

Sexual Abuse Of Children With Cognitive Disability: A Study Of Telangana

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Abstract

The increased number of child safety cases is one of the most serious social issues in developing countries such as India. A frighteningly large number of patients have been registered across the country as a result of sexual abuse of children with cognitive disabilities.. Some of the findings clearly state that the issues have a more significant impact on states like Telangana. The initial considerations state that the problems are getting worse with the help of social, legal, and other relatively accountable sources of operation. These statistics show that the number of cases of sexual abuse of children has increased significantly since 2019, with the rate of growth estimated to be close to 36%, which is not suitable for this state or the country. The greater the vulnerability associated with individuals' disabilities, the more children become one of the more important reasons for being assaulted or harassed by known individuals. A brief statistical evaluation and findings based on the POCSO rules and regulations, along with the database presentation from the crime report

Introduction

India is one of the fastest-growing countries in the Asian region and has a very influential future ahead. But with the growth of Indian economic conditions, there are multiple aspects of the country's legal and political factors. India is considered one of the first growing countries to enhance its abilities regarding child safety and women's safety, which is a genuine concern for the country in the long term. Depending on different aspects of cultural growth and countries' economic growth, the rate of decreasing women's safety is a genuine concern for the country. States such as Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Telangana, and Rajasthan are among the most vulnerable in the country for women. Considering the sexual abuse cases registered from different states, Telangana is ranked in the top column, which is a very

impactful fact to be regarded as one of the newest additions to the state names around India. Telangana was created by dividing the state of Hyderabad, which has a significantly lower number of sexual abuse cases registered in its name but is considered to be one of the most influential once having a relatively higher number of issues along with any illegal activity accomplished in this place (Sagar et al., 2020). Here, the article focuses on understanding and evaluating the different aspects of sexual abuse of children with cognitive disabilities in Telangana and the most compelling reasons for these cases occurring around the country or the state. While considering the vulnerable factors, the article will also evaluate why cognitive disability-oriented children, mainly women or girls, face different types of cases associated with sexual abuse.

There are significant propositions of child violations coming in from their homes, schools, and community without getting any support from their end, which is a very influential act to be considered and must be available (Shilpa & Suman, 2022). Even in many cases, it has been evaluated that sexual abuse cases are not used to be registered by diverting the context into other facts or other community-based consequences. At the same time, the policy makers' practice and advocates' do not take a very influential or essential role. Recently, the cases in Telangana over children are being evaluated, which needs to be articulated and considered depending on the individual family community, institutional and societal levels to identify further the legal circumstances associated with the country and the states. Some critical findings will be based on the harassment of girls' children between the ages of 8 and 14, and the number of these cases will be significant (Ali, 2019). The evaluation and the article-based consequences will lead to understanding and evaluating some of the cases or instances occurring around the state of Telangana, of the NGOs or homes where children with cognitive disabilities usually leave and pay for these types of criminal consequences.

Methodology

To evaluate and identify the different forms of identification related to sexual abuse of children with cognitive disabilities in Telangana state, it is imperative to identify and utilize the best set of methodological practices and bring the best results. To make sure the most influential group of resources is being collected or evaluated depending on the positivism resource philosophy adoption and following the inductive research approach (Riley et al., 2022). The most important reason for adopting the inductive research approach is to evaluate and critically gather a more significant amount of data from the most influential sources of data collection related to

the subject of cognitive disability-based individuals, who are children getting harassed by sexual means in Telangana. The secondary data collection method is used for collecting the data. One of the most important reasons for secondary data collection is to evaluate or identify the critical stages from which all the data can be gathered or whether pre-published data is available.

As Lingam, Bandewar & Mamidipudi (2021) opined, an essential source of data collection is from government websites, the Indian government's legal department, children's welfare organizations, or departments that publish data related to every state and depending on the incidents taking place. Along with this, different numbers of research papers are being published on the same topic of the reasons related to children with a cognitive disability facing a return of sexual abuse and its causes. Multiple newspapers with news articles published in Telangana and the national media of India related to the sexual abuse of children with high visibility in the states like Telangana. After collecting data from all these types of sources, it is very influential and effective to eventually find out the critical dimensions associated with these types of data and the primary significance or reports given after the completion of the act (Rani & Reddy, 2021). To ensure and evaluate these factors, the most crucial task is to follow the news or cases efficiently, which is being completed in this article by following the thematic data analysis procedure or secondary data evaluation procedure with the help of thematic observations.

The thematic observations help the article identify and articulate the future reference or operations taken by different organizations or legal authorities in Telangana related to those cases or the number of cases getting resolved and the individuals who committed the crime arrested (Bhatia, Srivastava & Moond, 2020). With the

help of secondary data collection and secondary observations, the probability of evaluating a proper set of data increases by a greater mean and makes sure about originating or collecting data from the year 2014, which also happens to be the year of forming the state. All the critical reasons for which it is considered that Telangana has a more significant crime ratio than the other states of India, along with the crime taking place among children with cognitive disabilities being much higher in Telangana, are also being available and identified with critical identifications or critical ability to attribute or demonstrate the evaluations.

Research results

Significant findings and evaluation indicate that Telangana is one of these states where sexual assaults on minors or children, mainly girl children, are a very common cause. In 2021, there will be more than 2567 cases filed under the POCSO act. Moving backward to the year 2020, it is estimated that the police department in Telangana is investigating nearly 4332 cases (Choudhry et al., 2018). Apart from investigating all the 4332 cases, it is found that another 2924 cases are pending in the police records. So, accounting for the total facts, it can be stated that the total number of cases registered in the year 2020 for the state of Telangana related to child abuse or child assault, considering all the assets coming over the cognitive disability oriented child, is close to 8000, among which almost 37% of cases are not resolved.

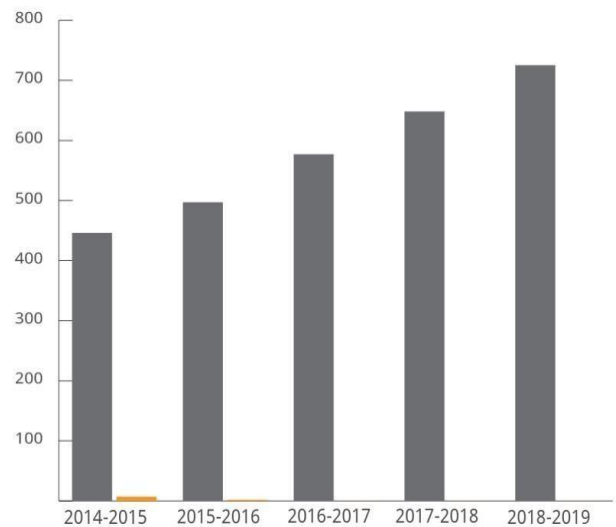


Figure 2: Cases getting increasing over the years (Source: Choudhry et al., 2018)

Evaluating the factors depending on different regions is a different segment of police operations. In the city of Hyderabad, almost 197 cases of sexual abuse of children with a cognitive disability have been found. In the city of Secunderabad, almost 226 are registered (Singh, Singh & Jyoti, 2020). In the city of Rachakonda, almost 237 cases are registered, 74 cases registered in the Khammam Commissionerate, 73 registered in Bhadradi Kothagudem, 69 registered in Ramagundam, 69 in Nalgonda and another 62 in Mahabubnagar. Based on these identifications, it is mentioned that the rate of crime occurring among children and women with or without a cognitive disability is increasing around the state.

Depending on the previously accomplished identifications or police provided data published by the National Crime Records Bureau, it is evaluated that almost 99.7% of the crimes taking place against children with cognitive disabilities are coming from individuals who are well known to the victims, or precisely stated, individuals who are neighbors to

the victims' family members or staff members associated with within the NGO premises or different types of homes for the cognitive disability oriented children (Fayaz, 2019). Some of the statistics show that in 2019, depending on the published verified source base data, only 1180 individuals out of the whole number of cases were found guilty of being an unknown person committing the act to the victims. Almost 1177 cases were found where the offenders were known to the victim, the office bearers, or any type of assistant associated with the homes, NGOs, or any place where the cognitively disabled children lived. Apart from that, it is identified that almost 664 culprits are the friends of the children or family friends associated with the children's well-known diary. The most concerning fact is coming in where it is identified that 163 cases were found in which the friends committed the crime, and in more than 350 cases, family members of the children were found to be guilty of committing the crime.

According to the other findings of Agrawal, Sharma & Mandumpala (2022), there are accounting factors or accountable resource-based evaluation suggests that there are more than 764 girl victims who have faced the consequences of such a cruel act between 16 to 18 years. And there are more than 326 cases registered in which the victims are within the age range of 14 to 16 years. Apart from all these measures, it is found that more than 1300 cases are being registered where the victims are within the age range of 2 years to 14 years, which is concerning to see or to evaluate.

Evaluating the national crime records bureau's presented observations or statistics for 2018 associated with the state of Telangana. There are total IPC, and special and local law cases accounted for related to children's crimes or crimes committed over children related to sexual

assault, close to 4212. According to the published data, almost 3559 people were arrested in those cases. Among those, 3473 were mailed, and 86 were female (Jayapalan, Wong & Aghamohammadi, 2018). Moving forward to another data point, almost 3773 chart sheets are being procured or published by the investigators, among which the main accused associated with the chart sheet are male for 3681 cases, and only 92 cases are completed with charge sheets accusing female crime committers. Even the data Earth critical states that 264 individuals are convicted depending on some of the cases, among whom 252 were males, and only 12 are found to be females. The data also suggests 1555 cases are acquitted, among which the critical acquisition coming over mails is of number 1537, and the female count associated with it is only 18.

Discussion

According to the above mentioned cases, there are multiple types of evaluations coming in which clearly state that different scenarios or different cases have their own set of measures which need to be evaluated or which need to be considered while convicting the cases. One of the significant aspects of identification is that among the 2567 cases registered under the POCSO act in Telangana in the year 2021, only 44 were given with any type of verdict or the police have not been able to convict the victims (Poddar & Mukherjee, 2020). Another very influential fact of consideration that needs to be articulated or given importance here is that the resolved cases are being flashed or come into the limelight with the help of different media reports and records. Apart from that, many of the cases in these 39 are being evaluated or investigated by the CBI.

According to the above presented records and findings, it is found that more than 36% or precisely 36.8% of cases are resolved related to child abuse or cognitive disability

oriented child sexual assault cases around the country and in the city of Telangana are resolved in the ratio of close to 60%, which is relatively higher than the initial factors. But all these investigations are not accountable because the police have not been able to convict the accused in all the other cases apart from 300 or so (Pandey & Reddy, 2020). The conviction ratio of the police department or the criminal investigation department related to POCSO regulation is not at all effective or attractive. These incidents or scenarios need to be evaluated or changed within a concise time frame without a switch. The number of cases committed against children will increase, and the probability of finding out the victims associated with these activities will decrease.

Based on the financial of the crime bureau report associated with the state of Telangana and its most important cities, it can be clarified that the whole state is facing a very big issue regarding women's safety or child safety. The chance of children getting affected or assaulted by individuals in the state is increasing at an increasing rate where the crime ratio around the state is at a higher rate. One of the significant parts of the state is its capital, Hyderabad, and key cities like Secunderabad and Rachkonda. A considerable number of cases, like 197 to 236 and 237, are a real threat to operations (Ramaswamy & Seshadri, 2020). Suppose Hyderabad is considered to be the state's capital and the most important city associated with the state. In that case, the safety measures coming into the city can be treated as the third-worst depending on the number of cases registered as POCSO cases of sexual abuse of children with cognitive disability and nondisability. With these cases coming in, the real threat is to decrease these numbers. Along with all these considerations, the rate of crime related to sexual assault on children is a very vulnerable act of consideration which needs to be reduced by leaps and bounds by the crime

control association of the city along with the Indian constitution-based legal system.

According to the evaluated results, the crime rate associated in the state of Telangana only among children was much less than the statistics published in the year 2021. However, the critical factor to consider that leads to being collected or that needs to be evaluated in this case or that is very common in the implementation of a very high crime rate in the state was the incident taking place and the individuals responsible for committing the incidents (Gewirtz-Meydan & Finkelhor, 2020). One of the facts suggests that more than 99.7% of incidents were committed by known individuals, which increases the risk for children of being much more valuable in these types of situations. Children suffering from cognitive disabilities have a realistic chance of being vulnerable regarding their mental and physical well-being. Aside from that, it is estimated that the incidence of sexual abuse among children who have or are experiencing difficulties with cognitive disabilities is much higher. This type of patient has a strong possibility of developing a greater dependency on known individuals, and the crime ratio considerations are the critical evaluation states that more than 1177 cases are completed or committed by known individuals, which is very impactful regarding these types of increasing case scenarios. Along with this, it is found that the office where is or the individuals who are taking care of these types of children facing difficulties through cognitive disabilities are found guilty in more than 664 cases, which is a very null void number for the national children's security association or the associations taking care of children facing any type of mental stigma or mental issues at a very early age (Nguyen et al., 2019). Even some cases suggest that more than 163 individuals found guilty of committing these types of crimes under the POCSO act are

the family members of the white children in a very effectively growing country's mindset. However, as this type of incident becomes more common, the reliance on increasing legal implantations or legal considerations over the individuals committing these types of crimes grows significantly is found that 21% of the committed crimes related to children facing cognitive disabilities are from family members, which can be reduced by proper training or education provision to individuals (Dayal et al., 2018). Any family member involved in this type of activity is a portfolio or a presentation of educational deficiency or mental issues that needs to be treated or educated about by increasing the rate of education around the state.

Moving forward to the age-based considerations, findings are coming in where the most vulnerable age group who are getting impacted or being introduced to these types of consequences are between 2 and 14 years old, which is normal and white for this type of case. These types account for nearly half or more of all cases. Families or family friends who interacted with or got to know the family through any social media platform or quite an unnatural relationship development are the most frequent victims of these types of activities in that age range (Praveera, Anudeep & Junapudi, 2021).. Moving towards the higher age range, the findings clearly state that there are around 764 cases where the victims are within the age range of 16 to 18 years. Considering the police reports and the data published by the National Crime Records Bureau, the highest rate of unknown individuals getting involved in the sexual assault of children with cognitive disabilities. Apart from that, it is found that the number of cases registered for victims within the age range of 14-16 years is higher. Considering the vulnerability and the associated stigmas, these age-based activities or improper sexual abuses are most commonly

committed by family members or individuals who are the association workers where the children with cognitive disabilities usually live apart from their homes. Depending on the presented data, these types of incidences are increasing every year by leaps and bounds, and one of the significant reasons for the increasing rate of these types of activities is the use of online sources or internet utilization for watching adult movies or the different kinds of content getting developed in the film or entertainment industries (Moore, Astor, & Benbenishty, 2020). Some of the measures coming in demonstrate or attribute to the fact that all these types of homes or NGOs need to take greater preventive measures related to these types of activities and ensure a greater level of security for the children living there for their medical treatment and well-being. Based on the findings and the above presented data, it is imperative to state that the individuals committing the crimes are most commonly males as the data presents an evaluation where more than 96% of the arrested persons are male. Only 3% of arrested individuals are female, indicating the crime accomplishment ratio between males and females. Apart from all these factors in the case of conviction, it is found that only 6% of convicted individuals are females, whereas 94% of the convicted crime takers or crime accomplishers are males (Atiqul Haque et al., 2019). Depending on the circumstances and all the published articles or government reports, the rate of crime associated with children's sexual abuse or, most commonly, with children who are cognitively disabled is increasing in Telangana every year at a very significant rate. To demolish the increment of activities or to make sure about reducing the number of this type of crime, the government needs to adopt stringent regulations or to impose proper education on the families of every child around the state. They also need to make sure about utilizing the internet facilities for better means rather than pushing the

individuals into a very impractical thought process.

Conclusion

The article has demonstrated the present situation in Telangana state, India and the increasing number of sexual abuse related cases among children and children with cognitive disabilities. In the initial part of the article, a broader description or a broader presentation related to the country has been given. All the cases or the types of cases that are being registered around the country, depending on the states and their rate of education or the rate of criminal cases, are being demonstrated. Make sure to develop a clear understanding regarding the geography-based crime history of the country. The article then explained the data acquisition and presentation process more thoroughly, ensuring that all of the previously mentioned data were appropriate and significant for evaluation development and result presentation. In the result part, a specific set of databased identifications and their critical justification have been given, along with some statistical values and proper resource-based findings. Depending on the results, a brief discussion on different aspects of crime orientation and crime committers is being completed. After the article's accomplishment, it is imperative to state that the Telangana state is vulnerable to children's safety and well-being. Even propositions are coming in where it can be stated that the state is not at all safe for children, especially girls facing any type of cognitive disability-related consequences at their initial age. As the finding circularly states that the known individuals are family friends, the most common crime committed for these types of crimes, so does the importance of coming up with very strict regulations over the crime committers. These need to be ensured by the legal committee or the government authorities associated with

child safety and human welfare around the country and the state.

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