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14 October 2015

Committee Monitoring And Strengthening SCs and STs in Karnataka (CMASK)

125/1, 15th cross, 5th main, 2nd block, r t nagar, Bangalore 560032

mobile: +91.98.4558.7502 email: scstcmask@gmail.com

web: <http://openspace.org.in/scstpoakarnataka>

This report reviews the performance of the Government of Karnataka in the discharge of its duties under POA for the calendar year 2014. Though the Amendment ordinance was in force for six months, we have not included those provisions nor referenced it since it was allowed to lapse.

A key change in the report this year is that we have separated out the monitoring manual. That will be updated and republished according to the 2015 Amendments to the Act, passed in the Lok Sabha. Future editions of the report will also follow the same format.

All data are from government sources, available with the government and its designated officers. The data is available in the public domain or accessed under RTI, and therefore is constrained by the strengths and limitations of the data available. We note however, that there is variation between different datasets, for instance those in the annual report of the Government of Karnataka (submitted to the Government of India), the briefing notes prepared for the Chief Minister for a meeting on 26 May 2015, and the National Crime Records Bureau (which gets its data from the Karnataka State Crime Records Bureau).

What is required therefore is the political will to follow through on its own recommendations, at the very least, to demonstrate its stated commitment to social justice and good governance.

We hope it will be used human rights defenders everywhere.

*Yashodha P
Convenor CMASK
Bangalore, 1 October 2015*

Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Karnataka

Karnataka has a total population of 61,095,297 according to the Census 2011. Of this, 30,966,657 (50.69%) are male and 30,128,640 (49.31%) are female. The 101 Scheduled Castes (SC, Dalit) are 10,474,992 of the population (Female 5,210,447 male 5,264,545). They are 17.15% of the state. Kolar district has the highest (30.3%) SC population, followed by Chamaraja nagar (25.4%). Udupi has the least percentage of SC population (6.41%). They are more than 71% rural (state average 61%).

There are 4,248,987 persons (women 2,114,233 men 2,134,754) in 50 Scheduled Tribes (ST, Adivasi) in Karnataka. They constitute 6.95% of the total state population. They are primarily rural (80.72%), almost 20% more than the state average. The ST have over two lakh population in eight districts—Bellary (18.4%), Raichur (19.03%), Mysore (11.15%), Chitradurga (18.23%), Belgaum (6.22%), Bidar (13.85%), Davanagere (11.98%) and Tumkur (7.82%)—which account for 57% of the ST population in the state. Apart from the above, in terms of percentage to total population, Yadgir (12.51%), Chickballapur (12.47%), Koppal (11.82%), Chamrajnagar (11.78%), and Kodagu (10.47%) have above 10% STs.

| SC and ST in Karnataka | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| SI | Indicator | Karnataka | SC | ST |
| 1 | Total population | 61,095,297 | 10,474,992 | 42,48,987 |
| 2 | Population % | 100% | 17.15% | 6.95% |
| 3 | Male | 30,966,657 | 5,264,545 | 2,134,754 |
| 4 | Male % | 50.69% | 50.26% | 50.24% |
| 5 | Female | 30,128,640 | 5,210,447 | 2,114,233 |
| 6 | Female % | 49.31% | 49.74% | 49.76% |
| 7 | Urban | 38.67% | (2,979,229) 29.44% | (819,196) 19.18% |
| 8 | Rural | 61.33% | (7,495,763) 71.56% | (3,429,791) 80.72% |

Source: Census of India 2011

Atrocity prone areas in Karnataka

Of the 30 districts in the state, 15 are declared 'atrocity prone' by the state government. However, there are exclusive special courts only in eight districts: Belgaum, Bijapur, Gulbarga, Kolar, Mysore, Raichur, Ramnagar and Tumkur. Twenty two districts are yet to get exclusive special courts despite the high pendency rates. Dharwad, Bidar, Chitradurga, Shimoga, Bellary, Bangalore, Mandya and Hassan—all identified as 'atrocity prone' by the government, are yet to get exclusive special courts.

| Atrocity prone districts in Karnataka | | |
|---------------------------------------|----------|--|
| No | District | Villages |
| 1 | Dharwad | Satar, Honnapur, Kehgeri, Byadagi, Battikoppa, Varada, Warangalia. |
| 2 | Bijapur | Baradala. |
| 3 | Gulbarga | Alagi, Seethanur, Ganjelkhed, Bhusnoor, Surapur, Chincholi, Vothana, Hippigere, Petannapur, Hagaragundagi, Royakode, Mimhergi, Afzalpur. |
| 4 | Raichur | Idaparar, Gudihalla, lagapur, Karatagi, Manvi, Gangavathi, Turvinala, Khanapuri. |

| | | |
|----|---------|--|
| | | Kaduguda, Beechmanahalli. |
| 10 | Kolar | Harati Village, Hanagatti Village. |
| 11 | Tumkur | Doddaballa Villages. |
| 12 | Mysore | Kushalanagar, K. Gudu, G. Marelli, Devanur, Chitenahalli, Hannur, Kilagere, Badanavalu, Kelasur. |
| 13 | Mandya | Shivasalli, Malligere, Sandahalli, Hulikere, Koppala, Kshettyhalli. |
| 14 | Hassan | Gandasi village, Chigahalli, Bandashettalli. |
| 15 | Belgaum | Anogola villages, Bendigere, Baladabagewadi, Mapanadinne, Patagundi, Anjivali. |

Crimes against SCs and STs

There were 1950 reported cases against the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in Karnataka in the calendar year 2014, up from 1925 in 2013.

| Cases under SCs and STs (PoA) Act 1989 | | | | | | | | | |
|---|------|------|------|-----|------|------|-----|----------|-------|
| Sl | Year | Rep. | P.T. | U.I | Con. | Acq. | O.D | B Report | Trans |
| [1] | [2] | [3] | [4] | [5] | [6] | [7] | [8] | [9] | [10] |
| 1 | 2010 | 1633 | 904 | 0 | 27 | 273 | 37 | 384 | 8 |
| 2 | 2011 | 1792 | 1285 | 0 | 16 | 100 | 25 | 360 | 6 |
| 3 | 2012 | 1762 | 1173 | 262 | 0 | 11 | 27 | 275 | 14 |
| 4 | 2013 | 1925 | 1287 | 8 | 5 | 136 | 67 | 405 | 17 |
| 5 | 2014 | 1950 | 1269 | 339 | 0 | 11 | 74 | 243 | 14 |
| Rep: Reported; PT: Pending Trial; UI: Under Investigation; Con: Convicted; Acq: Acquitted; OD: Otherwise Disposed; Trans: Transferred | | | | | | | | | |
| Source: p49, compendium for review meeting 26 May 2015 | | | | | | | | | |

More cases are being registered and less 'B' reports are being filed. The state has a high, but reducing, 'B' report rate (22% in 2011, 14% in 2012, 13% in 2013, 12% in 2014). In 2014, almost half the cases were closed with the 'B' report in Udupi (21 of 44 reported cases, 48%). In 2014 the highest rates of 'B' reports were from Udupi (48%), Hubli-Dharwad (33.33%), Gadag (27%), K G F (24%), Belgaum (21%), and Kodagu (21%). (See Annex 1 for details).

In 2012 six districts—Uttara Kannada (48%), Hubli-Dharwad (40%), Belgaum (38%), Dakshina Kannada (37%), Udupi (37%), and Kodagu (33%)—had more than a third of the cases not reaching the courts at all ('B' Reports). In 2013, three districts—Dakshina Kannada (30.43%) Uttara Kannada (32.14%), Udupi (36.96%) had that dubious distinction.

Types of crimes

| Break ups under major heads of crime | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------|------------------|------|------|------|------|----------|------------------|------|------|------|------|----------|
| Sl | Nature of Offence (IPC/Other) | Scheduled Castes | | | | | | Scheduled Tribes | | | | | |
| | | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Increase | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | Increase |
| 1 | Murder | 32 | 44 | 37 | 37 | 29 | -22% | 2 | 4 | 7 | 7 | 7 | 0% |
| 2 | Rape | 46 | 45 | 75 | 98 | 75 | -23% | 4 | 6 | 2 | 18 | 16 | -11% |

Overall there is a 6% increase in crimes against SCs and a decrease of 12% in crimes against STs. The overall trend seems to be lowering of heinous crimes against SCs and an increased ‘new normal’ of crimes against STs. However, even with this ‘reduction’ one Dalit or Adivasi is murdered every 10 days (total 36 murders), and one Dalit or Adivasi woman is raped every four days (total 91 rapes). The Dalits bear the brunt of this: a Dalit woman is raped every five days (total 75), and roughly one Dalit is killed every two weeks (total 29).

However, the ‘compensation’ figures (Annex 2) show that 153 women were compensated for rape in 2014—meaning one rape every two days, 68 for murder/attempt to murder (over one a week) and 402 cases of grievous hurt. There could be many (or multiple) reasons for the discrepancy in the figures. By the compensation figures, Bangalore had the highest number of murder/attempt to murder (13), followed by Gulbarga (9) and Bijapur and Raichur (5 each). Raichur had the most number of rapes (22) followed by Koppal and Bagalkote with 16 each. Grievous hurt was most in Davanagere (67), Raichur (49), Bagalkote and Koppal (47 each).

District- wise incidence of crime

Bangalore City has the highest number of crimes reported (151) for the third year running (for the third year running it had zero convictions also), followed by Belgaum (124) and Raichur (113). (Details in Annex 3)

Acquitted by courts

Karnataka has a very low conviction rate of just 5% (Annex 4). Bangalore city, always among the top three districts in crimes against SCs and STs has not had a single conviction for the past four years—ie in 2011, 2012, 2013 and 2014. This merits the chief minister’s personal attention, followed by a thorough investigation by the government.

Thirteen districts have 0% convictions in 2014, though they have acquitted many (in brackets) in the same period—Mysore (41), Dharwad (30), Bangalore Rural (29), Bellary (26), Bidar (23), Gadag (17), Kodagu (16), Davanagere (11), Bangalore Urban (10), Uttar Kannada-Karwar (8), Udupi (4), Koppal (3) and Chamrajnagar (1).

Eight districts have convictions in one case each, while acquittals in many more--Ramanagar (40), Raichur (47), Yadgiri (33), Chikmagalur (28), Hassan (27), Dakshin Kannada-Mangalore (16), Belgaum (6), and Bagalkote (4).

Gulbaraga had convictions in just two cases while acquitting in 126 and Kolar had convictions in two cases with acquittals in 65. Mandya and Haveri are the only districts with double digit conviction rate (19%). All others are less than 5%.

Performance of Special Public Prosecutors (SPP)

Findings

The conviction rate (above) reflects in the performance of the special public prosecutors (Annex 5). S M Bellakki (Bangalore Urban) has not got a single conviction in the past three years, though Bangalore has had the highest reported cases for the last three years. 13 of the 30 SPPs—almost half—have 0% convictions. Six of them have a 100% acquittal rate and 0% conviction rate (Bangalore Urban, S M Bellakki; Davanagere, SA Huddar; Kodagu A P Ferozkhan; Koppal M A Patil; Udupi T S Jituri; UK (Karwar) D A Bandekar; Bangalore Rural, K Krishnamurthi). A further 7 have 0% convictions (Bangalore Rural, K Krishnamurthi; Gadag, S R Shinde;

- a) Remove under Rule 4(3) all SPPs who had zero convictions. S M Bellakki (Bangalore Urban) who has not had a single conviction in three years must go.
- b) Establish exclusive special courts on a priority basis in Bangalore Urban and Bangalore Rural districts, both due to the poor rate of convictions and the increasing pendency rates.
- c) Exclusive special courts should be established in all the 30 districts with competent and sensitive judicial officers to dispose the cases.
- d) The DPP needs a better system of performance review of the SPPs and the incompetent ones replaced.
- e) The details of the performance of each Special Public Prosecutor (SPP) be disclosed by the DPP in its annual disclosure under Rule 4 of the Right to Information Act 2005.

District level vigilance and monitoring committee meetings

Finding

Only 58 of the 120 mandatory DVMC meetings—less than half—were conducted in 2014 (Annex 6). There is a significant reduction in the total meetings overall—from a high of 72 in 2012 to 62 in 2013 to a five year low of 58 in 2014. Only two districts—Uttara Kannada and Bangalore Rural—met quarterly as required by Rule 17(3), down from three districts (Chamarajnar, Uttara Kannada and Udupi) in 2013 and six districts in 2012. Uttara Kannada is the only district to met the legal requirement in all the three years (2012, 2013 and 2014).

Thirteen districts—Bangalore Urban, Bijapur, Chikballapur, Chitradurga, Davanagere, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Kodagu, Mysore, Raichur, Ramanagar, and Yadgir—conducted only one meeting, up from ten districts in 2013. Since Bangalore, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, and Raichur are atrocity prone districts, this is particularly insensitive on the part of the concerned DCs, apart from gross violation of the law. Therefore we recommend strict action against these eight DCs only (up from seven in 2013).

However, we note that others too fall short of the legal requirement of at least quarterly meetings Rule 17(3) and Karnataka Government Order SWD83SPA2011 dt 16 August 2011.

Recommendations

- a) Suspend and prosecute the DCs of Bangalore Urban, Bijapur, Chitradurga, Dharwad, Gulbarga, Hassan, Mysore, and Raichur and take departmental action for gross dereliction of duty and prosecute all concerned district officials under Section 4 of the Act and Para 17 of the judgement of the Supreme Court in Criminal Appeal no 959 of 2011 and note adverse comments in the ACR.
- b) Schedule the DVMC meeting on fixed calendar dates.

State level vigilance and monitoring committee meetings

Finding

The State level vigilance and monitoring committee (SVMC) has met only once in 2013 against the mandatory two meetings. It met for the first time since 27 September 2010. The SVMC has been reconstituted in 2013 subsequent to the elections. The present government has issued the notification constituting the SVMC under Rule 16(1) on 19 July 2013, and has met on 7 November 2013. The SVMC did not meet in the calendar year 2014. Therefore the present chief minister's grade has slipped from A (100%) to C (33%).

The score cards of the chief ministers and their parties are given below.

| | | | | | Mand | H | % co | C |
|----|----------|-----------|---------------------|----------------|------|---|------|---|
| 1 | 11-12-94 | 31-05-96 | H D Devagowda | Janata Dal | 3 | 0 | 0% | F |
| 2 | 31-05-96 | 07-10-99 | J H Patel | Janata Dal | 7 | 0 | 0% | F |
| 3 | 11-10-99 | 28-05-04 | SM Krishna | Congress | 9 | 1 | 11% | F |
| 4 | 28-05-04 | 28-01-06 | Dharam Singh | Congress | 4 | 0 | 0% | F |
| 5 | 03-02-06 | 08-10-07 | H D Kumaraswamy | Janata Dal (S) | 3 | 1 | 33% | C |
| 6 | 09-10-07 | 11-11-07 | President's rule | - | NA | | | - |
| 7 | 12-11-07 | 19-11-07 | B S Yeddyurappa | BJP | NA | | | - |
| 8 | 20-11-07 | 27-05-08 | President's rule | | 1 | | 0% | F |
| 9 | 30-05-08 | 31-07-11 | B S Yeddyurappa | BJP | 7 | 1 | 14% | F |
| 10 | 03-08-11 | 11-07-12 | D V Sadananda Gowda | BJP | 2 | 0 | 0% | F |
| 11 | 12-07-12 | 12-05-13 | Jagadish Shettar | BJP | 1 | 0 | 0% | F |
| 12 | 13-05-13 | In office | Siddaramaiah | Congress | 4 | 1 | 33% | C |
| | | | | | 40 | 4 | 10% | F |

| SVMC meetings conducted: Party-wise report card | | | | | |
|---|------------------------|-----------|--------|-----|-------|
| Sl | Party | Mandatory | Actual | % | Grade |
| 1 | Congress | 17 | 2 | 12% | F |
| 2 | Bharatiya Janata Party | 10 | 1 | 10% | F |
| 3 | Janata Dal (S) | 3 | 1 | 33% | C |
| 4 | Janata Dal | 10 | 0 | 0% | F |
| | Total | 40 | 4 | 10% | F |

Recommendation

- a) The Chief Minister should ensure that the SVMC meetings are convened and conducted on time (January and July each year).

Right to information

Finding

None of the departments concerned (Directorate of Public Prosecutions, Nodal Officer, DCRE or the Karnataka State Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes) have fulfilled their mandatory obligations under Section 4 (Sections 4(1), 4(2), 4(3) and 4(4)) of the Right to Information Act 2005.

| | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|--------------------|------|-----|------|---|----|----|-----|----|--|--------|
| 2 | Bangalore City | 151 | 57 | 40 | | | 36 | 18 | | | 11.92% |
| 3 | Bangalore District | 83 | 23 | 45 | | | | 15 | | | 18.07% |
| 4 | Belgaum | 124 | 4 | 69 | | | 18 | 26 | 7 | | 20.97% |
| 5 | Bellary | 62 | 21 | 39 | | | | 2 | | | 3.23% |
| 6 | Bidar | 38 | 7 | 26 | | | | 2 | 3 | | 5.26% |
| 7 | Bijapur | 70 | 4 | 61 | | | | 5 | | | 7.14% |
| 8 | Chamaraja Nagar | 21 | 1 | 16 | | | | 4 | | | 19.05% |
| 9 | Chikballapur | 67 | 6 | 38 | | | 11 | 12 | | | 17.91% |
| 10 | Chikmagalur | 79 | 35 | 41 | | | | 3 | | | 3.80% |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 40 | 2 | 38 | | | | | | | 0.00% |
| 12 | Dakshina Kannada | 53 | 9 | 35 | | | | 9 | | | 16.98% |
| 13 | Davanagere | 60 | 8 | 37 | | | 5 | 9 | 1 | | 15.00% |
| 14 | Dharwad | 42 | | 38 | | 4 | | | | | 0.00% |
| 15 | Gadag | 15 | 1 | 10 | | | | 4 | | | 26.67% |
| 16 | Gulbarga | 97 | 19 | 57 | | 2 | | 19 | | | 19.59% |
| 17 | Hassan | 53 | 3 | 40 | | | | 10 | | | 18.87% |
| 18 | Haveri | 39 | | 32 | | | | 7 | | | 17.95% |
| 19 | Hubli-Dharwad | 24 | 1 | 11 | | | 4 | 8 | | | 33.33% |
| 20 | K G F | 17 | 1 | 12 | | | | 4 | | | 23.53% |
| 21 | Kodagu | 24 | 6 | 13 | | | | 5 | | | 20.83% |
| 22 | Kolar | 66 | 5 | 57 | | | | 4 | | | 6.06% |
| 23 | Koppal | 40 | 1 | 34 | | | | 5 | | | 12.50% |
| 24 | Mandya | 66 | 12 | 49 | | | | 4 | 1 | | 6.06% |
| 25 | Mangalore City | 40 | 13 | 23 | | | | 4 | | | 10.00% |
| 26 | Mysore City | 35 | 7 | 21 | | 1 | | 4 | 2 | | 11.43% |
| 27 | Mysore District | 66 | | 55 | | | | 11 | | | 16.67% |
| 28 | Raichur | 113 | 38 | 68 | | 1 | | 6 | | | 5.31% |
| 29 | Ramanagar | 51 | 13 | 37 | | | | 1 | | | 1.96% |
| 30 | Shimoga | 59 | 7 | 45 | | | | 7 | | | 11.86% |
| 31 | Tumkur | 74 | 13 | 53 | | 2 | | 6 | | | 8.11% |
| 32 | Udupi | 44 | | 22 | | 1 | | 21 | | | 47.73% |
| 33 | Uttara Kannada | 11 | 2 | 9 | | | | | | | 0.00% |
| 34 | Yadgiri | 68 | 6 | 57 | | | | 5 | | | 7.35% |
| TOTAL | | 1950 | 339 | 1269 | 0 | 11 | 74 | 243 | 14 | | 12.46% |

Reptd=Reported Cases

PT=Pending trial

UI=Under Investigation

| Sl | District | Murder/ Attempt | Grievous Hurt | Confinement | Kidnap | Rape | Others | Total | Heinous crimes | % Heinous crimes |
|----|-----------------|--------------------|------------------|-------------|--------|------|--------|-------|-------------------|---------------------|
| 1 | Bagalkote | 1 | 47 | | | 16 | 9 | 73 | 64 | 87.67% |
| 2 | Bangalore Rural | 3 | 4 | | | 2 | 61 | 70 | 9 | 12.86% |
| 3 | Bangalore Urban | 13 | 36 | | 1 | 8 | | 58 | 58 | 100.00% |
| 4 | Belgaum | 3 | 34 | 17 | | 9 | | 63 | 63 | 100.00% |
| 5 | Bellary | 2 | 12 | | | 3 | | 17 | 17 | 100.00% |
| 6 | Bidar | 1 | | | | 1 | 23 | 25 | 2 | 8.00% |
| 7 | Bijapur | 5 | | | | 7 | 26 | 38 | 12 | 31.58% |
| 8 | Chamaraja Nagar | 3 | 1 | 3 | | 1 | 16 | 24 | 8 | 33.33% |
| 9 | Chikballapur | 4 | 2 | 11 | | 4 | 37 | 58 | 21 | 36.21% |
| 10 | Chikmagalur | | 26 | | | | | 26 | 26 | 100.00% |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 1 | 1 | | | 2 | 39 | 43 | 4 | 9.30% |
| 12 | D K (Mangalore) | 4 | | 1 | | 7 | 25 | 37 | 12 | 32.43% |
| 13 | Davanagere | 2 | 67 | | 2 | 3 | 8 | 82 | 74 | 90.24% |
| 14 | Dharwad | 2 | | | | 2 | 13 | 17 | 4 | 23.53% |
| 15 | Gadag | | | | | 1 | 14 | 15 | 1 | 6.67% |
| 16 | Gulbarga | 9 | 2 | | | 3 | 41 | 55 | 14 | 25.45% |
| 17 | Hassan | 2 | 25 | 3 | 4 | 13 | 14 | 61 | 47 | 77.05% |
| 18 | Haveri | 1 | 26 | | | 12 | | 39 | 39 | 100.00% |
| 19 | Kodagu | 1 | 9 | | | 3 | | 13 | 13 | 100.00% |
| 20 | Kolar | 1 | 2 | | | | 14 | 17 | 3 | 17.65% |
| 21 | Koppal | 1 | 47 | | | 16 | 9 | 73 | 64 | 87.67% |
| 22 | Mandya | | | | | | 136 | 136 | 0 | 0.00% |
| 23 | Mysore | 1 | 5 | | | 2 | 75 | 83 | 8 | 9.64% |
| 24 | Raichur | 5 | 49 | | 2 | 22 | 10 | 88 | 78 | 88.64% |
| 25 | Ramanagar | | 2 | | | | 80 | 82 | 2 | 2.44% |
| 26 | Shimoga | | | | | 7 | 20 | 27 | 7 | 25.93% |
| 27 | Tumkur | 1 | 1 | | | 4 | 30 | 36 | 6 | 16.67% |
| 28 | Udupi | | | | | 2 | 22 | 24 | 2 | 8.33% |
| 29 | UK (Karwar) | | 4 | | | 1 | 3 | 8 | 5 | 62.50% |
| 30 | Yadgiri | 2 | | | | 2 | 44 | 48 | 4 | 8.33% |
| | Total | 68 | 402 | 35 | 9 | 153 | 769 | 1436 | 667 | 46.45% |

| | | | | | | | | |
|----|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|--------------------|------|--------------------|------|
| 2 | Mandya | 101 | Tumkur | 111 | Kolar | 117 | Belgaum | 127 |
| 3 | Belgaum | 100 | Chikballapur | 94 | Tumkur | 99 | Raichur | 113 |
| 4 | Bangalore City | 98 | Belgaum | 88 | Bangalore District | 90 | Gulbarga | 97 |
| 5 | Raichur | 91 | Mysore Dist | 88 | Ramanagar | 80 | Bangalore District | 83 |
| 6 | Gulbarga | 83 | Kolar | 87 | Gulbarga | 79 | Chikmagalur | 79 |
| 7 | Mysore District | 83 | Bangalore Dist | 83 | Raichur | 78 | Tumkur | 74 |
| 8 | Bangalore Dist | 78 | Gulbarga | 79 | Mysore District | 74 | Bijapur | 70 |
| 9 | Chikballapur | 76 | Raichur | 74 | Chikballapur | 73 | Yadgiri | 68 |
| 10 | Hassan | 68 | Mandya | 69 | Mandya | 71 | Chikballapur | 67 |
| 11 | Kolar | 67 | Ramanagar | 65 | Shimoga | 70 | Kolar | 66 |
| 12 | Yadgiri | 67 | Hassan | 64 | Belgaum | 66 | Mandya | 66 |
| 13 | Shimoga | 60 | Yadgiri | 57 | Hassan | 66 | Mysore District | 66 |
| 14 | Bijapur | 57 | Bellary | 54 | Bagalkot | 65 | Bellary | 62 |
| 15 | Bellary | 56 | Bagalkot | 53 | Bellary | 58 | Davanagere | 60 |
| 16 | Ramanagar | 54 | Shimoga | 50 | Yadagiri | 58 | Shimoga | 59 |
| 17 | Chikmagalur | 46 | Bijapur | 49 | Davanagere | 54 | Bagalkot | 58 |
| 18 | Bagalkot | 44 | Chikmagalur | 49 | D. K. | 46 | Dakshin Kannada | 53 |
| 19 | Chitradurga | 43 | Chitradurga | 46 | Udupi | 46 | Hassan | 53 |
| 20 | DK | 40 | Davanagere | 46 | Bijapur | 45 | Ramanagar | 51 |
| 21 | Haveri | 33 | Udupi | 43 | Chitradurga | 45 | Udupi | 44 |
| 22 | Chamaraj Nagar | 30 | Chamaraja Nagar | 32 | Kodagu | 40 | Dharwad | 42 |
| 23 | Davanagere | 29 | Mangalore City | 30 | Koppal | 39 | Chitradurga | 40 |
| 24 | Dharwad | 29 | Dharwad | 29 | Chikmagalur | 34 | Koppal | 40 |
| 25 | Kodagu | 28 | DK | 27 | Haveri | 34 | Mangalore City | 40 |
| 26 | Koppal | 27 | Koppal | 25 | Hubli-Dharwad | 34 | Haveri | 39 |
| 27 | Udupi | 26 | Kodagu | 24 | Mangalore City | 32 | Bidar | 38 |
| 28 | Mangalore City | 25 | Haveri | 23 | Uttara Kannada | 28 | Mysore City | 35 |
| 29 | Gadag | 24 | Uttara Kannada | 21 | Bidar | 25 | Hubli-Dharwad | 24 |
| 30 | Bidar | 21 | Bidar | 19 | Chamaraja Nagar | 24 | Kodagu | 24 |
| 31 | Uttara Kannada | 20 | Gadag | 17 | Dharwad | 20 | Chamaraja Nagar | 21 |
| 32 | Hubli-Dharwad | 17 | Hubli-Dharwad | 10 | Gadag | 19 | K G F | 17 |
| 33 | Mysore City | 15 | K G F | 10 | Mysore City | 17 | Gadag | 15 |
| 34 | K G F | 9 | Mysore City | 10 | K G F | 14 | Uttara Kannada | 11 |
| | | 1757 | | 1762 | | 1859 | | 1950 |

| Sl | District | Pending ca 1/1/201 | cases 20 | total case | conviction | | acquitted | | otherwise disposed | | total disposed | | Pending ca 31/12/20 | Increase pendenc |
|----|-----------------|-----------------------|----------|------------|------------|-----|-----------|------|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|------------------------|---------------------|
| | | | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Bagalkote | 84 | 43 | 127 | 1 | 14% | 4 | 57% | 2 | 29% | 7 | 6% | 120 | 42.86% |
| 2 | Bangalore Rural | 188 | 73 | 261 | 0 | 0% | 29 | 97% | 1 | 3% | 30 | 11% | 231 | 22.87% |
| 3 | Bangalore Urban | 123 | 41 | 164 | 0 | 0% | 10 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 6% | 154 | 25.20% |
| 4 | Belgaum | 107 | 77 | 184 | 1 | 8% | 6 | 46% | 6 | 46% | 13 | 7% | 171 | 59.81% |
| 5 | Bellary | 62 | 61 | 123 | 0 | 0% | 26 | 90% | 3 | 10% | 29 | 24% | 94 | 51.61% |
| 6 | Bidar | 21 | 24 | 45 | 0 | 0% | 23 | 85% | 4 | 15% | 27 | 60% | 18 | 14.29% |
| 7 | Bijapur | 79 | 50 | 129 | 4 | 14% | 23 | 79% | 2 | 7% | 29 | 22% | 100 | 26.58% |
| 8 | Chamaraja Nagar | 51 | 18 | 69 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 2 | 3% | 67 | 31.37% |
| 9 | Chikballapur | 262 | 78 | 340 | 3 | 5% | 47 | 85% | 5 | 9% | 55 | 16% | 285 | 8.78% |
| 10 | Chikmagalur | 51 | 41 | 92 | 1 | 3% | 28 | 97% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 32% | 63 | 23.53% |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 76 | 39 | 115 | 5 | 16% | 20 | 65% | 6 | 19% | 31 | 27% | 84 | 10.53% |
| 12 | D K (Mangalore) | 98 | 49 | 147 | 1 | 6% | 16 | 89% | 1 | 6% | 18 | 12% | 129 | 31.63% |
| 13 | Davanagere | 79 | 41 | 120 | 0 | 0% | 11 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 11 | 9% | 109 | 37.97% |
| 14 | Dharwad | 63 | 33 | 96 | 0 | 0% | 30 | 79% | 8 | 21% | 38 | 40% | 58 | -7.94% |
| 15 | Gadag | 37 | 12 | 49 | 0 | 0% | 17 | 94% | 1 | 6% | 18 | 37% | 31 | 16.22% |
| 16 | Gulbarga | 127 | 103 | 230 | 2 | 1% | 126 | 90% | 12 | 9% | 140 | 61% | 90 | 29.13% |
| 17 | Hassan | 160 | 49 | 209 | 1 | 3% | 27 | 93% | 1 | 3% | 29 | 14% | 180 | 12.50% |
| 18 | Haveri | 119 | 26 | 145 | 5 | 19% | 20 | 77% | 1 | 4% | 26 | 18% | 119 | 0.00% |
| 19 | Kodagu | 64 | 22 | 86 | 0 | 0% | 16 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 16 | 19% | 70 | 9.38% |
| 20 | Kolar | 150 | 82 | 232 | 2 | 3% | 65 | 97% | 0 | 0% | 67 | 29% | 165 | 10.00% |
| 21 | Koppal | 38 | 20 | 58 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 5% | 55 | 44.74% |
| 22 | Mandya | 85 | 43 | 128 | 13 | 19% | 54 | 78% | 2 | 3% | 69 | 54% | 59 | 30.59% |
| 23 | Mysore | 132 | 55 | 187 | 0 | 0% | 41 | 91% | 4 | 9% | 45 | 24% | 142 | 7.58% |
| 24 | Raichur | 167 | 67 | 234 | 1 | 2% | 47 | 92% | 3 | 6% | 51 | 22% | 183 | 9.58% |
| 25 | Ramanagar | 201 | 45 | 246 | 1 | 2% | 40 | 77% | 11 | 21% | 52 | 21% | 194 | -3.48% |
| 26 | Shimoga | 79 | 40 | 119 | 2 | 7% | 23 | 79% | 4 | 14% | 29 | 24% | 90 | 13.92% |
| 27 | Tumkur | 161 | 80 | 241 | 4 | 8% | 43 | 86% | 3 | 6% | 50 | 21% | 191 | 18.63% |
| 28 | Udupi | 58 | 23 | 81 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 5% | 77 | 32.76% |
| 29 | UK (Karwar) | 43 | 8 | 51 | 0 | 0% | 8 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 8 | 16% | 43 | 0.00% |
| 30 | Yadgiri | 117 | 56 | 173 | 1 | 3% | 33 | 94% | 1 | 3% | 35 | 20% | 138 | 17.95% |
| | Total | 3082 | 1399 | 4481 | 48 | 5% | 841 | 87% | 82 | 8% | 971 | 22% | 3510 | 13.89% |

| SI | District | Special Public Prosecutor | total cases | conviction | | acquitted | | otherwise disposed | | total disposed | |
|----|-----------------|---------------------------|-------------|------------|-----------|-----------|------|--------------------|-----|----------------|-----|
| | | | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| | | | | 1 | Bagalkote | S R Desai | 127 | 1 | 14% | 4 | 57% |
| 2 | Bangalore Rural | K Krishnamurthi | 261 | 0 | 0% | 29 | 97% | 1 | 3% | 30 | 11% |
| 3 | Bangalore Urban | S M Bellakki | 164 | 0 | 0% | 10 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 10 | 6% |
| 4 | Belgaum | Shylaja M Patil | 184 | 1 | 8% | 6 | 46% | 6 | 46% | 13 | 7% |
| 5 | Bellary | Anjali Devi | 123 | 0 | 0% | 26 | 90% | 3 | 10% | 29 | 24% |
| 6 | Bidar | Bheemashankar Ambalgi | 45 | 0 | 0% | 23 | 85% | 4 | 15% | 27 | 60% |
| 7 | Bijapur | P M Patil | 129 | 4 | 14% | 23 | 79% | 2 | 7% | 29 | 22% |
| 8 | Chamaraja Nagar | Ajithkumar D Hamgi | 69 | 0 | 0% | 1 | 50% | 1 | 50% | 2 | 3% |
| 9 | Chikballapur | Chinnavenkataramanappa | 340 | 3 | 5% | 47 | 85% | 5 | 9% | 55 | 16% |
| 10 | Chikmagalur | K K Kulkarni | 92 | 1 | 3% | 28 | 97% | 0 | 0% | 29 | 32% |
| 11 | Chitradurga | D Narayana | 115 | 5 | 16% | 20 | 65% | 6 | 19% | 31 | 27% |
| 12 | D K (Mangalore) | C Venkataramanaswamy | 147 | 1 | 6% | 16 | 89% | 1 | 6% | 18 | 12% |
| 13 | Davanagere | S A Huddar | 120 | 0 | 0% | 11 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 11 | 9% |
| 14 | Dharwad | Eswarappa Aiyappa Adin | 96 | 0 | 0% | 30 | 79% | 8 | 21% | 38 | 40% |
| 15 | Gadag | S R Shinde | 49 | 0 | 0% | 17 | 94% | 1 | 6% | 18 | 37% |
| 16 | Gulbarga | Balabheema | 230 | 2 | 1% | 126 | 90% | 12 | 9% | 140 | 61% |
| 17 | Hassan | Rajagir Bheerappa | 209 | 1 | 3% | 27 | 93% | 1 | 3% | 29 | 14% |
| 18 | Haveri | Saroja Hosamani | 145 | 5 | 19% | 20 | 77% | 1 | 4% | 26 | 18% |
| 19 | Kodagu | A P Ferozkhan | 86 | 0 | 0% | 16 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 16 | 19% |
| 20 | Kolar | B Rangaswamy | 232 | 2 | 3% | 65 | 97% | 0 | 0% | 67 | 29% |
| 21 | Koppal | M A Patil | 58 | 0 | 0% | 3 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 3 | 5% |
| 22 | Mandya | V S Bhat | 128 | 13 | 19% | 54 | 78% | 2 | 3% | 69 | 54% |
| 23 | Mysore | Anand Maruti Hosamani | 187 | 0 | 0% | 41 | 91% | 4 | 9% | 45 | 24% |
| 24 | Raichur | S Bhaseer Ahamed | 234 | 1 | 2% | 47 | 92% | 3 | 6% | 51 | 22% |
| 25 | Ramanagar | B R Kulkarni | 246 | 1 | 2% | 40 | 77% | 11 | 21% | 52 | 21% |
| 26 | Shimoga | M Chandrappa | 119 | 2 | 7% | 23 | 79% | 4 | 14% | 29 | 24% |
| 27 | Tumkur | G Basavaraju | 241 | 4 | 8% | 43 | 86% | 3 | 6% | 50 | 21% |
| 28 | Udupi | T S Jituri | 81 | 0 | 0% | 4 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 4 | 5% |
| 29 | UK (Karwar) | D A Bandekar | 51 | 0 | 0% | 8 | 100% | 0 | 0% | 8 | 16% |
| 30 | Yadgiri | B R Nadagowar | 173 | 1 | 3% | 33 | 94% | 1 | 3% | 35 | 20% |
| | Total | | 4481 | 48 | 5% | 841 | 87% | 82 | 8% | 971 | 22% |

Annex 6 DVMC Meetings held (2008–2014)

| DVMC Meetings held (2008–2014) | | | | | | | | |
|--------------------------------|-----------------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|
| Sl. | District | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 |
| 1 | Bagalkote | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 2 | 2 |
| 2 | Bangalore Urban | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 3 | Bangalore Rural | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 4 |
| 4 | Belgaum | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 5 | Bellary | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 |
| 6 | Bidar | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 | 3 |
| 7 | Bijapur | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 1 |
| 8 | Chamaraja Nagar | 3 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 3 |
| 9 | Chikballapur | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 10 | Chikmagalur | 4 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 11 | Chitradurga | 0 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 12 | Dakshin Kannada | 2 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 13 | Davanagere | 1 | 3 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 1 | 1 |
| 14 | Dharwad | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 1 |
| 15 | Gadag | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 2 |
| 16 | Gulbarga | 1 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 17 | Hassan | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 1 |
| 18 | Haveri | 1 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| 19 | Kodagu | 0 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 20 | Kolar | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| 21 | Koppal | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 |
| 22 | Mandya | 0 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 |
| 23 | Mysore | 2 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 1 |
| 24 | Raichur | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| 25 | Ramanagar | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 1 |
| 26 | Shimoga | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| 27 | Tumkur | 0 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 1 | 2 |
| 28 | Udupi | 3 | 2 | 2 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 2 |
| 29 | Uttara Kannada | 2 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| 30 | Yadgiri | NA | NA | 2 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 1 |
| | Total | 36 | 38 | 50 | 70 | 76 | 62 | 58 |