

**National Legal Services Authority**



## **Functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees**

**April to June 2024**

## **REPORT**

**NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY**  
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

## SUMMARY

On 8<sup>th</sup> April 2024, the Hon'ble Mr Justice Sanjiv Khanna, Executive Chairman, NALSA formally released a framework and schedule for quarterly meetings of Under Trial Review Committees for the year 2024. The framework addressed gaps in the functioning of the UTRCs and aimed at increasing their efficacy through an increased focus of legal services institutions on action-taken and follow-ups pursuant to the recommendations made by the UTRC.

The Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) are district level committees headed by the District & Sessions Judge, with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority and Officer-in-charge of Prisons as members. The UTRCs are setup in all districts vide a Supreme Court directive in 2015.

Pursuant to the schedule, a Quarterly meeting of the UTRCs were held across all districts in India on **15<sup>th</sup> April, 2024**. In this quarter, **24,100 prisoners** i.e **4.6%** of the total prisoner population were identified for review, resulting in the release of **7,421** prisoners across the country, with highest number of releases in Uttar Pradesh (**721**) and highest percentage of prisoners released in Arunachal Pradesh (**8.1%**). The number of prisoners released under the campaign are approximately **1.4%** of the total prison population (**5,28,728**).

This report documents the campaign process and outcome.

## **I. INTRODUCTION**

Earlier this year, the National Legal Services Authority, India (NALSA), with the approval of the Hon'ble Executive Chairman NALSA decided to conduct meetings of the Under Trial Review Committees as per a fixed schedule across all districts in India. The Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC) is a district-level committee headed by the District & Sessions Judge, with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority and Officer-in-charge of Prisons as members. NALSA was directed to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure for smooth functioning of the UTRC vide a Supreme Court order dated 31.10.2017 in *In Re Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons* (WP Civil 406/2013). Subsequently, in December 2018, NALSA submitted 'Standard Operating Procedures for Under Trial Review Committees' to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which were taken on record, and directions issued to UTRCs to adhere to these guidelines.

In a communication sent to all the State Legal Services Authorities in March 2024, NALSA shared the Schedule of the Quarterly UTRC Meetings – 2024, a document titled 'Role & Responsibilities of the Legal Services Institutions to strengthen the process'<sup>1</sup> and Formats (Formats A-E)<sup>2</sup> for the data collection and reporting of the functioning of UTRCs. The Outline & Schedule for the Quarterly UTRC Meeting entailed the conduct of a meeting by the Member Secretary, NALSA with all the Member Secretary, SLSAs on 9<sup>th</sup> April 2024; a pre-review meeting to be held by SLSAs with DLSAs on 12<sup>th</sup> April, 2024; the UTRC Quarterly meeting to be held on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2024; circulation of minutes of the UTRC meeting by 22<sup>nd</sup> April 2024; a post-review meeting to be held by SLSAs with DLSAs on 24<sup>th</sup> April 2024 and submission of consolidated data on functioning of UTRCs to NALSA by 30<sup>th</sup> May 2024.

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<sup>1</sup> Annexure 1

<sup>2</sup> Annexure 2

## Outline & Schedule of Quarterly UTRC Meetings

### Schedule for the UTRC Meeting - April 2024

***9<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      **Member Secretary, NALSA to chair a meeting with the Member Secretary, SLSAs on strengthening the functioning of UTRCs.**

***9<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      Secretary, DLSA to brief members of the UTRC regarding schedule & process.  
Secretary, DLSA to conduct orientation sessions for Jail Visiting Lawyers and PLVs.

***10<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      Officer-in-Charge of Prisons to send the complete list of all prisoners as per prescribed format to Secretary DLSA.

***12<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      SLSA to conduct the pre-review meeting with the DLSAs.

***15<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      **Meeting of the UTRC.**

***22<sup>nd</sup> April, 2024***      Secretary DLSA to send Minutes of the UTRC meeting to all members as per the prescribed formats.

***24<sup>th</sup> April, 2024***      SLSA to conduct the post-review meeting with the DLSAs.

***15<sup>th</sup> May, 2024***      DLSA to send data on the functioning of UTRC to SLSA as per the prescribed format.

***30<sup>th</sup> May, 2024***      SLSA to send consolidated data on the functioning of UTRC to NALSA as per the prescribed format.

## II. PROCESSES & OUTCOMES OF THE UTRC MEETINGS CONDUCTED IN APRIL 2024

Constituted under the directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India, the Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) have led to recommendation of over **2.3 lakh** prisoners for release, and resulted in the release of over **1.1 lakh** prisoners across India.

**TABLE A**

Data on persons recommended and released by the UTRCs from 2019 – till date and during campaigns in 2022 & 2023

Year	No. of meetings held by UTRCs	No. of inmates recommended for release	No. of inmates released pursuant to UTRC recommendations
2019	3626	37309	12478
2020	9507	28357	15273
2021	9834	36983	17020
2022*	10321	70780	35480
Campaign 2022**	Information not recorded	47618	24789
2023	7246	50669	26226
Campaign 2023	3360	42172	21304
2024 (Jan to March)	1651	12263	5124

\* The data for the year 2022 is higher as it also includes Campaign data of this year i.e. 2022.

\*\* The 2022 Campaign included three additional categories of UTPs as eligible for review under the campaign.

Note: The release data of campaigns only records the releases as of the reporting date and therefore the actual and overall release figures would be higher.

A brief analysis of process and outcome of the Quarterly UTRC Meeting conducted in April 2024 is documented in this report.

## **National Legal Services Authority**

### **1. Number of UTRC Meetings held:**

Of the 703 DLSAs, the UTRC meeting scheduled to be held on 15<sup>th</sup> April 2024, could not be held only in 3 districts, namely Kamle District and Pakke Kessang in Arunachal Pradesh and Mumbai Suburban in Maharashtra. The reason for non-conduct of meeting is not known for Arunachal Pradesh, whereas for Mumbai Suburban it was reported that ‘no criminal falls within the jurisdiction’ thus meeting was not held.

#### **ANALYSIS:**

- a. Conduct of the UTRC meetings on a fixed schedule ensured that meetings were conducted in 700 of the 703 DLSAs.
- b. Data from the UTRC Special Campaign 2023 was indicative of a shortfall of 155 meetings from the mandated number of meetings, thus it appears that fixing the schedule of the UTRC meetings is conducive to the process.

### **2. Number of Pre & Post Review Meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA:**

As per the NALSA Framework and Schedule on the UTRCs, it was mandated for the SLSA to conduct pre-review and post-review meetings with the DLSAs with the objective to:

- i. Review the list of cases identified to ascertain that cases under each category are considered.
- ii. Review the number of cases in which bail has been filed pursuant to the UTRC recommendations and where bails are pending or yet to be filed, seek responses.
- iii. Address any issues faced by DLSAs in the conduct of the UTRC
- iv. Discuss the additional suggestions (pg 12 of the NALSA SOP for UTRCs) for streamlining processes within their State/UT.

## National Legal Services Authority

### ANALYSIS:

- a. Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **76 pre & post meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA.
- b. Of the mandated minimum of 2 meetings (1 pre-review and 1 post-review meeting), Haryana, Manipur, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu conducted only 1 meeting, whereas Karnataka conducted 5 meetings, and Uttar Pradesh conducted 4 meetings.

### 3. Prisoner Population in India:

**TABLE B**  
Total Number of Prisoners in each State/UT

S.No.	State/UTs	Total no. of prisoners in the State/UT as of April 2024	Total no. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
1	Andhra Pradesh	6634	4619	69.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	375	62.5
3	Assam	11039	7681	69.6
4	Bihar	49014	42571	86.9
5	Chhattisgarh	18970	13034	68.7
6	Goa	624	507	81.3
7	Gujarat	19378	13709	70.7
8	Haryana	25194	18977	75.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	2958	1920	64.9
10	Jharkhand	18413	13198	71.7
11	Karnataka	13808	10744	77.8
12	Kerala	7715	4626	60.0
13	Madhya Pradesh	45681	23913	52.3
14	Maharashtra	41562	34325	82.6
15	Manipur	503	388	77.1
16	Meghalaya	1275	905	71.0
17	Mizoram	1921	1244	64.8
18	Nagaland	558	433	77.6
19	Odisha	19210	15695	81.7
20	Punjab	31264	23944	76.6
21	Rajasthan	21794	17212	79.0
22	Sikkim	342	189	55.3

## National Legal Services Authority

23	Tamil Nadu	17859	12030	67.4
24	Telangana	12806	9321	72.8
25	Tripura	1296	934	72.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	92351	67999	73.6
27	Uttarakhand	6726	4245	63.1
28	West Bengal	32375	25743	79.5
29	A&N Islands	393	165	42.0
30	Chandigarh	1153	762	66.1
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74	74	100.0
32	Daman & Diu	68	67	98.5
33	Delhi	19781	17768	89.8
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4584	4410	96.2
35	Ladakh	41	38	92.7
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0
37	Puducherry	764	648	84.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>528728</b>	<b>394413</b>	<b>74.6</b>

### ANALYSIS:

- a. As of **April 2024**, there were a total of **5,28,728 prisoners** in India. **Nearly 4 lakh prisoners** were undertrials comprising **74.6%** of total prison population.
- b. There is a **decrease** in the number of **total prisoners** as reported in the Prison Statistics India, 2022 report published by the National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB), Government of India, from **5,73,220** prisoners as on 31 **December 2022**, to **5,28,728** as of **April 2024**.<sup>3</sup>
- c. Similarly, there is a decrease in the number of **undertrial** prisoners, from **4,34,302** in **2022** to **3,94,413** in **2024**. Correspondingly, the proportion of undertrial prisoners has also decreased from **75.8%** to **74.6%**.
- d. High proportion of undertrial prisoners were reported in **Jammu & Kashmir (96.2%)**, **Delhi (89.8%)** and **Bihar (86.9%)**.

<sup>3</sup> The Data reported by SLSAs pertains to number of convicts and undertrials, and does not mention detunes and other prisoners, though the latter two categories are reported by NCRB.



## National Legal Services Authority

### 4. Percentage of Prisoners' Identified for review by UTRCs:

**TABLE C**

Percentage of Prisoners' Identified out of the Total Prison Population

S.No.	Name of the SLSA	Total No. of Prisoners (April 2024)	Persons identified in the State/UT during the campaign	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the Total Prisoner Population
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D = C/B x 100</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	6634	517	7.8
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	197	32.8
3	Assam	11039	1058	9.6
4	Bihar	49014	1867	3.8
5	Chhattisgarh	18970	535	2.8
6	Goa	624	26	4.2
7	Gujarat	19378	860	4.4
8	Haryana	25194	1498	5.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	2958	90	3.0
10	Jharkhand	18413	966	5.2
11	Karnataka	13808	521	3.8
12	Kerala	7715	1323	17.1
13	Madhya Pradesh	45681	1590	3.5
14	Maharashtra	41562	1474	3.5
15	Manipur	503	126	25.0
16	Meghalaya	1275	125	9.8
17	Mizoram	1921	38	2.0
18	Nagaland	558	52	9.3
19	Odisha	19210	836	4.4
20	Punjab	31264	1639	5.2
21	Rajasthan	21794	971	4.5
22	Sikkim	342	27	7.9
23	Tamil Nadu	17859	1404	7.9
24	Telangana	12806	819	6.4
25	Tripura	1296	251	19.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	92351	2666	2.9
27	Uttarakhand	6726	603	9.0
28	West Bengal	32375	1616	5.0
29	A&N Islands	393	0	0.0
30	Chandigarh	1153	69	6.0
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74	4	5.4
32	Daman & Diu	68	2	2.9
33	Delhi	19781	176	0.9
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4584	139	3.0
35	Ladakh	41	1	2.4
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0
37	Puducherry	764	14	1.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>528728</b>	<b>24100</b>	<b>4.6</b>

## National Legal Services Authority

### ANALYSIS:

- a. During the campaign, a total of **24,100 prisoners** were **identified for review** under the 14 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country.
- b. An analysis of these figures indicates that, the **highest number of prisoners** identified were in **Uttar Pradesh (2,666), Punjab (1,639) and West Bengal (1,616)**.
- c. Of the total prison population of 5,28,728, nearly **4.6%** prisoners were **identified** for review. [See Table C]

### 5. Percentage of cases recommended for release by UTRCs vis-à-vis cases identified:

**TABLE D**  
Percentage of Recommended Prisoners vis-à-vis  
No. of Prisoners Identified for Review

S.No.	Name of the SLSA	Persons identified for review	Persons recommended for release	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners out of the total Prisoners Identified
	A	B	C	D = C/B x 100
1	Andhra Pradesh	517	375	72.5
2	Arunachal Pradesh	197	85	43.1
3	Assam	1058	639	60.4
4	Bihar	1867	1083	58.0
5	Chhattisgarh	535	355	66.4
6	Goa	26	26	100.0
7	Gujarat	860	517	60.1
8	Haryana	1498	1262	84.2
9	Himachal Pradesh	90	60	66.7
10	Jharkhand	966	746	77.2
11	Karnataka	521	228	43.8
12	Kerala	1323	773	58.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	1590	975	61.3
14	Maharashtra	1474	1233	83.6
15	Manipur	126	70	55.6
16	Meghalaya	125	109	87.2
17	Mizoram	38	14	36.8
18	Nagaland	52	39	75.0
19	Odisha	836	429	51.3
20	Punjab	1639	1097	66.9
21	Rajasthan	971	842	86.7
22	Sikkim	27	15	55.6
23	Tamil Nadu	1404	937	66.7

## National Legal Services Authority

24	Telangana	819	513	<b>62.6</b>
25	Tripura	251	91	<b>36.3</b>
26	Uttar Pradesh	2666	1729	<b>64.9</b>
27	Uttarakhand	603	461	<b>76.5</b>
28	West Bengal	1616	726	<b>44.9</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
30	Chandigarh	69	69	<b>100.0</b>
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	4	<b>100.0</b>
32	Daman & Diu	2	0	<b>0.0</b>
33	Delhi	176	170	<b>96.6</b>
34	Jammu & Kashmir	139	90	<b>64.7</b>
35	Ladakh	1	1	<b>100.0</b>
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
37	Puducherry	14	14	<b>100.0</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24100</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>65.5</b>

### ANALYSIS:

- a. Of the total of **24,100** cases identified, **65.5%** (15,777) were recommended for release by the UTRC.
- b. The **highest number of cases** were recommended for release in **Uttar Pradesh (1,729)**, followed by **Haryana (1,262)**.
- c. The highest percentage of cases recommended from the cases identified was in **Goa, Chandigarh, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Ladakh, Puducherry (100%)**. [See Table D]

## 6. Status of Legal Representation of Prisoners Recommended by the UTRC

**TABLE E**

Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners

	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommended for release during campaign period	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners			Percentage of recommended prisoners who had no lawyer
			Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer	
	<b>A</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>C</b>	<b>D</b>	<b>E</b>	<b>F = E/B*100</b>
1	Andhra Pradesh	375	321	113	0	<b>0</b>
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	3	42	0	<b>0</b>
3	Assam	639	219	419	0	<b>0</b>

## National Legal Services Authority

4	Bihar	1083	628	161	2	<b>0.18</b>
5	Chhattisgarh	355	289	58	8	<b>2.25</b>
6	Goa	26	8	18	0	<b>0.00</b>
7	Gujarat	517	349	153	13	<b>2.51</b>
8	Haryana	1262	650	611	0	<b>0.00</b>
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	37	23	0	<b>0.00</b>
10	Jharkhand	746	524	222	0	<b>0.00</b>
11	Karnataka	228	135	89	4	<b>1.75</b>
12	Kerala	773	493	230	35	<b>4.53</b>
13	Madhya Pradesh	975	692	241	42	<b>4.31</b>
14	Maharashtra	1233	987	233	0	<b>0.00</b>
15	Manipur	70	10	91	7	<b>10.00</b>
16	Meghalaya	109	11	114	0	<b>0.00</b>
17	Mizoram	14	14	0	2	<b>14.29</b>
18	Nagaland	39	4	47	1	<b>2.56</b>
19	Odisha	429	438	73	0	<b>0.00</b>
20	Punjab	1097	591	504	2	<b>0.18</b>
21	Rajasthan	842	659	166	15	<b>1.78</b>
22	Sikkim	15	3	12	0	<b>0.00</b>
23	Tamil Nadu	937	722	175	40	<b>4.27</b>
24	Telangana	513	183	258	51	<b>9.94</b>
25	Tripura	91	53	38	0	<b>0.00</b>
26	Uttar Pradesh	1729	1023	742	10	<b>0.58</b>
27	Uttarakhand	461	317	193	31	<b>6.72</b>
28	West Bengal	726	810	274	134	<b>18.46</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
30	Chandigarh	69	16	53	0	<b>0.00</b>
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	2	2	0	<b>0.00</b>
32	Daman & Diu	0	1	1	0	<b>0.00</b>
33	Delhi	170	19	124	23	<b>13.53</b>
34	Jammu & Kashmir	90	27	60	2	<b>2.22</b>
35	Ladakh	1	0	1	0	<b>0.00</b>
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	<b>0.00</b>
37	Puducherry	14	0	14	0	<b>0.00</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>10238</b>	<b>5555</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>2.67</b>

### ANALYSIS:

- a. For the first time an effort was made to document the status of legal representation of prisoners who were recommended for release. This

## National Legal Services Authority

was done bearing in mind two aspects, one to understand, particularly in matters of statutory bail cases, why lawyers had not already filed bail applications, and secondly, to enable prompt follow-ups post recommendation of the UTRCs especially in cases represented by legal aid lawyers.

- b. Of the **15,777 prisoners recommended, 64.8% (10,238)** prisoners were represented by private lawyers, **35.2% (5,555)** prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers.
- c. A major concern highlighted was that **422 prisoners** were reported to have **no legal representation**, raising concerns over functioning of the prison legal aid clinics and other mechanisms for ensuring that prisoners have legal representation. [See Table E]

### 7. Number of bail applications filed:

**TABLE F**  
Percentage of Applications filed out of Recommended Prisoners

S.No.	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommended for release during campaign period	Total Number of Applications filed	Percentage of Applications filed out of the no. of Recommended Prisoners
	A	B	C	D = C/B x 100
1	Andhra Pradesh	375	126	33.6
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	63	74.1
3	Assam	639	626	98.0
4	Bihar	1083	717	66.2
5	Chhattisgarh	355	273	76.9
6	Goa	26	20	76.9
7	Gujarat	517	501	96.9
8	Haryana	1262	907	71.9
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	48	80.0
10	Jharkhand	746	662	88.7
11	Karnataka	228	182	79.8
12	Kerala	773	590	76.3
13	Madhya Pradesh	975	865	88.7
14	Maharashtra	1233	689	55.9
15	Manipur	70	27	38.6
16	Meghalaya	109	37	33.9
17	Mizoram	14	14	100.0

## National Legal Services Authority

18	Nagaland	39	26	<b>66.7</b>
19	Odisha	429	255	<b>59.4</b>
20	Punjab	1097	1063	<b>96.9</b>
21	Rajasthan	842	684	<b>81.2</b>
22	Sikkim	15	7	<b>46.7</b>
23	Tamil Nadu	937	794	<b>84.7</b>
24	Telangana	513	227	<b>44.2</b>
25	Tripura	91	44	<b>48.4</b>
26	Uttar Pradesh	1729	1731	<b>100.1</b>
27	Uttarakhand	461	242	<b>52.5</b>
28	West Bengal	726	668	<b>92.0</b>
29	A&N Islands	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
30	Chandigarh	69	64	<b>92.8</b>
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	4	<b>100.0</b>
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
33	Delhi	170	156	<b>91.8</b>
34	Jammu & Kashmir	90	72	<b>80.0</b>
35	Ladakh	1	1	<b>100.0</b>
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
37	Puducherry	14	10	<b>71.4</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>12395</b>	<b>78.6</b>

### ANALYSIS:

- a. It is important for the UTRC process that once a case is recommended for release by the UTRC, appropriate applications are moved before the competent court by the panel or private lawyers representing the accused.
- b. Data indicates that **a total of 12,395 bail or other appropriate applications** were **filed** by lawyers.
- c. Thus, bail applications were moved for **78.6%** of the **total** number of **cases recommended** by the UTRCs. This is marked increase over the data from NALSA's Special Campaign 2023 where by applications were moved in 63.7% cases.
- d. Further analysis reveals that the **highest number of applications were filed in Uttar Pradesh (1,731)**, and four State/UTs (Uttar Pradesh, Mizoram, Dadra & Nagar Haveli and Ladakh) ensured that applications were filed in all cases recommended. [See Table F]

## National Legal Services Authority

### 8. Status of Applications Filed & Reasons for Denial of Bail

**TABLE G**  
Status of Applications Filed

S.N o.	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommen ded for release during campaign period	No. of Applicati ons Filed	No. of Applicati ons Pending	No. of Applicati ons where Bail Not Granted	No. of Applicati ons where Bail Granted	No. of prison ers release d
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	Andhra Pradesh	375	126	58	20	115	147
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	63	15	5	48	50
3	Assam	639	626	58	90	445	368
4	Bihar	1083	717	170	232	433	462
5	Chhattisgarh	355	273	17	23	256	254
6	Goa	26	20	0	0	23	15
7	Gujarat	517	501	39	70	392	331
8	Haryana	1262	907	222	80	647	370
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	48	3	12	33	22
10	Jharkhand	746	662	105	93	464	424
11	Karnataka	228	182	32	1	175	148
12	Kerala	773	590	69	37	484	414
13	Madhya Pradesh	975	865	68	64	729	700
14	Maharashtra	1233	689	109	27	512	489
15	Manipur	70	27	5	0	22	9
16	Meghalaya	109	37	26	0	42	14
17	Mizoram	14	14	0	0	14	14
18	Nagaland	39	26	3	0	27	22
19	Odisha	429	255	29	47	188	249
20	Punjab	1097	1063	89	18	956	695
21	Rajasthan	842	684	68	181	435	290
22	Sikkim	15	7	2	0	5	4
23	Tamil Nadu	937	794	213	59	522	405
24	Telangana	513	227	54	99	289	144
25	Tripura	91	44	0	10	34	14

### National Legal Services Authority

26	Uttar Pradesh	1729	1731	452	158	1121	721
27	Uttarakhand	461	242	191	35	118	141
28	West Bengal	726	668	93	184	427	343
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	Chandigarh	69	64	1	4	59	32
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	4	1	0	4	3
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	170	156	35	21	95	87
34	Jammu & Kashmir	90	72	18	11	45	35
35	Ladakh	1	1	0	0	1	1
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Puducherry	14	10	0	0	0	4
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>12395</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>9160</b>	<b>7421</b>

#### ANALYSIS:

- a. Of the **12,395 applications** filed **18.1%** were still pending on the date of reporting of data.
- b. The highest percentage of pending applications were in **Uttarakhand (78.9%), Meghalaya (70.3%)** and **Andhra Pradesh (46%)**.
- c. A total of **1,581 applications** for bail were **not granted**. Data was also sought on the reasons for denial of bail, an analysis of this data presents a snippet of some systemic concerns in adjudication of bail applications. Reasons of bail varied from - case is at nearing completion, heinous offence, chance of absconding, inability to review own order u/s 440 CrPC, case pending before High Court, involved in other cases, report from DPO awaited etc.



## National Legal Services Authority

- d. Of the **9160** cases where **bail** was **granted**, releases were effectuated only for **7,421** prisoners.

### 9. Percentage of cases released from the cases recommended for release:

**TABLE H**  
Percentage of Prisoners Released from the Recommended Prisoners

S.No.	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommended for release during campaign period	Persons released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the Recommended Prisoners
	A	B	C	D = C/B x 100
1	Andhra Pradesh	375	147	39.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	85	50	58.8
3	Assam	639	368	57.6
4	Bihar	1083	462	42.7
5	Chhattisgarh	355	254	71.5
6	Goa	26	15	57.7
7	Gujarat	517	331	64.0
8	Haryana	1262	370	29.3
9	Himachal Pradesh	60	22	36.7
10	Jharkhand	746	424	56.8
11	Karnataka	228	148	64.9
12	Kerala	773	414	53.6
13	Madhya Pradesh	975	700	71.8
14	Maharashtra	1233	489	39.7
15	Manipur	70	9	12.9
16	Meghalaya	109	14	12.8
17	Mizoram	14	14	100.0
18	Nagaland	39	22	56.4
19	Odisha	429	249	58.0
20	Punjab	1097	695	63.4
21	Rajasthan	842	290	34.4
22	Sikkim	15	4	26.7
23	Tamil Nadu	937	405	43.2
24	Telangana	513	144	28.1
25	Tripura	91	14	15.4
26	Uttar Pradesh	1729	721	41.7
27	Uttarakhand	461	141	30.6
28	West Bengal	726	343	47.2
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0.0
30	Chandigarh	69	32	46.4
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	4	3	75.0

## National Legal Services Authority

32	Daman & Diu	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
33	Delhi	170	87	<b>51.2</b>
34	Jammu & Kashmir	90	35	<b>38.9</b>
35	Ladakh	1	1	<b>100.0</b>
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	<b>0.0</b>
37	Puducherry	14	4	<b>28.6</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>7421</b>	<b>47.0</b>

### ANALYSIS:

- a. Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, an average **47% prisoners** were released, which is marginally less than those released in NALSA's UTRC Special Campaign 2023 wherein **50.5%** prisoners from those recommended were released.
- b. All prisoners recommended were released in Mizoram (14), Ladakh (1), whereas 71.8% were released in Madhya Pradesh, and 71.5% from Chhattisgarh. The lowest percentage of persons were released from **Meghalaya (12.8%)**. [See Table H]

### 10. Category-wise release of prisoners during the campaign:

[see next page]

# National Legal Services Authority

## TABLE I

Category-wise prisoners identified, reviewed and released during the campaign

S.No.	Category of Review	No of Prisoners Identified	No. of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation			No. of Applications filed	No. of applications pending	No of applications where bail granted	No. of applications where bail not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from Recommended
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
1.	UTPs covered under Section 436A Cr.P.C.	700	454	290	149	57	412	125	232	53	151	33.3
2.	UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.	5364	4207	2166	2086	60	3362	493	2758	328	2127	50.6
3.	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.	5919	4454	2750	1496	115	3651	777	2700	391	2166	48.6
4.	UTPs eligible	243	189	117	61	11	174	16	151	7	131	69.3

## National Legal Services Authority

	under Section 436 of Cr.P.C.											
5.	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, namely accused of offence under Sections 379, 380, 381, 404, 420 IPC or alleged to be an offence not more than 2 years imprisonment.	2614	2072	1328	706	30	1776	204	1385	269	1102	53.2
6	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission	715	252	127	5	12	70	44	28	0	57	22.6

## National Legal Services Authority

	granted to them											
7.	UTPs become eligible to be released on bail u/s 167(2)(a)(i) & (ii) CrPC and Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (where persons accused of Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A or for offences involving commercial	1071	505	681	110	27	293	67	225	17	203	40.2

## National Legal Services Authority

	quantity) and where investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days.											
8.	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.	449	358	222	99	10	293	26	256	17	210	58.7
9.	UTPs who are detained under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C. i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 of Cr.P.C.	597	565	394	110	43	524	9	518	13	556	98.4
10.	UTPs who are sick or infirm and require specialized medical treatment.	1258	375	250	136	6	242	106	90	77	68	18.1

### National Legal Services Authority

11.	Women UTPs	3944	1593	1391	303	17	1071	257	550	267	492	30.9
12.	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 19 and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have suffered at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.	218	80	41	35	0	64	14	37	10	28	35.0
13.	UTPs who are of unsound mind and must be dealt under Chapter XXV of the Code.	284	168	112	73	7	93	35	24	29	15	8.9

## National Legal Services Authority

14.	UTPs eligible for release under Section 437(6) of Cr.P.C, wherein in a case triable by a Magistrate, the trial of a person accused of any non-bailable offence has not been concluded within a period of 60 days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case.	724	505	369	186	27	370	72	206	103	115	22.8
	<b>Total</b>	<b>24100</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>10238</b>	<b>5555</b>	<b>422</b>	<b>12395</b>	<b>2245</b>	<b>9160</b>	<b>1581</b>	<b>7421</b>	<b>47.0</b>



ANALYSIS:

- a. Among the 14 categories of prisoners reviewed, the highest number of prisoners were released under **compoundable offences (2,166)** followed by those who had already been granted bail by court, but were **unable to furnish sureties (2,127)**.
- b. Further analysis of data reveals that the highest percentage of prisoners released out of those recommended were from the category of prisoners who were detained under Chapter VII of the CrPC, i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 CrPC **(98.4 %)**.
- c. The lowest percentage of UTPs released were from the category of UTPs who are of unsound mind and must be dealt with under Chapter XXV of the Cr.P.C. **(8.9%)**.
- d. Other concerning aspects were the non-release of UTPs who were identified and recommended for release under categories linked to statutory bail. For instance, of the 454 UTPs recommended for release under **Sec 436A CrPC<sup>4</sup>**, only 151 **(33.3%)** were released; of the 4,207 recommended UTPs who were **unable to furnish surety despite grant of bail**, only **2,127 (50.6%)** were released; of the **189** recommended UTPs eligible for release under **Sec 436 CrPC<sup>5</sup>** only **131 (48.6%)** were released; of the 505 recommended UTPs eligible for release **under Sec 167 CrPC**, **203 (40.2%)** were released.

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<sup>4</sup> Section 436A Cr.P.C. states that no person shall be detained for more than the maximum period provided for the said offence, and that where a person has undergone detention for a period extending up to one-half of the maximum period of imprisonment specified for that offence under that law, he shall be released by the Court on his personal bond with or without sureties.

<sup>5</sup> Section 436 Cr.P.C. states that where a person is unable to give bail within a week of his arrest, in bailable offences, it shall be sufficient ground for the officer or the court to presume that he is an indigent person, and the court may and shall instead of taking bail from such person, discharge him on his executing a bond without sureties for his appearance.

## National Legal Services Authority

- e. Further, data indicates, that cases where liberal bail provisions are prescribed<sup>6</sup>, viz. for the **375 sick and infirm UTPs** recommended, only **68 (18.1%)** were released; and of the **1,593 women UTPs** recommended, only **30.9%** were released. (See Table I)

### 11. Percentage of undertrials released during the campaign:

**TABLE J**  
Percentage of undertrial prisoners released during the campaign

S.No.	Name of the SLSA	Total No. of Prisoners (April 2024)	Persons recommended for release during campaign period	Persons released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Released Prisoners out of total Prisoner Population
	A	B	C	D	E (D/B x 100)
1	Andhra Pradesh	6634	375	147	2.2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	600	85	50	8.3
3	Assam	11039	639	368	3.3
4	Bihar	49014	1083	462	0.9
5	Chhattisgarh	18970	355	254	1.3
6	Goa	624	26	15	2.4
7	Gujarat	19378	517	331	1.7
8	Haryana	25194	1262	370	1.5
9	Himachal Pradesh	2958	60	22	0.7
10	Jharkhand	18413	746	424	2.3
11	Karnataka	13808	228	148	1.1
12	Kerala	7715	773	414	5.4
13	Madhya Pradesh	45681	975	700	1.5
14	Maharashtra	41562	1233	489	1.2
15	Manipur	503	70	9	1.8
16	Meghalaya	1275	109	14	1.1
17	Mizoram	1921	14	14	0.7
18	Nagaland	558	39	22	3.9
19	Odisha	19210	429	249	1.3
20	Punjab	31264	1097	695	2.2
21	Rajasthan	21794	842	290	1.3

<sup>6</sup> Section 437 Cr.P.C. lays down provisions for when bail may be taken in case of non-bailable offences, and includes a proviso for liberal consideration of bail for persons who are sick or infirm as well as for women, even where there are reasonable grounds for believing they are guilty of the offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life, or where the offence is cognizable and accused has been previously convicted.

### National Legal Services Authority

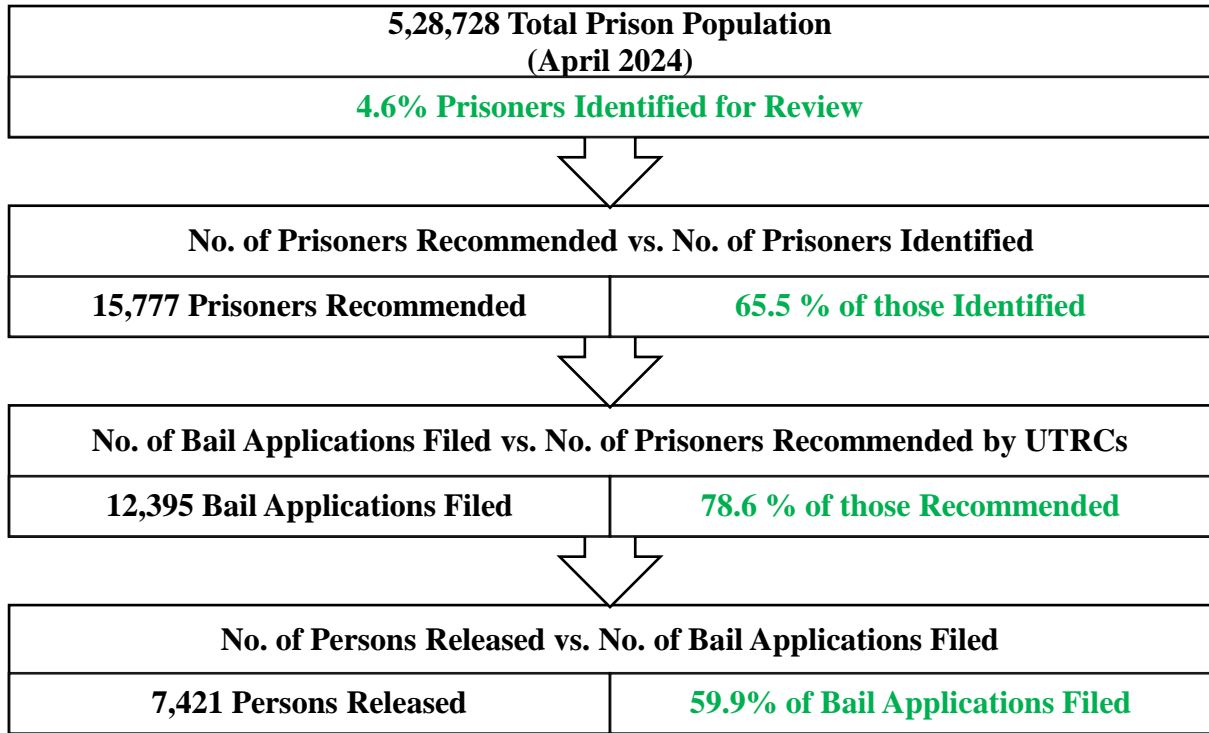
22	Sikkim	342	15	4	1.2
23	Tamil Nadu	17859	937	405	2.3
24	Telangana	12806	513	144	1.1
25	Tripura	1296	91	14	1.1
26	Uttar Pradesh	92351	1729	721	0.8
27	Uttarakhand	6726	461	141	2.1
28	West Bengal	32375	726	343	1.1
29	A&N Islands	393	0	0	0.0
30	Chandigarh	1153	69	32	2.8
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	74	4	3	4.1
32	Daman & Diu	68	0	0	0.0
33	Delhi	19781	170	87	0.4
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4584	90	35	0.8
35	Ladakh	41	1	1	2.4
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0.0
37	Puducherry	764	14	4	0.5
	<b>Total</b>	<b>528728</b>	<b>15777</b>	<b>7421</b>	<b>1.4</b>

#### ANALYSIS:

- a. The UTRC Quarterly Meeting in April resulted in the release of **7,421 prisoners** across the country, with the highest number of releases in **Uttar Pradesh (721)**, **Madhya Pradesh (700)** and **Punjab (695)**.
- b. In terms of proportion of prisoners released vis-à-vis the total undertrial population in the State/UT concerned, highest percentage were released in **Arunachal Pradesh (8.3%)** and **Kerala (5.4%)**.
- c. The total percentage of prisoners released across India is **1.4%**. (See Table J)

National Legal Services Authority

**UTRC QUARTERLY MEETING IN APRIL**  
**OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE**



### III. KEY OBSERVATIONS & ACTION POINTS

Pursuant to the recommendations of the Under Trial Review Committee in the second quarter i.e. April 2024, **7421** prisoners have been released across India. Some key observations that have emerged from the data are as follows:

1. **UTRC meetings:** Conduct of the UTRC meetings on a fixed schedule ensured that meetings were conducted in 700 of the 703 DLSAs.
2. **Monitoring & review by SLSAs:** Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of 76 pre & post review meetings were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLA.
3. **Prisoner Population:** As of April 2024, there were a total of 5,28,728 prisoners in India. Nearly 4 lakh prisoners were undertrials comprising 74.6% of total prison population. High proportion of undertrial prisoners were reported in Jammu & Kashmir (96.2%), Delhi (89.8%) and Bihar (86.9%).
4. **Identification for Review by UTRC:** During the campaign, a total of 24,100 prisoners were identified for review under the 14 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country. Of the total prison population of 5,28,728, nearly **4.6%** prisoners were **identified** for review.
5. **Cases Recommended for release by UTRC:** Of the total of 24,100 cases identified, 65.5% (15,777) were recommended for release by the UTRC. Of the 15,777 prisoners recommended, 64.8% (10,238) prisoners were represented by private lawyers, 35.2% (5,555) prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers.
6. **Filing of bail applications:** Data indicates that a total of 12,395 bail or other appropriate applications were filed by lawyers. Thus, bail applications were moved for 78.6% of the total number of cases recommended by the UTRCs. This is marked increase over the data from NALSA's Special Campaign 2023 where by applications were moved in 63.7% cases.
7. **Pendency of bail applications:** Of the 12,395 applications filed 18.1% were still pending on the date of reporting of data.

8. **Release of Prisoners:** Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, an average 47% prisoners were released, which is marginally less than those released in NALSA's UTRC Special Campaign 2023 wherein 50.5% prisoners from those recommended were released. Among the 14 categories of prisoners reviewed, the highest number of prisoners were released under compoundable offences (2,166) followed by those who had already been granted bail by court, but were unable to furnish sureties (2,127). One concerning aspect continues to be the non-release of UTPs who were identified and recommended for release under categories linked to statutory bail.

**ACTION POINTS FOR STRENGTHENING UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEES**

To further enhance the efficacy of the UTRCs, the following measures may be taken:

1. SLSAs should continue to maintain close supervision through the pre and post review meetings on the UTRC process with specific focus on the identification process and filing of bails subsequent to recommendations by the UTRC.
2. An e-UTRC module may be developed by NIC and integrated with e-prisons, e-courts and the Inter Operable Criminal Justice System (ICJS) platform. Technology can be used to automate key processes of UTRCs viz. the identification of prisoners eligible for review by UTRCs, preparation of prisoners' lists, sharing of minutes of the UTRC meetings, sharing of UTRC recommendation to the concerned court, supervision over filing of appropriate applications in court and tracking release of prisoners granted bail. The automation of the UTRC process will lead to increased efficacy of a vital mechanism aimed at addressing prison overcrowding.
3. Orientation sessions may be organised on a periodic basis to apprise the UTRC members, private lawyers, legal aid lawyers etc. on the UTRC process and their roles in assisting the process.
4. The Member Secretary, SLISA may closely review the reasons for denial of bail in their State/UT and take appropriate steps to ensure that lawyers are filing bail applications in a timely and appropriate manner.
5. Prisoners may be made aware of the UTRC process through display of posters in local languages at appropriate locations within the prisons.

**ANNEXURE 1**

**Role & Responsibilities of the Legal Services Institutions to strengthen the UTRC process.**

1. Member Secretary NALSA to chair a meeting of the Member Secretaries of the SLSAs, prior to each scheduled UTRC meeting.
2. SLSAs will conduct **‘Pre and Post Review meetings’** with the Secretary, DLSAs to:
  - i. review the list of cases identified to ascertain that cases under each category are considered.
  - ii. review the number of cases in which bail has been filed pursuant to the UTRC recommendations and where bails are pending or yet to be filed, seek responses.
  - iii. address any issues faced by DLSAs in the conduct of the UTRC
  - iv. discuss the additional suggestions (pg 12 of the SOP) for streamlining processes within their State/UT.
3. The Secretary, DLSA will brief members of the UTRC regarding the schedule, and process.
4. The Chairman, DLSA will ensure that the UTRC meetings are conducted as per the SOP, and that minutes of the meeting are duly recorded, and follow up action shall be maintained as per formats provided in the SOP, and as included in this document. Further reference can be made to Part M of NALSA’s Manual for DLSAs 2023.
5. The Secretary, DLSA will conduct an orientation session for jail visiting lawyers and paralegal volunteers to identify and report cases of eligible prisoners as per the SOP to the DLSA, as per the NALSA’s SOP on Access to Legal Aid Services to Prisoners and Functioning of Prison Legal Aid Clinics, 2022.
6. The Secretary, DLSA shall conduct weekly review of action taken/progress on the recommendations of the UTRC, and ensure, as per the Part D, A. 2.9 of NALSA’s Manual for DLSAs 2023, that bail applications under the UTRC process are filed within a week of the recommendation.
7. The Member Secretary, SLSA to ensure that the dates for the UTRC meetings, along with the list of eligible categories, and process of UTRC meeting are given due publicity through posters in local languages at appropriate locations

## National Legal Services Authority

including inside prison wards, prison legal aid clinics, mulaqaat area/visiting areas for prisoner's families, office of the DLSA, and bar association rooms.

### The process for the quarterly UTRC meetings shall flow as under:

#### Preparation

1. Officer in-charge of every prison in the district prepares list of all undertrials (UTPs) and convicts lodged in the prison.
2. DLSA Secretary prepares a consolidated list of prisoner's cases identified for review for consideration of the UTRC.
3. Member Secretary, SLISA conducts a Pre-Review meeting with the Secretary, DLSAs to review the lists prepared, and address any concerns/issues faced by the DLSAs.

#### Meeting

4. District & Sessions Judge convenes a meeting of all UTRC members to review and consider all cases of prisoners' identified for review.
5. UTRC makes recommendations for release and/or other action after review of each case.
6. Secretary, DLSA prepares Minutes of the Meeting for circulation to all members of the UTRC and to the SLISA.

#### Recommendations and Actions

7. Jail Superintendent informs prisoners about the recommendations made in their cases.
8. Secretary, DLSA ensures that appropriate applications are filed in each case recommended within one week of the meeting.

#### Follow Up

9. Secretary, DLSA conducts weekly review of action taken in each case.
10. Member Secretary, SLISA conducts a Post-Review meeting with the Secretary, DLSAs to review the action taken, and address any concerns/issues faced by the DLSAs.

### Reporting:

1. DLSAs shall prepare and collate the data and report it to their respective SLISA as per prescribed formats and timelines annexed to this document.
2. SLISAs shall collate the data and share it with NALSA as per prescribed formats and timelines annexed to this document.



# National Legal Services Authority

## Annexure 2

### Format A (1): Under Trials

FORMAT A (1): DOCUMENTING UTP DATA FOR REVIEW BY THE UTRC - 2024																				
Name of District:																				
Name of Prison:																				
To be completed by the Officer-In-charge of prison																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
S. No	Name of UTP	Father's Name	Gender/ Age	FIR/Crime No	Police Station	District	Arrested Under Section	Particulars of the Court	Date of Arrest	Date of First Remand	Date of Admission in Prison	Date of Filing Charge sheet	Charge sheeted under Section	UTP Represented by Legal Aid/Private Lawyer/ Not represented	Name of the lawyers with contact details, if available	Whether bail has been granted to the accused, if when.	If accused is not released on bail, despite grant of bail, reason for the same, if available.	If the UTP suffering from any disease, mental, or physical, details regarding the same	Whether UTP is a convict/UTP in any other case	If Yes, separate entry to be made for additional case: [Mention specific row number where entry made here]

### Format A (2): Convicts

FORMAT A (2): DOCUMENTING CONVICT DATA FOR REVIEW BY THE UTRC - 2024															
Name of District:															
Name of Prison:															
To be provided by the Officer-In-charge of prison															
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
S. No	Name of Convict	Father's Name	Gender/ Age	FIR No	Police Station	District	Name of Trial Court	Date of Conviction	Duration & Nature of Sentence	Total Remission Earned	Date when sentence completed	Reason for Non-Release	Whether case considered by Sentence Review Board	Reason for not granting pre-mature release	Additional Information/ Remark

### Format B: DLSA

FORMAT B (1): CATEGORY-WISE LIST OF ELIGIBLE PRISONERS FOR REVIEW BY THE UTRC - 2024																				
Name of DLSA:																				
To be completed by Secy, DLSA on the basis of data received from the Officer-In-Charge of prison																				
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Specify Category of UTRC within which eligible [Refer to Sheet titled UTRC Category Key]	Name of Prison	Name of UTP	Father's Name	Gender/ Age	FIR/Crime No	Police Station	District	Arrested Under Section	Particulars of the Court	Date of Arrest	Date of First Remand	Date of Admission in Prison	Date of Filing Charge sheet	Charge sheeted under Section	UTP Represented by Legal Aid/Private	Name of the lawyers with contact details, if available	Whether bail has been granted to the accused, if when.	If accused is not released on bail, despite grant of bail, reason for the same, if available.	If the UTP suffering from any disease, mental, or physical, details regarding the same	Whether UTP is a convict/UTP in any other case

To be completed after the UTRC meeting			To be updated every week by the DLSA			
22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Recommendation of UTRC	Date of Recommendation	Brief Reasons for UTRC Recommendation	Action taken on Recommendation [Application filed/not filed before appropriate court]	Final Outcome Application Disposed/ Pending/Rejected or Withdrawn	Date of Release of UTP	Remarks/ Reasons for non-release

**National Legal Services Authority**

**Format C: UTRC Minutes**

**FORMAT C: MINUTES OF THE  
UNDERTRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEE MEETING**

*[To be circulated to all UTRC members and to the SLSA within one week of the meeting]*

**1. DLSA:**

**2. Date of Meeting**

**3. Venue of Meeting:**

**4. Members Present**

S. No.	Name	Designation

**5. Names of the Central/ District Prison and Sub-jails located in the district:**

S.No.	Name & Type of Prison (Central/ District/ Sub-jail/ Women/ Special/ Borstal/ Other) <i>Add as many rows as required</i>	Prison Occupancy [Prison Population /Actual Capacity]	Total Number of Prisoners as on _____ (mention date)					
			UTP			Convict		
			M	F	T	M	F	T

## National Legal Services Authority

<b>1.</b>	<b>Date of last meeting:</b>	
<b>2.</b>	<b>Total no. of cases recommended for release by UTRC in the last meeting</b>	
<b>3.</b>	<b>Total no. of applications filed</b>	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Total no. of applications pending</b>	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Total no. of applications where bail granted</b>	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Total no. of applications where bail not granted</b>	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Total no. of persons released</b>	
<b>8.</b>	<b>Details of cases where application not yet filed, with reason for non-filing</b>	<p><i>Mention details of each case as follows:</i></p> <p><i>Name of prisoner:</i></p> <p><i>Age:</i></p> <p><i>Case particulars:</i></p> <p><i>Category within which recommended:</i></p> <p><i>Reason for non-filing of application:</i></p>
<b>9.</b>	<b>Details of cases where bail not granted</b>	<p><i>Mention details for each case as follows:</i></p> <p><i>Name of prisoner:</i></p> <p><i>Age:</i></p> <p><i>Case Particulars:</i></p> <p><i>Offences charged:</i></p> <p><i>Date of admission to prison:</i></p> <p><i>Date of filing bail:</i></p> <p><i>Section under which bail application filed:</i></p> <p><i>Whether represented by legal aid lawyer or private lawyer:</i></p> <p><i>Reasons cited by the court for denial of bail:</i></p>
<b>10</b>	<b>Remarks</b>	

## National Legal Services Authority

### 6. Review of Action Taken on Recommendations made in last UTRC meeting *[Members to review minutes of last meeting]*

### 7. Review of cases and recommendations made:

01	02	03	04	05			06
S.No	Category for Review	Total Number of cases Identified for Review	Total Number of cases Recommended by UTRC	Status of Legal Representation of prisoners recommended by UTRC			Remarks, if any
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer	
(1)	UTPs falling under covered under Section 436A Cr.P.C.						
(2)	UTPs released on bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.						
(3)	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.						
(4)	UTPs eligible under Section 436 of Cr.P.C.						
(5)	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, namely accused of offence under Sections 379, 380, 381, 404, 420 IPC or alleged to be an offence not more than 2 years						

## National Legal Services Authority

	imprisonment .						
(6)	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them						
(7)	UTPs become eligible to be released on bail u/s 167(2)(a)(i) & (ii) of the Code read with Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (where persons accused of Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A or for offences involving commercial quantity) and where investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days.						
(8)	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.						

## National Legal Services Authority

(9)	UTPs who are detained under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C. i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 of Cr.P.C.						
(10)	UTPs who are sick or infirm and require specialized medical treatment.						
(11)	UTPs women offenders.						
(12)	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 19 and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have suffered at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.						
(13)	UTPs who are of unsound mind and must be dealt with Chapter XXV of the Code.						
(14)	UTPs eligible for release under Section 437(6) of Cr.P.C, wherein in a case triable by a Magistrate,						

## National Legal Services Authority

the trial of a person accused of any non-bailable offence has not been concluded within a period of 60 days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case.							
<b>TOTAL</b>							

### 8. Details of cases identified for review

[Secy, DLSA to enclose Excel Sheet Format B1 & B2 along with the minutes]

### Format D: Reporting by DLSA to SLSA

#### **FORMAT D: Data on UTRC Functioning**

*[To be submitted by the DLSA to SLSA after one month of the UTRC meeting]*

**1. DLSA:**

**2. Date on which UTRC meeting conducted:**

### 3. Details of Prisons located in the District:

S.No.	Name & Type of Prison (Central/ District/ Sub-jail/ Women/ Special/ Borstal/ Other) <i>Add as many rows as required</i>	Total Number of Prisoners as on _____ (mention date)					
		UTP			Convict		
		M	F	T	M	F	T

### 4. Details regarding Review of Cases and Action Taken

*[Kindly provide information on cases reviewed by UTRC in present quarter, with details from Format B]*

## National Legal Services Authority

S.No	Category of Review	Total Number of Prisoners Identified	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners			Total Number of Applications filed	Total Number of Applications Pending	Total Number of Applications where Bail granted	Total Number of Applications where Bail Not Granted	Total Number of Prisoners Released
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer					
(1)	UTPs falling under covered under Section 436A Cr.P.C.										
(2)	UTPs released on bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.										
(3)	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.										
(4)	UTPs eligible under Section 436 of Cr.P.C.										
(5)	UTPs who										



## National Legal Services Authority

	may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, namely accused of offence under Sections 379, 380, 381, 404, 420 IPC or alleged to be an offence not more than 2 years imprisonment.									
(6)	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them							<i>In case of convict, no. of applications where release order passed.</i>		
(7)	UTPs become eligible									

## National Legal Services Authority

to be released on bail u/s 167(2)(a)(i) & (ii) of the Code read with Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (where persons accused of Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A or for offences involving commercial quantity) and where investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days.										
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## National Legal Services Authority

(8)	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.									
(9)	UTPs who are detained under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C. i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 of Cr.P.C.									
(10)	UTPs who are sick or infirm and require specialized medical treatment.									
(11)	UTPs women offenders.									
(12)	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 19									

## National Legal Services Authority

	and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have suffered at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.										
(13)	UTPs who are of unsound mind and must be dealt with Chapter XXV of the Code.										
(14)	UTPs eligible for release under Section 437(6) of Cr.P.C, wherein in a										

## National Legal Services Authority

	case triable by a Magistrate, the trial of a person accused of any non-bailable offence has not been concluded within a period of 60 days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case.										
	<b>TOTAL</b>										

### 5. Minutes of the UTRC meeting

*[Enclose Format C along with this report]*

### 6. Details of each case where bail not granted, and reasons cited by the court.

1.

*Name of prisoner:*

*Age:*

*Case Particulars:*

*Offences charged:*

*Date of admission to prison:*

*Date of filing bail:*

*Section under which bail application filed:*

## National Legal Services Authority

*Whether represented by legal aid lawyer or private lawyer:*

*Reasons cited by the court for denial of bail:*

### **Format E: Reporting by SLSA to NALSA**

#### **FORMAT E: Data on UTRC Functioning**

***[To be submitted by the SLSA to NALSA within 45 days of the UTRC meeting]***

**1. SLSA:**

**2. Total No. of DLSAs:**

**3. Name of Districts where UTRC meeting could not be conducted in this quarter and the reason.**

#### **4. Details of Prisons located in the State:**

S.No.	Name & Type of Prison (Central/ District/ Sub-jail/ Women/ Special/ Borstal/ Other) <i>Add as many rows as required</i>	Total Number of Prisoners as on _____ (mention date)					
		UTP			Convict		
		M	F	T	M	F	T

**5. Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA:**

# National Legal Services Authority

## 6. Details regarding Review of Cases and Action Taken

S.No	Category of Review	Total Number of Prisoners Identified	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners			Total Number of Applications filed	Total Number of Applications Pending	Total Number of Applications where Bail granted	Total Number of Applications where Bail Not Granted	Total Number of Prisoners Released
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer					
(1)	UTPs falling under covered under Section 436A Cr.P.C.										
(2)	UTPs released on bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.										
(3)	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.										
(4)	UTPs eligible under										

**National Legal Services Authority**

	Section 436 of Cr.P.C.										
(5)	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, namely accused of offence under Sections 379, 380, 381, 404, 420 IPC or alleged to be an offence not more than 2 years imprisonment.										
(6)	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release								<i>In case of convict, no. of applications where release order passed.</i>		



**National Legal Services Authority**

	because of remission granted to them										
(7)	UTPs become eligible to be released on bail u/s 167(2)(a)(i) & (ii) of the Code read with Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (where persons accused of Section 19 or Section 24 or Section 27A or for offences involving commercial quantity) and where										

### National Legal Services Authority

	investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days.										
(8)	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.										
(9)	UTPs who are detained under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C. i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 of Cr.P.C.										
(10)	UTPs who are sick or infirm and require specialized medical treatment.										
(11)	UTPs women offenders.										

**National Legal Services Authority**

(12)	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 19 and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have suffered at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.										
(13)	UTPs who are of unsound mind and must be dealt with Chapter XXV of the Code.										
(14)	UTPs eligible for release										

**National Legal Services Authority**

	under Section 437(6) of Cr.P.C, wherein in a case triable by a Magistrate, the trial of a person accused of any non- bailable offence has not been concluded within a period of 60 days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case.										
	<b>TOTAL</b>										

**7. Details of each case where bail not granted, and reasons cited by the court.**

1.

*Name of prisoner:*

*Age:*

*Case Particulars:*

*Offences charged:*

*Date of admission to prison:*

*Date of filing bail:*

*Section under which bail application filed:*

*Whether represented by legal aid lawyer or private lawyer:*

*Reasons cited by the court for denial of bail:*