number of counselling cases by Court, 2012



The table at *Annex III* indicates the breakdown of counselling cases by court during 2012.

9. ATTENDANCE CENTRES

The Probation of Offenders Act 1946 has been amended in 2009 to include additional requirements that are now attached to a Probation Order. One of these requires a probationer to follow courses at an Attendance Centre. At the Centre, probationers participate in structured activities and group interactions that challenge thoughts, attitudes and perceptions with a view to bringing about change in behaviour. The aim is to educate and empower offenders and provide them with the skills and tools to function adequately in society.

During the Year 2012, 185 new probationers followed the pro social skill training programme. For the period January to May 2012, 88 new probationers (63 adult males, 8 adult females and 17 minor males) and some 16 cases from the previous session attended the Centre at the Probation headquarters in Beau Bassin. 3 probationers did not complete their programme though they were given the opportunity to join the courses they had missed. They were prosecuted for breach of the conditions of their Probation order. Two of them were fined whereas the case was dismissed against the third one who was untraceable. 34 probationers were not awarded a certificate as they did not complete their training programme but were given the opportunity to do in the next training session which began in July. The training programme comprised the following modules:

- Why are we here?
- Identity building
- Consequences of reoffending
- Victim awareness/Empathy Building
- Significance of values
- Stress and anger management
- Substance abuse
- Problem solving/Goal Setting
- Crime Prevention/Community Policing
- Roles and responsibilities within the family/parenting
- Sexuality/Adolescence and behaviour disorder
- Dependent/Independent/Interdependent living
- Constructive leisure activities/Healthy living
- Enhancing social functioning

To render the services more accessible to the probationers, to encourage participation and to help reduce transport costs, the Attendance Centre has been decentralized as from July 2012. 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. Pamplémousses catered for probationers released by Pamplémousses, Rivière du Rempart and Flacq courts while Curepipe covered the court areas of Curepipe, Savanne and Grand Port.

For the period July to November 2012, 29 new probationers (15 adult males, 8 adult females, 5 juvenile males and one juvenile female) followed the prosocial skill programme at Beau Bassin, 28 (17 adult males, 7 adult females, 4 juvenile males) in Curepipe and 17 (10 adult males, 5 adult females and 2 juvenile males) in Pamplémousses. 34 Probationers who failed to attend certain modules in the previous training programmes (17 for Pamplémousses, 13 for Curepipe and 4 for Beau Bassin) were given an opportunity to complete same and for the period July to November 2012, 106 Probationers were awarded a certificate of attendance. Two of them in the region of Pamplémousses did not receive a certificate, one remained untraceable whilst another was sent to the correctional Youth Centre. The modules were as follows:

- Objectives of the programme
- Identity building
- Consequences of reoffending
- Victim awareness/Empathy Building
- Significance of culture and prosocial values
- Stress and anger Management
- Substance abuse
- Constructive leisure activities/Healthy living
- Sexuality/Adolescence and behaviour disorder
- Problem solving/Goal Setting
- Crime prevention/Community policing
- Dependent/Independent/Interdependent living
- Roles and responsibilities within the family/parenting
- Enhancing social functioning
- Strengthening family ties
- The way ahead

The overall response was very positive with a very low rate of absenteeism. Those who missed modules owing to unforeseen circumstances were given the opportunity to complete their modules in subsequent training programmes. Employers encouraged their employees to attend the courses by releasing them and the probationers themselves showed much interest and participated fully in the 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 found guilty of an offence punishable by a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years or 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 Rs10,000 to Rs25,000.
- (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 Rs5,000 to Rs10,000 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 and inspirations and skills and competencies of different people. Team placement for the year 2012 was as follows:

Court	Placement Institutions	Number of cases
Rivière du Rempart	Melville Beach	3
Curepipe	Forest Side Fire Services	4
Grand Port	Grand Port/ Savanne District Council	3
Port Louis	Port Louis Fire Services	3

During 2012, a total of 631 cases were referred for social enquiry by courts as indicated below:

Table 10 - Number of cases referred for social enquiry by Court, 2012

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	113	14	-	-	127
Port - Louis	62	6	1	-	69
Rose - Hill	33	2	2	-	37
Curepipe	32	2	-	-	34
Black - River	87	8	7	1	103
Savanne	20	-	-	-	20
Moka	7	-	1	-	8
Flacq	25	-	-	-	25
Pamplemousses	112	6	1	-	119
Riviere du Rempart	33	5	-	-	38
Grand Port	9	1	-	-	10
Rodrigues	38	2	1	-	41
Total	571	46	13	1	631

548 Community Service Orders (including 56 additional orders for men, 4 for women and 1 for boys) were made by the following courts:

Table 11 - Number of persons sentenced to Community Service Orders by court, 2012

Court	Adults		Minors		Total
	Men	Women	Boys	Girls	
Intermediate	106	14	-	-	120
Port - Louis	53	6	1	-	60
Rose - Hill	30	2	2	-	34
Curepipe	27	2	-	-	29
Black - River	76	7	4	1	88
Savanne	14	-	-	-	14
Moka	7	-	1	-	8
Flacq	22	-	-	-	22
Pamplemousses	86	3	3	-	92
Riviere du Rempart	29	5	-	-	34
Grand Port	9	-	-	-	9
Rodrigues	36	2	-	-	38
Total	495	41	11	1	548

The number of persons who were under supervision during 2012 was 814 comprising 747 men, 53 women, 12 boys and 2 girls. As at 31.12.12, there were 327 persons (307 men, 16 women, 3 boys and 1 girl) under supervision. Work placement for the 487 community service workers was as follows:

(i)	Government Organizations	:	346
	Police Department	:	228
	Probation and Aftercare Service	:	17
	District Courts	:	42
	Social Welfare Centres	:	31
	Fire Services	:	23
	Others (Ministry of Local Government, Youth Centres)	:	5
(ii)	Para-statal Organizations	:	83
	SILWF (Community Centres)	:	78
	District Council/Municipality	:	5
(iii)	Non-Government Organizations	:	58
	Ashram/Home	:	35
	Church/Mosque/Mandir	:	22
	Drug Rehabilitation Centres	:	1

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 is situated at Impasse Desvaux, Les Casernes, Curepipe. It is a government owned one-storey semi-detached building which consists of separate accommodation for a maximum of twenty boys and quarters for the houseparents. There is a block at the back which consists of offices on the first floor, a committee room, conference room and a workshop for wood working on the ground floor. Its yard comprises a vegetable and flower garden and a football ground.

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 courts. They are under the care of assistant housefathers/mothers. Depending on their age and aptitudes, the boys are either encouraged to attend school or take up employment in apprenticeship. At the institution, they also perform gardening work, cleaning of the premises and participate in recreational activities. The boys reside at the Hostel up to 18 years and depending on their aptitudes.

3. Management

The Probation Hostel for Boys, which is under the aegis of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions, is managed 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/ mothers, acting as father and mother figures.

The Managing Committee for the year 2012 consisted of the following members:

Chairman	: 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 and Reform Institutions
	: Representative of Ministry of Youth & Sports
	: Representative of Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development & Family Welfare

Co-opted Member : Mr. B. Ramsohok
Secretary : Mr. J. Jhundoo
: Mr. R. Bheecarry
: Mr. P. Mautadin
: Principal Probation Officer

4. **Staff**

During the year 2012, the Staff was as follows:

Mrs. A. Valayden	-	Secretary/ Principal Probation Officer (<i>until January 2012</i>)
Mrs. A. Lee Kien On	-	Secretary/ Principal Probation Officer (<i>as from Feb 2012</i>)
Mr. J. Seegolam	-	Warden/ Senior Probation Officer (<i>until January 2012</i>)
Mr. D. Thumiah	-	Warden/ Senior Probation Officer (<i>as from February 2012</i>)
Mr. K. Chooramun	-	Senior Assistant Housefather (<i>as from October 2012</i>)
Mr. B. Nemchand	-	Assistant Housefather (<i>retired in November 2012</i>)
Mrs. M. S. Pynam	-	Assistant Housemother
Mr. S. Seegoolam	-	Assistant Housefather
Mr. S. Auchoybur	-	Assistant Housefather
Mr. D. Matai	-	Relief Assistant Housefather
Mrs. Chellen	-	Relief Assistant Housemother
Mr. M. Sangeelee	-	Trainee Relief Assistant Housefather

Probation Officers, Mr. O. Baboolall, Mrs. Maunthoura and B. G. Rambaccussing assisted the staff of the Probation Hostel on a part-time basis.

5. **Finance**

(a) Income

Government grant amounting Rs1,100,000 was received during the financial year 2012

(b) Expenditure

The total expenses for the year ending December 2012 amounted to Rs1,196,925.26

(c) Bank Account as at 31.12.2012

Savings Account with Cheque Book as at 31.12.2012 was Rs73,136,93

6. **Residents on roll, admissions and discharges**

During the year, there was one admission, and one was discharged. As at 31.12.2012, there were 3 boys on roll.

7. **Activities**

(a) General

- Educational outing organized by MITD of Rose Belle to Wooton Agricultural Research Extension Unit.
- ICT/ General awareness session with Mrs. B. G. Rambaccussing during school holidays.
- Academic coaching once weekly by Mrs. M. Rajcoomar.
- Football training with Probation staff on Fridays.
- Gardening.
- Art classes with Miss Casse on Tuesdays.
- One resident followed private tuitions in Mathematics, Economics and Accounts on Mondays and Tuesdays from teachers of his college.
- A flag raising ceremony was held at the Probation Hostel on 09.03.2012 on the occasion of the National Day.
- Mushroom vegetables were cultivated at the Probation Hostel on a small scale for own consumption.
- On Saturdays, the residents attended religious mass at the St Therese Church.
- Outing to Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre organized by Esperance 2000 for resident Jason Melisse.
- Resource person from Dr Idrice Goomany Centre talked on the 'Harmful Effect of Cigarettes Smoking' to residents and staff on 16.06.2012.
- Talk on substance abuse at Curepipe Attendance Centre.
- Birthday celebration of residents.
- Special lunch and gifts to residents on Christmas festivity.
- Mural fresco was painted by the residents.

- One resident took up employment as car mechanic apprenticeship during his school holidays.

(b) Outings/Talks by Regional Probation Offices

During the year, regional Probation Offices carried out talks and outings as follows:

Office	Outings	Talks
Grand Port	Indoor activities & lunch prepared by staff of Grand Port (21.4.12)	Anger Management (09.03.2012)
Savanne	Gris Gris and Pointe aux Roches (17.03.2012)	Information Technology (16.03.2012)
Curepipe	Nil	Identity Building (20.04.2012)
Pamplemousses	Mon Choisy Beach & Rajiv Gandhi Science Centre (9.5.12)	Children's Rights and Responsibilities (5.10.12)
Port Louis	Lunch with residents (21.12.12)	Independent Living (14.09.2012)
Rose Hill	Foyer Namaste, Le Morne Heritage & Le Morne Beach (21.7.12)	Promoting Health and Social Relationship (27.7.12)
Moka	Mauritius Glass Gallery & Flic en Flac Beach (1.9.12)	Self-respect (24.07.2012)
Black River	Nil	Healthy Living (31.07.2012)
Flacq	Belle Mare Beach (08.12.2012)	Nil
Riviere du Rempart	Pereybere Beach (07.12.2012)	Nil

(c) Case Conference

On 6th November 2012, a Case conference was held at the Probation Hostel for Boys regarding resident Ricardo Lisette.

(d) Medical Coverage

Dr F. Bahadoor, Medical Officer from Ministry of Social Security, Rose Hill has been examining the residents on a monthly basis. In case of emergency, they are brought to

the Area Health Centre and Victoria Hospital. It should be noted that one resident had stopped treatment at the Brown Sequard Mental Health Care Centre since March 2012 and is thus no longer on medication.

(e) Art Classes

Miss J. Casse, Art Teacher, conducted Art classes with the residents once weekly.

(f) Academic Coaching

Mrs M. Rajcoomar (retired Education Officer) coached 2 residents in their studies for the month of January only. Since March 2012, one resident, Form IV student at Presidency College took private tuitions in Maths, Economics and Accounts on Mondays and Tuesdays at the college.

(g) 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.

(h) Counselling Session by Psychologist

Mrs. D. Chaumoo, Psychologist, had weekly counselling sessions with residents.

(i) Community Service

During the year 2012, eleven Community Service workers performed community work at the institution as per schedule of work indicated in their respective Community Service Orders.

(j) Repairs/ Maintenance/ Renovation work

A new metal gate was fixed at the Hostel. Electric installation work was also carried out by the Electrical Service Division, Vacoas.

(k) Visits

(i) Probation Staff

During the year 2012, Mr. S. R. Montille, Commissioner of Probation and After Care Service, and other staff visited the residents at the institution.

(ii) University Students

On 14.06.2012, ten students from the University of Mauritius studying for B.Sc. Social Work and Sociology and who were on placement at the Probation Service, visited the institution.

(iii) Ombudsperson

On 05.03.2012, Mrs. R. N. Narayan, Ombudsperson for children and Mrs. Yecha Rhungapen-Veeramootoo from the Ombudsperson Office, paid a visit to the Probation Hostel.

(l) Acknowledgements

The Hostel expressed its heartfelt thanks to those who offered gifts 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 was established on 8 August 1988. During the year 2012, it was housed in a rented building at 44, Charles Regnaud Street, Eau Coulee. It is a one storeyed building comprising two offices, a conference room, a waiting room, a dressing room, a study room, two kitchens, a dining room, a toilet and a bathroom on the ground floor and two bedrooms, one bathroom and a room reserved as quarters for houseparents on the upper floor.

The Probation Home for Girls accommodate girls, either offenders placed on probation who are required to stay at the institution during the first year of their orders, or girls found beyond parental control, on committal orders.

2. FUNCTIONS

The Probation Home for Girls is a semi-open residential institution, which caters for girls up to the age of eighteen whose home surroundings are detrimental to their proper character formation and social functioning, hence necessitating removal and placement in a growth-favouring milieu.

The main objective of the Probation Home is to provide a congenial home environment for the proper development and rehabilitation of the girls. Inmates are looked after by a

residential couple acting as mother and father figures, assistant housemothers and other resource persons. They are also encouraged in acquiring numeracy, literacy and other essential life skills.

Depending upon their level of education, the inmates attend secondary schools (mainstream or pre-vocational). They are also encouraged in acquiring IT (Information Technology) skills and other essential life skills aiming to empower them and to facilitate their re-integration in society.

3. MANAGEMENT

The Minister responsible for the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform Institutions appointed a Managing Committee, composed of members from the community and representatives of some ministries, including a representative of the parent Ministry. The Managing Committee met once a month to administer the Home and also ensured the welfare of the inmates. The Financial sub-committee, which also met once a month, focused on the financial aspects of the institution.

The overall responsibility of the Home rests, however, with the Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare.

The Managing Committee, during the year 2012, 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
- II. **Warden:** Miss N. Chackoor (Probation Officer) until 15th February 2012 and Mrs S. B. Jondah (Senior Probation Officer) as from 16th February 2012.
- III. **Supportive Staff:** Mrs B. Rambacussing and Mrs H.D. Gopee until February 2012, Mrs L. Juglall-Boodhoo as from February and Mrs I. H. Mungra as from March 2012.
- IV. **Assistant Housemothers on day and night duties:** Mrs M. Rajcoomar, Mrs N. Roopun, Mrs M. Lascar, Mrs M. C. Thandaven, Mrs Ramjuttun, Mrs Veerasamy and Mrs Ingersin, Mrs C. Kubarreea as from April 2012.

5. FINANCE

(a) Balance

Cash book balance as at 31.12.2012 was Rs168,193.76

Petty cash balance as at 31.12.2012 was Rs212.70

Total amount of income brought forward as at 01.01.2013 was **Rs168,406.46**

(b) Income

The Probation Home for Girls financed its activities by a grant of Rs1,3 million from the Government for the year 2012.

(c) Expenditure

The total amount of expenditure for the year 2012 was **Rs1,257,782.12**

6. **ADMISSIONS, DISCHARGES AND ROLL**

During the year 2012, there were four (4) admissions, two (2) girls were discharged from the institution and one girl is detained at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre for Girls as from 07.07.2012.

At the end of the year, there were four (4) girls on roll.

7. **MAJOR ACTIVITIES**

(a) **Training/Daily Activities/Leisure**

(1) *Education*

One resident attended Notre Dame College and was reading in form V. She was also taking private tuitions.

Two residents participated in the Certificate of Primary Education Examinations and at the same time attended Centre Theresa Ball. One of them succeeded in obtaining the Certificate of Primary Education.

One resident from Rodrigues was enrolled in courses at Celestin Pastry and Cookery Training Centre at Castel and obtained a certificate in 'cookery and pastry' which is MQA approved.

Another inmate followed courses at Affoque Hairdressing Centre at Forest-Side and secured her certificate in hairdressing.

(2) *Courses attended by inmates*

During April and August school holidays, inmates attended courses at the Camp Fouquereaux Social Welfare Centre to follow Home Economics classes and 'mehendi application' courses.

During school holidays housemothers carried out activities such as embroidery, sewing, painting and gardening.

(3) *Talks delivered and outings organized by regional Probation Offices*

ACTIVITIES BY REGIONAL OFFICES

<i>Probation Office</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Topic of talk</i>	<i>Date</i>	<i>Activity</i>
Port Louis	Monday 16.07.2012	Juvenile Delinquency and Drug Problems	Wednesday 12.12.2012	Baking of cake and lasagne
R. Rempart	Wednesday 28.11.2012	Respect for Elders	Wednesday 28.11.2012	Cooking
Pamplemousses	Tuesday 11.12.2012	Personal Hygiene	Friday 03.08.2012	Port Louis Museum, Pamplemousses Garden and Trou aux Biches
Flacq	Friday 23.11.2012	Significance of values	Saturday 17.11.2012	Apravasi Ghat and Mont Choisy
Black River	Tuesday 14.12.2012	Problem Solving during adolescence	-	-
Curepipe	Thursday 26.07.2012	Identity Building	Thursday 06.12.2012	Roche Qui Pleure, Rochester Fall, St Felix, Maconde
Rose-Hill	Thursday 04.10.2012	Importance of Physical Education	Thursday 09.8.2012	National Park Black River & Le Morne Public Beach
Moka	Friday 31.08.2012	Roles and Responsibilities within the family	Saturday 17.03.2012	Plaine Champagne Gorge, & St Felix Public Beach
Grand Port	Friday 10.08.2012	Self Respect	Thursday 10.12.2012	Dancing
Savanne	Wednesday 28.03.2012	Use of technology in our daily life	Wednesday 05.12.2012	Cooking

(4) Main Activities

Inmates were trained to participate in daily household chores. The residents made use of the courtyard to practise gardening and sports like badminton and volleyball. Indoor activities included reading, indoor games, television and video viewing and listening to music at specific times.

Inmates occasionally accompanied the staff out for shopping. Those having families were allowed to proceed on home leave. Each inmate's birthday was celebrated. The inmates also participated in outings organized by their respective schools.

(b) Other activities during the year 2012

Month	Activities	Place Held
March	National Day Celebration	Probation Home
April	Easter eggs hunting and special lunch	Probation Home
April/November	Talk on HIV Aids and free HIV test conducted by Aids Unit: Mrs Ponnosamy and Mrs Jughroo	Probation Home
June	Talk on agriculture and kitchen gardening (AREU)	Probation Home
November	Activities carried out by Women's Entrepreneur	National Women Council, Phoenix
December	Inmates attended the end of year party	Domaine de L'arbre du Voyageur
December	Creative activities for X-Mas, decoration by the National Women Council : Mrs Ramchander and Mrs Carlos	Probation Home
December	X-Mas celebration	Probation Home

8. **MEDICAL**

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.

PSYCHOLOGIST

Mrs D. Chaumoo, Psychologist attached to the Probation and After Care Service, conducted individual/group weekly sessions with inmates on Fridays at the Probation Home as well as with housemothers on duty.

9. **MISCELLANEOUS**

i. 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.

ii. Case conference

During the year two case conferences were carried out for residents.

iii. Conduct Monitoring Meeting

The Chairperson, the Secretary and the Warden carried out meetings with inmates. Inmates were regularly counseled 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 2012 the Probation Home for Girls had the following visitors:

- Parents and Relatives of inmates

- Staff of the Probation & Aftercare Service
- Social Worker MITD : Mrs S. Rungasamy
- Baptiste Church (Campus Crusade) : Mr and Mrs Bruno Mollet
- Aids Unit: Mrs Ponnosamy and Mrs Jughroo
- Students of BSc Social work and BSc Sociology from the University of Mauritius
- National Women Council : Mrs Ramchander and Mrs Carlos

11. DONATIONS AND ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Home was thankful to those who made donations of clothes, food, school materials, financial aid, etc. to the institution.

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

The Probation and Aftercare Service submitted 489 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 of minor(s)/Provisional custody	125
Right of Visit/ Droit d'Hebergement	46
Adoption Plénière	13
Appointment of Guardian and Sub-Guardian	24
Adoption Simple	51
Rectification in Civil Status Acts	10
Ouverture de la Tutelle	46
Deprivation of parental authority	6
Application for loan from bank	12
Legitimation par adoption	1
Counselling in view of reconciliation	23
Variation of custody order	7
Living conditions of parties	37
Acknowledgement of child	6
Application to exercise parental authority	1
Division of plot of land	1
Application for tardy declaration of birth	1
Application for order decreeing that applicant is not minor's father	1
Application for authorisation to sell property	32
Application for authorisation to change name and surname	8
Ouverture de curatelle	2
Supervision of right of visit/droit d'hebergement	7
Application for legal administratrix	24
Variation of order regarding sum of money to be withdrawn by guardian	1
Authorisation to change majeur-en-tutelle's fixed deposit into savings account	1
Sole use and occupation of conjugal roof	1
Holding and decreeing that civil marriage is unlawful	2
TOTAL	489

13. CASES FOR THE NATIONAL ADOPTION COUNCIL

The Probation and Aftercare Service enquires into cases of adoption referred by the National Adoption Council since 1988, after the National Adoption Council (NAC) Act was voted in December 1987 (NAC Act No. 21 of 1987). The objectives of the Council are as follows:

- (i) to enquire into all demands for the adoption of citizens (minors) by non-citizens before an application is made to the Judge in Chambers;
- (ii) to advise the Minister on all matters relating to demands specified in paragraph (i);
- (iii) to co-ordinate with overseas official agencies engaged in the adoption and welfare of children.

Social Enquiry Reports submitted to the NAC by the Probation and Aftercare Service highlight the following:

- (a) the parents' social and economic situation;
- (b) the role of the intermediary, that is, the link-person between the child's parents and the adoptive parents, how the intermediary has come to know the child to be adopted and his/her contact with the foreign adopting parents - whether there has been financial motive or simply voluntary help behind the intermediary's intervention;
- (c) the enquiring officer's contact with the foreign adopting parents (if present in the country) to know about their attitudes and feelings regarding the adoption of a child.

There were nine (9) meetings of the National Adoption Council during the year and seventeen (17) social enquiry reports were submitted on children to be adopted.

The National Adoption Council Board for 2012 constituted of the following:

Mrs A.K. Bacha, Chairperson
Representative of the Ministry of Fisheries and Rodrigues
Representative of the Attorney General's Office
The Commissioner of Probation and Aftercare or representative
Representative of the Prime Minister's Office
Representative of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Regional Integration and
International Trade
Representative of the Ministry of Social Security, National Solidarity and Reform
Institutions

Representative of the Charitable Institutions
Representative of the Ministry of Gender Equality, Child Development and Family
Welfare.
Representative of the Commissioner of Police
Mrs L. Leboeuf, Member
Mrs G.D. Purryag, Ag. Secretary, National Adoption Council

14. 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 2012 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

Secretary: Mr G. Rambojun, *Principal Probation Officer*

During the period under review, the Board met on ten occasions and reviewed one hundred and twenty seven applications. Six male detainees were released on parole after submission of favourable social enquiry reports on them.

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 of 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.

15. 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 94,795 as grant-in-aid from government in respect of 1,015 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.
Mrs D. Purmessur
Mr. S. Seetohul
Mr. R. Chokowree
The Chief Employment Officer or his representative
Mr. R. Boojhawon, *Principal Probation Officer/Secretary*

16. 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,
 - (d) 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 2012 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	22
Possible release	<u>1</u>
TOTAL	<u>89</u>

B. The Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors

The composition of the Rehabilitation Youth Centre Board of Visitors for year 2012 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 and Employment
Mr. G. Raghoonundun
Mr. S. Peerbaccosse

Mr. R. Veeramootoo

Mrs. S. Kalasopaten

Sister M. A. Juliette

Welfare Officer (Rehabilitation Youth Centre) - *Secretary*

Monthly meetings were held during the year and the Probation and Aftercare Service submitted 39 Social Enquiry Reports to the Board as follows:

Consideration	: 10
Weekend leave	: 15
Progress	: <u>14</u>
Total	<u>39</u>

17. PREVENTIVE WORK

Preventive Talks in Schools, Colleges and Social Welfare Centres for the year 2012

During the year, a total of 149 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 centres 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:

- Juvenile delinquency
- Role and responsibilities of parents
- Role of Probation Officer in the family and the community
- Causes and ill-effects of substance abuse and smoking
- Adolescence and its problems
- Indiscipline in schools
- Interpersonal relationship in the family

Total Talks For 2012

January-	20	July-	1
February-	53	August-	-
March-	32	September-	-
April-	19	October-	-
May-	13	November-	-
June-	11	December-	-
TOTAL=	149		

18. IN-SERVICE TRAINING

Training sessions in Child Psychology were carried out for a batch of Probation Officers and Senior Probation Officers by Mrs. D. Chaumoo, Psychologist. The training sessions, which were MQA registered, were followed by a written examination.

The topics covered for the batch of Probation Officers from 08.02.12 to 28.03.12 were as follows:

1. Introduction - What is child psychology? Biological foundations, prenatal development and birth
2. Infancy: Early learning, Motor skills, and Perceptual capacities
3. Physical growth - psychological and physiological changes
4. Cognitive language, personality and social changes
5. Emotional development and psychosocial factors pertaining to its proper development
6. Children at risk/beyond control
7. Adolescence

The topics covered for the batch of Senior Probation Officers from 22.08.12 to 03.10.12 were as follows:

1. Introduction to child psychology
2. Psychological factors affecting child's development
3. Adolescence
4. Children at risk/ custody

Furthermore, the same batch of Probation Officers also followed training on the following topics:

1. Principles of Casework delivered by Mr. S. R. Montille.
2. Social Enquiry delivered by Mr. N. Fareed.
3. Community Service Order delivered by Mr. F. Moideen.
4. Procedures and Code of Ethics delivered by Mrs. H. Luckeenarain.
5. Institutions delivered by Mrs. D. Pudaruth.
6. Throughcare and Aftercare (RYC, CYC, Parole) delivered by Mr. M. Maudarbux.
7. Counselling delivered by Mr. K. KoraVenciah.
8. Supervision delivered by Mr. G. Rambojun

19. 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 done 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.

20. THE PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES UNIT

The role of the Clinical/Social Psychologist is mainly to ensure proper and effective counselling for cases referred by the Supreme Court, Intermediate Court, District Courts and the Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy, using referrals where necessary. 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.

The Unit attended to ninety cases of child beyond control and most of the children were directed back into their family with consistent psychological follow up provided to them and their family. The best place for a child is undoubtedly in his/her family. However, parents should be armed with the appropriate skills to handle and accept their children under the family roof instead of placing them in an institution.

Some marital disputes were resolved by conducting couple counselling sessions with the parties involved.

The Unit submitted 31 psychological reports to the Supreme Court and 15 to the Commission on the Prerogative of Mercy.

The table below shows the types of cases attended by the Psychological Services Unit:

Table 12 - Type of cases attended to by the Psychological Services Unit, 2012

Type of case	Adults		Minors		Total
	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Depression	5	7	10	8	30
Family disputes	12	10	-	-	22
Marital conflicts	8	7	-	-	15
Suicidal tendencies	3	5	25	22	55
Child beyond control	-	-	52	38	90
Custody of children	-	-	12	11	23
Free Pardon (Commission on the prerogative of mercy)	13	2	-	-	15
Emergency Protection Order	-	-	3	4	7
Battered women	-	5	-	-	5
Incest	-	-	1	4	5
Total	41	36	103	87	267

21. 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 2012, a total of 4,041 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 3,972 cases were attended to during the year.

548 Community Service Orders and 262 Probation Orders were made by the Intermediate and District Courts. During the year the total number of persons on probation was 1,068 and 618 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 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

Offences by type of persons sentenced to Community Service Orders, 2012

Annex IV

Offences	Boys	Girls	Men	Women	Total
Assault and related offences	1	1	53	8	63
Wounds and blows			13		13
Assault		1	26	6	33
Assault causing sickness for more than 20 days	1		6		7
Assault against an agent of Civil Authority			4	2	6
Assault with aggravating circumstances			2		2
Assault with premeditation			2		2
Sexual offences			15	0	15
Attempt upon chastity			2		2
Sodomy			1		1
Causing child to be sexually abused			6		6
Sexual intercourse with minor under 16			6		6
Property offences	8		252	19	279
<i>Fraud and dishonesty</i>			38	3	41
Making use of forged documents			13	2	15
Issuing cheque without provision			10		10
Swindling			5	1	6
Impersonation			1		1
Giving false evidence			1		1
Possession of counterfeit bank notes			2		2
<i>Offences under Prevention of Corruption Act (POCA)</i>					
Bribery by public official			4		4
Traffic d'influence			2		2
<i>Embezzlement</i>			8	4	12
Embezzlement			8	4	12
<i>Theft</i>	7		180	10	197
<i>Robbery</i>	6		73	1	80
Larceny armed with offensive weapon			3		3
Larceny two in number	3		33	1	37
Larceny more than two in number	3		30		33
Larceny on public road			1		1
Larceny Violence			4		4
Other larcenies with aggravating circumstances			2		2
<i>Burglary</i>			21	1	22
Larceny night breaking			7	1	8
Larceny breaking			8		8
Larceny scaling			6		6
Larceny with false key					0
<i>Other theft</i>	1		86	8	95
Larceny by person in receipt of wages	1		29	5	35
Attempt at larceny			3		3
Larceny simple			50	3	53
Larceny of produce of soil			4		4