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**Need to Reform Bail Law**

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## NEED TO REFORM BAIL LAW

### Context

- Over **75% of India's prison population are undertrials while overcrowding in Indian prisons stands at 118%**. These stark realities are often cited to represent the scale of the **crisis in India's criminal justice system**.

### Bail provisions in India

- The **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1973** governs the terms of the bail in India.
  - ♦ Though the Act **does not define "bail"**, it expressly mentions phrases **"bailable offense" and "non-bailable offense"**.
- Types of bail
  - ♦ **Regular Bail:** A regular bail is basically the release of an accused from custody to ensure his presence at the trial.
  - ♦ **Interim Bail:** This bail is provided as a temporary measure and is valid only while an application is ongoing or when the court is considering an application for anticipatory or regular bail.
  - ♦ **Anticipatory bail:** It is a type of bail that is given to someone who is in anticipation of getting arrested for a non-bailable offense by the police.

### Challenges in bail compliance

- **Undertrials:** A large number of undertrials continue to remain in prison despite being granted bail due to challenges in complying with bail conditions.
- **Lack of means:** To arrange for money/property and local sureties are the most significant reasons accounting for an undertrial's inability to comply with bail conditions.
  - ♦ **Data from the Fair Trial Programme (FTP) in Yerwada and Nagpur** central prisons shows, of the undertrials (2,313) represented by the FTP, **18.50% were migrants, 93.48% did not own any assets, 62.22% did not have any contact with family, and 10% had a history of previous incarceration.**
- **Documentation:** Factors such as lack of residence and identity proof, abandonment by family and limitations in navigating the court system also undermine an undertrial's ability to comply with bail conditions.
- **Delay:** In almost 35% of these cases, as per a study, it took over a month after obtaining the bail for undertrials to comply with bail conditions and secure their release.
- **Flawed assumptions:** Flawed assumptions that every arrested person will be propertied or have access to propertied social connections have the effect of rendering the rule of 'bail not jail' meaningless for a significant proportion of undertrial persons.
- **Approach to bail adjudication:** The power to grant bail is largely based on the court's discretion and courts rarely exercise their discretion for granting bail and are likely to take a more stringent approach against release on bail.
- **Uncertainty:** Despite existing guidelines, courts do not usually record reasons for rejecting bail; the rationale behind how courts factor in offence-based and person-based considerations in deciding bail applications remains unclear.

### Measures/Suggestions

- **Reformed Bail law:** A law to effectively provide relief, a careful re-evaluation of the said presumptions is imperative.
- **Focus on rehabilitation:** Implementing programs promoting positive behaviour change, anger management, and reintegration support to reduce recidivism rates.
  - ♦ **In Rajasthan's 'open prisons' model,** prisoners who have served one third of their sentences are eligible to shift to the open jails.
- **Collaboration:** Fostering collaboration between government agencies and civil society organizations to leverage expertise and resources for effective reform implementation.
  - ♦ Law students along with NHRC helping Prisoners with Bail pleas in Delhi.

- **Adequate safeguards:** The Court averred that effective enforcement of safeguards against arbitrary arrest would eliminate the need to seek bail from courts.
- **Constant hand holding:** Compliance with bail conditions and ensuring presence in courts for the overwhelmingly structurally disadvantaged undertrials requires.
- **Sustained commitment:** Continued political will and budgetary allocation are crucial for implementing and sustaining reform initiatives.

#### Related Supreme court Judgements

- **Satender Kumar Antil vs CBI, 2023:** The ineffectiveness of India's bail system and its contribution to this crisis. The judgment noted that crowding jails with undertrial prisoners ignored the principle of 'presumption of innocence' and that 'bail not jail' should be the norm.
  - ♦ The Court provided **comprehensive guidelines** on laws related to bail, such as mandating timelines for the disposal of bail applications and laying emphasis on the need to enact a separate legislation.
- **Charles Sobhraj v. Superintendent, Central Jail, Tihar (1978):** This case emphasized the need for prisoner rights, including proper living conditions and medical care.
- **Upendra Baxi v. State of U.P., (1983):** the Supreme Court ensured that the inmates of the protective Home at Agra did not continue to live in inhumane and degrading conditions and that the right to live with dignity enshrined in Article 21 of the Constitution was made real and meaningful for them.
- **Hussainara Khatoon (IV) Vs. State of Bihar 1979:** The right to free legal services is an essential ingredient of reasonable, fair and just procedure, guaranteed under Article 21, for a person accused of an offence.
- **Shaheen Welfare Assn. v. Union of India 1996:** The undertrial prisoners charged with murder can be released on bail if their cases were pending for two years or more.

#### Government Steps

- **All India Committee on Jail Reforms (Mulla Committee) 1980:** The committee recommended measures to expedite trials and decongest prisons, focus on rehabilitation and reintegration, programs for skill development, education, and mental health support for inmates, uphold the human rights of prisoners and improved training and professionalization of prison staff.
- **National Policy on Prisons, 2000:** This policy emphasizes the need for humane conditions, rehabilitation, and reintegration.
- **Model Prison Manual 2016:** Outlining guidelines for the administration of prisons and the management of prisoners it aims to ensure humane conditions, uphold human rights, and promote the reformation and rehabilitation of inmates.
- **Modernisation of Prisons' Project (FY 2021-2026):** With a financial outlay of Rs. 950 crore, aimed at modernizing the prison equipment and strengthening the security infrastructure in the jails of the country.
- **Model Prisons and Correctional Services Act, 2023:** The Act mainly focuses on keeping the criminals in custody and enforcement of discipline and order in prisons.
- **Support to poor prisoners' scheme 2024:** The Ministry of Home Affairs has allocated **Rs 20 crore for providing financial assistance to poor prisoners**, who could not afford their bail money and continue to languish in jail.

#### Way Ahead

- There is an **urgent need for bail reform**, for which, developing the empirical basis to understand and diagnose the problem is important.

### DAILY MAINS QUESTION

In context of overcrowding in Indian prisons, critically analyse the stark realities of the crisis in India's criminal justice system.

Source: **TH**