

MOST URGENT/SRB MATTER

GOVT. OF NCT OF DELHI

OFFICE OF THE DIRECTOR GENERAL OF PRISONS

PRISONS HEADQUARTER, TIHAR: NEW DELHI – 110064

Tele Fax: 011-28520989, Ph.: 011-28520695, 28520895 E-mail srbtihar@gmail.com

NO.10/ (003817465)/SRB (Legal)/PHQ/2026/ 832-651 Date: 04.08.2026

To

The Superintendent,
Central Jail No. 01 to 16,
Tihar/Rohini/Mandoli, Delhi

**Subject: Orders and Minutes of the Sentence Review Board (SRB) Meeting
held on 18.06.2026.**

Respected Sir/Ma'am,

Please find enclosed herewith orders/letters No. F.No. 18/38/2026/HG/7349-74 dated 04.08.2026, F.18/38/2026/HG/7333-48 dated 04.08.2026 and F.18/38/2026/HG/7316-32 dated 04.08.2026, received from the Dy. Secretary (Home), Government of NCT of Delhi, for information and further necessary action.

Further, the Minutes of the Sentence Review Board (SRB) meeting held on 18.06.2026 may be accessed/downloaded from the official website of Delhi Prisons.

Note:

1. All the convicts should be informed about his/her orders/minutes in this regard under proper acknowledgment.
2. The convict should be informed via telephonically as well as through W.T.S. flashing message, if he/she is on parole/furlough through concerned Police Station.
3. In compliance to the para 4.2.1 of NALSA SOP on the process of Premature release, Parole and Furlough of Prisoners, 2022, the Jail Superintendents are

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requested to forward a copy of the Government orders and the relevant extract of the Minutes of the SRB meeting pertaining to the concerned convict(s) of Jails to the DLSA Secretaries for information and necessary action.

4. Submit a compliance report to the SRB Cell, Legal Branch, Prison Headquarters, after completion of the above action.

Submitted please.

Encl: As above.

Yours faithfully,


Dy. Superintendent
SRB Cell, Legal Branch
PHQ, Tihar, New Delhi

Copy for information to:-

- S.O. to Director General (Prisons), PHQ, Delhi Prisons, New Delhi.
- P.A. to D.I.G (Prisons), PHQs. Tihar/Mandoli, Delhi Prisons, Delhi.
- The Assistant Director, IT Branch, PHQ, New Delhi with request to upload the enclosed orders/letters and minutes of SRB meeting held on 18.06.2026 on website of Delhi Prisons at designated place.

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
HOME DEPARTMENT

5 LEVEL, C-WING, DELHI SECRETARIAT, NEW DELHI

F.No.18/38/2026/HG/17349-74

Dated: 04/08/26

ORDER

In exercise of the powers conferred under Section 473 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023, the Lt. Governor of the National Capital Territory of Delhi is pleased to remit the un-expired term of sentence of the following 22 (Twenty Two) life term convicts on the recommendation of the Sentence Review Board in its meetings held on 18.06.2026, as mentioned below:

Item No.	Name	Parentage	Date of 20 years Completion
1	Varita Soni	Lt. Sh Ramesh Soni & Sh Ashutosh Bedi (2 nd husband)	27.04.2028
2	Akash @ Bhola	Sh Nand Lal @ Babli	15.02.2031
3	Deepak	Shri Krishan	15.09.2031
4	Madan Gopal	Sh. Nanak Chand	16.02.2029
5	Mahavir Prasad	Sh. Dal Chand	05.06.2030
6	Rahul Dev	Sh. Nepali Mehto	05.02.2032
7	Sachin @ Kapil	Sh. Kasturi Lal	16.09.2030
8	Tuntun Dass	Sh Basant Dass	06.03.2032
9	Vinod Kumar	Sh. Ajab Singh	Already completed
10	Surender Kumar	Sh. Azad Singh	25.07.2026
11	Ashu	Sh. Balwan Singh	27.07.2031
12	Amit Kumar	Sh. Ramesh Chand	06.01.2032
13	Anil Kumar	Sh. Parma Nand	14.03.2032
14	Manoj @ Kale	Lt. Sh Bhim Singh	15.10.2031
15	Pammi @ Heera Lal	Sh. Bahadur Singh	14.02.2032
16	Rajbir	Sardar Singh	19.11.2031
17	Umesh Kumar Chauhan	Sh. Narayan Prasad Chauhan	19.10.2031
18	Angad Singh	Sh. Bhagirathi Singh	Already completed
19	Chet Ram Saini @ Ajay	Sh. Mani Ram Saini	24.06.2030
20	Jitender Kumar @ Vickey	Sh Satpal Gulati	30.01.2030

21	Sunil Kumar	Sh. Mahender Kumar Pal	29.01.2030
22	Dharmender Kumar Pal	Sh. Kanoji Lal	28.10.2027

If any of the above mentioned convicts violates Delhi Prisons Rules with regard to Furlough/Parole granted by the Competent Authority or by any Court of Law, he/she shall be treated in accordance with rules for remission/premature release.

By order and in the name of the
Lt. Governor of the National
Capital Territory of Delhi

Bid 04/08/26
(Bhoop Singh)

Deputy Secretary (Home)

Copy for information and necessary action to:

1. Pr. Secretary to Hon'ble L.G., Delhi, Raj Niwas, Delhi.
2. Secretary to the Hon'ble Minister (Home), Delhi Sachivalaya, Delhi.
3. O.S.D. to Chief Secretary, Delhi Sachivalaya, GNCTD.
4. Principal Secretary (Home), GNCTD.
5. Pr. Secretary (Law & Justice & L.A.), GNCTD
6. Commissioner of Police, PHQ, Jai Singh Marg, New Delhi.
7. D.G. (Prisons), Central Jail, Tihar, Delhi.
8. Chief Probation Officer, Department of Social Welfare, (GNCTD), Sewa Kutir, Kingsway Camp, Delhi.
9. Special Secretary-II (Home), GNCTD.
10. AIG (Prisons), Prison Head Quarter Tihar, GNCTD
11. Superintendent, Prison Head Quarter, Tihar, GNCTD
12. Superintendent, Central Jail No. 1/2/3/4/5/6/7/8/9 Tihar, District Jail 10, Rohini and Central Jail 11/12/13/14/15/16 Mandoli, Delhi with the direction to immediately release the above mentioned convicts after furnishing of Personal Bond and if any adverse report is brought to notice till the date of release of the convict, the case should be referred back to the Sentence Review Board (SRB) for consideration. Further, it is also requested that residential address of the convict, case FIR Nos, details of case, Police Stations etc, should be furnished to the Commissioner of Police, Delhi and Deputy Commissioner of Police concerned and Sub-Divisional Magistrate Delhi and immediately release the above convict after furnishing of personal bond.
13. Guard File.

Bid 04/08/26
(Bhoop Singh)

Deputy Secretary (Home)

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI
HOME (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

5TH LEVEL, "A" WING, DELHI SACHIVALAYA, I.P. ESTATE, DELHI

No. F.18/38 /2026/HG/7333-48

Dated: - 04/08/2026

To

The DG (Prisons)
Prison Head Quarter
Tihar, New Delhi.

Sub: Regarding SRB meeting dated 18.06.2026. Seventy Seven (77) cases has been Rejected.

Sir,

Reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to convey that the Sentence Review Board in its meeting held on 18th June, 2026, considered the cases of 100 convicts for premature release. Out of Hundred (100) cases Seventy Seven (77) cases were rejected by Sentence Review Board :-

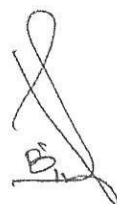
Item No.	Name	Parentage
1	Arvind @ Pintu	Sh. Bhikhari Lal
2	Dal Chand	Sh. Hari Singh
3	Gaurav Chadha	Sh. Baljesh Chadha
4	Imran @ Murgi Chor	Mohd Aslam
5	Jaswant Singh	Sh. Dhyan Singh
6	Karan Singh	Sh. Mam Chand
7	Mehtab	Sh. Haji Mohd. Yamin
8	Raju	Sh. Kali Charan
9	Rakesh	Sh. Om Prakash
10	Sonu Dahiya	Lt. Sh. Hawa Singh
11	Sunil Nayak @ Fundi	Sh. Dal Chand
12	Umesh Kumar	Sh. Thakur Dass
13	Vijay Kumar @ Monti	Sh. Ramesh Chand



14	Vijay @ Vijender	Sh. Jai Prakash
15	Vikas Chaudhary	Sh. Bhagwat Singh
16	Vikas Sidhu	Sh. Rattan Lal
17	Vikram Yadav	Sh. Inder Singh
18	Surender Prasad Singh	Sh. Dharam Dev Singh
19	Surender @ Kalwa	Sh. Rattan Lal
20	Vijay Pal	Lt. Sh. Nepal Singh
21	Iqbal @ Billi	Sh. Hakimuddin @ Suka
22	Shahid @ Billi	Sh. Kallu
23	Jitender	Sh. Kartar Singh
24	Sanjay Singh Rathi	Sh. Tejveer
25	Afroz	Sh. Badshah
26	Aman Sharma	Sh. Virender Kumar Sharma
27	Arvind Kumar	Sh. Siya Ram
28	Bayem Victor	Mr. Bayem Monday
29	Sunday Chinaka Uchem	Mr. Nicodemus Uchem
30	Javed Ali	Sh. Liyakat Ali
31	Pradeep Kumar @ Sonu	Sh. Bhaiya Lal
32	Rahul Gupta	Lt. Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta
33	Rajesh	Lt. Sh. Murli Ram
34	Suresh @ Mucchad	Sh. Chander Shekhar
35	Titu	Sh. Prem Pal
36	Vikas Tokas @ Vicky	Sh. Amar Singh
37	Prakash @ Kalu	Sh. Sukh Raj
38	Tasleem @ Hattu	Sh. Shamsuddin
39	Aman @ Sonu	Sh. Mahesh
40	Rahul @ Raghu	Sh. Chhote Lal
41	Md. Wasim @ Sahil	Md. Salim
42	Ashok Kumar	Sh. Swadeshi Prasad
43	Azad Khan	Sh. Munshi Khan



44	Bagender Manjhi	Sh. Lutan Manjhi
45	Gopi Nisha Mallah	Sh. Jai Ram Mallah
46	Parsu Ram	Sh. Mewa Lal
47	Aftab Khan	Sh. Abrar Ahmed Khan
48	Anil Kumar	Sh. Braham Singh
49	Baljeet Malik @ Poppy	Sh. Dharambir Malik
50	Ravi Kapoor	Sh. Pritam Singh
51	Bhisham @ Chintoo	Sh. Ved Prakash
52	Deshraj @ Desu	Lt. Sh. Ramesh Chand
53	Hitender @ Chhotu	Sh. Laxman Singh Rawat
54	Parveen Koli @ Deepak @ Pappi @ Sunil	Sh. Amba Prasad
55	Guddu @ Pandu	Sh. Chhidwa
56	Hemant Kumar	Sh. Raj Kumar
57	Karan Mandal	Sh Shyam Mandal
58	Mahesh	Sh. Babu Lal
59	Md. Badal Farazi	Lt. Sh Abdul Khaleque Farazi
60	Mohd. Farooq @Gainda	Sh. Mominuddin
61	Jahangir @ Ekka @ Ibrahim	Sh. Abdul Hakim
62	Rahul @ Puneet @ Philips	Sh. Rajender
63	Raju @ Kundan	Sh. Jagdish Prasad
64	Saurabh Sharma	Lt. Sh. Major Ravinder Sharma
65	Shaym Lal	Sh. Tara Chand
66	Surjeet Munda	Sh. Sukhram Munda
67	Vipin Kumar Saluja	Sh. Ramesh Kumar Saluja
68	Abhimanyu @ Shyam	Sh. Babu Ram
69	Ajay Kumar Tripathi	Sh. Ram Nawadh Tripathi
70	Amjad Ali Mughal	Mohd. Anwar
71	Ramesh @ Bajrangi	Sh. Deepa Ram
72	Suresh	Sh. Hari Lal
73	Vijay Kumar @ Vijay	Sh. Ramji Lal



74	Rajnath @ Dharmender	Sh. Ram Sakal
75	Sant Ram @ Sadhu Ram	Sh. Bhagwan Dass
76	Shamshad @ Khutkan	Sh. Hakim Ali
77	Omkar Dubey	Sh. Badri Dubey

The minutes of the meeting were duly approved by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi, the Competent Authority in the matter.

The convicts may be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,

Dy. Secretary (Home)

No. F.18/ 38 /2026/HG/7333-48

Dated: -04/08/2026

Copy to :-

1. The Superintendent, Central Jail No. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8/9 Tihar, District Jail 10, Rahini and Central Jail 11,12,13,14,15,16 Mandoli, Delhi for information.

Dy. Secretary (Home)

GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL CAPITAL TERRITORY OF DELHI

HOME (GENERAL) DEPARTMENT

5TH LEVEL, "A" WING, DELHI SACHIVALAYA, I.P. ESTATE, DELHI

No. F.18/38/2026/HG/7316-32

Dated: -04/08/2026

To

The DG (Prisons)
Prison Head Quarter
Tihar, New Delhi.

Sub: Regarding SRB meeting dated 18.06.2026 one case Deferred.

Sir,

Reference to the subject cited above, I am directed to convey that the Sentence Review Board in its meeting held on **18th June 2026**, considered the cases of 100 convicts for premature release, and the case of Usman s/o Sh Rahim Baksh has been **deferred** by Sentence Review Board.

The minutes of the meeting were duly approved by the Hon'ble Lt. Governor, Delhi, the Competent Authority in the matter.

The convict may be informed accordingly.

Yours faithfully,


Dy. Secretary (Home)

Dated: -04/08/2026

No. F.18/38/2026/HG/7316-32

Copy to :-

1. The Superintendent, Central Jail No. 1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8/9 Tihar, District Jail 10, Rohini and Central Jail 11,12,13,14,15,16 Mandoli, Delhi for information.


Dy. Secretary (Home)

Minutes of Sentence Review Board meeting held under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi at 03:00 P.M. on 18th June, 2026.

A meeting of the Sentence Review Board (hereinafter referred as Board) was held on 18th June, 2026 at Delhi Secretariat, New Delhi under the Chairmanship of Hon'ble Home Minister, Govt. of NCT of Delhi. List of participants is attached as **Annexure-I** (Page No. 243).

2. In pursuance of Meeting Notice No. F.18/62/2025/HG/6552-57 dated 12.06.2026; the agenda comprising 100 cases [36 rejected cases adjourned in last SRB meeting dated 14.01.2026, 34 cases in pursuant to the directions of the Hon'ble Courts, 01 case upon approval of Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi, 01 deferred case of SRB meeting dated 16.10.2025, 28 fresh eligible cases received from jails] were placed before the Board.
3. The Board was informed about the following:-
 - (i) Remission rules/policies with respect to premature release of a convict vide order dated 16.07.2004 issued by Govt. of NCT of Delhi, Delhi Prison Rules, 2018 and the operative part of judgment in State of Haryana Vs. Jagdish (2010) 4 SSC 216, holding that remission policy existing on the date of conviction will apply to a convict.
 - (ii) Section 477 BNSS provides that the State Government exercising the powers under sections 473 and 474 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita while remitting a sentence has to act after consultation with Central Government in certain cases e.g. cases investigated by central agency/Delhi Special Police establishment, crime/offence committed by a person in the service of central

government while acting or purporting to act in discharge of his official duties etc.

- (iii) Case (s) to be dealt with under Article 72 of the Constitution of India.
 - (iv) Actual custody period undergone by the convict & also expired portion of sentence along-with the remission earned by the convict.
 - (v) Recommendations of the Board for premature release of the convicts shall be placed before the Competent Authority i.e. Hon'ble Lieutenant Governor, Govt. of National Capital Territory of Delhi for his approval.
4. The Board considered and examined the cases for premature release of convicts based upon the orders/guidelines issued by the Government and also in the light of the principles laid down by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in case titled Laxman Naskar Vs. State of West Bengal (2000) 7 SSC 626. The following key factors were also considered while deciding the case of a convict for premature release:
- (i) Jail conduct of the convict;
 - (ii) Propensity and Probability of committing crime again by the convict;
 - (iii) Possibility of reclaiming the convict as a useful member of the society;
 - (iv) The socio-economic condition of the convict's family and the opposition, if any, of the family members to the release of the convict.
 - (v) The perspective of the victim, if any, including opposition from the victim's family; &
 - (vi) Whether the offence affects the society at large etc.

5. The Board underlined the facts that there is need for striking a balance between retributive and reformative justice. There is per se no mandate under the law to release a life convict merely because he has completed the minimum prescribed sentence for consideration of his case by the Board. The effect of the premature release of convict, both on society and on the convict is the key material to be considered while deciding his premature release. Hence, the report of probation officer is also crucial for decision making & so is the report of police.
6. Agenda of each case was submitted by the DG (Prisons) consisting of specific directions by the Hon'ble Courts, reports from Police, Probation/District Probation Officer of Social Welfare Departments, Psychological Assessment Reports, Medical/Health status report, comprehensive note/case brief/offence details, checklist as approved by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in case of Vijay Kumar Shukla Vs. State NCT of Delhi & Anr., other guidelines/judgment issued in the matter of Santosh Kumar Singh Vs. State (NCT of Delhi), status of co-accused, conduct in prison etc.
7. Factors like conduct of the prisoner during confinement, the circumstances under which the crime was committed, nature and gravity of crime and its bearing on the sense of security and safety as may be perceived by the society, perversity and brutality of the offence committed by the convict, exceptional violence in the crime, criminal history of the convict, apprehension expressed by his/her family members, age of the convict and possibility of committing crime again if released etc., were accordingly considered by the Board while deciding premature release of a convict.

8. Accordingly, 100 cases were considered and discussed at length by the Board in the meeting. Recommendation of the Board on each case is given as under:

Item No. 1: The case of Varita Soni W/o Late Sh. Ramesh Soni & Sh. Ashutosh Bedi (2nd husband)— (Age- 44 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 10.03.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 2446/2025 in the matter of Varita Soni Vs. Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Varita Soni W/o Late Sh. Ramesh Soni & Sh. Ashutosh Bedi (2nd husband) is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 80/2007, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Dabri, Delhi for murder of her minor step daughter.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 11 months and 03 days in actual custody and 21 years, 11 months and 03 days including remission. During the course of her incarceration, the convict has availed Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 07 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 07 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation,

rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence, its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendation:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Varita Soni W/o Late Sh. Ramesh Soni & Sh. Ashutosh Bedi (2nd husband)**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till her probation period:

- (i) She will share her mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of her native place or wherever she resides after release from Jail.
- (ii) She will keep her mobile active at all the time & change in her permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of her native place or wherever she resides after release from Jail.

Item No. 02: The case of Akash @ Bhola S/o Sh. Nand Lal @ Babli — (Age-39 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 13.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1528/2026 in the matter of Akash @ Bhola Vs. State of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Akash @ Bhola S/o Sh. Nand Lal @ Babli is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 81/2010, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Sadar Bazar, Delhi for murder of a person over natured grudge against deceased.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 03 months and 15 days in actual custody and 16 years, 06 months and 06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail 01 occasion, Parole 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 09 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Akash @ Bhola S/o Sh. Nand Lal @ Babli**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 03: The case of Arvind @ Pintu S/o Sh. Bhikhari Lal — (Age-48 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been considered in compliance to the order dated 12.08.2025, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 705/2025 in the matter of Arvind @ Pintu Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Arvind @ Pintu S/o Sh. Bhikari Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 442/2008, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi for committing murder of a person during quarrel by knife blows.

(iv) Deliberations:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 07 months, and 26 days in actual custody and 19 years, 10 months, and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions, and Furlough on 22 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict was also involved in one more criminal case apart from the present case.

The details of other criminal case and its status is as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 440/2008, U/s 324 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Already Undergone on 02.01.2012

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police present during the meeting and hence strongly opposed the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 294/1993, U/s 12/9/55 Gambling Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Convicted on 17.11.1993
2.	FIR No. 107/1995, U/s 12/9/55 Gambling Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Convicted with Fine of Rs. 50/- on 15.05.1995
3.	FIR No. 121/1995, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Convicted on 24.01.1996
4.	FIR No. 79/1995, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Acquitted on 20.09.1996
5.	FIR No. 225/1995, U/s 324/34	Acquitted on 05.07.2000

	IPC P.S. Welcome, Delhi	
6.	FIR No. 230/1995, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Acquitted on 25.09.1996
7.	FIR No. 77/1995, U/s 324/34 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Acquitted on 20.09.1996
8.	FIR No. 35/2001, U/s 393/394/398 IPC, P.S. Chandni Mahal, Delhi	Acquitted on 16.10.2002

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a person during quarrel by knife blows with the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(v) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, involvements in nine (09) other criminal cases, recorded against him. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Thus, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Arvind @ Pintu S/o Sh. Bhikhari Lal** at this stage.

Item No. 04: The case of Dal Chand S/o Sh. Hari Singh — (Age-34 Yrs)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 12.03.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 698/2026 in the matter of Dal Chand Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Dal Chand S/o Sh. Hari Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 179/2011, U/S 364-A/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Adarsh Nagar, Delhi for kidnapping 06 years old minor old boy for ransom.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 07 months and 03 days in actual custody and 18 years, 09 months, and 27 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 08 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict was arrested as under trial during Emergency Parole on 11.02.2022 in case FIR No. 256/2021, U/s 363/376/323 IPC, P.S. Matsaina, Firozabad, Uttar Pradesh. However, the convict was acquitted on 21.07.2025 in the said case.

As per the police report dated 12.08.2025, the premature release of the convict was strongly opposed, the hometown police report dated 29.09.2025 also strongly opposed the premature release of the convict, citing his propensity to commit the crime again and the likelihood of his involvement in criminal activities in the future.

In the present case, the convict was involved in kidnapping of 06 years old minor boy for ransom with the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniently, particularly in view of larger interest of the society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

The conduct of the convict when viewed in conjunction with the manner of the present offence clearly indicates that he has not shown consistent improvement in his conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

(v) Recommendation:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, involvements in one (01) more criminal case recorded against him during the period of incarceration. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Thus the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Dal Chand S/o Sh. Hari Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 05: The case Deepak S/o Shri Krishan — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 09.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 3703/2025.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Deepak S/o Shri Krishan is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 142/2011, U/S 498-A/302 IPC, P.S. Mundka, Delhi for committing murder of his wife by burning.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 07 months and 05 days in actual custody and 18 years, 01 month and 08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole 08 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 17 occasions. There is no adverse conduct reported during the periods of Parole and Furlough availed by the convict.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendation:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Deepak S/o Shri Krishan**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 06: The case of Gaurav Chadha S/o Sh. Baljesh Chadha — (Age- 37 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 11.03.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 739/2026 in the matter of Gaurav Chadha Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Gaurav Chadha S/o Sh. Baljesh Chadha is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 217/2009, U/S 302/364-A/201/411/34 IPC, P.S. Vikas Puri, Delhi for kidnapping and murder of a boy (age about 16 years for ransom).

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 10 months and 20 days in actual custody and 17 years, 10 months, and 03 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 01 occasion and Furlough on 06 occasions.

The Board undertook a detailed examination of the case for premature release of the convict after considering all relevant material on record, including the commutation roll, police investigation reports, probation officer's report, medical records, and other connected documents, in accordance with the applicable remission policy and statutory parameters.

As per Police report dated 08.07.2025, the police have strongly opposed/not recommended the premature release of the convict, citing his propensity to commit crime again and the likelihood of his involvement in criminal activities in future after release. The criminal act committed reflects extreme brutality and has caused severe outrage. Considering the seriousness and depravity of the offence, the case falls under the category not to be dealt leniently.

(v) Recommendation:

After considering the nature and gravity of the offence, involves kidnapping and murder of a boy of age (16 years), which is among the most heinous categories of crimes, demonstrating exceptional moral depravity and cruelty. The nature of the crime indicates a potential risk of reoffending, particularly against vulnerable sections of society, including children. The offence shocks the collective conscience of society and undermines public confidence in the

justice system. In such offence the risk of recidivism remains a significant concern.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Gaurav Chadha S/o Sh. Baljesh Chadha** at this stage.

Item No. 07: The case of Imran @ Murgi Chor S/o Md. Aslam — (Age-38 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 02.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1073/2026.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Imran @ Murgi Chor S/o Md. Aslam is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 72/2011, U/S 120-B/302 R/W 120-B/392 R/W 120-B/411/34 IPC, P.S. Vivek Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a 78 years old lady during robbery.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 09 months and 24 days in actual custody and 16 years, 04 months and 04 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 04 occasions, Parole on 01 occasion and Furlough on 03 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, which further reflects his criminal antecedents.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 85/2011, U/s 380/411 IPC, PS- Pandav Nagar, Delhi	Convicted on 05.11.2016 to undergo 05 years SI & fine of 02 Lakhs ID 01 year & 04 months SI by Ld. CMM, substantive sentence undergone.
2.	FIR No. 50/2021, U/s 419/420/120-B IPC, PS- Cyber Crime, Faridabad, Haryana	On Bail

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strictly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against him are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 53/2008, U/s 379/356/411/34 IPC, P.S. Mayur Vihar, Delhi	Acquitted on 19.12.2015
2.	FIR No. 280/2010, U/s 392/34 IPC, P.S. Mayur Vihar, Delhi	Acquitted on 27.04.2016

Further, during the period of incarceration, seven (07) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including recovery of prohibited articles such as iron patti and misbehaving with Jail staff. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	01.02.2019	Inflicted self injury and misbehaved with staff.
2.	09.12.2021	Not reporting at Chakkar for his Court date after several announcements.
3.	11.02.2022	Recovery of prohibited items like improvised sua & iron patti.
4.	28.02.2022	Recovery of mobile phone
5.	15.03.2022	Recovery of mobile phone
6.	21.04.2022	Recovery of mobile phone
7.	05.07.2022	Recovery of 05 mobile phones

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a 78 years old lady by knife during robbery with the assistance of co-inmate, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, involvements in four (04) other criminal cases, and the multiple punishments recorded against him during the period of incarceration. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Imran @ Murgi Chor S/o Sh. Md. Aslam** at this stage.

Item No. 08: The case of Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Dhyan Singh — (Age-47 Yrs)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 02.02.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 354/2026 in the matter of Jaswant Singh Vs. State of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Dhyan Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 43/2007, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi for committing murder of a person over old enmity.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years, 04 months and 18 days in actual custody and 21 years, 10 months, and 23 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 11 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in three (03) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct.

The details of other criminal cases and their status are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 1533/2007, U/s 186/353/307 IPC, P.S. Sultan Puri, Delhi	Convicted on 01.04.2011, RI for 03 years (sentence already completed)
2.	FIR No. 169/2009, U/s 186/353/332 IPC, P.S. Hari Nagar, Delhi	Convicted on 19.03.2011 (Already Undergone)
3.	FIR No. 902/2014, U/s 323/341/34 IPC, P.s. Hari Nagar, Delhi	Convicted on 01.06.2024 as per case status provided by Delhi Police)

In addition to the above, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strictly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against him are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 244/1997, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Acquitted on 07.01.1998
2.	FIR No. 247/2000, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Already undergone on 28.04.2001
3.	FIR No. 51/1998, U/s 308/34 IPC, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Convicted on 04.05.2002
4.	FIR No. 236/2000, U/s 392/34 IPC, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR index
5.	FIR No. 271/2002, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Convicted on 27.02.2009
6.	FIR No. 195/2003, U/s 25/27/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Moti Nagar, Delhi	Acquitted on 19.07.2010
7.	FIR No. 291/2003, U/s 392/397 IPC & 25/59 Arms Act, P.S. Old Delhi Railway Station, Delhi	Acquitted on 13.07.2026
8.	FIR No. 345/2003, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Paharganj, Delhi	Record not updated in P.S. record
9.	FIR No. 336/2004, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi	Undergone
10.	FIR No. 116/2004, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. D.B.G Road, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR index

Further, during the period of incarceration, seven (07) jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline, including recovery of a surgical blade, repeatedly misbehaving with staff. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	23.06.2010	Misbehaved
2.	11.05.2010	Misbehaved
3.	01.10.2011	Refused to perform allotted work
4.	18.01.2012	Heater element recovered from his possession and used un-parliamentary language
5.	16.10.2012	Misbehaved with TSP Staff
6.	11.03.2013	Climbed on grill, jumped from ward and misbehaved with staff
7.	22.08.2014	Recovery of a surgical blade

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a person over old enmity with the assistance of co-inmates. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(v) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, involvements

in thirteen (13) other criminal cases, and the multiple punishments recorded against him during the period of incarceration. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Jaswant Singh S/o Sh. Dhyan Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 09: Karan Singh S/o Sh. Mam Chand — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 08.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1132/2026 in the matter of Karan Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Karan Singh S/o Sh. Mam Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 508/2008, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Sangam Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by knife blows.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 02 months and 06 days in actual custody and 19 years, 11 months, and

08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 02 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict was released on Parole w.e.f. 08.01.2019 to 05.02.2019 and was jumped & re-arrested on 07.06.2019 in the same case. Further, eight (08) jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline, including attacking on co-inmate, recovery of prohibited items like tobacco, repeatedly misbehaving with staff. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	13.02.2015	Attacked on co-inmate with sharp edge iron object
2.	07.05.2015	Attacked on co-inmate with sharp edged iron object
3.	26.10.2015	Recovery of Loose Tobacco
4.	22.09.2017	Misbehaved with the staff
5.	30.09.2017	Abusing & threatening co-inmate
6.	02.10.2018	Committed suicide by hanging himself.
7.	07.06.2019	Parole jumped & re-arrested on 07.06.2019
8.	06.03.2022	Recovered and made knife approx. 08 inch., misbehaved/threatened with the Staff

As per the police report dated 04.12.2025, the premature release of the convict is not recommended citing the neighbours have passed negative comments about the said convict, the hometown police report dated 01.08.2025 has also opposed the premature release of the convict, Son of the convict has also raised objection for his release.

Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Delhi also did not support the premature release of the convict.

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in his conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformative attitude. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of the reports received from Police authorities and Social investigation Departments along with jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a person by knife blows. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Karan Singh S/o Sh. Mam Chand** at this stage.

Item No. 10: The case of Madan Gopal S/o Sh. Nanak Chand — (Age- 76 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 13.02.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 314/2026 in the matter of Madan Gopal @ Gopal @ Munna Vs. State NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Madan Gopal S/o Sh. Nanak Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 162/2007, U/S 364-A IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi for kidnapping a child (his own nephew, aged about 05 years) for ransom.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 18.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 03 months and 02 days in actual custody and 18 years, 07 months, and 02 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 01 occasion and Emergency Parole on 01 occasion.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Madan Gopal S/o Sh. Nanak Chand**.

Item No. 11: The case of Mahavir Prasad S/o Sh. Dal Chand — (Age- 76 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 08.09.2025, passed by the Hon'ble Supreme Court in SLP (Criminal) Diary No. 41928/2025 in the matter titled as Mahavir Prasad Vs. State NCT of Delhi and also in compliance to the order dated 30.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 322/2026 in the matter Mahavir Prasad Vs. State NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Mahavir Prasad S/o Sh. Dal Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 176/2010, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Aman Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a person (own brother) by knife blows.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 10 months and 15 days in actual custody and 19 years, 08 months and 24 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 01 occasion, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 03 occasions. There is no adverse conduct reported during the periods of Parole and Furlough availed by the convict.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing

offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Mahavir Prasad S/o Sh. Dal Chand**.

Item No. 12: The case of Mehtab S/o Sh. Haji Mohd. Yamin — (Age-46 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 30.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1412/2026 in the matter of Mehtab Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Mehtab S/o Sh. Haji Mohd. Yamin is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 404/2010, U/S 302/392/397/394/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Samaypur Badli, Delhi for committing murder of a person during loot/robbery.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 04.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 02 months and 11 days in actual custody and 16 years, 10 months and 01 day including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 01 occasion and Furlough on 05 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in four (04) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct.

The details of other criminal cases and their status are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 485/2002, U/s 406/498-A IPC, P.S. Samaypur Badli, Delhi	Acquitted on 09.10.2019
2.	FIR No. 402/2010, U/s 382/34 IPC, P.S. Kalyan Puri, Delhi	Discharged on 15.10.2011
3.	FIR No. 421/2010, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Alipur, Delhi	Released on 21.02.2011
4.	FIR No. 1280/2014, U/s 20/61/85 of NDPS Act	Acquitted on 24.03.2018

As per Delhi Police report dated 02.12.2025, his premature release is strongly opposed keeping in view that the convict is involved in heinous crime of robbery with murder and a theft case.

During the period of incarceration, as per Jail record, two (02) Jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of Prison discipline, including abusing DAP staff during Court production, recovery of

prohibited items like tobacco. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformatory behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	07.06.2019	Shouting and abusing the DAP staff during Court production
2.	09.09.2019	Recovery of tobacco from his possession during court production
Note: The Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in W.P. (CRL.) 1412/2026 in the matter titled as Mehtab Vs. State (NCT of Delhi) vide order dated 30.04.2026, directed the state to consider the case of the petitioner for premature release in the forthcoming SRB without placing reliance on the Punishment Tickets in this case.		

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

(v) Recommendations:

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a person during loot/robbery with the assistance of co-inmates. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the

societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Mehtab S/o Sh. Haji Yamin** at this stage.

Item No. 13: The case of Rahul Dev S/o Sh. Nepali Mehto — (Age-45 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 30.03.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1010/2026 in the matter of Rahul Dev Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Rahul Dev S/o Sh. Nepali Mehto is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 303/2009, U/S 302/201 IPC, P.S. Maurya Enclave, Delhi for committing murder of a person over illicit relationship with deceased's wife.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 01 month and 26 days in actual custody and 17 years, 03 months and 03 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 04 occasions and Furlough on 09 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior.

It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the conduct of convict which is throughout satisfactory during incarceration.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Rahul Dev S/o Sh. Nepali Mehto**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till the probation period is completed:

(i) He will share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.

Item No. 14: The case of Raju S/o Sh. Kali Charan — (Age-45 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 28.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 769/2023 in the matter of Raju Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Raju S/o Sh. Kali Charan is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 07/2008, U/S 302/307/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, P.S. Swaroop Nagar, Delhi for committing murder of a woman on the issue of eve-teasing to her daughter.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years, 03 months and 13 days in actual custody and 21 years, 09 months, and 16 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 05 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 15 occasions.

As per Police report dated 21.02.2026 the premature release of the said convict has been not recommended.

The heinous and depraved act of murder of a woman to silence objections against the eve-teasing of her daughter, an offense that deeply shocks the collective conscience of society and represents a shocking breakdown of moral values. Releasing the individual early would undermine the deterrent effect of the law against crimes targeting women, signal a tolerance for misogynistic violence, and pose an active security threat to the surviving victim and her family. Furthermore, the gravity of this premeditated

retaliation outweighs any standard claims of reformation, making continued incarceration necessary to preserve public safety and uphold justice.

Releasing the convict prematurely would severely dilute the deterrent effect of criminal law against gender-based violence and vigilantism. The gravity and cruelty of this offense inherently outweigh standard considerations of time served or generic reports of prison reformation.

Furthermore, public safety and the security of the victim's family remain paramount. The surviving daughter, who was the original target of the harassment, and her family continue to face a credible threat of retaliation, intimidation, and severe psychological trauma if the convict is released back into their community. The state holds a fundamental duty to protect vulnerable citizens and prevent the recurrence of targeted violence.

Consequently, in the interest of justice, the convict cannot be considered a fit candidate for early release. The individual must serve out the judicial sentence to uphold the rule of law and ensure absolute justice for the victim's family.

(v) Recommendations:

In the light of above facts and detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Raju S/o Sh. Kali Charan** at this stage.

Item No. 15: The case of Rakesh S/o Sh. Om Prakash — (Age-51 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 12.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 227/2026 in the matter of Rakesh Vs. The State Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Rakesh S/o Sh. Om Prakash is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 62/2002, U/S 302/397/34 IPC & 27 (i) Arms Act, P.S. Anand Parbat, Delhi for committing murder of a person by gunshot and robbed money.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 22 years, 05 months and 11 days in actual custody and 26 years, 04 months and 19 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 06 occasions and Furlough on 17 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict was released from the Jail on 30.04.2026 on 02 weeks of furlough. Accordingly the date of surrender of convict was fixed for 15.05.2026 but the convict jumped the Furlough and did not surrender himself till date. Moreover, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence.

The details of other criminal cases and their status are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 121/2002, U/s 307/186/353 IPC & 25 Arms Act P.S. Uttam Nagar, Delhi	RI for 04 years (sentence already completed on 08.07.2013)
2.	DD No. 118-A, U/s 107/151 IPC, P.S. Nangloi, Delhi	(Released on Personal Bond on 19.11.2020)

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi

Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against him are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 401/1998, U/s 307 IPC, P.S. Nangloi, Delhi	Acquitted on 02.09.1999
2.	FIR No. 435/2001, U/s 392/397 IPC, P.S. Sadar Bazar, Delhi	P.O. declared on 22.09.2009 as per index
3.	FIR No. 332/2001, U/s 392/397/411 IPC, P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi	Convicted on 15.01.2005 with fine Rs. 25000/-
4.	FIR No. 125/2002, U/s 392/34 IPC, P.S. Nangloi, Delhi	Convicted on 17.03.2009 with fine Rs. 1000/-

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents along with the reports received from Police Authorities and Jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in murder of a person by gunshot & robbed money the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious and grave nature of the offence. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(v) Recommendations:

In view of the above noted facts and deliberations, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release. Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rakesh S/o Sh. Om Prakash** at this stage.

Item No. 16: The case of Sachin @ Kapil S/o Sh. Kasturi Lal — (Age-42 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 16.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 3969/2026 in the matter of Sachin @ Kapil Vs. State of NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Sachin @ Kapil S/o Sh. Kasturi Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 214/2009, U/S 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Rajouri Garden, Delhi for murder of a person with knife blows.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 06 months and 14 days in actual custody and 19 years, 02 months and 16 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 04 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 14 occasions. There is no adverse conduct reported during the periods of Interim Bail and Furlough availed by the convict.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence, its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Sachin @ Kapil S/o Sh. Kasturi Lal**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till the probation period is completed:

- (i) He will share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.
- (ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.

Item No. 17: The case of Sonu Dahiya S/o Late Sh. Hawa Singh — (Age-39 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 30.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 333/2026 in the matter of Sonu Dahiya Vs. State GNCT of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Sonu Dahiya S/o Late Sh. Hawa Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 36/2011, U/S 302/201 IPC, P.S. Vasant Kunj (South), Delhi for murder of a person by smothering.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 11 months and 09 days in actual custody and 18 years, 07 months and 08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Interim Bail on 04 occasions and Furlough on 08 occasions.

As per Delhi Police report dated 27.12.2025, his premature release is strongly opposed citing his background, lack of social ties, and absence of any responsible person to supervise or take accountability for his conduct, there exists a strong likelihood of absconding and re-offending if released, which may adversely affect public order and safety.

After considering all the facts, circumstances under which the offence was committed i.e. murder of a person by smothering, nature/gravity and perversity of the crime, age of the convict, the Board is of the view that the

convict committed the criminal offence with a high level of premeditation, making it such an offence that cannot be taken leniently in the interest of society at large.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(v) Recommendations:

The Board is of the view that with the given back drop of the crime committed, it might not be in the interest of the society at large to release such a convict. Therefore, the Board after detailed deliberation and discussion, as out-lined above, unanimously decided to **REJECT** premature release of convict **Sonu Dahiya S/o Late Sh. Hawa Singh** at this stage.

Item No. 18: The case of Sunil Nayak @ Fundi S/o Sh. Dal Chand — (Age- 48 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been considered in compliance to the order dated 21.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 1557/2026.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Sunil Nayak @ Fundi S/o Sh. Dal Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 289/2006, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi for committing murder of a person having personal grudge.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 29.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 03 months, and 05 days in actual custody and 19 years, 11 months, and 21 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 04 occasions, Emergency Parole on 01 occasion, and Furlough on 07 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in seven (07) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct. However, he was acquitted or discharged in some cases, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 227/2005, U/s 307 IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	Acquitted on 28.10.2006
2.	FIR NO. 409/2006, U/s 452/307/34 IPC, P.S. Ashok Vihar, Delhi	Acquitted on 11.12.2017
3.	FIR NO. 536/2006, U/s 452/457/34 IPC, P.S. Ashok Vihar, Delhi	Released on 30.04.2010
4.	FIR NO. 272/2009, U/s 356/379/34 IPC, P.S. Hari Nagar, Delhi	Released on 13.10.2009
5.	FIR NO. 113/2012, P.S. Amar Colony, Delhi	Discharged on 13.12.2013
6.	FIR NO. 106/2013, U/s 302/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, P.S. Crime Branch, Delhi	Convicted RI for 4 ½ years on 05.10.2016, Sentence completed.
7.	FIR NO. 509/2020, U/s 25/54/59 Arms Act,	Acquitted on 17.01.2026

	P.S. Bharat Nagar, Delhi	
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Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against him are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 884/2006, U/s 160 IPC, P.S. Ashok Vihar, Delhi	Convicted with Rs. 100/- on 23.11.2006
2.	FIR No. 94/2013, U/s 379/411/482 IPC, P.S. Paschim Vihar East, Delhi	Acquitted on 03.10.2016

During the period of incarceration, eight (08) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline, including violations of Prison rules and possession of a prohibited article. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and a disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	24.12.2014	Recovery of 600 grams Tobacco & around 190 ML wine concealed in plastic bottle from his possession in deodhi.
2.	14.09.2020	During Emergency Parole, the said convict was again re-arrested in other case FIR No. 509/2020
3.	05.03.2021	Recovery of 01 mobile phone, 01 SIM & 01 mobile charger from his possession.
4.	16.06.2022	Consumption of prohibited substance item

		inside jail during searching
5.	26.08.2022	Recovery of 01 mobile phone, 01 SIM & 01 battery during searching
6.	12.09.2024	Late surrender by 03 days after stay vacated by the Hon'ble SCI (warned by SCJ)
7.	06.02.2025	Recovery of 02 grams loose tobacco (warned by SCJ)
8.	11.02.2026	Recovery of 02 grams loose tobacco (warned by SCJ)

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

The Board carefully considered the observations and directions of the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi vide order dated 21.05.2026 in W.P. (Crl.) No. 1557/2026 regarding the acquittal of the convict in FIR No. 509/2020, P.S. Bharat Nagar, under Sections 24/25/29 of the Arms Act, 1959, and noted that the said acquittal constitutes a subsequent development since the earlier consideration of the case. However, upon an overall assessment of the case, the Board was of the view that the acquittal in the aforesaid case, by itself, does not outweigh the gravity and heinous nature of the offence for which the convict is presently undergoing sentence.

The Board further considered the circumstances surrounding the commission of the offence, its impact on society, the reports received from the concerned authorities, and all other relevant factors governing premature release. After due deliberation, the Board concluded that the case does not merit premature release at this stage and, therefore, rejected the request for premature release,

being of the considered view that such release would not be appropriate in the facts and circumstances of the case.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict.

(iv) Recommendations:

In light of the above facts and after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Sunil Nayak @ Fundi S/o Sh. Dal Chand**, at this stage.

Item No. 19: The case of Tuntun Dass S/o Sh. Basant Dass — (Age-41 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 18.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1589/2026 in the matter of Tuntun Dass Vs. State (NCT of Delhi) & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Tuntun Dass S/o Sh. Basant Dass is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 351/2009, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Bindapur, Delhi for committed the murder of his sister.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 28.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 02 months and 22 days in actual custody and 18 years, 03 months and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Emergency Parole on 01 occasion.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence, its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Tuntun Dass S/o Sh. Basant Dass**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till the probation period is completed:

(i) He will share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides after release from Jail.

Item No. 20 The case of Umesh Kumar S/o Sh. Thakur Dass — (Age- 51 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been considered in compliance to the order dated 13.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 3467/2025.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Umesh Kumar S/o Sh. Thakur Dass is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 973/2006, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Punjabi Bagh, Delhi for committing murder of a woman by pouring acid and made to drink acid.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years, 03 months in actual custody and 22 years, 02 months, and 12 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 04 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions, and Furlough on 20 occasions.

As per the police report dated 19.11.2025, the premature release of the convict may not be considered, keeping in view the fact that his premature release may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may also cause breach of peace in society.

In the present case, the convict was involved in committing of murder of a woman by pouring acid and made to drink acid reflects to the unparalleled brutality, cruelty, and depravity of the crime. Murdering a woman by pouring acid on her and forcefully compelling her to ingest it reflects an extreme level of malice, sadism, and absolute disregard for human life. Such an exceptionally heinous act inflicts unimaginable physical and psychological torture on the victim prior to death, deeply shocking the collective conscience of society.

Releasing the convict prematurely would severely undermine the deterrent impact of the criminal justice system against horrific forms of gender-based violence. Acid attacks represent an existential threat to the safety and dignity of women, and any leniency would signal a dangerous tolerance toward such barbaric acts. The sheer gravity and calculated cruelty of this offense inherently outweigh standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good conduct in prison, as the propensity for extreme violence remains a significant public risk.

(iv) Recommendations:

Upon a cumulative assessment of the deliberations made above, the Board is of the considered view that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, having regard to the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the limited extent of reformation achieved, and whether continued incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Umesh Kumar S/o Sh. Thakur Dass**, at this stage.

Item No. 21 The case of Vijay Kumar @ Monti S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand — (Age- 44 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been considered in compliance to the order dated 12.08.2025, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 701/2025.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vijay Kumar @ Monti S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 780/2006, U/S 302/364-A/201/34 IPC, P.S. Mangol Puri, Delhi for kidnapping and murder of a 17 years old boy for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years and 16 days in actual custody and 21 years, 06 months, and 11 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has

availed Parole on 01 occasion, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions, and Furlough on 15 occasions.

As per the police report dated 26.02.2026, the premature release of the convict is not recommended. In the present case, the convict was involved in kidnapping and murder of 17 year old boy for ransom with the assistance of co-inmate, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence, premeditation, and is cruelty inherent. Targeting a minor for financial extortion and subsequently taking his life reflects extreme moral turpitude, calculated malice, and a total disregard for the sanctity of human life. Such a ruthless crime against a vulnerable youth inflicts lifelong, irreparable trauma on the grieving family and deeply shocks the collective conscience of society.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda (2008) 13 SCC 767*.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future.

Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In light of the above facts and deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vijay Kumar @ Monti S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand**, at this stage.

Item No. 22: The case of Vijay @ Vijender S/o Sh. Jai Prakash — (Age-46 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 20.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1626/2026..

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vijay @ Vijender S/o Sh. Jai Prakash is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 83/2005, U/S 363/364-A R/W 120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Sultanpuri, Delhi for kidnapping of 05 years old minor boy for ransom.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 21 years, 02 months and 13 days in actual custody and 25 years, 02 months and 19 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 16 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence. However, he was acquitted in both

cases, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 78/2005, U/s 307 IPC, P.S. Sikohabad, Uttar Pradesh	Acquitted on 18.02.2006
2.	FIR NO. 80/2005, U/s 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Sikohabad, Uttar Pradesh	Acquitted on 18.02.2006

As per Police report dated 31.12.2025, the premature release of the said convict has not been recommended.

During the period of incarceration, twelve (12) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline, including misbehaving with on duty Doctors and Jail Staff. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and a disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	17.09.2012	Threw away the medicine on table of the SMO
2.	11.03.2013	Refused to go outside OPD and misbehaved with DAP staff
3.	13.06.2013	Misbehaved with on duty Doctor
4.	06.07.2013	Misbehaved with on duty Doctor
5.	08.07.2013	Misbehaved with on duty Doctor
6.	10.02.2014	Misbehaved with on duty Doctor & Jail Staff
7.	24.04.2014	Misbehaved with Jail Staff
8.	19.09.2015	Misbehaved with on duty Doctor

9.	11.05.2016	Fight with other inmate
10.	07.06.2016	Fight with other inmate
11.	17.04.2017	Misbehaved with Jail Staff
12.	26.03.2018	Misbehaved with Jail Staff

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In light of the facts and deliberations noted above, after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vijay @ Vijender S/o Sh. Jai Prakash**, at this stage.

Item No. 23: The case of Vikas Chaudhary S/o Sh. Bhagwat Singh — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 08.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 324/2026 in the matter of Vikas Chaudhary Vs. State NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vikas Chaudhary S/o Sh. Bhagwat Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 34/2003, U/S 120-B/364-A/302/201/420/468/471/34 IPC, P.S.

Ashok Vihar, Delhi for kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom (age 18-20 years).

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years and 08 days in actual custody and 20 years and 08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 03 occasions and Furlough on 08 occasions.

As per the police report dated 16.12.2025, the premature release of the convict is not recommended.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom, with the active assistance of co-inmates. The offence is grave, heinous, and reprehensible in nature. The manner of commission unmistakably reflects a high degree of premeditation, meticulous planning, and organized criminal collaboration. Such conduct strikes at the very core of public safety and societal order and does not warrant any leniency.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is duty-bound to accord primacy to the interests of society and public safety over individual considerations. In view of the nature of the offence, the adverse reports, and the attendant risk to the community, the premature release of the convict would be wholly unjustified and against the larger public interest.

(v) Recommendations:

In view of the manner of commission of the offence involving a high degree of premeditation, planning and collaboration, the number of co-accused, and the present age of the convict, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. On an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and whether any useful purpose would be

served by further incarceration, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vikas Chaudhary S/o Sh. Bhagwat Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 24: The case of Vikas Sidhu S/o Sh. Rattan Lal — (Age-47 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 07.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 4328/2025 in the matter of Vikas Sidhu Vs. State of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vikas Sidhu S/o Sh. Rattan Lal is undergoing life imprisonment (Rider) in case FIR No. 34/2003, U/S 120-B/364-A/302/201/420/468/471/34 IPC, P.S. Ashok Vihar, Delhi for kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom (age 18-20 years).

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years, 09 months and 08 days in actual custody and 20 years, 10 months and 23 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 03 occasions, Parole on 03 occasions and Furlough on 08 occasions.

As per the police report dated 08.08.2025, the premature release of the convict is strongly opposed citing there is every possibility that the presence of the convict in the area will affect public peace and tranquillity.

Further involvement of the convict in other case has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strongly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The detail of such criminal case recorded against him is as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 752/2016, U/s 283 IPC, P.S. Mukherjee Nagar, Delhi	Admonished on 27.04.2017

In the present case, the convict was involved in the kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom, with the active assistance of co-inmates. Executing a crime strictly for financial extortion demonstrates extreme moral depravity and a calculated disregard for human life. Such a mercenary offence, driven entirely by greed, disrupts public order and deeply shocks the collective conscience of society.

Premature release of such the convict would severely weaken the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system against organized kidnapping syndicates and ransom killings. Granting leniency for a premeditated murder committed for monetary gain sends a wrong message that undermines public safety and erodes community trust in the law. The deliberate, profit-driven cruelty of this offense inherently outweighs standard parameters of time served or routine reports of institutional reformation.

Furthermore, the risk of recidivism remains high in cases involving structured and financially motivated violence. To uphold the rule of law, maintain public order, and ensure absolute justice, the convict is deemed unfit for early release.

(v) Recommendations:

In view of the above noted facts and after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vikas Sidhu S/o Sh. Rattan Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 25: The case of Vikram Yadav S/o Sh. Inder Singh — (Age-44 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 24.02.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 3389/2025 in the matter of Vikram Yadav Vs. State Govt. of NCT of Delhi & Anr.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Vikram Yadav S/o Sh. Inder Singh is undergoing life imprisonment (Rider) in case FIR No. 611/2001 & 261/2001, U/S 302/120-B/364-A/384/186/353/307/419 IPC, P.S. Badarpur & Seemapuri, Delhi for committing murder of a person during abduction for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 05.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years, 06 months and 06 days in actual custody and 22 years and 21 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Interim Bail on 02 occasions, parole on 04 occasions and furlough on 05 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence. However, he is on bail in one case and

has completed the sentence in the other case, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 683/2015, U/s 307 IPC, P.S. Sihani Gate, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	RI for 03 years and fine Rs. 10000/- ID 04 months (substantive sentence completed and fine paid in Court)
2.	FIR NO. 684/2015, U/s 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Sihani Gate, Ghaziabad, Uttar Pradesh	RI for 06 years & fine of Rs. 10000/- ID for 04 months (on bail in this case on 24.06.2019 & fine paid.

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strongly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The detail of such criminal case recorded against him is as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 83/2015, U/s 302/34 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act P.S. Kanjhawla, Delhi	FIR not matched (Theft case) as per FIR
2.	FIR No. 83/2012, U/S 302/34 IPC& 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Kanjhawla, Delhi	Status not found as per FIR index
3.	FIR No. 276/2001, U/S 279/337 IPC, P.S. Dilshad Garden, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR index

During the period of incarceration, two (02) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline. The recurrence of such

infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and a disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	06.06.2015	Jumped Parole w.e.f. 27.10.2010 to 27.11.2010 by Hon'ble DHC and re-arrested on 06.06.2015 in another case.
2.	17.10.2024	06 days late surrender from exemption from surrender after stay vacated by Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 01.10.2024 (warned by SCJ)

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

Therefore, after detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vikram Yadav S/o Sh. Inder Singh** at this stage.

Item No. 26: The case of Vinod Kumar S/o Sh. Ajab Singh — (Age-42 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 30.03.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1026/2026 in the matter of Vinod Kumar Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vinod Kumar S/o Sh. Ajab Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 205/2003, U/S 302/201/364/404/34 IPC, P.S. Rohini, Delhi for hiring cab, kidnapping car driver & murdered him.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years, 04 months and 25 days in actual custody and 25 years and 13 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 04 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions & Furlough on 20 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on

society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the conduct of convict which is throughout satisfactory during incarceration as well as during parole.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Vinod Kumar S/o Sh. Ajab Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict for next 02 years from the date of his release from Jail:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 27: The case of Surender Kumar S/o Sh. Azad Singh — (Age-46 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 03.02.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1702/2025 in the matter of Surender Kumar Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by

the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Surender Kumar S/o Sh. Azad Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 20/2005, U/S 302/498-A IPC, P.S. Vasant Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of his wife on account of dowry demands.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 19 years, 08 months and 25 days in actual custody and 23 years, 09 months and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 05 occasions, Emergency Parole on 01 occasion & Furlough on 20 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the conduct of convict which is throughout satisfactory during incarceration as well as during parole.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to

RECOMMEND the case for premature release of convict **Surender Kumar S/o Sh. Azad Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict for next 02 years from the date of his release from Jail:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 28: The case of Surender Prasad Singh S/o Sh. Dharam Dev Singh — (Age-78 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 18.08.2025, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 2168/2025 in the matter of Surender Prasad Singh Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Surender Prasad Singh S/o Sh. Dharam Dev Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 421/1984, U/S 302/396/147/149/449/436/395 IPC, P.S. Delhi Cantt. Delhi for committing crime during Sikh riots.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 10 months and 07 days in actual custody and 21 years, 04 months and 20 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 08 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 22 occasions.

As per police report dated 13.05.2026 the premature release of the said convict has been not recommended.

In the present case, the convict was involved committing crime during Sikh riots with the assistance of co-inmates which includes exceptional gravity, systemic malice, and catastrophic societal impact of crimes committed during the infamous 1984 anti-Sikh riots. Participating in mass communal violence, arson, and targeted killings represents not just an offense against individual victims, but a coordinated assault on minority rights, secularism, and the constitutional fabric of the nation. Such state-wide atrocities deeply scar the collective conscience of society and constitute crimes against humanity.

Releasing the convict prematurely would severely undermine the long-delayed process of transitional justice and dilute the deterrent effect of the law against communal violence. Granting leniency to an offender involved in targeted sectarian violence sends a wrong message that threatens communal harmony and erodes public trust in the state to protect vulnerable communities. The historically significant and deeply destructive nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Leniency in such highly sensitive cases risks reopening deep-seated historical wounds and creating a sense of insecurity among minority communities. Consequently, to uphold the rule of law, preserve public order, and ensure

absolute justice for the victims of mass violence, the convict is deemed unfit for early release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held

in Swamy Shraddananda (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(v) Recommendations:

Therefore after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Surender Prasad Singh S/o Sh. Dharam Dev Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 29: The case of Surender @ Kalwa S/o Sh. Rattan Lal — (Age- 44 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 15.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 3422/2025 in the matter of Surender @ Kalwa Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Surender @ Kalwa S/o Sh. Rattan Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 119/2004, U/S 302/392 R/W 394/34 IPC, P.S. Rohini, Delhi for

committing murder of 03 persons in which 01 was under 14 years & they committed robbery in their house.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 21 years and 06 months in actual custody and 23 years and 06 months including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 06 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 19 occasions.

As per Police report dated 07.02.2026, the premature release of the said convict is strongly opposed in view of the case pertains to heinous offence involving murder and robbery.

In the present case the convict committed murder of 03 persons in which 01 was under 14 years of age and also committed robbery in their house that shows extreme depravity, calculated ruthlessness, and sheer brutality of committing a triple murder alongside house robbery. Eliminating three individuals, including a vulnerable child under the age of 14, purely to facilitate or cover up a financial crime reflects absolute moral bankruptcy and a total disregard for the sanctity of human life. The slaughter of an entire family, particularly targeting an innocent minor, is a monstrous act that deeply shocks the collective conscience of society.

Prematurely releasing a convict who has committed mass murder for monetary gain would severely dilute the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system against armed robbery and homicidal violence. Granting leniency in a case of such premeditated and multi-victim atrocity compromises public safety and erodes community trust in the rule of law. The extreme gravity, cruelty, and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweigh standard considerations of time served or generic reports of institutional reformation.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount responsibility to ensure public security and prevent the re-entry of highly dangerous individuals into civil society. The risk of recidivism remains exceptionally high for offenders capable of wiping out multiple lives for material gain. To uphold the rule of law, preserve public order, and ensure complete, uncompromised justice for the deceased, the convict is deemed entirely unfit for early release.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Surender @ Kalwa S/o Sh. Rattan Lal** at this stage.

Item No. 30: The case of Vijay Pal S/o Late Sh. Nepal Singh — (Age-43 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 15.01.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 3397/2025 in the matter of Vijay Pal Vs. State (NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Vijay Pal S/o Late Sh. Nepal Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 119/2004, U/S 302/392 R/W 394/34 IPC, P.S. Rohini, Delhi for committing murder of 03 persons in which 01 was under 14 years & they committed robbery in their house.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 21 years, 02 months & 18 days in actual custody and 23 years, 02 months and 02 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 02 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 07 occasions.

As per Police report dated 07.02.2026, the premature release of the said convict is strongly opposed in view of the case pertains to heinous offence involving murder and robbery.

In the present case the convict committed murder of 03 persons in which 01 was under 14 years of age and also committed robbery in their house that shows extreme depravity, cruelty, and compounding gravity of committing a triple murder alongside a house robbery. Eradicating members of a family group, which explicitly included a vulnerable child under the age of 14, purely for monetary gain through robbery, demonstrates absolute moral turpitude and an irreversible disregard for the sanctity of human life. This calculated, cold-blooded massacre of multiple individuals within the safety of their home deeply shocks the collective conscience of society.

Prematurely releasing the convict would severely dilute the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system against brutal dacoities and multi-victim homicides. Granting leniency to an offender who executed a premeditated slaughter of innocent citizens, including a minor, sends a highly dangerous signal that compromises public security. The barbaric nature and sheer scale of this profit-driven atrocity inherently outweigh standard parameters of time served or routine institutional reports of good conduct.

Furthermore, the state holds an absolute duty to protect the public and ensure that individuals capable of such extreme, multi-faceted violence are not reintroduced into the community. The risk of recidivism is exceptionally high

for offenders driven by violent greed. To uphold the rule of law, preserve public order, and ensure absolute justice for the deceased, the convict is deemed entirely unfit for early release.

(v) Recommendations:

In view of the facts and observation as outlined above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vijay Pal S/o Late Sh. Nepal Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 31: The case of Iqbal @ Billi S/o Sh. Hakimuddin @ Suka — (Age-36 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 07.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1136/2025 in the matter of Iqbal @ Billi Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Iqbal @ Billi S/o Sh. Hakimuddin @ Suka is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 248/2010, U/S 376(2)(G)/365/506/34 IPC, P.S. Dhaula Kuan, Delhi for kidnapping and rape of a Girl/BPO employee.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 03 months and 18 days in actual custody and 17 years, 04 months and 26 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 03 occasions, Parole on 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 12 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence. However, he is acquitted in these cases, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 89/2009, U/s 186/353/332/379/411 IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	Acquitted on 16.09.2017
2.	FIR NO. 182/2009, U/s 147/336/379 IPC, P.S. Kumher, Rajasthan	Acquitted on 03.10.2016

Further, involvement of the convict in other cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strongly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The detail of such criminal case recorded against him is as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 242/2009, U/s 399/402 IPC P.S. Sohna, Haryana	Other State

The present case shows extreme gravity, premeditation, and depravity involved in the kidnapping and rape of a female BPO employee. Targeting a working woman during her professional commute reflects a calculated assault on her bodily autonomy, dignity, and fundamental rights. Such a heinous crime not only inflicts lifelong psychological and physical trauma on the victim but also creates a widespread sense of insecurity among working women, deeply shocking the collective conscience of society.

Releasing the convict prematurely would severely undermine the deterrent effect of the criminal justice system against gender-based violence and predatory offenses. Leniency in a case involving the targeted abduction and sexual assault of a woman in the workforce sends a dangerous message, compromising public safety and eroding community trust in the law. The severe, predatory nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good conduct during incarceration.

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and predatory nature of the offence raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Iqbal @ Billi S/o Sh. Hakimuddin @ Suka** at this stage.

Item No. 32: The case of Shahid @ Billi S/o Sh. Kallu — (Age-37 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in compliance to the order dated 07.04.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Cr1.) No. 1132/2025 in the matter of Shahid @ Billi Vs. State (Govt. of NCT of Delhi).

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been

considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Shahid @ Billi S/o Sh. Kallu is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 248/2010, U/S 376(2)(G)/365/506/34 IPC, P.S. Dhaula Kuan, Delhi for kidnapping and rape of a Girl/BPO employee.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 03 months and 12 days in actual custody and 17 years, 04 months and 27 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 02 occasions, Parole on 02 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 12 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in five (05) other criminal cases apart from the present offence. However, he has been acquitted or already under gone in said cases, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 103/2002, U/s 3/8,4/8,5/8 CS Act, P.S. Sadar Ballabgargh, Faridabad, Haryana	Already under gone on 25.08.2011
2.	FIR NO. 196/2005, U/s CS Act, P.S. Sohna, Gurgaon	Acquitted on 02.11.2015
3.	FIR No. 89/2009, U/s 186/353/332 IPC, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	Acquitted on 05.04.2017
4.	FIR No. 309/2010, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Mujeshwar	Acquitted on 02.02.2016
5.	SC No. 381/2011-FIR No. 182/2009, U/s 147/336/379 IPC,	Acquitted on 03.10.2016

	P.S. Kumher, Rajasthan	
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Further, involvement of the convict in other cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strictly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The detail of such criminal case recorded against him is as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 242/2009, U/s 399/402 IPC P.S. Sohna, Haryana	Other State

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and predatory nature of the offence raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Shahid @ Billi S/o Sh. Kallu** at this stage.

Item No. 33: The case of Jitender S/o Sh. Kartar Singh — (Age-41 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in accordance with rule 1258 of Delhi Prison Rules, 2018 and order dated 05.03.2026, received from Home Department, GNCTD vide letter no. F.18/82/2025/H(G)/Prisons/5253-54 upon approval of Hon'ble Lt. Governor of Delhi.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Jittender S/o Sh. Kartar Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 43/2008, U/S 302/201 IPC, P.S. Nabi Karim, Delhi for committing murder of his own father and beheaded.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 10.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 03 months and 01 day in actual custody and 22 years, 01 month and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 01 occasion, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 03 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence. However, he has been already under gone in said case, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The detail of criminal case and status of case is as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 303/2006, U/s 9/12/55 Gambling Act, P.S. Nabi Karim, Delhi	Convicted on 03.11.2006 & Sentenced to 02 days SI which has been already under gone on 04.11.2006

Further, the said convict was earlier recommended for release by the Sentence Review Board in its meeting held on 23.02.2024 & consequent upon which the release order was issued on 15.10.2024. In the meantime, the convict was absconded from furlough since 16.08.2024 & re-arrested by Police on

11.04.2025, which clearly shows the non reformatory attitude by the convict by violating the Prison rules and discipline during incarceration.

As per Police report dated 13.05.2026, the premature release of the convict is not recommended citing propensity of committing crime and in view of heinous nature of crime. Similarly, as per report submitted by Probation officer, Delhi the case of the convict appears to be not recommended.

In the present case, the convict has murdered his father and beheaded the dead body. Executing a parent, a relationship rooted in natural trust and protection and desecrating the body under the influence of obscurantist beliefs reflects a highly distorted mind and an exceptional threat to human life. Such a grotesque and unnatural crime deeply shocks the collective conscience of society and cannot be viewed through the lens of ordinary homicide.

Prematurely releasing the convict would severely weaken the deterrent impact of the criminal justice system against violent crimes rooted in superstition and witchcraft-related delusions. Granting leniency in a case of calculated patricidal slaughter would send a dangerous message to the community, undermining public safety and the rule of law. The horrific and unnatural cruelty of this offense inherently outweighs standard parameters of time served or routine reports of institutional reformation.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Jitender S/o Sh. Kartar Singh** at this stage.

Item No. 34: The case of Ashu S/o Sh. Balwan Singh — (Age-38 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in the present meeting being a defer case of Sentence Review Board meeting held on 16.10.2025.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Ashu S/o Sh. Balwan Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 255/2011, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Alipur, Delhi for committing murder of a woman by strangulation.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 08 months and 23 days in actual custody and 18 years, 04 months and 25 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 01 occasion, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 16 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight

was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Ashu S/o Sh. Balwan Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period will be completed:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 35: The case of Sanjay Singh Rathi S/o Sh. Tejveer— (Age-45 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been put up in the present meeting being a defer case of Sentence Review Board meeting held on 16.10.2025 and subsequent order dated 14.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 1549/2026.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by

the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Sanjay Singh Rathi S/o Sh. Tejveer is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 486/2002, U/S 365/396/34 IPC, P.S. Kalyan Puri, Delhi for hiring a cab, kidnapping, robbing & committing murder of a cab driver.

(iv) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 21 years, 09 months and 23 days in actual custody and 26 years, 08 months and 20 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail 01 time, parole on 09 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 23 occasions. As per record, the convict has surrendered late by 39 days from Emergency Parole on 16.05.2023 and again surrendered late by 12 days on 28.01.2025.

As per Jail record, the convict was not found to be involved in any other criminal case apart from the present case.

However, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police present during the meeting and hence strongly opposed the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 978/2001 u/s 324/432/307/393 IPC, PS Buland Shahar Kotwali, UP	Other state
2.	FIR No. 232/2002 u/s 379 IPC, PS Kashmiri Gate, Delhi	All the accused discharged on 20.12.2003
3.	FIR No. 29/2002 u/s 379 IPC, PS	Not arrested as per FIR Index.

	D.B.G. Road, Delhi	
4.	FIR No. 547/2002 u/s 408 IPC, PS Sangam Vihar, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR Index.
5.	FIR No. 422/2002 u/s 365 IPC, PS H.N. Din, Delhi	Case has been transferred to Mathura, UP
6.	FIR No. 571/2002 u/s 406 IPC, PS Noida Sec. 58, UP	Other state
7.	FIR No. 97/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Undergone on 20.12.2007
8.	FIR No. 68/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Untraced on 18.09.2004.
9.	FIR No. 83/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Acquitted on 11.12.2007
10.	FIR No. 32/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Karol Bagh, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR Index.
11.	FIR No. 59/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Not arrested as per FIR Index.
12.	FIR No. 31/2003 u/s 302/201/394 IPC, PS Pilakhuwa, Ghaziabad, UP	Other State
13.	FIR No. 74/2003 u/s 379 IPC, PS Rajinder Nagar, Delhi	Discharged 29.01.2004

As per the Social Investigation Report dated 20.02.2026 received from the Probation Officer, Prison Welfare Service, Tihar Jail, the case of the convict has not been recommended for premature release. The report notes that no comments regarding the views of the neighbors or family members were available in the report furnished by the District Probation Officer, Bulandshahar, Uttar Pradesh, and therefore does not support the premature release of the convict.

(v) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Sanjay Singh Rathi S/o Sh. Rajveer** at this stage.

Item No. 36: The case of Afroz S/o Sh. Badshah — (Age-48 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Afroz S/o Sh. Badshah is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 569/2000, U/s 364-A/34 IPC, P.S. Preet Vihar, Delhi for kidnapping of a boy aged about 16 years for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 04 months and 03 days in actual custody and 18 years, 03 months and 23 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 05 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 23 occasions.

In the present case, the convict was involved in kidnapping of a boy aged about 16 years for ransom with the active assistance of co-inmates. The manner of commission unmistakably reflects a high degree of premeditation, meticulous planning, and organized criminal collaboration. Such conduct strikes at the very core of public safety and societal order and does not warrant any indulgence or leniency.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is duty-bound to accord primacy to the interests of society and public safety over individual considerations. In view of the nature of the offence, the adverse reports of all concerned authorities, and the attendant risk to the community, the premature release of the convict would be wholly unjustified and against the larger public interest.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the manner of commission of the offence involving a high degree of premeditation, planning and collaboration, the number of co-accused, and the present age of the convict, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. On an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and whether any useful purpose would be served by further incarceration, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Afroz S/o Sh. Badshah**, at this stage.

Item No. 37: The case of Aman Sharma S/o Sh. Virender Kumar Sharma
— (Age-33 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Aman Sharma S/o Sh. Virender Kumar Sharma is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 283/2011, U/s 302/341/323/34 IPC, P.S. Janak Puri, Delhi for murder of a person over money dispute.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 28.02.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 03 months and 26 days in actual custody and 15 years, 04 months and 14 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed, Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 01 occasion and Furlough on 04 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence. However, he has completed his sentence in the said case, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 236/2011, U/s 325/324/34 IPC, P.S. Dabri, Delhi	Sentence Completed

Further, as per Police report dated 02.03.2026, the premature release of the said convict may not be considered.

Furthermore, during the period of incarceration, seventeen (17) jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline, including repeated recovery of prohibited articles such as tobacco, possession of a mobile SIM card, and involvement in a scuffle inside the jail. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformatory behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	31.08.2012	Threatening to slash fellow inmate
2.	12.03.2013	Recovery of Mobile Phone
3.	16.06.2013	Fight with other inmate
4.	13.05.2014	Recovery of Mobile Phone
5.	20.09.2015	Scuffled with other inmate
6.	17.05.2016	Recovery of Mobile Phone with battery charger and SIM card
7.	21.05.2016	Recovery of Mobile Phone with battery and Rs. 5000/- Indian Currency
8.	15.06.2017	Recovery of Tobacco
9.	16.06.2017	Misbehave with Jail Staff, abused & scuffled with Ward Sahayak
10.	17.08.2017	Recovery of Mobile Phone
11.	28.03.2020	Used Mobile Phone and upload video on Social Media
12.	21.04.2020	Use Mobile and upload video on social media
13.	24.04.2020	Inflicted self injury
14.	12.05.2020	Recovery of mobile phone, loose wire, improvised heater, metal strip
15.	19.01.2023	Misbehave and abused with DAP staff (Mulakat stopped for 15 days)
16.	27.03.2025	Abusing another inmates & argument on some

		unknown issues (Phone Call facility stopped for 06 weeks)
17.	24.05.2025	Abusing to other inmates

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and Jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In light of the above facts and deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Aman Sharma S/o Sh. Virender Kumar Sharma**, at this stage.

Item No. 38: The case of Amit Kumar S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand — (Age-39 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Amit Kumar S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 211/2010, U/S 302/34 & 174- A IPC, P.S. Nihal Vihar, Delhi for murder of a person during quarrel over demand of money.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 02 months and 24 days in actual custody and 16 years, 03 months and

26 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Furlough on 11 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Amit Kumar S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period will be completed:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall

immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 39: The case of Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Parma Nand — (Age-43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Anil S/o Sh. Parma Nand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 33/2012, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Sabzi Mandi, Delhi for murder of a person by stabbing with knife.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 01 month and 06 days in actual custody and 16 years, 06 months and 25 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail 01 time and Furlough on 11 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Anil S/o Sh. Parma Nand**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period will be completed:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 40: The case of Arvind Kumar S/o Sh. Siya Ram — (Age-38 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Arvind Kumar S/o Sh. Siya Ram is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 111/2009, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Timar Pur, Delhi for murder of a person during quarrel.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years and 20 days in actual custody and 17 years, 05 months and 18 days

including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 03 occasions and Furlough on 09 occasions.

According to jail records, the convict demonstrates a non-reformative attitude by repeatedly violating prison discipline. He first jumped a two-week furlough granted on 25.10.2016, remaining at large until his re-arrest on 14.02.2019. He subsequently absconded from another two-week furlough granted from 06.02.2025 to 20.02.2025, before being re-arrested on 02.06.2025.

Further, during the period of incarceration, three (03) punishments have also been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including recovery of prohibited articles as well as refusing to do the work allotted to him inside Jail. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	03.01.2013	Refusing to do the work assigned to him.
2.	16.01.2020	Recovery of Prohibited Articles.
3.	03.06.2025	Jumped Furlough & re-arrested in same case.

Further, as per Police report dated 05.12.2025, the address verification for his premature release remain un-verified as the address of the convict is not permanent, since his family resides in a rented premises and there is a possibility that he may create a law and order problem. Additionally, the premature release of the said convict appears to be not recommended as per Social Investigation Report dated 24.12.2025 received from the office of Probation Officer, Delhi.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Arvind Kumar S/o Sh. Siya Ram**.

Item No. 41: The case of Bayem Victor S/o Sh. Bayem Monday (Nigerian National) — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Bayem Victor S/o Sh. Bayem Monday is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 291/2011, U/S 302/392/34 IPC & 14 F. Act, P.S. Tilak Nagar, Delhi for murder of a person/shopkeeper during robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 06 months and 27 days in actual custody and 15 years, 10 months and 03 days including remission.

As per the police report dated 09.04.2026, the premature release of the convict is not recommended citing that his premature release may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and

indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may also cause of breach of peace in society and there is possibility that the said convict may take advantage of premature release.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence. However, he has been acquitted in said case.

The detail of criminal case and status of case is as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 403/2011, U/s 419/468/471 IPC, P.S. Tilak Nagar, Delhi	Acquitted on 30.03.2022

Furthermore, the case involves critical aspects of national security, foreign national prisoner protocols, and immigration laws. Consequently, the risk of recidivism remains high in cases involving structured and financially motivated violence to uphold the rule of law, maintain public safety, and ensure uncompromised justice for the victim's family, the convict is deemed entirely unfit for early release.

Granting leniency to such a convict who has committed homicidal robbery sends a wrong message regarding the enforcement of law and order within sovereign borders. The mercenary and ruthless nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of institutional reformation.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above noted facts and after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Bayem Victor S/o Sh. Bayem Monday**, at this stage.

Item No. 42: The case of Sunday Chinaka Uchem S/o Sh. Nicodemus Chinaka Uchem (Nigerian National) — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Sunday Chinaka Uchem S/o Sh. Nicodemus Chinaka Uchem is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 291/2011, U/S 302/392/34 IPC & 14 F. Act, P.S. Tilak Nagar, Delhi for murder of a person/shopkeeper during robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 28.02.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 05 months and 20 days in actual custody and 15 years, 10 months and 03 days including remission.

As per the police report dated 16.03.2026, the premature release of the convict is not recommended citing that his premature release may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may also cause of breach of peace in society and there is possibility that the said convict may take advantage of premature release. It will be very tough for law enforcement agencies to trace him out if he goes underground after release.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence. However, he has been acquitted in the said case.

The detail of criminal case and status of case is as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 403/2011, U/s 419/468/471 IPC, P.S. Tilak Nagar, Delhi	Acquitted on 30.03.2022

Furthermore, the case involves critical aspects of national security, foreign national prisoner protocols, and immigration laws. Consequently, the risk of recidivism remains high in cases involving structured and financially motivated violence to uphold the rule of law, maintain public safety, and ensure uncompromised justice for the victim's family, the convict is deemed entirely unfit for early release.

Granting leniency to such a convict who has committed homicidal robbery sends a wrong message regarding the enforcement of law and order within sovereign borders. The mercenary and ruthless nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of institutional reformation.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above noted facts and after detailed deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Sunday Chinaka Uchem Victor S/o Sh. Nicodemus Chinaka Uchem**, at this stage.

Item No. 43: The case of Javed S/o Sh. Liyakat Ali — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Javed Ali S/o Sh. Liyakat Ali is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 212/2006, U/S 302 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Mandir Marg, Delhi for committing murder of a person/treating doctor for taking revenge.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 07 months and 15 days in actual custody and 17 years, 03 months and 26 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 05 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 12 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict was granted 02 weeks furlough from 19.02.2024 to 03.03.2024 thereafter the Apex Court stayed the surrender. The stay petition has been dismissed by the Apex Court on 24.09.2024, but convict did not surrender and re-arrested in same case on 03.12.2024. This indicates explicit violation of Prison rules and acts of indiscipline clearly demonstrate a non-reformative attitude.

Further, as per Police report dated 17.06.2026, the premature release of the convict is not recommended in view of that there is no control of his family members upon him.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount responsibility to protect vital public servants from workplace violence and ensure the safety of the surviving medical community and witnesses. An offender capable of harboring deadly vendettas against a treating physician poses an unacceptably high risk of recidivism and persistent public danger. Consequently, to uphold the rule of law, maintain public security, and ensure absolute justice, the convict is deemed entirely unfit for early release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In the light of facts and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Javed Ali S/o Sh. Liyakat Ali** at this stage.

Item No. 44: The case of Manoj @ Kale S/o Late Sh. Bhim Singh — (Age-42 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Manoj @ Kale S/o Late Sh. Bhim Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 81/2010, U/S 302/174-A/34 IPC, P.S. Sadar Bazar, Delhi for committing murder of a person over natured grudge against deceased.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 06 months and 05 days in actual custody and 15 years, 11 months and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Parole on 02 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 05 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior.

It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Manoj @ Kale S/o Late Sh. Bhim Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 45: The case of Pammi @ Heera Lal S/o Sh. Bahadur Singh — (Age-41 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Pammi @ Heera Lal S/o Sh. Bahadur Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 1196/2007, U/S 302/307/452/34 IPC, P.S. SultanPuri, Delhi for committing murder of a woman and injured other one.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 01 month and 17 days in actual custody and 18 years, 06 months and 06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed Interim Bail on 02 occasions, Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 11 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Pammi @ Heera Lal S/o Sh. Bahadur Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

- (i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.
- (ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 46: The case of Pradeep Kumar @ Sonu S/o Sh. Bhaiya Lal — (Age-35 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Pradeep Kumar @ Sonu S/o Sh. Bhaiya Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 256/2011, U/s 302/404/34 IPC, P.S. Kirti Nagar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by smothering with clutch wire.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 05 months & 10 days in actual custody and 16 years, 08 months & 28 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Parole on 02 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 07 occasions.

As per the police report dated 10.11.2025, the premature release of the convict may not be considered citing that his premature release may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may also cause of breach of peace in society and there is possibility that the said convict may take advantage of premature release. It will be very tough for law enforcement agencies to trace him out if he goes underground after release. Similarly, the Chief Probation Officer, Social Welfare Department, Delhi also did not recommended the premature release of the said convict during meeting.

Further, during the period of incarceration, three (03) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including recovery of prohibited articles such as one iron made sua, handmade heater & tried to block the view of Camera installed in the Cell by putting bed sheet on the light & Camera. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	13.04.2018	Put bed sheet on the Light & Camera of the cell.

2.	12.04.2018	Handmade playing cards, one burnt plastic bowl and two iron patti were recovered.
3.	08/09.01.2018	Handmade heater, one iron made sua & some loose wire were recovered.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence and the multiple punishments recorded against him during the period of incarceration. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Pradeep Kumar @ Sonu S/o Sh. Bhaiya Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 47: The case of Rahul Gupta S/o Late Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta — (Age-35 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Rahul Gupta S/o Late Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 256/2010, U/s 302/364-A/201/34 IPC, P.S. Vikas Puri, Delhi for kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 22.05.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years & 20 days in actual custody and 17 years, 02 months and 15 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed Interim Bail on 01 occasion, Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 07 occasions.

As per the police report dated 24.05.2026, the premature release of the convict may not be considered citing that his premature release may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may also cause of breach of peace in society and there is possibility that the said convict may take advantage of premature release.

Further, this case was earlier considered under Article 72 of the Constitution of India and the same has been rejected by Ministry of Home Affairs, Government of India vide its order dated 16.03.2026.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda (2008) 13 SCC 767*.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

In the present case, the convict was involved in kidnapping and murder of a person for ransom with the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the

interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rahul Gupta S/o Late Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta**, at this stage.

Item No. 48: The case of Rajbir S/o Sh. Sardar Singh — (Age-60 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

This case is being considered in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in case titled as “the State of Haryana and Ors. Vs Jagdish” (SCC 216/2010).

(ii) Sentence details:

Rajbir S/o Sh. Sardar Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 566/1998, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Malviya Nagar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by stabbing with knife.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 30.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 05 months and 11 days in actual custody and 17 years, 02 months and 09 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has

availed Interim Bail on 02 occasions, Parole on 03 occasions, Emergency Parole on 02 occasions and Furlough on 10 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, age of the convict, nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Rajbir S/o Sh. Sardar Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 49: The case of Rajesh S/o Late Sh. Murli Ram - (Age-57 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

This case is being considered in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in case titled as “the State of Haryana and Ors. Vs Jagdish” (SCC 216/2010).

(ii) Sentence details:

Rajesh S/o Late Sh. Murli Ram is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 89/1997, U/s 302/452 IPC, P.S. Nand Nagri, Delhi for committing murder of a woman by setting her ablaze.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 06 months and 03 days in actual custody and 16 years, 08 months and 22 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 08 occasions.

As per the police report dated 20.02.2026, the premature release of the convict has not been recommended on the ground that his release may have an adverse impact on the law and order situation and may disturb public peace and tranquility.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a woman by setting her ablaze while she was asleep, with the intention of taking revenge. The offence is exceptionally grave, heinous, and reprehensible in nature, as the victim was rendered completely defenceless and vulnerable at the time of the attack. The act of intentionally causing the death of the victim by burning reflects extreme cruelty, brutality, and a complete disregard for human life and dignity. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates a high degree of premeditation, criminal intent, and callousness, resulting in immense physical suffering to the victim before her death. Such a serious

offence cannot be viewed leniently, particularly in light of its impact on society and the sense of security of the public.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rajesh S/o Late Sh. Murli Ram**, at this stage.

Item No. 50: The case of Suresh @ Mucchad S/o Sh. Chander Shekhar — (Age-63 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Suresh @ Mucchad S/o Sh. Chander Shekhar is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 92/2011, U/s 302 IPC, P.S. Darya Ganj, Delhi for committing murder of a person by knife blows.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 06 months and 29 days in actual custody and 17 years, 06 months and 09 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed only emergency parole on 01 occasion.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in a fresh criminal case, FIR No. 213/2020, registered under Sections 307 IPC and 25/27/54/59 of the Arms Act at Police Station Darya Ganj, Delhi, which is presently pending for trial. The said case was registered while the convict was availing emergency parole, and he was subsequently re-admitted to jail. The involvement of the convict in a fresh criminal case during the period of temporary release reflects adversely on his conduct and raises concerns regarding his reformation and compliance with the conditions of release. Furthermore, the convict has not maintained satisfactory conduct during incarceration, as he was awarded a prison punishment on 21.04.2023 for misbehaving with the Senior Medical Officer at Jail dispensary. The aforesaid conduct indicates a lack of discipline and respect for institutional authority, which weighs against a favourable assessment of his reformative progress.

Further, involvement of the convict in other cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence strictly opposing the premature release of the convict.

The detail of such criminal case recorded against him is as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 537/2001 u/s 25/54/59 A. Act, P.S IP Estate, Delhi	Record Not Updated
2.	FIR No. 149/2003 u/s 25/54/59 A. Act, P.S Dariya Ganj, Delhi	Already undergone on 13.06.2003
3.	FIR No. 459/2003 u/s 25 A. Act, P.S Dariya Ganj, Delhi	Already undergone on 14.01.2004
4..	FIR No. 941/2006 u/s 25/54/59 A. Act, P.S Dariya Ganj, Delhi	Acquitted on 29.03.2007
5.	FIR No. 408/2007 u/s 379/511 IPC, P.S New Delhi Railway Station, Delhi	Record Not Updated
6..	FIR No. 317/2005 u/s 25/54 /59 A. Act, P.S Chandni Chowk, Delhi	Record not found in P.S.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by inflicting knife blows, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The act of intentionally causing the death of the victim by repeatedly attacking him with a deadly weapon reflects a high degree of criminal intent, brutality, and complete disregard for human life. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates extreme violence and a significant degree of culpability on the part of the convict. Such an offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in light of its adverse impact on society and the sense of security of the public. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety, all of which weigh heavily against the grant of premature release in the present case.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Suresh @ Mucchad S/o Sh. Chander Shekhar**, at this stage.

Item No. 51: The case of Titu S/o Sh. Prem Pal — (Age-35 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Titu S/o Sh. Prem Pal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 302/2011, U/S 302/323 IPC, P.S. Nihal Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of his mother by hitting a Belan on her head.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 04 months, and 08 days in actual custody and 16 years, 02 months and 16 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole only on 01 occasion.

As per jail records, the convict was found involved in a fresh criminal proceeding vide DD No. 09, dated 15.09.2023 under Sections 107/151

Cr.P.C., registered at Police Station Mahipalpur, Delhi, while he was released on parole. The convict was subsequently re-admitted to jail on 17.09.2023 and was released in the said proceedings on 20.09.2023. It is further noted that the convict had jumped parole granted for a period of one month w.e.f. 11.08.2023 to 10.09.2023 by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was apprehended thereafter.

Further, during the period of incarceration, eleven (11) prison punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline and jail rules, including repeated incidents of fighting/attacking co-inmates, possession of a mobile phone, recovery of a sharp-edged weapon, attempted self-harm, and absconding while on parole. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline. The details of the punishments are as under:

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	12.05.2015	Infuriated, misbehaved and assaulted a gate sewadar.
2.	24/25.07.2015	Attempted to strangle a co-inmate while he was sleeping.
3.	01.11.2015	Mobile phone recovered from ceramic tiles.
4.	10.09.2016	Attacked a co-inmate by throwing stones.
5.	10.09.2016	Attacked a co-inmate while he was sleeping..
6.	21.05.2019	Fought with another co-inmate.
7.	03.11.2021	Climbed over the wall slab, cut a live wire, and set fire to twisted pieces of cotton cloth.
8.	03.01.2022	Recovery of a sharp-edged weapon ("sua") during search.
9.	28.05.2022	Attempted to hang himself with the help of a

		rope.
10.	17.09.2023	Jumped parole granted w.e.f. 11.08.2023 to 10.09.2023 and was re-arrested in DD No. 09 dated 15.09.2023 before being re-admitted to jail.
11.	21.01.2024	Fought with another co-inmate.

The aforesaid conduct reflects a persistent pattern of indiscipline, violent behaviour, and non-compliance with prison rules, thereby raising serious concerns regarding the convict's reformation and suitability for premature release.

As per the Social Investigation Report dated 09.03.2026, the Probation Officer has not recommended the premature release of the convict. The report observes that, considering the convict's overall conduct during incarceration, it cannot be concluded that he has shed his propensity to commit crime. The Probation Officer has further opined that the convict has not demonstrated sufficient reformatory progress and that the prospects of reclaiming and rehabilitating him as a useful member of society remain uncertain. Accordingly, the Probation Officer has not found the case fit for consideration of premature release.

Moreover, the convict availed parole only once, during which he was found involved in a fresh criminal case and was subsequently re-admitted to jail. Such conduct reflects a blatant misuse of the concession of temporary release and demonstrates his inability to abide by the conditions imposed by the competent authority. The involvement of the convict in criminal proceedings while on parole raises serious concerns regarding his reformation, respect for the rule of law, and suitability for premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of his mother by repeatedly striking her on the head with a wooden rolling pin (belan), which

clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The act of intentionally causing the death of one's own mother reflects extreme brutality, a high degree of criminal culpability, and a complete disregard for human life and the sanctity of familial relationships. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates violence and callousness towards a close family member who was entitled to care, respect, and protection. Such an offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in light of its adverse impact on society and the erosion of fundamental family values. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety. In the present case, these considerations weigh heavily against the grant of premature release and cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Titu S/o Sh. Prem Pal**, at this stage.

Item No. 52: The case of Umesh Kumar Chauhan S/o Sh. Narayan Prasad Chauhan — (Age- 33 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Umesh Kumar Chauhan S/o Sh. Narayan Prasad Chauhan is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 244/2011, U/S 302/34 IPC, P.S. Mahendra Park, Delhi for committing the murder of his employer's wife over money dispute by knife blows.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 05 months, and 11 days in actual custody and 17 years, and 10 months including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 04 occasions and furlough on 17 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Umesh Kumar Chauhan S/o Sh. Narayan Prasad Chauhan**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) The said convict shall report to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from jail in the first week of every quarter of the calendar year.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from jail.

**Item No. 53: The case of Vikas Tokas @ Vicky S/o Sh. Amar Singh—
(Age-37 Yrs.)**

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Vikas Tokas @ Vicky S/o Sh. Amar Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 139/2011, U/S 302/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, P.S. Vasant Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by gunshot injury.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 04 months, and 10 days in actual custody and 17 years, 06 months, and 10 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed furlough on 07 occasions.

As per prison records, during the period of incarceration, four (04) prison punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline and jail rules. These include involvement in a scuffle with a co-inmate, sexual assault of a co-inmate, possession of prohibited tobacco, and unauthorized possession of currency while returning from court production. The nature and recurrence of these infractions reflect adversely on the convict's institutional conduct and indicate a lack of consistent adherence to prison rules and discipline. The details of the punishments are as under:

S.No.	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	28.02.2012	Scuffle with a co-inmate.
2.	28.02.2012	Sexual assault with co-inmate.
3.	17.12.2016	Recovery of 30 grams of tobacco from his possession.
4.	08.07.2022	Recovery of Indian currency amounting to ₹500/- from his possession upon return from court production.

The Police vide its report dated 06.11.2025 has opposed and should not be granted the premature release of convict by stating that the potential threat posed to witnesses and the convict's family members.

Further, the involvement of the convict in additional criminal cases, apart from present case, was also brought to the notice of the Board by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, who was present during the meeting. Taking note of the convict's criminal antecedents, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed the premature release of the convict. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
	FIR No. 192/2004 u/s 419/420/468/471/120B IPC, P.S R.K. Puram, Delhi	Released on probation for one year on 22.12.2010
	FIR No. 412/2007 u/s 379/356/34 IPC, P.S R.K. Puram, Delhi	Discharged on 08.08.2007.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by causing gunshot injuries, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The act of intentionally causing the death of the victim through the use of a firearm reflects a high degree of criminal intent,

violence, and complete disregard for human life. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates deliberation and a willingness to employ lethal force, resulting in the irreversible loss of human life. Such an offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in light of its adverse impact on society and the sense of security of the public. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety. In the present case, these considerations weigh heavily against the grant of premature release and cannot be overlooked or compromised.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare.

Applying the aforesaid principles to the present case, and considering the gravity of the offence, the convict's criminal antecedents, his unsatisfactory jail conduct, present age of the convict and the adverse recommendations of the police authorities, the Board is of the view that no sufficient grounds exist for recommending the premature release of the convict at this stage.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vikas Tokas @ Vicky S/o Sh. Amar Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 54: The case of Prakash @ Kalu S/o Sh. Sukh Raj — (Age-43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Prakash @ Kalu S/o Sh. Sukh Raj is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 181/2010, U/S 302/328/411 IPC, P.S. Patel Nagar, Delhi for committed the murder of neighbour's minor daughter (Age-04 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 28.02.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 06 months and 02 days in actual custody and 20 years, 02 months and 02 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 01 occasion, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 10 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict has been involved in one other case apart from the present offence in case FIR No. 409/2007, U/s 324/354/506/34 IPC, P.S. Sabzi Mandi. However, the convict has been acquitted in this case on 18.01.2011.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of his neighbour's four-year-old minor daughter by slitting her neck, which clearly establishes the exceptionally serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The victim was a minor child who was completely vulnerable and incapable of protecting herself, making the offence particularly brutal, reprehensible, and shocking to the collective conscience of society. The act of causing the death of a minor child in such a cruel manner reflects a high degree of criminal

culpability, extreme brutality, premeditated offence and a complete disregard for human life and innocence. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates exceptional callousness and depravity, resulting in the tragic and irreversible loss of a young life. Such an offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in view of its profound impact on the victim's family and the sense of security within the community. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety. In the present case, these considerations weigh heavily against the grant of premature release and cannot be overlooked or compromised.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Prakash @ Kalu S/o Sh. Sukh Raj**, at this stage.

Item No. 55: The case of Tasleem @ Hattu S/o Sh. Shamshuddin — (Age-38 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

Only after undergoing imprisonment for 20 years including remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Tasleem @ Hattu S/o Sh. Shamshuddin is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 294/2008, U/S 302/376/506 IPC, P.S. Bawana, Delhi for committing rape and murder of his own sister aged about 12-13 years.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 09 months and 13 days in actual custody and 20 years, 08 months and 19 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 10 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict has surrendered 09 days late on 10.10.2024, after stay vacated by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 01.10.2024.

Further, as per Police report dated 27.01.2026, the premature release of the convict has been not recommended and similarly, the Social Investigation Report of the said convict also has not recommended the premature release of the convict.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the rape and murder of his own sister, aged about 12–13 years. The offence is of an exceptionally grave, heinous, and abhorrent nature, involving sexual assault followed by the murder of a minor child. The victim being the convict's own real sister aggravates the seriousness of the crime, as it represents a complete breach of the trust and protection inherent in a close familial relationship. The manner in which the offence was committed reflects extreme brutality, moral depravity, and a callous disregard for human life and dignity. Such an offence has a profound impact not only on the victim's family but also on society at large, undermining the sense of safety and security expected within the family structure. Considering the nature and gravity of the offence, any claim for leniency must be weighed against the larger interests of society and the need to maintain public confidence in the administration of justice. Therefore, while considering the case for premature release, due regard must be given to the societal impact of the crime and the imperative of public safety.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of

the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Tasleem @ Hattu S/o Shamshuddin**, at this stage.

Item No. 56: The case of Aman @ Sonu S/o Sh. Mahesh — (Age-32 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Aman @ Sonu S/o Sh. Mahesh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 172/2014, U/S 366/376-D/376(2)(N)/34 IPC, P.S. Sabzi Mandi, Delhi for committing gang rape with a Nepal national girl (aged about 15-16 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 11 years, 10 months, and 19 days in actual custody and 14 years, 04 months, and 27 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 01 occasion and furlough on 06 occasions.

As per Jail record, the convict has been involved in 01 other criminal case apart from the present offence in case FIR No. 35/2014, under sections 323/506/341/186/353/427/34 IPC registered at Burari, Delhi, Police Station (Sentence already undergone on 19.10.2019).

Further, during the period of incarceration, six (06) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including recovery of prohibited articles such as Mobile, fight/scuffle

with co-inmates, inside the jail and misbehaving with staff etc. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	17.05.2016	For transferring and keeping prohibited article recovered from his possession.
2.	30.05.2016	For smuggling prohibited articles.
3.	03.08.2016	For using and keeping prohibited article i.e. mobile.
4.	15.11.2018	For smuggling & keeping prohibited articles.
5.	03.01.2020	Misbehave with Staff
6.	14.10.2025	For assaulting fellow inmates

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in gang rape with a Nepal National girl (aged about 15-16 years), which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, present age of the convict and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Aman @ Sonu S/o Sh. Mahesh**, at this stage.

Item No. 57: The case of Rahul @ Raghu S/o Sh. Chhote Lal — (Age-33 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been

considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Rahul @ Raghu S/o Sh. Chhote Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 172/2014, U/s 366/376-D/376(2)(N)/34 IPC, P.S. Sabzi Mandi, Delhi for committing gang rape with a Nepal national girl (aged about 15-16 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 11 years, 11 months and 24 days in actual custody and 14 years, 05 months and 06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed furlough on 05 occasions.

Further, during the period of incarceration, two (02) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformatory behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No.	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	15.06.2016	Prohibited article recovered from his possession
2.	03.01.2020	Misbehave with Staff (Warned by SCJ)

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail

conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 22.12.2025, the convict may not be released for premature release. Additionally, the Social Welfare Department, Delhi has also not recommended the premature release of the convict in its report dated 09.03.2026.

In the present case, the convict was involved in gang rape with a Nepal National girl (aged about 15-16 years), which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, present age of the convict, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public

safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rahul @ Raghu S/o Sh. Chhote Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 58: The case of Md. Wasim @ Sahil S/o Md. Salim — (Age-36 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Md. Wasim @ Sahil S/o Md. Salim is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 172/2014, U/s 366/376-D/376(2)(N)/34 IPC, P.S. Sabzi Mandi, Delhi for committing gang rape with a Nepal national girl (aged about 15-16 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 11 years, 08 months and 13 days in actual custody and 14 years, 01 month and 28 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the

convict has availed interim bail on 02 occasions, parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 04 occasions.

Further, during the period of incarceration, two (02) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No.	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	03.01.2021	Recovery of handmade iron blade.
2.	24.09.2025	Stealing the induction stove exonerated from the charge.

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 28.03.2026, it is report that the convict is involved in a heinous offence; therefore, his premature release is not recommended in the interest of public safety.

In the present case, the convict was involved in gang rape with a Nepal National girl (aged about 15-16 years), which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance

the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, present age of the convict and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Md. Wasim @ Sahil S/o Md. Salim**, at this stage.

Item No. 59: The case of Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Swadeshi Prasad — (Age-33 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Swadeshi Prasad is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 136/2014, U/s 376 IPC, P.S. Delhi Cantt., Delhi for committing rape with a minor girl (age around 04 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 12 years, 01 month and 20 days in actual custody and 14 years, 08 months and 14 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 07 occasions.

As per the police report dated 09.12.2025, the premature release of the convict has been opposed as he may commit similar crime again and it will be bad impact on law and order in the area. Similarly, the Hometown Police report dated 06.01.2026 has also not recommended his premature release.

Further, as per the Hometown Social Investigation report dated 08.01.2026, the District Probation Officer has also not supported his premature release as he may be indulge again in criminal activities upon release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the commission of rape upon a minor girl aged about 4 years. The offence is of an extremely grave, heinous, and reprehensible nature, involving the sexual assault of a child of tender age who was incapable of protecting herself or understanding the

nature and consequences of the act. Such an offence constitutes a serious violation of the bodily integrity, dignity, and fundamental rights of the victim and has far-reaching psychological and emotional consequences. The nature and circumstances of the crime reflect a high degree of depravity and callous disregard for societal norms and human values. Considering the gravity of the offence and its impact on the victim as well as society at large, the case warrants careful consideration while assessing the issue of premature release.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In *Laxman Naskar v. Union of India* [(2000) 2 SCC 595], the Hon'ble Supreme Court held that the nature of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest are relevant considerations while examining a case for premature release. Applying these principles to the present case, the gravity and manner of commission of the offence weigh against the grant of premature release, and the interests of society and public safety cannot be overlooked or compromised.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Swadeshi Prasad**, at this stage.

Item No. 60: The case of Azad Khan S/o Sh. Munsu Khan — (Age-32 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the Rule 1253 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 2018.

(ii) Sentence details:

Azad Khan S/o Sh. Munsu Khan is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 135/2013, U/s 376 IPC & 06 of POCSO Act, P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi for committing rape of a 7-8 years old minor girl.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 12 years, 08 months and 26 days in actual custody and 14 years, 05 months and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 03 occasions and furlough on 02 occasions.

As per jail records, during the period of incarceration, two (02) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformatory behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	27.03.2017	Recovered 01 handmade packet of tobacco wrapped in polythene from his possession during Court lock-up.
2.	29.02.2024	Kanchas of tobacco recovered at Jail factory

		store by CRPF.
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The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 30.12.2025, the premature release of the convict has not been recommended considering the gravity and seriousness of the offence committed by him. Further, during the meeting, the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, brought to the notice of the Board the involvement of the convict in other criminal cases apart from the present case. Taking into account the convict's criminal antecedents and past involvement in criminal activities, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed his premature release. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 44/2009, u/s 457/380/411/34 IPC, P.S Punjabi Bagh, Delhi	Convicted on 13.08.2010 with fine Rs. 500/-
2.	FIR No. 136/2013, u/s 8 of POCSO Act, P.S Keshav Puram, Delhi	Acquitted on 02.02.2019

The convict has availed furlough only on two occasions, which is not sufficient to enable a meaningful assessment of his behavioural reformation and adjustment in the community. In the absence of adequate exposure to temporary release, it cannot be conclusively inferred that the convict has

undergone complete reformation and is fit to reclaim his position as a useful member of society.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the commission of rape upon a minor girl aged about 7–8 years. The offence is of an extremely grave, heinous, and abhorrent nature, involving the sexual assault of a child of tender age who was incapable of safeguarding herself against such exploitation. The act reflects a blatant disregard for the dignity, bodily integrity, and fundamental rights of the victim. Such offences leave deep and lasting psychological, emotional, and social scars on the victim and create a sense of insecurity within society at large. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates a high degree of depravity and moral turpitude. Considering the gravity of the offence, present age of the convict and its adverse impact on the victim as well as society, the case warrants strict scrutiny while considering the issue of premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Azad Khan S/o Sh. Munsir Khan**, at this stage.

Item No. 61: The case of Bagender Manjhi S/o Sh. Lutan Manjhi — (Age-38 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the Rule 1253 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 2018.

(ii) Sentence details:

Bagender Manjhi S/o Sh. Lutan Manjhi is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 152/2012, U/s 376(2)(f) IPC & Section 06 r/w 5/3 of POCSO Act, P.S. Lodhi Colony, Delhi for committing rape upon minor girl child (Age – 01 year).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 13 years, 03 months and 04 days in actual custody and 15 years, 07 months and 27 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 01 occasion and furlough on 07 occasions.

The Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi has strongly opposed premature release of convict in the meeting. The Chief Probation Officer, Social Welfare Department, Delhi also did not supported his premature release in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in committing rape upon minor girl child (Age – 01 year), which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. Such an offence constitutes a gross violation of bodily integrity and dignity and has severe and lasting

repercussions on the victim as well as society at large and therefore, leniency cannot be extended.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda (2008) 13 SCC 767*.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, the gravity, perversity & nature of the crime, present age of the convict etc., the Board is of the view that possibility of committing crime again cannot be ruled out. The conduct of the convict in jail is not necessarily a barometer of what he may do if outside prison & thus the same could not be considered a sole factor for recommending the premature release. The Board felt that such a desperate crime shakes the confidence of society and recommending release may develop lack of faith of the general public in the legal system (at least in cases of rape convict and his release at this stage would pose a serious threat to public safety and send a wrong message to society. Accordingly, upon an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, and the paramount need to safeguard public interest, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Bagender Manjhi S/o Sh. Lutan Manjhi**, at this stage.

**Item No. 62: The case of Gopi Nisha Mallah S/o Sh. Jai Ram Mallah—
(Age-38 Yrs.)**

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Gopi Nisha Mallah S/o Sh. Jai Ram Mallah is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 15/2014, U/S 325/363/376(2)(I)&(M) IPC & 06 of POCSO Act, P.S. Bara Hindu Rao, Delhi for committing rape with a minor girl (age about 08 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 11 years, 11 months and 28 days in actual custody and 14 years, 07 months and 02 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 02 occasions, parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 07 occasions. The convict also surrendered late by 06 days from Emergency parole on 09.03.2021.

As per the police report dated 28.04.2026, the premature release of the convict has not been recommended. The Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi has also not supported the premature release of the said convict during meeting. The Chief Probation Officer, Social Welfare Department, Delhi has also did not supported the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the commission of rape with a minor girl (age about 08 years), which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. Such an offence constitutes a gross

violation of bodily integrity and dignity and has severe and lasting repercussions on the victim as well as society at large.

While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict against the societal impact and the imperative of public safety. In offences of this nature, the gravity of the crime and the need to uphold societal confidence in the criminal justice system outweigh individual considerations, and therefore, leniency cannot be extended.

Further, in *State of Haryana v. Jagdish* [(2010) 4 SCC 216], the Hon'ble Supreme Court observed that premature release is not a matter of right and that the competent authority is required to consider all relevant factors, including public interest and societal welfare. Considering the seriousness of the offence and the overall circumstances of the case, the Board finds no sufficient grounds to recommend the premature release of the convict

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the nature and gravity of the offence, the demonstrated criminal propensity of the convict, present age of convict, 06 days late surrender from Emergency parole and the profound adverse societal impact, Considering the gravity, brutality and severity while committing the crime, strongly opposed by police authorities etc., The Board in of the view that it would not be appropriate to release such a convict at this stage. It may set bad example on similar kind of offence, if recommended for release. The Board felt that such a desperate crime shakes the confidence of the society and possibility of committing crime by such a convict cannot be ruled out. It may not be in the interest of society at large to release such a convict. The conduct of the convict in jail is not necessarily a barometer of what he may do if outside prison & thus the same could not be considered a sole factor for recommending the premature release. It is noted by the Board that the convict

is already availing parole and furlough as per rules/law and his connection in the society are rooted. The Board is of the considered opinion that the present case does not warrant any leniency. Keeping in view the paramount considerations of public safety and societal interest, the case is held to be wholly unfit for consideration for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Gopi Nisha Mallah S/o Sh. Jai Ram Mallah**, at this stage.

Item No. 63: The case of Parsu Ram S/o Sh. Mewa Lal — (Age-36 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the Rule 1253 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 2018.

(ii) Sentence details:

Parsu Ram S/o Sh. Mewa Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 57/2012, U/s 363/323/376/34 IPC, P.S. Kirti Nagar, Delhi for committing rape upon a minor girl (age 06 ½ years) & inflicted injuries upon her.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 01 month and 23 days in actual custody and 16 years, 02 months and 06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has not availed any interim bail, parole, and furlough.

As per jail records, during the period of incarceration, four (04) punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. These include consumption of prohibited substances, possession of prohibited articles such as a recovery of tobacco, smoking handmade bidi and fighting & beaten fellow inmate inside the jail. The recurrence and nature of these infractions clearly demonstrate a lack of sustained reformative

behaviour, poor impulse control, and a continued disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	13.10.2016	Beaten fellow inmate
2.	02.07.2019	Recovery of tobacco
3.	13.06.2021	Smoking handmade bidi
4.	29.04.2023	Dealing with prohibited article (warned by SCJ)

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 19.11.2025, the premature release of the convict may adversely affect the society and there is possibility of contacting his associates and indulging in criminal activities during released period. He may take advantage of pre-mature release. It will be very tough for law enforcement agencies to trace him out if he goes underground after release. Hence keeping in view, as above, convict may not be considered for premature release. Likewise, the Probation Officer, Tihar, vide report dated 02.03.2026, has also not recommended the premature release of the convict.

In the present case, the convict was involved in committing rape upon a minor girl (age 06 ½ years) & inflicted injuries upon her with the assistance of co-inmate, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high

degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. If the prisoner is released prematurely, it may also have a negative impact on the victim and the victim's family's mind and emotional well-being. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board considered the manner of commission of the offence, the gravity, perversity & nature of the crime i.e. the convict has not availed any interim bail, parole, and furlough during incarceration, un-satisfactory conduct during confinement, present age of the convict etc., the Board is of the view that possibility of committing crime again cannot be ruled out. The Board felt that such a desperate crime shakes the confidence of society and recommending release may develop lack of faith of the general public in the legal system (at least in cases of rape convict and his release at this stage would pose a serious threat to public safety and send a wrong message to society. Accordingly, upon an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, and the paramount need to safeguard public interest, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

After a detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Parsu Ram S/o Mewa Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 64: The case of Aftab Khan S/o Abrar Ahmed Khan — (Age-46 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Aftab Khan S/o Abrar Ahmed Khan is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 166/2004, U/S 302/34 IPC & 27 Arms Act, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi for committing murder of a person by knife blows over a fight on previous day.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 09 months, and 02 days in actual custody and 19 years, 09 months, and 24 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 16 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct. He has been convicted in 01 case and on bail in other one, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of cases are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 224/14, U/s 174-A IPC, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi	Convicted for 03 years SI & fine of Rs. 5,000/- I/D 06 months SI, Sentence completed & fine sentence remaining
2.	FIR No. 162/04, U/s	On bail in this case

	420/467/468 IPC, P.S. Mahidharpura, Gujrat	
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As per the police report dated 02.12.2025, the premature release of the convict has been not recommended, keeping in view the convict's previous conduct and antecedents, citing his propensity to reoffend and the likelihood of his involvement in criminal activities in the future.

Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not recommend the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the committing murder of a person by knife blows over a fight on previous day, gravity and perversity of the offence, strong objection by Police in view of his involvements in criminal cases etc., The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board taking into the consideration of the report received from Social Welfare Department for premature release of convict and after taking into account all the facts and circumstances of the case under which the crime was committed i.e. murder of a person by knife blows over a fight on previous day, The Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. On an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and whether any useful purpose would be served by further incarceration, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Aftab Khan S/o Abrar Ahmed Khan**, at this stage.

Item No. 65: The case of Angad Singh S/o Sh. Bhagirathi Singh— (Age-45 Yrs)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Angad Singh S/o Sh. Bhagirathi Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 594/2004, U/S 302/364-A/201/34 IPC, P.S. Najafgarh, Delhi for kidnapping & murdering of a man (aged about 19 years) for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years, 03 months, and 02 days in actual custody and 24 years, 01 month, and 09 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, parole on 04 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 19 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, no other involvement found in any other criminal case, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, In

addition, due weight was given to the reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Angad Singh S/o Sh. Bhagirathi Singh**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict for next 02 years from the date of his release from Jail:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 66: The case of Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Braham Singh— (Age- 56 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Braham Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 240/2007, U/S 302/392/397/506/324/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, P.S. Mayur Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by fire arm injury during robbery.

(iii) Deliberations:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 06 months, and 14 days in actual custody and 19 years, 08 months, and 13 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, parole on 06 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 09 occasions.

As per jail records, during the period of incarceration, three (03) punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. These include such as roaming inside jail without any valid reason, used un-parliamentary language against on duty CRPF officer and late surrender by 07 days after stay vacated by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 01.10.2024. The recurrence and nature of these infractions clearly demonstrate a lack of sustained reformative behaviour, poor impulse control, and a continued disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	16.07.2019	Roaming inside jail without any valid reason
2.	16.07.2019	Used un-parliamentary language against on duty CRPF officer
3.	17.10.2024	Late surrender by 07 days after stay vacated by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 01.10.2024

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in one (01) other criminal case during parole apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The detail of criminal case and status of case is as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 38658/2018, U/s 379/411 IPC, P.S. Jamia Nagar, Delhi	Compounded and released in this case

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, in view of the manner of commission of the offence involving a high degree of premeditation, planning and collaboration, unsatisfactory jail conduct during incarceration as well as parole availed, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. On an overall assessment of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and whether any useful purpose would be served by further incarceration, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

Therefore, the Board arrived at its decision, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Braham Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 67: The case of Baljeet Malik @ Poppy S/o Sh. Dharambir Malik— (Age-37 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Baljeet Malik @ Poppy S/o Sh. Dharambir Malik is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 69/2009, U/S 302/201/365/394/468/471/482/120-B/34 IPC & 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Vasant Vihar, Delhi for robbed/abducted and murder of a 26 years old girl.

(iii) Deliberations:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, and 19 days in actual custody and 19 years, 11 months, and 18 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail on 02 occasions, and furlough on 03 occasions.

As per jail records, during the period of incarceration, ten (10) jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. The recurrence and nature of these infractions clearly demonstrate a lack of sustained reformative behaviour, poor impulse control, and a continued disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	24.06.2009	Refused to lock-up & misbehaved with jail staff
2.	08.12.2009	He indulged with co-accused in hurling abuse on TSP searching staff
3.	17.12.2009	He created havoc to hinder the search by searching TSP staff
4.	04.12.2009	Prohibited article recovered i.e. (tobacco approx 500 grams)
5.	12.01.2010	Misbehaved and grabbed the uniform of one TSP searching staff
6.	22.04.2010	Misbehaved altercated with co-inmate
7.	29.04.2010	Prohibited article recovered in his cell during

		searching
8.	20.08.2011	Threatened the other inmate with a surgical blade for demanding money
9.	07.08.2011	Threatened the other inmate with a surgical blade for demanding money
10.	04.08.2012	He tried to get exit from ward forcibly, assaulted and misbehaved with TSP staff

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 481/08, U/s 302 IPC, P.S.- Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Awarded life imprisonment on 25.11.23. However, released on bail since 11.03.24 in Crl. Appeal No. 64/2024 granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
2.	FIR No. 475/08, U/s 379/411/34 IPC, P.S. Vasant Kunj, Delhi	This case consulted with the case FIR No. 481/08 by the Ld. Trial Court

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 05.12.2025, the premature release of the convict may not be granted as he is dangerous for society. Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not recommend the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case the convict has committed robbed/abducted and murdered a 26 years old girl, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. Such an offence constitutes a gross violation of bodily integrity and dignity and has severe and lasting repercussions on the victim as well as society at large and therefore, leniency cannot be extended, Convict having previous criminal history, his un-satisfactory jail conduct in view of multiple punishments, his criminal mindset, negative attitude shown towards reformation, possibility of committing similar crime again, if released.

(iv) Recommendations:

After taking into account all facts and circumstance of the case under which the offence was committed and keeping in view of the convict's previous criminal background, and antecedents, his overall un-satisfactory prison conduct, his propensity to reoffend and the likelihood of his involvement in criminal activities in the future. The Board unanimously **REJECT** premature release of convict **Baljeet Malik @ Poppy S/o Sh. Dharambir Malik** at this stage.

Item No. 68: The case of Ravi Kapoor S/o Sh. Pritam Singh — (Age- 43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Ravi Kapoor S/o Sh. Pritam Singh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 69/2009, U/S 302/201/364/394/468/471/482/120-B/34 IPC & 25/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Vasant Vihar, Delhi for robbed/abducted and murder of a 26 years old girl.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 31.03.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 10 months, and 19 days in actual custody and 19 years, 02 months, and 14 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 02 occasions.

As per jail records, during the period of incarceration, forty two (42) jail punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. The recurrence and nature of these infractions clearly demonstrate a lack of sustained reformative behaviour, poor impulse control, and a continued disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:-

S. No.	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	28.04.2010	Fight with another prisoner
2.	16.07.2010	Refuse to go hospital
3.	26.07.2010	Misbehave with lock-up staff

4.	04.08.2010	Misbehave with lock-up official
5.	06.08.2010	Misbehave with lock-up staff
6.	17.09.2010	Refused to co-operate during searching
7.	18.11.2010	Recovered prohibited article in jail
8.	19.11.2010	Misbehave with lock-up official
9.	24.11.2010	Fight with other prisoner
10.	11.12.2010	Recovery of CD
11.	04.02.2011	Refused to take special diet
12.	09.02.2011	Misbehaved with DAP staff
13.	09.02.2011	Misbehaved with medical staff
14.	14.02.2011	Misbehaved with Jail staff
15.	09.05.2011	Refused to take medical diet
16.	02.06.2011	Misbehaved with DAP staff
17.	14.07.2011	Misbehaved with Jail staff
18.	30.07.2011	Misbehaved with staff to take home made meals
19.	27.08.2011	Misbehaved with DAP staff
20.	10.10.2011	Recovered 01 Kg Rasgulla
21.	09.05.2012	Misbehaved with TSP staff and threatened to him
22.	22.07.2012	Recovered Rs. 1000/- from his possession
23.	06.08.2012	Fight with other inmate
24.	18.09.2012	Threatened to DAP staff
25.	27.09.2012	Threatened to Police staff at Court mulakat kharja
26.	03.07.2013	Misbehaved with DAP staff
27.	27.09.2013	Refuse to take tea and threatened to DAP staff
28.	11.11.2013	Misbehaved with DAP staff
29.	11.12.2013	Misbehaved with DAP staff
30.	07.01.2014	Misbehaved and threatened DAP guard
31.	17.01.2014	Not wish to be treat skin
32.	11.04.2014	Abused the escort staff
33.	17.04.2014	Misbehaved with guard
34.	18.04.2014	Misbehaved with guard

35.	13.05.2014	Misbehaved with Doctor on duty
36.	13.05.2014	Refused and misbehaved
37.	13.08.2016	Misbehaved with escort staff
38.	18.10.2016	Refused to board on the high risk van
39.	28.06.2017	Guard to hold his hand in gloves
40.	28.06.2017	Refused to visit outside OPD treatment
41.	29.08.2017	Prohibited article without permission
42.	22.07.2025	Misbehaved with duty staff

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in three (03) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 28/2002, U/s 420/467/468/34 IPC, P.S. Special Cell, Delhi	Pending (on bail in this case)
2.	FIR No. 481/08, U/s 302 IPC, P.S.- Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Awarded life imprisonment on 25.11.23. However, on bail since 11.03.24 in Crl. Appeal No. 64/2024 granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi
3.	FIR No. 475/08, U/s 379/411/34 IPC, P.S. Vasant Kunj, Delhi	This case consulted with the case FIR No. 481/08 by the Ld. Trial Court

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 69/2009, u/s 302/201/365/394/468/ 471 /482/120-B/34 IPC, 25/54 /59 A. Act P.S Vasant Vihar, Delhi	Convicted with fine 130000/- on 22.08.2016
2.	FIR No. 28/2002 u/s 420/467/ 468/34 IPC, PS- Special Cell	Trial Pending
3.	FIR NO. 481/2008 u/s 302 IPC, PS- Vasant Kunj, Delhi	Convicted with fine 100000/- On 25.11.2023
4.	FIR No. 475/2008 u/s 379/411/ 34 IPC, PS Vasant Kunj	Discharged on 15.12.2008
5.	FIR No. 281/2002 u/s 379/411 IPC P.S. Vasant Kunj South , Delhi	Acquitted on 29.10.2011
6.	FIR No. 165/2002 u/s 379 IPC, P.S Vasant Vihar, Delhi	Acquitted
7.	FIR No.597/2003, u/s 379/468/ 411/34 IPCP.S Vasant Kunj North , Delhi	Acquitted on 26.04.2011
8.	FIR No.565/2006 u/s 457/380 IPC P.S Vasant Vihar, Delhi	Acquitted
9.	FIR No. 636/2006 u/s 457/380 IPC,P.S Hauz Khas, Delhi	Discharged on 23.05.2007
10.	FIR No. 71/2007 u/s 419/420/465/468/471/ 170/171/411/34 7 25/54/59 A. Act, P.S Defence Colony, Delhi	Undergone on 15.10.2016
11.	FIR No. 168/2007 u/s 454/380 IPC, P.S Malviya Nagar, Delhi.	Acquitted on 05.10.2011
12.	FIR No. 127/2008 u/s 379/411 /34 IPC, P.S Saket, Delhi	Acquitted on 16.08.2010
13.	FIR No. 502/2008 u/s 379 IPC, P.S R.K Puram, Delhi	Untraced on 20.01.2009
14.	FIR No. 209/2008 u/s 379 IPC, P.S Vasant Kunj North, Delhi	Acquitted on 16.09.2015

15.	FIR No. 63/2009 u/s 392/394/ 34 IPC, P.S Delhi Cantt. Delhi	Convicted on 10.01.2012
16.	FIR No. 122/2009, u/s 379/411 IPC, P.S Sarojani Nagar, Delhi.	Acquitted on 21.11.2011
17.	FIR No 24/2009u/s 224/186/ 353/332 IPC , P.S Safdarjung Enclave, Delhi	Convicted on 24.09.2014
18.	FIR No. 08/2009, u/s 302/201 IPC , P.S Vasant Kunj South, Delhi	Convicted on 01.10.2016
19.	FIR No. 55/2010 u/s 324/ IPC,P.S Tuglak Road, Delhi	Compromised on 18.08.2010
20.	FIR No. 326/2010 u/s 324 IPC P.S Hari Nagar, Delhi	Convicted on 02.04.2012

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in conduct or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, the cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and jail conduct raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing against the grant of premature release. People with this kind of criminal mentality are dangerous for society too.

As per the police report dated 05.12.2025, Due to involvement in multiple heinous and serious cases, lack of permanent residence or stable family life, there is a strong possibility of reoffending after premature release, especially due to financial needs. His release could adversely affect law & order. Local residents avoided interacting with him due to his criminal background and involvement in serious offences. He is a habitual offender with past convictions in heinous crimes, his release may disturb public peace and law & order. Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not recommend the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

As per Psychiatric report dated 09.05.2026, received from Senior Medical Officer, Central Jail No. 15, Mandoli, Delhi has submitted that the convict has been diagnosis as mood disorder problem.

In the present case the convict has committed robbed/abducted and murder of a 26 years old girl. the gravity, Brutality, heinousness and perversity of the crime, convict having previous criminal history, his un-satisfactory jail conduct in view of multiple / 42 jail punishments, his criminal mindset, negative attitude shown towards reformation, possibility of committing similar crime again, if released.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined in detail the manner in which the crime was committed and assessed the overall jail conduct, which reflects a high degree of premeditation, the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as less possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society. The involvements of the convict in a multiple criminal cases, conclusively demonstrates the absence of any reformatory attitude on his part. The Board also took into account the age of the convict, the number of co-convicts, In view of these circumstances, the Board is of the considered view that there exists a clear and present likelihood of re-offending, and the propensity of the convict to commit crime again cannot be ruled out at this stage and individuals with such a criminal mindset are a threat to society as well.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Ravi Kapoor S/o Sh. Pritam Singh**, at this stage.

Item No. 69: The case of Bhisham @ Chintoo S/o Sh. Ved Prakash — (Age-44 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Bhisham @ Chintoo S/o Sh. Ved Prakash is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 356/2007, U/S 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Hauz Qazi, Delhi for committing murder of a person by firearm injuries/bullet shots.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 21.12.2024, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 11 months, and 14 days in actual custody and 17 years, and 24 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail on 02 occasions, parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 01 occasion. The said convict was late surrendered in jail by 06 days on 07.10.2024 after stay vacated by the Hon'ble Apex Court vide order dated 01.10.2024. Presently, the convict has been released from jail since 21.12.2024 on bail, granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi in criminal appeal 1032/2024.

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in two (02) other criminal cases /Court case apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 31/2017, U/s 25/54/59	Sentence Completed /

	Arms Act. P.S. Crime Branch, Delhi	Already undergone on 11.07.2023
2.	HMA dated 15.09.2021, case titled as Himanshi V/s Bhisham	This case was registered during Interim bail as an UTP and No further required in this case

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 356/2007 u/s 302/120-B/34 IPC P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Convicted with fine 50000/- on 22.09.2020
2.	FIR NO. 31/2017 u/s 25/ 54/59 A. Act PS- Crime Branch, Delhi	Undergone 11.07.2023
3.	FIR No. 0155/2002 u/s 324 IPC, P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Acquitted
4.	FIR No. 242/2006 u/s 323/325 /34 IPC, P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Convicted On 31.07.2013
5.	FIR No. 68/2008 u/s 3 MCOCA Act P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Discharged On 21.04.2012

As per the police report dated 22.08.2024, the premature release of convict is not recommended and strongly opposed. Further, it is submitted that the wife of the convict has filed the complaint and also appeared in person before the worthy Commissioner of Police, Delhi regarding threat and harassment by her husband. In her complaint, she has alleged that the convict is forcing her to live with him, otherwise, he will cause harm to her and her family. Further,

during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not supported, the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by causing firearm injuries (bullet shots) with the assistance of co-inmates and they had been hired to eliminate the victim, indicating that the offence was premeditated and committed for monetary consideration. The nature and gravity of the crime reflect a high degree of criminal intent and a disregard for human life. Considering the circumstances of the offence, the conduct of the convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release. Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the offence and the potential risk to society in offences of such nature, the safety of the public and the deterrent impact of punishment must take precedence and cannot be compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined the manner in which the offence was committed, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board does not find this case suitable for grant of premature release. Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Bhisham @ Chintoo S/o Sh. Ved Prakash**, at this stage.

Item No. 70: The case of Deshraj @ Desu S/o Late Sh. Ramesh Chand — (Age- 38 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Deshraj @ Desu S/o Late Sh. Ramesh Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 356/2007, U/S 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Hauz Qazi, Delhi for committing murder of a person by firearm injuries/bullet shots.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 17.02.2024, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 06 months, and 21 days in actual custody and 15 years, 08 months, and 11 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 01 occasion. At present, the convict had been released from jail since 17.02.2024 on regular bail, granted by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India in this case in criminal appeal No. 2440-2443/2024.

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in six (06) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 58/2015, U/s 25/27 Arms Act & 34 IPC, P.S. Special Cell, Delhi	On bail/pending
2.	FIR No. 383/2015, U/s 395/397/307/482/412/120-B, & 25/27/ 54/59 Arms Act. P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi	On bail/pending
3.	FIR No. 454/2015, U/s 392/397/411/34 IPC, P.S. S. P. Badli, Delhi	On bail/pending
4.	FIR No. 667/2016, U/s 2/3 of Gangster Act, P.S. Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	On bail/pending

5.	FIR No. 649/2015, U/s 395/397/412 IPC, P.S. Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	On bail/pending
6.	FIR No. 262/2015, U/s 394/411/120-B/482 IPC, P.S. Partapur, Meerut, UP	On bail/pending

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 356/2007 u/s 302/120-B/34 IPC P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi.	Convicted with fine 50000/- on 22.09.2020
2.	FIR No. 58/2015 u/s 25/27 A. Act & 34 IPC PS- Special Cell, Delhi.	Pending Trial
3.	FIR No. 383/2015 u/s 395/ 397/ 307/482/ 412/ 120-B IPC & 25/27/54/59 A. Act, PS- Keshav Puram	Pending Trial
4.	FIR No. 454/2015 u/s 392/397/ 411/34 IPC PS- S.P. Badli, Delhi	Pending Trial
5.	FIR No. 667/2016 u/s 2/3 Gangster Act, PS- Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	Other State
6.	FIR NO. 649/2015 u/s 395/397/ 412 IPC, PS- Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	Other State
7.	FIR No. 262/2015 u/s 394/411/1 20-B/482 IPC, PS- Partapur, Meerut, UP	Other State

8.	FIR No. 68/2008, u/s 3 MCOC Act P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Discharged On 21.04.2012
9.	FIR No. 242/2006 u/s 323/ 325/34 IPC, P.S DBG Road, Delhi.	Not arrest as per FIR index
10.	FIR No. 209/2007 u/s 302/34 IPC P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Not arrest as per FIR index

As per the police report dated 26.02.2026, the convict is a habitual criminal, who has been involved in many heinous cases like murder, Dacoity, Robbery etc. Trial of 06 criminal cases is still going on against the convict. Given the gravity of offence and conduct of convict, his premature release will have an adverse impact on society. Therefore, premature release of convict Deshraj @ Desu is not recommended & strongly opposed.

Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also not recommended, the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by causing firearm injuries (bullet shots) with the assistance of co-inmates and they had been hired to eliminate the victim, indicating that the offence was premeditated and committed for monetary consideration. The nature and gravity of the crime reflect a high degree of criminal intent and a disregard for human life. Considering the circumstances of the offence, the conduct of the convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release. Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the offence and the potential risk to society in offences of such nature, the safety of the public and the deterrent impact of punishment must take precedence and cannot be compromised. The Board

considered the manner of commission of the offence, which involved a high degree of premeditation, planning, and collaboration, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors, the Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined the manner in which the offence was committed, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, The Board is of the view that with the given back drop of the crime committed, it might not be in the interest of the society at large to release such a convict. Therefore, the Board after detailed deliberation and discussion, as out-lined above, unanimously decided to **REJECT** premature release of convict **Deshraj @ Desu S/o Late Sh. Ramesh Chand**, at this stage.

Item No. 71: The case of Hitender @ Chhotu S/o Sh. Laxman Singh Rawat — (Age- 48 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Hitender @ Chhotu S/o Sh. Laxman Singh Rawat is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 356/2007, U/S 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Hauz Qazi, Delhi for committing murder of a person by firearm injuries/bullet shots.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 10 months, and 26 days in actual custody and 15 years, 10 months, and 08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, and furlough on 01 occasion. The Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 15.07.2024 passed in Criminal Appeal No. 2440-2443/2024, granted regular bail to the convict in the present case and he was outside from Prison since 18.07.2024. However, he was re-admitted on 29.01.2026 in Prison in another case FIR No. 04/2026, U/s 309(4)/126(2)/3(5) BNS, P.S. Sarai Rohilla & FIR No. 233/2025, U/s 309(4)/310(1)/317(3)/61(2)/3(5) BNS, P.S. Delhi Cantt., Delhi.

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in nine (09) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 424/20, U/s 419/420/34 IPC, P.S. Karol Bagh, Delhi	On bail/pending
2.	FIR No. 58/15, U/s 25/27 A. ACT, P.S. Spl. Cell, Delhi	On bail/pending
3.	FIR No. 383/15, U/s 395/397/307/402 IPC, P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi	On bail/pending
4.	FIR No. 454/15, U/s 392/397/34 IPC, P.S. S.P. Badli, Delhi	On bail/pending
5.	FIR No. 649/15, U/s 395/397/412 IPC, P.S. Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	On bail/pending
6.	FIR No. 262/15, U/s 394/411/120-B/482 IPC, P.S. Partapur, Meerut, UP	On bail/pending
7.	FIR No. 667/16, U/s 2/3 Gangster Act, P.S. Kavi Nagar, Ghaziabad, UP	On bail/pending
8.	FIR No. 233/25, U/s 309 (4)/310(1)/ 317(3)/61(2)/3(5) BNS, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	In J/c
9.	FIR No. 04/2026, U/s 309(4)/126(2)/ 3(5) BNS, P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	In J/c

Further, few more additional involvements of the convict in multiple cases have been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 356/2007 U/s 302/120-B/34 IPC P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi.	Convicted For Life on 16.10.2020, Fine Rs. 100000/-
2.	FIR No. 424/2020 U/s 419/ 420/34 IPC, PS- Karol Bagh, Delhi	Trial Pending
3.	FIR No. 58/2015 U/s 25/27 A. ACT, PS- SPL. Cell, Delhi	Trial Pending
4.	FIR No. 383/2015 U/s 395/397 /307/402 IPC, PS- Keshav Puram, Delhi	Trial Pending
5.	FIR No. 454/2015 U/s 392/397/ 34 IPC, PS S.P. Badli, Delhi	Trial Pending
6.	FIR No. 649/2015, U/s 395/397/412 IPC, PS- Kavi Nagar, GZB, UP	Other State case
7.	FIR No. 262/2015, U/s 394/411/120-B/482 IPC, PS- Partapur, Meerut, UP	Other State case
8.	FIR No. 667/2016, U/s 2/3 Gangster Act, PS- Kavi Nagar, GZB, UP	Other state
9.	FIR No. 408/2002, U/s 392/394/397/34 IPC, P.S Mangol Puri, Delhi	Convicted on 30.11.2013, and Fine Rs. 130000
10.	FIR No. 348/2007, U/s 394 IPC, P.S. Civil Lines, Meerut, UP	Other state case
11.	FIR No. 463/2007, U/s 302/394 /397/34 IPC, P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi.	Not arrested as per FIR index
12.	FIR No. 662/2007, U/s 394/34 IPC, P.S. South Rohini, Delhi.	Acquitted on 23.12.2013
13.	FIR No. 61/2007 U/s 392/34 IPC.	Acquitted on 08.01.2015

	P.S. South Rohini, Delhi	
14.	FIR No. 68/2008 U/s 3 MCOCA Act, P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Discharged On 21.04.2012
15.	FIR No. 15/2008 U/s 25/27, A. Act, P.S. I.P. Estate, Delhi	Acquitted On 16.01.2010
16.	FIR No. 218/2007, U/s 392 IPC, P.S. Inchouli, UP	Other State case
17.	FIR No. 208/2015, U/s 379 IPC Partapur, UP	Other State case
18.	FIR No. 233/2025, U/s 309 (4)/310 (1)/317(3)/61(2)/3(5) BNS P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	Not arrest as per FIR index
19.	FIR No. 04/2026 U/s 309 (4)/126(2)/ 3(5) BNS P.S. Sarai Rohilla, Delhi	Trial pending

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 25.06.2025, the premature release of the convict is not recommended.

Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not recommended, the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by causing firearm injuries (bullet shots) with the assistance of co-inmates and they had been hired to eliminate the victim, indicating that the offence was premeditated and committed for monetary consideration. The nature and

gravity of the crime reflect a high degree of criminal intent and a disregard for human life. Considering the circumstances of the offence, the conduct of the convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order.

It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release. Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the offence and the potential risk to society in offences of such nature, the safety of the public and the deterrent impact of punishment must take precedence and cannot be compromised. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society, the number of co-accused involved, re-arrested in 02 other cases during regular bail granted by the Hon'ble Apex Court. Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. The Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future.

Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined the manner in which the offence was committed and circumstances of the case in their entirety, The Board is of the view that with the given back drop of the crime committed, it might not be in the interest of the society at large to release such a convict. Therefore, the Board after detailed deliberation and discussion, as out-lined above, unanimously decided to **REJECT** premature release of convict **Hitender @ Chhotu S/o Sh. Laxman Singh Rawat**, at this stage.

Item No. 72: The case of Parveen Koli @ Deepak @ Pappi @ Sunil S/o Sh. Amba Prasad — (Age- 42 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 1251 of Delhi Prison Rules 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Parveen Koli @ Deepak @ Pappi @ Sunil S/o Sh. Amba Prasad is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 356/2007, U/S 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Hauz Qazi, Delhi for committing murder of a person by firearm injuries/bullet shots.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 10 months, and 11 days in actual custody and 16 years, 07 months, and 25 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 01 occasion. The convict was released from jail on parole for 04 weeks on 29.09.2023, granted by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi. The

surrender was fixed for 26.10.2023. However, he was granted exemption from surrendering by the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 09.10.2023, which was extended from time to time. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 01.10.2024, passed in W.P. (Crl.) No. 477/2023, directed the convict to surrender in jail. However, the convict did not surrender on time. Thereafter, the convict was re-arrested on 23.11.2024 in DD No. 31-A, P.S. Chandni Mahal, Delhi. Further, the Hon'ble Supreme Court of India vide order dated 15.07.2024 passed in Criminal Appeal No. 2440-2443/2024, granted regular bail to the convict in the present case and he was outside from Prison since 04.04.2025. In the meantime, he was re-admitted in jail on 13.10.2025 in another case FIR No. 233/2025, U/s 309(4)/310(1)/317(3)/61(2)/3(5) BNS, P.S. Delhi Cantt., Delhi.

Further, during the period of incarceration, four (04) punishments have also been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including showing un-discipline manner during court productions & non-surrender on time from parole. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformative behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	27.08.2015	Did not report to deodhi on time, which delayed the Court vehicle for the Court production
2.	30.11.2015	Showing un-discipline manner at jail deodhi during Court production
3.	29.07.2016	Did not report for Court production on time during several announcements from control room
4.	11.11.2024	Due to non-surrender on time from parole in

		2024
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As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in three (03) other criminal cases apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The details of criminal cases and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 152/2018, U/s 25/27/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Crime Branch, Delhi	On bail/pending
2.	FIR No. 202/2018, U/s 392/397/411/ 120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Gazipur, Delhi	On bail/pending
3.	FIR No. 233/2025, U/s 3(5)/309(4)/ 310(1)/317(3)/31(2) BNS, P.S. Delhi Cantt., Delhi	In J/c / case pending

Further, few more additional involvements of the convict in multiple cases have been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence opposing the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 356/2007, U/s 302/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Convicted For Life on 22.09.2020 & Fine Rs. 50000
2.	FIR NO. 152/2018, U/s 25/27/54/59 A. Act, P.S. Crime Branch, Delhi.	Trail Pending
3.	FIR NO. 202/2018, U/s 392/397/411/ 120-B/34 IPC, PS-	Untraced on 08.04.2019

	Gazipur, Delhi	
4.	FIR No. 68/2008, U/s 3 MCOCA Act, P.S Hauz Qazi, Delhi	Discharged On 21.04.2012
5.	FIR NO. 233/2025, U/s 3(5)/309(4)/ 310(1)/317(3)/31(2) BNS, PS- Delhi Cantt., Delhi	Trail Pending
6.	FIR NO. 40/2008, U/s 25/27/54/59 A. Act, PS- DBG Road, Delhi	Acquitted On 16.01.2010
7.	FIR NO. 28/2009, U/s 498-A/406 IPC, PS- Binda Pur, Delhi	Not arrest as per FIR index

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

Further, the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police has strongly opposed premature release of the convict during the meeting. Likewise, the Probation Officer, Prison Welfare Services, Tihar Jail, vide its report dated 15.02.2024, does not recommend regarding the proposed of premature release of the convict. Further, family of the victim has strongly opposed and expressed apprehensions regarding their safety and peace.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by causing firearm injuries (bullet shots) with the assistance of co-inmates and they had been hired to eliminate the victim, indicating that the offence was premeditated and committed for monetary consideration. The nature and gravity of the crime reflect a high degree of criminal intent and a disregard for human life. Considering the circumstances of the offence, the conduct of the convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable

apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order.

It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release. Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the offence and the potential risk to society in offences of such nature, the safety of the public and the deterrent impact of punishment must take precedence and cannot be compromised. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society, the number of co-accused involved, un-satisfactory jail conduct in view of multiple punishments, involvements in multiple criminal cases, upon a cumulative assessment of these factors. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. The Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined the manner in which the offence was committed and circumstances of the case in their entirety, The Board is of the view that with the given back drop of the crime committed, it might not be in the interest of the society at large to release such a convict. Therefore, the Board after detailed deliberation and discussion, as out-lined above, unanimously decided to **REJECT** premature release of convict **Parveen Koli @ Deepak @ Pappi @ Sunil S/o Sh. Amba Prasad**, at this stage.

Item No. 73: The case of Chet Ram Saini @ Ajay S/o Sh. Mani Ram Saini — (Age- 50 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Chet Ram Saini @ Ajay S/o Sh. Mani Ram Saini is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 177/2009, U/S 302/201/381 IPC, P.S. Defence Colony, Delhi for committed murder of a person (Rickshaw Puller) during burglary.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 09 months, and 26 days in actual custody and 18 years, 03 months, and 28 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion and furlough on 05 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior, no involvement in other criminal cases. It further evaluated the propensity

and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. In addition, due weight was given to the latest reports and assessments received from the Police authorities and the Social Welfare Department.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Chet Ram Saini @ Ajay S/o Sh. Mani Ram Saini**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

- (i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.
- (ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 74: The case of Guddu @ Pandu S/o Sh. Chhidwa — (Age- 43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Guddu @ Pandu S/o Sh. Chhidwa is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 95/2009, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi for committing murder of a person during pick pocket in RTV.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, and 17 days in actual custody and 21 years, and 01 month including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 04 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 18 occasions.

Further, during the period of incarceration, three (03) punishments have also been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline/disobey jail rules, including recovery of surgical blade from his possession during searching, misbehaved with medical officer/doctor and fighting with co-inmate showing un-discipline manner. The recurrence of such infractions demonstrates a lack of sustained reformatory behaviour and disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No.	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	11.12.2010	Recovery of surgical blade from his possession during searching

2.	01.06.2012	Misbehaved will medical officer/doctor
3.	28.04.2018	Fighting with co-inmate

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The detail of criminal case and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 45/2009, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Convicted RI for 03 years (sentence completed)

Further, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police during the meeting and hence not recommended the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases recorded against the convict are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 95/2009, U/s 302 IPC, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi	Convicted on 01.09.2010
2.	FIR No. 45/2009, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Convicted On 01.09.2010,
3.	FIR No. 57/1996, U/s 379, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Untraced on 12.09.2003
4.	FIR No. 98/1996, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi	Discharged On 23.06.2003
5.	FIR No.107/1996, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Seemapuri, Delhi.	Acquitted On 26.09.1997
6.	FIR No. 530/1996, U/s 379 IPC , P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Compromised On 20.11.1996

7.	FIR No.332/1996, U/s 324 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Acquitted
8.	FIR No. 406/1997, U/s 379 IPC, P.S. Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced On 16.10.2002
9.	FIR No. 259/1998, U/s 352/34 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Convicted on 22.05.2000
10.	FIR No. 57/2003, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi	Acquitted on 24.01.2007
11.	FIR No. 214/2003, U/s 399/402 IPC & 25 Arms Act. P.S. Seemapuri, Delhi.	Convicted and fine Rs.2000/- on 02.04.2006
12.	FIR No. 352/2004, U/s 25. Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Acquitted on 24.01.2007
13.	FIR No. 204/2004, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Undergone on 18.10.2006
14.	FIR No. 11/2004, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Vihar, Delhi.	Convicted on 11.06.2007
15.	FIR No. 164/2005, U/s 27 NDPS Act, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Undergone on 28.11.2006
16.	FIR No. 14/2009, U/s 324/34 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Acquitted
17.	FIR No. 358/2002, U/s 324/506/34 IPC, P.S. Welcome, Delhi.	Acquitted
18.	FIR No. 259/1998, U/s 352/34 IPC, P.S. Seelampur, Delhi.	Discharged on 15.10.1998

The above conduct, when viewed in conjunction with the heinous nature of the present offence, clearly indicates that the convict has not shown consistent improvement in behaviour or a genuine inclination towards reformation. Accordingly, a cumulative assessment of his criminal antecedents and raises a reasonable apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing strongly against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 02.12.2025, the premature release of the convict is not recommended.

Further, during the course of deliberations, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi also did not recommended, the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was convicted for the offence of murder committed during the course of a pick pocketing incident in an RTV (Road Transport Vehicle). The offence was grave in nature, involving the loss of human life while committing criminal act. Un-satisfactory jail conduct during incarceration, the convict has a history of involvement in multiple criminal cases reflecting a tendency towards habitual criminal behavior, indicating a pattern of persistent criminal conduct. The seriousness and heinous nature of the offence resulting in the death of an innocent person. The fact that the murder was committed while the convict was engaged in another criminal activity, namely pick pocketing. The need to balance considerations of reformation and rehabilitation with public safety, deterrence, and the interests of justice. The impact of the offence on the victim's family. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board discussed the matter in detail and carefully considered/reviewed of all relevant facts, circumstances and the records pertaining to the convict. The gravity of the offence, present age of the convict, un-satisfactory conduct in jail in view of punishments, coupled with the convict's involvement in multiple criminal cases, does not warrant a favorable recommendation for premature release. The convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order. The relevant judicial records, prison conduct reports, and other available materials were examined by the Board and found that the case is not fit for grant of premature release at this stage.

Therefore, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Guddu @ Pandu S/o Sh. Chhidwa**, at this stage.

Item No. 75: The case of Hemant Kumar S/o Sh. Raj Kumar — (Age- 38 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Hemant Kumar S/o Sh. Raj Kumar is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 58/2009, U/S 302/394/397/411/34 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a lady during robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 02 months, and 05 days in actual custody and 19 years, 11 months, and

17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 04 occasions.

As per jail record, the convict has been arrested / involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present offence, indicating a continued pattern of criminal conduct, reflecting his criminal antecedents and past propensity for unlawful activity.

The detail of criminal case and status of case are as under:-

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 686/2021, U/s 25 Arms Act, P.S. Nand Nagri, Delhi	Already undergone on 20.08.2022

Further, the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police has not recommended premature release of the convict during the meeting. Likewise, the Chief Probation Officer, Govt. of NCT of Delhi has also opposed the premature release of the convict in the meeting.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a lady during robbery with the assistance of co-inmates indicating that the offence was premeditated and committed for monetary consideration. The nature and gravity of the crime reflect a high degree of criminal intent and a disregard for human life. Considering the circumstances of the offence, the conduct of the convict demonstrates a criminal mindset, and there remains a reasonable apprehension that his premature release may pose a threat to public safety and adversely affect social order.

It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release. Therefore, keeping in view the seriousness of the offence and the potential risk to society in offences of such nature, the safety of the public and the deterrent impact of punishment must take precedence and cannot be compromised. The manner of commission of the offence

reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society, the number of co-accused involved, the present age of the convict, involvement in other criminal cases, Upon a cumulative assessment of these factors. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised. The Board is of the considered opinion that the possibility of recidivism cannot be ruled out at this stage. Further, on an overall evaluation of the societal impact of the offence, the likelihood of repetition, the extent of reformation achieved, and the question of whether further incarceration would serve a meaningful purpose, the Board finds the case not fit for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

The Board carefully examined the manner in which the offence was committed and circumstances of the case in their entirety, The Board is of the view that with the given back drop of the crime committed, it might not be in the interest of the society at large to release such a convict. Therefore, the Board after detailed deliberation and discussion, as out-lined above, unanimously decided to **REJECT** premature release of convict **Hemant Kumar S/o Sh. Raj Kumar**, at this stage.

Item No. 76: The case of Jitender Kumar @ Vicky S/o Sh. Satpal Gulati
— (Age-61 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 91 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 1988 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction, in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in Criminal Appeal No. 566/2010 in case titled as “State of Haryana Vs. Jagdish”.

(ii) Sentence details:

Jitender Kumar @ Vicky S/o Sh. Satpal Gulati is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 224/1993, U/S 302/307/34 IPC & 25/27/54/59 Arms Act, P.S. Vivek Vihar, Delhi for committing murder of a person by multiple stabbing for taking revenge.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 02 months, and 20 days in actual custody and 20 years, 10 months, and 21 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 10 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety.

After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Jitender Kumar @ Vicky S/o Sh. Satpal Gulati**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 77: The case of Karan Mandal S/o Sh. Shyam Mandal — (Age- 50 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Karan Mandal S/o Sh. Shyam Mandal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 132/2000, U/s 302/397 IPC, P.S. Mandir Marg, Delhi for committing murder of a lady by stabbing during robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 19 years, 02 months, and 27 days in actual custody and 24 years, 05 months, and

26 years including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 04 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict has a history of absconding while availing the concession of furlough. He failed to surrender after the expiry of furlough on 31.10.2015 and remained at large for a prolonged period. He was subsequently re-arrested on 28.07.2022. This conduct reflects a deliberate disregard for the conditions of temporary release and demonstrates a lack of respect for the rule of law. The convict's prolonged abscondence raises serious concerns regarding his reliability, law-abiding behaviour, and likelihood of complying with the conditions of release in future, thereby weighing adversely against the grant of premature release.

As per the police report dated 17.06.2026, the premature release of the convict was not recommended. The Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, also did not support the premature release of the convict and expressed apprehension that the possibility of his re-indulging in criminal activities cannot be ruled out. It was further observed that the convict has availed temporary release only on five (05) occasions, which is not considered sufficient to adequately assess his reintegration into society and his ability to abide by the law while at liberty. Accordingly, the Police opposed the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a lady by repeatedly stabbing her during the commission of robbery. The offence is exceptionally grave, heinous, and reprehensible in nature, as it involved not only the unlawful taking of a human life but also the use of brutal violence for personal gain. The act of committing robbery and causing the death of the victim by inflicting stab injuries reflects a high degree of criminal intent, cruelty, and complete disregard for the sanctity of human life and dignity.

The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates extreme violence and a calculated willingness to eliminate resistance in furtherance of the criminal objective. Such offences have a profound impact on society, creating fear and insecurity among the general public and undermining confidence in personal safety. The loss suffered by the victim's family is irreparable and cannot be overlooked while assessing the suitability of the convict for premature release. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In the present case, the gravity of the offence, the violent manner of its commission and the need to uphold the deterrent purpose of punishment weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Karan Mandal S/o Sh. Shyam Mandal**, at this stage.

Item No. 78: The case of Mahesh S/o Sh. Babu Lal — (Age- 42 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Mahesh S/o Sh. Babu Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 94/2006, U/S 302/364/392/394/201/411/34 IPC, P.S. Timar Pur, Delhi for kidnapping, robbing and murdering of a truck conductor.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 09 months, and 27 days in actual custody and 19 years, 06 months, and

06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 02 occasions and emergency parole on 01 occasion.

As per prison records, the convict was also convicted in another case, namely FIR No. 19/2013 under Section 224 IPC, Police Station Subzi Mandi, Delhi. The convict has a history of absconding while on emergency parole, having jumped parole on 24.04.2020 and subsequently being re-arrested on 19.07.2023. Furthermore, several prison punishments have been recorded against him during his incarceration for various acts of misconduct, including misbehaviour, attempting to secure release by using a false name, fighting with co-inmates, inflicting self-injuries, misbehaviour with PWD staff, attacking a co-inmate, and misbehaviour with prison staff. The details of the punishments are as under:

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	09.08.2014	Misbehaviour.
2.	20.02.2015	Attempted to secure release by using a false name.
3.	08.04.2016	Fought with a co-inmate and inflicted self-injuries.
4.	07.05.2016	Misbehaved with PWD Staff.
5.	22.07.2016	Fought with a co-inmate.
6.	16.08.2016	Attacked a co-inmate.
7.	11.07.2018	Misbehaved with staff.

The aforesaid conduct reflects a persistent pattern of indiscipline and disregard for prison rules and lawful authority during the period of incarceration.

The Police, vide its report dated 24.03.2025, did not recommend and strongly opposed the premature release of the convict, citing his misconduct during the period of emergency parole as well as the grave and heinous nature of the

offence committed by him. Further, the Social Investigation Report dated 15.12.2024 also did not recommend his premature release, observing that the convict had not exhibited a reformatory attitude during incarceration, as evidenced by the multiple prison punishments recorded against him for various acts of misconduct.

Accordingly, the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, and the Chief Probation Officer, Department of Social Welfare, GNCTD, did not support and opposed the premature release of the convict during the meeting, considering his unsatisfactory conduct, criminal antecedents, and the absence of sufficient evidence of reformation.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the kidnapping, robbery, and murder of a truck conductor. The offence is exceptionally grave, heinous, and reprehensible in nature, as it involved the unlawful abduction of the victim, followed by robbery and the deliberate taking of his life. The commission of multiple serious offences in a premeditated manner demonstrates a high degree of criminal intent and complete disregard for the life, liberty, and dignity of the victim. The act not only deprived the victim of his property but also resulted in the irreversible loss of human life, causing immense suffering to the victim's family and adversely affecting the sense of security in society. The manner in which the offence was committed reflects extreme callousness and brutality, warranting its consideration as a crime of a particularly serious nature.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently

outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Mahesh S/o Sh. Babu Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 79: The case of Md. Badal Farazi S/o Late Sh. Abdul Khaleque Farazi — (Age- 38 Yrs.)- Bangladesh National.

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Md. Badal Farazi, a Bangladeshi national, S/o Late Sh. Abdul Khaleque Farazi, is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 154/2008, U/s 302/392/397/411/34 IPC & 14 Foreigners Act, PS Amar Colony for

committing the murder of his employer, an elderly lady aged about 71 years, during the commission of robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 11.08.2025, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, and 21 days in actual custody and 19 years, and 11 months including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has not availed any interim bail, parole, and furlough.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of his employer, an elderly lady aged about 71 years, during the commission of robbery. The offence is exceptionally grave, heinous, and reprehensible in nature, as it involved not only the taking of a human life but also a serious breach of trust reposed by the victim in the convict. The victim, owing to her advanced age, was particularly vulnerable and incapable of effectively defending herself against the attack. The act of committing robbery and causing the death of an elderly woman for personal gain reflects a high degree of criminal intent, greed, and complete disregard for human life and dignity.

The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates calculated criminal conduct and extreme moral depravity. Such offences have a profound impact on society, creating fear and insecurity, particularly among senior citizens who are entitled to protection and safety. The brutal killing of an elderly employer during the commission of robbery undermines public confidence in interpersonal trust and the rule of law. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In the present case, the gravity of the offence, the vulnerability of the victim, the breach of trust involved, and the need to uphold the deterrent purpose of punishment weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Md. Badal Farazi (Bangladesh National) S/o Late Sh. Abdul Khaleque Farazi**, at this stage.

Item No. 80: The case of Mohd. Farooq @ Gainda S/o Sh. Mominuddin — (Age- 48 Yrs.)- Bangladesh National.

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Mohd. Farooq @ Gainda, a Bangladeshi national, S/o Sh. Mominuddin, is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 254/2003, U/s 302/34 IPC, PS Seema Puri.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 21 years, 05 months, and 28 days in actual custody and 27 years, 02 months, and 05 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has not availed any interim bail, parole, and furlough.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in four (04) other criminal cases apart from the present case. His involvement in multiple criminal cases reflects a continuing pattern of unlawful behaviour and indicates a propensity towards criminal conduct. The antecedents of the convict, therefore, do not inspire confidence regarding his complete reformation and weigh adversely while assessing his suitability for premature release. The details of the criminal cases are as under:

S.No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 326/2003 u/s 224 IPC P.S Welcome, Delhi	Convicted On 09.11.2006 and sentenced to 02 years RI (Sentence completed)
2.	FIR No. 227/2002 u/s 25 A. Act P.S Paharganj, Delhi	Convicted on 04.07.2007 and sentenced to 01 year RI (Sentence completed)
3.	FIR NO. 355/2003 u/s 14 F. ACT P.S Vivek Vihar, Delhi	Convicted on 15.02.2010 and sentenced to already undergone.
4.	FIR No. 177/2004 u/s 399/402 IPC & 25/27 A. Act P.S Bongaon (West Bengal)	Convicted and sentence to 05 years SI (Sentence completed)

The convict has been convicted in all four of the aforesaid cases, which demonstrates persistent involvement in criminal activities and reflects adversely on his criminal antecedents. His repeated involvement in offences under the IPC, Arms Act, and Foreigners Act indicates a continuing disregard for the rule of law and raises serious concerns regarding his complete

reformation and rehabilitation. These antecedents, therefore, weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

Further, the involvement of the convict in several additional criminal cases, apart from those reflected in the prison records, was brought to the notice of the Board by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, who was present during the meeting. Taking note of the extensive criminal antecedents of the convict, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed his premature release. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 421/2004 u/s 395/412 IPC, P.S. Dwarka Sec-23, Delhi	Discharged on 14.11.2004
2.	FIR No. 254/2003 u/s 394/397 IPC, P.S. Dwarka Sec-23, Delhi	Convicted

Furthermore, during the period of incarceration, three (03) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline. These violations include possession of prohibited articles and involvement in altercations with fellow inmates. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's discipline, self-control, and commitment towards reformation. The details of the punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	24.01.2011	Recovery of iron strip.
2.	18.12.2023	Altercation with other inmates.
3.	12.03.2025	Recover of prohibited articles.

The repeated recovery of prohibited articles and involvement in altercations with other inmates indicate continued disregard for prison rules and regulations. Such conduct does not reflect the degree of discipline and behavioural improvement expected from a convict seeking premature release and, therefore, weighs adversely while assessing his reformation and suitability for reintegration into society.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person by shooting him with a country-made pistol, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The use of a firearm to intentionally cause the death of another person reflects a high degree of violence, criminal intent, and complete disregard for the sanctity of human life. Such an act not only results in the irreversible loss of life but also creates a sense of fear and insecurity within society. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates a propensity for violent conduct and a willingness to resort to lethal force. Such conduct has far-reaching consequences for the victim's family as well as for society at large and cannot be viewed with leniency. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In the present case, the gravity of the offence, the use of a deadly weapon, and the need to uphold the deterrent purpose of punishment weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently

outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Mohd. Farooq @ Gainda S/o Sh. Mominuddin**, at this stage.

Item No. 81: The case of Jahangir @ Ekka @ Ibrahim S/o Sh. Abdul Hakim — (Age- 48 Yrs.)- Bangladesh National.

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Jahangir @ Ekka @ Ibrahim, a Bangladeshi national, S/o Sh. Abdul hakim, is undergoing life imprisonment in two cases i.e. (1) FIR No. 254/2003, U/s 302/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, PS Seema Puri, Delhi & (2) FIR No. 41/2011, U/s 395/397 IPC, PS Ashok Vihar, Delhi.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 19 years, 01 month, and 27 days in actual custody and 25 years, 01 month, and 09 days including remission in case FIR No. 254/2003, U/s 302/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, PS Seema Puri, Delhi and 15 years, and 05 days in actual custody and 20 years, 01 month, and 25 days including remission in case FIR No. 41/2011, U/s 395/397 IPC, PS Ashok Vihar, Delhi. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed only parole on 01 occasion.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in three (03) other criminal cases apart from the present case. His involvement in multiple criminal cases reflects a continuing pattern of unlawful behaviour and indicates a propensity towards criminal conduct. The antecedents of the convict, therefore, do not inspire confidence regarding his complete reformation and weigh adversely while assessing his suitability for premature release. The details of the criminal cases are as under:

S.No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 30/2011, U/s- 380/457 IPC PS- Nabi Karim, Delhi	Convicted on 11.10.2022 for a period already undergone.
2.	FIR No. 556/2010, U/s- 395/397/411/34 IPC PS- Nabi Karim, Delhi	Acquitted on 12.01.2026
3.	FIR No. 76/2011, U/s- 399/402 IPC & 25/54/59 Arms Act PS- Anand Vihar , Delhi	Acquitted on 03.05.2017
4.	FIR No. 23/2011, U/s- 395/397 IPC, PS- M.S. Park, Delhi	Acquitted on 05.09.2014

Further, the involvement of the convict in several additional criminal cases, apart from those reflected in the prison records, was brought to the notice of the Board by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, who

was present during the meeting. Taking note of the extensive criminal antecedents of the convict, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed his premature release. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 464/1996 u/s 457/380 IPC, P.S Vivek Vihar, Delhi.	Acquitted on 01.02.2002
2.	FIR No. 237/1997 u/s 379/411 IPC, P.S R.K Puram Delhi.	Cancelled By ACP On 31.08.1997
3.	FIR No. 149/1997 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S Shahdara, Delhi.	Convicted On 21.03.1998
4.	FIR No. 319/1998 u/s 399/402 IPC. P.S Vivek Vihar, Delhi.	Convicted On 21.11.2000
5.	FIR No. 56/1998 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Vivek Vihar, Delhi.	Untraced on 19.05.1998
6.	FIR No. 379/1998 u/s 399/402 IPC, P.S Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Acquitted on 23.04.2001
7.	FIR No. 238/1999 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S Sadar Bazr, Delhi.	Convicted on 04.01.2012
8.	FIR No. 36/2001 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi	Undergone On 01.05.2007
9.	FIR No. 86/2001 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced on 05.04.2003
10.	FIR No. 89/2001 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Discharge on 11.10.2001
11.	FIR No. 119/2002 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S Nabi Karim, Delhi.	Acquitted on 21.06.2006
12.	FIR No. 113/2002 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S Nabi Karim, Delhi.	Acquitted on 04.06.2006
13.	FIR No. 26/2002 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced on 06.04.2002
14.	FIR No. 94/2002 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced on 08.07.2002
15.	FIR No. 198/2002 u/s 380 IPC,	Untraced on 04.09.2002

	P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	
16.	FIR No. 200/2002 u/s 380IPC,P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced on 13.03.2003
17.	FIR No. 301/2002, u/s 457/380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Untraced on 27.06.2003
18.	FIR No. 54/2002 u/s 380 IPC,P.S Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Untraced on 25.02.2003
19.	FIR No. 76/2002 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Untraced on 28.12.2002
20.	FIR No. 185/2002 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Nand Nagri,Delhi.	Untraced on 28.12.2002
21.	FIR No. 200/2002 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Untraced on 29.12.2002
22.	FIR No. 46/2003 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S South Rohini, Delhi.	Convicted on 06.11.2004
23.	FIR No. 28/2003 u/s 399/402 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Acquitted On 28.07.2005
24.	FIR No. 306/1997 u/s 25 A. Act, P.S Chandni Mahal, Delhi	Acquitted on 14.05.1998
25.	FIR No. 135/2002 u/s 457/380 /411 IPC, P.S Nabi Karim, Delhi.	Acquitted on 16.05.2006
26.	FIR No. 56/1999 u/s 380/411 IPC, P.S Lahori Gate, Delhi.	Not arrest as per fir index
27.	FIR No. 152/2001 u/s 380 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi.	Not arrest as per fir index

In the present case, the convict, along with his associates, forcibly intruded into a residential house and committed dacoity at gunpoint. During the course of the offence, the convict used a country-made pistol to shoot and kill a person, thereby demonstrating the exceptionally grave, heinous, and violent nature of the crime. The offence was not a spontaneous act but was committed in furtherance of a planned criminal venture involving unlawful

entry, armed intimidation, robbery, and murder. Such acts strike at the very foundation of public safety and create a deep sense of fear and insecurity within society.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Jahangir @ Ekka @ Ibrahim S/o Sh. Abdul hakim**, at this stage.

Item No. 82: The case of Rahul @ Puneet @ Philips S/o Sh. Rajender — (Age- 37 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Rahul @ Puneet @ Philips S/o Sh. Rajender is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 507/2008, U/S 302/307/324/34 IPC & 25 Arms Act, P.S. Anand Vihar, Delhi for committing the murder of a cook of the restaurant for late serving.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 15 years, 11 months, and 14 days in actual custody and 19 years, and 13 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion and furlough on 07 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in three (03) other criminal cases apart from the present case. His involvement in multiple criminal cases reflects a continuing pattern of unlawful behaviour and indicates a propensity towards criminal conduct. The antecedents of the convict, therefore, do not inspire confidence regarding his complete reformation and weigh adversely while assessing his suitability for premature release. The details of the criminal cases are as under:

S.No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 321/2017, U/s- 392/397/412/120B/34 IPC & 25/27/54/59 Arms Act PS- Kalyan Puri , Delhi	On bail

2.	FIR No. 239/2021, U/s- 356/379/34 IPC PS- Jagatpuri , Delhi	On bail
3.	FIR No. 242/2021, U/s- 379/356/411/374 IPC PS- Jagatpuri , Delhi	On bail

Further, the involvement of the convict in several additional criminal cases, apart from those reflected in the prison records, was brought to the notice of the Board by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, who was present during the meeting. Taking note of the extensive criminal antecedents of the convict, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed his premature release. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 523/2007 u/s 411/34 IPC, P.S Nand Nagri, Delhi.	Cancelled on 03.07.2007
2.	FIR No. 370/2007 u/s 381/411 /34 IPC, P.S Seemapuri, Delhi	Convicted on 13.07.2010
3.	FIR No. 19/2021 u/s 356/379/ 3 4 IPC, P.S Anand Vihar, Delhi	Discharged on 18.03.2023
4.	FIR No. 253/2008 u/s 457/380 IPC, P.S Shahdara, Delhi	Acquitted on 30.04.2010
5.	FIR No. 53/2021 u/s 356/379/ 34 IPC P.S Anand Vihar, Delhi.	Untraced on 08.01.2026
6.	FIR 189/2021 u/s 356/379/34 IPC, P.S Vivek Vihar, Delhi	Discharged On 01.01.2022
7.	FIR No. 123/2021 u/s 392/34 IPC P.S Geeta Colony, Delhi	Discharge on 04.09.2019
8.	FIR No. 153/2021 u/s 356/379 / 34 IPC, P.S Krishna Nagar, Delhi.	Pending trail NDOH 24.07.2026
9.	FIR No. 56/2021 u/s 356/379 /34 IPCP.S Geeta Colony, Delhi.	Discharge on 07.09.2021
10.	FIR No. 53/2021 u/s 356/379 /34 IPC P.S Jagat Puri, Delhi.	Discharge on 20.05.2021

11.	FIR No. 131/2021 u/s 356/379 /34 IPC, P.S Shahdara, Delhi.	Released on 27.07.2021
12.	FIR No. 112/2021 u/s 356/379 /411 IPC. P.S Krishna Nagar, Delhi.	Discharge on 22.10.2021
13.	FIR No 127/2021 u/s 356/379 /34 IPC. P.S Madhu Vihar, Delhi.	Discharged on 06.04.2022
14.	FIR No. 125/2021 u/s 356/379 /34 IPC. P.S Madhu Vihar, Delhi.	Discharged on 05.08.2021

Further, during the period of incarceration, five (05) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline. These violations include re-arrest during furlough in another criminal case, misconduct towards prison staff, refusal to perform allotted prison labour, possession of a mobile phone inside the prison, and repeated acts of indiscipline. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's discipline, responsibility, and commitment towards reformation. The details of the punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	23.12.2017	Re-arrested during furlough in connection with FIR No. 321/2017.
2.	05.01.2018	Misbehaved with DAP Staff.
3.	08.08.2018	Refused to do allotted labour work in lungar.
4.	07.04.2021	Recovery of mobile phone in his possession.
5.	13.04.2026	Misbehaved with staff.

Moreover, the convict has a history of misusing the concession of temporary release. He was re-arrested during furlough in the year 2017 in connection with FIR No. 321/2017, P.S. Kalyan Puri, Delhi. Further, while released on emergency parole, he was re-arrested on 28.06.2021 in connection with

multiple criminal cases reportedly registered against him. Such conduct demonstrates a consistent disregard for the conditions governing temporary release and raises serious concerns regarding his law-abiding behaviour, reliability, and likelihood of complying with the conditions of release in future.

The convict's extensive criminal antecedents, involvement in several criminal cases, misuse of temporary release, and repeated violations of prison discipline indicate inadequate reformation and a continuing propensity towards criminal conduct. The cumulative effect of these factors weighs heavily against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a cook employed at a restaurant over the issue of delayed serving of food, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The incident arose out of a trivial and avoidable dispute; however, instead of exercising restraint, the convict resorted to extreme violence, resulting in the loss of a human life. The act demonstrates a complete disregard for the sanctity of human life, poor impulse control, and a propensity to react violently to minor provocations. Such conduct is deeply disturbing as it reflects an inability to resolve disagreements through lawful and peaceful means. The offence has caused irreparable loss to the victim's family and adversely impacts society by undermining public confidence in personal safety and the rule of law. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety. In the present case, the gravity of the offence, the disproportionate and violent response to a trivial issue, and the need to uphold the deterrent purpose of punishment weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rahul @ Puneet @ Philips S/o Sh. Rajender**, at this stage.

Item No. 83: The case of Raju @ Kundan S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad — (Age-44 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Raju @ Kundan S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 799/2006, U/S 302 IPC & 25/27 Arms Act, P.S. Jahangir Puri, Delhi for committing the murder of a person during quarrel.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 10 months, and 13 days in actual custody and 21 years, 07 months, and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed, parole on 03 occasions, and furlough on 07 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in one (01) other criminal case apart from the present case. His involvement in another criminal case reflects a continuing pattern of unlawful behaviour and indicates a propensity towards criminal conduct. The antecedents of the convict, therefore, do not inspire confidence regarding his complete reformation and weigh adversely while assessing his suitability for premature release. The details of the criminal case are as under:

S.No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 177/2019, U/s- 377 IPC & 06 of POCSO Act PS- Mahendra Park , Delhi	Trial Pending

Further, the involvement of the convict in additional criminal cases, apart from those reflected in the prison records, was also brought to the notice of the Board by the Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime), Delhi Police, who was present during the meeting. Taking note of the convict's criminal antecedents, the Joint Commissioner of Police strongly opposed the premature release of the convict. The details of such cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 293/2000 u/s 25/54 /59 A. Act P.S Jahangir Puri, Delhi	Convicted On. 31.10.2000
2.	FIR 244/2019 u/s 323/ 341/506 IPC, P.S Jahangir Puri, Delhi	Pending trail

Further, during the period of incarceration, five (05) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline. These violations include late surrender after availing furlough, jumping furlough, involvement in physical assaults and altercations with fellow inmates, and possession of prohibited articles during court production. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's discipline, responsibility, and commitment towards reformation. The details of the punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	28.07.2017	Late surrender after availing furlough.
2.	19.08.2020	Jumped furlough and was subsequently re-arrested in another criminal case

3.	19.10.2023	Physical assault on another inmate.
4.	03.06.2024	Physical altercation with another inmate.
5.	07.09.2024	Recovery of tobacco during court production.

Moreover, the convict has a history of misusing the concession of temporary release. He was released on furlough w.e.f. 08.01.2019 to 23.01.2019 but failed to surrender on the due date. He was subsequently re-arrested by the Police in connection with FIR No. 177/2019, registered under Section 377 IPC and Section 6 of the POCSO Act at P.S. Mahendra Park, Delhi. This conduct demonstrates a disregard for the conditions of release and raises serious concerns regarding the convict's reliability, law-abiding behaviour, and likelihood of complying with the conditions of release in future.

The convict's criminal antecedents, pendency of serious criminal proceedings, misuse of furlough, and repeated violations of prison discipline indicate inadequate reformation and raise substantial concerns regarding his respect for the rule of law. The cumulative effect of these factors weighs heavily against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of a person during a quarrel, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. Although the incident arose out of a dispute, the convict resorted to extreme violence resulting in the loss of a human life. The act demonstrates a serious disregard for the sanctity of human life and an inability to exercise restraint in the face of provocation or conflict. Such conduct has far-reaching consequences not only for the victim's family but also for society at large, as it undermines public confidence in the rule of law and peaceful resolution of disputes. The manner in which the offence was committed reflects a propensity for violent behaviour and raises concerns regarding the convict's ability to conform to lawful conduct. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the

interests of society and public safety. In the present case, the gravity of the offence, its impact on society, and the need to uphold the deterrent purpose of punishment weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Raju @ Kundan S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad**, at this stage.

Item No. 84: The case of Saurabh Sharma S/o Late Sh. Major Ravinder Sharma — (Age- 43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Saurabh Sharma S/o Late Sh. Major Ravinder Sharma is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 88/2007, U/S 120-B/364-A/34 IPC, P.S. Palam Airport, Delhi for Kidnapping of a person/businessman for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 10 Months, and 01 day in actual custody and 20 years, 07 months, and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 10 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict was found involved in two (02) other criminal cases apart from the present case. His involvement in multiple criminal cases reflects a continuing pattern of unlawful behaviour and indicates a propensity towards criminal conduct. The antecedents of the

convict, therefore, do not inspire confidence regarding his complete reformation and weigh adversely while assessing his suitability for premature release. The details of the criminal cases are as under:

S.No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 284/2003 & 285/2003, U/s- 342/506/376/511 IPC & 2/3 of Gangster Act, PS- Mohan Lal Ganj, Lucknow, UP	Convicted and sentenced to RI for 07 years (sentence already undergone in 2019).
2.	FIR No. 194/2013, U/s- 324/328 IPC, PS- GRP Charbagh, Lucknow, UP	Convicted and sentenced to RI for 05 years and 06 months (sentence already undergone in 2019).

Further, during the period of incarceration, five (05) punishments have been recorded against the convict for violations of prison discipline. These violations include possession of prohibited articles, misconduct towards prison staff, use of abusive language, attempts to influence other inmates against prison administration, possession of a prohibited weapon-like object, and late surrender after availing furlough. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's discipline and commitment towards reformation.

The details of the punishments recorded during the period of incarceration are as under:

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	16.08.2011	Recovery of a heater element with wires and a folded charger shaped as a plug.
2.	14.01.2012	Misbehaved with on-duty staff, used abusive language, and attempted to misguide other inmates against the prison administration.
3.	21.01.2012	Recovery of a "sua" from his cell.
4.	05.04.2013	Misbehaved with prison staff.

5.	17.10.2024	Late surrender by 15 days after availing furlough.
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The convict's criminal antecedents, coupled with his repeated violations of prison discipline, indicate inadequate reformation and raise concerns regarding his respect for the rule of law. The cumulative effect of these factors weighs adversely against the grant of premature release.

Moreover, the convict has a history of escaping from police custody during court production proceedings. He was subsequently apprehended and arrested by the Delhi Police. This conduct reflects a deliberate attempt to evade the due process of law and demonstrates a disregard for legal authority. Such antecedents raise serious concerns regarding the convict's reliability, law-abiding behaviour, and likelihood of complying with the conditions of release, thereby weighing adversely against the grant of premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the kidnapping of a businessman for ransom, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The offence was committed with the objective of extracting unlawful monetary gain by depriving the victim of his liberty and subjecting him to fear, coercion, and mental trauma. Such acts not only endanger the life and personal security of the victim but also create a sense of insecurity and fear within society. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of criminal intent, planning, and disregard for the rule of law. Such a grave offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in view of its adverse impact on public order and societal confidence. While considering cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the interests of society and public safety; however, in offences of this nature, the protection of society and the deterrent purpose of punishment must necessarily prevail and cannot be compromised.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Saurabh Sharma S/o Late Sh. Major Ravinder Sharma**, at this stage.

Item No. 85: The case of Shyam Lal S/o Sh. Tara Chand— (Age- 54 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Shyam Lal S/o Sh. Tara Chand is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 89/2008, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. J.P. Kalan, Delhi for committing murder of his wife by setting her ablaze.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 02 months, and 17 days in actual custody and 21 years, 06 months, and 20 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 01 occasion, parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 11 occasions.

As per prison records, during the period of incarceration, twenty-five (25) punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. These violations include smoking in prohibited areas, consumption of prohibited substances, misconduct towards prison staff and fellow inmates, use of abusive and unparliamentary language, late surrender after furlough, unauthorized movement outside the ward, destruction of prison property, possession of unauthorized articles, and other acts of indiscipline. The frequency, recurrence, and nature of these infractions demonstrate a persistent disregard for prison rules and regulations, poor impulse control, and an absence of sustained reformatory behaviour.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	17.02.2009	Misbehaved with Psychiatric Doctor and used unparliamentary language to the staff
2.	18.05.2009	Misbehaved with Psychiatric Doctor and demanded extra medicine dose of Psychiatric
3.	01.08.2009	He left the ward for going outside OPD after mentioning the name in ward movement register but did not report in Deodhi
4.	10.08.2009	To smoke intentionally in front of camera and smoking in jail premises

5.	29.10.2018	Misbehaved with staff and used abusive language
6.	16.11.2018	Late surrender after furlough
7.	17.11.2018	Misbehaved with Superintendent and demonstrated his shorts temper by throwing his shoes
8.	17.11.2018	Convict went out from ward only in undergarments despite of casual verbal warning to put on clothes
9.	02.12.2018	Burnt a bedsheet in the common toilet and used unparliamentary language to all the inmates
10.	15.10.2019	Use of drugs (THC, Morphine etc.); medical test found positive
11.	06.01.2020	Application drafted in Legal Cell not submitted and reported misplaced
12.	02.09.2020	Recovery of currency note of Rs. 200 from possession
13.	23.03.2021	Misbehaved with another inmate and used abusive language without reason
14.	03.04.2021	Misbehaved with Langar Munshi and used abusive language
15.	21.07.2021	Smoking in Ward No. 01/B-02 in front of CCTV camera
16.	28.12.2021	Misbehaved and hurled vulgar and indecent words to the officer
17.	27.09.2022	Misbehaved with pharmacist/doctor and used unparliamentary language
18.	25.11.2022	Misbehaved with jail staff
19.	03.12.2022	Misbehaved with doctor; found intoxicated; multi-drug urine screening test was done
20.	10.12.2022	Found positive during surprise multi-drug testing
21.	25.01.2023	Used abusive language and fought with another inmate

22.	12.02.2023	Used filthy and abusive language towards inmates, Ward Sahayak and staff
23.	17.02.2023	Used filthy and abusive language towards inmates, Ward Sahayak and staff
24.	29.05.2023	Misbehaved with doctor; found intoxicated condition; multi-drug urine screening test was done
25.	16.06.2023	Misbehaved with staff

It is also noteworthy that a significant number of punishments have been recorded in recent years, including instances of drug consumption, intoxication, abusive behaviour towards prison officials and inmates, and involvement in quarrels. Such repeated acts of misconduct indicate that the convict has failed to exhibit the level of discipline and behavioural improvement expected during incarceration. The cumulative jail conduct, marked by persistent indiscipline and serious violations of prison rules, reflects inadequate reformation and raises a reasonable apprehension regarding the convict's ability to abide by societal norms upon release. Accordingly, the overall conduct of the convict during incarceration weighs heavily against the grant of premature release at this stage.

The Police, vide its report dated 17.06.2026, did not recommend the premature release of the convict. It was reported that two (02) criminal cases were registered against the convict during the period when he was released on emergency parole.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of his wife by setting her ablaze, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The act of intentionally causing the death of one's spouse in such a brutal and cruel manner reflects a complete disregard for human life and the sanctity of familial relationships. The manner in which the offence was committed demonstrates extreme violence and a high degree of

culpability. Such an offence cannot be viewed with leniency, particularly in light of its adverse impact on society and the sense of security within the family unit. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety, all of which weigh heavily against the grant of premature release in the present case.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberations, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Shyam Lal S/o Sh. Tara Chand**, at this stage.

Item No. 86: The case of Sunil Kumar S/o Sh. Mahender Kumar Pal — (Age- 51 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Sunil Kumar S/o Sh. Mahender Kumar Pal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 152/2009, U/S 302/201 IPC, P.S. Sangam Vihar, Delhi for committing the murder of a boy (age about 14-15 years) over property dispute.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 02 months, and 21 days in actual custody and 20 years, 05 months, and 04 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions and furlough on 19 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behaviour. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence and its impact on society at large, the age of the convict, and the potential risk to public safety. After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Sunil Kumar S/o Sh. Mahender Kumar Pal**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

(i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

(ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 87: The case of Surjeet Munda S/o Sh. Sukhram Munda — (Age- 34 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Surjeet Munda S/o Sh. Sukhram Munda is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 277/2009, U/S 302/394/307/411/120-B/34 IPC, P.S. Anand Vihar, Delhi for committing the murder of an old age man during robbery.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, 02 months, and 20 days in actual custody and 18 years, 03 months, and 21 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed emergency parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 06 occasions.

As per prison records, one punishment dated 12.10.2024 has been recorded against the convict for surrendering 12 days late after availing furlough. Further, the convict has availed parole/furlough on only seven (07) occasions, which is not considered sufficient to adequately assess his successful reintegration into society. It is also pertinent to note that on one such occasion, the convict violated the conditions of release by failing to surrender on time and returned to prison after a delay of 12 days. This conduct raises

concerns regarding his adherence to the conditions of release and his ability to responsibly avail the liberty granted to him.

In the present case, the convict was involved in the murder of an elderly man during the commission of a robbery, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The act of targeting a vulnerable elderly victim for unlawful gain and causing his death demonstrates a high degree of criminality and complete disregard for human life. The manner in which the offence was committed reflects premeditation and a deliberate intention to commit a violent crime. Such an offence cannot be viewed leniently, particularly in light of its impact on society and the sense of security of law-abiding citizens. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the larger interests of society, the gravity of the offence, and public safety, all of which weigh heavily against the grant of premature release in the present case.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the facts and deliberation recorded hereinabove, the Board, after due consideration of all relevant factors, unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case of premature release of convict **Surjeet Munda S/o Sh. Sukhram Munda**, at this stage.

Item No. 88: The case of Usman S/o Sh. Rahim Baksh — (Age- 53 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Usman S/o Sh. Rahim Baksh is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 29/2008, U/S 302 IPC, P.S. Okhla Industrial Area, Delhi for committing the murder of a boy/student of 9th class by strangulation.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 11 months, and 20 days in actual custody and 22 years, 04 months, and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 01 occasion, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 16 occasions.

During deliberations, the Board felt that the latest report/recommendation of the District Probation Officer and the report/recommendation of the Social Welfare Department, GNCTD, are also required for necessary consideration of the case.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above, the Board unanimously decided to **DEFER** the case for premature release of convict **Usman S/o Sh. Rahim Baksh** and desired that the latest report/recommendation of the District Probation Officer and the report/recommendation of the Social Welfare Department, GNCTD, be obtained and placed before the Board for consideration in a subsequent meeting.

Item No. 89: The case of Vipin Kumar Saluja S/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar Saluja — (Age- 48 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Vipin Kumar Saluja S/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar Saluja is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 17/2008, U/S 302/201/397/364/411/120-B IPC, P.S. Special Cell, Rohini, Delhi for kidnapping, robbing and murdering of a cab driver.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 09 months, and 25 days in actual custody and 20 years, 07 months, and 07 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 03 occasions.

As per prison records, during the period of incarceration, five (05) punishments have been recorded against the convict for repeated violations of prison discipline. These violations include late attendance before the Court, possession and consumption of prohibited articles/substances, damage to Government property, misconduct towards prison staff, violent behaviour, and self-inflicted injuries. The recurrence and nature of these infractions indicate a lack of sustained reformative behaviour, poor impulse control, and continued disregard for institutional discipline.

The details of punishment recorded during the period incarceration are as under:-

S.No .	Date of Punishment	Offence
1.	05.09.2015	Delay in attending the court hearing.
2.	15.10.2017	Disobeyed the official instructions and damaged the Govt. property by removing the glass covering of the fire hydrant.
3.	06.12.2017	Recovered large quantity of psychiatry medicine found his bag.
4.	12.03.2019	Misbehaving & causing self injury.
5.	13.09.2022	Misbehave, attach on duty staff & threatened him.

The cumulative jail conduct, marked by repeated indiscipline and serious violations, reflects inadequate reformation and reinforces the apprehension of recidivism, thereby weighing heavily against the grant of premature release.

The Police, vide its report dated 04.04.2025, strongly opposed the premature release of the convict on account of the heinousness of the crime and the likelihood of his re-engaging in criminal activities upon release. The report further expressed concern that the convict may attempt to influence or intimidate the victim.

In the present case, the convict, along with his co-accused, was involved in the kidnapping, robbery, and subsequent murder of a cab driver. The offence was committed in a planned and coordinated manner, reflecting a high degree of criminal intent, premeditation, and disregard for human life. The victim was first deprived of his liberty and property and was thereafter brutally murdered, thereby making the offence exceptionally grave and heinous in nature. The circumstances surrounding the commission of the crime demonstrate not only the convict's active participation but also his willingness to engage in violent criminal conduct for unlawful gain.

Given the seriousness of the offence, its impact on the victim's family, and the threat such conduct poses to society at large, the case does not merit lenient consideration. While assessing cases for premature release, the Board is required to strike a balance between the reformatory prospects of the convict and the larger interests of society, public safety, and the administration of justice. In the present case, the gravity and nature of the offence weigh heavily against the grant of premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the facts and deliberation recorded hereinabove, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case of premature release of convict **Vipin Kumar Saluja S/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar Saluja**, at this stage.

Item No. 90: The case of Abhimanyu @ Shyam S/o Sh. Babu Ram — (Age- 54 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

20 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 14 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Abhimanyu @ Shyam S/o Sh. Babu Ram is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 262/2000, U/S 143/149/302/395/396/460/34 IPC, P.S. Narela Industrial Area, Delhi for committing the murder of a person (Maharishi Bhardwaj) during dacoity at sukhmayi jeevan sansthan, Narela, Delhi.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years, 04 months, and 11 days in actual custody and 24 years, 05 months, and 19 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 04 occasions, and furlough on 16 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict was found to be involved in four other criminal cases apart from the present case, in all of which he was convicted. The details reveal convictions under the Arms Act, the Gangsters Act, and offences punishable under the Indian Penal Code, including house trespass, wrongful confinement, attempt to commit culpable homicide, dacoity, and use of deadly weapons. Although the sentences awarded in the aforesaid cases have already been undergone and concluded, the Board observed that the convict's involvement in multiple criminal cases over a period of time reflects a persistent pattern of criminal conduct rather than an isolated act of offending. The criminal antecedents of the convict were taken into consideration by the Board while assessing his overall conduct, propensity for unlawful activities, and suitability for premature release. The details thereof are as under:-

S.No.	Case Particulars	Remarks
1.	FIR No .- 429/2000 u/s 25 A. Act P.S.- Jhinhana (UP)	Convicted on 11.06.2010 for a period of 01 year SI (Sentence Completed)
2.	FIR No. 444/2001 u/s 2/3 OF Gangster Act PS- Jhinhana, Muzafarnagar, UP,	Convicted on 20.11.2007 for a period of 02 years (Sentence Completed)
3.	FIR No. 119/2000 u/s 457/308 / 342 IPC PS- Kartarpur	Convicted on 21.01.2011 for a period of 06 months RI (Sentence Completed)
4.	FIR No. 360/2000 u/s 395/397 IPC PS- Gharonda	Convicted on 28.02.2004 for a period of 10 years RI & modified to a period already undergone by the Hon'ble Punjab and Haryana High Court in Crl. Appeal No. 1012/2004.

In the present case, the convict was involved in committing of murder of a person (Maharishi Bhardwaj) during dacoity at Sukhmayi Jeevan Sansthan, Narela, Delhi with the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Abhimanyu @ Shyam S/o Sh. Babu Ram**, at this stage.

Item No. 91: The case of Ajay Kumar Tripathi S/o Sh. Ram Nawadh Tripathi — (Age-49 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under the policy that was existing on the date of conviction, in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in Criminal Appeal No. 566/2010 in case titled as “State of Haryana Vs. Jagdish”.

(ii) Sentence details:

Ajay Kumar Tripathi S/o Sh. Ram Nawadh Tripathi is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 59/2000, U/S 302364-A/201 IPC, P.S. Bhajan Pura, Delhi for committing murder of a 11 years minor boy for ransom.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 17 years, 07 months, and 16 days in actual custody and 21 years, 07 months, and

15 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, he has availed parole on 02 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion.

As per prison records, the convict was awarded one jail punishment on 28.06.2007 for possession/recovery of currency notes. The Board also noted that the convict has a history of repeatedly misusing the liberty granted to him during temporary release. He absconded while on parole and was subsequently re-arrested on 13.07.2015. Further, although parole was granted w.e.f. 25.08.2020 to 23.09.2020 by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi and was extended from time to time due to the COVID-19 pandemic up to 18.01.2021, the convict surrendered only on 20.01.2021. The convict also misused the concession of emergency parole and was re-arrested on 29.12.2024 after failing to surrender on the due date. Such repeated violations of the conditions governing temporary release demonstrate a persistent disregard for legal obligations and raise serious concerns regarding the convict's reliability, discipline, and willingness to abide by the law. The Board took serious note of these factors while assessing his suitability for premature release.

In the present case, the convict was found guilty of kidnapping an 11-year-old boy for ransom and subsequently causing his death. The offence is of an extremely grave and heinous nature, involving the abduction of a minor child for unlawful gain and the ultimate deprivation of an innocent life. The victim, being of tender age, was particularly vulnerable and incapable of protecting himself from the actions of the offender. The Board observed that such a crime reflects a high degree of criminality, callousness, and disregard for human life, causing irreparable loss and trauma to the victim's family. Considering the nature and circumstances of the offence, the age of the victim, and the profound impact of the crime on society, the Board viewed the case with utmost seriousness while assessing the convict's suitability for premature release.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Ajay Kumar Tripathi S/o Sh. Ram Nawadh Tripathi**, at this stage.

Item No. 92: The case of Amjad Ali Mughal S/o Mohd. Anwar — (Age- 68 Yrs.) – Pakistan National.

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of actual imprisonment i.e. without remission. This case has been considered under rule 91 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 1988 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction, in accordance with judgment dated

22.03.2010 in Criminal Appeal No. 566/2010 in case titled as “State of Haryana Vs. Jagdish”.

(ii) Sentence details:

Amjad Ali Mughal S/o Mohd. Anwar is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 79/1994, U/S 3(1), 3(3), 3(5) & 5 of TADA (P) Act, P.S. Gokul Puri, Delhi for conspiring and preparing to commit terrorist acts and to collect mass explosive for the purpose of killing innocent people.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 32 years, and 23 days in actual custody and a total of 39 years, 02 months, and 01 day including remission.

During the deliberations, the Board observed that offences relating to terrorism stand on a different footing from ordinary criminal offences, as they are directed not merely against individual victims but against society, public order, and the security of the nation as a whole. The acts attributed to the convict involved participation in activities intended to facilitate terrorist operations, thereby posing a serious threat to the safety and security of innocent citizens. The Board further noted that offences under the TADA Act are of an exceptionally grave nature and have far-reaching consequences for national security and public confidence in the rule of law.

The Board was of the view that while considering a case for premature release, it is required to balance the reformatory aspects of incarceration with the nature and gravity of the offence, its impact on society, and the larger public interest. In the present case, the offence involves elements of terrorism and conspiracy affecting national security, which carry serious societal ramifications. Having regard to the nature and circumstances of the offence and its potential impact on public safety and national security, the Board

viewed the case with utmost seriousness while assessing the convict's suitability for premature release.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Amjad Ali Mughal S/o Mohd. Anwar**, at this stage.

Item No. 93: The case of Dharmender Kumar Pal S/o Sh. Kanoji Lal — (Age- 43 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

20 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 14 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Dharmender Kumar Pal S/o Sh. Kanoji Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 224/2007, U/S 302/392/397 IPC & 27 Arms Act, P.S. DBG Road, Delhi for robbing & murdering cashier of NDPL Zonal Office.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 18 years, 05 months, and 22 days in actual custody and a total of 22 years, 10 months, and 25 days including remission. During the course of incarceration,

the convict availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 16 occasions.

The Board carefully examined and assessed the overall jail conduct of the convict during the period of incarceration, including discipline and behavior. It further evaluated the propensity and likelihood of the convict committing offences again upon release, as well as the possibility of his reformation, rehabilitation, and reintegration as a law-abiding and useful member of society.

The Board also took into consideration the socio-economic condition of the convict's family, the nature and gravity of the offence, its impact on society at large and the potential risk to public safety. After taking into account all relevant facts, materials, and circumstances of the case in their entirety, the Board arrived at its decision.

(iv) Recommendations:

After detailed deliberation and comprehensive discussion on all relevant aspects, as recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **RECOMMEND** the case for premature release of convict **Dharmender Kumar Pal S/o Sh. Kanoji Lal**, subject to the following conditions, which shall be strictly complied with by the convict till his probation period:

- (i) He will also share his mobile number and permanent/temporary residential address to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.
- (ii) He will keep his mobile active at all the time & change in his permanent/temporary residential address or mobile number, shall immediately be reported to the concerned SHO of the Police Station of his native place or wherever he resides upon release from Jail.

Item No. 94: The case of Ramesh @ Bajrangi S/o Sh. Deepa Ram — (Age -54 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

This case is being considered in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in case titled as “the State of Haryana and Ors. Vs Jagdish” (SCC 216/2010).

(ii) Sentence details:

Ramesh @ Bajrangi S/o Sh. Deepa Ram is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 379/1999, U/S 363/376/302/201 IPC, P.S. Saraswati Vihar, Delhi for kidnapping a 04 years old minor girl thereafter raped and murdered.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 24 years, 09 months, and 23 days in actual custody and 31 years, 05 months, and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 12 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict has a history of misuse of the liberty granted during temporary release. He was released on furlough; however, he failed to surrender before the prison authorities on the due date and remained absconding since 13.04.2023. The convict was subsequently re-arrested on 05.05.2025. Such prolonged unauthorized absence demonstrates a disregard for the conditions governing temporary release and raises serious concerns regarding the convict's reliability, discipline, and willingness to comply with legal obligations. The Board took serious note of this conduct while assessing his suitability for premature release.

As per the police report dated 08.12.2025, the premature release of the convict has been strongly opposed, keeping in view of the heinousness of crime and previous conduct of convict during temporary release.

In the present case, the convict was found guilty of kidnapping a minor girl aged about 04 years, subjecting her to sexual assault, and thereafter causing her death. The offence is of an exceptionally grave and heinous nature, committed against a child of tender age who was wholly incapable of protecting herself. The sequence of acts involving abduction, rape, and murder demonstrates extreme brutality, depravity, and complete disregard for human life and dignity. The Board observed that such a crime has devastating and irreversible consequences for the victim's family and deeply shocks the collective conscience of society. Considering the age and vulnerability of the victim, the nature and circumstances of the offence, and its profound societal impact, the Board viewed the case with utmost seriousness while assessing the convict's suitability for premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Ramesh @ Bajrangi S/o Sh. Deepa Ram**, at this stage.

Item No. 95: The case of Suresh S/o Sh. Hari Lal — (Age- 46 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

20 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 14 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Suresh S/o Sh. Hari Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 687/2006, U/S 302/363 IPC, P.S. Kalyan Puri, Delhi for kidnapping & murdering of a 3½ years minor boy.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 19 years, 03 months, and 05 days in actual custody and 24 years, and 26 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 03 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions & furlough on 27 occasions.

In the present case, the convict was involved in kidnapping and murder of 3½ year old child for ransom, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence, premeditation, and is cruelty inherent. Targeting a minor for financial extortion and subsequently taking his life reflects extreme moral turpitude, calculated malice, and a total disregard for the sanctity of human life. Such a ruthless crime against a vulnerable youth inflicts lifelong, irreparable trauma on the grieving family and deeply shocks the collective conscience of society.

Releasing the convict prematurely would drastically dilute the deterrent effect of the law against organized crime, kidnapping syndicates, and violent offenses targeting children. Leniency in a case of cold-blooded murder committed for monetary gain would send a dangerous signal to society, compromising public safety and undermining confidence in the criminal justice system. The deliberate and mercenary nature of this offense inherently outweighs standard considerations of time served or routine reports of good behaviour during incarceration.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda (2008) 13 SCC 767*.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Suresh S/o Sh. Hari Lal**, at this stage.

Item No. 96: The case of Vijay Kumar @ Vijay S/o Sh. Ram Ji Lal — (Age- 44 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

20 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 14 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(ii) Sentence details:

Vijay Kumar @ Vijay S/o Sh. Ram Ji Lal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 56/2002, U/S 302/380/34 IPC, P.S. Keshav Puram, Delhi for committing the murder of two persons (Truck Driver & Cleaner).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 20 years, 11 months, and 11 days in actual custody and 21 years, 02 months, and 06 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 07 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 17 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict has a history of misuse of the liberty granted to him during temporary release. He was released on emergency parole up to 06.04.2023; however, he failed to surrender before the prison

authorities upon expiry of the parole period and remained absconding thereafter. He was subsequently re-arrested on 01.08.2024. Such prolonged unauthorized absence demonstrates a disregard for the conditions governing temporary release and raises serious concerns regarding the convict's reliability, discipline, and willingness to abide by legal obligations. The Board took serious note of this conduct while assessing his suitability for premature release.

The Delhi Police, the local police of the convict's hometown, and the District Probation Officer have not supported the premature release of the convict. Vide their reports dated 08.12.2025, 21.04.2022, and 27.05.2025 respectively; the aforesaid authorities opposed the proposal for premature release.

In the present case, the convict was involved in committing of murder of two persons (Truck Driver & Cleaner) by strangulation with the assistance of co-inmates, which clearly establishes the serious, heinous, and grave nature of the offence. The manner of commission of the offence reflects a high degree of premeditation, planning, and criminal collaboration. Such an offence cannot be considered for leniency, particularly in view of the larger interest of society. While examining cases for premature release, the Board is required to balance the interests of the convict with the societal impact and public safety, and the latter cannot be overlooked or compromised.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Vijay Kumar @ Vijay S/o Sh. Ram Ji Lal**, at this stage.

**Item No. 97: The case of Rajnath @ Dharmender S/o Sh. Ram Sakal —
(Age- 43 Yrs.)**

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi, in accordance with judgment dated 22.03.2010 in Criminal Appeal No. 566/2010 in case titled as “State of Haryana Vs. Jagdish”.

(ii) Sentence details:

Rajnath @ Dharmender S/o Sh. Ram Sakal is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 90/2001, U/S 376 IPC, P.S. Model Town, Delhi for committing the rape of a 04 year old minor girl.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 24 years, 05 months, and 23 days in actual custody and 31 years, 05 months, and 25 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed parole on 04 occasions, emergency parole on 02 occasions, and furlough on 10 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict has a history of misuse of the liberty granted during temporary release. He overstayed beyond the sanctioned period of emergency parole by 09 days and also failed to surrender on time upon expiry of furlough, resulting in an unauthorized absence of 05 months and 18 days. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's respect for the conditions of release and raises concerns regarding his reliability and willingness to comply with legal obligations. The Board took serious note of these instances while assessing the convict's suitability for premature release.

In the present case, the convict was convicted for committing rape upon a minor girl aged about 04 years. The offence is of an extremely grave and

heinous nature, committed against a child of tender age who was incapable of protecting herself. The Board observed that such an act reflects a high degree of moral depravity and has severe and long-lasting psychological, emotional, and social consequences for the victim. Considering the vulnerability of the victim, the brutality of the offence, and its adverse impact on society, the Board viewed the case with utmost seriousness while assessing the convict's suitability for premature release.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Rajnath @ Dharmender S/o Sh. Ram Sakal**, at this stage.

Item No. 98: The case of Sant Ram @ Sadhu Ram S/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass — (Age- 51 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Sentence details:

Sant Ram @ Sadhu Ram S/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 66/2006, U/S 376/506 IPC, P.S. Kanjhawala, Delhi for committing the rape with his own daughter.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 16 years, and 03 months in actual custody and 19 years, 11 months, and 08 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed only furlough on 11 occasions.

As per prison records, the convict was awarded one jail punishment on 07.04.2012 for abusing and fighting with a co-inmate. Further, the convict has a history of misuse of the liberty granted to him during temporary release. He was released on two weeks' furlough w.e.f. 05.08.2017 to 20.08.2017; however, he failed to surrender before the prison authorities upon expiry of the furlough period and remained absconding for a considerable period. He was eventually re-arrested on 15.04.2021. Such conduct reflects adversely on the convict's discipline, reliability, and respect for the conditions governing temporary release. The Board took serious note of the aforesaid jail punishment and the convict's prolonged unauthorized absence while assessing his suitability for premature release.

The Board noted that the convict was convicted for committing rape upon his own daughter, an offence that not only violates the bodily integrity and dignity of the victim but also amounts to a gross betrayal of parental trust. The nature of the crime demonstrates exceptional moral turpitude and has far-reaching consequences for the victim and society. Having regard to the gravity of the offence and the circumstances in which it was committed, the Board was of the considered opinion that the case does not warrant favourable consideration for premature release at this stage.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the above facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Sant Ram @ Sadhu Ram S/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass**, at this stage.

Item No. 99: The case of Shamshad @ Khutkan S/o Sh. Hakim Ali — (Age-40 Yrs.)

(i) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been

considered under the policy/order dated 16.07.2004 issued by the Govt. of NCT of Delhi.

(ii) Sentence details:

Shamshad @ Khutkan S/o Sh. Hakim Ali is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 248/2010, U/S 365/376(2)(G)/506/34 IPC, P.S. Dhaula Kuan, Delhi for committed kidnapping & rape of a girl/BPO employee.

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 20.04.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 14 years, 02 months, and 19 days in actual custody and 17 years, 06 months, and 14 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed interim bail on 04 occasions, parole on 04 occasions, emergency parole on 01 occasion, and furlough on 11 occasions. As per Jail record, the convict was arrested in multiple cases during the period he was released on emergency parole in the year 2021.

Moreover, involvement of the convict in multiple cases has also been brought into the notice of the Board members by the Joint Commissioner (Crime), Delhi Police present during the meeting and hence strongly opposed the premature release of the convict.

The details of such criminal cases are as under:

S. No.	Case Particulars	Status
1.	FIR No. 522/2020 u/s 380/461/34 IPC, P.S Ghazipur, Delhi	Untraced on 01.12.2021
2.	FIR No. 30/2021 u/s 380/34 IPC, P.S Sunlight Colony, Delhi	Pending Trial NDOH 09.07.2026
3.	FIR No. 60/2021 u/s 186/353/307/ IPC & 25 A. Act., P.S Special Cell, Delhi	Pending Trial NDOH 23.08.2026
4.	FIR No. 24/2021, u/s 380 IPC, P.S Timarpur, Delhi	Discharged On 09.12.2022

5.	FIR No. 64/2021 u/s 380/411 IPC P.S Okhla Indl. Area, Delhi	Pending Investigation
6.	FIR No. 43/2021 u/s 461/380/34 IPC,P.S New Friends Colony, Delhi	Discharged on 24.11.2025
7.	FIR No. 485/2021 u/s 457/380 IPC , P.S Kirti Nagar, Delhi	Discharged on 17.10.2022
8.	FIR No. 671/2020 u/s 380/457 /34 IPC, P.S Naraina, Delhi.	Released on 10.03.2021
9.	FIR No. 46/2021 u/s 380/427 IPC, P.S Palam Village, Delhi.	Discharged On 25.11.2021
10.	FIR No. 446/2010 u/s 457/380 IPC, P.S Subhash Place. Delhi	Discharged on 01.06.2011
11.	FIR No. 171/2007 u/s 8/18 NDPS Act, P.S Masoori	Other State
12.	FIR No. 908/2020 u/s 380/461 IPC, P.S Khajuri Khas, Delhi.	Pending Investigation
13.	FIR No. 988/2021 u/s 380/457/34 IPC, P.S Punjabi Bagh, Delhi.	Not arrest as per fir index

As per the Psychological Assessment Report received from the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), Rohini, the case of the convict has not been recommended for premature release. The report indicates that, upon psychological evaluation and assessment of relevant risk factors, the convict was not found suitable for premature release at this stage. The findings of the assessment were taken into consideration by the Board while evaluating the overall suitability of the convict for reintegration into society.

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Shamshad @ Khutkan S/o Sh. Hakim Ali**, at this stage.

Item No. 100: The case of Omkar Dubey S/o Sh. Badri Dubey — (Age-74 Yrs.)

(i) Background:

This case has been considered in compliance to the order dated 13.05.2026, passed by the Hon'ble High Court of Delhi, in W. P. (Crl.) No. 1541/2026.

(ii) Eligibility conditions:

14 years of imprisonment inclusive of remission but only after completion of 10 years actual imprisonment i.e. without remissions. This case has been considered under rule 1253 of Delhi Prisons Rules, 2018 i.e. policy that was existing on the date of conviction.

(iii) Sentence details:

Omkar Dubey S/o Sh. Badri Dubey is undergoing life imprisonment in case FIR No. 289/2013, U/S 06 of POCSO Act, P.S. Kirti Nagar, Delhi for committing sexual assault with a minor girl (age- 07 years).

(iii) Deliberation:

As on 09.06.2026, the convict has undergone imprisonment for a period of 12 years, 09 months and 14 days in actual custody and 14 years, 11 months, and 17 days including remission. During the course of his incarceration, the convict has availed only furlough on 04 occasions.

No comments/reports were received from the concerned authorities. However, during the meeting, the Chief Probation Officer, Social Welfare Department, Delhi, as well as the Joint Commissioner of Police, Delhi Police, opposed the premature release of the convict. It was submitted that the offence committed by the convict is of an extremely grave and heinous nature, involving aggravated penetrative sexual assault upon a minor girl aged about 07 years. It was further pointed out that the convict has availed furlough only on four occasions and, therefore, his conduct and adjustment in society during temporary release have not been adequately assessed over a

sustained period. In view of the gravity of the offence and the limited exposure of the convict to society through temporary releases, the authorities were of the opinion that his premature release would not be appropriate at this stage.

The Board carefully considered the views expressed by the aforesaid authorities and observed that the offence reflects a high degree of depravity and moral turpitude, having serious ramifications for society. Considering the nature and circumstances of the offence, the tender age of the victim, the objections raised by the authorities during the meeting, and the limited opportunity available to assess the convict's long-term conduct and reintegration into society, the Board was of the considered opinion that the case is not fit for grant of premature release at this stage.

Furthermore, the state holds a paramount duty to protect the public and ensure the security of the victim's family, who remain vulnerable to potential retaliation or intimidation. The risk of recidivism in crimes driven by financial greed and calculated violence remains exceptionally high.

It is also observed by the Board that the Hon'ble Supreme Court has categorically held in *Swamy Shraddananda* (2008) 13 SCC 767.

"...the power of executive clemency is not only for the benefit of the convict but what has to be borne in mind is the effect of the decision on the family of the victims, society as a whole and the precedent which it sets for the future. Thus, the exercise of power depends upon the facts and circumstances of each case and has to be judged from case to case..."

(iv) Recommendations:

In view of the facts and deliberation recorded above, the Board unanimously decided to **REJECT** the case for premature release of convict **Omkar Dubey S/o Sh. Badri Dubey**, at this stage.

9. All the cases recommended by the Board shall be released subject to the approval of Competent Authority i.e. Hon'ble L.G. and also subject to the conditions imposed to be complied strictly by all concerned convicts.

10. The summary of recommendations made by Board is given as below:

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
1.	Varita Soni W/o Late Sh. Ramesh Soni & Sh. Ashutosh Bedi (2 nd husband)	Recommend
2.	Akash @ Bhola S/o Sh. Nand Lal @ Babli	Recommend
3.	Arvind @ Pintu S/o Sh. Bhikhari Lal	Reject
4.	Dal Chand S/o Sh. Hari Singh	Reject
5.	Deepak S/o Shri Krishan	Recommend
6.	Gaurav Chadha S/o Sh. Baljesh Chadha	Reject
7.	Imran @ Murgi Chor S/o Md. Aslam	Reject
8.	Jaswant S/o Sh. Dhyan Singh	Reject
9.	Karan Singh S/o Sh. Mam Chand	Reject
10.	Madan Gopal S/o Sh. Nanak Chand	Recommend
11.	Mahavir Prasad S/o Sh. Dal Chand	Recommend
12.	Mehtab S/o Sh. Haji Mohd. Yamin	Reject
13.	Rahul Dev S/o Sh. Nepali Mehto	Recommend
14.	Raju S/o Sh. Kali Charan	Reject
15.	Rakesh S/o Sh. Om Prakash	Reject
16.	Sachin @ Kapil S/o Sh. Kasturi Lal	Recommend
17.	Sonu Dahiya S/o Late Sh. Hawa Singh	Reject

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
18.	Sunil Nayak @ Fundi S/o Sh. Dal Chand	Reject
19.	Tuntun Dass S/o Sh. Basant Dass	Recommend
20.	Umesh Kumar S/o Sh. Thakur Dass	Reject
21.	Vijay Kumar @ Monti S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand	Reject
22.	Vijay @ Vijender S/o Sh. Jai Prakash	Reject
23.	Vikas Chaudhary S/o Sh. Bhagwat Singh	Reject
24.	Vikas Sidhu S/o Sh. Rattan Lal	Reject
25.	Vikram Yadav S/o Sh. Inder Singh	Reject
26.	Vinod Kumar S/o Sh. Ajab Singh	Recommend
27.	Surender Kumar S/o Sh. Azad Singh	Recommend
28.	Surender Prasad Singh S/o Sh. Dharam Dev Singh	Reject
29.	Surender @ Kalwa S/o Sh. Rattan Lal	Reject
30.	Vijay Pal S/o Late Sh. Nepal Singh	Reject
31.	Iqbal @ Billi S/o Sh. Hakimuddin @ Suka	Reject
32.	Shahid @ Billi S/o Sh. Kallu	Reject
33.	Jitender S/o Sh. Kartar Singh	Reject
34.	Ashu S/o Sh. Balwan Singh	Recommend
35.	Sanjay Singh Rathi S/o Sh. Tejveer	Reject
36.	Afroz S/o Badshah	Reject
37.	Aman Sharma S/o Sh. Virender Kumar	Reject

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
	Sharma	
38.	Amit Kumar S/o Sh. Ramesh Chand	Recommend
39.	Anil S/o Sh. Parma Nand	Recommend
40.	Arvind Kumar S/o Sh. Siya Ram	Reject
41.	Bayem Victor S/o Mr. Bayem Monday (Nigerian National)	Reject
42.	Sunday Chinaka Uchem S/o Mr. Nicodemus Uchem (Nigerian National)	Reject
43.	Javed Ali S/o Sh. Liyakat Ali	Reject
44.	Manoj @ Kale S/o Sh. Bhim Singh	Recommend
45.	Pammi @ Heera Lal S/o Sh. Bahadur Singh	Recommend
46.	Pradeep Kumar @ Sonu S/o Sh. Bhaiya Lal	Reject
47.	Rahul Gupta S/o Late Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta	Reject
48.	Rajbir S/o Sh. Sardar Singh	Recommend
49.	Rajesh S/o Late Sh. Murli Ram	Reject
50.	Suresh @ Mucchad S/o Sh. Chander Shekhar	Reject
51.	Titu S.o Sh. Prem Pal	Reject
52.	Umesh Kumar Chauhan S/o Sh. Narayan Prasad Chauhan	Recommend
53.	Vikas Tokas @ Vicky S/o Sh. Amar	Reject

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
	Singh	
54.	Prakash @ Kalu S/o Sh. Sukh Raj	Reject
55.	Tasleem @ Hattu S/o Sh. Shamshuddin	Reject
56.	Aman @ Sonu S/o Sh. Mahesh	Reject
57.	Rahul @ Raghu S/o Sh. Chhote Lal	Reject
58.	Md. Wasim @ Sahil S/o Md. Salim	Reject
59.	Ashok Kumar S/o Sh. Swadeshi Prasad	Reject
60.	Azad Khan S/o Sh. Munsil Khan	Reject
61.	Bagender Manjhi S/o Sh. Lutan Manjhi	Reject
62.	Gopi Nisha Mallah S/o Sh. Jai Ram Mallah	Reject
63.	Parsu Ram S/o Sh. Mewa Lal	Reject
64.	Aftab Khan S/o Abrar Ahmed Khan	Reject
65.	Angad Singh S/o Sh. Bagirathi Singh	Recommend
66.	Anil Kumar S/o Sh. Braham Singh	Reject
67.	Baljeet Malik @ Poppy S/o Sh. Dharambir Malik	Reject
68.	Ravi Kapoor S/o Sh. Pritam Singh	Reject
69.	Bhisham @ Chintoo S/o Sh. Ved Prakash	Reject
70.	Deshraj @ Desu S/o Late Sh. Ramesh Chand	Reject
71.	Hitender @ Chhotu S/o Sh. Laxman Singh Rawat	Reject
72.	Parveen Koli @ Deepak @ Pappi @	Reject

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
	Sunil S/o Sh. Amba Prasad	
73.	Chet Ram Saini @ Ajay S/o Sh. Mani Ram Saini	Recommend
74.	Guddu @ Pandu S/o Sh. Chhidwa	Reject
75.	Hemant Kumar S/o Sh. Raj Kumar	Reject
76.	Jitender Kumar @ Vicky S/o Sh. Satpal Gulati	Recommend
77.	Karan Mandal S/o Sh. Shyam Mandal	Reject
78.	Mahesh S/o Sh. Babu Lal	Reject
79.	Md. Badal Farazi S/o Late Abdul Khaleque Farazi (Bangladesh National)	Reject
80.	Mohd. Farooq @ Gaiinda S/o Mominuddin (Bangladesh National)	Reject
81.	Jahangir @ Ekka @ Ibrahim S/o Abdul Hakim (Bangladesh National)	Reject
82.	Rahul @ Puneet @ Philips S/o Sh. Rajender	Reject
83.	Raju @ Kundan S/o Sh. Jagdish Prasad	Reject
84.	Saurabh Sharma S/o Late Sh. Major Ravinder Sharma	Reject
85.	Shyam Lal S/o Sh. Tara Chand	Reject
86.	Sunil Kumar S/o Sh. Mahender Kumar Pal	Recommend
87.	Surjeet Munda S/o Sh. Sukhram	Reject

Item No.	Name with Parentage	Board Recommendation
	Munda	
88.	Usman S/o Sh. Rahim Baksh	Deferred
89.	Vipin Kumar Saluja S/o Sh. Ramesh Kumar Saluja	Reject
90.	Abhimanyu @ Shyam S/o Sh. Babu Ram	Reject
91.	Ajay Kumar Tripathi S/o Sh. Ram Nawadh Tripathi	Reject
92.	Amjad Ali Mughal S/o Sh. Mohd. Anwar (Pakistan National)	Reject
93.	Dharmender Kumar Pal S/o Sh. Kanoji Lal	Recommend
94.	Ramesh @ Bajrangi S/o Sh. Deepa Ram	Reject
95.	Suresh S/o Sh. Hari Lal	Reject
96.	Vijay Kumar @ Vijay S/o Sh. Ram Ji Lal	Reject
97.	Rajnath @ Dharmender S/o Sh. Ram Sakal	Reject
98.	Sant Ram @ Sadhu Ram S/o Sh. Bhagwan Dass	Reject
99.	Shamshad @ Khutkan S/o Hakim Ali	Reject
100.	Omkar Dubey S/o Sh. Badri Dubey	Reject

11. Thus, as tabulated in Para 10 above, the Board, in its meeting held on 18.06.2026, **recommended 22 cases for premature release, deferred consideration of 01 case, and rejected 77 cases.**

12. The meeting ended with a vote of thanks to the chair.

-Sd-
(Sanjay Ambasta)
Chief Probation Officer
Department of Social Welfare
GNCT of Delhi/Member

-Sd-
(Surender Kumar)
Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime)
Delhi Police/Member
(As nominated by Commissioner of Police)

-Sd-
(Reetesh Singh)
Principal Secretary
(Law, Justice & Legislative Affairs)
GNCT of Delhi/Member

-Sd-
(Puneet Nagpal)
ASJ/Special Judge (NDPS)
Central District, Delhi/ Member
(As nominated by D&SJ, Hqs, Delhi)

-Sd-
(Anand Mohan)
Director General of Prisons
GNCT of Delhi/Member Secretary

-Sd-
(Santosh D. Vaidya)
Principal Secretary (Home)
GNCT of Delhi/Member

-Sd-
(Ashish Sood)
Hon'ble Home Minister
GNCT of Delhi/Chairman

Annexure-I

The following members were present on 18.06.2026:

(i)	Sh. Ashish Sood Hon'ble Home Minister Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Chairman
(ii)	Sh. Santosh D. Vaidya Principal Secretary (Home) Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Member
(iii)	Sh. Anand Mohan Director General of Prisons Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Member Secretary
(iv)	Sh. Puneet Nagpal ASJ/Special Judge (NDPS) Central District, Tis Hazari Courts, Delhi (As nominated by Principal D&SJ, Hqs, Delhi)	Member
(v)	Sh. Reetesh Singh Principal Secretary (Law, Justice & Legislative Affairs), Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Member
(vi)	Sh. Surender Kumar Joint Commissioner of Police (Crime) Delhi Police (As nominated by Commissioner of Police)	Member
(vii)	Sh. Sanjay Ambasta Chief Probation Officer Department of Social Welfare Govt. of NCT of Delhi	Member