

## CURRENT ISSUES IN CORRECTIONAL TREATMENT AND EFFECTIVE COUNTERMEASURES

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The Department of Prisons in Sri Lanka which comes under the Ministry of Justice, Constitutional Affairs, Ethnic Affairs and National Integration has for many years been committed to a correctional policy, where the ultimate objective is to rehabilitate and reform convicted offenders and reintegrate them to society mobilising community support. Many progressive measures have been adopted to achieve this objective.

In Sri Lanka we have 3 Closed Prisons, 2 Open Prison Camps, 6 Work Camps, 2 Correctional Centres for Youthful Offenders, 14 Remand Prisons and 28 Prison Lock-Ups. All our closed prisons for convicted offenders have been built over 100 years ago by the British at a time where the country's population was about 3 million. The story is almost the same about remand prisons. Imprisonment is done at both ends of the criminal justice process. Persons suspected of committing crime are imprisoned soon after arrest as remand prisoners, at one end and persons found guilty are imprisoned at the other end.

The following statistics show that large numbers are kept in remand custody. Hence, it will be seen that no proper rehabilitation programmes could be implemented to this type of persons, and the problems faced by the prison administration. The problem is not only keeping them, feeding them, looking after their health but also producing thousands of them in courts daily travelling hundreds

of miles.

See Table I (Annexed)

Admissions of Unconvicted 1991-1995

See Table II (Annexed)

Admissions of Convicted 1991-1995

A peculiar situation with Sri Lankan prisons is that the number of unconvicted prisoners far exceeds that of the convicted.

Many factors have contributed to the increase in crime and the overcrowding of prisons. It is also a fact that there is very little that the Department of Prisons can do to ease the situation. The overcrowding of the population in urban areas and the scarcity of employment creates a tendency to resort to evil ways of living. The commonest among such acts are petty thefts, pick pocketing, selling of narcotic drugs and prostitution amongst females. Other factors too have their contribution to the overcrowding of prisons. The school dropouts who have had little or no vocational training have become more or less a burden to their parents, who are of the lower middle income groups, frustration and unrest among the youth tends to create in them a tendency to form into gangs and commit violent crimes. Hence it is seen that the causes attributed to the increasing rate of crime and the overcrowding of prisons are mainly due to socio-economic conditions and environmental factors prevailing in Sri Lanka. The effects of overcrowding are felt not only in the area of space but discipline and control, hygiene and effective treatment programmes.

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**Institutional Treatment**

The Department of Prisons provides institutional treatment, preliminarily, for convicted prisoners classified and categorised under first offenders, re-convicted and recidivist reconvicted prisoners.

**Closed Prisons**

These prisons are meant to be for convicted prisoners, but due to severe overcrowding of unconvicted prisoners in remand prisons, unconvicted prisoners are often located in closed prisons too. These prisons can be classified as low, medium security institutions.

**Work Camps**

These camps are open institutions with no boundary walls. First offenders sentenced to terms of imprisonment up to two years and below are transferred to these work camps, the concept being that a large number of first offenders with comparatively short prison terms will be kept away from contamination with hard-core criminals who remain in closed prisons. The prisoners located in the camp work under minimum-security conditions and these conditions are very much similar to any other collective farms in the community.

**Open Prison Camps**

The first camp was established in 1951 in the Central Province of Sri Lanka. Prisoners located in this camp are selected prisoners with good conduct, who would have served one-fourth of their sentence and with at least two years more to serve. Here the emphasis is to accustom the inmate to conditions and circumstances available in the community to which he would return. Hence, he is given enhanced freedom and responsibilities, and the principle guiding custody is trust. Unlike visits to prisoners in a prison, families are encouraged to meet inmates often and such

visits are not supervised by prison officers. Inmates are encouraged to build good relationships with those in the free community, and at the same time encouraging them to participate in community projects on an entirely voluntary basis.

**Work Release Centre**

This centre consists of short-term prisoners living and working by themselves on a Coconut Estate in "Open" conditions. The inmates are supervised by a residential retired prison officer.

**Correctional Centre for Youth Offenders**

This centre consists of youth offenders. Offenders with pending cases and long terms of imprisonment are located in a walled section of the centre and others in an "open" section.

**Training School for Youthful Offenders [Borstal]**

Boys between the ages of 16 and 22 who are found eligible by courts are sent to this centre for maximum terms of 3 years. Unlike prisoners, these boys are not entitled to remission of sentences, but are eligible for release on licence after one year. There is only one training school in the whole of Sri Lanka.

**Remand Prisons**

Persons awaiting trial or unconvicted prisoners are located in these prisons and convicted prisoners with short terms are also located in these prisons, and convicted prisoners with short terms to attend to jail services including work in the preparation of food.

**Prisoners Involved in Organized Crime**

Prisoners who are admitted to prisons are also classified as organized crime offenders or hard core on the basis of reports forwarded by the police. On

admission to prison, the police furnish a report on the previous history, *modus operandi* and the nature of crime committed by the offender. If there are more than two prisoners in the same case, they are not located in one prison but are located in different prisons to prevent close contacts with each other. They are segregated from normal prisoners and their custody is under close supervision and special security. As there are no maximum-security prisons in Sri Lanka to locate these types of prisoners, special sections have been constructed within some of the large closed prisons for their location. The location therefore of this category of prisoners is under maximum-security conditions.

#### **Prisoners Admitted to Prisons from Foreign Countries**

The offences committed by these foreign nationals are mainly drug related. Communicating with these offenders have posed a serious problem to prison staff as many of them are unable to speak, read and write English. With difference in religion, customs, culture, climate conditions and food, these offenders languish in prison custody in virtually self-imposed isolation. These prisoners do not have, understandably, regular visits. Visits generally are from the respective Embassies or Consular Offices.

#### **Vocational Training in Prisons of Sri Lanka**

Every convicted prisoner sentenced to rigorous imprisonment is required to work for approximately eight hours a day. This requirement is met both in the form of vocational training in industries as well as on job training in prison workshops. The dual objective is to train the offenders in order to enable them to find suitable employment upon release from prison custody as well as to utilise their services for the benefit of the State. The whole

range of trades that are available in the free community are made available within prisons, viz. carpentry, tailoring, laundry, motor mechanism, printing, bread making, weaving, knitting, masonry, soap making, mat making, brush making, polishing, tat making and the manufacture of coir goods. The prisoners are paid wages according to a grading scheme depending on their skill and training.

#### **Agriculture and Animal Husbandry**

In the prison work camps for short-term and medium-term offenders and in the open prison camp for long-term offenders, training is largely in the fields of agriculture and animal husbandry.

#### **Education, Recreation and Religious Activities**

The Department of Education conducts adult education classes for the benefit of prisoners. In some of the institutions, volunteers too help the department in these educational programmes. Facilities are also provided for the prisoners to sit public examinations.

Prisoners are also encouraged to take part in both indoor and outdoor recreational activities. Facilities are provided for scouting, wrestling and boxing.

After ceasing labour, facilities are provided for offenders to follow religious activities in keeping with their faiths. All prisons, work camps, open prison camps and training schools have places of worship such as shrine rooms, chapels, and mosques within the premises and prisoners are allowed unrestricted access to these places. On important religious occasions, prisoners in open prisons and work camps are permitted to participate at functions organized by the members of the community. Prisoners are allowed to sit religious examinations, if they so desire,

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after following classes held in the institutions.

### **Female Prisoners**

Female prisoners constitute a very small population of the total number of prisoners. In each closed prison there is a separate section to locate convicted and unconvicted females. The largest number of female prisoners are convicted for prostitution, excise offences, trafficking drugs and petty thefts. The majority of the women in prison are between 22 to 40 years old, and their educational level is low. Although women who are imprisoned are permitted to bring their infants to prison with them, the bigger children face the threat of being neglected and left uncared for and forgotten. Hence some of the females bring children up to five years. The Department of Prisons in collaboration with the Prisoners' Welfare Association have started a pre-school in the female section of Welikada Prison, Colombo where a teacher is employed by the Education Department.

The convicted female prisoners are given training in various vocations such as tailoring, knitting, weaving and cookery.

### **Convicted Drug Offenders**

Sri Lanka is one of the developing countries afflicted with the plague of drug abuse. Severe health, social, and economic problems are emerging associated with the abuse of drugs. Statistics have revealed that heroin dependence is commonest amongst the youth. It is also turning law abiding young people into criminals. Property crimes have increased in recent years as a result of drug addicts committing theft and burglaries, in order to find money to purchase drugs to satisfy a craving need which surpass all other needs.

From the statistics shown below it is seen, that there has been a steady rise

annually in the number of prisoners who are admitted to penal institutions for drug related offences. The percentage being over 40% of the total number of admissions of convicted prisoners.

See Table III [Annexed]

Table 1 shows the direct admission of convicted prisoners according to the highest number of offences.

A remarkable indication is that narcotic drug offences have moved to the top of the table of offences. With the influx of this large number of drug offenders, the Department of Prisons is now confronted with a host of new problems hitherto not experienced in our penal institutions.

The following are some of the problems.

- i) It is necessary to keep the drug abusers separated from the other category of offenders for the abusers' own welfare and that of the others. However, due to the inevitable overcrowding the prisons have to face with the admission of drug abusers in large numbers, it is not possible to keep them separated in overcrowded institutions, thus there is a great possibility of their mixing with others and promoting the habit of drugs amongst others.
- ii) A number of prison officers have been subjected to harassment, threats and bodily harm for detecting drug traffickers and users inside the prisons.
- iii) By locating drug offenders and other inmates including the hard core in the same prison, the possibility of planning organized crimes and drug offenders getting involved in these crimes has been observed.
- iv) Instances of officers supplying drugs into prisons have been detected and

this has caused a lot of fresh administrative problems.

- v) Also cases have been detected where the prisoners are involved in the sale of drugs inside the prisons, and sometimes it is also observed that due to severe competition amongst themselves, gang warfare and various violent incidents take place.

The Department of Prisons which has experienced a very large intake of convicted drug offenders in recent years has organized rehabilitation, therapeutic and educational programmes in various penal institutions. These programmes are spearheaded by prison officers trained in the rehabilitation of drug offenders. With the kind assistance of the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board, 1451 officers of all grades were trained. Twenty-three officers with special aptitudes were given intensive training in counseling by the University of Colombo.

They actively participate in all programmes in their respective institutions and prevent drugs and unauthorised substances coming into the institutions.

In implementing these programmes the greatest obstacle the Department is facing is the severe overcrowding in penal institutions. Prison overcrowding prevents the effective implementation of the United Nations Standard Minimum Rules for the treatment of prisoners which require the separation of prisoners taking into account such factors as sex, age, criminal record, legal reason for detention and treatment needs. Overcrowding also prevents the classification and segregation of certain offenders from others, the young with the old, unconvicted with the convicted, the hardened criminals with the not so hardened, thus the not so hardened leave prison as hard-core criminals.

Anyhow considering the importance of the programme the department has taken meaningful steps in setting up two treatments centres at Navodawa, Pallekelle and Taldena. The World Health Organization through the National Dangerous Drugs Control Board has donated a sum of Rs.760,000 for the implementation of the programme.

Those convicted for using drugs such as heroin, opium, hashish and other types of dangerous drugs are admitted to the centres, after the detoxification period is completed.

They are also produced before the medical officer regularly to undergo medical observation for drug withdrawal symptoms and treatment. On admission they participate in the admission orientation programme conducted by Prison Welfare Officers where an intensive briefing is given to the inmates of the objectives of the centre, the evils of drug abuse, code of discipline that they should observe and the facilities available to them. They are encouraged to discuss their problem in a group or individually. They are also subjected to intensive counseling and encouraged to participate in religious activities including meditation. They are permitted to have visits and correspond with relatives.

A letter is sent to the member of their families by the Commissioner General of Prisons explaining the programme and their responsibility towards the rehabilitation of the addict. Where the need arises family reconciliation is done and family relationships strengthened keeping in mind that the family is the most important factor in the reintegration of a drug offender into society.

Literary programmes are conducted at the centres and inmates encouraged to

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make use of the library and inculcate reading habits and write articles to our "Sannivedana" paper.

Inmates are detailed to work on agricultural projects and some are selected for vocational training according to their needs. The programmes are organized in consultation with the vocational training authority so that inmates could receive a certificate of competence on completion of the course. They are motivated to physically exercise, lift weights and participate in sports activities.

In addition the following programmes are initiated:

- i) Counseling.
- ii) Regular film and video shows.
- iii) Lectures in the fields of religion, health, education, sports, community development, crime prevention and drug rehabilitation.
- iv) Dramas.
- v) Literary association meetings of inmates.
- vi) Family awareness meetings and crisis intervention programmes.

Action is also taken to prepare social reports by Prison Welfare Officers to enable them to be sent on home leave, normal release and premature release under conditions [Licence Scheme or Parole].

Inmates are assisted to return to society to lead a normal and productive life harnessing the support of volunteers, members of the Prisoners' Welfare Association, Social Workers, Prison Welfare Officers and organisations like the Sarvodaya, Lions, Leos and Rotarians who do follow up work.

### **Effective Countermeasures**

The Government of Sri Lanka, being conscious of the illicit drug problem

especially in relation to heroin and cannabis and its far reaching and destructive socio-economic implications, is determined to combat the problem by developing effective strategies based on:

#### a. Enforcement

- (i) Building - up intelligence on trafficking, effectuating interdiction at all points of entry and strengthening operational capabilities of all enforcement agencies and personnel.
- (ii) Extend scope of existing legislation to deal effectively not only with carriers but more importantly with traffickers and financiers with maximum penalties and deprivation of proceeds of their crimes.
- (iii) Taking necessary steps to (a) expedite the hearing of drug cases, (b) establish standard procedures for the safe handling and destruction of court productions of drugs.
- (iv) Stressing alternatives to imprisonment such as treatment and rehabilitation programmes for dependents wherever appropriate.
- (v) Supporting international efforts to curb the production, transiting and trafficking of drugs.
- (vi) Entering into treaties with other countries to cover exchange of prisoners, mutual legal assistance, extradition and controlled delivery.

#### b. Preventive Education and Public Awareness

Sri Lanka is taking effective steps in the implementation of the 1988 UN Convention. Action is taken to forfeit vehicles and other methods of transport of dangerous drugs.

In 1997, a training programme was organized in Sri Lanka on controlled

delivery by the United Kingdom Customs and excise officials, several foreign participants in the Asian countries participated.

### **Alternatives to Imprisonment and Effective Countermeasures Taken to Reduce the Prison Population**

The following are some of the techniques used.

#### a. Probation

Probation as a method of treatment was first introduced in Sri Lanka with the promulgation of the Probation Offenders Ordinance No. 42 of 1944.

The Probation Service which was a branch of the Prison Department until 1956 was established as a new department called the Department of Probation and Child Care Services, under the Ministry of Social Services.

This department now consists of the field services manned by 130 trained probation officers. Increasing use of probation officers has been made every year and the service is making a definite contribution in the rehabilitation of offenders. The percentage of success in rehabilitation has been in the neighbourhood of 82 percent. The majority of offenders who have been placed on probation would have otherwise been sent to prison and this ensures the rehabilitation of the offender in his environment and in the community. Furthermore, probation saves money for the State and also prevents congestion in the prisons.

#### b. Suspended Sentence of Imprisonment

Suspended sentences of imprisonment were introduced into the Law of Sri Lanka in 1972. These are generally imposed where a court decides that an offence is serious enough to justify a short term of imprisonment. They may be imposed on

an offender on whom a sentence of imprisonment not exceeding two years may be imposed, the periods of suspension being not less than five years. If a subsequent offence is committed during the operational period of suspension, the offender is liable to serve the suspended sentence. Where no offence is committed during the operational period the suspended sentence is deemed never to have been imposed.

#### c. Community Service Orders

The provisions relating to Community Service Orders are contained in the Code of Criminal Procedure [Act No. 15 of 1979 amended by Act No. 49 of 1985].

Community Service Orders enable a court to direct an offender to perform community service in lieu of sentencing him to imprisonment and was first introduced to the Laws of Sri Lanka in 1974. In 1985 the provisions relating to community service were amended for wider utilisation and further amended as Community Based Correctional Act No. 46 of 1999.

This act was certified on 10 December 1999 by the Parliament of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka. A pre-sentence report is furnished to the court including the following:

- i) The age of the offender;
- ii) The social history and background of the offender [including the names and ages of the persons who are dependant on the offender];
- iii) The medical and psychiatric history of the offender;
- iv) The educational background of the offender;
- v) The employment history of the offender;
- vi) Any other offences of which the offender has been found guilty or for which he or she is charged or

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- indicted;
- vii) The extent to which the offender has complied with any earlier sentence or is complying with any sentence currently in respect of him or her;
  - viii) The financial circumstances of the offender;
  - ix) Any special needs of the offender;
  - x) The employment history of the offender's spouse and the income earned by him or her;
  - xi) The courses, programmes, treatment or other assistance that could be made available to the offender and from which he or she may benefit;
  - xii) The facilities available for the performance of unpaid community work.

No Community Based Correction Order shall be entered into respect of an offender, unless the offender consents in writing, in the prescribed form to the entering of such an order.

In terms of the present law the court specifies the place in which the community service is to be performed and the number of hours and the period within which it is to be performed. Such orders may be varied to suit altered circumstances or revoked for non compliance in which case an offender will be liable to another penalty.

d. Release of Prisoners on Licence [Parole]

A scheme for release on licence was introduced in 1970 for the benefit of long term prisoners. Due to the low rate of violations this scheme has been reviewed on two occasions and at present extended to all prisoners sentenced to four years or more who have completed half their sentence, and all prisoners who have served six years of their sentence [whatever the aggregate term], and all prisoners who

have served five years of their sentence [whatever the aggregate term] provided they have served at least one year in an open prison camp becomes eligible for release on licence.

A social report comprised of the antecedents of the offender, some details of the offence, vocational and other training he had in prisons, information regarding his prospects for employment and a plan for his rehabilitation in the community is prepared by prison welfare officers and submitted to the licence board. At every licence board hearing, the offender is present and if for any reason he is not granted release on licence he is informed of the facts so that he could adjust himself and look forward to being present at another hearing.

Up to date 17,943 prisoners have been released on licence in Sri Lanka since the inception of this scheme. Of this number, 701 have successfully completed the period of their supervision. Only 36 prisoners have violated their conditions of release and have had their licence revoked.

e. Other Re-Integration Programmes  
Home Leave

The privilege of home leave for long term prisoners up to a period of 7 days at a time was introduced in Sri Lanka in 1974. The purpose is to help the offender to maintain his relationships with the members of his family and that of the community, also it will facilitate him to re-establish his contacts in the area to which he will return. The prisoner will also be afforded the opportunity to interview prospective employers and assist him to be re-introduced back to the community to which he will return.

I have given you an account of what we try to achieve in our attempts to rehabilitate the criminal offender. We, in

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Sri Lanka, can be proud that all the known techniques that are in use throughout the world are being tried out successfully in our penal institutions.

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[ANNEXURE I]

TABLE I

DIRECT ADMISSIONS OF UNCONVICTED PRISONERS BY INSTITUTION, 1991-1995

Institution	1991			1992			1993			1994			1995		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Welikada	14,509	2,044	16,553	14,039	2,263	16,302	14,157	2,231	16,388	14,326	1,867	16,193	11,509	2,575	14,084
Colombo Remand Prison	9,896	-	9,896	10,191	-	10,191	10,419	-	10,419	9,126	-	9,126	10,919	-	10,919
New Magzie Prison	664	-	664	976	-	976	370	-	370	193	-	193	82	-	82
Mahara Prison	5,965	-	5,965	6,069	-	6,069	6,900	-	6,900	6,769	-	6,769	6,862	-	6,862
Bahgambara Prison	2,842	-	2,842	3,997	-	3,997	3,176	-	3,176	243	-	243	1,730	-	1,730
Kandy Remand Prison	5,128	691	5,819	4,134	687	4,821	3,767	604	4,371	6,959	570	7,529	6,335	868	7,203
Jaffna Prison	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Anuradhapura Prison	3,100	90	3,190	3,303	97	3,400	3,138	127	3,265	3,562	104	3,666	4,518	291	4,809
Badulla Prison	4,138	210	4,348	4,929	260	5,189	4,030	294	4,324	3,204	142	3,346	3,289	152	3,441
Batticaloa Prison	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	999	81	1,080	1,096	70	1,166
Galle Prison	3,094	317	3,411	3,128	280	3,408	3,600	342	3,942	3,474	329	3,803	4,103	396	4,499
Matara Prison	1,120	-	1,120	1,394	-	1,394	1,963	-	1,963	2,187	-	2,187	2,212	-	2,212
Tangalle Remand Prison	1,588	70	1,658	1,888	99	1,987	2,145	105	2,250	1,906	72	1,978	2,347	95	2,442
Negombo Prison	5,153	416	5,569	5,203	578	5,781	4,532	540	5,072	4,385	341	4,726	4,940	393	5,333
Watuipitiwala T.S.Y.O.	-	-	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Trincomalee Remand Prison	411	32	443	630	47	677	665	52	717	598	51	649	777	78	855
Kegalle Remand Prison	1,687	-	1,687	2,133	-	2,133	1,999	-	1,999	1,529	-	1,529	1,824	-	1,824
Kalutara Remand Prison	-	-	0	131	-	131	190	-	190	276	-	276	3,658	-	3,658
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,295</b>	<b>3,870</b>	<b>63,165</b>	<b>62,145</b>	<b>4,311</b>	<b>66,456</b>	<b>61,051</b>	<b>4,295</b>	<b>65,346</b>	<b>59,736</b>	<b>3,557</b>	<b>63,293</b>	<b>66,201</b>	<b>4,918</b>	<b>71,119</b>

M-Male F-Female T-Total

See original report because these numbers do not match the original one.

## [ANNEXURE II]

TABLE II

## DIRECT ADMISSION OF CONVICTED PRISONERS BY INSTITUTION, 1991-1995

	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Welikada	11,468	543	12,011	9,791	376	10,167	11,182	410	11,592	8,771	395	9,166	8,164	228	8,392
Colombo Remand Prison	-	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
New Magzie Prison	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Mahara Prison	-	-	0	-	-	-	0	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Bahgambara Prison	2,219	-	2,219	2,608	-	2,608	2,221	-	2,221	2,324	-	2,324	2,326	-	2,326
Kandy Remand Prison	-	162	162	-	149	149	-	104	104	-	79	79	-	108	108
Jaffna Prison	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0
Anuradhapura Prison	541	5	546	1,060	36	1,096	945	42	987	907	28	935	1,267	54	1,321
Badulla Prison	748	19	767	982	22	1,004	839	29	868	637	22	659	442	8	450
Batticaloa Prison	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	132	10	142	138	6	144
Galle Prison	650	60	710	598	32	630	766	52	818	710	42	752	608	27	635
Matara Prison	195	-	195	258	-	258	367	-	367	334	-	334	328	-	328
Tangalle Remand Prison	295	20	315	235	4	239	219	6	225	462	2	464	361	9	370
Negombo Prison	1,086	192	1,278	1,065	173	1,238	585	117	702	694	117	811	514	61	575
Watupitiwala T.S.Y.O.	27	-	27	39	-	39	71	-	71	83	-	83	46	-	46
Thirimoole Remand Prison	57	10	67	171	13	184	286	19	305	248	18	266	257	22	279
Kegalle Remand Prison	722	-	722	639	-	639	384	-	384	220	-	220	309	-	309
Kalutara Remand Prison	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	6	-	6	610	-	610
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,008</b>	<b>1,011</b>	<b>19,019</b>	<b>17,446</b>	<b>805</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>17,865</b>	<b>779</b>	<b>18,644</b>	<b>15,528</b>	<b>713</b>	<b>16,241</b>	<b>15,370</b>	<b>523</b>	<b>15,893</b>

M-Male F-Female T-Total

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**[ANNEXURE III]**  
**TABLE III**  
**TOTAL NUMBER OF CONVICTED PRISONERS FOR DRUG RELATED OFFENCES, 1989-1998**

	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998
Narcotic Drug Offences	3,091	6,654	7,642	5,915	6,656	5,660	5,181	7,349	7,139	8,199
Excise Offences	1,275	2,248	5,723	4,928	4,873	4,002	4,162	4,652	4,806	4,932
Theft	853	1,080	1,140	1,645	1,466	1,384	1,376	1,008	758	1,127
Appearing in Public Places Drunk	244	331	164	457	435	340	355	334	360	440
Looting	176	309	259	267	358	308	342	351	256	380
Viewing Blue Films	136	-	75	74	74	10	30	1	3	14
Simple Assault	178	244	165	253	253	262	255	223	243	372
Cheating	117	163	125	140	159	154	139	155	124	143
Acceptance or Retention of Stolen Property	116	161	295	492	421	387	379	529	463	643
Maintenance	103	166	204	163	262	272	338	361	472	415
Other Offences	1,725	2,772	3,227	3,917	3,687	3,462	3,336	2,806	3,519	4,135
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,014</b>	<b>14,128</b>	<b>19,019</b>	<b>18,251</b>	<b>18,644</b>	<b>16,241</b>	<b>15,893</b>	<b>17,769</b>	<b>18,143</b>	<b>20,800</b>