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Human rights situations that require the Council's attention

Written statement* submitted by Integrated Youth Empowerment - Common Initiative Group (I.Y.E. – C.I.G.), a non-governmental organization in special consultative status

The Secretary-General has received the following written statement which is circulated in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1996/31.

[7 February 2022]

^{*} Issued as received, in the language of submission only. The views expressed in the present document do not necessarily reflect the views of the United Nations or its officials.





Child Trafficking In Northeast India

The Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC) of 1989 defines a child as any human person who has not reached the age of eighteen years.

Ongoing Military operations by the Indian government in Northeast India are causing a lot of child rights violations. As a result of these ongoing military operations, many children have lost their parents and their families.

Young children are forced to live on the streets without their parents. As a result, Northeast India has emerged as the children trafficking hub of the country. Only Assam is recorded with 1494 cases, the state accounts for 22% of the total reported cases of trafficking across India.

This shows rampant growth in child abuse and child rights violation cases in Northeast India. Frequent disasters both natural and human-made, unemployment, distressed migration and human trafficking, child rights violation are the fast-emerging issues in the North-East Region. Among the states of Northeast, Assam, Manipur, Mizoram and Arunachal are hotspots of human trafficking and are often in the limelight. According to a report from Assam's Crime Investigation Department, released during a seminar in October 2021, at least 4,754 children in Assam have gone missing since 2012, of whom 2,753 are girls. Child labour and sexual exploitation are the major factors for child trafficking. The report said that in the past year alone, at least 129 girls were forced into prostitution by traffickers. Relatives of Orphan children are being lured by trafficking agents for their sale. Many Child rights organizations identified 'children Illiteracy', child trafficking for labour & sexual exploitation and distressed migration of young boys and girls as prioritized issues for potential intervention in Northeast India and repeatedly tried to get the Indian government to focus on this, but all these efforts are proving futile.