

National Legal Services Authority



Functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees

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

In this quarter, out of the total prisoner population (**5,31,949**), a total of **14,387** prisoners, i.e, **2.70%** prisoners (including both under-trial and convicted), were identified for review, resulting in the release of **5,864** prisoners across the country. The total number of prisoners released is approximately **1.10%** of the total prison population (**5,31,949**).

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 4th Quarter of 2025 started from 06.10.2025 to 12.12.2025.

Schedule for the UTRC Meetings: October to December 2025¹

| | |
|--------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <i>6th October 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>8th October 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>10th October 2025</i> | Officer-in-Charge of Prisons to send the complete list of all prisoners as per prescribed format to Secretary DLSA. |
| <i>13th October 2025</i> | SLSA to conduct the pre-review meeting with the DLSAs. |
| <i>15th October 2025</i> | Meeting of the UTRC. |
| <i>24th October 2025</i> | Secretary DLSA to send Minutes of the UTRC meeting to all members as per the prescribed formats. |

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

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 27th October 2025 | SLSA to conduct the post-review meeting with the DLSAs. |
| 28th November 2025 | DLSA to send data on the functioning of UTRC to SLSA as per the prescribed format. |
| 12th December 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 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 4th 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 4th Quarter 2025 and the UTRC Schedule for the year 2026.

In view of the meeting, the 4th Quarter Report (October – December, 2025) is being circulated for a comprehensive understanding of the performance of UTRC based upon key indicators.

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1. Total number of DLSAs:

As per the schedule, meetings were conducted in 705 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 | 705 | | |

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 by SLSAs with DLSAs:

As per the NALSA UTRC Schedule, 2025, 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 98 pre and post-review meetings were conducted in this quarter.

- Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **98 pre & post- review meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs.
- Uttarakhand stands out with the highest number of review meetings (11).
- Uttar Pradesh - 9, Madhya Pradesh – 7, Maharashtra, Chhattisgarh and Karnataka - 6 meetings each.
- Andaman & Nicobar, Ladakh, Arunachal Pradesh 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 | 0 |
| 3 | Assam | 2 |
| 4 | Bihar | 2 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 6 |
| 6 | Goa | 2 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 2 |
| 8 | Haryana | 2 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 4 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 2 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 6 |

| S. No. | State/Uts | Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted with DLSAs by the SLSA |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 12 | Kerala | 2 |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 7 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 6 |
| 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 | 1 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 9 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 11 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 2 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 2 |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 1 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 1 |
| 33 | Delhi | 2 |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 2 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0 |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 |
| 37 | Puducherry | 2 |
| | Total | 98 |

3. Prisoner Population in India:

- As of **October 2025**, there were a total of **5,31,949** undertrial and convicted prisoners in India. Nearly **4,03,302** prisoners were undertrials, comprising **75.81%** of the total prison population, and **1,28,647** prisoners were convicted prisoners, comprising **24.18%** of the total population.
- High number of under-trial prisoners were reported in State- **Uttar Pradesh (67,252)**, and U.Ts. - **Delhi (17,637)**.

TABLE C
Total Number of Prisoners in each State/UT

| S.No. | State | Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of October 2025 | Total No. of UTPs | % of Under Trial Prisoners |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6564 | 4370 | 67% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 800 | 522 | 65% |
| 3 | Assam | 11798 | 8295 | 70% |
| 4 | Bihar | 53257 | 46033 | 86% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 21412 | 14514 | 68% |
| 6 | Goa | 626 | 518 | 83% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 23103 | 16217 | 70% |
| 8 | Haryana | 28226 | 22377 | 79% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2996 | 1929 | 64% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 16378 | 11659 | 71% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 14535 | 10887 | 75% |
| 12 | Kerala | 7810 | 3842 | 49% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 42801 | 23963 | 56% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 41755 | 36325 | 87% |
| 15 | Manipur | 670 | 557 | 83% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1643 | 1069 | 65% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1698 | 1047 | 62% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 586 | 441 | 75% |
| 19 | Odisha | 18883 | 14917 | 79% |
| 20 | Punjab | 34697 | 28521 | 82% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 26018 | 19738 | 76% |
| 22 | Sikkim | 443 | 288 | 65% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 18652 | 12719 | 68% |
| 24 | Telangana | 7182 | 5238 | 73% |
| 25 | Tripura | 1624 | 1073 | 66% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 88079 | 67252 | 76% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 5331 | 3230 | 61% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 28090 | 22515 | 80% |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 990 | 679 | 69% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 79 | 79 | 100% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 100 | 100 | 100% |
| 33 | Delhi | 20080 | 17637 | 88% |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4614 | 4419 | 96% |
| 35 | Ladakh | 80 | 71 | 89% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0% |

| S.No. | State | Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of October 2025 | Total No. of UTPs | % of Under Trial Prisoners |
|-------|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| 37 | Puducherry | 349 | 261 | 75% |
| | Grand Total | 531949 | 403302 | 76% |

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 **14,387** 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 (18%)**, **Manipur (14%)**, and **Tripura (11%)**.
- Out of the total prison population of **5,31,949**, nearly **3%** prisoners were **identified** for review. This reflects a marginal increase of **0.07%** compared to the 3rd quarter (July–September, 2025). [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 October 2025 | Prisoners identified in the State/UT | Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population |
|--------|-------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | Andhra Pradesh | 6564 | 341 | 5% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 800 | 116 | 15% |
| 3 | Assam | 11798 | 813 | 7% |

| S. No. | State | Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of October 2025 | Prisoners identified in the State/UT | Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population |
|--------|----------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 4 | Bihar | 53257 | 1371 | 3% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 21412 | 400 | 2% |
| 6 | Goa | 626 | 59 | 9% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 23103 | 825 | 4% |
| 8 | Haryana | 28226 | 299 | 1% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 2996 | 41 | 1% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 16378 | 374 | 2% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 14535 | 176 | 1% |
| 12 | Kerala | 7810 | 516 | 7% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 42801 | 787 | 2% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 41755 | 1613 | 4% |
| 15 | Manipur | 670 | 97 | 14% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 1643 | 80 | 5% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 1698 | 36 | 2% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 586 | 44 | 8% |
| 19 | Odisha | 18883 | 735 | 4% |
| 20 | Punjab | 34697 | 1134 | 3% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 26018 | 313 | 1% |
| 22 | Sikkim | 443 | 39 | 9% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 18652 | 597 | 3% |
| 24 | Telangana | 7182 | 678 | 9% |
| 25 | Tripura | 1624 | 175 | 11% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 88079 | 904 | 1% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 5331 | 33 | 1% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 28090 | 1361 | 5% |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 990 | 41 | 4% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 79 | 0 | 0% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 100 | 0 | 0% |
| 33 | Delhi | 20080 | 280 | 1% |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 4614 | 94 | 2% |
| 35 | Ladakh | 80 | 0 | 0% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 37 | Puducherry | 349 | 15 | 4% |
| | Grand Total | 531949 | 14387 | 3% |

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

- Of the total of 14387 prisoners identified, **10754 were recommended for release by the UTRC i.e., 74.74%**. This reflects a marginal increase of 4.3% compared to the 3rd quarter (July–September, 2025).
- The highest percentage of prisoners recommended from the identified prisoners were from States- **Uttarakhand (100%), Karnataka (100%) and Nagaland (100%)** followed by U.T.s- **Chandigarh (100%), Delhi (72%)**.

[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 | 341 | 184 | 54% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 116 | 73 | 63% |
| 3 | Assam | 813 | 583 | 72% |
| 4 | Bihar | 1371 | 1028 | 75% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 400 | 195 | 49% |
| 6 | Goa | 59 | 25 | 42% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 825 | 508 | 62% |
| 8 | Haryana | 299 | 286 | 96% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 41 | 33 | 80% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 374 | 341 | 91% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 176 | 176 | 100% |
| 12 | Kerala | 516 | 326 | 63% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 787 | 627 | 80% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1613 | 1470 | 91% |
| 15 | Manipur | 97 | 62 | 64% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 80 | 59 | 74% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 36 | 10 | 28% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 44 | 44 | 100% |
| 19 | Odisha | 735 | 488 | 66% |
| 20 | Punjab | 1134 | 1088 | 96% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 313 | 312 | 99.68% |

| S/No. | State | Total Number of Prisoners Identified | Total Number of Prisoners Recommended | Percentage of Prisoners Recommended out of the total Prisoner Identified |
|--------------------|----------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 22 | Sikkim | 39 | 17 | 44% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 597 | 459 | 77% |
| 24 | Telangana | 678 | 554 | 82% |
| 25 | Tripura | 175 | 47 | 27% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 904 | 887 | 98% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 33 | 33 | 100% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 1361 | 526 | 39% |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 30 | U.T. Chandigarh | 41 | 41 | 100% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 33 | Delhi | 280 | 202 | 72% |
| 34 | J & K | 94 | 57 | 61% |
| 35 | U.T. Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 37 | U.T. Puducherry | 15 | 13 | 87% |
| Grand Total | | 14387 | 10754 | 75% |

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

- Of the **10,754** prisoners recommended, **5,963** i.e., **55%** prisoners were represented by private lawyers and **4,730** i.e., **43.98%** prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers.

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 | 139 | 45 | 0 | 0% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 73 | 7 | 35 | 0 | 0% |
| 3 | Assam | 583 | 134 | 449 | 0 | 0% |
| 4 | Bihar | 1028 | 833 | 195 | 0 | 0% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 195 | 124 | 71 | 0 | 0% |
| 6 | Goa | 25 | 10 | 15 | 0 | 0% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 508 | 393 | 115 | 0 | 0% |
| 8 | Haryana | 286 | 80 | 206 | 0 | 0% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 20 | 13 | 0 | 0% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 341 | 186 | 155 | 0 | 0% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 176 | 116 | 60 | 0 | 0% |
| 12 | Kerala | 326 | 131 | 184 | 0 | 0% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 627 | 468 | 142 | 15 | 2.39% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1470 | 1033 | 437 | 0 | 0% |
| 15 | Manipur | 62 | 5 | 57 | 0 | 0% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 59 | 9 | 50 | 0 | 0% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 10 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 44 | 3 | 41 | 0 | 0% |
| 19 | Odisha | 488 | 398 | 90 | 0 | 0% |
| 20 | Punjab | 1088 | 468 | 620 | 0 | 0% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 312 | 243 | 69 | 0 | 0% |
| 22 | Sikkim | 17 | 3 | 14 | 0 | 0% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 459 | 301 | 158 | 0 | 0% |
| 24 | Telangana | 554 | 286 | 268 | 0 | 0% |
| 25 | Tripura | 47 | 11 | 36 | 0 | 0% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 887 | 154 | 733 | 0 | 0% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 33 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 0% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 526 | 316 | 210 | 0 | 0% |
| 29 | Andaman and Nicobar | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 30 | U.T. Chandigarh | 41 | 13 | 28 | 0 | 0% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 33 | Delhi | 202 | 48 | 153 | 0 | 0% |

| 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 | 57 | 17 | 39 | 1 | 1.75% |
| 35 | U.T. Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 37 | U.T. Puducherry | 13 | 7 | 6 | 0 | 0% |
| | Grand Total | 10754 | 5963 | 4730 | 16 | 0.14% |

Note: The prisoners facing ‘no lawyer’ situation were released pursuant to orders passed by the Executive Magistrate.

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 9,011 bail or other appropriate applications were filed** by lawyers, out of the 10,754 prisoners recommended.
- Thus, **83.79%** of bail or other appropriate applications were moved of the **total number of cases recommended** by the UTRCs. This reflects a marginal increase of **0.73%** compared to the 3rd quarter (July–September, 2025).
- Further analysis reveals that the **highest percentage of applications were filed in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Jharkhand, West Bengal, Tripura, Uttarakhand Chandigarh and Puducherry, 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 | 128 | 70% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 73 | 62 | 85% |
| 3 | Assam | 583 | 548 | 94% |
| 4 | Bihar | 1028 | 1028 | 100% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 195 | 194 | 99% |
| 6 | Goa | 25 | 15 | 60% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 508 | 493 | 97% |
| 8 | Haryana | 286 | 254 | 89% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 30 | 91% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 341 | 341 | 100% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 176 | 164 | 93% |
| 12 | Kerala | 326 | 293 | 90% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 627 | 591 | 94% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1470 | 595 | 40% |
| 15 | Manipur | 62 | 30 | 48% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 59 | 38 | 64% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 10 | 7 | 70% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 44 | 42 | 95% |
| 19 | Odisha | 488 | 308 | 63% |
| 20 | Punjab | 1088 | 1010 | 93% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 312 | 297 | 95% |
| 22 | Sikkim | 17 | 13 | 76% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 459 | 430 | 94% |
| 24 | Telangana | 554 | 314 | 57% |
| 25 | Tripura | 47 | 47 | 100% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 887 | 887 | 100% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 33 | 33 | 100% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 526 | 526 | 100% |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 41 | 41 | 100% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 33 | Delhi | 202 | 183 | 91% |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 57 | 56 | 98% |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0% |

| 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 | Puducherry | 13 | 13 | 100% |
| | Grand Total | 10754 | 9011 | 83.79% |

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

- Of the **9,011 applications** filed, **1946 applications** i.e., **21.59%** were still pending on the date of reporting of data. (12.12.2025)
- The highest number of pending applications was in **Maharashtra (875)**.
- A total of **7,079 applications** for bail were **granted**, and out of which **5,864** 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 | 128 | 17 | 120 | 2 | 98 |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 73 | 62 | 29 | 28 | 8 | 26 |
| 3 | Assam | 583 | 548 | 57 | 446 | 46 | 335 |
| 4 | Bihar | 1028 | 1028 | 382 | 574 | 72 | 552 |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 195 | 194 | 1 | 184 | 10 | 183 |
| 6 | Goa | 25 | 15 | 2 | 11 | 0 | 4 |
| 7 | Gujarat | 508 | 493 | 29 | 449 | 15 | 408 |
| 8 | Haryana | 286 | 254 | 0 | 229 | 8 | 233 |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 30 | 7 | 20 | 2 | 18 |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 341 | 341 | 40 | 276 | 25 | 272 |
| 11 | Karnataka | 176 | 164 | 29 | 135 | 0 | 100 |
| 12 | Kerala | 326 | 293 | 18 | 270 | 5 | 174 |

| 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 |
|-------|----------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 627 | 591 | 143 | 386 | 62 | 379 |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1470 | 595 | 875 | 324 | 271 | 255 |
| 15 | Manipur | 62 | 30 | 0 | 28 | 2 | 11 |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 59 | 38 | 0 | 34 | 3 | 16 |
| 17 | Mizoram | 10 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0 | 7 |
| 18 | Nagaland | 44 | 42 | 7 | 35 | 0 | 23 |
| 19 | Odisha | 488 | 308 | 72 | 212 | 2 | 225 |
| 20 | Punjab | 1088 | 1010 | 89 | 843 | 78 | 605 |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 312 | 297 | 2 | 250 | 45 | 209 |
| 22 | Sikkim | 17 | 13 | 0 | 11 | 2 | 9 |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 459 | 430 | 0 | 415 | 15 | 253 |
| 24 | Telangana | 554 | 314 | 1 | 311 | 3 | 140 |
| 25 | Tripura | 47 | 47 | 0 | 46 | 1 | 11 |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 887 | 887 | 0 | 883 | 4 | 867 |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 33 | 33 | 1 | 26 | 5 | 25 |
| 28 | West Bengal | 526 | 526 | 93 | 312 | 121 | 221 |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 41 | 41 | 0 | 41 | 0 | 40 |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 33 | Delhi | 202 | 183 | 37 | 122 | 24 | 116 |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 57 | 56 | 15 | 38 | 3 | 37 |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| 37 | Puducherry | 13 | 13 | 0 | 13 | 0 | 12 |
| | Grand Total | 10754 | 9011 | 1946 | 7079 | 834 | 5864 |

9. Percentage of Prisoners released upon Recommendation:

- Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, **5864** i.e., **55% prisoners** were released.
- Highest percentage of **prisoners released** from **those recommended** were in the states of **Chandigarh (98%)** and **Chhattisgarh (94%)**. The lowest percentage of prisoners were released from **Maharashtra (17%)**. [See Table I]
- The UTRC Quarterly Meetings from October to December 2025 resulted in the release of **5,864 prisoners** across the country, with the highest number of releases in **Uttar Pradesh (867)** and **Punjab (605)**.
- In terms **percentage of prisoners released** from the **total prisoners population** in the State concerned, the highest percentage was released in **Nagaland (4%)**, **Arunachal Pradesh (4%)**, **U.T. Chandigarh (4%)** and in **Gujarat (2%)**.

[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 | 98 | 53% | 1% |
| 2 | Arunachal Pradesh | 73 | 26 | 36% | 4% |
| 3 | Assam | 583 | 335 | 57% | 3% |
| 4 | Bihar | 1028 | 552 | 54% | 1% |
| 5 | Chhattisgarh | 195 | 183 | 94% | 1% |
| 6 | Goa | 25 | 4 | 16% | 1% |
| 7 | Gujarat | 508 | 408 | 80% | 2% |
| 8 | Haryana | 286 | 233 | 81% | 1% |
| 9 | Himachal Pradesh | 33 | 18 | 55% | 1% |
| 10 | Jharkhand | 341 | 272 | 80% | 2% |
| 11 | Karnataka | 176 | 100 | 57% | 1% |

| 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 |
| 12 | Kerala | 326 | 174 | 53% | 2% |
| 13 | Madhya Pradesh | 627 | 379 | 60% | 1% |
| 14 | Maharashtra | 1470 | 255 | 17% | 1% |
| 15 | Manipur | 62 | 11 | 18% | 2% |
| 16 | Meghalaya | 59 | 16 | 27% | 1% |
| 17 | Mizoram | 10 | 7 | 70% | 0% |
| 18 | Nagaland | 44 | 23 | 52% | 4% |
| 19 | Odisha | 488 | 225 | 46% | 1% |
| 20 | Punjab | 1088 | 605 | 56% | 2% |
| 21 | Rajasthan | 312 | 209 | 67% | 1% |
| 22 | Sikkim | 17 | 9 | 53% | 2% |
| 23 | Tamil Nadu | 459 | 253 | 55% | 1% |
| 24 | Telangana | 554 | 140 | 25% | 2% |
| 25 | Tripura | 47 | 11 | 23% | 1% |
| 26 | Uttar Pradesh | 887 | 867 | 98% | 1% |
| 27 | Uttarakhand | 33 | 25 | 76% | 0% |
| 28 | West Bengal | 526 | 221 | 42% | 1% |
| 29 | A&N Islands | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 30 | Chandigarh | 41 | 40 | 98% | 4% |
| 31 | Dadra & Nagar Haveli | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 32 | Daman & Diu | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 33 | Delhi | 202 | 116 | 57% | 1% |
| 34 | Jammu & Kashmir | 57 | 37 | 65% | 1% |
| 35 | Ladakh | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |
| 36 | Lakshadweep | 0 | 0 | 0% | 0% |

| 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 |
| 37 | Puducherry | 13 | 12 | 92% | 3% |
| | Grand Total | 10754 | 5864 | 55% | 1% |

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

| Indicator | Category | Numbers / % |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Highest number of prisoners released | Category 3 | 1,936 |
| Second highest number of prisoners released | Category 4 | 1,613 |
| Highest percentage of prisoners released | Category 10 | 98% |
| Lowest percentage of prisoners released | Category 13 | 14% |

% calculated from total numbers of prisoners recommended.

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 | 175 | 96 | 55% |
| Category 3 | Bail granted but unable to furnish surety | 3,455 | 1,936 | 56% |
| Category 5 | Sec 436 CrPC / 478 BNSS ³ | 132 | 99 | 75% |
| Category 11 | Sick and infirm UTPs | 267 | 83 | 31% Note: Low release despite liberal provisions. ⁴ |
| Category 12 | Women UTPs | 1,416 | 514 | 36% |

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 | 209 | 175 | 96 | 77 | 0 | 164 | 42 | 97 | 21 | 96 | 34% |
| 2 | UTPs who are first time offenders and have completed one-third of their sentence, and eligible as per Section 479 BNSS | 279 | 255 | 63 | 192 | 0 | 250 | 20 | 224 | 8 | 209 | 56% |
| 3 | UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties. | 4345 | 3455 | 1345 | 2108 | 0 | 3085 | 223 | 2710 | 178 | 1936 | 48% |
| 4 | UTPs accused of compoundable offences. | 3190 | 2880 | 1617 | 1251 | 0 | 2488 | 577 | 1860 | 288 | 1613 | 44% |

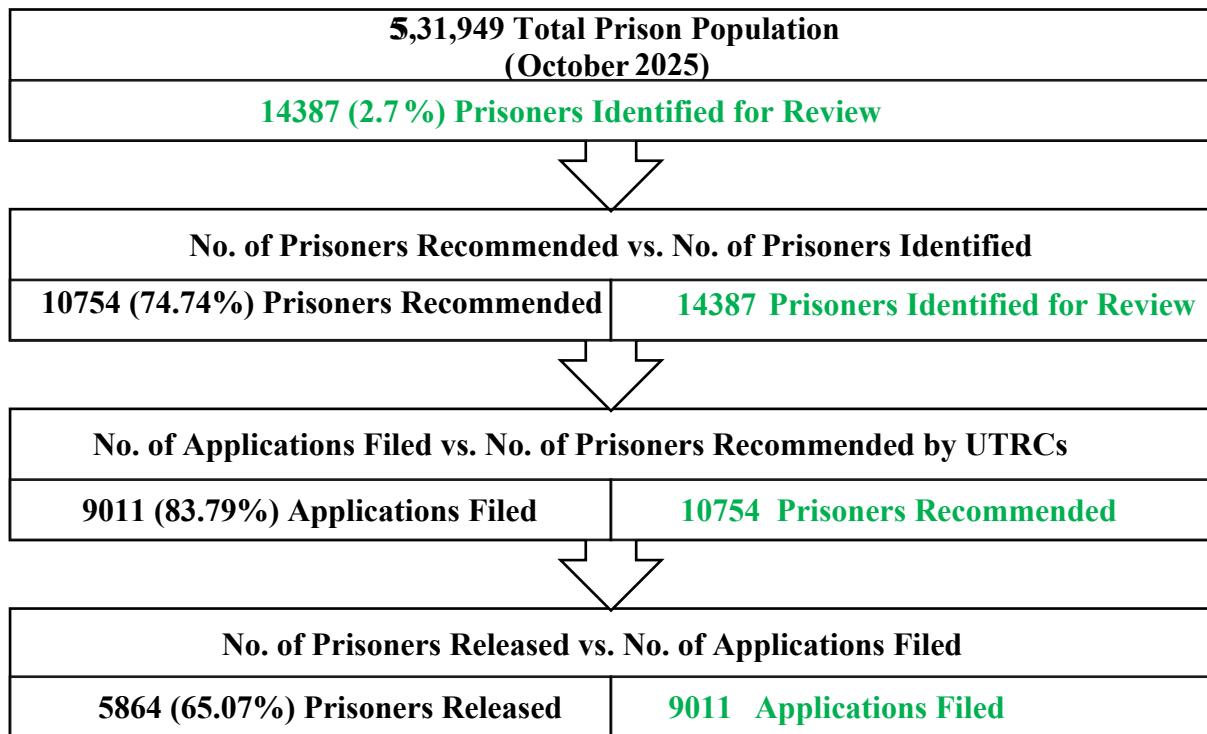
| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|---|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|-----|---|-----|----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 5 | UTPs eligible under Section 436 CrPC/478 BNSS. | 139 | 132 | 70 | 60 | 1 | 126 | 19 | 103 | 6 | 99 | 75% |
| 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. | 587 | 492 | 259 | 233 | 0 | 480 | 27 | 414 | 26 | 371 | 55% |
| 7 | Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release because of remission granted to them. | 158 | 80 | 64 | 6 | 0 | 43 | 6 | 26 | 8 | 27 | 56% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|-----|-----|----|---|--|-----|----|-----|----|----|-----|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| 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. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 9 UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years. | 217 | 188 | 111 | 65 | 0 | | 137 | 11 | 120 | 11 | 90 | 98% | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------|------|------|-----|----|-----|-----|-----|----|-----|-----|
| 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. | 460 | 457 | 301 | 141 | 15 | 440 | 9 | 431 | 0 | 447 | 14% |
| 11 | UTPs who are sick or infirm including terminally ill, who require specialized medical treatment. | 635 | 267 | 150 | 113 | 0 | 238 | 66 | 109 | 71 | 83 | 59% |
| 12 | Women UTPs | 2885 | 1416 | 1234 | 182 | 0 | 841 | 635 | 534 | 94 | 514 | 16% |
| 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. | 184 | 128 | 98 | 30 | 0 | 45 | 102 | 21 | 3 | 18 | 31% |

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|------------|-------------|------------|-------------|---------------|
| | UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | | 155 | 79 | 41 | 37 | 0 | 68 | 31 | 21 | 25 | 13 | 33% |
| 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 | UTPs who is and above the age of 70 years | 192 | 166 | 102 | 64 | 0 | 140 | 11 | 106 | 24 | 73 | 75% |
| | Total | 15684 | 11048 | 5750 | 5170 | 31 | 9176 | 978 | 7388 | 799 | 6418 | 54.52% |

UTRC QUARTERLY MEETING 4th 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 705 DLSAs.
2. **Monitoring & review by SLSAs:** Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **98 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 October 2025, total prisoners population of India is 5,31,949. Nearly 4 lakh prisoners were undertrials comprising 75.81% of total prison population.
4. **Identification for Review by UTRC:** A total of 14,387 prisoners were identified for review under the 16 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country. This constituted nearly **2.7%** of all prisoners.
5. **Cases Recommended for release by UTRC:** Of the total of 14,387 cases identified, 74.74% (10,754) were recommended for release by the UTRC.
6. **Filing of bail applications:** Data indicates that a total of **9,011** 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 **55%** 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 (1,936), followed by those accused of compoundable offences (1,613). 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 9,011 applications filed 1,946 applications were still pending on the date of reporting of data.

QUARTER-WISE PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF UNDER TRIAL REVIEW COMMITTEES, 2025

Analytical Observations:

- 1. Rising Undertrial Burden:** The proportion of undertrial prisoners has shown a steady increase across quarters (from 74.2% in Q1 to 76% in Q4), underscoring the continuing relevance and urgency of the UTRC mechanism.
- 2. Identification Coverage:** While the total number of prisoners identified for review varies across quarters, the proportion of prisoners identified has remained within a narrow range (2.5%–2.93%), reflecting consistency in the identification process and scope for enhanced coverage through sustained efforts.
- 3. Improved Recommendation Efficiency:** Q4 records the highest recommendation rate (74.74%), suggesting improved scrutiny and case preparedness at the UTRC stage compared to earlier quarters.
- 4. Near Universal Legal Representation:** Across all quarters, more than **99%** of recommended prisoners had legal representation.
- 5. Strong Application Filing Rates:** Application filing has remained above **80% in all quarters**, peaking at **86% in Q2**, reflecting effective follow-up by DLSAs post-UTRC recommendations.
- 6. Best Release Outcomes in Q3:** Q3 demonstrates the **highest release efficiency**, with 58.09% of recommended prisoners released and the highest release impact (1.20% of total prison population).
- 7. Sustained Release Impact:** Across all quarters, releases consistently hover around **1% of the total prison population**, indicating that UTRCs continue to make a measurable contribution to decongestion, even as the overall prison population grows.

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 **9,011** applications were filed due to which **5,864** prisoners were released. Total **1,946 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.