

National Legal Services Authority



Functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees

July to September 2025

REPORT

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

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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 July to September Quarter 2025. A quarterly meeting of the UTRCs was held across all districts in India on **15th July 2025**.

In this quarter, out of the total prisoner population (**5,34,993**), a total of **15,684** prisoners, i.e, **2.93%** prisoners (including both under-trial and convicted), were identified for review, resulting in the release of **6,418** prisoners across the country. The total number of prisoners released is approximately **1.20%** of the total prison population (**5,34,993**).

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 by the UTRC, the **Secretary, DLSA** in accordance with the UTRC schedule, ensures that concerned applications are promptly filed through

Panel lawyers and Legal Aid Defence Counsels (LADCs) in the jurisdictional district and sub district/taluk courts; that prisoners are duly informed about their case recommendation with an endeavor that every prisoner is represented. **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 3rd Quarter of 2025 started from 04.07.2025 to 10.09.2025.

Schedule for the UTRC Meetings: July to September 2025¹

<i>4th July 2025</i>	Member Secretary, NALSA to chair a meeting with the Member Secretary, SLSAs on overview of previous quarter report and guidance on upcoming process.
<i>7th July 2025</i>	Secretary, DLSA to brief members of the UTRC regarding schedule & process. Secretary, DLSA to conduct orientation sessions for Jail Visiting Lawyers and PLVs.
<i>9th July 2025</i>	Officer-in-Charge of Prisons to send the complete list of all prisoners as per prescribed format to Secretary DLSA.
<i>12th July 2025</i>	SLSA to conduct the pre-review meeting with the DLSAs.
<i>15th July 2025</i>	Meeting of the UTRC.
<i>22nd July 2025</i>	Secretary DLSA to send Minutes of the UTRC meeting to all members as per the prescribed formats.
<i>24th July 2025</i>	SLSA to conduct the post-review meeting with the DLSAs.

¹ Where the date falls on a non-working day, the proposed activity/meeting is to held on the next working day.

25th August 2025

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

10th September 2025

SLISA 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 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.
16	UTP who is and above the age of 70 years.

After successful completion of the 3rd 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 3rd Quarter 2025 and discuss the upcoming 4th Quarter of the UTRC meetings.

In view of the meeting, the 3rd Quarter Report (July – September'2025) is being circulated for a comprehensive understanding of the performance of UTRC based upon key indicators.

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<u>S/No.</u>	<u>Table</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
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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	District Legal Services Authority, Mumbai – Suburban	No Criminal Courts fall within the jurisdiction of Mumbai-Suburban
15	Manipur	9	Nil	
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	Kalimpong	The said meeting could not be conducted due to the post of the Ld. Secretary, DLSA Kalimpong was vacant.
29	A&N Islands	0	0	
30	Chandigarh	1	Nil	
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Nil	
32	Daman & Diu	0	Nil	
33	Delhi	11	Nil	
34	Jammu & Kashmir	20	Nil	
35	Ladakh	2	Nil	
36	Lakshadweep	1	Nil	
37	Puducherry	2	Nil	
	Total	706		

The 706 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 UTRC Schedule, 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 100 pre and post-review meetings were conducted in this quarter.

- Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **100 pre & post- review meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs.
- Uttarakhand stands out with the highest number of review meetings (10).
- Uttar Pradesh - 8, Karnataka – 7, and Maharashtra - 6 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	3
5	Chhattisgarh	4
6	Goa	2
7	Gujarat	2
8	Haryana	2
9	Himachal Pradesh	4
10	Jharkhand	2
11	Karnataka	7
12	Kerala	3
13	Madhya Pradesh	3

S. No.	State/Uts	Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA
14	Maharashtra	6
15	Manipur	2
16	Meghalaya	2
17	Mizoram	2
18	Nagaland	2
19	Odisha	2
20	Punjab	3
21	Rajasthan	2
22	Sikkim	2
23	Tamil Nadu	2
24	Telangana	2
25	Tripura	2
26	Uttar Pradesh	8
27	Uttarakhand	10
28	West Bengal	2
29	A&N Islands	0
30	Chandigarh	2
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2
32	Daman & Diu	1
33	Delhi	2
34	Jammu & Kashmir	2
35	Ladakh	2
36	Lakshadweep	0
37	Puducherry	2
	Total	100

3. Prisoner Population in India:

- As of **July 2025**, there were a total of **5,34,993** undertrial and convicted prisoners in India. Nearly **4,04,168 prisoners** were undertrials, comprising **75.54%** of the total prison population, and **1,30,825 prisoners** were convicted prisoners, comprising **24.45%** of the total population.
- High proportion of under-trial prisoners were reported in States- **Bihar (87%)** and **Nagaland (86%)**, 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 July 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
1	Andhra Pradesh	7746	5639	72.80%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	236	187	79.24%
3	Assam	12238	8544	69.82%
4	Bihar	52817	45802	86.72%
5	Chhattisgarh	19863	13506	68.00%
6	Goa	642	524	81.62%
7	Gujarat	23988	16270	67.83%
8	Haryana	27902	22256	79.76%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3028	1975	65.22%
10	Jharkhand	17378	12517	72.03%
11	Karnataka	13808	10662	77.22%
12	Kerala	8440	4313	51.10%
13	Madhya Pradesh	45242	26199	57.91%
14	Maharashtra	40885	34828	85.19%
15	Manipur	666	549	82.43%
16	Meghalaya	1586	1020	64.31%
17	Mizoram	1917	1299	67.76%
18	Nagaland	474	408	86.08%
19	Odisha	17870	13895	77.76%
20	Punjab	36424	30372	83.38%
21	Rajasthan	26846	20779	77.40%
22	Sikkim	403	247	61.29%
23	Tamil Nadu	21340	14658	68.69%
24	Telangana	6964	5142	73.84%
25	Tripura	1886	1295	68.66%
26	Uttar Pradesh	87322	64704	74.10%
27	Uttarakhand	5395	3252	60.28%
28	West Bengal	26289	20952	79.70%
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0.00%
30	Chandigarh	1049	736	70.16%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	60	100.00%
32	Daman & Diu	43	43	100.00%
33	Delhi	19101	16652	87.18%
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4756	4599	96.70%
35	Ladakh	61	55	90.16%

S.No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of July 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%
37	Puducherry	328	229	69.82%
	Grand Total	534993	404168	75.55%

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 **15,684 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 **Kerala (11.80%), Telangana (11.19%), and Manipur (10.51%)**.
- Out of the total prison population of **5,34,993**, nearly **2.93%** 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 July 2025	Prisoners identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	7746	387	5.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	236	24	10.17%
3	Assam	12238	788	6.44%

S. No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of July 2025	Prisoners identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
4	Bihar	52817	1398	2.65%
5	Chhattisgarh	19863	479	2.41%
6	Goa	642	55	8.57%
7	Gujarat	23988	1033	4.31%
8	Haryana	27902	311	1.11%
9	Himachal Pradesh	3028	136	4.49%
10	Jharkhand	17378	401	2.31%
11	Karnataka	13808	147	1.06%
12	Kerala	8440	996	11.80%
13	Madhya Pradesh	45242	916	2.02%
14	Maharashtra	40885	1381	3.38%
15	Manipur	666	70	10.51%
16	Meghalaya	1586	68	4.29%
17	Mizoram	1917	7	0.37%
18	Nagaland	474	29	6.12%
19	Odisha	17870	781	4.37%
20	Punjab	36424	1294	3.55%
21	Rajasthan	26846	375	1.40%
22	Sikkim	403	26	6.45%
23	Tamil Nadu	21340	692	3.24%
24	Telangana	6964	779	11.19%
25	Tripura	1886	171	9.07%
26	Uttar Pradesh	87322	936	1.07%
27	Uttarakhand	5395	106	1.96%
28	West Bengal	26289	1431	5.44%
29	A&N Islands	0	0	0.00%
30	Chandigarh	1049	30	2.86%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	60	1	1.67%
32	Daman & Diu	43	0	0.00%
33	Delhi	19101	295	1.54%
34	Jammu & Kashmir	4756	123	2.59%
35	Ladakh	61	0	0.00%
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%
37	Puducherry	328	18	5.49%
	Grand Total	534993	15684	2.93%

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

- Of the total of 15,684 prisoners identified, **11,048** were recommended for release by the UTRC i.e., **70.44%**.
- The highest percentage of prisoners recommended from the identified prisoners were from States- **Uttarakhand (100%)** and **Nagaland (100%)** followed by U.T.s- **Chandigarh (100%), Delhi (87.80%)**. [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 Prisoners Recommended out of the total Prisoner Identified
1	Andhra Pradesh	387	184	47.55%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	24	10	41.67%
3	Assam	788	510	64.72%
4	Bihar	1398	884	63.23%
5	Chhattisgarh	479	240	50.10%
6	Goa	55	25	45.45%
7	Gujarat	1033	599	57.99%
8	Haryana	311	300	96.46%
9	Himachal Pradesh	136	77	56.62%
10	Jharkhand	401	376	93.77%
11	Karnataka	147	130	88.44%
12	Kerala	996	504	50.60%
13	Madhya Pradesh	916	754	82.31%
14	Maharashtra	1381	1227	88.85%
15	Manipur	70	40	57.14%
16	Meghalaya	68	53	77.94%
17	Mizoram	7	7	100.00%
18	Nagaland	29	29	100.00%
19	Odisha	781	471	60.31%
20	Punjab	1294	1243	96.06%
21	Rajasthan	375	368	98.13%
22	Sikkim	26	11	42.31%
23	Tamil Nadu	692	440	63.58%
24	Telangana	779	639	82.03%
25	Tripura	171	68	39.77%

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Identified	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Percentage of Prisoners Recommended out of the total Prisoner Identified
26	Uttar Pradesh	936	930	99.36%
27	Uttarakhand	106	106	100.00%
28	West Bengal	1431	421	29.42%
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00%
30	U.T. Chandigarh	30	30	100.00%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0	0.00%
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%
33	Delhi	295	259	87.80%
34	J & K	123	102	82.93%
35	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0.00%
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%
37	U.T. Puducherry	18	11	61.11%
	Grand Total	15684	11048	70.44%

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

- Of the **11,048 prisoners recommended, 5,750 i.e., 52%** prisoners were represented by private lawyers and **5,170 i.e., 46.80%** prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers.
- However, **0.28% (31)** prisoners had no legal representation.
- **Note:** The States namely, Arunachal Pradesh, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have shown 'no lawyer' situation in 8, 8 and 15 cases respectively. However, Gujarat and Madhya Pradesh have provided the reasons for the 'no lawyer' situation in their respective reports.

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	184	132	52	0	0.00%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	2	10	8	80.00%
3	Assam	510	140	368	0	0.00%
4	Bihar	884	750	134	0	0.00%
5	Chhattisgarh	240	167	73	0	0.00%
6	Goa	25	16	9	0	0.00%
7	Gujarat	599	424	167	8	1.34%
8	Haryana	300	115	185	0	0.00%
9	Himachal Pradesh	77	50	27	0	0.00%
10	Jharkhand	376	232	144	0	0.00%
11	Karnataka	130	88	42	0	0.00%
12	Kerala	504	198	221	0	0.00%
13	Madhya Pradesh	754	598	125	15	1.99%
14	Maharashtra	1227	358	869	0	0.00%
15	Manipur	40	5	35	0	0.00%
16	Meghalaya	53	7	46	0	0.00%
17	Mizoram	7	0	7	0	0.00%
18	Nagaland	29	0	27	0	0.00%
19	Odisha	471	386	85	0	0.00%
20	Punjab	1243	677	564	0	0.00%
21	Rajasthan	368	80	288	0	0.00%
22	Sikkim	11	6	5	0	0.00%
23	Tamil Nadu	440	254	186	0	0.00%
24	Telangana	639	308	331	0	0.00%
25	Tripura	68	33	35	0	0.00%
26	Uttar Pradesh	930	313	617	0	0.00%
27	Uttarakhand	106	47	59	0	0.00%
28	West Bengal	421	239	182	0	0.00%
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0.00%
30	U.T. Chandigarh	30	3	27	0	0.00%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00%
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00%
33	Delhi	259	77	182	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	
34	J & K	102	42	60	0	0.00%
35	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0.00%
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00%
37	U.T. Puducherry	11	3	8	0	0.00%
	Grand Total	11048	5750	5170	31	0.28%

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 Lawyers, LADCs, or private lawyers representing the accused.
- Data (Table-G) indicates that **a total of 9,176 bail or other appropriate applications** were **filed** by lawyers, out of the 11,048 prisoners recommended.
- Thus, **83.06%** of bail or other appropriate applications were moved of the **total number of cases recommended** by the UTRCs.
- Further analysis reveals that the **highest percentage of applications were filed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Goa, Jharkhand, Mizoram, West Bengal, Chandigarh and Jammu and Kashmir, each recording 100% filing rate, respectively.** [See Table G]

TABLE G
Percentage of Applications filed out of Recommended Prisoners

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Total No. of Applications filed	Percentage of Applications filed out of the no. of Recommended Prisoners
1	Andhra Pradesh	184	107	58.15%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	60.00%
3	Assam	510	472	92.55%
4	Bihar	884	884	100.00%
5	Chhattisgarh	240	229	95.42%
6	Goa	25	25	100.00%
7	Gujarat	599	563	93.99%
8	Haryana	300	262	87.33%
9	Himachal Pradesh	77	63	81.82%
10	Jharkhand	376	376	100.00%
11	Karnataka	130	121	93.08%
12	Kerala	504	336	66.67%
13	Madhya Pradesh	754	680	90.19%
14	Maharashtra	1227	500	40.75%
15	Manipur	40	23	57.50%
16	Meghalaya	53	17	32.08%
17	Mizoram	7	7	100.00%
18	Nagaland	29	24	82.76%
19	Odisha	471	274	58.17%
20	Punjab	1243	1024	82.38%
21	Rajasthan	368	343	93.21%
22	Sikkim	11	7	63.64%
23	Tamil Nadu	440	432	98.18%
24	Telangana	639	520	81.38%
25	Tripura	68	49	72.06%
26	Uttar Pradesh	930	930	100.00%
27	Uttarakhand	106	95	89.62%
28	West Bengal	421	421	100.00%
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00%
30	U.T. Chandigarh	30	30	100.00%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%
33	Delhi	259	246	94.98%
34	J & K	102	102	100.00%
35	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0.00%
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%

S/No.	State	Total Number of Prisoners Recommended	Total No. of Applications filed	Percentage of Applications filed out of the no. of Recommended Prisoners
37	U.T. Puducherry	11	8	72.73%
	Grand Total	11048	9176	83.06%

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

- Of the **9,176 applications** filed, **978 applications** i.e., **10.65%** were still pending on the date of reporting of data, that was 10th September, 2025.
- The highest percentage of pending applications was in **Bihar (37%)**.
- A total of **7,388 applications** for bail were **granted**, and out of which **6,418** prisoners (undertrial and convict) were **released**.

TABLE H
Status of Applications Filed

S/No.	State	Prisoners 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	184	107	0	107	0	115
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	6	2	4	0	1
3	Assam	510	472	9	399	73	317
4	Bihar	884	884	367	433	84	433
5	Chhattisgarh	240	229	11	216	13	205
6	Goa	25	25	0	20	5	6
7	Gujarat	599	563	28	516	19	491
8	Haryana	300	262	1	225	9	256
9	Himachal Pradesh	77	63	5	45	12	41
10	Jharkhand	376	376	34	313	29	299

S/No.	State	Prisoners 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
11	Karnataka	130	121	4	115	2	102
12	Kerala	504	336	45	257	34	251
13	Madhya Pradesh	754	680	105	517	58	530
14	Maharashtra	1227	500	2	388	110	318
15	Manipur	40	23	0	22	0	14
16	Meghalaya	53	17	0	16	1	9
17	Mizoram	7	7	0	7	0	7
18	Nagaland	29	24	0	24	0	20
19	Odisha	471	274	117	156	1	190
20	Punjab	1243	1024	14	905	103	676
21	Rajasthan	368	343	4	296	43	243
22	Sikkim	11	7	0	2	5	2
23	Tamil Nadu	440	432	10	396	26	270
24	Telangana	639	520	61	449	10	196
25	Tripura	68	49	0	49	0	10
26	Uttar Pradesh	930	930	0	930	0	923
27	Uttarakhand	106	95	12	63	20	63
28	West Bengal	421	421	57	266	98	216
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	U.T. Chandigarh	30	30	0	29	1	21
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Delhi	259	246	39	171	36	155
34	J & K	102	102	51	44	7	30
35	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0

S/No.	State	Prisoners 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
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	U.T. Puducherry	11	8	0	8	0	8
	Grand Total	11048	9176	978	7388	799	6418

9. Percentage of Prisoners released upon Recommendation:

- Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, **6418** i.e., **58.09% prisoners** were released.
- **100% of prisoners released** from **those recommended** were in the states of **Mizoram**. The lowest percentage of prisoners were released from **Arunachal Pradesh (10%)**. [See Table I]
- The UTRC Quarterly Meetings from July to September 2025 resulted in the release of **6,418 prisoners** across the country, with the highest number of releases in **Uttar Pradesh (923)** and **Punjab (676)**.
- In terms **percentage of prisoners released** from the **total prisoners population** in the State concerned, the highest percentage was released in **Nagaland (4.22%)** and in **U.T. Puducherry (2.44%)**.
- The total percentage of prisoners released across India is **1.20%**.

[See Table I]

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

S/No.	State	Prisoners recommended for release	Prisoners released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
1	Andhra Pradesh	184	115	62.50%	1.48%
2	Arunachal Pradesh	10	1	10.00%	0.42%
3	Assam	510	317	62.16%	2.59%
4	Bihar	884	433	48.98%	0.82%
5	Chhattisgarh	240	205	85.42%	1.03%
6	Goa	25	6	24.00%	0.93%
7	Gujarat	599	491	81.97%	2.05%
8	Haryana	300	256	85.33%	0.92%
9	Himachal Pradesh	77	41	53.25%	1.35%
10	Jharkhand	376	299	79.52%	1.72%
11	Karnataka	130	102	78.46%	0.74%
12	Kerala	504	251	49.80%	2.97%
13	Madhya Pradesh	754	530	70.29%	1.17%
14	Maharashtra	1227	318	25.92%	0.78%
15	Manipur	40	14	35.00%	2.10%
16	Meghalaya	53	9	16.98%	0.57%
17	Mizoram	7	7	100.00%	0.37%
18	Nagaland	29	20	68.97%	4.22%
19	Odisha	471	190	40.34%	1.06%
20	Punjab	1243	676	54.38%	1.86%
21	Rajasthan	368	243	66.03%	0.91%
22	Sikkim	11	2	18.18%	0.50%
23	Tamil Nadu	440	270	61.36%	1.27%

S/No.	State	Prisoners recommended for release	Prisoners released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
24	Telangana	639	196	30.67%	2.81%
25	Tripura	68	10	14.71%	0.53%
26	Uttar Pradesh	930	923	99.25%	1.06%
27	Uttarakhand	106	63	59.43%	1.17%
28	West Bengal	421	216	51.31%	0.82%
29	Andaman and Nicobar	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
30	U.T. Chandigarh	30	21	70.00%	2.00%
31	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
32	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
33	Delhi	259	155	59.85%	0.81%
34	J & K	102	30	29.41%	0.63%
35	U.T.Ladakh	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
36	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
37	U.T. Puducherry	11	8	72.73%	2.44%
	Grand Total	11048	6418	58.09%	1.20%

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

Indicator	Category	Numbers / %
Highest number of prisoners released	Category 3	2,123
Second highest number of prisoners released	Category 4	1,664
Highest percentage of prisoners released	Category 10	99.83%
Lowest percentage of prisoners released	Category 14	16% Note: Increased over the 9% released in April-June Quarter, 2025.

Further, the below table presents UTP categories where release rates remain low despite eligibility under statutory bail provisions or liberal bail norms for vulnerable groups:

Category	Description	Recommended	Released	% Released
Category 1	Sec 436A CrPC / 479 BNSS ²	194	82	42.27%
Category 3	Bail granted but unable to furnish surety	3,535	2,123	60.06%
Category 5	Sec 436 CrPC / 478 BNSS ³	160	121	75.63%
Category 11	Sick and infirm UTPs	301	74	24.58% Note: Very low release despite liberal provisions. ⁴
Category 12	Women UTPs	1,215	468	38.52%

² 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.

³ 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.

⁴ 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 not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percent age of Prisoners Released from recommended
				Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
1	UTPs eligible under Section 436A CrPC/479 BNSS	222	194	92	102	0	179	49	88	42	82	42.27%
2	UTPs who are first time offenders and have completed one-third of their sentence, and eligible as per Section 479 BNSS	369	355	105	250	0	351	17	320	14	311	87.61%
3	UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.	4340	3535	1459	2078	1	3117	184	2778	161	2123	60.06%
4	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.	3366	2919	1601	1317	0	2372	307	1867	198	1664	57.01%

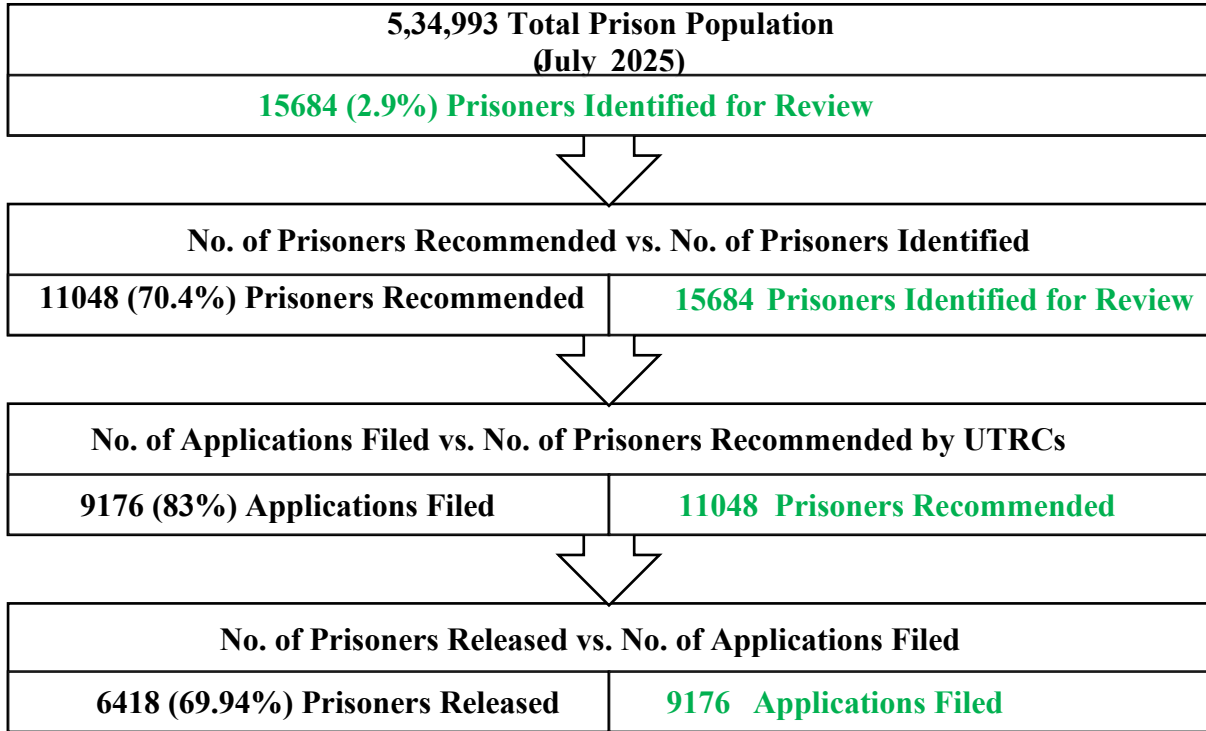
5	UTPs eligible under Section 436 CrPC/478 BNSS.	178	160	85	75	0	147	8	126	13	121	75.63%
6	UTPs who may be covered under Section 3 of the Probation of Offenders Act, or Section 360 CrPC/401 BNSS and can be released on probation of good conduct or on admonition.	605	547	274	273	0	470	12	409	32	379	69.29%
7	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them.	653	191	65	15	8	38	4	34	0	83	43.46%

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.	200	121	78	38	3	103	7	88	8	72	59.50%
9	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.	401	283	153	130	0	273	9	241	21	203	71.73%

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.	598	594	435	144	15	575	0	575	0	593	99.83%
11	UTPs who are sick or infirm including terminally ill, who require specialized medical treatment.	793	301	191	110	0	238	79	109	51	74	24.58%
12	Women UTPs	2974	1215	792	424	4	775	180	476	120	468	38.52%
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.	116	65	60	5	0	60	9	49	2	49	75.38%

14	UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS.	155	75	38	38	0	72	15	16	42	12	16.00%
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.	179	152	85	67	0	121	5	95	20	71	46.71%
16	UTPs who is and above the age of 70 years	535	341	237	104	0	285	93	117	75	113	33.14%
	Total	15684	11048	5750	5170	31	9176	978	7388	799	6418	58.09%

UTRC QUARTERLY MEETING 3rd Quarter, 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 706 DLSAs.
2. **Monitoring & review by SLSAs:** Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **100 pre & post review meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA. Not all States/UTs are conducting the mandated minimum of two meetings.
3. **Prisoner Population:** As of July 2025, total prisoners population of India is 5,34,993. Nearly 4 lakh prisoners were undertrials comprising 75% of total prison population.
4. **Identification for Review by UTRC:** A total of 15,684 prisoners were identified for review under the 16 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country. This constituted nearly **2.9%** of all prisoners.
5. **Cases Recommended for release by UTRC:** Of the total of 15,684 cases identified, 70.4% (11,048) were recommended for release by the UTRC.
6. **Filing of bail applications:** Data indicates that a total of **9,176** bail or other appropriate applications were filed by lawyers. Thus, these applications were moved for **83%** 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 **58%** 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 (2,123), followed by those accused of compoundable offences (1,664). 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 9,176 applications filed **10.65%** 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. SLSA'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 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 prisoners recommended for release corresponds with the number of prisoners released.
4. Total **9,176 (83%)** applications were filed due to which **6,418 prisoners were released**. Total **978 (10.65%) applications were still pending** on the date of reporting of data. It is necessary for the Member Secretary, SLSA, 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.
5. 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. Further, it should be ensured that jail authorities are also making the prisoners aware about their case recommendation and UTRC process.
6. Prison Legal Aid Clinics in jail should publicize the Financial Assistance Scheme to UTP's unable to furnish surety.
7. The Member Secretary, SLSA, shall ensure that all case assignments to panel lawyers and Legal Aid Defence Counsels are routed through the LACMS portal, and that they regularly update case developments on the portal to facilitate proper monitoring.
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 shall also be popularized.
9. SLSAs to ensure that DLSA Secretary are undertaking Prison Inspection as per format prescribed by DLSA Manual, 2023. This will ensure effective implementation of NALSA SOP on Prison Legal Aid Clinic, 2022.
10. During the monthly meetings with the District Judiciary, the Chairperson, DLSA, shall ensure that judicial officers are adequately sensitized about the UTRC process and are reminded to expedite bail

applications by adhering to the guidelines set out in the *Satender Kumar Anti vs. Central Bureau Of Investigation*.

11. 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.
12. 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.