

No. Gen/XV/82/2025/ 907

Date: 08/04/26

From : Registrar General,
Rajasthan High Court,
Jodhpur.

To : All the District and Sessions Judges,
Rajasthan

Sub. : Regarding Order dt. 26.02.2026 passed by Hon'ble Supreme
Court in case no Crl. Appeal No. 1927/2025, Pinki V/S State
of Uttar Pradesh and Anr.

Ref. : This office Circular no. 17/P.I./2025 dt. 19.08.2025 and
letter no. 729 dt. 24.03.2026.

Sir,

I am directed to enclose herewith copy of Order dated 26.02.2026 passed by Hon'ble Supreme Court in case no Crl. Appeal No. 1927/2025, Pinki V/S State of Uttar Pradesh and Anr. in which Hon'ble Court has made observation regarding compensation to victim under BNSS 2023.

You are therefore requested to circulate the same amongst all the concerned Court for compliance of above observation & other directions given in Order dated 26.02.2026 in letter and spirit.

Yours Sincerely,

Encl: As above


REGISTRAR (ADMN.)

ITEM NO.19

COURT NO.7

SECTION II

S U P R E M E C O U R T O F I N D I A
R E C O R D O F P R O C E E D I N G S

Miscellaneous Application No. 729/2025 in CrI.A. No. 1927/2025

PINKI

Petitioner(s)

VERSUS

THE STATE OF UTTAR PRADESH & ANR.

Respondent(s)

[TO BE TAKEN UP AS FIRST MATTER ON BOARD.]

WITH

Diary No(s). 20521/2025 (II)

IA No. 98701/2025 - INTERVENTION APPLICATION

Date : 26-02-2026 This petition was called on for hearing today.

CORAM :

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE J.B. PARDIWALA

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE K.V. VISWANATHAN

For Petitioner(s) : By Courts Motion

Ms. Aparna Bhat, Amicus Curiae, Sr. Adv.

Mr. Mayank Sapra, AOR

Ms. Karishma Maria, Adv.

Ms. Lalima Das, Adv.

Mr. Gopal Krishna, Adv.

For Respondent(s) :

Mr. Garvesh Kabra, AOR

Mr. Vikas Bansal, Adv.

Mrs. Pooja Kabra, Adv.

Mrs. Nikita Kabra Jaju, Adv.

Mr. Ankur Agnihotri, Adv.

Mrs. Shubhangi Tuli, AOR

Mr. Sanjai Kumar Pathak, AOR

Mrs. Shashi Pathak, Adv.

Mr. Arvind Kumar Tripathi, Adv.

Mr. Robin Kumar, Adv.

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 Mr. Aditya Kumar, Adv.

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Mr. Aravindh S., AOR
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 Mr. S.k. Sharma, Adv.
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 Mr. Mohan Singh, Adv.
 Mr. Aniket Rajput, Adv.
 Ms. Khoisnam Nirmala Devi, Adv.
 Mr. Yesu Mehha, Adv.
 Mr. Tanay Hegde, Adv.
 Mr. Kumar Mihir, AOR

Mr. Yashvardhan, Adv.
 Mr. Apoorv Shukla, AOR
 Ms. Prabhleen A. Shukla, Adv.

Mr. Amit Sharma, AOR

Ms. K. V. Bharathi Upadhyaya, AOR
 Ms. Pritama, Adv.
 Ms. Shaivani Gupta, Adv.
 Dr. Sunita, Adv.
 Mr. Bipin Vinayak Chandan, Adv.
 Mr. Sufyan Hasan, Adv.
 Ms. Hema Malik, Adv.

Mr. Gopal Jha, AOR
 Ms. Shrieesha Sharma, Adv.
 Mr. Tilak Vij, Adv.
 Mr. Sawan Datta, Adv.
 Mr. Nimish Arjaria, Adv.
 Mr. Shreyash Bhardwaj, Adv.
 Mr. Umesh Kumar Yadav, Adv.

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 Mr. Kartikey, Adv.
 Ms. Kashish Jain, Adv.
 Mr. Siddharth Garg, Adv.
 Ms. Enakshi Mukhopadhyay Siddhanta, AOR

Mr. Pukhrambam Ramesh Kumar, AOR
 Ms. Karun Sharma, Adv.
 Mrs. Anupama Ngangom, Adv.
 Ms. Rajkumari Divyasana, Adv.

UPON hearing the counsel the Court made the following
 O R D E R

1. The matter has come up before us today for reporting compliance of various directions issued by us vide our Judgment and Order dated 15.04.2025 in Criminal Appeal No.1927/2025. We had directed all the State Governments to report compliance of our directions.

2. We take notice of the fact that so far, the following State Governments have not forwarded and placed their reports on record:-

LIST OF STATES/UTs WHO HAVE NOT FILED ANY COMPLIANCE

AFFIDAVIT/STATUS REPORT TILL DATE

S. State/UT who have not filed compliance
 No. affidavit/status report as on
 25.02.2026

1. Andhra Pradesh
2. Bihar
3. Gujarat

4. Himachal Pradesh
5. Jharkhand
6. Madhya Pradesh
7. Nagaland
8. Rajasthan
9. Tamil Nadu
10. Telangana
11. Uttarakhand
12. West Bengal
13. Dadra and Nagar Haveli and Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep

3. We take a serious view of the matter insofar as all those State Governments who have failed to furnish their compliance reports till this date.

4. Even those State Governments who have placed their compliance reports on record, we are not at all satisfied with the contents of the same. Whatever has been reported is nothing but an eye wash. We would like to remind all the State Governments of our directions as contained in paragraph '81' of the main judgment. Directions reads thus:-

- a. We direct the Chief Judicial Magistrate District Varanasi and the Additional Chief Judicial Magistrate Court No. 5 District Varanasi to commit all the three criminal cases referred to in para 9 of this judgment to the sessions court, within a period of two weeks from today without fail.
- b. Upon all the three criminal cases being committed to the court of sessions, the concerned trial court shall proceed to frame charge against individual accused persons within a period of one week thereafter.
- c. If it is brought to the notice of the trial court that some of the accused persons have absconded or their whereabouts are not known, the trial court shall take steps immediately to secure their presence by issuing non-bailable warrant etc. The trial of the absconding accused shall be separated in accordance with law so that the trial of the other co-accused persons do not get delayed.
- d. Once the charge is framed by the trial court in individual cases, the concerned trial court shall proceed with the recording of the evidence preferably on day-to-day basis and complete the proceedings of the trial within a period of six months.
- e. We direct the State Government to appoint three special public prosecutors for the purpose of conducting of the

- trials well versed in criminal trials at the earliest.
- f. We also direct the State Government to provide police protection to the victims and their families pending the trial at the earliest so as to prevent tampering of the evidence.
 - g. We grant two months' time to the State Police to trace out all those accused persons who have absconded and are on the run. They shall be apprehended and produced before the court concerned at the earliest.
 - h. We direct the State Government to ensure that the trafficked children are admitted in schools in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and continue to provide support for their education.
 - i. At the end of the trial, the concerned trial court shall pass appropriate orders as regards compensation to the victims under the provisions of the BNSS 2023 including under the Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh managed by the Land Welfare Committee.
 - j. All the State Governments across the country are directed to look into the report of BIRD dated 12.04.2023 more particularly the recommendations, as reproduced by us in para 34 of this judgment.
 - k. All the State Governments are directed to study the entire report and start implementing each of the recommendations by working out appropriate modalities in that regard.
 - l. We direct all the High Courts across the country to call for the necessary information as regards the status of the pending trials relating to child trafficking. Once each of the High Courts is able to collect the necessary data as regards the status of the trials, a circular thereafter shall be issued on its administrative side to all the concerned trial courts to complete the trials within a period of six months from the date of the circular and if need be, by conducting the trials on day-to-day basis. Each of the High Courts shall thereafter forward a report to this Court as regards the compliance of the directions contained in the circular.

m. Non-compliance of our directions or any laxity of any nature in that regard on the part of any of the authorities shall be viewed very strictly and if need be, they shall be proceeded for contempt."

5. We heard Ms. Aparna Bhat, the learned Amicus and Ms. Archana Pathak Dave, the learned Additional Solicitor General appearing for the Union of India.

6. The first thing that the learned Amicus brought to our notice is that the State Governments are obliged to report compliance of specific directions with respect to the bird recommendations.

7. In our main judgment, we had dealt with the recommendations of the bird in paragraph '34'.

8. Paragraph '34' reads thus:-

"1. Law enforcement officials should treat cases of missing children as abduction or trafficking until proven otherwise as per Direction of The Supreme Court in 2013 and search for these people in every possible location. When children disappear, Law EAs should start the missing person's process, look into what happened, disseminate information, and conduct investigations, collaborating with other agencies as needed.

2. About 31 percent Parent respondents reported that their children were working in hazardous industries-metallurgical industries, coal, fertilizers, mining, chemical & petrochemicals, cement and firecracker workshops. We recommend that provisions of The Juvenile Justice (Care and Protection) of Children Act, 2000: and The Child Labour (Prohibition and Regulation) Act, 1986: should be implemented in letter and sprits. Violators should be punished. Regular check of hazardous industries/units must be carried out by the Labour Inspectors.

3. The idea of community policing needs to be made more widely known in order for people and non-governmental organisations to get involved in policing to stop and combat the trafficking of women and children.

4. Anti-Human Trafficking units (AHTUs) are currently under-resourced as well as undertrained. There is an urgent need for additional Capacity Building of AHTUs and Providing them adequate funds and infrastructure because "the police lack the means to undertake a thorough investigation if the person is trafficked from another state."

5. To address the issue and protect the rights of victims and survivors, comprehensive legislation is required due to the underreporting of human trafficking instances and gaps in other laws. For law enforcement organisations, there is a need for an extensive training and capacity-building programme on the topic of human trafficking. It should be made mandatory for AHTU or the Police to report every case of human trafficking.

6. We advise the police to use the following strategies to win the trust of victims: Assuring victims that they are not the subject of an inquiry Victims deserve to be treated with respect and decency. Employ a translator if the victims speak different languages, ensuring that the victim's identity and privacy are protected by taking all necessary precautions; Keep the accused far enough away from the victims to be safe. Check to see if Section 228 A of the IPC and Section 21 of the JJ Act are being followed; Inform the victims of the investigation's development; Keep in mind that the victim takes all of their belongings with them. Do not take offence if traumatised victims behave inappropriately or refuse to interact. Avoid, among other

things, using derogatory language or making humiliating gestures or body language. Police officers may be able to overcome these challenges using their knowledge, skilful communication abilities, and information because it is also a question of counselling and persuasion.

7. According to public prosecutors, the primary causes for the low conviction rate include witnesses becoming hostile, inadequate evidence, a long court process, an improper charge sheet, and easy bail for traffickers. The problem of insufficient evidence and improper charge sheet could be addressed by conducting thorough investigations into human trafficking instances. Because most witnesses and victims become hostile during prosecution, more emphasis should be placed on gathering Material Evidence, Medical Examination of Victims, Suspects, Digital Videography of Investigations & Statements of Victims and Documents Supplemented by Forensic Evidences for filling a charge sheet instead of a statement under section 161 of the Cr.P.C., as this will almost certainly increase the chances of offenders being convicted.

8. A qualified and experienced investigative agency, such as the National Investigation Agency (NIA), which has been mandated to look into interstate and international trafficking crimes, is urgently required for the proper investigation of human trafficking cases. We support the full capacity building of law enforcement and prosecuting organisations, including providing them with state-of-the-art methods and tools for obtaining information and forensic evidence, as well as witness and victim protection, which may lead to a more severe conviction.

9. Recruitment agencies, document forgers, brokers, brothel owners, debt collectors, managers and owners of employment agencies, corrupt immigration officials, consular staff, embassy staff, law enforcement officers, border guards who accept bribes in exchange for passports, visas, and safe transit, and all others who are involved by their acts of omission and commission that result in exploitation should be dealt harshly under law.

10. In order to safeguard some victims of human trafficking, prosecutors should set up child-friendly courts, as is done in Telangana and West Bengal. Most of the time, courts should employ video conferencing to hear testimony from victims who have been reintegrated or repatriated. Since it is essential for convicting traffickers and criminals, victim and witness protection should be carefully considered. Because of poor witness protection and the drawn-out legal process, many victims were reluctant to take part in trials against their traffickers. As a result, it should be ensured that cases are routinely reviewed by superior authorities.

11. To combat human trafficking, all states and territories should establish an Anti-Human Trafficking Bureau at the

state capital level, as well as independent, non-designated Anti- Human Trafficking Units (AHTUs) at every district level, and use of Women Help Desks to monitor investigations at every police station by a Senior Officer at State Level. Dedicated AHTUs are urgently needed because some AHTUs lacked defined mandates, were not completely focused on human trafficking, and often received requests for assistance months later, limiting the effectiveness of investigations. In a few cases, police allegedly freed alleged sex traffickers on bond right away, allowing them to focus on other crimes. Trafficking investigations are lengthy and complex, and we believe that having full-time resources devoted to these investigations are essential for success. These officials also underscore the need to provide and use undercover assets and to establish and nurture informants and witnesses.

12. Ministry of Home Affairs should collaborate with the Ministry of Railways. The Railway Board should be asked to enlist the help of the Railway Protection Force (RPF) and the Government Railway Police (GRP) to combat human trafficking at railway stations. They should instruct GRP and RPF officials to remain watchful and alert when dealing with such instances and mandatorily report each and every case of Human trafficking.

13. Brothels ought to be shut down right away. A thorough action plan needs to be created for this project. Prostitutes and commercial sex workers need to be rehabilitated into other fields in order to improve their livelihoods. The relationship between police and owners of brothels makes things worse. This nexus has to be broken up as soon as feasible.

14. It is advised that rescue teams strictly follow rescue protocols and include a representative from the Department of Labor, representatives from the CWCs, a local non-profit, a doctor, and a female police officer or volunteer. Almost every stakeholder reported that police do not follow standard rescue protocol.

15. Enforcing the law in relation to applicable Acts like CLPRA, BLSA, IPTA, JJA, and IPC involves not only police but also many other authorities involved in the Criminal Justice System, such as executive magistrates, labour officials, CWC members, and in-charges of Homes. In order to strengthen the state's investigation and prosecution apparatus in this area, the State government should create a time-bound action plan.

16. The development of all stakeholders' capacities and a regular programme of gender sensitization are absolutely necessary.

17. A First Information Report should be filed in every instance of child labour, the case should be thoroughly investigated, and the offenders should be punished. As a

result, there is an urgent need to train and sensitise labour department workers on the aforementioned issue.

18. The lack of an interpreter who is fluent in the relevant local languages makes it difficult to care for children who have been trafficked from different states. As a result, professional interpreters are required in such situations. At the district level, a database of competent language interpreters should be kept and shared with law enforcement agencies, service providers, and the courts.

19. CWCs must be established in each district as soon as possible, according to available guidelines, and multiple appointment practices should be strictly prohibited to eliminate potential conflicts of interest. CWCs should include those who work in the fields of law, medicine, and psychology.

20. It is found that almost all CWCs are working in inadequate sittings, some of which are seriously inadequate. To deal with this, three different sorts of sitting venue styles are utilised by several CWCs across the nation. There are further unique sittings available, including rotating and parallel sittings. Each, however, offers a unique set of benefits and drawbacks. A mixed sitting configuration of CWC is advised as needed.

21. The Act and the Rules do not currently provide any procedures for case management during hearings. While some CWCs successfully handle proceedings and financial flow, others seem to be struggling and using ineffective/inappropriate approaches. The necessary authorities must create a flawless attendance system, such as Aadhar Enabled Biometric Attendance, to prevent prolonged absenteeism from CWC meetings because it interferes with the evaluation of children's rights.

22. Strong action against human traffickers should be taken, including criminal penalties and the freezing of their bank accounts. The unlawful assets amassed by traffickers and other parties as a result of exploiting trafficked victims should be seized and forfeited.

Human trafficking, particularly of minors, is a kind of modern-day slavery that necessitates a holistic, multi-sectoral strategy to address the problem's complicated dimensions. Law cannot be the exclusive device for dealing with challenging social and economic issues. Given the infancy of services to trafficked people, monitoring and evaluation studies should be a part of any assistance programme, both governmental and private. Anti-trafficking legislation must be enforced properly, which necessitates educating individuals about the laws in place so that these rights are respected and upheld in practice. There are provisions for victim confidentiality, in camera trial (Section 327 CrPC), and compensation (Section 357 CrPC) in the existing laws. These provisions should be applied in

relevant circumstances to protect victims' rights. In dealing with instances, the National Human Rights Commission has a larger role to play, and it must make recommendations and adopt remedial actions."

9. A suggestion has been put forward by the learned Amicus that the compliance with respect to the bird recommendations should be in a particular format. The format is as under:-

A. PREVENTION

Information required to indicate compliance:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>1 Mapping of vulnerable areas and linking them to government schemes; Maintain migrant data base</p> | <p>a. Identify areas where children have been trafficked in the last three years;</p> <p>b. Government schemes applicable to children including schemes ensuring right to education, access to medical care, mid-meal schemes, vocational training/skill- building schemes;</p> <p>c. Safe spaces for the trafficked to stay;</p> <p>d. Migrant data base at the Panchayat Level;</p> |
| <p>2 Identify points of intervention taking help from the community at the village level</p> | <p>1. Steps taken to identify points of intervention;</p> |
| <p>3 Create civil society partnerships</p> | |
| <p>4 Create a MIS for the data on trafficked victims</p> | |
| <p>5 Scrutinise digital spaces to prevent advertising in a veiled manner for sex trafficking</p> | |
| <p>6 Map and identify areas where 'sexual exploitation is carried out</p> | |

7 Alert the growing use of
CSAM

B. RESCUE, REHABILITATION AND RE-INTEGRATION

1. Conduct rescue operations and ensure the rescued survivors access the government schemes
 - A. SOP for creating co-ordination between the rescue team and the departments implementing schemes for the trafficked;
2. Ensure adequate budgets are made available for management of Child Care Institutions; Encourage CSR spending on protection of trafficked victims
3. Appoint mental health service providers in the child care institutions;

C. EFFECTIVE LAW ENFORCEMENT AND PROSECUTION

1. Functional AHTUs must be set up in every district;
 - m. What powers do the AHTUs have;
 - n. Do they have power to register FIRs
 2. Set up child friendly Courts;
 - A. Is there a vulnerable witness court room;
 - B. Are there support persons available;
 3. Take action under section 18 of the Immoral Traffic (Prevention) Act to close brothels
 4. CWCs must be established in every district
 5. Capacity building of law enforcement must be conducted on a regular basis
 - A. Nature of training;
 - B. Agencies appointed to conduct the training;
 - C. Frequency of the training;
 - D. Updating training materials and course content;
10. The learned Amicus, thereafter, brought to our notice that till this date, no orders of compensation have been passed.

11. It was brought to our notice that the Trial Courts dealing with POCSO cases have forwarded all the applications pertaining to compensation to the respective DLSAs. However, till this date, the DLSAs have not passed any orders of compensation.

12. This aspect of the matter has been dealt with by us and more particularly, the directions as contained in paragraph '81(h) and (i)' respectively. The same reads thus:-

"81(h). We direct the State Government to ensure that the trafficked children are admitted in schools in accordance with the provisions of the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act, 2009 and continue to provide support for their education.

81(i). At the end of the trial, the concerned trial court shall pass appropriate orders as regards compensation to the victims under the provisions of the BNSS 2023 including under the Uttar Pradesh Rani Laxmi Bai Mahila Evam Bal Samman Kosh managed by the Child Welfare Committee."

13. The learned Amicus also brought to our notice the recent news reports of the incidents pertaining to child or infant trafficking/illegal Egg Donation. The details are as under:-

RECENT NEWS REPORTS OF INCIDENTS PERTAINING TO CHILD OR INFANT
TRAFFICKING/ILLEGAL EGG DONATION

S. No.	Date of News Report	Brief Incident	State/UT	Details and progress in the case
e.	21.05.2023	In Thane, Maharashtra, five persons were arrested, including intermediaries who tried to sell a 20-day-old boy. According to the police, the arrested include the mother of the newborn, as well as a 61-year-old doctor, Dr. Chitra Jayprakash Chainani. The police received a tip-off that a woman doctor of Ulhasnagar was selling infants to needy couples. [Nursing Home/Hospital involved]	Maharashtra	Date of Incident: 17.05.2023 FIR No. 328/2023; registered on 17.05.2023 under IPC Sections 370, 34, 120(b) and JJ Act, 2015, Sections 80, (all 81 P.S.: Ulhasnagar, Thane

			Place of Incident: Mahalakshmi Nursing Home, Kawaram Chowk, Ulhasnagar, Dist. Thane No information yet
f.	07.12.2025	Police in Delhi arrested five individuals, including a couple, for their involvement in the kidnapping and sale of a 1.5-month-old infant. The child was abducted from outside Seelampur Metro station on 04.06.2025 when a woman pretending to help the mother, instead stole the baby. The infant was later sold to a couple for Rs. 1.5 lakh. The couple, who already had four daughters, admitted they wanted a male child. The police rescued the baby and returned him to his mother	Delhi
		[No information furnished till date]	
g.	29.01.2026	Kasimedu police in Chennai busted a child trafficking racket by arresting nine individuals, including six women and a village administrative officer's assistant with her husband. A one-month-old baby boy had been sold to a childless couple in Erode for Rs. 3.80 lakh. The infant was rescued and placed in a government-run children's home in Nungambakkam. The arrests followed a complaint by the district child protection officer, who reported that the newborn	Tamil Nadu Date of Incident: 17.05.2023 FIR No. (1 a 30/2026; arre. registered on 17.05.2023 under Sections 80,81, 87 of the JJ Act, 2015 and Section 110 of BNS P.S.: N-2 Kasimedu Place of Incident: Erode, Tamil

was sold through an illegal adoption arrangement.

Nadu

[No Nursing Home/ART Center/Hospital involved as per the information furnished till date]

h.	15.02.2026	In Ludhiana, Punjab, police arrested five to eight persons, including the infant's mother and a BAMS doctor, Dr. Manmeet Kaur, for allegedly selling a two-day-old baby for Rs. 2.10 lakh to a woman from Moga. Reportedly, on 13.02.2026, a girl was born to a woman from Sherpur Kalan in Ludhiana at Arora Nursing Home near Baba Than Singh Chowk. The woman already had four children (all daughters), and the birth of a fifth daughter had left the family unhappy. The deal was reportedly fixed at Rs 2.10 lakh, of which Rs 1.5 lakh was to go to the mother, and Rs 60,000 was to be distributed as commission	Punjab	Date of Incident: 15.02.2026 FIR No. 32/2026; registered on 15.02.2026 under Sections 143(4) and 61(2) of BNS 2. P.S.: Division 3, Ludhiana Commissionerate, Punjab Place of Incident: Near Chhevin Patshahi Gurudwara, Neela Jhanda Road Park, Ludhiana
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[No Nursing Home/Hospital involved, but medical professional involved as per the information furnished till date]

i.	18.02.2026	Dehra, Shimla Police uncovered an interstate infant trafficking network. Six more accused were arrested, adding to earlier arrests in the case. The network operated across state borders, selling newborns through intermediaries. Last week, Dehra police busted the interstate infant trafficking racket by	Himachal Pradesh	Date of Incident: 15.02.2026 FIR No. 13/2026; registered on 17.02.2026 under Sections 143(4) and 318(4) of BNS and 80,81 of JJ Act P.S.:
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arresting three accused. One additional woman apprehended in the case was released after being served a notice. The network was run from Punjab under the guise of facilitating adoption of newborns. So far, one infant has been safely rescued. Investigation revealed that approximately Rs 4.85 lakh was transacted illegally in connection with the baby's sale. The case came to light on 17.02.2026 when Rohit Rana, a local resident, filed a complaint at the Sansarpur Terrace police station regarding fraud of Rs 23,500 on the pretext of arranging child adoption.

[No Nursing Home/ART Center/Hospital involved as per the information furnished till date]

- j. 20.02.2026 Seven people were arrested in Thane, Maharashtra for attempting to sell a 7-day-old infant for Rs. 6 lakhs. The accused included intermediaries who tried to broker the sale, exposing a child trafficking network targeting vulnerable families. Anti-Human Trafficking Cell had received inputs, and the city police laid a trap near a hotel in the Badlapur West area on Wednesday night to nab the group. A decoy was set up by the police. The gang was paid Rs 20,000 via UPI as token money, with the remaining balance of Rs 5.8 lakh to be paid in cash.

[No Nursing Home/ART Center/Hospital involved as per the information

Sansarpur
Terrace
Place of
Incident:
Near Chhevin
Patshahi
Gurudwara,
Neela Jhanda
Road Park,
Ludhiana

Date of
Incident:
23.12.2025
FIR No.
409/2025;
registered on
24.12.2025
Sections 143, (all
143 (3) (4), brok
3(5) of the ante
BNS 2023,
read with
Sections 81
and 87 of the
JJ Act 2015,
and Section
66 (D) of the
I.T. Act 2000

3. P.S.: Badlapur
(West), Thane
4. Place of Incident:
In front of Hotel
Shabari Family
Restaurant and Bar,
Bharat College
Road, Badlapur

furnished till date]

West, Dist. Thane

k.	22.02.2 026 and 24.02.2 026	In Thane, Maharashtra, Maharashtra police dismantled an organized egg-donation racket. At least 40 poor women were targeted and induced to undergo repeated medical procedures for extraction of their eggs. The victims were offered Rs 25,000 to Rs 30,000 per cycle and repeatedly used as egg donors, resulting in physical exploitation. Three women were arrested. The operation violated provisions of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (ART) Act and exposed exploitation of economically vulnerable women. Ulhasnagar Deputy.	Date of Incident: 23.12.2025 FIR No. (arr 68/2026; registered on 20.02.2026 Sections 125, 143(2), 143(3), 271, 272, 318(4), 335, 336(3), (Doc 337, 339, reco. 340(2), 61(2) seiz of the BNS Cent 2023, read with Sections 28, 29, 33 of ART Act, 2021 and Sections 18(c), 27 B(ii) of Drugs & Cosmetics Act, 1940 P.S.: Badlapur (East), Thane Place of Incident: Room No. 903, Nano City Society, Joveligav, Badlapur East
		One of the accused allegedly assisted in illegal sonographies and stored ovulation-stimulating equipment in her house without possessing any medical degree. Illegal injections worth Rs 9.50 lakh to Rs 10 lakh seized from three locations. The racket came to light after a woman complained that she had not been paid for an egg donation. This led to a raid on the residence of the alleged kingpin, Sulakshana Gadekar, where hormonal injections were recovered. The women were transported to Bengaluru, Telangana, Nagpur, Pune, and Nashik for	

extraction after receiving
hormonal injections.

[ART Center/Hospital
involved as per the
information furnished till
date]

14. The first and the foremost directions we propose to issue today is that all Home Secretaries of the State Governments who have failed to file their compliance reports shall appear before this Court online on the next date of hearing. All those State Governments, who have filed their compliance reports are directed to file further reports keeping in mind the chart enumerated above, i.e., reporting of compliance of specific directions with respect to the bird recommendations.
15. We are of the firm view that each of the State Governments should constitute a review committee and the review committee should be entrusted with the task of periodical review of the vulnerable areas, more particularly, those areas which are prone to child trafficking.
16. We order accordingly.
17. These review committees shall be constituted within a period of four weeks from today. Next time, when the matter comes up before us, the State Governments should report in their fresh compliance reports about the constitution of the review committees and its functioning.
18. The learned Amicus, thereafter, talked about the provisions of the Assisted Reproductive Technology (Regulations Act), 2021, (for short, "the ART"), more particularly, Section 33 of the Act, 2021, which provides for offences and penalties.
19. This is something which the Union of India should pay attention and on the next date of hearing, file a exhaustive report about what steps are being taken to give meaningful effect to the provisions of the Act, 2021, i.e. the ART Act.
20. We would also like to know that in last five years, how many cases have been registered under the Act, 2021.

21. We would also like to know from the learned ASG what steps have been taken so far to prevent commercialization of ART Act. We would also like to know whether there is any standard operating procedure for the purpose of inter-state coordination with respect to missing and trafficked children or not.

22. We had also directed the High Courts across the country to call for the necessary instructions as regards the pending trials relating to child trafficking.

23. Learned Amicus has furnished a chart reporting compliance of the status of the trials. All the High Courts except the High Court of Patna have furnished the details. The details are as under:-

S. No	High Courts	Whether the relevant data has been collected w.r.t. status of pending trials relating to child trafficking?	No. of trials pending	Status of Trials of No. of trials disposed as per the Hon'ble Supreme Court's directions	Whether the High Court has issued a circular to all trial courts to complete trials within a period of 6 months from the date of the circular and if need be, by conducting the trials on day-to-day basis?
4.	Andhra Pradesh High Court	Partly furnished	As on 31.08.2025, 14 trials are pending	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 18.08.2025 issued
5.	Calcutta High Court [For West Bengal and Andaman Nicobar Islands]	Partly furnished	As on 15.06.2025, 1,317 pending trials	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished As on 30.08.2025, 227 pending trials	Circular dated 30.06.2025 issued
6.	Delhi High	Partly furnished	269 cases pending as	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal	Letter dated

Court		on 30.09.2025	within 6 months furnished	21.06.2025 issued
			14 cases disposed between 21.06.2025 and 30.09.2025	
7. Guwahati High Court [For Assam, Nagaland, Mizoram, Arunachal Pradesh]	Partly furnished	As on 31.05.2025, no. of cases pending: 15. Assam : 191 16. Arunachal Pradesh: 9 17. Nagaland: Nil 18. Mizoram: Nil	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 20.06.2025 issued
8. Government of Goa High Court	Partly furnished	Nil cases pending	N/A	No
9. Gujarat High Court	Partly furnished	62 cases pending as on 23.09.2025.	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 25.09.2025 issued
10. Himachal Pradesh High Court	Partly furnished	One case pending as on 26.07.2025	As per e-mail dated 21.01.2026 sent to the Supreme Court, it appears that day to day trial is not happening. The sole case was last listed on 30.12.2025 and 12.11.2025.	Circular dated 20.08.2025 issued
11. Kerala High Court	Partly furnished	118 cases pending	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Official Memorandum dated 24.09.2025 issued
12. Madras High Court [For Tamil Nadu and Puducherry]	Partly furnished	As on 31.05.2025, 748 pending cases in Tamil Nadu and Nil in Puducherry	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished As on 30.09.2025, 232 cases pending in Tamil Nadu and Nil in Puducherry	Circular dated 30.06.2025 issued
13. Meghalaya High Court	Yes	15 cases pending as on 02.06.2025	Detailed report given for each case in September 2025 which gives the duration of pendency of each case, reasons for non-disposal and whether case is being conducted on day-to-day basis	Admin. Order dated 06.06.2025 issued
14. Orissa High Court	Yes	73 cases pending	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Letter dated 20.06.2025

				Individual reports received from each Judge in September 2025 regarding status of cases and justifications for delay in disposal	issued
15. Punjab & Haryana High Court	Yes	19. 11 trials pending in Punjab as on September 2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Letter dated 27.08.2025 issued	
		20. 11 Trials pending in Haryana as on September 2025			
		21. 3 cases disposed in August 2025 in Punjab			
16. Rajasthan High Court	Partly furnished	256 trials pending as on 31.07.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 19.08.2025 issued	
17. Sikkim High Court	Partly furnished	No cases pending	N/A	Not issued as deemed inessential	
18. Uttarakhand High Court	Partly furnished	Out of 13 districts, in three districts 30 cases are pending as on 31.05.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished 56 cases pending as on 22.09.2025 in five districts	Circular dated 23.07.2025 issued	
19. Tripura High Court	Partly furnished	3 cases pending as on 14.08.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Notification dated 23.09.2025 issued	
20. Allahabad High Court	Yes	102 trials pending as on 20.04.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 12.05.2025 issued	
			22. 109 trials pending as on 13.10.2025. Increase from 102 is		

attributable to
registration of 20 new
cases between
21.04.2025 and
13.10.2025

23. 13 cases disposed
between 21.04.2025 and
13.10.2025

Additional Affidavit
dated 01.12.2025
filed.

24. 112 pending trials
as on 31.10.2025 with
the oldest dating back
to 2013

25. Stage-wise breakup
of pending trials:

Appearance of 2	2
accused	0
Framing of charge	1
	0
PE	6
	2
DE	5
Final arguments	1
	3

26. 16 cases disposed
between 21.04.2025 and
31.10.2025

22.	Karnataka High Court	Yes	27. 64 cases pending as on 01.04.20 25	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 24.06.2025 issued
		Compliance report filed on 11.01.2026		28. 9 cases disposed between April to October 2025 29. 66 cases pending as on 15.10.2025 30. 53 cases pending for more than 6 months as on 15.10.2025 alongwith reasons for delay in disposal of each case o. 67 pending trials for the period 15.04.2025 to 15.12.2025 p. Details of day to day trials and reasons for not conducting day to day trials furnished for each case	

24.	Manipur High Court	Yes	3 trials pending as on June 2025	31. 2 trials disposed in compliance of Supreme Court judgment 32. 1 trial being conducted on day-to-day basis	Circular dated 10.07.2025 issued
25.	Jammu & Kashmir and Ladakh High Court	Partly furnished	4 cases pending as per information furnished by the District Courts pursuant to letter dated 25.09.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 29.11.2025 issued
26.	Madhya Pradesh High Court	Partly furnished	49 trials pending as on 30.05.2025.	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 07.07.2025 issued
27.	Bombay High Court	Partly furnished	• 111 cases pending as on 15.04.2025 • 13 cases disposed from April to November 2025 • 107 cases pending as on 30.11.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 06.06.2025 issued
28.	Jharkhand High Court	Submitted pursuant to directions passed on 02.12.2025	• 382 trials pending as on 15.04.2025 • 393 trials pending as on 26.06.2025 • 386 trials pending as on	39 trials completed and disposed on day to day basis pursuant to Circular dated 26.06.2025 issued	Circular dated 26.06.2025 issued

			17.12.20 25		
29.	Chhattisgarh High Court	Partly furnished	• 54 cases pending as on 08.10.2025	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 08.10.2025 issued
30.	Telangana High Court	Partly furnished	26 cases pending	No details of day to day trials and/or disposal within 6 months furnished	Circular dated 09.09.2025 issued
31.	Patna High Court	NO DATA FURNISHED			Circular dated 04.08.2025 issued

24. By the next date of hearing, the High Court of Patna should also furnish the necessary information in this regard.

25. Post this matter for further hearing on 08.04.2026 on top of the board.

(VISHAL ANAND)
ASTT. REGISTRAR-cum-PS

(POOJA SHARMA)
COURT MASTER (NSH)