

National Legal Services Authority



Functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees

April to June 2025

REPORT

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

SUMMARY

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 set up in all districts, vide a 2015 directive of the Hon'ble Supreme Court in *In Re Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons (WP Civil 406/2013)*.

The Quarterly Schedule for the year 2025 was launched on 10th December 2024. The Schedule has been prepared to ensure that the UTRC meetings are conducted in a uniform and concerted manner across the country, to improve the outcomes, and that the cases of prisoners eligible under the SOP are reviewed every quarter, leading to recommendations and early releases of under-trial and convict prisoners.

This report documents the functioning of the UTRCs during the April to June Quarter 2025. A quarterly meeting of the UTRCs was held across all districts in India on **15th April 2025**.

In this quarter, out of the total prisoner population (**5,09,807**), a total of **12,756** prisoners, i.e, **2.5%** prisoners (including both under-trial and convicted), were identified for review, resulting in the release of **5,016** prisoners across the country. The total number of prisoners released is approximately **0.98%** of the total prison population (**5,09,807**).

I. INTRODUCTION

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. National Legal Services Authority (NALSA) was directed to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure for the 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 were issued to UTRCs to adhere to these guidelines. Over time, the SOP has evolved. In November 2024, it was revised to align with the Bharatiya Nyaya Sanhita and Bharatiya Nagrik Suraksha Sanhita, including a new category for first-time offenders under Section 479 of BNSS, as directed by the Supreme Court. Further, following NALSA's campaign for *Old and Terminally ill prisoners*, *Category 11* was expanded to include those requiring specialized medical care, and a new *Category 16* was introduced for undertrials aged 70 and above. Most recently, in *In Re: Policy Strategy for Grant of Bail*, the Supreme Court vide order dated 25th April 2025, recommended further updates, and the SOP has been revised accordingly.

The functioning of the **Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC)** follows a structured process. It begins with the reporting of data on eligible under-trial and convicted prisoners by the prison authorities. The **Secretary, DLSA** processes this data, prepares jurisdiction-wise consolidated lists, and ensures that no eligible case is overlooked. Thereafter, a **Pre-Review Meeting** is convened by the **Member Secretary, SLSA**, to address difficulties, following which the **District & Sessions Judge** convenes the UTRC meeting to scrutinize the identified cases and make recommendations for release or other appropriate legal action. Once recommendations are made, the **DLSA** ensures that applications are promptly filed

through panel lawyers and Legal Aid Defence Counsels (LADCs), that prisoners are duly informed, and that no case is left unrepresented. At the follow-up stage, the UTRC monitors compliance with its recommendations, while the **DLSA Secretary** collates the data and prepares a quarterly report on the cases considered, the recommendations made, and the actions taken. **Post-Review Meetings** are also convened by the **Member Secretary, SLSA**, to assess implementation and resolve pending issues.

In December 2024, NALSA released/launched a fixed schedule for conducting Quarterly meetings of the Under Trial Review Committees for the year 2025. The schedule for the 2nd Quarter of 2025 started from 04.04.2025 to 10.06.2025.

Schedule for the UTRC Meetings: April – June 2025

4th April 2025

Member Secretary, NALSA to chair a meeting with the Member Secretary, SLSAs on overview of previous quarter report and guidance on upcoming process.

7th April 2025

Secretary, DLSA to brief members of the UTRC regarding schedule & process.

Secretary, DLSA to conduct orientation sessions for Jail Visiting Lawyers and PLVs.

8th April 2025

Officer-in-Charge of Prisons to send the complete list of all prisoners as per prescribed format to Secretary DLSA.

11th April 2025

SLSA to conduct the pre-review meeting with the DLSAs.

15th April 2025

Meeting of the UTRC.

22nd April 2025

Secretary DLSA to send Minutes of the UTRC meeting to all members as per the prescribed formats.

24th April 2025

SLSA to conduct the post-review meeting with the DLSAs.

26th May 2025

DLSA to send data on the functioning of UTRC to SLSA as per the prescribed format.

10th June 2025

SLSA to send consolidated data on the functioning of UTRC to NALSA as per the prescribed format.

During this quarter, the prisoners identified for review were classified under the following 16 categories. The details of each category are presented in the table below:

	Under Trial Review Committees - Revised Categories
	Revised categories of Review (As per NALSA SOP on UTRC)
1.	UTPs eligible under Section 436A CrPC/479 BNSS.
2	UTPs who are first time offenders and have completed one-third of their sentence, and eligible as per Section 479 BNSS.
3	UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.
4	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.
5	UTPs eligible under Section 436 CrPC/478 BNSS.
6	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, or Section 360 CrPC/401 BNSS and can be released on probation of good conduct or on admonition.
7	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them.
8	UTPs become eligible to be released bail on Section 167(2)(a)(i) & under (ii) CrPC/Section 187 (3) (i) & (ii) BNSS, read with Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, persons accused 1985 of (where Section 19/24/27A or for offences involving commercial quantity) and where investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days, as the case may be.
9	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.
10	Persons detained under Chapter VIII of the Cr.P.C. i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 of Cr.P.C/ Sections 126, 127, 128 and 170 of the BNSS.

11	UTP who is sick and infirm including terminally ill who needs special care.
12	Women UTPs.
13	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 18 and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have undergone at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.
14	UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS.
15	UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS.
16	UTP who is and above the age of 70 years.

After successful completion of the 2nd Quarter of the UTRC process, NALSA received data in the prescribed Formats from respective SLSAs. Upon processing of data, NALSA held a National meeting with all 37 SLSAs, to deliberate upon the progress of the 2nd Quarter 2025 and discuss the upcoming 3rd Quarter of the UTRC meetings.

In view of the meeting, the 2nd Quarter Report (April – June’2025) is being circulated for a comprehensive understanding of the performance of UTRC based upon key indicators.

Table Index

<u>S/No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
1.	Table - A	Total no. of DLSAs
2.	Table - B	Total no. of Pre and Post Review Meetings conducted by the SLSAs
3.	Table - C	Total no. of Prisoners, total no. of UTPs, and percentage of UTPs in the State/UT
4.	Table - D	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the Total Prison Population
5.	Table - E	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners and No. of Prisoners Identified for Review

6.	Table - F	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners
7.	Table - G	Percentage of Applications filed out of Recommended Prisoners
8.	Table - H	Status of Application Filed
9.	Table - I	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the Recommended Prisoners/from the total Prisoner Population
10.	Table - J	Category-wise prisoners identified, reviewed, and released

1. Total number of DLSAs:

As per the schedule, meetings were conducted in 707 DLSAs, thus indicating diligence on the part of DLSAs and SLSAs in conducting the UTRC meetings.

TABLE A
Total number of DLSAs State/UT wise

S. No.	State/UTs	Total No. of DLSAs	Name of Districts where UTRC meeting could not be conducted in this quarter	Reasons
1	Andhra Pradesh	13	Nil	
2	Arunachal Pradesh	25	Nil	
3	Assam	33	Nil	
4	Bihar	37	Nil	
5	Chhattisgarh	23	Nil	
6	Goa	2	Nil	
7	Gujarat	32	Nil	
8	Haryana	22	Nil	
9	Himachal Pradesh	11	Nil	
10	Jharkhand	24	Nil	
11	Karnataka	30	Nil	
12	Kerala	14	Nil	
13	Madhya Pradesh	51	Nil	
14	Maharashtra	34	DLSA, Mumbai - Suburban	No Criminal Court fall within the Jurisdiction of Mumbai - Suburban
15	Manipur	9	Nil	

S. No.	State/UTs	Total No. of DLSAs	Name of Districts where UTRC meeting could not be conducted in this quarter	Reasons
16	Meghalaya	11	Nil	
17	Mizoram	8	Nil	
18	Nagaland	11	Nil	
19	Odisha	30	Nil	
20	Punjab	22	Nil	
21	Rajasthan	36	Nil	
22	Sikkim	6	Nil	
23	Tamil Nadu	32	Nil	
24	Telangana	34	Nil	
25	Tripura	8	Nil	
26	Uttar Pradesh	74	Nil	
27	Uttarakhand	13	Nil	
28	West Bengal	23	Nil	
29	UT A&N Islands	1	Nil	
30	UT Chandigarh	1	Nil	
31	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Nil	
32	UT Daman & Diu	0	Nil	
33	UT Delhi	11	Nil	
34	UT Jammu & Kashmir	20	Nil	
35	UT Ladakh	2	Nil	
36	UT Lakshadweep	1	Nil	
37	UT Puducherry	2	Nil	
	Total	707		

The 707 District Legal Services Authorities (DLSAs), under the aegis of 37 State Legal Services Authorities (SLSAs), serve as the cornerstone of the Under Trial Review Committee (UTRC) mechanism. They play a pivotal role in coordinating with key stakeholders such as judicial officers, prison authorities, police officials, public prosecutors, and legal aid counsels to ensure regular and effective UTRC meetings. DLSAs are instrumental in compiling and verifying data related to eligible undertrial prisoners and facilitating timely legal representation.

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

As per the NALSA Schedule on the UTRCs, it is mandated that the SLSA conduct pre-review and post-review meetings with the DLSAs. Before the UTRC meeting, a Pre-Review Meeting is convened by the Member Secretary, SLSA, to address any operational challenges and difficulties faced by the DLSAs. After recommendations are made, Post-Review Meetings are held to track implementation, review progress, and resolve pending issues. Every SLSA must conduct at least 2 meetings i.e., one pre-review and one post-review meeting. As per the data reported by the SLSAs, a total of 82 pre and post-review meetings were conducted in this quarter.

- Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **82 pre & post-meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA.
- Uttarakhand stands out with the highest number of meetings (10).
- Uttar Pradesh - 4, Kerala – 3, and Maharashtra - 3 meetings conducted.
- Andaman & Nicobar and Lakshadweep have no recorded meetings (0).

TABLE B
Number of Pre and Post Review Meetings conducted by the SLSAs

S. No.	State/Uts	Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA
1	Andhra Pradesh	2
2	Arunachal Pradesh	2
3	Assam	2
4	Bihar	2
5	Chhattisgarh	2
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	2
8	Haryana	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	2
10	Jharkhand	2
11	Karnataka	2
12	Kerala	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	2

S. No.	State/Uts	Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA
14	Maharashtra	3
15	Manipur	2
16	Meghalaya	2
17	Mizoram	2
18	Nagaland	2
19	Odisha	2
20	Punjab	2
21	Rajasthan	2
22	Sikkim	2
23	Tamil Nadu	2
24	Telangana	2
25	Tripura	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	4
27	Uttarakhand	10
28	West Bengal	2
29	UT A&N Islands	0
30	UT Chandigarh	2
31	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
32	UT Daman & Diu	1
33	UT Delhi	2
34	UT Jammu & Kashmir	2
35	UT Ladakh	2
36	UT Lakshadweep	0
37	UT Puducherry	3
	Total	82

3. Prisoner Population in India:

- As of **April 2025**, there were a total of **5,09,807** undertrial and convicted prisoners in India. Nearly **3,80,318 prisoners** were undertrials, comprising **74.60%** of the total prison population, and **1,29,489 prisoners** were convicted prisoners, comprising **25.40%** of the total population.
- High proportion of under-trial prisoners were reported in States- **Bihar (87%)** and **Maharashtra (85%)**, and U.Ts. - **Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100%)**, **Daman and Diu (100%)**, and **Jammu & Kashmir (96.7%)**.

TABLE C
Total Number of Prisoners in each State/UT

S.No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of April 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
1	Andhra Pradesh	6996	4951	70.77%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	384	59	15.36%
3	Assam	11718	8164	69.67%
4	Bihar	51862	45043	86.85%
5	Chhattisgarh	18697	12370	66.16%
6	Goa	619	514	83.04%
7	Gujarat	19926	14342	71.98%
8	Haryana	26512	20869	78.72%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3959	2929	73.98%
10	Jharkhand	16907	11884	70.29%
11	Karnataka	14008	9827	70.15%
12	Kerala	8501	4317	50.78%
13	Madhya Pradesh	43464	22558	51.90%
14	Maharashtra	42442	36065	84.97%
15	Manipur	638	520	81.50%
16	Meghalaya	1454	945	64.99%
17	Mizoram	1715	1097	63.97%
18	Nagaland	490	373	76.12%
19	Odisha	17346	13463	77.61%
20	Punjab	36796	30339	82.45%
21	Rajasthan	26653	20366	76.41%
22	Sikkim	337	181	53.71%
23	Tamil Nadu	14378	9090	63.22%
24	Telangana	6303	4688	74.38%
25	Tripura	1711	1218	71.19%
26	Uttar Pradesh	79253	58213	73.45%
27	Uttarakhand	5697	3394	59.58%
28	West Bengal	24926	19611	78.68%
29	UT A&N Islands	454	225	49.56%
30	UT Chandigarh	992	680	68.55%
31	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	60	100.00%
32	UT Daman & Diu	38	38	100.00%

S.No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of April 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
33	UT Delhi	19208	16839	87.67%
34	UT Jammu & Kashmir	4922	4761	96.73%
35	UT Ladakh	59	54	91.53%
36	UT Lakshadweep	0	0	0
37	UT Puducherry	382	271	70.94%
	Total	509807	380318	74.60%

4. Identification of Prisoners for Review by UTRCs:

- The identification of eligible prisoners forms the first step in the UTRC process. The Jail Superintendent of every prison in the district compiles data of all undertrial prisoners (UTPs) and convicts in the prescribed formats provided under Annexure-A and Annexure-B of the UTRC SOP, and forwards it to the Secretary, DLSA. On receipt of this data, the Secretary, DLSA, scrutinizes the information to prepare a list of prisoners falling within the eligibility criteria. This ensures that all UTPs and convicts who qualify under the SOP categories are identified for UTRC's consideration.
- A total of **12,756 prisoners** were **identified for review** under the 16 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country.
- An analysis of these figures indicates that the **highest percentage of prisoners** identified during the UTRC process was in **Arunachal Pradesh (72.40%), Goa (10.34%), and Manipur (9.87%)**.
- Of the total prison population of 5,09,807, nearly **2.5%** prisoners were **identified** for review. [See Table D]

TABLE D
Percentage of Prisoners' Identified out of the Total Prison Population

S. No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of April 2025	Person identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	6996	431	6.16%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	384	278	72.40%
3	Assam	11718	695	5.93%
4	Bihar	51862	1399	2.70%
5	Chhattisgarh	18697	294	1.57%
6	Goa	619	64	10.34%
7	Gujarat	19926	772	3.87%
8	Haryana	26512	351	1.32%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3959	112	2.83%
10	Jharkhand	16907	343	2.03%
11	Karnataka	14008	126	0.90%
12	Kerala	8501	823	9.68%
13	Madhya Pradesh	43464	561	1.29%
14	Maharashtra	42442	1123	2.65%
15	Manipur	638	63	9.87%
16	Meghalaya	1454	81	5.57%
17	Mizoram	1715	7	0.41%
18	Nagaland	490	36	7.35%
19	Odisha	17346	635	3.66%
20	Punjab	36796	394	1.07%
21	Rajasthan	26653	413	1.55%
22	Sikkim	337	19	5.64%
23	Tamil Nadu	14378	564	3.92%
24	Telangana	6303	598	9.49%
25	Tripura	1711	142	8.30%
26	Uttar Pradesh	79253	725	0.91%
27	Uttarakhand	5697	274	4.81%
28	West Bengal	24926	984	3.95%
29	UT A&N Islands	454	3	0.66%
30	UT Chandigarh	992	34	3.43%
31	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	0	0.00%
32	UT Daman & Diu	38	0	0.00%
33	UT Delhi	19208	228	1.19%
34	UT Jammu & Kashmir	4922	164	3.33%
35	UT Ladakh	59	0	0.00%
36	UT Lakshadweep	0	0	0

S. No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of April 2025	Person identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
37	UT Puducherry	382	20	5.24%
	Grand Total	509807	12756	2.50%

5. Percentage of prisoners recommended for early release by UTRCs vis-à-vis prisoners identified:

- Of the total of **12,756** persons identified, **71.17% (9079)** were recommended for release by the UTRC.
- The highest percentage of prisoners recommended from the identified prisoners were from States- **Rajasthan (97.82%)** and **Uttar Pradesh (95.86%)** followed by U.T.s- **Chandigarh (100%), Delhi (95.18%)**. [See Table E]

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

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Identified	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners for release out of the total Prisoners Identified
1	Andhra Pradesh	431	325	75.41%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	278	134	48.20%
3	Assam	695	439	63.17%
4	Bihar	1399	925	66.12%
5	Chhattisgarh	294	211	71.77%
6	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0
7	UT Daman & Diu	0	0	0
8	UT Delhi	228	217	95.18%
9	Goa	64	15	23.44%
10	Gujarat	772	415	53.76%
11	Haryana	351	335	95.44%
12	Himachal Pradesh	112	68	60.71%
13	Jharkhand	343	311	90.67%

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Identified	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners for release out of the total Prisoners Identified
14	Karnataka	126	119	94.44%
15	Kerala	823	356	43.26%
16	UT Lakshadweep	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	561	483	86.10%
18	Maharashtra	1123	1010	89.94%
19	Manipur	63	32	50.79%
20	Meghalaya	81	74	91.36%
21	Mizoram	7	6	85.71%
22	Nagaland	36	14	38.89%
23	Punjab	394	366	92.89%
24	Rajasthan	413	404	97.82%
25	Sikkim	19	15	78.95%
26	Tamil Nadu	564	434	76.95%
27	Tripura	142	53	37.32%
28	U.T. Chandigarh	34	34	100.00%
29	U.T. Puducherry	20	14	70.00%
30	Uttar Pradesh	725	695	95.86%
31	Uttarakhand	274	111	40.51%
32	West Bengal	984	444	45.12%
33	Odisha	635	395	62.20%
34	UT J & K	164	120	73.17%
35	Telangana	598	505	84.45%
36	UT Ladakh	0	0	0
37	UT Andaman and Nicobar	3	0	0.00%
	Grand Total	12756	9079	71.17%

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

- Of the **9,079 prisoners recommended**, **55.80% (5,066)** prisoners were represented by private lawyers, **42.48% (3,857)** prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers, and **0.22% (20)** prisoners had no legal representation.

TABLE F
Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners			Percentage of Recommended Prisoners who had no lawyer
			Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer	
1	Andhra Pradesh	325	236	89	0	0.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134	6	50	0	0.00%
3	Assam	439	123	307	0	0.00%
4	Bihar	925	803	122	0	0.00%
5	Chhattisgarh	211	150	61	0	0.00%
6	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0
7	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0
8	Delhi	217	54	163	0	0.00%
9	Goa	15	38	24	2	13.33%
10	Gujarat	415	234	180	1	0.24%
11	Haryana	335	101	234	0	0.00%
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	37	31	0	0.00%
13	Jharkhand	311	228	83	0	0.00%
14	Karnataka	119	80	33	6	5.04%
15	Kerala	356	150	133	0	0.00%
16	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	483	381	97	0	0.00%
18	Maharashtra	1010	444	565	1	0.10%
19	Manipur	32	1	30	0	0.00%
20	Meghalaya	74	16	50	10	13.51%
21	Mizoram	6	0	6	0	0.00%
22	Nagaland	14	1	13	0	0.00%
23	Punjab	366	148	218	0	0.00%
24	Rajasthan	404	315	89	0	0.00%
25	Sikkim	15	5	10	0	0.00%
26	Tamil Nadu	434	261	173	0	0.00%
27	Tripura	53	23	30	0	0.00%

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners			Percentage of Recommended Prisoners who had no lawyer
			Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer	
28	U.T. Chandigarh	34	8	26	0	0.00%
29	U.T. Puducherry	14	11	3	0	0.00%
30	Uttar Pradesh	695	187	508	0	0.00%
31	Uttarakhand	111	43	44	0	0.00%
32	West Bengal	444	278	166	0	0.00%
33	Odisha	395	350	45	0	0.00%
34	J & K	120	69	51	0	0.00%
35	Telangana	505	282	223	0	0.00%
36	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0
37	Andaman and Nicobar	0	3	0	0	0
	Grand Total	9079	5066	3857	20	0.23%

7. Number of bail applications filed:

- 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, LADCs, or private lawyers representing the accused.
- Data (Table-G) indicates that **a total of 7,850 bail or other appropriate applications** were **filed** by lawyers.
- Thus, **86.46%** of bail or other appropriate applications were moved of the **total number of cases recommended** by the UTRCs.
- Further analysis reveals that the **highest number of applications were filed in Bihar (925)**, followed by **Maharashtra (902)**, **Uttar Pradesh (695)**, and **U.T. Delhi (207)**, ensuring that applications were filed in all recommended cases. [See Table G]

TABLE G
Percentage of Applications filed out of Recommended Prisoners

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Sum of Total Number of Applications filed		Percentage of Applications filed out of the No. of Prisoners Recommended by UTRCs
			Legal Aid Lawyers	Private Lawyers	
1	Andhra Pradesh	325	56	178	72.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134	67	0	50.00%
3	Assam	439	290	108	90.66%
4	Bihar	925	122	803	100.00%
5	Chhattisgarh	211	60	143	96.21%
6	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0
7	UT Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0
8	UT Delhi	217	163	44	95.39%
9	Goa	15	2	3	33.33%
10	Gujarat	415	162	231	94.70%
11	Haryana	335	224	74	88.96%
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	27	35	91.18%
13	Jharkhand	311	83	228	100.00%
14	Karnataka	119	33	57	75.63%
15	Kerala	356	105	114	61.52%
16	UT Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	483	93	346	90.89%
18	Maharashtra	1010	542	360	89.31%
19	Manipur	32	13	0	40.63%
20	Meghalaya	74	9	40	66.22%
21	Mizoram	6	6	0	100.00%
22	Nagaland	14	13	0	92.86%
23	Punjab	366	211	142	96.44%
24	Rajasthan	404	88	262	86.63%
25	Sikkim	15	10	5	100.00%
26	Tamil Nadu	434	170	241	94.70%
27	Tripura	53	24	12	67.92%
28	U.T. Chandigarh	34	26	8	100.00%
29	U.T. Puducherry	14	3	11	100.00%
30	Uttar Pradesh	695	508	187	100.00%
31	Uttarakhand	111	68	35	92.79%
32	West Bengal	444	165	267	97.30%
33	Odisha	395	43	97	35.44%

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Sum of Total Number of Applications filed		Percentage of Applications filed out of the No. of Prisoners Recommended by UTRCs
			Legal Aid Lawyers	Private Lawyers	
34	UT J & K	120	51	69	100.00%
35	Telangana	505	100	213	61.98%
36	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0	0
37	UT Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0
	Grand Total	9079	3537	4313	86.46%

8. Status of Applications Filed pursuant to recommendation by UTRC:

- Of the **7,850 applications** filed, **11.71%** were still pending on the date of reporting of data.
- The highest percentage of pending applications was in **Bihar (28%)**.
- A total of **5,802 applications** for bail were **granted**, and out of which **5,016** prisoners (undertrial and convict) were released.

TABLE H
Status of Applications Filed

S/No.	State	Persons recommended for release	No. of Applications filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where Bail Granted	No. of Applications where Bail NOT Granted	Total Number of Prisoners Released
1	Andhra Pradesh	325	234	7	208	19	96
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134	67	114	42	21	37
3	Assam	439	398	25	335	30	231
4	Bihar	925	925	259	470	196	470
5	Chhattisgarh	211	203	8	171	24	171
6	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	UT Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0

S/N o.	State	Persons recommen ded for release	No. of Applicatio ns filed	No. of Applicatio ns Pending	No. of Applicatio ns where Bail Granted	No. of Applicatio ns where Bail NOT Granted	Total Numbe r of Prisone rs Release d
8	UT Delhi	217	207	14	117	76	99
9	Goa	15	5	0	11	0	2
10	Gujarat	415	393	28	346	19	300
11	Haryana	335	298	0	286	12	251
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	62	10	46	2	38
13	Jharkhand	311	311	39	256	15	245
14	Karnataka	119	90	7	83	0	73
15	Kerala	356	219	40	173	6	175
16	UT Lakshadwe ep	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Madhya Pradesh	483	439	65	285	80	288
18	Maharashtr a	1010	902	107	340	562	256
19	Manipur	32	13	1	12	0	1
20	Meghalaya	74	49	36	34	6	11
21	Mizoram	6	6	0	6	0	6
22	Nagaland	14	13	3	10	0	10
23	Punjab	366	353	0	350	2	298
24	Rajasthan	404	350	11	297	42	242
25	Sikkim	15	15	0	11	4	7
26	Tamil Nadu	434	411	11	386	14	304
27	Tripura	53	36	0	36	0	10
28	U.T. Chandigarh	34	34	0	33	1	27
29	U.T. Puducherry	14	14	0	14	0	14
30	Uttar Pradesh	695	695	4	690	1	690
31	Uttarakhan d	111	103	43	56	15	48
32	West Bengal	444	432	32	276	125	226
33	Odisha	395	140	0	138	2	166
34	UT J & K	120	120	48	47	25	39
35	Telangana	505	313	7	237	69	185
36	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	UT Andaman	0	0	0	0	0	0

S/N o.	State	Persons recommended for release	No. of Applications filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where Bail Granted	No. of Applications where Bail NOT Granted	Total Number of Prisoners Released
	and Nicobar						
	Grand Total	9079	7850	919	5802	1368	5016

9. Percentage of Prisoners released upon Recommendation:

- Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, **55.25% prisoners** were released.
- **100%** of prisoners from those recommended were released in **U.T. Puducherry** and in the states of **Mizoram**. The lowest percentage of persons was released from **Manipur (3.13%)**. [See Table I]
- The UTRC Quarterly Meetings from April to June 2025 resulted in the release of **5,016 prisoners** across the country, with the highest number of releases in **Uttar Pradesh (690)** and **Bihar (470)**.
- In terms of proportion of prisoners released vis-à-vis the total undertrial population in the State concerned, the highest percentage was released in **Arunachal Pradesh (9.64%)** and in **U.T. Puducherry (3.66%)**.
- The total percentage of prisoners released across India is **0.98%**, a marginal decrease from previous quarters. [See Table I]

TABLE I

Percentage of Prisoners Released from the Recommended Prisoners/from the total Prisoner Population

S/No.	State	Persons recommended for release	Persons released pursuant to the UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	325	96	29.54%	1.37%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	134	37	27.61%	9.64%
3	Assam	439	231	52.62%	1.97%
4	Bihar	925	470	50.81%	0.91%
5	Chhattisgarh	211	171	81.04%	0.91%
6	UT Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
7	UT Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
8	UT Delhi	217	99	45.62%	0.52%
9	Goa	15	2	13.33%	0.32%
10	Gujarat	415	300	72.29%	1.51%
11	Haryana	335	251	74.93%	0.95%
12	Himachal Pradesh	68	38	55.88%	0.96%
13	Jharkhand	311	245	78.78%	1.45%
14	Karnataka	119	73	61.34%	0.52%
15	Kerala	356	175	49.16%	2.06%
16	UT Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
17	Madhya Pradesh	483	288	59.63%	0.66%
18	Maharashtra	1010	256	25.35%	0.60%
19	Manipur	32	1	3.13%	0.16%
20	Meghalaya	74	11	14.86%	0.76%
21	Mizoram	6	6	100.00%	0.35%
22	Nagaland	14	10	71.43%	2.04%
23	Punjab	366	298	81.42%	0.81%
24	Rajasthan	404	242	59.90%	0.91%
25	Sikkim	15	7	46.67%	2.08%
26	Tamil Nadu	434	304	70.05%	2.11%
27	Tripura	53	10	18.87%	0.58%
28	U.T. Chandigarh	34	27	79.41%	2.72%
29	U.T. Puducherry	14	14	100.00%	3.66%
30	Uttar Pradesh	695	690	99.28%	0.87%
31	Uttarakhand	111	48	43.24%	0.84%
32	West Bengal	444	226	50.90%	0.91%
33	Odisha	395	166	42.03%	0.96%
34	UT J & K	120	39	32.50%	0.79%
35	Telangana	505	185	36.63%	2.94%
36	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0.00%	0.00%

S/No.	State	Persons recommended for release	Persons released pursuant to the UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
37	UT Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
	Grand Total	9079	5016	55.25%	0.98%

10. Category-wise prisoners identified, reviewed, and released:

- Among the 16 categories of prisoners reviewed, the highest number of prisoners were released under the ***UTP category 3 of the SOP i.e., those who had already been granted bail by the court, but were unable to furnish sureties (1,766)***, followed by those accused of ***compoundable offences (1,277)***.
- Further analysis of data reveals that the highest percentage of prisoners released out of those recommended were from the ***UTP category no. 10*** of prisoners i.e. who were detained under Chapter VIII of the CrPC, i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 CrPC **(98.67%)**.
- The lowest percentage of UTPs released was from the ***UTP category no. 14*** of prisoners i.e., ***who are of unsound mind*** and must be dealt with under Chapter XXV of the Cr.P.C. **(7.06%)**, which is reduced over the **5%** released from January to March Quarter, 2025.
- 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 264 UTPs recommended for release under **Sec 436A CrPC/479 BNSS¹**, only **64 (24.24%)** were released; of the **3,057** recommended UTPs who were **unable to furnish surety despite the grant of bail**, only **1,766 (57.77%)** were released; of the **79** recommended UTPs eligible for release under **Sec 436 CrPC/478 BNSS²**, only **61 (77.21%)** were released; of the **126** recommended UTPs eligible for release under **Sec 167 CrPC**, **94 (74.60%)** were released.

¹ Section 436A Cr.P.C./479 BNSS 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 bail.

² Section 436 Cr.P.C./478 BNSS 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.

- Further, data indicates, that cases where liberal bail provisions are prescribed³, viz. for the **249 sick and infirm UTPs** recommended, only **70 (28.11%)** were released; and of the **1,096 women UTPs** recommended, **375 (34.22%)** were released.

³ Section 437 Cr.P.C./480 BNSS 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.

TABLE J
Category-wise prisoners identified, reviewed and released

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
1	UTPs eligible under Section 436A CrPC/479 BNSS	402	264	131	57	0	169	115	83	62	64	24.24%

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
2	UTPs who are first time offenders and have completed one-third of their sentence, and eligible as per Section 479 BNSS	302	279	89	187	0	277	22	226	33	213	76.34%

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
3	UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.	3794	3057	1318	1755	10	2683	117	2260	317	1766	57.77%
4	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.	2552	2193	1445	734	8	1943	238	1421	312	1277	58.23%
5	UTPs eligible under Section 436 CrPC/478 BNSS.	110	79	41	38	0	75	18	67	13	61	77.22%

6	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, or Section 360 CrPC/401 BNSS and can be released on probation of good conduct or on admonition.	584	490	322	168	0	457	38	381	49	354	72.24%
---	--	-----	-----	-----	-----	---	-----	----	-----	----	-----	--------

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
7	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them.	486	156	28	16	0	57	25	24	0	34	21.79%

8	UTPs become eligible to be released on bail under Section 167(2)(a)(i) & (ii) CrPC/Section 187 (3) (i) & (ii) BNSS, read with Section 36A of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 (where persons accused of Section 19/24/27A or for offences involving commercial quantity) and where investigation is not completed in 60/90/180 days, as the case may be.	245	126	73	52	0	119	12	106	1	94	74.60%
---	--	-----	-----	----	----	---	-----	----	-----	---	----	--------

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
9	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.	291	234	129	105	0	213	8	196	9	181	77.35%

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
10	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.	384	375	247	123	0	370	4	365	1	370	98.67%

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
11	UTPs who are sick or infirm including terminally ill, who require specialized medical treatment.	578	249	179	73	2	211	74	82	60	70	28.11%
12	Women UTPs	2238	1096	743	389	0	888	160	407	384	375	34.22%

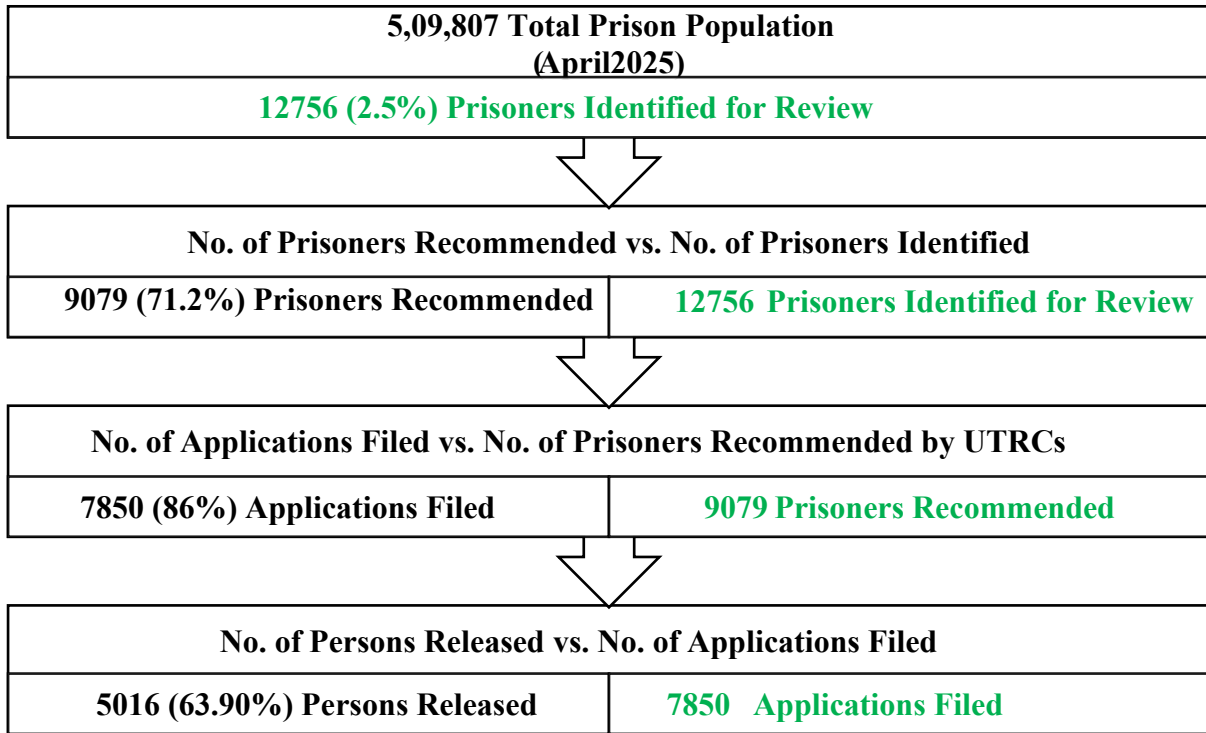
13	UTPs who are first time offenders between the ages 18 and 21 years and in custody for the offence punishable with less than 7 years of imprisonment and have undergone at least 1/4th of the maximum sentence possible.	29	18	12	6	0	18	4	9	8	9	50.00%
----	---	----	----	----	---	---	----	---	---	---	---	--------

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
14	UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS.	171	85	51	34	0	40	13	11	18	6	7.06%

15	UTPs eligible for release under Section 437(6) of Cr.P.C./Section 480(6) of the BNSS 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.	156	136	71	63	0	122	10	93	25	77	56.62%
----	--	-----	-----	----	----	---	-----	----	----	----	----	--------

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 was not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from the recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
16	UTPs who is and above the age of 70 years	434	242	187	57	0	208	61	71	76	65	26.86%
	Total	12756	9079	5066	3857	20	7850	919	5802	1368	5016	55.25%

UTRC QUARTERLY MEETING IN APRIL, 2025
OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE



KEY OBSERVATIONS & ACTION POINTS

Some key observations that have emerged from the data are as follows:

1. **UTRC meetings:** Meetings are being held diligently across all districts, with the UTRC meeting having been conducted in 707 DLSAs.
2. **Monitoring & review by SLSAs:** Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **82 pre & post review meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA. Not all States/UTs are conducted the mandated minimum of two meetings.
3. **Prisoner Population:** As of April 2025, there were a total of 5,09,807 prisoners in India. Nearly 3.8 lakh prisoners were undertrials comprising 74% of total prison population.
4. **Identification for Review by UTRC:** A total of 12,756 prisoners were identified for review under the 16 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country. This constituted nearly **2.5%** of all prisoners.
5. **Cases Recommended for release by UTRC:** Of the total of 12,756 cases identified, 71.2% (9,079) were recommended for release by the UTRC.
6. **Filing of bail applications:** Data indicates that a total of 7,850 bail or other appropriate applications were filed by lawyers. Thus, these applications were moved for 86% of the total number of cases recommended by the UTRCs.
7. **Release of Prisoners:** Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, an average 55.24% prisoners were released. Among the 16 categories of prisoners reviewed, the highest of number of prisoners were released under the category of those who had already been granted bail by court, but were unable to furnish sureties (1,766), followed by those accused of compoundable offences (1,277). The non-release of UTPs who were identified and recommended for release under categories linked to statutory bail, continues to be an area of concern and affirmative action.
8. **Pendency of bail or other appropriate applications:** Of the 7,850 applications filed 11.70% were still pending on the date of reporting of data.

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. In larger States where the number of DLSAs is more than 10, the pre and post review meetings may be conducted zone-wise, to ensure more effective monitoring of the UTRC process. Further, SLSAs should align the frequency of UTRC pre and post review meetings with the inmate population, so as to ensure more effective identification of eligible inmates and timely recommendations for their early release.
2. SLASA's are requested to continue their supervision and monitoring of the data shared by UTRC's to reduce the gaps between the number of prisoners identified, the number of prisoners recommended, the number of applications filed and the number of prisoners released. Further, SLSAs and DLSAs should coordinate to ensure timely submission of accurate data in the format prescribed under the UTRC SOP.
3. The SLSAs must review and evaluate the reasons for non-release in statutory bail cases, and ensure that the gap between the number of persons recommended for release corresponds with the number of persons released.
4. Out of **Total 9,079 UTP's recommended** for release **20 (0.22%) UTP's were not represented by any lawyer**. SLASA's are requested to ascertain the reasons for the same and ensure that UTRC provide legal aid representation to UTP's not represented through any lawyer.
5. Total **7,850 (86%)** applications were filed due to which **5,016 prisoners were released**. Total **919 (11.7%) applications were still pending** on the date of reporting of data. It is necessary for a close review of the reasons for denial of bail by the Member Secretary, SLASA and to strategize on steps to ensure that lawyers are filing bail applications in a timely and appropriate manner. There is need for time bound disposal of bail applications. LADCS/Panel Lawyers may be asked to submit report on status of pending applications in UTRC assigned cases for follow up in Review meetings.
6. Efforts should be made by Panel Lawyer/LADC to meet each recommended UTP in their respective Prison Legal Aid Clinic in Prisons (physically/virtually) to update and make them aware about the recommendation of their respective case.
7. Prison Legal Aid Clinics in jail should publicize the Financial Assistance Scheme to UTP's unable to furnish surety.
8. The SLSAs and DLSAs may conduct regular legal awareness camps in the prison to apprise prisoners of the UTRC process and display posters in local languages on the UTRC process at appropriate locations within the prisons. National Toll-Free Helpline Number 15100.
9. In view of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Para 34 of the *Suhas Chakma vs. Union of India (WP Civil 1082/2020)* and the recommendations suggested by the State Level-Regional Monitoring Committees, all SLSAs are requested to send their suggestions for updating the UTRC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-2022 regarding effective and efficient functioning of Under Trial review Committee. The exercise to review and update the SOP periodically will help the Legal Service Institution to understand the practical problems being faced by UTRC's as well as ways to redress the roadblocks collectively.

10. SLSAs and DLSAs on their part should disseminate National helpline No. -15100 in addition to their own toll-free numbers (if any) for better implementation at grass roots level.