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CH.PANCHAKSHARI
Member Secretary
(District & Sessions Judge)

Roc. No. 2465 /TSLSA/2025, Date:07-05-2025

Sir/Madam,

Sub:- TSLSA- Report of the UTRC Committee – January to March 2025, - Communicated – Reg.

Ref: NALSA Letter dt.06.05.2025 addressed to all SLSAs.

***

Adverting to the captioned subject and reference , I am to state that the Member Secretary, NALSA, addressed letter under reference above by enclosing the Report of the Under Trial Review Committee – January to March, 2025 and requested to circulate the same to all DLSAs and HCLSC.

Therefore, I am herewith forwarding the UTRC Report for onward circulation to MLSCs, Chief LADC, Panel Lawyers, Jail visiting lawyers, and PLVS attached to Legal Aid Clinics.

Kindly acknowledge the receipt of the same.

communicated 08/05/25

Yours faithfully,

7/5/25

MEMBER SECRETARY

To
All the Chairpersons, District Legal Services Authorities in the State of Telangana.

DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY, YADADRI-BHUVANAGIRI

Endt. Dis.No. 444/DLSA/2025 Date : 08.05.2025

//COMMUNICATED //

To
1) The Chairmen, MLSCs, Ramannapet, Alair, Choutuppal & Yadadri.
2) The Panel Lawyers of DLSA & MLSCs
3) The Chief Legal Aid Defence Counsel.
4) The Deputy Legal Aid Defence Counsel (Jail Visiting Lawyer)

CHAIRMAN
(PRL.DISTRICT JUDGE)
DISTRICT LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
YADADRI-BHUVANAGIRI

National Legal Services Authority

Functioning of the Under Trial Review Committees

January to March 2025

REPORT

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

NATIONAL LEGAL SERVICES AUTHORITY
JAISALMER HOUSE, NEW DELHI

SUMMARY

The Under Trial Review Committees (UTRCs) are district level committees headed by the District & Sessions Judge, with the District Magistrate, Superintendent of Police, Secretary, District Legal Services Authority and Officer-in-charge of Prisons as members. The UTRCs are setup 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 UTRC Meetings-2025 was launched on 10th December 2024. The Quarterly Schedule has been prepared to ensure that the UTRC meetings are conducted in uniform and concerted manner across the country, to improve the outcomes and ensure that every prisoner's case is reviewed every quarter, leading to recommendations and releases in higher number of cases.

This report documents the functioning of the UTRCs during the January to March Quarter 2025. A quarterly meeting of the UTRCs was held across all districts in India on **7th January, 2025**.

In this quarter, **13,430** prisoners i.e **2.7%** of the total prisoner population were identified for review, resulting in the release of **5,225** prisoners across the country, with highest number of releases in Uttar Pradesh (**769**) and highest percentage of prisoners released from recommended prisoners in UT Puducherry (**100%)**. The number of prisoners released are approximately **1.03%** of the total prison population (**5,06,606**).

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. NALSA was directed to prepare a Standard Operating Procedure for smooth functioning of the UTRC vide a Supreme Court order dated 31.10.2017 *in* *In Re Inhuman Conditions in 1382 Prisons (WP Civil 406/2013).* Subsequently, in December 2018, NALSA *submitted 'Standard Operating Procedures for Under Trial Review Committees'* to the Hon'ble Supreme Court, which were taken on record, and directions were issued to UTRCs to adhere to these guidelines.

In December 2024, the National Legal Services Authority, India (NALSA), released/launched a fixed schedule for the conducting Quarterly meetings of the Under Trial Review Committees for the year 2025. As per the annual schedule, quarterly meetings of the UTRC have been fixed to be, conducted in the year 2025. The schedule for the 1st Quarter of year 2025 started from 07.01.2025 till 10.03.2025.

Schedule for the UTRC Meetings: January – March 2025 as follows -

7th January 2025	Member Secretary, NALSA to chair a meeting with the Member Secretary, SLSAs on overview of previous quarter report and guidance on upcoming process.
9th January 2025	Secretary, DLSA to brief members of the UTRC regarding schedule & process. Secretary, DLSA to conduct orientation sessions for Jail Visiting Lawyers and PLVs.
10th January 2025	Officer-in-Charge of Prisons to send the complete list of all prisoners as per prescribed format to Secretary DLSA.

12th January 2025	SLSA to conduct the pre-review meeting with the DLSAs.
15th January 2025	**Meeting of the UTRC.**
22nd January 2025	Secretary DLSA to send Minutes of the UTRC meeting to all members as per the prescribed formats.
24th January 2025	SLSA to conduct the post-review meeting with the DLSAs.
28th February 2025	DLSA to send data on the functioning of UTRC to SLSA as per the prescribed format.
10th March 2025	SLSA to send consolidated data on the functioning of UTRC to NALSA as per the prescribed format.

After successful completion of the 1st Quarter of UTRC meeting/process, NALSA received data in prescribed Formats from respective SLSAs.

Upon processing of data, NALSA held National meeting with all 37 SLSAs, to deliberate upon the progress of the 1st Quarter 2025 and discuss about the upcoming IInd Quarter of the UTRC meetings.

In view of the meeting, the 1st Quarter Report (January – March'2025) is being circulated for 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 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

State/UTs	Total No. of DLSAs	Name of Districts where UTRC meeting could not be conducted in this quarter	Reasons
And. & Nico. Islands	1	Nil	
Andhra Pradesh	13	Nil	
Arunachal Pradesh	25	Nil	
Assam	33	Nil	
Bihar	37	Nil	
Chhattisgarh	23	Nil	
Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	Nil	
Daman & Diu	0	Nil	
Delhi	11	Nil	
Goa	2	Nil	
Gujarat	32	Nil	
Haryana	22	Nil	
Himachal Pradesh	11	Nil	
J & K	20	Nil	
Jharkhand	24	Nil	
Karnataka	30	Nil	
Kerala	14	Nil	
Lakshadweep	1	Nil	
Madhya Pradesh	51	Nil	
Maharashtra	34	District Legal Services Authority, Mumbai – Suburban	No Criminal Court fall within the jurisdiction of Mumbai-Suburban
Manipur	9	Nil	

State/UTs	Total No. of DLSAs	Name of Districts where UTRC meeting could not be conducted in this quarter	Reasons
Meghalaya	11	Nil	
Mizoram	8	Nil	
Nagaland	11	Nil	
Odisha	30	Nil	
Punjab	22	Nil	
Rajasthan	36	Nil	
Sikkim	6	Nil	
Tamil Nadu	32	Nil	
Telangana	34	Nil	
Tripura	8	Nil	
U.T. Chandigarh	1	Nil	
U.T. Puducherry	2	Nil	
U.T. Ladakh	2	Nil	
Uttar Pradesh	74	Nil	
Uttarakhand	13	Nil	
West Bengal	23	Nil	
Total	**707**		

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

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

As per the NALSA Framework and Schedule on the UTRCs, it is mandated that the SLSA conducts pre-review and post-review meetings with the DLSAs. Therefore, 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 *78 pre and post review meetings* were conducted in this quarter.

- Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **78 pre & post meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA.
- Uttar Pradesh stands out with the highest number of meetings (8).
- Bihar, Dadra & Nagar Haveli, Karnataka and Maharashtra have each conducted 3 meetings.
- 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/UT's	Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted by the SLSA	
1	UT And. &Nico Islands	0	
2	Andhra Pradesh	2	
3	Arunachal Pradesh	1	
4	Assam	2	
5	Bihar	3	
6	Chhattisgarh	2	
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3	
8	Daman & Diu	1	
9	Delhi	2	
10	Goa	2	
11	Gujarat	2	
12	Haryana	2	

S. No.	State/UT's	Total number of Pre & Post Review meetings conducted by the SLSA	
13	Himachal Pradesh	2	
14	J & K	2	
15	Jharkhand	2	
16	Karnataka	3	
17	Kerala	2	
18	Lakshadweep	0	
19	Madhya Pradesh	2	
20	Maharashtra	3	
21	Manipur	2	
22	Meghalaya	2	
23	Mizoram	2	
24	Nagaland	2	
25	Odisha	2	
26	Punjab	2	
27	Rajasthan	2	
28	Sikkim	2	
29	Tamil Nadu	2	
30	Telangana	2	
31	Tripura	2	
32	U.T. Chandigarh	2	
33	U.T. Puducherry	2	
34	U.T. Ladakh	2	
35	Uttar Pradesh	8	
36	Uttarakhand	2	
37	West Bengal	2	
Total		**78**	

3. Prisoner Population in India:

- As of **January 2025**, there were a total of **5,06,660** prisoners in India. Nearly **3.75 lakh prisoners** were undertrials comprising **74.2%** of total prison population.
- High proportion of undertrial prisoners were reported in States- **Bihar (87%)** and **Uttar Pradesh (77%)** and U.Ts. - **Dadra & Nagar Haveli (100%**), **Jammu & Kashmir (96.6%), Delhi (88.3%).**

TABLE C

Total Number of Prisoners in each State/UT

S.No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of January 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	7146	4904	68.6%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	477	313	65.6%
4	Assam	14565	10334	71.0%
5	Bihar	51965	45195	87.0%
6	Chhattisgarh	18579	12284	66.1%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120	120	100.0%
8	Daman & Diu	112	108	96.4%
9	Delhi	19546	17268	88.3%
10	Goa	614	511	83.2%
11	Gujarat	17205	5230	30.4%
12	Haryana	26016	20251	77.8%
13	Himachal Pradesh	1815	1021	56.3%
14	J & K	4993	4821	96.6%
15	Jharkhand	16595	11503	69.3%
16	Karnataka	14331	10838	75.6%
17	Kerala	8899	4819	54.2%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	NA
19	Madhya Pradesh	30326	22881	75.5%
20	Maharashtra	41784	34085	81.6%

S.No.	State	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of January 2025	Total No. of UTPs	% of Under Trial Prisoners
21	Manipur	446	324	72.6%
22	Meghalaya	1391	912	65.6%
23	Mizoram	1533	1072	69.9%
24	Nagaland	546	423	77.5%
25	Odisha	16826	13079	77.7%
26	Punjab	31046	24931	80.3%
27	Rajasthan	27557	21654	78.6%
28	Sikkim	358	161	45.0%
29	Tamil Nadu	23870	10307	43.2%
30	Telangana	6876	4589	66.7%
31	Tripura	1612	1251	77.6%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	951	622	65.4%
33	U.T. Puducherry	290	174	60.0%
34	U.T. Ladakh	42	40	95.2%
35	Uttar Pradesh	84810	65010	76.7%
36	Uttarakhand	5775	3470	60.1%
37	West Bengal	27589	21415	77.6%
	Total	**506606**	**375920**	**74.2%**

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

- A total of **13,430 prisoners** were **identified for review** under the 15 categories of cases by the UTRCs across the country.
- An analysis of these figures indicates that, the **highest number of prisoners** identified were in **Maharashtra (1316), Bihar (1031)** and **Uttar Pradesh (917).**
- Of the total prison population of 5,06,606, nearly **2.7%** prisoners were **identified** for review. [See Table D]

TABLE D

Percentage of Prisoners' Identified out of the Total Prison Population

S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of January 2025	Person identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
	A	B	C	D = C/B X 100
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0.0%
2	Andhra Pradesh	7146	523	7.3%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	477	137	28.7%
4	Assam	14565	822	5.6%
5	Bihar	51965	1031	2.0%
6	Chhattisgarh	18579	397	2.1%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	120	0	0.0%
8	Daman & Diu	112	0	0.0%
9	Delhi	19546	216	1.1%
10	Goa	614	58	9.4%
11	Gujarat	17205	719	4.2%
12	Haryana	26016	451	1.7%
13	Himachal Pradesh	1815	100	5.5%
14	J & K	4993	186	3.7%
15	Jharkhand	16595	447	2.7%
16	Karnataka	14331	272	1.9%
17	Kerala	8899	861	9.7%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.0%
19	Madhya Pradesh	30326	708	2.3%
20	Maharashtra	41784	1316	3.1%
21	Manipur	446	70	15.7%

S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Total no. of Prisoners in the State/UT as of January 2025	Person identified in the State/UT	Percentage of Prisoners Identified out of the total Prisoner Population
22	Meghalaya	1391	73	5.2%
23	Mizoram	1533	46	3.0%
24	Nagaland	546	53	9.7%
25	Odisha	16826	499	3.0%
26	Punjab	31046	403	1.3%
27	Rajasthan	27557	488	1.8%
28	Sikkim	358	33	9.2%
29	Tamil Nadu	23870	475	2.0%
30	Telangana	6876	724	10.5%
31	Tripura	1612	210	13.0%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	951	34	3.6%
33	U.T. Puducherry	290	17	5.9%
34	U.T. Ladakh	42	0	0.0%
35	Uttar Pradesh	84810	917	1.1%
36	Uttarakhand	5775	349	6.0%
37	West Bengal	27589	795	2.9%
	TOTAL	**5,06,606**	**13430**	**2.7%**

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

- Of the total of **13,430 persons identified**, **71.13% (9553) were recommended for release by the UTRC.**
- The highest number of persons were recommended for release in **Maharashtra (1224), Bihar (805), Uttar Pradesh (801), Andhra Pradesh (422) and Chhattisgarh (318).**
- The highest percentage of persons recommended from the identified persons was from States- **Meghalaya (94.5%)** and **Maharashtra (93.01%)** followed by U.T.s.**- Chandigarh (100%), Delhi (98.15%).** [See Table E]

TABLE E

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

S. No.	Name of the SALSA	Persons identified for reviews	Person recommended for release	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners for release out of the total Prisoner Identified
	A	B	C	D = C/B X 100
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	523	422	80.69%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	137	66	48.18%
4	Assam	822	467	56.81%
5	Bihar	1031	805	78.08%
6	Chhattisgarh	397	318	80.10%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%
9	Delhi	216	212	98.15%
10	Goa	58	11	18.97%
11	Gujarat	719	486	67.59%
12	Haryana	451	408	90.47%
13	Himachal Pradesh	100	54	54.00%
14	J & K	186	95	51.08%
15	Jharkhand	447	334	74.72%
16	Karnataka	272	128	47.06%
17	Kerala	861	358	41.58%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	708	506	71.47%

S. No.	Name of the SALSA	Persons identified for reviews	Person recommended for release	Percentage of Recommended Prisoners for release out of the total Prisoner Identified
20	Maharashtra	1316	1224	93.01%
21	Manipur	70	24	34.29%
22	Meghalaya	73	69	94.52%
23	Mizoram	46	6	13.04%
24	Nagaland	53	39	73.58%
25	Odisha	499	342	68.54%
26	Punjab	403	368	91.32%
27	Rajasthan	488	391	80.12%
28	Sikkim	33	9	27.27%
29	Tamil Nadu	475	305	64.21%
30	Telangana	724	556	76.80%
31	Tripura	210	73	34.76%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	34	34	100.00%
33	U.T. Puducherry	17	10	58.82%
34	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0.00%
35	Uttar Pradesh	917	801	87.35%
36	Uttarakhand	349	174	49.86%
37	West Bengal	795	458	57.61%
	Total	**13430**	**9553**	**71.13%**

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

- Of the **9,553 prisoners recommended, 57.5% (5,490)** prisoners were represented by private lawyers, **42.13% (4,025)** prisoners were represented by legal aid lawyers **and 0.86% (82)** prisoners had no legal representation.

TABLE F

Status of Legal Representation of Recommended Prisoners

S. No.	Name of the SALSA	Persons recommended for release	Status of Legal Representation of recommended prisoners			Percentage of Recommended Prisoners who had no lawyer
			Private Lawyer	Legal Aid	No Lawyer	
	A	B	C	D	E	F = E/B X 100
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0	0	NA
2	Andhra Pradesh	422	324	73	0	0.00%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66	12	34	0	0.00%
4	Assam	467	126	341	0	0.00%
5	Bihar	805	734	94	2	0.25%
6	Chhattisgarh	318	246	72	0	0.00%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0.00%
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0	0	0.00%
9	Delhi	212	42	170	0	0.00%
10	Goa	11	39	19	0	0.00%
11	Gujarat	486	301	184	1	0.21%
12	Haryana	408	110	298	0	0.00%
13	Himachal Pradesh	54	27	27	0	0.00%
14	J & K	95	26	47	22	23.16%
15	Jharkhand	334	251	83	0	0.00%
16	Karnataka	128	81	47	0	0.00%
17	Kerala	358	188	147	14	3.91%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	506	390	109	0	0.00%
20	Maharashtra	1224	747	481	4	0.33%
21	Manipur	24	2	22	0	0.00%

22	Meghalaya	69	14	57	0	0.00%
23	Mizoram	6	0	6	0	0.00%
24	Nagaland	39	9	30	0	0.00%
25	Odisha	342	255	86	0	0.00%
26	Punjab	368	113	255	0	0.00%
27	Rajasthan	391	302	83	1	0.26%
28	Sikkim	9	2	6	0	0.00%
29	Tamil Nadu	305	161	144	0	0.00%
30	Telangana	556	270	248	38	6.83%
31	Tripura	73	17	56	0	0.00%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	34	12	22	0	0.00%
33	U.T. Puducherry	10	3	7	0	0.00%
34	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0.00%
35	Uttar Pradesh	801	276	525	0	0.00%
36	Uttarakhand	174	127	77	0	0.00%
37	West Bengal	458	283	175	0	0.00%
	Total	**9553**	**5490**	**4025**	**82**	**0.86%**

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 or private lawyers representing the accused.
- Data indicates that **a total** of **7,808 bail or other appropriate applications** were **filed** by lawyers**.**
- Thus, bail applications were moved for **81.73%** of the of the **total** number of **cases recommended** by the UTRCs.
- Further analysis reveals that the **highest number of applications were filed in Maharashtra (1,171)** followed by **Uttar Pradesh (801)**, **Bihar (639)** and U.T.- Puducherry ensured that applications were filed in all cases recommended. [See Table G]

TABLE G

Percentage of Applications filed out of Recommended Prisoners

S. No.	Name of the SALSA	Persons recommended for release	Total No. of Applications filed	Percentage of Applications filed out of the no. of Recommended Prisoners
	A	B	C	D = C/B X 100
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	422	147	34.83%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66	55	83.33%
4	Assam	467	455	97.43%
5	Bihar	805	639	79.38%
6	Chhattisgarh	318	302	94.97%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%
9	Delhi	212	194	91.51%
10	Goa	11	7	63.64%

S. No.	Name of the SALSA	Persons recommended for release	Total No. of Applications filed	Percentage of Applications filed out of the no. of Recommended Prisoners
11	Gujarat	486	450	92.59%
12	Haryana	408	376	92.16%
13	Himachal Pradesh	54	43	79.63%
14	J & K	95	73	76.84%
15	Jharkhand	334	327	97.90%
16	Karnataka	128	119	92.97%
17	Kerala	358	237	66.20%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	506	472	93.28%
20	Maharashtra	1224	1171	95.67%
21	Manipur	24	9	37.50%
22	Meghalaya	69	10	14.49%
23	Mizoram	6	0	0.00%
24	Nagaland	39	27	69.23%
25	Odisha	342	196	57.31%
26	Punjab	368	362	98.37%
27	Rajasthan	391	303	77.49%
28	Sikkim	9	4	44.44%
29	Tamil Nadu	305	271	88.85%
30	Telangana	556	195	35.07%
31	Tripura	73	61	83.56%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	34	29	85.29%
33	U.T. Puducherry	10	10	100.00%
34	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0.00%
35	Uttar Pradesh	801	801	100.00%
36	Uttarakhand	174	68	39.08%
37	West Bengal	458	395	86.24%
	Total	**9553**	**7808**	**81.73%**

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

- Of the **7,808 applications** filed **10.86%** were still pending on the date of reporting of data.
- The highest percentage of pending applications were in **Uttarakhand (70.59%)** and **Madhya Pradesh (17.35%).**
- A total of **5,821 applications** for bail were **granted** and out of which **5,225** were released**.** Highest bail was granted by States- **Uttar Pradesh (769), Bihar (437) and Gujarat (414).**

TABLE H

Status of Applications Filed

S. no.	Name of the SALSA	Persons recommended for release	No. of Applications filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where Bail Granted	No. of Applications where Bail NOT Granted	No. of Prisoners released
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Andhra Pradesh	422	147	24	175	10	164
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66	55	95	44	28	36
4	Assam	467	455	49	297	42	245
5	Bihar	805	639	176	437	122	415
6	Chhattisgarh	318	302	1	288	13	287
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	2	2	0	0
9	Delhi	212	194	34	122	38	95
10	Goa	11	7	5	11	0	5
11	Gujarat	486	450	30	414	16	349
12	Haryana	408	376	4	341	31	281
13	Himachal Pradesh	54	43	6	33	4	27
14	J & K	95	73	0	27	1	44
15	Jharkhand	334	327	63	238	26	235
16	Karnataka	128	119	14	100	5	90
17	Kerala	358	237	21	187	29	166

S. no.	Name of the SALSA	Persons recommended for release	No. of Applications filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where Bail Granted	No. of Applications where Bail NOT Granted	No. of Prisoners released
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Madhya Pradesh	506	472	82	343	50	331
20	Maharashtra	1224	1171	57	388	684	335
21	Manipur	24	9	0	4	0	3
22	Meghalaya	69	10	0	12	1	10
23	Mizoram	6	0	0	47	0	0
24	Nagaland	39	27	1	26	0	23
25	Odisha	342	196	16	163	0	193
26	Punjab	368	362	10	343	9	308
27	Rajasthan	391	303	4	254	45	227
28	Sikkim	9	4	0	1	3	6
29	Tamil Nadu	305	271	15	236	20	157
30	Telangana	556	195	48	136	11	127
31	Tripura	73	61	0	56	5	23
32	U.T. Chandigarh	34	29	0	29	0	28
33	U.T. Puducherry	10	10	0	7	0	10
34	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Uttar Pradesh	801	801	8	769	25	769
36	Uttarakhand	174	68	48	59	50	56
37	West Bengal	458	395	35	232	117	180
	TOTAL	**9553**	**7808**	**848**	**5821**	**1385**	**5225**

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

- Of the total number of cases recommended for release by the UTRCs, an average **54.69% prisoners** were released.

- **100%** of prisoners from those recommended were released in **U.T. Puducherry** and in states **Uttar Pradesh (96%**) and **Chhattisgarh (90.25%)**. The lowest percentage of persons were released from **Mizoram (0%)** and **Manipur (12.5%)** [See Table I]
- The UTRC Quarterly Meetings from January to March 2025 resulted in the release of **5,225 prisoners** across the country, with the highest number of releases in **Uttar Pradesh (769)**, **Bihar (415)** and **Gujarat (349).**
- In terms of proportion of prisoners released vis-à-vis the total undertrial population in the State concerned, highest percentage were released in **Arunachal Pradesh (7.55%)** and in **U.T. Puducherry (3.45%)** and **U.T. Chandigarh (2.94%).**

- The total percentage of prisoners released across India is **1.03%,** a marginal decrease from previous quarters. [See Table I]

TABLE I

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

S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommended for release	Persons released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
	A	B	C	D = C/B X 100	
1	And. & Nico. Islands	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
2	Andhra Pradesh	422	164	38.86%	2.29%
3	Arunachal Pradesh	66	36	54.55%	7.55%

S. No.	Name of the SLSA	Persons recommended for release	Persons released pursuant to UTRC recommendation	Percentage of Prisoners Released	
				From the recommended Prisoners	From the total Prisoner Population
4	Assam	467	245	52.46%	1.68%
5	Bihar	805	415	51.55%	0.80%
6	Chhattisgarh	318	287	90.25%	1.54%
7	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
8	Daman & Diu	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
9	Delhi	212	95	44.81%	0.49%
10	Goa	11	5	45.45%	0.81%
11	Gujarat	486	349	71.81%	2.03%
12	Haryana	408	281	68.87%	1.08%
13	Himachal Pradesh	54	27	50.00%	1.49%
14	J & K	95	44	46.32%	0.88%
15	Jharkhand	334	235	70.36%	1.42%
16	Karnataka	128	90	70.31%	0.63%
17	Kerala	358	166	46.37%	1.87%
18	Lakshadweep	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
19	Madhya Pradesh	506	331	65.42%	1.09%
20	Maharashtra	1224	335	27.37%	0.80%
21	Manipur	24	3	12.50%	0.67%
22	Meghalaya	69	10	14.49%	0.72%
23	Mizoram	6	0	0.00%	0.00%
24	Nagaland	39	23	58.97%	4.21%
25	Odisha	342	193	56.43%	1.15%
26	Punjab	368	308	83.70%	0.99%
27	Rajasthan	391	227	58.06%	0.82%
28	Sikkim	9	6	66.67%	1.68%
29	Tamil Nadu	305	157	51.48%	0.66%
30	Telangana	556	127	22.84%	1.85%
31	Tripura	73	23	31.51%	1.43%
32	U.T. Chandigarh	34	28	82.35%	2.94%
33	U.T. Puducherry	10	10	100.00%	3.45%
34	U.T. Ladakh	0	0	0.00%	0.00%
35	Uttar Pradesh	801	769	96.00%	0.91%
36	Uttarakhand	174	56	32.18%	0.97%
37	West Bengal	458	180	39.30%	0.65%
	Total	**9553**	**5225**	**54.69%**	**1.03%**

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

- Among the 15 categories of prisoners reviewed, the highest number of prisoners were released under the *UTP category 3 of the SOP i.e. those who had **already been granted bail** by court, but were **unable to furnish sureties*** **(1,809)**, followed by those accused of **compoundable offences (1,407).**

- Further analysis of data reveals that the highest percentage of prisoners released out of those recommended were from the UTP category no. 10 of prisoners i.e. who were detained under Chapter VIII of the CrPC, i.e. u/s 107, 108, 109 and 151 CrPC **(94.33 %).** S

- The lowest percentage of UTPs released were from the UTP category no. 14 of prisoners i.e. *who are of unsound mind* and must be dealt with under Chapter XXV of the Cr.P.C. **(12.6%),** which is reduced over the **4%** released in October to December Quarter.

- Other concerning aspects were the non-release of UTPs who were identified and recommended for release under categories linked to statutory bail. For instance, of the 223 UTPs recommended for release under **Sec 436A CrPC[1], only 80 (35.87%)** were released; of the **3,226** recommended UTPs who were **unable to furnish surety despite grant of bail, only 1,809 (56.08%)** were released; of the 90 recommended UTPs eligible for release under **Sec 436 CrPC[2] only 77 (85.5%)** were released; of the **125** recommended UTPs eligible for release under Sec **167 CrPC, 73 (58.4%)** were released.
- Further, data indicates, that cases where liberal bail provisions are prescribed[3], viz. for the **543 sick and infirm UTPs** recommended, only **283 (52.12%)** were released; and of the **1,165 women UTPs** recommended, **399 (34.25%)** were released.

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

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

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

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	Percentage of Prisoners Released from recommended
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
1	UTPs eligible under Section 436A CrPC/479 BNSS	271	223	136	87	0	177	44	98	54	80	35.87%
2	UTPs who are first time offenders and have completed one-third of their sentence, and eligible as per Section 479 BNSS	298	214	108	129	8	205	30	171	23	132	61.68%
3	UTPs granted bail by the court, but have not been able to furnish sureties.	4060	3226	1377	1889	10	2601	194	2158	308	1809	56.08%
4	UTPs accused of compoundable offences.	2880	2429	1708	703	28	2049	259	1520	359	1407	57.93%
5	UTPs eligible under Section 436 CrPC/478 BNSS.	147	90	47	38	1	80	18	93	13	77	85.56%
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.	832	569	374	193	4	523	36	373	39	356	62.57%
7	Convicts who have undergone their sentence or are entitled to release	465	172	45	1	1	28	6	21	7	60	34.88%

S.No.	Category of Review	No. of Prisoners Identified	No. of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation			No. of Applications Filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where bail granted	No. of Applications where bail not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from recommended
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
	because of remission granted to them.											
8	UTPs become eligible to be released on bail under Section167(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.	214	125	77	36	0	97	9	90	7	73	58.40%
9	UTPs who are imprisoned for offences which carry a maximum punishment of 2 years.	219	196	123	73	0	183	6	156	16	143	72.96%
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.	393	335	162	141	22	297	8	284	3	316	94.33%

S.No.	Category of Review	No. of Prisoners Identified	No. of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation			No. of Applications Filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where bail granted	No. of Applications where bail not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from recommended
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
11	UTPs who are sick or infirm and require specialized medical treatment.	923	543	393	154	1	450	91	316	85	283	52.12%
12	Women UTPs	2257	1165	793	459	7	908	105	417	413	399	34.25%
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.	132	57	37	20	0	46	14	33	2	26	45.61%
14	UTPs who are of unsound mind and are to be dealt with as per Chapter XXV CrPC/Chapter XXVII of the BNSS.	200	95	52	48	0	72	21	22	30	12	12.63%
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	139	114	58	54	0	92	7	69	26	52	45.61%

S.No.	Category of Review	No. of Prisoners Identified	No. of Prisoners Recommended	Status of Legal Representation			No. of Applications Filed	No. of Applications Pending	No. of Applications where bail granted	No. of Applications where bail not granted	No. of prisoners released	Percentage of Prisoners Released from recommended
				Private	Legal Aid	No Lawyer						
	period of 60 days from the first date fixed for taking evidence in the case.											
	Total	**13430**	**9553**	**5490**	**4025**	**82**	**7808**	**848**	**5821**	**1385**	**5225**	**54.69%**

UTRC QUARTERLY MEETING IN JANUARY
OUTCOMES AT A GLANCE

5,06,606 Total Prison Population (Jan 2025)	
13430 (2.7%) Prisoners Identified for Review	

No. of Prisoners Recommended vs. No. of Prisoners Identified	
9553 (71.1%) Prisoners Recommended	13430 Prisoners Identified for Review

No. of Bail Applications Filed vs. No. of Prisoners Recommended by UTRCs	
7808 (81.7%) Bail Applications Filed	9553 Prisoners Recommended

No. of Persons Released vs. No. of Bail Applications Filed	
5225 (66.9%) Persons Released	7808 Bail Applications Filed

KEY OBSERVATIONS & ACTION POINTS

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

1. **UTRC meetings:** Meetings are being held diligently across all districts, with the UTRC meeting having been conducted in 707 DLSAs.
2. **Monitoring & review by SLSAs**: Among the 37 SLSAs, a total of **78 pre & post review meetings** were conducted with the DLSAs by the SLSA. Not all States/UTs are conducted the mandated minimum of two meetings.
3. **Prisoner Population:** As of January 2025, there were a total of 5,06,606 prisoners in India. Nearly 3.75 lakh prisoners were undertrials comprising 74% of total prison population.
4. **Identification for Review by UTRC:** A total of 13,430 prisoners were identified for review under the 15 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 13,430 cases identified, 71.13% (9,553) were recommended for release by the UTRC.
6. **Filing of bail applications**: Data indicates that a total of 7,808 bail or other appropriate applications were filed by lawyers. Thus, bail applications were moved for 81.7% 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 54.69% prisoners were released. Among the 15 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 (1,809), followed by those accused of compoundable offences (1,407). 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 applications:** Of the 7,808 applications filed 10.9% 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.

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 identified, the number of prisoners recommended, the number of applications filed and the number of prisoners released.

3. The SLSAs must review and evaluate the reasons for non-release in statutory bail cases, and ensure that the gap between the number of persons recommended for release corresponds with the number of persons released.

4. Out of **Total 9,553 UTP's recommended** for release **82 (0.85%) UTP's were not represented by any lawyer.** SLSA's are requested to ascertain the reasons for the same and ensure that UTRC provide legal aid representation to UTP's not represented through any lawyer.

5. Total **7,808**(81.73%) applications were filed due to which **5225 prisoners were released**. Total **848** (**10.86%) applications were still pending** on the date of reporting of data. It is necessary for a close review of the reasons for denial of bail by the Member Secretary, SLSA and to strategize on steps to ensure that lawyers are filing bail applications in a timely and appropriate manner. There is need for time bound disposal of bail applications. LADCS/Panel Lawyers may be asked to submit report on status of pending applications in UTRC assigned cases for follow up in Review meetings.

6. Efforts should be made by Panel Lawyer/LADC to meet each recommended UTP in their respective Prison Legal Aid Clinic in Prisons (physically/virtually) to update and make them aware about the recommendation of their respective case.

7. Prison Legal Aid Clinics in jail should publicize the Financial Assistance Scheme to UTP's unable to furnish surety.

8. The SLSAs and DLSAs may conduct regular legal awareness camps in the prison to apprise prisoners of the UTRC process and display posters in local languages on the UTRC process at appropriate locations within the prisons. National Toll-Free Helpline Number 15100.

9. In view of the directions passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India under Para 34 of the *Suhas Chakma vs. Union of India (WP Civil 1082/2020)* and the recommendations suggested by the State Level-Regional Monitoring Committees, all SLSAs are requested to send their suggestions for updating the UTRC Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)-2022 regarding effective and efficient functioning of Under Trial review Committee. The exercise to review and update the SOP periodically will help the Legal Service Institution to understand the practical problems being faced by UTRC's as well as ways to redress the roadblocks collectively.

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