

Karnataka State Report on the
**Implementation of the SCs&STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989
in Karnataka in the calendar year 2014**

With recommendations to the Chief Minister (Chairperson, SVMC under Rule 16(1)i)

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Foreword

This is the sixth annual report on the implementation of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989 and Rules 1995 (POA) in Karnataka by the Committee Monitoring And Strengthening SCs and STs in Karnataka (CMASK).

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 by human rights defenders everywhere.

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Bangalore, 1 October 2015*

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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 Chamarajanagar (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.
5	Bidar	Torekalla, Bhalki, Dhakulli, Kushnur, Horahatti.
6	Chitradurga	Gudihalli, Babbuliriya, Somaguddakyamadu, Chikkanayakanahalli, Obbenahalli, Anaji.
7	Shimoga	B.R. Project, Malavalli, Tyagadakana, Kargal, Honnali, Belagutti.

Atrocity prone districts in Karnataka		
No	District	Villages
8	Bellary	Deshnur, Telegh.
9	Bangalore	Kumbalgad, Channasandra, Tattanagar, Srinivasapur, Kadathippur, Horohalli, Kaduguda, Beechinahalli.
10	Kolar	HaratiVillage, HanagattiVillage.
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%
5	Hurt	63	79	75	85	68	-20%	20	13	12	18	10	-44%
6	Arson	10	9	8	4	4	0%	1	0	0	0	1	100%
7	Other IPC	47	32	53	52	75	44%	4	0	10	4	7	75%

9	Other POA	1262	1303	1294	1369	1497	9%	142	257	147	155	136	-12%
10	Total	1460	1512	1542	1645	1748	6%	173	280	178	202	177	-12%
Source: p 49, Compendium for Chief Minister's meeting, 26 May 2015													
The figures in the table above are at variance with the figures given by the National Crime Records Bureau for the respective years.													

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; Mysore, Anand Maruti Hosamani; Bellary, Anjali Devi; Bidar Bheemashankar Ambalgi; Dharwad Eswarappa Aiyappa Adin; Chamaraja Nagar Ajithkumar D Hamgi).

In terms of numbers, Balabheema (Gulbarga) got just 2 convictions versus a whopping 126 acquittals. B Rangaswamy (Kolar) got 2 convictions versus 65 acquittals.

Recommendations

- 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 (Chamarajnagar, Uttara Kannada and Udupi) in 2013 and six districts in 2012. Uttara Kannada is the only district to meet 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.

Statelevel vigilance and monitoring committee meetings

Finding

The Statelevel 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.

SVMC meetings conducted: A report card								
SI No	Term		Chief Minister	Party	Meetings		% compliance	Grade
	From	To			Mandatory	Held		
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					
SI	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.

Annex 1: Reported cases 2014

SCs/STs (PoA) Act, 1989 Total Cases 2014											
Sl	District	Reptd	U.I.	P.T	Con.	Acq.	OD	B. Rep.	Tnf	Rank	B.R %
1	Bagalkot	58	14	41				3			5.17%
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
 Con=Convicted
 Acq=Acquitted
 OD=Otherwise disposed
 Tnf=Transferred
 BR%=Percentage B reports

Annex 2 Crime pattern (by compensation)

SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989										
Implementation in Karnataka 2014 (Compensation)										
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%

Annex 3: District ranking according to crimes reported

Ranking of districts in number of cases reported 2011-14								
Rank	District	2011	District	2012	District	2013	District	2014
1	Tumkur	112	Bangalore City	126	Bangalore City	122	Bangalore City	151
2	Mandya	101	Tumkur	121	Kolar	114	Belgaum	124
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

Annex 4: Disposal of cases in court 2014

SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989														
Implementation in Karnataka Pending cases in court 2014														
Sl	District	Pending cases 1/1/2014	cases 2014	total cases	Cases disposed								Pending cases 31/12/2013	Increase in pendency
					conviction		acquitted		otherwise disposed		total disposed			
					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%

Annex 5 Performance of Special Public Prosecutors (SPPs)

SCs and STs (Prevention of Atrocities) Act 1989											
Implementation in Karnataka 2014											
Sl	District	Special Public Prosecutor	total cases	Cases disposed 2014							
				conviction		acquitted		otherwise disposed		total disposed	
				No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1	Bagalkote	S R Desai	127	1	14%	4	57%	2	29%	7	6%
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