Interview:
Mr Sagar Motah - Our strength lies in our Human Resource
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First and foremost I am very grateful to the Commissioner of Prisons, Mr. P Appadoo who entrusted me the chairmanship of the 9th edition of the Mauritius Prison Service Magazine 2018.

Prison is said to play a very important role in the social system because it protects the society from criminals both by reinforcing the system of anti-criminal values and by deterring potential offenders and by reforming them, thus protecting society by restoring social integration. As such prison is a social agency which caters and manages human behaviour. Therefore, appropriate treatment programs are being designed for offenders to address their re-offending behaviour so that he/she lives a law-abiding life upon release.

As prison is a close institution, obviously the activities taking place within the four walls are unknown to the public at large. Even at time it may portrait a negative perception of what is happening behind the bars.

As a result, I am inviting you, valuable readers to have your seat belt locked and get ready to take off for a trip across the different prisons and correctional institutions of Mauritius and Rodrigues. You won’t believe your eyes to see the marvellous jobs accomplished by members of the prison department, support staff, Governmental and Non-Governmental Organisation, religious ministers and the inmates.

Last but not least, I am thankful to all those who have used this Magazine as a platform to express their views and talents and to all those including members of the Magazine Committee, Editorial Board and individuals who in one way or another contributed to the publication of this Magazine. A special thanks to the Editorial team as well as Mr. Alain Tourail our cartoonist who still shows his interest for the Prison Magazine despite having retired from the service. On the other hand, I would like to express my thanks to our sponsors; without their support it would have been difficult to achieve our goals.

I seize this opportunity to wish all prison staff, support staff and their families as well as inmates a happy prosperous New Year 2019.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>NAMES</th>
<th>TITLE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>STANDING FROM LEFT TO RIGHT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Salim NAUZEER</td>
<td>Manager Purchasing Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Josian BABET</td>
<td>Prison Welfare Officer / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr J.K TAURAH</td>
<td>Senior Officer Cadet</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Jitano JULIE</td>
<td>Prison Welfare Officer / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr N.N.P NAIKEN</td>
<td>Acting Assistant Commissioner of Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Subhanand SEEKOOLAM</td>
<td>Prison Welfare Officer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Rakesh CHUNNOO</td>
<td>Lead Prison Officer / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SITTING FROM THE LEFT TO RIGHT</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Alex CASIMIR</td>
<td>Senior Officer Cadet / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Lorsinie CUNNIAPEN BAICHUN</td>
<td>Woman Prison Officer / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mrs Mirella LATCHMAN</td>
<td>Assistant Superintendent of Prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mr Ravin LUGUN</td>
<td>Assistant Commissioner of Prisons / Editorial Member</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Title</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>01</td>
<td>Editorial</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>02</td>
<td>Managing Committee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>03 - 04</td>
<td>What’s Inside</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>05 - 06</td>
<td>Message of Mentor Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>07</td>
<td>Message du Commissaire des prisons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>08 - 09</td>
<td>Flashback</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>Supply Chain Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>My family my inspiration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>Mental Health Services</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>Why Me -Time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14 – 15</td>
<td>La prison des femmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>Tai-Chi Chuan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>Prison Officers - A Challenging Task</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>Advert-Mutual Aid</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Nail extension/SD farm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Trade section</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Aerated Static Pile composting Project</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>Artificial Intelligence</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>Caricatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24 – 25</td>
<td>DOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Advert Banker shoes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Formation au CYC/My life</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28 – 29</td>
<td>Medal ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Couraz/Advert Mauritius post</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>Young African Leadership</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32-33</td>
<td>Coin cuisine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>Sur la prison de Grande Riviere North Ouest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>36 – 37</td>
<td>Association Kinouete</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>38</td>
<td>Sur le Centre correctionnelle pour adolescent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>39</td>
<td>Caricatures</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>40</td>
<td>Tough situation build strong people/Advert PKL Auto parts</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>National Day/The power of positivity</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Sur la prison ouverte de richelieu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Prison Intelligence Unit/CERT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Garment making</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>45</td>
<td>Advert -TOTAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Sur la prison ouverte pour femme</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>47</td>
<td>Organic crop production</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48 – 49</td>
<td>Eastern High Security Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page</td>
<td>Content</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>------</td>
<td>---------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>50 - 51</td>
<td>La prison centrale</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>52</td>
<td>Training course in Japan- Treatment of Illicit Drug User</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>53 – 54</td>
<td>The concept of Earned Remission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Yoga a la prison des femmes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56 – 58</td>
<td>Interview of Sagar Motah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>60 – 61</td>
<td>Sur la prison de petit verger</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>The art of light</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>63</td>
<td>Mauritius Prison Service Marching Band</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64 – 65</td>
<td>Interview de Cadress Rungen</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Bureau de presse/Perfect man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67</td>
<td>Advert - Maubank</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Sur la bastille</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Every day is a new challenge/ Prison Intelligence Unit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>Hors les murs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Advert EWF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>72 -73</td>
<td>Les réalisations 2017-2018</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>74</td>
<td>Promotion of ASP/Public speaking</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Advert -PANAGORA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Kermesse de la fonction publique</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>77 - 79</td>
<td>Programme d’intervention et de prise d’hottage /National Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>80</td>
<td>EAC/Correctionnel Officer wellness</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>Journée des étudiants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>82-84</td>
<td>Passing out ceremony</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>85</td>
<td>E-Prison</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86</td>
<td>Sur la prison de New Wing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>Karma/Advert JUST CAP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Obituaire</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Sur le centre correctionnel pour filles</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90-91</td>
<td>Sur la prison de Rodrigues</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>92</td>
<td>National Award</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93 - 94</td>
<td>National Award / Promotion</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>Retirement</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96 - 97</td>
<td>Recruitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>98</td>
<td>Recruitment</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99 – 100</td>
<td>Sports</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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Message

I am pleased to associate myself once again with the publication of this new edition of the Prison Magazine.

I would like to seize this great opportunity to express my gratitude to all the staff of the Mauritius Prison Service for their efforts to establish law, order and discipline in our penal institutions, in line with Human Rights obligations.

The Mauritius Prison Service is now equipped with modern infrastructure, logistics and a reinforced manpower with the recruitment of 156 Officers who are undergoing training on a residential basis. In parallel, I am pleased to note that the Mauritius Prison Service has, through its Strategic Plan 2013-2023, implemented many concrete measures which are in line with the strategies enunciated in the Vision 2030 document.

My Ministry is committed to modernise the Prison Service. In this context, new facilities such as the Discipline Force Academy is being set up for all Officers who joined duties under the DFSC regulation.

Moreover, actions have been initiated to improve the overall detention process of prisoners, taking into consideration the human approach and their rehabilitation. Accordingly, we reformed our detainee remission system to do away with automatic remission and introduce earned remission in a bid to focus more on rehabilitation.
Leveraging on the Singaporean administrative and legal prison framework, appropriate amendments have been made to the Reform Institutions Act to ban the use of any telecommunication equipment in our prison institutions.

This will help to prevent inmates from pursuing criminal activities behind the bars as well as prison staff in getting involved in illegal activities.

It is with that same objective in mind that the Reform Institutions Act has also been amended so that a detainee, or any other person without lawful authority, found in possession of a mobile phone or any other articles prescribed as prohibited articles, is criminally liable and prosecuted in consequence.

I am confident that our Prison Service will meet the challenges it is facing and deliver as per expectations.

Let me now seize this opportunity to convey my best wishes for a prosperous New Year 2019 to the Commissioner of Prisons as well as to all Officers of the Prison Service, Support Staff and their families.

I wish you all again a meaningful and fulfilling journey in the Prison Service.

Long live the Mauritius Prison Service.

The Rt Hon Sir Anerood Jugnauth, GCSK, KCMG, QC

14 November 2018
Message du Commissaire des Prisons

P. APPADOO
Commissaire des Prisons

Le seul endroit où la liberté n’a pas droit de cité c’est bien la prison. Quand il est isolé du monde, que ressent un détenu enfermé dans une cellule ? Vit-il des jours éprouvants ou meurt-il d’étouffement ? La vraie pénalité, ce n’est pas de priver le prisonnier de son temps de vie mais de lui enlever la liberté d’en jouir. Le Temps, voilà un allié…mais un compagnon si intime qu’il finit par trahir. Car le temps en geôle est subrepticement agrippé et lié à l’usure du châtiment.

Je suis à la tête des établissements pénitenciers depuis juillet 2016 et mon mandat a été renouvelé en 2018 pour deux années supplémentaires jusqu’en 2020. Le quantum temporel qui m’était alloué à gérer le milieu carcéral a donc été prolongé. Si le temps en prison pour le détenu renvoie à son impuissance pour moi, il renvoie à ma force de lutter pour transfigurer la fugacité de ce temps afin de l’améliorer et de l’en extraire une pertinence empirique. À l’occasion des 26 ans de la République et des 50 ans de l’Indépendance de l’île, j’ai œuvré avec la Présidence pour l’octroi de la rémission pour les réclusionnaires. C’est une grande première puisque pendant 25 ans, tout acquittement a été exclu par l’institution d’incarcération chargée de l’exécution des peines privatives de liberté. Jusque-là, aucun privilège n’était accordé au condamné ; la peine prononcée était fixe et un prisonnier qui foulait le seuil du cachot savait combien d’années il allait y rester. La réduction d’un jour de peine n’était même pas envisageable et l’infortuné devait purger son emprisonnement selon le verdict prononcé par le juge. Être gratifié de 3 mois de rémission (2 mois en hommage à la République et 1 mois en hommage à l’indépendance) est une bonification extraordinaire pour l’homme incarcéré, prisonnier du temps. Il y a la loi et il y a l’espérit de la loi. Dans certains cas, le sentiment humanitaire devrait l’emporter sur le principe idéologique dogmatique pour l’application des lois. J’ai donné mon aval à ce que plusieurs détenus malades traversant les derniers stades de la maladie puissent être libérés pour passer leurs derniers jours entourés de leurs proches. Jour de la liberté ne serait-ce qu’un jour est un cadeau de ciel dans de telles conditions. Le personnel pénitentiaire n’est-il pas ici mieux placé que le juge pour estimer qu’il est temps de remettre en liberté le malheureux bagnard agonisant ? Nous ne pouvons toujours appliquer des règles établies et oublier notre humanisme. L’arbitraire, l’augmentation des durées d’emprisonnement, les injustices de la sentence indéterminée, voilà un peu les atroces du système. N’est-il pas temps de cultiver un esprit plus ouvert pour éviter ce délétère du lien social surtout dans une République qui se dit démocratique. Il est impératif de trouver des réponses adaptées car la prison ne doit pas être symbole de cimetière dans lequel périssent les âmes damnées comme la célèbre chanson de Léo Ferré :

« Avec le temps va Tout, s’en va… »
qui déclame le passage lent de ce temps en prison où les lourdes aiguilles de l’horloge tardent à tourner pour figer le temps, pour scléroser la vie.

Je profite de cette occasion pour transmettre mes bons souhaits à tout le personnel travaillant au sein du système carcéral et bravant les conjonctures temporelles pour veiller à ce qu’aucun incident malheureux ne vienne troubler le bien-être de ces hommes emprisonnés qui passent leur vie à tuer le temps. Je m’engage vivement à perpétuer le travail commencé avec ferveur et j’espère que la nouvelle année 2019 apportera dans son sillage un agréable temps de vivre pour nous tous.
Preservation of DNA Evidence Training

Preservation of DNA Evidence Training was dispensed by Mr. Sohun and Mrs. Madarun from the office of the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL) to twenty-two prison officers on Wednesday 16 May 2018 at the Prison training School.

Annual Blood Donation organised by Prison department held at Beau Bassin Prison on 26.02.18. Some 275 Pints of blood were collected.

**ICAC Course**

**Course dispensed by Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC)**

On the 15th February 2018, Eighty Seven Officers from different Institutions attended a workshop on Empowerment of Prison Officers Enhancing Integrity in the Public Sector* dispensed by the Independent Commission Against Corruption (ICAC) at the Prison Training School.

**Correctional Youth Center**

The certification ceremony regarding the completion of Bronze Level of the Duke of Edinburghs Award for eleven inmates of the Correctional Youth Centre was held on Thursday 17 May 2018 at the Prisons Training School. The function was graced by Honorable Jean Christophe Stephane Toussaint, Minister of Youth and Sports.
Supply Chain Management in the Mauritius Prison (2009-2018)

Supply-chain management is the process of “design, planning, execution, control, and monitoring of supply chain activities with the objective of creating net value, building a competitive infrastructure, leveraging logistics, synchronizing supply with demand and measuring performance efficiency.”

Supply-chain management practice draws heavily from the areas of operation management, logistics, procurement, information technology and strives for an integrated approach. Supply-chain management includes “people dimension” i.e ethical issues, internal integration, transparency/visibility and human talent management etc. Materials logistic management, just in time as well as material requirement planning have been integrated. Supply-chain management also involves finance as well as customer service.

On 9th January 2009, I joined the Mauritius Prison Service to replace the manager of Procurement & Supply and was welcomed by the Commissioner of Prisons.

The first thing that has shocked me was my working environment. The loading bay of the compound was a dumping area with many unserviceable items lying here and there. Edible oil was stocked on the ground floor and later I learnt that one officer was injured due to spilled oil on the floor. The Procurement Section was a disorganized one.

The Assistant Manager Procurement & Supply at that time was not cooperative. The Human Resource Manager sent a request for another Assistant Manager Procurement & Supply to the Director of Procurement & Supply. It was fortunately, Mr S. Imrit who was assigned duty as Assistant Manager Procurement & Supply. At that time, the warehouses were supervised by an Assistant Superintendent of Prisons who after being promoted was transferred to Beau Bassin Prison.

In 2010, my staff and I noted that the storage space of the existing warehouses was inadequate to stock recurrent items that were procured. In the same line, we also noted that the height of each warehouse was around 20ft. We designed a project to set up mezzanines in each warehouse and submitted same to the Commissioner for approval. We had enough building materials in stock to implement the project. Mezzanines were erected in each existing warehouse and in the front space of the empty area. This gave an additional 65 percent of storage space. An oil shed was constructed to prevent any future injury on our workplace. In that year, the cost of a new building to accommodate these additional space would have been around 10 million rupees. But fortunately, only bank hours had to be paid to the staff of the Procurement & Supply Section, as we had sufficient in-house labour and knowhow.

Last but not the least, a warehouse for the stationery products was constructed on the ground floor. Today, the first floor is used by the Procurement Section and our Administrative Unit.

The warehouses of Richelieu, Petit Verger, GRNW, Women, New Wing, Phoenix and also Eastern High Security Prisons are under the jurisdiction of the Main Procurement and Supply Section at Beau Bassin. There is no proper warehouse in any of the above named Institutions. A plan was designed for a new warehouse. After the approval of management, the plan was forwarded to the Ministry of Public Infrastructure to prepare the detailed architectural and engineering details of the building. In 2014, the National Audit pointed out that no proper warehouse outside the high security area of the Prison was available at Melrose. A warehouse should be built on the outside perimeter. Prisons management has used the GRNW warehouse plan to build one at Melrose. This year the warehouse is being erected there. The Ministry of Finance has funded a new warehouse in the 2018-19 budget. I just hope that Prisons management seek funds for new warehouses in the coming financial years. In Richelieu, proper racks and shelves have to be installed to increase the storage spaces.

The Procurement and Supply Section has significantly improved year after year. Trustworthy officers have been assigned duties to deliver services in real time. The implementation of the annual requirement as per the Public Procurement Act approved by the Committee of Needs has contributed enormously in the procurement and supply of recurrent items such as foodstuff, frozen items, spices, groceries, petty store, cleaning materials, stationeries etc… Nevertheless, many unfounded critics are still being proliferated against the Procurement and Supply Section. But, at the last National Audit Inspection, the auditor who was assigned to report on our work, told me on the last day, that he had not enough facts and evidences to report on the Procurement and Supply Section. Neither the National Audit nor the Internal Audit can pin point that the Procurement is departing from our main supply chain.
schedule. There are no fraudulent facts or bad management in our sector. In their report, both the National Audit and the Internal Control stressed that the Procurement and Supply Section was under staffed.

In the past, officers in charge of warehouses in outstations prisons had to collect monthly foodstuff and petty stores from the Main Warehouse in Beau Bassin. Today, procurement is scheduled to enable door delivery for these products. Building materials too are procured on a ‘just in time & materials logistic scheduled’ to enable door delivery for these products.

But unfortunately, there is a lack of planning in the implementation of ‘capital projects’. During the nine years, I have worked in the Mauritius Prison Service, I am satisfied with the achievements of my sector on procurement and supply processes. We target to reduce resource input and waste leakage. Eventually, this improves the operative effectiveness & efficiency.

Clive PRAYAG
Former Manager Procurement and Supply

My Family
My Inspiration

There are various persons in our life who influence us in both positive and negative ways; they have some sort of power on our thoughts, emotions or growing process. Yet, there are two persons who have greatly touched my very existence—my loving and simple mum and dad. Selfless, committed, devoted, helpful and above all understanding—such are my parents. In today’s world, we do often forget the numerous helping hands and efforts without which our success means nothing. Today, I am not a laureate; my parents and I together are laureates.

I can still replay what is like a memorable and blockbuster film in my mind in which my parents were the happiest persons on Earth when I was declared laureate. They are the ones who have been backing me up and supporting me unflinchingly all throughout my whole school life and made the multiple sacrifices that have helped to mould my success. Discipline, perseverance, dedication and great humility throughout one’s life actually makes a major contribution to excellence. Hence, I owe it all to my parents who have instilled in me these values since I was a small girl and helped me to achieve new heights. I sincerely believe that academic excellence is not what defines everything in life. Sure, it does act like a boost to propel us to what seem to be a bright future, but are we certain about this very future which seems to be such a great game of probability? This is why we need to make sure that our today is as smooth as we would wish our future to be as today is the future of yesterday too. All we need is a pinch of effort, a teaspoon of happiness and large packets of love to share. A wave accompanied with a smile to the old woman who lives down the lane as we go for our morning bread at the corner shop, a warm hello to the lady behind the counter and a huge smile to our next-door neighbour are some of the small and petty things that actually make us special. You do not need to go around boasting your achievements and capabilities on all roof tops to make friends. You simply need to be yourself. This is what my parents have taught me. During the last two years, I have been living a normal life except that I had to attend. However, I still made sure that I was always there for my family who has also always been caring for me. Actually, it is really difficult to describe all my parents’ efforts and sacrifices they have made for me in only a few lines since if I made so, words would not be enough. In fact, it is the trust that they held in me that helped me to build and strengthen my self-confidence and to work harder. They made sure that my studies are not compromised in any sort of way and for this they ensured that I have got among the best tuitions, school materials and a proper environment. They never hesitated to invest in my studies since they knew that I had great potential and today their efforts have borne their fruits.

At some point in our life, we do go through certain circumstances that keep reminding us that we are humans after all and life is like a rollercoaster. There are situations of immense happiness and joy but there are also moments of deep sorrow and it is during these periods that one really understands the importance and need of a family. Certain situations did crop up into my family’s life during the previous year that really shook our mere existence but while facing it we all realised how close and united our family actually is. Achieving success was hence not only for myself but it was a way to give my family a new fresh breath.

A family is made up of people who one can trust and on whom one can count on. It is a haven for the children where they can feel secured, loved, and where they can express themselves freely. But too many times today, we read in the papers about families facing violence, abuse and on a sourer note, murder. Alarming though, children raised in this critical environment tend to learn that this is how life actually is in a family and will emulate these acts when they have got their own families in turn. Like it is said: there are no bad students, only bad teachers. Since our family and hence our parents are our first teachers it can be said, though not with certainty, that there are no bad children, only bad parents or rather bad upbringing. Without a proper and stable family, a child would be missing a large part of his life and culture which is equally important for his/her success.

I cannot imagine living life without my family by my side. My parents have got a considerable and commendable contribution for my success today. It is with immense pleasure that I associate myself to the annual magazine of the Mauritius Prison Service and to share my feelings and opinions through this article. All the very best to the whole team and long live MPS.

Kreshika BISSESSUR
Daughter of P.P.O Bissessur
Mental Health Services

"I would like to invite you to do a self-assessment of your own with all honesty to find out a bit more about yourself..."

Consequently, most individuals are involved with the criminal justice system, the courts and prison system and many have Ministry of Justice restrictions imposed. To manage the risks involved, the therapeutic environment is carefully managed through the delivery of a range of security measures. A number of levels of security currently exist to manage increasing levels of risk to others. Presently these consist of High, Medium and Low secure services, each of which provides a range of physical, procedural and relational security measures to ensure effective treatment and care whilst providing for the safety of the individual and others including other patients staff and the general public.

All individuals admitted to High Secure Services will be detained under the Mental Health Act (1983 amended in 2007) and fulfil the criteria as defined by the NHS Act 2006, for people who “require treatment under conditions of high security on account of their dangerous, violent or criminal propensities.” High Secure Services are provided in hospitals that have physical security arrangements equivalent to a category B prison. They can, however, treat individuals who in a prison setting would be in a category A environment. The decision to admit to a secure service will be based on a comprehensive risk assessment and detailed consideration of how the risks identified can be safely managed whilst in hospital. Many, but not all of those admitted to High Secure Services, will have been in contact with the criminal justice system and will have either been charged with or convicted of a violent criminal offence. High Secure Services play a key role in assessing an individual’s ability to participate in court proceedings and in providing advice to courts regarding disposal following sentencing. So this is basically, in general what entails the world of forensic mental health within the United kingdom (UK) and so far there is no such service or services in place in Mauritius as to date.

During my years of learning I have come across various type of illnesses within the mental health and one amongst some of the most intriguing is the “Personality Disorder” hence I would like to invite you to do a self-assessment of your own with all honesty to find out a bit more about yourself through the “personality Test”. Nothing to worry about this is just to tell you what type of personality you have’.

Go to: Quick Personality Test - 2 Minutes, Instant Results. - Psych Central https://psychcentral.com/quizzes/personality-test/

Satya Prakash Randha
Prison Hospital Officer
Why “Me-Time” Is So Important For Self-Care?

It’s time to fight the stigma of “selfishness” and take care of yourself.

So often, as humans, we believe we need to push ourselves beyond what we can handle. It’s so easy to feel the need to fill up your schedule because your open time is viewed as “free” time instead of “me” time. When do you get to take the time to cut out time for yourself when there’s so much being asked of you or that you want to do? When you have the opportunity to join in something fun, why would you say no? All play and no you is trouble too. It’s okay to be selfish and say no when people ask you to do something, no matter how much you may want to do it. In our society, it’s often looked down upon to get in touch with your sensitive side, but it’s needed. The negative stigma of being “overly emotional” and “selfish” needs to end. When you give yourself away SO much, you start to lose your individuality.

What you want becomes what is just next on your agenda. You start to lose interest in the things you used to love because you can’t enjoy them anymore as you are constantly moving to the next activity. College already expects so much of you but when you pile on a social life and a side job, you lose the time for you to do what you want to do because you conform to what is on your agenda. Whether that may be reading, going on a run, painting, etc. It’s important to take even an hour every day to be alone and focus on yourself. You stop taking the steps to take care of yourself because you no longer think about what you need to do in order to be the best you. We often feel so guilty when we need to separate ourselves from the rest of the world just to take a step back and focus on our lives. But if we can’t be 100% healthy or at least striving to be healthy, relationships and positive thinking are nearly impossible to obtain.

The point of “me” time is less of what activities you want to be a part of and more of having time set aside to focus on yourself. It’s okay to stay in when everyone else is going out just to enjoy your own company. You need to be your own best advocate and friend. While you may have friends who you enjoy being around, it’s not an insult to say no to being with them when you are aware you’re not feeling well enough. In fact, saying no to someone just to have “me” time means you are strong enough to be alone without fear of judgment or worthlessness. It’s important to have activities that you can enjoy, but it’s not okay to only fill your time up with those. If your friends are true and worthwhile, they will understand when you say you need time for yourself. They will understand when you say you cannot go out for a night. They will not only accept that but they will also cherish the fact that you care enough about yourself. It’s always motivational when you care enough about yourself to know that you are worth it and can love being alone.

The most important thing in life is YOU. Not that you are the centre of the Universe or that you are above anyone else, but when you start to put other things before yourself, you minimize how important you truly are and how much love you deserve. Even though you might not feel as if you’re worth it, you are worth a gold medal for being you. Or maybe you do know how much you’re worth. However, it’s important to be outside of yourself so you don’t become insular. Justin Vernon stated, “There’s only so much time digging through yourself before you become insular”. That basically means that there’s only so much time you can spend focusing on yourself before you shut yourself out from the world. Therefore, it’s not that you need to constantly be doing hard work on yourself and focusing on problems. Life’s greatest gifts come from knowing the importance of laughter and love. However, you do need to listen to your needs and then actually fulfill them.

Loving yourself should be the easiest thing. YOU get to own your faults and insecurities. No one else does. YOU get to challenge yourself to be better and to focus on your own needs. No one else does. YOU get to take care of yourself before anyone else does. No one else does YOUR body is yours and you get to take care of it and own it. No one else does. YOU get to explore life and find out your likes and dislikes. No one else does. How can you not love something that is 100% yours?

ACP J. Pudaruth,
Officer-in-Charge EHSP
sur la prison des femmes
Zoom sur la prison des femmes
Tout en apprenant à travailler en équipe, le développement du respect de soi, la discipline, l’entraide...

Le 7 août 2018 fera bientôt 10 ans depuis que j’offre bénévolement mes services aux détenues de la prison de Beau-Bassin et aussi au R.Y.C girls.

J’ai pris conscience du besoin de ces filles et de ces femmes angoissées à travers mon mari, Philippe, qui avait initié le Tai-Chi Chuan chez les hommes depuis 1998. À chaque fois qu’il revenait de la prison, il me parlait des bienfaits que le Tai-Chi Chuan leur avait apporté. Et c’est là que je m’étais dit pourquoi ne pas apporter ma contribution à cette institution pour les encourager, à retrouver le calme intérieur et aussi la confiance en elles.

Donc, une fois par semaine, je me rendais à la prison avec joie car je voulais voir la transformation de zéro à un héros (héroïne). Les détenues ont du potentiel et pour les fêtes de fin d’année, j’organisais des démonstrations pour leur faire prendre conscience que rien n’est impossible, qu’elles avaient de la valeur et qu’elles pouvaient être très fiers de leur effort.

Après cinq ans, celles qui étaient dans ma classe étaient parties et je suis passée aux exercices pour aider aux nouvelles à garder la forme et aussi à se défouler.

Tout en apprenant à travailler en équipe, le développement du respect de soi, la discipline, l’entraide et la joie de vivre se sont manifestés progressivement chaque semaine.

Du point de vue médical, celles qui souffraient d’insomnie, de diabète ou d’hypertension ont vu un changement et un bien-être.

Emerveillée devant l’épanouissement de ces femmes, je suis encouragée à continuer mon bénévolat.

Mariette Wong
Professeur de Tai Chi Chuan
Every day Prison officers are expected to balance the competing demands of rehabilitation, safe custody in a system under pressure with individuals that the Mauritian society has rejected after committing different offences punishable by a court of law. In recent years, the duties of Prison Officers have become increasingly complex and demanding, thus, we Prison officers are called upon to fill simultaneously custodial, supervisory and rehabilitation just to reform these individuals who are often being victimized by our own system due to different factors in the wider society of the Republic of Mauritius.

As becoming Prison officers, we develop good qualities of leadership that often leads us to have excellent communication skills because we learn to communicate effectively and learn to write reports that are clear and concise and record documentation in an appropriate manner as other public official working in different Ministries. In addition, we work together and supporting colleagues by promoting teamwork and we have the ability to handle uncertainty, the ability to process information quickly and the ability to weigh evidence with intuition and take action in a timely manner. By proving our commitment through hardworking, we are serving the society as just to keep the Republic of Mauritius safe through best correctional practices.

However, we are dedicate to perform our tasks, we are not recognize for the noble tasks that we perform for years behind the bars and walls and at the end we are often not rewarded for the noble tasks that we have been mandated to accomplish for at least 33 years or more of our life. Furthermore, the value of Prison Officers is not recognized to the Mauritian society that we serve on a 24 hours basis everyday and yearly until our retirement from the service, but often we are forgotten completely. Each day in the Republic of Mauritius, Prison Officers offer aid and assistance and direction to those who are unable to help themselves even with some challenging factors that we face frequently. Due to these challenges we place ourselves in danger to protect individuals whom society has discarded and all of this is done behind the walls hidden from the public eyes.

In terms of qualifications, we have many Prison officers at different level of management holding higher qualification in different fields like Diploma, Bsc (Hons) in Social Work, Criminology, Management, Sociology, Information technology, Police studies and Master Degrees in Public Administration and Management, Business administration among others, and also qualifications from some Technical institutions. Despite of our professionalism that is often being ignored, we officers often do not receive the deserved merit. Moreover, people think of Prison Officers as torturers, turn keys or guardian, but Prison Officers perform a noble task because we put ourselves in harm’s way to advance a mission of protecting the society of the Republic of Mauritius, while at the same time helping offenders to change their behavior to become better human beings. Hence, our professionalism, dedication and courage in performing our tasks deserve more respect and recognition on behalf of the society.

JOSE LAURENT PASNIN
PRISONS OFFICER/SENIOR PRISON OFFICERS
RODRIGUES PRISON
POINTE LAGUELE, RODRIGUES
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Trade Section
Nail Extension Tips

We all ladies are beautiful creatures just the way we are but however around the world many people put a lot of effort into to look beautiful. Before a beautician was providing skin and hair services such as makeup artist, hairdresser but nowadays Nail Extension that has become very fashionable.

Nail Extension Technology is divided into 2 areas manicure for hands and pedicure for feet. It consists to take care and treat nails to make them look pleasing. It’s a skill to beautify hands and feet through shaping nails, conditioning the cuticles, application of nail polish. Manicure is done on natural nails includes removing any existing nail polish, cleaning and beautification of hands and fingernails, moisturizing to your hands, a hand / forearm massage and applying nail polish that last for 3 weeks. Whereas pedicure is a treatment for feet toenails and legs providing relaxation by soaking feet in warm soapy water to soothe and soften skin cell and to get rid of dead and damaged skin following with feet and leg massage.

There are different techniques to make hand nails beautiful:

- Acrylic Nails / Dip Acrylic Sculpting Acrylic – (Artificial nails) for damaged broken short “undesirable” nail appearance. Some people are not able to grow the length & strength of natural nails that they desire. (It’s a mixing of monomer liquid and a powder polymer)

- Gel nail polish / Sculpting Gel / Gel Glitter – Gels too are fake nails placed over your natural ones. Gels are brushed onto nails in 3 steps 1. Base coat, 2. polish color, and 3. top coat. Each coat has to cured (hardened) in an UV light for 2 or 3 minutes. Its have natural, glossy freshly manicured look. Last for 14 days, cure fast, easier to remove

To become a professional Nail Technician a courses of 5 months is advisable. There are many vocational training centres providing with nail technician course among which is Marion Hair and Beauty club. At Marion Hair club I’ve learn the lifestyle of a Nail Technician consist of proper dressing, discipline, regular, most important there are health factors that need to take into consideration due to allergy, diabetic asthmatic person, provide a positive customer service. During the course practical work were done on real human being (model) which was very difficult to find. And the end of the course we had Exam (theory and practical) in the presence of a jury. And a certificate was submitted approved by MQA.

The best part of being a Nail Technician is when your client come in and see them happy and relax and when walk out of the salon they don’t just look beautiful but feel well and enjoy the service we provide to them so that they come back to again.

Miss Kistomohun Dewantee
WPO/ WSPO
Aerated Static Pile Composting Project at Women Prison

This initiative will help in empowering women to find an alternative livelihood...

An Aerated Static Pile Composting (ASP) project has been launched at the Women Prison in May 2018 in collaboration with the University of Mauritius in line with the "Sustainable Waste Management Practices at Petit Verger Prison" project, which was funded by GEF Small Grant Programme UNDP, in collaboration with Association Kinouété.

This initiative will help in empowering women to find an alternative livelihood through the setting up of a micro enterprise for the production, selling and use of compost. In August 2017, a first meeting was held with the Prison Officers of the Women Prison and the University of Mauritius Team comprising of Dr G Somaroo, Mr S Bheekhun and Miss D Ragoobur to discuss about the new composting technology- Aerated Static Pile Composting of Green Wastes that would be implemented at the Women Prisons.

The ASP is the first of its kind in Mauritius to be implemented at a Public Institution-The Women Prison. The University of Mauritius Team was responsible for the design of the ASP and for providing the list of equipment that would be required for the setting up of this composting process at the Women Prison.

A theoretical training on the basics of composting and a practical training on the setting up and operation of the ASP were organized at the Women Prison for the women detainees and prison officers on 04 May 2018 by the University of Mauritius Team. The women detainees and the prison officers were responsible for the monitoring of the composting parameters on a daily basis and they communicated the results to the University of Mauritius. After 4 weeks of monitoring, a visit was carried out by the University of Mauritius Team to assess the status of the ASP composting. Following the successful operation and monitoring of the ASP, as well as, the satisfactory participation and goodwill of the women detainees and prison officers, the latter were advised to proceed to the curing step of the composting process and to start a new ASP composting by themselves. A second training on the testing and use of compost will shortly be organized. Also, a site within the premises of the Women Prison has been identified for the implementation of an ASP composting platform.

This project is working towards achieving the following Sustainable Development Goals- SDG on climate change, poverty alleviation, gender equality and quality education.

Doctor Geeta SOMAROO
UNIVERSITY OF MAURITIUS
When I decided to write this article for prison magazine it was difficult for me to find a convenient title. So, I let it for the readers to choose, not the best unfortunately but the most appropriate among artificial, fake or synthetic being.

We are living in a world where technology is dominating human behaviors and our born characteristics are being suspended to new inventions and research from our fellow mankind. The original goal of human beings on earth was to procreate. Decades after we have seen the increase in scientific development which contributed to our modern civilization. Many people have lost faith in God so as to adapt to the new era of creating an e-life for themselves and their children. Mauritius is slowly but surely embarking on to this artificial world. Since 1976, education has been made free and now after more than forty years out, prison department is welcoming offenders with either no education or, if attended school did not go beyond late CPE. Is it not a myth to say that school is compulsory to all up to the age of sixteen?

Since years we have known different kind of invention made by Man and for Man. Artificial heart, hands, legs, teeth, and to comply with gender equality fake breasts. There is now place for those with disabilities to work, move and to participate in sports competitions without discrimination and governed by law thanks to technology. Technology has transcended barriers and is now present in our kitchen as feeding ourselves with natural food is becoming rare and very expensive. Lamb, lobster, fish, chicken and our traditional “poisson sale” have become readymade and consumable to all including vegetarians. How lucky I am to have all these food on my banana leaf while undergoing fasting with seriousness and fervency. I hope nobody will blame me for blaspheme! Are we not becoming artificial with these foods as the saying goes we are what we eat!

Now, to reset my initial aim of this article, I would praise one and all to stop cherishing what we hated before. Fight for drug abuse is a tremendous task for every country and without political colors. Everybody is at risk and dealers are showing great ingenious to make their business flourish. Drug addicted person in Mauritius and I believe in all countries are becoming more and more young. Prison population is between the ranges of 18 – 30 years for Mauritius. If this goes on soon they will have more victims and prisons in our country. Synthetic drug is causing much harm to our society and surprisingly, now, some are praising cannabis for its medical values same as it was when heroine started replacing opium decades ago. Drug dealers are clapping hands when listening to those cannabis fans. If these “avocats du diable” believe that synthetic drug is so dangerous and that legalization of cannabis will help to contend its rise , they are either blind or partnering with hard core drug dealers. In this era dominated by modern technology some people believe that they must think out of the box and try to position themselves in media and debates so as to attain their hidden agenda. But any way, at a time where we are called to use artificial intelligence to survive in this world, everything is possible and acceptable. If we believe that our intelligence quotient is becoming artificial, feelings, human kindness and love will exist only in books. Our world will become or is already a fake, synthetic and artificial place where humans are destroying the remaining divine beauty of earth.

Oh, look at these beautiful and colorful butterflies flying in this immense flower garden of the prison compound.

Ramsamy NG
Lead Prison Officer
Desert ! Pas facile !
85 ans ! Ene tas douleurs
Partout ! Pas zapaie marcher !
Parkinson lors là ! ! ! Ouf !
Diabète ! Tension !

Moi ! 90 ans ! Mo senti mo couma en
Nouv-né ! Mo fêna
Cheveux ! Mo fêna les
Dents ! Et mo mette
couches !

Regardez moi en clignant
l’œil droit pour "Oui" et l’œil
gauche pour "Non".... Alors, vous m’
le donnez, ce permis de conduire ??
Oui ou non ?? Monsieur !!
Prison Officers are bound to discharge their duties and responsibilities in accordance with the Reform Institutions Act, 1988, the Prison Regulations 1989, Standing Orders, Circular Orders and other Internal Orders. Any breach or non-compliance to an order is reckoned as a disciplinary offence and may result in disciplinary proceedings and is punishable under the Disciplined Forces Service Commission Regulations 1997 or the code of offence against discipline, Standing No.25.

Where it appears or where an enquiry reveals that a prison officer may have committed an offence, the Commissioner decides, depending upon the seriousness of the alleged offence, whether disciplinary proceedings shall be instituted under the code of offence or the case referred to the Disciplined Forces Service Commission or the police.

It is duty bound upon all Officers in Charge of Institutions to submit reports of alleged breaches against discipline in their respective institutions to the Commissioner’s Office as soon as possible and within the shortest possible time frame. Their reports should be precise and should disclose the commission of offence with findings, recommendations and corrective measures, if any.

To deal with breaches against discipline under the code of offence, the Commissioner has set up a Departmental Orderly Room (DOR) which comprises of three members, a Prosecutor, a Marching Officer and a Secretary.

Function of the Departmental Orderly Room (DOR)
The Departmental Orderly Room performs the important function of upholding good conduct of prison officers and enforcing discipline in the service. The Departmental Orderly Room sits on a weekly basis to hear disciplinary cases preferred against members of the prison service. The proceedings are carried out in an independent and impartial manner without fear and favour. The DOR ensures also that before the start or during a disciplinary proceeding an accused officer enjoys all his rights.

What is a Discipline Form?
It is a Form used to inform the accused officer that he/she has committed a breach against discipline and that disciplinary action is being initiated against him/her. The charge preferred against the accused officer is entered on the Discipline Form and mention is made of the provision of code of offence and the precise nature of the allegation. This helps the accused officer to understand the charge and take cognisance of statements on which the charge is based, statements proposed to be used as evidence and the names of witnesses who shall be called by the prosecution to sustain the charge so that he may prepare his defence.

The Award
When administering an award, the hearing officer ensures that the punishment imposed is consistent with the nature of the charge and that it reflects the facts and evidence presented during the proceedings. The punishment imposed should not be too harsh or excessive but should have a deterrent effect on the accused officer and act as a reminder to other officers towards their duty.

Rights of an Accused Officer when taking cognisance of a Discipline Form:-
After receipt of the Discipline Form, the accused officer shall, not later than 48 hours, state in writing on the Discipline Form:
(a) whether he/she admits or denies the charge
(b) if he/she so desires, reply to the charge
(c) the names of witnesses whom he/she wishes to call at the hearing
(d) If, he/she so desires, mention the name of a staff member whom he/she wishes to defend him/her

As of right, the following questions have to be answered by the accused officer.
“Do you wish:–
(a) to select a member of the Mauritius Prison Service to assist you in presenting your case?
If so, give his name and rank. If not, write “No”.
(b) the Commissioner of Prisons, to take steps with a view to securing any witnesses for you at the hearing of the case?
If so, give their names and addresses. If not, write “None”.

The Hearing:-
The hearing of disciplinary cases is held at the Orchid House on Wednesdays. Accused officers are convened to appear before the Departmental Orderly Room by way of correspondences addressed to them personally and to their Officer in Charge for their release.
Procedures for a plea of Not Guilty
In case of a plea of not guilty being recorded after the reading of the charge, the following procedure is applied.
   (a) The hearing officer reads the charge and the particulars
   (b) The plea of the accused officer is taken
   (c) The prosecution commences the case by calling witnesses.
   (d) The defence may cross-examine the witnesses.
   (e) The prosecutor may then re-examine the witnesses, if required.
   (f) The defence then presents his/her case and calls his/her witnesses.
   (g) The prosecutor may cross-examine the witnesses.
   (h) The defence may re-examine his/her witnesses, if required.
   (i) The defence provides a closing address.
   (j) The prosecutor then provides his closing address.
   (k) The hearing officer (chairperson) makes his address.
   (l) The hearing officer then allows submissions from both the prosecution and the defence as to award.
   (m) The hearing officer then imposes an award with reasons for the award, if the finding if guilty.
   (n) A written reason for the decision is recorded by the hearing officer based on submissions and evidence presented at the hearing.

A verbatim record of the proceedings is taken and interveners are asked to follow the pen of the recording officer. After pronouncing the award, the accused officer is made to note the award and sign the Discipline Form.

Procedures for a plea of Guilty
In case of a plea of guilty being recorded after the reading of the charge, the following procedure is applied.
   (a) The hearing officer reads the charge and the particulars
   (b) The plea of the accused officer is taken
   (c) The prosecution presents a summary of the facts and submits relevant evidence, including documents to sustain the charge
   (d) The accused officer may present his/her submission
   (e) The hearing officer may invite the prosecution to respond
   (f) A written reason for the decision is recorded by the hearing officer based on submissions and evidence presented at the hearing.

Powers of the Commissioner of Prisons
Under section 8 of Standing Order No. 25, the decision of the Commissioner shall be either to dismiss the case or to administer a warning or to impose any one of the following punishments, namely
   (a) reduction in rank or seniority
   (b) stoppage, withholding or deferment of increment
   (c) suspension from work without pay for a period of not less one day and not more than 14 days
   (d) reprimand or severe reprimand
   (e) recovery of the cost or part of the cost of any loss or breakage or damage of any kind caused by default or negligence, provided that no such cost has been recovered by surcharge action under the appropriate financial instructions or regulations.

The Award Report comprises of (a) the charge, (b) the case of the prosecution, (c) the case of the defence, (d) submission of the defence, (e) submission of the prosecution, (f) observations of the hearing officer (g) the reasons of finding of guilt or otherwise and (h) the award.

The award report is read to the accused officer who takes cognizance of the reasons and grounds/evidence used by the hearing officer to find him guilty or not guilty as charged.

After hearing of the award, the accused officer is informed of his/her right to appeal to the Discipline Forces Service Commission.

Procedure to appeal to the DFSC
An officer, upon whom any punishment is imposed by the Commissioner of Prisons, may appeal to the Disciplined Forces Service Commission against the decision of the Departmental Orderly Room. A plea of guilty does not preclude an accused officer from appealing against the award imposed.

The accused member shall, within 7 days of the communication to him of the punishment imposed on him/her, submit the grounds of his appeal through the appropriate channels to the Commissioner of Prisons who shall then submit the appeal, the original Discipline Form, the record of hearing, and all papers and documents in the matter, together with such comment as he may think relevant, to the Disciplined Forces Service Commission for consideration.

On appeal, the Commission may, without hearing the appellant, dismiss or allow the appeal or vary the punishment.

Legal Representation not permitted
An accused officer is not permitted to be represented by a legal practitioner in a disciplinary proceeding, but he may defend himself or nominate a member of the service or a member of the POA to represent him. During the course of the hearing, no burden is imposed on the accused officer to disprove the charge against him. In fact, the burden of proof is placed on the prosecution who must prove beyond reasonable doubt that the accused officer is guilty of the case. If the accused officer still feels aggrieved by the decision of the DFSC, he may apply for leave to the Supreme Court for a judicial review of the decision of the DFSC. At this stage, the accused officer may retain the service of legal representations.

Abdool Rahman Assot Ally
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons
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LIFE OF A PRISON OFFICER

Life of a prison officer is a very complex one unlike civil servants working in offices dealing with files where prison officers deal with life of detainees. We are multi talented person dealing with different types of detainee’s. Prison Officers acts as rehabilitators teaching detainees norms that are required to readjust and to readapt in the society. They also provide valuable advice when they are in need especially when they are facing personal conflict.

MONITI MELIORA SEQUAMUR
Having been trained taught
Let us aim at better days
So my dear colleagues
Always hope for the best
Do not give up
Always think that
Better day for us will come
However, bad the situation might be

Mrs Banu Dilshad RESAL
Principle Prison Officer

La formation sur les techniques d’intervention

Une formation sur les techniques d’intervention concernant les prises d’otages a été dispensé du 13 au 30 mars 2018 aux officiers du Correctional Emergency Response Team par le Groupe D’intervention de la Police Mauricienne. Une remise de certificats a eu lieu le vendredi 30 Mars 2018 en presence du Commissaire des Prisons, Monsieur Appadoo et du Commandant de GIPM, Monsieur Pulcherie

Formation de base en électrique

Une formation de base en électrique est offert aux garçons du centre correctionnelle de Beau Bassin par deux instructeurs de la MITD sous a coordination de Manuela Tance “Youth Cordinator” de l’ong Association KINOUTE
A l’occasion du départ à la retraite des Officiers de la Prison, un Sending Off Parade a eu lieu à l’école de formation de la prison en présence du Commissaire des Prisons et tous les hauts gradés du service pénitentiaire.

Le même jour, le ‘Honorary Award’, National Award, ainsi que des certificats en pilotage de Drone ont été remis aux Officiers.
NATIONAL AWARDS 2018
President's Long Service and Good conduct Medal

Prison Officers designated Lead Prisons Officers
Couraz ar lekipaz

Toule gramatin
Botan
Move tan
Mo leve
Mo pare
Mo met lor porte
Mo pran kouraz
Pou al get sa bann vizaz,
Bann vizaz ki’nn marke
Ena ki’nn fatige
Ena kipee sey sape
Zot pe viv zot pinision
Pe pran kouraz ar relizion
Mo bann kkwad,
Ki pe protez lalwa,
Nou aide bann-la viv,
Pou zot paresidiv.
Nou sernou lame,
Pou pare-atu bann-la zot pwagne

Nou anpes laenn,
Pou dime pa bizin remet lasenn.
Malgre ena bann votour,
Nou kontinie propaz lamour
Akoz nou pou merit li an retour!
Malgre bann ‘hic’
Nou pou touletan enn sel lekip!
Mem zot dan prizon,
Nou la pou ramenn zot a larezon,
Se nourol antan ki Gard Prizon!

Lorsinie CUNNIAPEN-BAICHUN
Women Prison Officer/Senior Women Prison Officer

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Young African Leaders Initiative
Youth of Today, Leaders of Tomorrow

For any country to succeed, it needs educated, well informed and responsible leaders and the best leaders are the youths. The youths have to correct the mistakes and shortcomings of the previous leaders and completely change the outlook of that particular society. Youths have to do away from vices like corruption, self centered and greed in leadership so as the citizens realize development, gender equity and equal allocation of resources. Since the youths hold the important part of our society’s future, they need to be educated, guided, encouraged, advised and mentored.

Many National and International Organizations are providing facilities and empowerment program for the youths but very few are benefiting from. One of the reasons is unawareness of those empowerment programs.

As a youth leader, I would draw the attention of the readers of Prison Magazine 2018 about a particular international exposure named “President Obama’s Young African Leaders Initiative [YALI]”. It’s a fully funded program by USAID, The Mastercard Foundation and UNISA.

YALI at a glance

The Young African Leaders Initiative (YALI) was launched by the former President Barrack Obama as a signature effort to invest in the next generation of African leaders [Mauritius form part of the African Countries]. The need to invest in grooming strong, results-oriented leaders comes out of the statistics: nearly 1 in 3 Africans are between the ages of 10 and 24, and approximately 60% of Africa’s total population is below the age of 35.

What is the YALI Regional Leadership Center Southern Africa?

The conceptualisation, development and curriculum content of the Regional Leadership Center Southern Africa (RLC SA) as led by the University of Southern Africa (UNISA) were heavily influenced by the developmental, political and economic dynamics of the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region.

The RLC SA aims to develop the young African leaders in Business and Entrepreneurship Development; Civic Leadership; and Public Management and Good Governance through a hybrid of innovative and complimentary approaches that include contact sessions; industry placements and experiential learning.

Contemporary African issues such as HIV/AIDS, gender, responsible leadership, good governance, accountability, management and technology are infused into the program to develop young and transformative African leaders. The productive partnership with the local and USA universities; private sector partners as well as the regional bodies such as SADC and the African Union are contributing to the improved quality of the program as well as the access, reach and delivery mechanisms.

The RLC SA is, in collaboration with its partners, develop the 21st century skills that are the indispensable currency for participation, achievement and competitiveness in the global economy.

In pursuit of these ideals, the RLC SA aims to:

1. Create critical thinkers
2. Solve complex and multidisciplinary problems
3. Innovative use of information, knowledge and opportunities
4. Encourage communication and multicultural collaboration
5. Create awareness of contemporary African issues

Objectives of the RLC SA:

1. To provide the platform and tools to empower dynamic young Africans
2. To awaken their innate leadership potential for the benefit of Africa and its global partners.

The program offers quality leadership training across the public, private and civil sectors.

Foundational elective based on areas of practice and interest.

1. 1. Public Management and Governance
2. 2. Business and Entrepreneurship Development
3. 3. Civic Leadership

Cross cutting themes

The following cross cutting themes are compulsory for all participants:

1. Responsible Leadership
2. Mainstreaming Gender and HIV into Transformative Leadership
3. Africa and the Technology Revolution

After participating in YALI, I have enriched my competencies and skills in terms of emotional intelligence, critical thinking, tolerance, empathy, growth of inner strength and development of strong leadership skills/strong behaviour. It has also taken me to the school where youth could be taught how to succeed in life by developing the ability to think in practical rather than in theoretical terms; where they would be taught to “Learn by doing” approaches.

I would motivate all people age from 18 to 34 yrs to apply and participate in the YALI program by following the under-mentioned link


Note that funding for the YALI program is available till year 2020 and if applications are closed, you will have to register and you will be notify when application will be open.
**Bisque de crustacés**

(8 personnes)

**Ingredients**

- Beurre 40 gm
- Carapaces de crustacé 800 gm
- Carotte 80 gm
- Echalotte 80 gm
- Oignons 80 gm
- Cognac 5 ml
- Vin Blanc 15 ml
- Fumet Poisson 0,2 lt
- Tomate 400 gm
- Concentré de Tomate 40 gm
- Barquet garni 100 gm
- Du Riz 150 gm
- Crème Cuisson 40 ml
- Persil 50 gm
- Ail 30 gm

**Preparation**

i) Sauté les carapaces.

ii) Ajouter les carottes, oignons, échalotes.

iii) Suer les pendant 5-6 minutes.

iv) Flamber avec le cognac.

v) Ajouter le vin blanc.

vi) Ajouter le fumet poisson.

vii) Ajouter les tomate concentré, l’ail, les tomates et bouquet garni.

viii) Laisser les cuire pendant 25 - 30 minutes.

ix) Ajouter du riz et laisser les pendant 30 minutes.

x) Passé la bisque dans une étamine.

xi) Crème la bisque.

xii) Ajouter le persil.

xiii) Vérifier l’assaisonnement.

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**POULET SAUTÉS CHASSEUR**

(8 personnes)

**Ingredients**

- Cuisse poulet 2.5 kg
- Farine 100 gm
- Beurre 80 gm
- Huile 80 ml
- Carcasse 1 kg
- Carotte 100 gm
- Oignons 100 gm
- Concentré tomate 20 gm
- Ail 2 gousse
- Bouquet garni 100 gm
  (thym, persil, celeri, poivron)
- Echalotte 50 gm

**Fond Brun**

i. Colorer les carcasses (05 - 07 minutes).

ii. Ajouter carotte et oignons.

iii. Suer les garnitures et carcasses (10 minutes).

iv. Ajouter la farine.

v. Ajouter tomate concentré.

vi. Ajouter de l’eau froide.

vii. Ajouter le fond brun.

viii. Ajouter bouquet garni.

ix. Laisser les fond cuire doucement pendant (45 50 minutes)

**Fond Brun**

i. Colorer les carcasses (05 - 07 minutes).

ii. Suer les avec du beurre dans un casserole (3-4 Minutes).

iii. Ajouter les Champignons poivron.

iv. Ajouter le fond brun.

v. Ajouter les aochalotes.

vi. Vérifier l’assaisonnement.
### Ladoo Pomme

**Ingredients**
- 1 1/2 cups paneer
- 1/2 cup milk powder
- 1 cup liquid milk
- 2 lbs unsalted butter
- 1 1/2 cups icing sugar
- 1/2 tsp cardamom powder
- Yellow food colouring
- Red food colouring
- Green food colouring
- 2 lbs slivered almonds

**Method:**
- In a non-stick pan, melt butter over low heat and then add milk and a pinch of yellow food coloring.
- Bring to the boil then add milk powder.
- Add paneer and mix well until everything comes together.
- Allow the mixture to cook over medium heat.
- Stir continuously so that it does not stick to the bottom.
- Simmer until the mixture thickens and starts to leave the sides of the pan after 10 to 12 minutes.
- When it attains the texture of soft dough, remove from flame. Transfer to a bowl and allow cooling.
- With the mixture is still slightly warm, add sugar and cardamom powder.
- Knead the mixture well until it forms smooth dough. Make small balls out of it.
- Garnish with red food coloring and almond slices tinted with green food coloring. Makes 15 pieces.

---

**Civet de Lièvre**

*(8 personnes)*

**Ingredients**
- Lièvre 2.6kg
- Beurre 40gm
- Huile 40ml
- Vinaigre de vin pour le sang

**Marinade**
- Carotte 200gm
- Oignons 200gm
- Echalottes 40gm
- Celeri 100gm
- Ail 15gm
- Bouquet Garni 100gm
- Poivre en grain 02gm
- Cognac 50ml
- Vin rouge 1.5 lt
- Huile d’olive 50ml

**Garniture**
- Champignons parisiens 250 gm
- Petit oignons 250gm
- Beurre 50gm
- Sucre 20gm
- Persil 100gm
- Sang de lièvre 100gm

**Preparation**
1. Mariner les lièvres 24hr avant la cuisson (voir marinade)
2. Decanter les lièvre
3. Suer les dans une casserole avec du beurre et oignons
4. Ajouter les Champignons parisi
5. Ajouter les garniture de la marinade Flamber avec le cognac
6. Deglacé avec le vin rouge et laisse reduire
7. Ajouter le sang pour liaison
8. Ajouter les petit oignons et persil haché
9. Verifier L’assaisonnement

---

**Method:**
- In a non-stick pan, melt butter over low heat and then add milk and a pinch of yellow food coloring.
- Bring to the boil then add milk powder.
- Add paneer and mix well until everything comes together.
- Allow the mixture to cook over medium heat.
- Stir continuously so that it does not stick to the bottom.
- Simmer until the mixture thickens and starts to leave the sides of the pan after 10 to 12 minutes.
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- Knead the mixture well until it forms smooth dough. Make small balls out of it.
- Garnish with red food coloring and almond slivers tinted with green food coloring. Makes 15 pieces.
Zoom sur La Prison de Grande Rivière Nord Ouest
Zoom sur La Prison de Grande Riviève Nord Ouest
On ne pourra pas changer le MONDE mais... on peut changer le monde de Quelqu’un!

Je me rappelle très bien des mots de Mme. Boodhun, mon professeur de Criminologie à l’Université de Maurice : “saisissez les opportunités qui se présentent à vous et vous ne sortirez jamais perdant”.

En 2014, j’embarque pour mon stage et pour un an de volontariat auprès d’un ONG, Le Groupe Elan. Mme. Eileen Marie, la fondatrice de l’ONG, et son équipe m’introduit au travail social de part les groupes de parole avec des anciens toxicomanes, des formations avec des jeunes en conflit avec la loi et la ferme intégrée où travaillent les ex-détenus. Cependant le son de cloche qui résonnait de ces sessions c’est le sentiment d’être exiliés de leur famille ou de la société.


En mai 2015, j’intégrai l’Association Kinouete et passer trois années au sein de l’ONG m’enseignèrent combien la ligne de démarcation entre l’aide, l’accompagnement ou l’autonomisation est très mince. Mr Michel Vieillesse, ancien directeur de l’Association Kinouete parvint à me motiver à suivre diverses formations financées par l’ONG, comme le relation d’aide; la Communication Non-violente; le ‘Treatment Literacy’ sur le VIH et les Maladies Sexuellement Transmissibles (MSTs) Ces formations me permettent de rester objectif, à respecter la confidentialité et à voir l’humain qui réside dans chaque détenu(e) ou ancien détenu.

La réhabilitation durant la détention, la préparation à la sortie et la réintégration sont les différentes étapes où j’accompagne les détenues et les ex-détenus. Hors les embûches, telles les influences, la dépendance, la stigmatisation et le rejet de la famille ou de la société sont omniprésentes.

Néanmoins, on dresse un plan d’actions personnalisé aux besoins de l’individu en leur offrant un suivi psychologique ou professionnel (dresser un CV, chercher un emploi ou le ‘grooming’), des formations pour créer leur propre entreprise ou les aider à faire des pétitions pour le certificat de caractère auprès du Pouvoir de Grace ou encore de renouer avec la famille.

Mais “si tu veux une deuxième chance, fais un pas en avant” car cet accompagnement dépend surtout du choix et de la participation de la personne. Nous pouvons influencer sa décision et ses choix vers une vie saine mais nous ne pouvons décider à sa place. La majorité des ex-détenus qui réintègrent la société ont une estime de soi élevé, un emploi stable ou le soutien familial.

“Chaque jour passé derrière les barreaux laissent des traces” diront les détenues après les sessions de Groupe. J’effectuai des visites à la prison des femmes chaque semaine et à la prison ouverte pour femmes dépendant des demandes reçues. Avec le soutien et la confiance des responsables de la prison et des officiers de la BBWP, l’Association Kinouete a pu parfaire ces programmes et toucher plus de détenus dans l’optique de la réhabilitation. Ces sessions visent toutes les détenues, y compris les Mauriciennes, les étrangères, les condamnées et aussi celles qui étaient en détention provisoire, sur les thèmes de la préparation à la sortie et la prévention sur les types de drogues et les MSTs, sessions animées par M.
Association Kinouete has launched a Prevention and Educational campaign on Drugs, HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis in Mauritius Prisons from 10th July 2017 to 23rd April 2018. The prevention program talks were delivered by the Psychotherapist Mr Saoud Muthy. Psychotherapist providing maximum information on drugs and their consequences and HIV/AIDS and Hepatitis.


No of detainees attained:

1) Beau Bassin Male Prison = 330 (drugs) 290 (HIV/HEP)  
2) Melrose Prison = 416 (drugs) 401(HIV/HEP)  
3) Women Main Prison = 97 (drugs) 101(HIV/HEP)  
4) Female Open Prison = 15 (drugs) 14(HIV/HEP)  
5) Correctional Girl Youth Centre(CYC) = 5(drugs) 0 (HIV/HEP)  
6) Rodrigues Prison = 32 (2 women) 32 (2women) (drugs) (HIV/HEP)  

TOTAL: 895 (drugs) --- 838 (HIV/HCV)  

RODRIGUES PRISON  

Rodrigues Island is one of the districts of Mauritius and has 42,396 inhabitants. Rodrigues has only one prison of 33 detainees including two women (convicted and unconvinced) and they have constructed a new prison with more facilities.

During our intervention we have noticed that the consumption of alcohol is very high, Cannabis and synthetics drugs have started going on the rise.

• A group session was being done with detainees in Rodrigues Prison = 32  

• Number of individual drugs and HIV/HEP counselling are being done with the detainees who attended the sessions = 100+

• Training of Rodrigues Prison officers = 7 - 15

Big thanks to Prison Welfare Officers and Dynamic Security Support Unit Officers

Saoud MUTHY  
Psychotherapist Association kinouete
Zoom CORRECTIONAL YOUTH CENTRE
Allain Tourail
Former Assistant Superintendent of Prisons

Les gardes, chtonnes, d’abord!!!
Femps après....

*Unsil* 2014.
TOUGH SITUATIONS BUILD STRONG PEOPLE

The greatest challenge of a human being is to experience and discover who they really are. When everything goes smoothly in life we will never know our own strength. The difficulties, the mistakes, pains struggle in our lives force us to question ourselves. Difficult times are an opportunity for goals and see it as a blessing. People want hear stories of men and women endured pain, born in valley of struggles and turned it into a gift. Don’t give people chance to feel sorry for you but made them look up to you.

No matter what we are in life we are never too old to learn new thing. Find the best version of yourself who you really are. Each and every individual need to embrace their own beauty, transform their own life by stepping in the next new season. We should never try to be like someone else or try to live life on someone else bench. Know your authentic power that no one can take from the personality of your soul.

Always be kind, compassionate be human. Never be quick to judge cause we never know someone story. Be fearless and explore new opportunities be hungry for your ambitious. Take risk be bold even if you have tasted failure. The true enjoyment for success is after tasted failure and where you will go after that will define you.

No matter what you do someone will always be unhappy cause we can never please everyone all the time. The way a people treat you is a statement of who they are as a human being its not a statement about you. While creating the personal and professional life you will find yourself being attacked and criticized over every movement you make over. But never let critic and naysayers hijack your mind heart and soul because they don’t know the sacrifice you made, the tears you shed. Always remember the tree that bears fruits are stoned, so use your struggles as a tools and be wise to choose the right person with whom we are surrounding ourselves because people are a greatest influence in our journey.

WPO/ WSPO Miss Kistomohon Dewantee

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BUY QUALITY
Having a positive mindset is one of the most valuable intangible things that a person can possess. In a world where there is an ongoing cut-throat competition, we tend to be worrying about every little thing and become pessimist several times. While encountering problems, we should look at it as an opportunity for us to grow strong rather than being fearful. The only remedy to this situation is to look at the bright side of the events occurring and continuously tell yourself “Yes, I can do it”. As it is said, “everything we think manifests”. Therefore, if we adopt this optimistic attitude and let that voice in our mind motivates us to work, our goal which we have set, will be achieved. The willingness to succeed comes with the power of positivity, hard work and dedication and there is no other way to strive without these values!

Alessia Seewoosaha
Daughter of Mrs Hema Seewoosaha (WSPO)
Zoom sur La Prison Ouverte de Richelieu
CERT and Intelligence Unit in allied with G.I.P.M and Drone

C.E.R.T and Intelligence Unit have recently moved in a new era. Since the beginning of 2018, officers posted to these two specialized units have attended intense training at the G.I.P.M training ground and followed course in the manning of Drone at the Prison Staff Training School.

These two pillars of the Prison Department play a very imperative role in maintaining discipline and gathering of information for the smooth running of our Penal Institutions.

GIPM:
In March 2018, a team of selected officers from the C.E.R.T attended one-month intensive training at the G.I.P.M training camp to acquire skills in hostage release.

Mr B. MUDALLI
Assistant Superintendent of Prisons

DRONE:
In July 2018, officers from CERT, Intelligence Unit and 24/7 Search Team followed a practical and theoretical course on Drone from Mr Bruno from Drone Expert Services at Prison training School.

This asset will undeniably be of great use to the department to enhance security in prison to deal with the liabilities of the society.

It will be an important tool to help the Prison Department to track down inmates/detainees, escapees and even aid in apprehending operators of illegal smuggling.

It will also assist officers in places which are inaccessible for operations. It is indeed a major boost to Mauritius Prisons Service.
Life is not perfect but your outfit can be.” So, why not try to make both things right while given the opportunity? During the custodial period, the inmates have all the time of their life to think about the future that awaits them upon their release. This also gives them the chance to select from the existing workshops to learn multiple skills which will be a support for them to bridge the gap of idleness to employment.

Training our inmates in different technical courses guide them towards self esteem especially those who are less educated or illiterate. Women prison has been actively dispensing different courses which have been motivating the female detainees to acquire the knowledge and the skills and apply the maximum use of their idle time into learning an aptitude which can be very fruitful in their future. The tailoring, pastry, gardening, computer course and garment making workshops are actively involved in the training of our inmates.

The garment making training center which has been operational since 2009 has been keenly concerned in the training of detainees and prison officers in the field of garment making which leads to the National Trade Certificate in Garment Making Level 3. This is a full time one year course which comprises of both theory and practical classes. The main subject taught to the trainees is pattern making and all the adaptation steps involved in the creation of a sample which will construct garment with zero defect.

Effective uses of tools, equipment and materials which are involved in the garment making are crucial. Trainees have to learn how to make use of minimum time and to produce the maximum which include the process of cutting cost on production and increasing profit. One of the main objectives of the course is to make correct use of raw materials thus to avoid wastage.

During the process of cutting fabric, scraps which are not used for sewing are often utilized in producing other items which are often very useful in the household. Most of these household items are created by the inmates. It is indeed very pleasant to value the creation of those inmates who try different techniques to enhance their manufactured goods. These productions are enhanced with multiple decorations among which painting on fabric and hand embroidery is applied. To learn these skills, not only concentration but also a lot of patience are required. It is also a matter of deep attentiveness to each and every paint brush stroke and stitch made.

Hand embroidery has been around forever. Its roots are ancient as every culture has proudly preserved some of the form in textile art history. This has grown into a creative endeavor that remains trendy today. Embroidery has humble roots; it is an easily accessible craft to start. Depending on an individual skill and manual dexterity the way of working the embroidery differ from person to person. It requires deep concentration, a lot of patience and engrossment and at the end it brings satisfaction and confidence. The embroidery is also mixed up with the painting on fabric and generates discoveries and new variation of decorating garments.

Mastering the art of fabric painting allows you to become your own fashion designer by painting your ideas into existence. Very few art or craft activities offer more opportunities for creating expression than painting on fabric and especially for wearable art. Painting has been a medium through which the mind is stimulated and soothed thus it also helps to cope with distressing events. Paintings provide detainees the opportunity to express themselves on fabrics.

Most often during the sessions of embroidery and painting, the class is very still, one would easily mistake it to be a meditation class. There is no denying to the fact that learning something in which your soul is imbedded would develop an aura of positivity. Often at the end of the class, a final assignment of painting and embroidering of bunch of roses are given to the participants. I come across these women who are patiently working on a piece of fabric and designing colorful roses, applying their best learnt techniques in order to accomplish the finest outcome and one quote flashes in my mind “Some people complain because God put thorns on roses, while others praise Him for putting roses among thorns.”

Mrs Brinda Buctowar
Women Prison Officer/Senior Women Prison Officer
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Open Prison for Women
Promoting organic foods

Aligning with the Government policy of promoting organic foods, the Mauritius Prison Service (MPS) has embarked on an ambitious project of setting up an organic plot at Beau Bassin Prison walking in parallel with that objective. The MPS is already involved in production of fruits and vegetables at its various sections, namely. They are currently growing mixed vegetables under the conventional system, that is, use of synthetic pesticides and chemical fertilisers. However being proactive they are shifting towards a more sustainable and safer method of production.

In this context, 12 prison officers, involving 8 males and 4 females, from Beau Bassin Prison, Beau Bassin Women Prison, Beau Bassin Open women Prison, Richeleu Open Prison and Petit Verger Prison attended a training on this topic.

The training on “Guidelines to Organic Crop Production” was held at the Training Centre of the Beau Bassin Prisons. The training comprised a total of 4 sessions, held on Wednesdays from 11th July to 01st August 2018.

The training was delivered by resource person, Mrs. Veena Dhurumsing – Doharoo, Extension Officer / Senior Extension Officer from Food and Agricultural Research and Extension Institution. Topics covered during the training included amongst others Trainees were introduced to Organic agriculture; organic production systems, principles of organic agriculture and its benefits. The training also covered the aspects of soil profiles and fertility management under organic systems, organic approach to management of pests, diseases and weeds, and organic certification.

Following the training, the participants would be able to set respective organic plots, according to the agroclimatic condition of the prison. Some of the requisites for the setting up of an organic garden involve the concept of mixed farming, intercropping, companion crops, trap crops, repellent crops, crop rotation, composting/Organic matter, buffer zones, etc. A first model plot of organic garden, has been initiated at Beau Bassin Prison. The objective would be to put into practice the knowledge obtained during training, with the aim to produce quality food in a safe environment for better health of people, and the public at large.

Mrs. Veena Dhurumsing – Doharoo, Extension Officer / Senior Extension Officer
SUR LA PRISON DE HAUTE SÉCURITÉ DE MELROSE
CENTRAL PRISON BEAU BASSIN
Mr. Deepak Gunnoo, Senior Hospital Officer and I attended the 170th International Training Course from 19 August to 22 September 2018 in regards of above mentioned topic in Japan. The course was conducted by the United Nations Asia and Far East Institute for the prevention of crime and the treatment of offenders (UNAFEI) in partnership with Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA) and the Asia Crime Prevention Foundation (ACPF). It was based on lectures, visits and group work.

Twenty five participants, involved in rehabilitation of offender, from different countries namely: Philippines, Korea, Japan, Hong Kong, Thailand, Sri Lanka, Samoa, Papua New Guinea, Pakistan, Namibia, Myanmar, Mauritius, Maldives, Malaysia, Laos and Brazil, were present to give an overview on the type of program that are conducted in their countries.

We make a presentation on Methadone Induction and Maintenance program which is carried out in the Mauritius Prison Service as one of our harm reduction program.

Visiting expert such as Ms. Anja Busse, Program officer from the UNODC, Dr Alex Wodak, Australian Drug Law Reform Foundation Director and Dr Sheldon Zhang, Professor and chair of the school of criminology and justice studies, University of Massachusetts Lowell, had delivered lectures on treatment of illicit drug use.

Other Drug Addiction Rehabilitation Centre (DARC), Narcotic Anonymous (NA) were also invited to share their expertise in this field.

We have had the opportunity to visit the Nagano and Kyoto Prison, Psychiatric Hospital and mental health care centre and halfway house.

Joanna Figaro-Jolicoeur
Hospital Officer
Remission is the reduction of the term of a prison sentence, usually due to good behaviour or conduct. It refers to a structured system with criteria for prisoners to meet in order to encourage good behaviour, rehabilitation and self-improvement, with the ultimate benefit being the release of the prisoner. Remission is hope for the prisoners and has a deep impact on the psyche of the person under confinement. Remission defines the scope of the institution of correction, as it is based on the sound principles of dignity and justice. The Reform Institutions Act was enacted in the year 1989. It followed that detainees were eligible for release after having served two thirds of their sentence, save for sex-offenders with specified person and those convicted under section 30 of the Dangerous Drugs Act. The motivation for a penal system involving remission arises from the belief that a prisoner’s desire for self-improvement would be significantly increased if their conduct directly affected their prison term, effectively placing their fate into their own hands.

With the change in leadership at the Mauritius Prisons Service with Mr Premananda Appadoo as the new Commissioner of Prisons on 1st of July 2016, he strongly felt that many detainees, though entitled to the statutory one third remission, were still coming back to prisons, in some cases for more than 32 times. In the same breath, many unauthorized articles were being confiscated inside prisons especially mobile phones, and for which detainees were not criminally liable and to his mind, he believed that such things had to change and the onus had to be placed on the detainees.

Bearing this in mind, the Commissioner of Prisons appointed two Senior Officer Cadets, namely SOC Taurah to draft a report to be submitted to the State Law Office to criminalize the possession of prohibited articles inside prisons and SOC Sallick to work on a new system of earned remission, i.e. detainees were eligible to one third of automatic statutory remission once they put their feet inside the prison. The task was daring and this meant amending the Reform Institutions Act to make provisions for the new changes. The Commissioner of Prisons, with his long association with the Police Department solicited the help of two senior ranked officers of the Mauritius Police Force and had a number of working sessions with them namely CI Chittoo of ADSU and Inspector Botharrygadoo of the Police Prosecutors Office, Intermediate Court. In the meantime, SOC Taurah had worked out a draft paper on the criminalization of mobile phones and other prohibited articles inside prisons and presented his paper to the Ministry. Mr Seetaram, Principal State Counsel has been the real architect of the new amendment to the Reform Institutions Act and he produced a draft Bill, which after some petty amendments in consultation with the team, was submitted to the National Assembly.

On 16th April 2018, the Bill which came to be known as the “Reform Institutions (Amendment) Bill III of 2018” came on the table of the National Assembly for First Reading and was presented to the House by the Right Honourable, Sir Aneerood Jugnauth, G.C.S.K., K.C.M.G., Q.C., Minister Mentor, Minister for Defence and Rodrigues. On 15th May 2018, the Bill came for Second Reading and on this occasion, the Commissioner of Prisons accompanied
by his team of senior officers were convened to the National Assembly to attend the debate of the Bill. Once presented, there was much argument on this issue by both sides of the House. Many orators upheld that no government since 1989 took the forefront to bring changes so as to modernize the Reform Institutions Act and being given that the prison population with detainees’ misconduct kept on increasing year after year. The Bill was passed on 15th May 2018, assented and gazetted on 25th & 26th May 2018 respectively.

The object of this Bill was to amend the Reform Institutions Act, firstly to – “(a) do away with the system of automatic remission whereby convicted persons were eligible to be discharged after having served two thirds of the period of sentence and to replace it with a new system of earned remission (…).” The second part of the objective is to – “(b) toughen the law against officers of the Mauritius Prisons Service, detainees and persons working in reform institutions who are convicted under the Act”. Thirdly to – “(c) provide that, where, during his term of imprisonment, a detainee commits an offence under the Act, that detainee shall, on conviction for that offence, be ordered to serve immediately after the expiry of the sentence for which he was detained, any sentence imposed upon him by the Court.”

Under the new Act, Section 37 of the Principal Act has been amended and it follows that a detainee who commits a minor prison default will, for that default, be punished by a loss of remission for a period of 15 days and may additionally punish him with a warning or a loss of privileges, earnings, confinement in a separate cell for a period not exceeding 2 weeks or any combination of any of the punishments specified before. For an aggravated prison default, that detainee will lose remission for a period of 45 days together with loss of privileges, earnings, cell confinement up to a specified number of days.

Section 61, inter-alia, provides that –

**Any person who:**

(a) without lawful authority –

i. possess, bring into, cause another person to bring into, gives supply or convey, cause another person to give, supply or convey, leave place or hide or cause another person to leave, place or hide a prohibited article in an institution or in a place where a detainee is working;

ii. bring a prohibited article into, or out of, an institution or a place where a detainee is working;

(b) throw a prohibited article into, or out of, an institution or a place where a detainee is working;

(c) causes another person to throw a prohibited article, into or out of an institution or a place where a detainee is working;

shall commit an offence and shall on conviction be liable to a fine of not less than Rs100,000/- and not exceeding Rs500, 000/-. together with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 15 years where that offence is related to dangerous drugs, explosives, firearms or ammunition.

(f) Give supply or convey or cause another person to give supply or convey a telecommunication equipment to a detainee in an institution, in a place where a detainee is working, or outside an institution;

(g) For the use of a detainee, leave, place or hide or causes another person to leave, place or hide telecommunication equipment in an institution, in a place where a detainee is working or outside an institution.

Any person who contravenes subsection 2(f) & 2(g) shall commit an offence and shall on conviction, be liable to a fine of not less than Rs 50,000/- and not exceeding Rs 100,000/- together with imprisonment for a term not exceeding 5 years.

**Section 63 – Consecutive Sentence**

Where a detainee commits an offence under this Act, he shall, on conviction, be ordered to serve, immediately after the expiry of the sentence for which he was detained, any sentence imposed by the Court for that purpose i.e. the sentence will have to be served consecutively.

Mobile phone in prison is a worldwide phenomenon. The MPS has already taken a number of initiatives to improve physical security like training of Correctional Emergency Response Team (CERT) Officers, provision of modern equipment to detect prohibited articles such as acquisition of two low-radiation X-ray body scanners as well as procurement of sniffer dogs to detect prohibited articles such as mobile phones.

On the policy side, MPS is now coming forward with the present amendment to the RIA with respect to the criminalization of mobile phones.

![Table](as at 26.07.18)

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Number of Remand Population</th>
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</tr>
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<td>2017</td>
<td>3841</td>
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<tr>
<td>2018</td>
<td>1004</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

In addition, it has also been observed that the yearly remand population is on a constant increase. Find hereunder statistics of remand detainees for the past 5 years:
Under the present system, these remand detainees would be subjected to be in the stream of the population of convicted persons. More so, it has been observed that those remand detainees, who may have committed prison defaults during their remand period, once convicted, will still be entitled to the statutory one third remission, but will automatically lose 15 day’s remission for a minor prison default committed during their remand period and lose 45 day’s remission for an aggravated prison default committed during their remand period, and where an un-convicted detainee is detained for two or more sentences at the same time, the forfeiture of 15 or 45 days remission will apply for only the first sentence he is ordered to serve amongst the 2 or more offences.

Extra Remission, Restoration of lost remission and parole

According to the Principal Act, the Commissioner of Prisons could restore remission lost under section 37, in respect of minor prison defaults, to an extent not exceeding two third of the lost remission. Under the new amendment, the restoration ceiling has been reduced to one third only by the Commissioner of Prisons.

Previously, under the Principal Act, Section 50 provided for a person sentenced to imprisonment for a period exceeding 31 days to be eligible for discharge after having served two thirds of a period of sentence. For the purpose of computation of sentence, Section 50 of the Reforms Institution Act has been amended i.e the calendar month will now be 30 days instead of 31 days.

Extra Remission, restoration of lost remission and parole, as previously defined, will not be authorized to detainees sentenced under any offence under the Dangerous Drugs Act other than Section 34 and any sexual offence on a child or handicapped person.

With the coming into operation of the new Reforms Institution (Amendment) Act 2018, it will impact heavily on their entitlement to remission and more specifically on their conduct and behavior. They will be heavily compelled to toe the line or they will have to bear the consequence. This will ultimately contribute to the smooth running and better management of our prison system. This will also be an effective tool for the Mauritius Prison Service to motivate detainees to participate in approved rehabilitation programs and prison works.

M On engagement a la prison est ma réponse a une parole de Jésus Christ qui, dans Mathieu 25 qui se lit comme suit: “J’étais en prison et vous m’avez visité”. Cette phrase m’avait beaucoup interpelée et quand une amie qui faisait déjà l’écoute à la Prison des Femmes m’avait invitée a venir épauler, je me suis dit que je pourrais répondre à cet appel du Christ en allant visiter des détenues à la prison de Beau Bassin. Au début, notre but premier était de les écouter, mais au fil des mois nous avons réalisé qu’il fallait faire plus car il y avait tellement de détresse en elles.

Ainsi au sein de l’Association Kinouete nous avons mis en place des programmes de réhabilitation afin de redonner confiance à ces femmes pour qu’elles puissent se reprendre en main en s’acceptant comme une créature de Dieu, comme une personne qui a de la valeur et qui a des potentiels. À ces classes de réhabilitation et d’écoute, et a la demande des détenues, j’ai aussi commencé à leur donner des cours de yoga pour les aider a mieux se recentrer sur elle-même pour se retrouver dans cette harmonie à l’intérieur de soi ‘that makes us whole’, a travers des exercices corporels pour leurs santé physique et psychique !

Au fil des années j’ai aussi appris à mieux connaître les officiers de la prison et a les apprécier pour tout ce qu’elles font pour aider ces femmes a mieux vivre leur incarcération. Il n’y a pas longtemps, j’ai appris l’ouverture de la prison ouverte pour femmes J’ai trouvé dans cette initiative un moyen extraordinaire pour favoriser la réinsertion des détenues à la vie civile. La redécouverte d’un certain espace de liberté, de la confiance qu’on leur fait et de responsabilités qu’on leur donne, reconstruisent peu à peu leur personne et elles apprennent graduellement à retrouver confiance en elles-mêmes, à se respecter et à respecter les autres. Ajouté à cela cette espace aéée ou l’oxygène circule et ou le soleil réchauffe le corps aussi bien que le cœur.

J’étais vraiment contente quand Mademoiselle Mirella Latchman, la responsable de la prison ouverte pour femmes, m’avait approché pour venir enseigner le yoga à ses pensionnaires. Elle voulait favoriser une approche plus globale pour aider ces femmes à avoir une bonne préparation avant de retourner chez elles dans leur famille. Ainsi je leur enseigne à faire des postures physiques pour le bien-être de leur corps et de leur santé, mais surtout je leur enseigne à faire de la méditation et de la relaxation pour les aider a trouver un équilibre psychique, refaire l’union entre notre corps et notre âme. Je profite aussi pour les faire réfléchir sur la direction de leur vie en leur faisant prendre conscience que malgré tout ce qu’elle ont pu faire de pas bien, elles sont des créatures de Dieu, ce Dieu qui, en nous créant libre veut notre bonheur et, ce bonheur est depuis toujours la liberté, de la confiance en nous créant libre veut notre bonheur et, ce bonheur est depuis toujours la joie à la réussite et à la vie qui est le bonheur.

Je suis heureuse de constater que les détenues quittent la prison ouverte avec confiance dans leur cœur.

Marie Claire Fook Yune
Bénévole
Mr. Sagar Motah, formerly Chief Hospital Officer at the Mauritius Prison Service agreed to give his precious time to answer to our questions.

Being a scholarship winner, he successfully completed his schooling at Balliol College. Having a School Cambridge Certificate in his pocket and a stringent labour market during early 70’s, he chose to join the nursing profession, as he had a burning passion, desire and care for others.

Mr. Sagar Motah is now sixty five years old. He joined the Ministry of Health and Quality of Life in 1973 at the age of 20 as Nursing Student. He successfully completed his three years training at the Central School of Nursing at Victoria Hospital and began his career as a full fledge Nursing Officer thereto. He was appointed Nursing Officer in 1977. He worked for one year in the Public hospital, and then after joined the Mauritius Prison Service as Hospital Officer in September 1978. Having an outstanding personality and in

his quest to understand the intricacies of the penal world he took the challenge to enhance further his knowledge and to bring his contribution geared toward rehabilitation of detainees. He was promoted to the grade of Senior Hospital Officer in 1982. In his pursuit to broaden his knowledge and skills further, he joined the Royal College of Nursing of United Kingdom in 1984 and he followed a full time course in Advanced Nursing Administration. After having successfully completed the course, he came back and was promoted to Principal Hospital Officer in 1990. He finally attained the summit in the promotion ladder and was appointed as Chief Hospital Officer in 2011.

During his career, though a humble person and never hankering for material benefits he was on several occasions decorated in the Mauritius Prison Service receiving all the awards and finally the Merit Award in recognition for his dedication in 2015.

Regarded as an outstanding person, a good intellectual and a hard but smarter worker in the Prison Service, Mr. S. Motah has followed several national, regional and international training courses, seminars and conferences. In 2009 he was nominated as member of the African Health and HIV Prison Partnership Network (AHPPPN). He has been often invited by SADC and UNODC to join consultancy panel in the preparation of guidelines relating to health and prevention, care, and support of detainees living with HIV / AIDS and communicable diseases in the correctional settings for African countries.

He also represented the prison department in various national committees related to HIV and substance abuse and was actively involved in the preparation of action plans for the National Strategic Framework on HIV/AIDS since 1989.

One among his initiatives considered to be a major innovation was the setting up of the Dynamic Security Support Unit (DSSU) in the Mauritius Prison Service, with the objective to provide a comprehensive HIV / AIDS service on the treatment, prevention, care and support of for detainees living with HIV / Aids in the Prison settings.

To begin with, how did you join the Prison Department as Hospital Officer in year 1978?

To tell you the truth, I was demotivated to work in the operation theatre because of continuous exposure to anaesthetic gas which often caused drowsiness. I requested for a transfer to another unit which was denied. In that same period the post of Prison Hospital Officer was advertised and I was very much interested to apply for it. This is how I landed into the Mauritius Prison Service.

Let us now talk about improvements you made as head of the Prison Hospital unit geared towards your staff and detainee’s general state of health?

As you are aware, the majority of the prison population are of high risk in terms of health and contamination as this population consist mostly of marginalized and vulnerable groups such as drug users, commercial sex workers and HIV/ AIDS inmates functioning in a much narrow space within the

FORMER CHIEF HOSPITAL OFFICER

SAGAR MOTAH

"Our strength lies in our Human Resource"

Mr. Sagar Motah, formerly Chief Hospital Officer at the Mauritius Prison Service agreed to give his precious time to answer to our questions.
prison compound than in public. Also the majority of the prisoners have multiple health problems.

Health staff was inadequately prepared to deal with such categories of individuals. So, my first task was capacity building of the staff with the support of the National AIDS Secretariat, the Ministry of Health & Quality of life and the United Office on Drugs and Crime.

A series of training was launched with the help of various stake holders as I just mentioned and this has tremendously helped the nursing staff to understand the penal environment of work, and the provision of an effective health service delivery to detainees and Prison officers alike.

In one word, what experiences of life you have drawn during your long career in the prison field?
My experience as a prison health service administrator has taught me that there are and there will always be people in your surroundings that will need your support and guidance. There are no better advices that I can give to people than to care and look after those who are suffering in a confined environment and believe me the amount of joy and happiness you will feel in your heart is tremendous and that you cannot buy with money.

According to you what is the weakness and strength of the prison health services in Mauritius?

Though much effort has been made to increase the nursing staff, there is still inadequacy in numbers as well as trained personnel to build sustainable effective teams. My vision is that in the future we will need nursing staff which will be fully trained professionally in all matter pertaining to health in prison environment which is quiet different when you are working in a public hospital. Therefore, working as a nursing officer in prison is a tremendous challenge and we should always upgrade our skills and knowledge.

Our strength lies in our human resource and their abilities to cope with exigencies in prison. Those nursing officers with whom I have been working for years have made tremendous effort and commitment to deliver an effective health care service to detainees. My appreciation also goes to the Commissioner of Prisons who always has an open- door policy and never refusing to support for any request for either my staff or for any health matters concerning detainees.

The professional commitment of a Chief Hospital Officer is quite challenging. What were your main challenges during your tenure of office?
The overall responsibility of running the Prison Health Service rest upon the Chief Hospital Officer , who is responsible inter alia to enforce all regulations pertaining to effective health care delivery in prisons, represents the Department interest at inter-sectoral, national and regional levels on health matters, conduct and supervise surveys and research works, Keep and disseminate all relevant statistics to authorities concerned to facilitate decision making, responsible for the implementation of policies through the provision of care and support to people with HIV/AIDS, and Drug addicts

My challenge was to meet the delivery of effective health care with in adequate staffing level, which is still persistent at present. However, I highly recognize the efforts of my staff, prison authorities and the Ministry of Health and Quality of life for their support in achieving the goals set in the delivery of health care.

The Prison Management seriously intends to review the mode of distribution of methadone to detainees under this treatment, your views?
The primary aim of the Prison Service is to execute effectively Courts’ sentences, in order to reduce re-offending and protect the public. As you know the percentage of detainees as drug users or involved in drug related cases are over represented within the prison population. If the underlying causes of drug addiction are not addressed diligently, the relapse rate is consequential. This has been the case as there has not been a well charted holistic plan and necessary motivation and effort of all stake holders to address the issue. I think prison represents the first opportunity for offenders to have their drugs-misuse problems addressed in a coherent, structured way.

As Prison setting constitutes an excellent environment for rehabilitation of detained substance abusers, prison authorities besides encompassing the three approaches as stated in the WHO Status Paper on Prisons, Drug and Harm Reduction.

Were you satisfied with the medical / experimental equipment provided by the management in order to offer an efficient and effective medical care and attention to staff and detainees?
The essential of prison health is a primary care service, in line with the concept of primary care in the community. I will say that the prison has good access to specialist and diagnostic health services and certainly meet the standard as enumerated in the Nelson Mandela Rules for the treatment of
prisoners (2015). However, cases which cannot be treated at Prison are referred to the public hospitals.

- How is it that having so few staff you are able to cater for nearly 2 400 detainees and more than 1200 prison personnel?

In fact, the MPS has always faced the problem of recruitment and retention of prison hospital cadre which dated ever since I joined the service. Nurses from the public service are not keen to join the MPS despite, several fringe benefits attached to the post. The vacancy rate has always been to the order of 30%. As I said earlier the job of nursing officer in prison is a challenging one.

I have always been motivating and recognising their efforts in the delivery of health care to recipients of the prison service

- Being given that prisoners are part of society and that prison health can also be understood as public health. Were you happy with the consideration of the competent authorities regarding this issue?

Prison health is part of public health and prisons are part of our society. About two third of prisoners leave prison every year and the interaction between prisons and society is huge. There are high prevalence communicable and non-communicable diseases. Mental health problems and substance abuse disorders consist of a much larger section of the prison population.

When a state deprives people of their liberty by sending them to prison, it is the duty of the State and the Prison Authority to guarantee their right to health and provide them with the best possible care.

In that same line of thought we have to ensure that prisons are not becoming breeding places for communicable and non-communicable diseases.

I am grateful to all stakeholders who have supported my office towards achieving our goals

- You have been working under many Commissioners of Prisons and Chief Hospital Officers since the last three decades. Who among those latter best fulfilled your expectations and aspirations?

I had the opportunities to work with all the Commissioners in Office since post-independence. All of them have enormously contributed during their mandate towards addressing and improving the health environment mentioned above within the budget constraint.

I have visited many prisons in the African regions, and I am proud to say that we are striving hard to remain one among the best, in term of accommodation, hygiene, sanitation, health care and human rights in the African region.

- Beyond health issues, you have been a close observer of our penal system and its legislations. Does it warrant an in depth reform?

This question is beyond my purview and competence. However I can say that a lot has been done to improve detention conditions, and there are also room for improvement much in the field of inter -relationship between officers and prisoners.

- It is an undeniable fact that a considerable number of detainees suffer from hepatitis B and C and HIV / Aids. What is your opinion on the proposal for free supply of condoms and exchange syringes for this category of detainees?

Most of the prisoners living with HIV or AIDS in prison contract their infection outside the institutions before imprisonment. The risk of being infected in prison, in particular through sharing of contaminated injecting equipment and through unprotected sex, is high.

It may be a challenge for authorities to implement certain practical and effective measures set by the UNODC to effectively address the transmission of HIV and Hepatitis in prison.

- It is viewed that hardened and habitual criminals could hardly be socially reintegrated. Do you believe in the social reinsertion of those detainees as to lead a law abiding and responsible life?

During my career, I have noticed that high proportions amongst detainees are habitual criminals, and they are the one that are commonly found among the prison population. I have probe into the matter and found that delinquent behaviour has rightly started at their home place and environment within which they live. Their parents are either serving a prison sentence or are broken families and subsequently they end up at the Rehabilitation Youth Centre, climbed up the criminal ladder up to Correctional Youth Centre and finally landed at the Central Prison, rubbing shoulders with hardened criminals.

This period would be incomplete without the tacit involvement of civil society after the post-release phase of the treatment process. Therefore, we must have a holistic approach and re-orientation of our efforts in our intervention concerning drug problems.

- You have probably taken cognizance of the conclusions former Judge Lam Shan Leen on the drugs report, your comments?

This is a very comprehensive, albeit exhaustive report covering all aspects of the terms of reference. I think that implementation of recommendations made will ultimately; free the country and our citizen from the scourge of drugs.

- A young Hospital Officer has recently been caught red handed in possession of drugs synthesis in the exercise of his duty at the Central Prison. What is your feeling and how to fight against such type of scourge in the midst of the Prison Service?

During the tenure of my office, I have been struggling very hard to upgrade the nursing profession within the prison, and I feel very sad to hear that one of the staff has been caught in an alleged case of possession of synthetic drug. This incident has, obviously, tarnished our image.

Before my retirement, I have handed a copy to my immediate subordinates the amendments recently made in the Prison Act, for their perusal and sharing with staff under their responsibilities.

I hope that this arrest will serve as a lesson to others to avoid indulging in trafficking.

Josian Babet
EVERYBODY WANTS TO CHANGE THE WORLD BUT NOBODY WANTS TO CHANGE

THE GREATEST PRISON PEOPLE LIVE IN IS THE FEAR OF WHAT OTHER PEOPLE THINK
Sur la prison de petit verger
Photography takes an instant out of time, altering life by holding it still.

- Dorothea Lange -

You probably have a few pictures of yourself and a few pictures of your family too that you absolutely adore. Every time you look at those pictures you can remember exactly what you felt in all of those moments. Maybe you like those pictures because you felt so joyful in those moments or you just think you look pretty darn good in that picture. Photography is an amazing thing that allows us not to just capture moments but, to freeze all of the emotions associated with those moments in time.

Everyone has the ability to take pictures too. Cameras have become so widely available to people across the world with the advancement of smart phones and other small handheld cameras. This new technology allows us to be able to capture the everyday beauty in the laughter that ensues at the dinner table or the many sunsets around the world. We have so much to learn from others and looking at their pictures is a great way to see the world from their point of view. I love being able to share the amazing perspectives in which I view the world with everyone and photography has given me that opportunity. It is so much fun for me to carry a camera in my pocket everywhere I go because I never know when an opportunity is going to pop up to take another amazing picture. I think that is a joy that everyone should experience.

Remember, your pictures don’t have to be super professional and amazing looking to be special, as long as they mean something to you or other people they are worth being taken.

Some pictures capture famous moments that mean something to millions of people and some may just mean something to you. Every picture is a moment in life that has memories and emotions attached to it that are worth remembering. Every family reunion or time you go for a party with your friends try to remember to stop and take a picture.

As time passes and we move on to new places and new things. Memories can fade but, pictures can help you remember.
Un des fleurons de la Mauritius Prisons Service, le Prison Marching Band, qu’on ne présente plus, continue à faire la fierté du département.

Le Band qui a été reformé en 2012, sous la tutelle du Commissaire des Prisons d’alors Monsieur Jean Bruneau, débuta avec une quinzaine de musiciens sous la houlette du maestro d’alors Monsieur Philippe Gentil qui est nul autre que le compositeur de l’Hymne Nationale du pays. Après son passage jusqu’en 2015 et celui de Monsieur Percy Appadoo jusqu’en octobre 2017 et avec le soutien de l’actuel Commissaire des Prisons Monsieur Vinod Appadoo, le Band est fier de pouvoir dire qu’il compte à présent près d’une trentaine d’Officiers-musiciens avec de nouveaux instruments et équipements. Une dizaine de musiciens ont même pris part aux examens de musique de l’ABRSM (Associated Board of the Royal School of Music) en novembre 2017 avec un taux de réussite de 100%.

Toujours sous la direction de l’Assistant surintendant des prisons Mons Patrick Davasagaen, le Prison Band est devenu autonome et une équipe est responsable de la formation de nouveaux membres du Band. Cinq nouveaux Officiers ont été sélectionnés nommément:

PO/SPO FRANCIS D.
PO/SPO JOLICOEUR J.
PO/SPO DOOKHEEA C.
PO/SPO BÉGUÉ A.
WPO/SWPO JÉRIE C.

Ceux-là suivent actuellement une formation en musique, théorie et pratique, dispensé par le Lead Prison Officer Ibrahim A.G.A pour pouvoir intégrer le Prison Band et apporter du sang neuf. Ils seront appelés à prendre part par la suite aux examens du ABRSM.

L’année 2018 a été marquée par le 50ème anniversaire de l’indépendance de l’île Maurice et le Prison Band fût sollicité pour faire partie du défilé du 12 mars aux Champs de Mars. Un accord a été conclu entre le Prison Band et le Police Band et c’est là qu’un tatou orchestré par le Sub-Inspecteur Sobrayen S. et le Chef-Inspecteur Seevraz J.C a vu le jour et une représentation conjointe avec les deux Bands, le ‘Mauritius Fire and Rescue Service drummers et le SMF Bag pipers devint l’évènement phare de la cérémonie du lever de drapeau du 12 mars dernier. Dès lors, une collaboration étroite perdure entre les bands de la Prison et celle de la Police qui se rejoignent une fois tous les mois pour une session de travail et de partage.

Notre Band compte aussi deux jeunes femmes Officières de Prisons, la Drum-majorette Cangy J. et la percussionniste Bhowen G., qui soit dit en passant est une première dans les marching bands de Maurice, ont pu relever le défi de montrer qu’une femme peut avoir sa place dans un Band. Une troisième a été sélectionnée, Mlle Jérie C. qui, on l’a dit, plus tôt est en formation.

Le Commissaire des Prisons qui avait à cœur la réformation du Pop-Band de la Prison a vu son rêve se concrétiser et une première performance a été faite lors du Family Day le 22 décembre 2017 pour l’animation de la soirée.

Sollicité par les écoles à travers l’île, le band a effectué plusieurs cérémonies de lever du drapeau notamment à La Concorde Pre-Primary School, GRSE Government School, Le Colibri Mental Health School et même par le Youth Against Corruption (YAC) à Ebène. Le Prison Marching Band a aussi reçu l’invitation de divers Ministères pour des défilés ou des marches dirigés par notre Drum-majorette par exemple le Ministère du Tourisme ou le défilé de la Santé, le rallye Spéciale Vacances du Ministère de la Jeunesse et du Sport à Dubreuil où étaient présents plusieurs ministres.

La fête de la musique a été célébrée en fanfare par un défilé et une représentation conjointe avec le Police Band et les jeunes de l’Atelier Mozart dans les rues de la capitale et sur l’esplanade de la Municipalité de Port Louis le 21 juin dernier sous l’égide du Ministère des Arts et de la Culture.

La Mauritius Fire & Rescue Service a également retenu nos services le 08 septembre pour leur remise de médailles et de Certificats et qui avait comme invité d’honneur la Vice-premier l’ Honorable Madame la Ministre Mme Fazila Jeewa-Daurheeawoo.

J’aimerais dire pour terminer que le Prison Marching Band est désormais un maillon essentiel dans le département et continu sa progression dans le cadre musical. Avec l’aide du Commissaire des Prisons et le dévouement de ses Officiers qui jonglent entre leur métier d’Officiers de la Prison et celui de musicien ils sont voués à mieux faire.

IBRAHIM A.G.A
Lead Prison Officer
Vous êtes un homme très connu pour votre engagement dans la lutte contre la toxicomanie, et à l’initiative de plusieurs projets dans le même sens tel que Le Centre D’accueil de Terre Rouge, Le Centre de Solidarité, Lacaz A et aussi bien que le Centre Lotus qui se trouve à l’intérieur de la prison, D’où puisez-vous cette force ?

Je suis sûr et certain que cette force vient dans le milieu familial ou j’ai grandi. C’est pour répondre à un besoin d’éradiquer la drogue qui faisait ravage. A cette époque je connaissais beaucoup d’amis qui sont mort suite à un problème de drogue et Il n’y avait pas de structure d’accueil. Donc J’ai personnellement voulu m’engager et me mettre au service de l’humanité. Il y avait toute une équipe qui avait déjà commencé à réfléchir sur le problème de drogue à Cassis.

En rendant visite à un ami usager de drogue à l’hôpital et qui m’a demandé avant de mourir d’aller dire aux jeunes de ne plus consommer de la drogue. Tout a commencé en 1978 au Foyer de l’amitié, le bâtiment situé vis-à-vis de l’église Immaculée sans trop savoir quoi faire. C’était le lieu où on se rencontrait pour jouer, partager et prier. Je veux aussi dire que mon choix de carrière a été faite par rapport au besoin des toxicomanes, alors que j’avais que dix-huit ans.

La compassion ne suffisait pas il fallait avoir de la compétence alors le besoin se faisait sentir de se former. La providence m’a beaucoup aidé à mettre sur pied avec une équipe des structures adéquats pour les usagés de drogue.

Qui vous a poussé à emprunter ce chemin ?

Ma première intervention a commencé pendant un enterrement à l’église Immaculée Conception alors que j’avais que dix-sept ans auprès d’un cercueil en présence des autres amis usagés de drogues. Ma famille soutenait mes démarches malgré que je fusse très jeune. Il y a eu aussi la communauté en général les cas d’overdose était très fréquent à cette époque et la situation devenait alarmante. La prière est et restera l’élément propulseur de toutes mes actions.

En 1978, j’ai voulu répondre à un appel et c’est pour cette raison que j’ai laissé mes bagages pour commencer à assurer la permanence au centre d’accueil de Terre Rouge.

C’est définitif mes parents m’ont beaucoup aidé à m’engager joyeusement, mon défunt papa qui était un vrai travailleur social m’a permit de voir le visage de Jésus Christ dans les personnes blessées par la vie.
Vous venez d’être ordonné ‘diacre permanent’ par Le Cardinal Maurice Piat. A-t-il été un choix difficile ?

Le diacre permanent a bouleversé la vie de ma petite famille vu que cela implique mon épouse aussi après vingt-huit ans de mariage. Je n’étais pas hésitant mais il fallait que mon épouse soit d’accord. Après un mois de réflexion, elle a fini par accepter et on s’est mis en route pour la formation.

Mon épouse m’a accompagné pendant ces trois dernières années mais je vous rassure qu’il y a eu des hauts et des bas. Les rencontres spirituelles et les retraites et les études se multipliaient et c’était dur d’assumer.

C’est quoi être Diacre permanent? Quelle est votre fonction dans l’église ?

Mes amis et moi nous avons on a été nommés diacres permanents signifiant qu’on peut être un homme marié ou célibataire et c’est un ministère ordonné qui participe dans l’église comme christ serviteur. Entre autres, le diacre peut proclamer l’évangile, célébrer un baptême ou un mariage, officier un enterrement et servir la communauté. Le diacre est le ‘Go between’ entre l’évêque et la communauté c’est-à-dire il est dans le monde. On ne choisit pas d’être diacre permanent par contre le diacre permanent c’est l’église qui, lui, fait appel tout en préservant leur emplois.

Comment conciliez-vous vie diaconale, vie professionnelle et vie familiale ?

Cela nécessite un bon planning, au niveau professionnel le travail rejoint le service de diacre permanent. La vie familiale n’est pas évidente les dimanches sont plus consacrés à la communauté. Voilà je vois l’importance d’être formé avec mon épouse et nous sommes toujours accompagner.

La communication et la solidarité sont très importantes dans la famille, chaque après midi mon épouse et mes deux fils se rassemblent autour d’une tasse de thé à partager nos joies et nos petits soucis. Les dates d’anniversaire de mes proches sont sur mon agenda et j’ai intérêt à ne pas les oublier.

dans le monde pour faire remonter les difficultés. D’ailleurs j’ai tout le temps fait remonter vers l’évêque la souffrance des gens dont leurs enfants sont tombés dans la drogue. Aujourd’hui, je me vois faire la même chose en tant que diacre permanent.

Vous animez sûrement des sessions avec et pour les jeunes, pensez-vous qu’il y a une perte de valeur parmi les jeunes ? Si c’est oui, pourquoi ?

Il n’y a pas une perte de valeurs parmi les jeunes mais celle des parents et adultes qui ont laissé tomber des valeurs. Il faut que les adultes inculquent les valeurs et motive les jeunes. Les parents incitent leur progéniture à courir derrière les belles voitures, à être premier en classe, qui aura la jolie des maisons. Pendant mes rencontres avec les jeunes, j’ai remarqué une soif chez eux et ils ne sont communalistes. Les parents aussi font des discrimination entre leurs propres enfants. De nos jours, tu n’as plus besoin de penser, les medias ont déjà tout décidé pour toi. Ils te montrent ce que tu dois manger ou tu dois partir et comment tu dois t’habiller. C’est difficile d’être parents de nos jours aussi bien que d’être jeunes.

Vous dites que les réseaux sociaux sont la cause de beaucoup de maux dans notre société. Partagez-vous cet avis en tant que travailleur social et religieux ?

Surement surtout s’il y a une mauvaise utilisation des réseaux sociaux. Par contre j’utilise les réseaux sociaux pour propager la bonne nouvelle de Jésus Christ. Nous ne pourrons jamais arrêter le progrès de la technologie et c’est à nous de faire bon usage.

Josian Babet
**Bureau de presse**

À l’initiative du Commissaire des prisons Mons P.Appadoo qu’un bureau de presse a vu le jour en Juin 2018 dans le département pénitentiaire.

Le bureau de presse se situe dans le 'Outreach Centre' vis à vis de la prison central de Beau Bassin. La tâche a été confiée à Josian Babet qui travaille au sein du service social dans le département de la prison affirme qu’il a accepté sa nouvelle mission dans un esprit de service et de responsabilité.

Le service de communication n’est pas là pour faire le ‘buzz’ mais pour fournir aux différents média un service professionnel qui comprend :

- à répondre aux demandes spécifiques des journalistes qui souhaitent être informé sur un événement précis.
- à envoyer des nouvelles et du matériel audio-visuel, communiquer de presse et photographies
- à fournir la documentation et les données contextuelles qui permettent de situer les activités
- à aider les journalistes a contacté les personnes qui pourraient répondre à une entrevue personnelle

Il est important que la bienveillance et le respect de la personne soient considérés comme deux éléments important dans la communication.

Josian BABET
Prison Welfare Officer

---

**A Perfect Man**

- wakes up at 5 am everyday
- exercises everyday
- makes his own bed
- cleans his room
- works sincerely
- does not touch alcohol
- helps in the kitchen
- does not indulge in night life
- is always punctual
- prays daily
- reads
- reads
- hits the bed at 9 am sharp

Question: Where do you find such Perfect Men?
Answer: JAIL
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- Competitive interest rate
- Cash in hand within 48 hours*
- Collateral-free loan (No security required)*
- Repayment period up to 7 years

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Zoom

Sur la bastille
09 June 2018 – That was the day I joined the Prison Officer Staff Training. Overwhelmed, I set off for this exhilarating journey full of hard work and perseverance with other fellow trainees. Now, a few weeks into the training, we have been taught a lot; we have learned a lot; about the training, about the prison, about life as it looks like from the eyes of a Prison Officer. Further afield, it is the first time that trainees are given in-stay training. Through the basics and depth of the training, a disciplined life is being duly inculcated in each of us. The hardcore exercises, the on-time meals, the classes, altogether prove to be a thorough training for each one of us.

We get to learn and experience many things in the process. One of the main things that one can get to understand is that a prison is not meant to really punish the inmates; but to make the best out of them, to tame and tailor them into a better person. However, to do so, the officers have to go through a lot of hard work and patience to finally achieve their aim at the end of each day. As a prison officer, every day is a new day, every day is a new challenge, and every day is a new life.

Ziyaad Mohamed Wozeer
Trainee Prison Officer
Batch D

PRISON INTELLIGENCE
UNIT-24/7 SEARCH TEAM

The Prison Intelligence Unit – 24/7 Search Team is a team of full-fledged prison officers posted in all penal institutions and are responsible to plan, collect, collate, complete analysis and disseminates information reports to the Commissioner of Prisons and other law enforcement agencies.

The Prison Intelligence Unit – 24/7 Search Team has been in existence since February 2010 and acts as a point of contact for police activity related to the prison in relation to intelligence and evidence. The special branch of the Mauritius Prison Services specialized in detection and repression of all forms of illicit trafficking has confiscated a vast number of contraband mobile phones, SIM cards, offensive weapons and dangerous drugs in the penal institutions.

Data pumped in by Prison Intelligence Officers has resulted in the seizure of numerous dangerous drugs across the island. It is amazing how insignificant one piece of information can be to an officer, but when that officer shares that information with other law enforcement agencies, it can be like opening a flood gate. Intelligence has no boundaries, no limits and no territorial spats thus it is important we use and have available, all the human resources and technology we have at our disposal on every shift we work.

The Prison Intelligence Unit
B. MUDALLI
Assistant Superintendent of Prison
C’était un matin ensoleillé, le ciel était radieux... Mon ami et moi avions pris la route vers le sud-ouest de l’île... destination – Coteau Raffin, presqu’une heure de route à travers le centre de Maurice et furtivement on pouvait remarquer la transformation dans le paysage urbain rempli de béton au paysage tropical –de verdure, des champs agricoles. Et nous voilà arrivés, au paysage tropical –de verdure, des dans le paysage urbain rempli de béton pouvait remarquer la transformation centre de Maurice et furtivement on... destination – Coteau Raffin, avions pris la route vers le sud-ouest... Mais hélas!... sa vie bascula... il a été à fond et avec tout l’amour qu’il avait Son grand rêve se réalisa... Il se donne à sa famille. Je vous laisse imaginer la... "Home sweet home"... Trouver son toit et sa famille... Aujourd’hui, c’est un “home” épanoui et heureux derrière ses tableaux, jouant sa heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux derrière ses tableaux, heureux...
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To be the leading welfare institution for employees and their families.

**MISSION**
To be responsive to the evolving WELFARE needs of employees and their families in line with the objectives of the institution.

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- 1 guarantor required

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- 8% INTEREST RATE

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- Repayment: Up to 6 years
- 1 guarantor required

**CAR LOAN (ALL CARS LESS THAN 10 YEARS)**
- Max. Rs 100,000
- Repayment: Up to 5 years
- 1 guarantor required

**MOTORCYCLE LOAN (NEW ONLY)**
- Max. Rs 100,000
- Repayment: Up to 5 years
- 1 guarantor required

**MEDICAL LOAN**
- 5% INTEREST RATE

- For urgent medical interventions
- Max. Rs 300,000
- Repayment: Up to 8 years
- 1 guarantor required

**GREEN LOAN**
- 7% INTEREST RATE

- Max. Rs 300,000
- Repayment: Up to 5 years
- 1 guarantor required

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- Maximum Rs 500,000
- Repayment: Up to 15 years
- 1 or 2 guarantors required
- Full prescribed fees
- Repayment: Up to 2 years
- 1 guarantor required

**Your Financial Aid**
- 5% INTEREST RATE

- Maximum Rs 300,000
- Repayment: Up to 5 years
- 1 guarantor required

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**Loan for People with Disabilities**
- Maximum Rs 300,000
- Repayment: Up to 8 years
- 1 guarantor required

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REALISATIONS POUR L’ANNEE 2017-2018

Un grand travail a été abattu durant cette dernière année écoulée. Voici un résumé des opérations réalisées avec succès dans différents domaines à la prison :

➢ Alimentation

1. Autosuffisance en pain et œufs. Cela fait depuis plusieurs mois que la prison n’achète plus ces deux produits de base, ce qui génère une profitabilité.

2. 30 à 35% des légumes tels que la pomme de terre, le chou, la pomme d’amour, les carottes, les betteraves et les condiments sont désormais cultivés dans le potager de toutes les prisons.

3. Arrêt des produits de viande à cause de la graisse pour la santé des prisonniers compte tenu des problèmes de cholestérol et de la diabète et diminution de sel et de sucre mais hausse de légumes.

4. Le projet « broiler » est presque achevé à ce jour. Les prisons bénéficieront d’une autosuffisance en poulet avant la fin de cette année. Il faut savoir que 10 millions de roupies sont annuellement dépensées pour des blancs de poulet afin de nourrir les prisonniers et grâce à cette réalisation, une grande profitabilité verra le jour.

5. Des 900 à 1000 articles disponibles à la cantine des prisonniers, il n’en reste plus qu’une dizaine. En effet, beaucoup de denrées ont été réduites au strict minimum. On n’autorise que des produits essentiels. Les boissons gazeuses ont été éliminées entre autres et l’objectif c’est de fermer la cantine pour une meilleure hygiène de vie des prisonniers.

➢ Administration

1. Changement de système de rotation (shift system) pour augmenter le personnel…170 recrues enrôlées et c’est une grande première qui marque les annales.

2. Un bureau de presse a vu le jour basé à la prison centrale ‘Outreach Centre ’ sous la responsabilité d’un ‘welfare officer’.

3. Un système de mutation pour le personnel garde chourme a été mis en place pour que ces derniers soient mieux à l’aise pour connaître tous les niveaux de la sécurité des prisons (prisons high security, intermediate, open prison)

4. Pour mieux servir la prison, les gardes chourme sont dû, pour la première fois, pendant l’entraînement de 6 mois faire les résidentiels dans le but de couper les ponts avec la famille et les amis.

5. Les prisonniers aux traitements de Méthadone sont regroupés…plus de trafic interne.


7. Les délinquants primaires (first offenders) subissant la pression des anciens se retrouvent ensemble pour ne plus subir les caprices des chevronnés.
8. Plus de discipline a été instaurée pour le verrouillage du soir (lock-up) ; le gaspillage des discussifs (head count) du soir était très difficile dans le passé car les détenus étaient réticents de rentrer dans leur cachot. Une solution a été trouvée, c’est une sonnerie qui signale l’heure du verrouillage … 10 minutes après qu’un détenu ne soit pas arrivé, il est sous observation (under report). C’est une mesure très appréciée par les gardes chiourmes.

9. Le Bail and Remand court a été revu et retravaillé pour que chaque prison ait ses horaires spécifiques pour qu’elle soit en ligne. Il faut savoir que les vendredis il n’y avait pas de Bail and Remand court mais maintenant il est existant.

10. Amendement de la loi à la ‘Reform Institution Act’ qui sera une loi plus sévère… plusieur sections et paragraphes pour la détention provisoire (remand) et pour la condamnation afin d’instaurer la discipline. Ex : un tiers des rémissions ne sera plus automatique mais dépendant de la bonne conduite et comportement des prisonniers.


12. En vue de ramener l’ordre à la prison, toutes les offenseset leur sentence … possession de portable et d’objets compréhensibles … seront consécutives et non concourantes.

13. Hommage rendu aux gardes chiourmes qui bénéficieront des mêmes honneurs que les policiers. Une Parade est désormais prévue pour les gardes chiourmes décédés pendant leur service.

14. Acquisition d’un drone sophistiqué pour aider les gardes chiourmes à faire leur travail.

15. Rénovation des salles d’eau et cuisine pour les détenus. L’héritage et la propreté sont de mise. Le réfectoire (mess room) pour le personnel a aussi été passé sous peine fin avec l’objectif d’avoir un endroit plus décent (ex : mess room mobile wing en Beau-Bassin en construction).

16. Une nouvelle salle de contrôle sophistiquée construite à Beau-Bassin qui agit comme un centre de contrôle pour toutes les prisons.

17. Installation d’une nouvelle caméra de surveillance à Beau-Bassin n. wing pirate wing… l’ancien qui date d’avant 2000 et qui était analogue a été convertie en digitale.


19. Le mandat postal (Postal money order) était à ce jour incontrôlé ainsi que le trafic d’argent aux montants exorbitants par des familles. Arrêt complet de cette pratique sauf pour des rares qui ne reçoivent pas de visite.

20. Les colis par poste ont été abolis pour les détenus locaux sauf pour les détenus étrangers.

Sport

1. Pour la première fois dans les annales, le personnel (1400 effectifs) a bénéficié de survêtement et de chaussures de sports.

2. Plusieurs activités organisées pour relancer la compétition de pétanque.

3. Tournoi de foot pour les détenus et le personnel.

Eleven Principal Prison Officers are promoted to the rank of Assistant Superintendent of Prisons on 28th December 2018

Appointed Assistant Superintendent of Prisons with effect from 28 December 2018

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Public speaking

Public speaking is the process of communicating information to an audience. It is actually done before a large audience, like in school, the workplace and even in our personal lives. The benefits of knowing how to communicate to an audience.

Public speaking is not a skill that comes naturally. It should be developed by the one willing to express himself to the public without any stress and panic. He or she should be well prepared regarding the topic to be put in front of the audience.

Examples of public speaking:

1) Debating
2) Elocution contest
3) A politician delivering his speech to audience
4) A master of ceremony (MC) doing his job of mastering an event

Rampragass Singh Sungkur
PO/SPO
Chantecler

SA KI BON SA!
Kermesse de la fonction publique version 2018

Le Département de la prison a remporté le deuxième prix du concours des plus belles échoppes. Plusieurs objets tels que les meubles en bois, les paniers en rotin et osier, les tabliers, des tableaux de peinture à l’huile, une variété de vêtements et de viennoiseries et des plantes.

Grâce à l’ingéniosité et le sens de créativité des officiers et des détenus le département de la prison a une fois de plus remporté un prix. Notons que le Prison Marching Band faisait aussi partie de la fête.

L’entraînement a duré trois semaines pour culminer sur une démonstration d’insertion tactique et intervention à la prison de Beau Bassin.

Durant ces trois semaines, différents sujets ont été abordés, tels que l’amélioration du niveau physique, les techniques de combat, de défenses et de maîtrise, les techniques de tir et tir à balle réelle, les techniques de franchissement, les différentes techniques d’insertion et intervention lors d’une mutinerie ou prise d’otage.

Certains officiers ont été très surpris lors de l’entraînement aux gaz lacrymogènes, ils ne pensaient pas qu’ils allaient devoir respirer à pleins poumons ce gaz et mouvoir dans cette fumée en enlevant leur masque à gaz.

Avant la fin de l’entraînement, tout le monde a été émerveillé par l’atelier mis en place par les instructeurs du Groupe Intervention de la Police Mauricienne. L’effort physique mis dans cette dernière épreuve a été vraiment intense et les coups ont plu de partout. Mais à la fin, tout le monde a été satisfait et marqué par cette dernière épreuve. D’ailleurs, même jusqu’à présent ceux qui ont participé à cet entraînement ne cessent d’en parler de cette dernière épreuve.

Comme on dit si bien, les images en disent plus long. En voici quelques unes, accompagnées de témoignages de trois personnes qui ont pris part dans cet entraînement.
Officier Lafleur Jonathan

J'ai engrangé pas mal d'expérience

Trois semaines d'entraînement intense au Groupe D'Intervention de la Police Mauricienne, il n'y a pas mieux. J'ai engrangé pas mal d'expérience surtout au niveau des interventions et de la maîtrise de soi. Entre les séances de tirs et les entraînements physiques intensifs on s’est forgé un moral de fer.

“Que du bonheur nous ont-ils dit”, en effet c’est à prendre au sens littéral, car malgré la fatigue physique nous en voulions toujours plus.

Les classes de franchissement n’étaient pas aisées, mais il fallait s’y mettre et avoir le cœur bien accroché, surtout les descentes en rappel à la falaise d’Albion, qui s’est terminée en une escalade à faire trembler les jambes.

Nous nous jetâmes à corps perdu dans les combats rapprochés, ainsi maîtrisant les techniques d’arrestations les plus efficaces, que ce soit à main nue ou armée. En fin de compte, même avec des bleues, nous nous en sortîmes grands.

Officier Appasamy Kevin

Une expérience très enrichissante avec le Groupe D’Intervention De La Police Mauricienne

L’entraînement avec le Groupe d’Intervention de la Police Mauricienne (GIPM) m’a permis d’acquérir plus de techniques, une bonne maîtrise de moi-même, m’a appris à fonctionner en équipe, a apporté plus de discipline et de respect en moi. Cet entraînement a requis un moral d’acier et une force inouïe. Je ne me suis jamais senti aussi vivant. J’ai rencontré des gens extraordinaires pendant ces trois semaines. Avec eux j’ai aussi découvert que le travail d’équipe est très important. Ce groupe nous a poussés à bout (il nous répétait souvent : Ce n’est que du bonheur, messieurs, tes limites c’est quand tu tombes dans les pommes en plein exercice. Mais le groupe était toujours présent pour nous, il faisait tous les entraînements avec nous, il nous donnait l’envie d’être plus forts et nous procurait une certaine fierté.

L’entraînement fut dur et rigoureux et on l’a fait avec conviction, détermination et beaucoup d’amour. J’ai pris beaucoup de plaisir dans mes entraînements à coté de mes collègues, le travail d’équipe était formidable. Tout ce dont j’ai appris avec le GIPM, c’est que je m’en sers dans mon travail et dans la vie de tous les jours. Si c’était à revivre cette expérience, je le ferai sans aucune hésitation.

Officier Bolah Satyam

A lasting impression

On March 2018 a team comprising of twenty two officers was selected to undergo a training cadre on Hostage Release, Intervention Techniques, and Weapon Handling with the team of GIPM which was up to the level.

Grateful to our Commissioner of Prisons for having provided us with such high level and intensive training.

This training is very helpful to perform our day to day duty and we are thankful to the dedicated team of GIPM for having encouraged us to reach our goal.

This type of cadre should be done twice yearly as it allows us to keep a good physical condition and to stay into contact with new techniques of intervention and arrest.

Hope that in the future, officers of general duties could also be selected to undergo such training, as this will motivate them and bring more confidence in them in the performing of their duties.

Personally, I love the abseiling. The one we did at Albion left a lasting impression on me. I enjoyed it with all my heart.
Par ces témoignages nous pouvons conclure que cette formation n’a été « QUE DU BONHEUR », surtout après avoir accompli toutes les épreuves. Mais pour vous dire franchement, lors des épreuves il n’y avait pas de sourire qui se dessinait sur nos lèvres. Ce n’est qu’après avoir tout terminé que nous pouvions en parler avec des sourires aux lèvres ou même de grands éclats de rire.

Sincères remerciements au Commissaire de la Prison et à l’équipe organisatrice, Monsieur R. Lugun (Assistant Commissioner of Prisons) Monsieur P. Bhogun (Superintendent of Prisons), Monsieur V. Bhunjun (Assistant Superintendent of Prisons), Monsieur M.K Bacchoo (Assistant Superintendent of Prisons) et les officiers du Groupe Intervention de la Police Mauricienne (GIPM).

P.B ELIZABETH
Lead Prison Officer

President`s Distinguished Service Medal

The Commissioner of Prisons Mr. Premananda Appadoo was awarded the President`s Distinguished Service Medal (PDSM) for his contribution in the public services on the occasion of the National Day 2018.
Correctional officer wellness: Guarding against the silent killer.

Stress for the correctional officer comes in many forms. Recent reports indicate correctional officer problems issues are at an all time high. The idea that ‘doing time’ is taking a toll seems to ring true. But what is it about working behind the walls that is taking such a toll? The answer appears to be stress, eroding resilience, and inadequate coping skills. Ineffectively managing stress has been linked to relationship issues, substance abuse, disease, and even death.

Stress for the correctional officer comes in many forms. It manifests in the constant fear of being injured or even killed, inmate overcrowding, understaffing, burnout, and issues with prison administrators. Ignoring correctional officer stress is like ignoring the inmate; both can be deadly.

Stress and stress-related illnesses are not just issues facing correctional employees. They cost employers hundreds of billions of dollars yearly in sick time, employee mistakes, tardiness, and employee relations issues (Smith, 2012). In addition, the long-term effects of stress often go unnoticed and unaddressed because the side effects are not immediate, explaining why stress has been termed the ‘silent killer.’

So how can you guard against this silent killer? Start by asking yourself: What causes me stress? How do I deal with stress? And, are my coping skills productive or counterproductive?

Start by making a list of what causes you stress. Determine if your stress is real or perceived, and determine what is important right now. Certain people, situations, and circumstances can cause us to be hypersensitive, so be honest about your determinations. There will be times when perceptions are spot on and other times when you are just not being reasonable. And that is completely fine.

Just knowing the difference can help reduce your stress. Of course, I am not saying to let your guard down around inmates. That would be foolish. I am talking about those things that simply cannot matter right now. (Notice I did not say that they do not matter at all.) I simply said they do not and cannot matter right now (e.g. the boss that you think has it out for you, moody co-workers, workplace gossip, or financial problems).

Ask yourself: Can I fix any of these things right now? Probably not. So why invest time and energy into something you cannot fix right now? When these things are given time and energy, safety is displaced. These behaviors can inadvertently increase your stress. Spending time worrying is literally killing you. Stop worrying!

I know this is easier said than done, but what is the absolute worst thing that can happen? Your boss really is upset with you, your co-workers are still moody, the gossip continues, and that bill you have obsessed over is still not paid. Worrying about any of this is not going to reduce your stress.

Focus on what you can control while at work. Focus must remain on your safety and the safety of co-workers. Take back the power you have given away for far too long.

Let’s begin by putting things into perspective. Realize that you cannot change other people. Empowerment begins by knowing that you can only control how you respond to them. The sad reality, some of you will be stuck with jerk bosses and moody co-workers. However, it is those of you who learn how to effectively deal with these people and situations that will benefit greatly.

Lastly, how are you coping? Are your coping skills productive or counterproductive? All counterproductive coping skills must be eliminated and replaced with productive coping skills. Otherwise, trying to reduce your stress will all be in vain.

Keeping your guard up against stress requires knowing that stress exists, knowing how you deal with stress, and learning to deal with it effectively. By implementing these skills, you will not only reduce your stress, but you will minimize your exposure to disharmony, disease, and premature death.

Naim Rajhub.
Lead Prison Officer
Journée des étudiants

La traditionelle Journée des étudiants parainé par la "Prison Officers Welfare Association" visant à récompenser les enfants des Officiers qui ont brillé aux examens du primaire, secondaire et tertiaire à eu lieu le 28 Décembre 2018 au gymnase de l’école de Formation de la Prison.
The ceremony of the passing out Parade for 146 freshly recruited Prison Officers including 6 women Prison Officers enlisted in the year 2018, was held on the tarmac of the Prison training School in Beau Bassin on 27th December 2018.

The Right Honorable Prime Minister, Pravind Kumar Jugnauth graced the function his distinguished presence, he was warmly welcome on his arrival by the Commissioner of Prison Mr P.Appadoo. Many high dignitaries were present at this passing out ceremony.
Four Officers ended their induction Training Course of Batch 02/18 with Flying Colours and they were presented with Shields by the Prime Minister On this Auspicious Occasion for having distinguished themselves in various disciplines.

Best Athlete, Prison Officer/Senior Prison Officer MOUTOULA Louis Jason
Best Shot, Prison Officer/Senior Prison Officer PALMIRe Louis Kinsley Arnegio.
Best Women Prisons Officer/Senior Women Prisons Officer TRITON Marie Melany Angel.
Best all round Prisons Officer/Senior Prisons Officer JOKHOO Chiranjeev.
Penal Systems around the world are increasingly being seen as tools that would help turn prisons into places that are not just areas of secure and safe custody of inmates but are also dedicated to the cause of steering offenders to become law-abiding and socially responsible citizens. Essentially an effective and progressive prison must be one that has "no repeat customers".

ePrison systems which has been operational since September 2014 is now giving results of its innovations at the Mauritius Prisons Service. Every Process of the MPS has been computerised and all offices of the MPS has been provided with a Personal Computer with online Printers. Prison Personnel from Top Management to the last person recruited can accede the ePrison System through two level of credentials.

The first Phase of the ePrison System constitute a suite of information systems which presently addressing the following broad objectives:

1. maintains a comprehensive database about the prisoners, their photographs and biometrics, physical locations, their movements, medical history, actions taken by the court, and crimes committed by them;
2. facilitates better operational efficiency and effectiveness in day-to-day care of inmates/detainees- this would include all support systems required for the prison establishment to extend services to detainees efficiently;
3. facilitates better re-integration with other institutions and organisations like the Judiciary, Police, charitable Institutions, educational and vocational institutions and religious establishments;
4. facilitates strategic planning and decision-making for better prison management through the ready availability of requisite data in the prison management systems and through ensuring better communication both within the prison establishment and with the external world through appropriate media.

MPS is now embarking into the second phase of the eprison System which caters for the following 4 new modules.

1. **Prison Staff Management System;**
   - This module shall be a central database for Prison Staff which including their bio-data comprising of their photo, fingerprints, qualifications, date join service, date of appointment, experience, their posting at various institutions, medical history, contact details etc. Prison Training School shall be responsible for creation of digital personal files of all the MPS Staffs. This Central Database will be linked with the other modules where digital files can be accessible online by other units.

2. **Duty Management Information System;**
   - This module shall be designed to digitalize the Duty Management System and be used as a tool for the deployment of staff posted at their respective Units. Duty Officers shall access the Staff Information based on their Personal File Numbers. This module shall also cater for the number of vacation leaves, sick leaves, absent without leave, casual leaves entertained by officers. The Officers-in-Charge Institutions will online access the number of staff deployed in all shifts system. All Public Holidays and Banks for staffs shall be computed digitally. Files for defaulters shall be online referred to the Chairman of the Departmental Orderly Room.

3. **Baby Management Information System;**
   - Babies at Women Prison lives with their mothers serving sentence or remanded to Jail until the age of five (05) years and if the terms of imprisonment or remand periods of their mothers are above five years, then necessary arrangement are being done by Prison Administration to handover babies to the near relatives with the consent of the mothers else handed over to the Child Development Unit. However, this module shall be used for the recording of the babies information since they have been admitted to Women Prison/CYC Girls with their mothers. It will also cater for their medical history, their nutrition and their school curriculum, their date of admission and discharge from prison and details to whom the babies have been handed over after five years.

4. **Intelligence Management Info.System**
   - This new Module has been benchmarked from Austrian Correctional Services known as Total Offender Management Solutions system (TOMS). This module will keep confidential data for Staffs and Prisoners which will help Prison Intelligence Unit to closely monitor activities of suspected Officers and Prisoners of an Institution. Management, by the help of this module can very quickly query for confidential information of a particular detainee and Staff. Staff who shall be channelled to the Departmental Orderly Room for breaches they have committed during their tour of duty, shall be recorded registered in this new module.
Sur la prison de New Wing
Le vocabulaire occidental compte un nouvel adhérent qui semble avoir un doux parfum exotique. Ce mot est souvent utilisé à tort ou à raison lorsqu’un événement négatif survient dans la vie d’une personne et là on entend ‘J’ai un mauvais karma’.

Parcourant les différents ouvrages, on voit que ce terme est d’origine Sanskrit qui désigne le destin, la fatalité et en approfondissant, on comprend qu’il est un acte qui peut être comparé à la loi de Newton c.à.d. à chaque action, il y a une réaction égale et opposée. Dans la Grèce antique, il était connu comme Némésis et a été popularisé pour la première fois à la fin du XIXème siècle par H.P Blavatsky dans son œuvre. Le karma désigne l’acte et la conséquence de l’acte. Ceci dit une compréhension pessimiste et négative serait trop restrictive et un heureux événement serait tout aussi la manifestation du karma.

Cette notion constitue la pierre angulaire de la morale et de la pensée philosophique de l’Inde et se trouve partagée dans ses grandes lignes par différents courants de pensée tels que l’Hindouisme, le Bouddhisme et le Jainisme.

Loin de moi de vouloir aller explorer les différentes sphères du karma et des théories le reliant à l’univers. Je me demande plutôt comment elle influence notre vie. Une personne ne peut échapper aux conséquences de ses actes mais elle souffrira seulement si elle a elle-même réuni les conditions de sa souffrance. Tout comme l’ignorance de la loi n’est pas une excuse. Cependant une distinction doit être faite entre la fatalité et le karma parce qu’on le veuille ou non, certains événements dépassent notre entendement. Y a-t-il un moyen d’éviter toute tragédie en mesurant toutes nos actions?

En ce qui nous concerne tout est une affaire de cycle. Chaque individu est maître de ses actions et de ses choix. Si je me retrouve avec un supérieur qui me rend la vie difficile au travail si bien que je vais voir ailleurs et la je me retrouve avec une autre personne pourrir la vie de plus belle, alors est-ce mon karma ?comment dois-je réagir ? Me rebeller ou essayer de faire le bien autour de moi pour attirer des répercussions positives ?

Bonnes actions + bonnes intentions = positivité
Mauvaises actions + mauvaises intentions = coup de bâton assuré
S’il ne t’arrive que des embrouilles, ne t’empêtre pas en te rebellant car tout est une question de cycle. Mesure tes actions et tes intentions car positives ne peut qu’améliorer ta situation. Par contre si tu engendres le mal prend garde car le Karma sait toujours ou tu habites.....

Suraj Motur
Educator

Source : Hiem Gilbert
Tribute to our Collegues and friends

You decided to move to greener pasture, but your departure will leave our grounds barren and dry. Farewell.

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<td>3</td>
<td>CONTENT</td>
<td>Jean Luc</td>
<td>PPO</td>
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Zoom sur le centre correctionnel pour filles
Rodrigues prison covers an area of sixteen acres of land and is situated at Pointe la Gueule. It was proclaimed on 5th December 1963. It caters for 63 male and 12 female detainees. The Rodrigues prison is under the direct supervision of the Island Chief Executive, Rodrigues. The general administration is however, under the supervision of the Commissioner of Prisons. A new block will be operational soon.

**ACTIVITIES**

Nineteen Prison Officers including three Woman Prison Officers participated on the Official parade ceremony at Grande Montagne on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Independence and 26th Anniversary of Mauritius to the accession of Republic on the 12th March 2018 and the on the occasion of the 16th Anniversary of Autonomy of Rodrigues on the 12th October 2018. (photo)

**VOLLEYBALL**

Four Prison Officers namely AGATHE James Steeve, PERRINE Jean Denis Marvin, HENRIETTE Jean Emmanual and LAROSE Jules Olivier, Two Prison Officers of RYC Rodrigues AZIE Barthelemy and JOLICOEUR Diaken James and five Public Officers from Commission for Child Development, Prison and Others EMILIEN Daryel, EMILIEN David, AZIE Harry, CASIMIR HANSLEY and EDOUARD Doyal won the Volleyball Tournament 2018 organised by the Public Officer Welfare Committee. (Photo)

**FOOTBALL**

Ten Prison Officer of Rodrigues Prison, three Prison Officers from RYC Rodrigues and five Public Officer from Commission for Child Development, Prisons and Others under the coaching of Lead Prison Officer Mr. EMILIEN Joseph Duguesling and Assistant Superintendent of Prisons Mr. Kaleeanduth KOMUL participated in the Football Tournament 2018 organised by Public Officer Welfare Committee and we have been qualified for the semi final which will be played on 30th November 2018 at Football Stadium Oyster Bay. (Photo)

**RETIREMENTS**

Principal Prison Officer Mr. Leon MEUNIER has retired from the service on ground of age on 31st May 2018. A send off parade was held on this occasion. (photo)

Assistant Superintendent of Prisons Mr. Jean Marie Vianney BAPTISTE has retired from the service on ground of age on 31st August 2018.

**ACTIVITIES**

Numeracy and Literacy classes

Visits
1. Visit of Attorney General Mr. Mahesh Gobin on 05th February 2018. (photo)
2. Visits of Ombudsperson on 29th may 2018
3. Visits by Ian Ernest (photo)on 09th June 2018
4. Honourable PPS Francisco Francois on 11th May 2018
5. District Magistrate (photo) 24th September 2018

**REHABILITATION YOUTH CENTRE**

The rehabilitation Youth Centre for boys situated at Oyster Bay is operational since the 12th of February 2018.

The strength is as follows: one Woman Police Sergeant responsible for the day to day running and having under her charges five Prison Officers/ Senior Prison Officers, one Cook and one General Worker.

The Assistant Superintendent of Prisons of Rodrigues Prison ensures the overall supervision.

Since the 12th February 2018, sixteen juvenile detainees of age 12yrs to 17 yrs have been admitted to RYC, Oyster Bay.

**VISITS**

1. Visited by Ombudsperson for children Mrs. Rita VENKATASAWMY, OSK on 29th May 2018.
2. Mr. Daniel DANGEOT, Senior District Magistrate of Rodrigues visited the Rehabilitation Youth Centre Boys, Rodrigues on Wednesday 10th October 2018.
3. Visited by Minister Mentor The Right Honourable Sir Anerood JUGNAUTH, GCSK, KCMG, QC on 11th October 2018 in presence of Chief Commissioner
of Rodrigues Mr. Louis Serge CLAIR, GCSK, Island Chief Executive Mr. Davis HEE HONG WYE, Parliamentary Private Secretary Mr. Francisco Francois, Mr. Buisson Leopold Member of the National Assembly, Deputy Chief Commissioner Mr. Nicolson Lisette, Commissioner for Child Development, Reform Institution and Others Mrs. Franchette Gaspard Pierre-Louis, Commissioner for Social Security and Others Mr. Daniel Baptiste, Commissioner for Arts & Culture Mrs. Rosedelima Edouard, Commissioner for Health Mr. Simon Pierre Roussety, Commissioner for Environment Mr. Richard Payendee, District Magistrate Mr. Daniel Dangeot and Divisional Commander Mr. Francois Nicole.

A new wing for Rehabilitation Youth Centre Girls will be operational soon.

Mr K.Komul
Assistant Superintendent of Prison
### NATIONAL AWARDS 2018

**MAURITIUS PRISON SERVICE**

**PRESIDENT’S LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL**

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<td>Kavi</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>NUCKCHADY</td>
<td>Azad</td>
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### NATIONAL AWARDS 2018

**MAURITIUS PRISON SERVICE**

**FIRST CLASP TO THE PRESIDENT’S LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL**

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<td>Soopayah Armougum</td>
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<td>ANCHARAZ</td>
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<td>7</td>
<td>EDOO</td>
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<td>8</td>
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# NATIONAL AWARDS 2018

## MAURITIUS PRISON SERVICE

### SECOND CLASP TO THE PRESIDENT’S LONG SERVICE AND GOOD CONDUCT MEDAL

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<td>NAIKEN</td>
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<td>9</td>
<td>JOOTY</td>
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# PROMOTIONS YEAR 2018

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## PROMOTIONS YEAR 2018 LEAD PRISON OFFICER

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List of Women Prisons Officer/Senior Woman Prisons Officers recommended for the departmental appellation of Lead Prisons Officers – Year 2018

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