

Karnataka

Rank among 18 large and mid-sized states ▶

Overall
6th

Police
6th

Prisons
3rd

Judiciary
16th

Legal aid
7th



POLICE

RANK IN CATEGORY

6th

SCORE (Out of 10)



5.32

HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable comparison, we rebased values to score the state's performance in a band of 1 to 10. The line graphs show how the state compares, on each indicator, against the other 17 large and mid-sized states. The longer the lines, the better the state is doing. 'Worst value' and 'best value' point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Modernisation fund used (% , 2016-17)	27		3	80	9
Spend on police per person (Rs, 2015-16)	658		498	1,666	11

1 out of 5 constables missing. Over 5 years, vacancies increased across ranks.

Human Resources

Constables, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	20.5		53.0	-6.9	10
Officers, vacancy (% , Jan 2017)	14.2		62.6	8.2	5
Officers in civil police (% , Jan 2017)	16.7		8.6	27.5	8

Karnataka was the only state to nearly meet all its diversity quotas, except for gender. Exceeded ST and OBC quotas.

Diversity

Share of women in police (% , Jan 2017)	5.4		2.5	12.9	12
Share of women in officers (% , Jan 2017)	4.0		1.5	19.7	11
SC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	96		32	120	2
ST officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	143		0	172	1
OBC officers, actual to reserved ratio (% , Jan 2017)	103		18	169	1

Infrastructure

Population per police station (rural) (Jan 2017)	68,877		232,896	30,445	6
Population per police station (urban) (Jan 2017)	60,892		240,608	32,881	9
Area per police station (rural) (sq km, Jan 2017)	342		719	79	10
Area per police station (urban) (sq km, Jan 2017)	15		71	8	4

Workload

Population per civil police (persons, Jan 2017)	742		1,663	445	8
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Poor representation of women in the police. Not enough effort over 5 years towards meeting its declared 20% quota.

Trends

Women in total police (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.23		-0.65	1.33	10
Women officers in total officers (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.24		-0.68	1.14	10
Constable vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	2.35		2.35	-4.14	16
Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.24		3.39	-4.53	7
Difference in spend: police vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-0.42		-6.11	6.04	3

Data sources: Data on Police Organizations, Bureau of Police Research and Development (BPR&D); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Jan 2017' is as of January 1, 2017. 2. SC: Scheduled castes; ST: Scheduled tribes; OBC: Other backward classes. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year. 6. Civil police includes district armed reserve police.



PRISONS

RANK IN CATEGORY

3rd

SCORE (Out of 10)



6.50

HOW TO READ THE DATA: Since each indicator has a different unit, to enable comparison, we rebased values to score the state's performance in a band of 1 to 10. The line graphs show how the state compares, on each indicator, against the other 17 large and mid-sized states. The longer the lines, the better the state is doing. 'Worst value' and 'best value' point to the highest and lowest results in that indicator.

Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Spend per inmate (Rs, 2016-17)	28,229		14,683	41,849	11
Prison budget utilised (% , 2016-17)	97		77	99	3

The state had vacancies at the level of medical staff and officers.

Human Resources

Officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	25.7		70.1	-0.5	6
Cadre staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	14.6		71.6	1.2	4
Correctional staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	33.3		100.0	0.0	6
Medical staff, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	56.1		85.6	0.0	15
Medical officers, vacancy (% , Dec 2016)	61.1		100.0	0.0	14

Diversity

Women in prison staff (% , Dec 2016)	18.7		2.3	18.7	1
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Highest representation of women in prison staff, in the large and mid-sized states cluster.

Infrastructure

Prison occupancy (% , Dec 2016)	108		190	66	5
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Workload

Inmates per officer (persons, Dec 2016)	141		343	36	10
Inmates per cadre staff (persons, Dec 2016)	11		27	5	10
Inmates per correctional staff (persons, Dec 2016)	7,422		95,336	124	12

Trends

Officer vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-0.38		7.91	-3.45	7
Cadre staff vacancy (pp, CY '12-'16)	-4.03		5.60	-7.26	3
Share of women in prison staff (pp, CY '12-'16)	0.74		-0.28	1.46	6
Inmates per prison officer (% , CY '12-'16)	3.6		55.6	-9.7	10
Inmates per cadre staff (% , CY '12-'16)	-1.3		14.4	-6.8	6
Share of undertrial prisoners (pp, CY '12-'16)	1.07		1.41	-0.77	11
Spend per inmate (% , FY '13-'17)	12.5		1.2	65.3	5
Prison budget used (pp, FY '13-'17)	0.95		-2.28	4.00	5
Difference in spend: prisons vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-1.2		-21.8	26.3	3

Only 2 out of 3 correctional staff positions filled. One correctional staff looks after nearly 7,500 inmates.

Data sources: Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB); Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Open Budgets India.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Dec 2016' is as of December 31, 2016. 2. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 3. NA: Not available. 4. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.



JUDICIARY

RANK IN CATEGORY

16th

SCORE (Out of 10)



3.76

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
Per capita spend on judiciary (Rs, 2015-16)	113		52	201	7

Human Resources

Population per High Court judge (2016-17)	2,143,695		3,558,956	963,181	9
Population per sub. court judge (2016-17)	66,300		113,080	46,056	8
High Court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	54.0		59.8	26.1	15
Sub. court judge vacancy (% , 2016-17)	29.0		44.0	4.5	13
High Court staff vacancy (% , 2016-17)	14.9		34.9	5.5	5

1 in 2 sanctioned posts of High Court judges lying vacant.

Diversity

Women judges (High Court) (% , Jun 2018)	10.3		0.0	19.6	6
Women judges (sub. court) (% , Jul 2017)	28.2		11.5	44.0	11

Infrastructure

Courthall shortfall (% , 2016-17, Mar 2018)	23.6		35.1	0.0	13
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Workload

Cases pending (5-10 years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	11.61		24.04	0.99	8
Cases pending (10+ years) (sub. court) (% , Aug 2018)	2.29		16.57	0.11	8
Average High Court pendency (years, Sep 2017)	4.1		4.3	1.7	10
Average sub. court pendency (years, Aug 2017)	4.0		9.5	3.7	4
Case clearance rate (High Court) (% , 2016-17)	70		70	102	14
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (% , 2016-17)	93		87	129	7

At the High Court, the case clearance rate had declined over a 5 year period. Cases lay pending for an average of 4 years.

Trends

Cases pending (per High Court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	15.3		17.1	-8.5	9
Cases pending (per sub. court judge) (% , FY '13-'17)	0.5		6.1	-7.9	13
Total cases pending (High Court) (% , FY '13-'17)	7.8		10.3	-9.5	13
Total cases pending (sub. court) (% , FY '13-'17)	3.6		7.5	-2.7	12
Judge vacancy (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	6.71		6.71	-1.66	4
Judge vacancy (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	2.30		3.75	-4.57	15
Case clearance rate (High Court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-3.03		-4.84	4.75	7
Case clearance rate (sub. court) (pp, FY '13-'17)	-1.87		-7.71	6.11	11
Difference in spend: judiciary vs state (pp, FY '12-'16)	-6.45		-12.59	6.77	13

Over 5 years, vacancies and cases pending at both the High Court and subordinate court increased, case clearance rates fell.

Data sources: Court News, Supreme Court of India; National Judicial Data Grid; eCourts Services; Websites of High Courts; Approaches to Justice in India: A Report by DAKSH; Combined Finance and Revenue Accounts of the Union and State Governments in India, Comptroller and Auditor General of India; Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Application under Right to Information (RTI) Act filed by Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy; Open Budgets India; Department of Justice.

Notes: 1. Data for 'Aug 2018' is as of August 23, 2018; for 'Sep 2017' is as of September 19, 2017; for 'Aug 2017' is as of August 29, 2017. 2. Sub. court: subordinate court. 3. pp: percentage points (the difference between two percentages). 4. NA: Not available. 5. CY: Calendar year; FY: Financial year.



LEGAL AID

RANK IN CATEGORY

7th

SCORE (Out of 10)



5.22

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Budgets

	State value	State score (out of 10)	Worst value	Best value	State rank
NALSA fund utilised (% , 2017-18)	77		50	98	10
State's share in legal aid spend (% , 2017-18)	45		0	89	16

Human Resources

DLSA secretary vacancy (% , 2019)	0.0		34.8	0.0	1
PLVs per lakh population (number, Jan 2019)	4.9		1.6	13.8	11
Sanctioned secretaries as % of DLSAs (% , 2019)	100		100	103	1

High representation of women legal aid providers.

Diversity

Women panel lawyers (% , Jan 2019)	29.9		7.4	40.4	2
Women PLVs (% , Jan 2019)	45.4		22.3	65.7	2

Infrastructure

DLSAs as % of state judicial districts (% , 2019)	100		83	100	1
Villages per legal services clinic (number, 2017-18)	186.4		1,603.5	6.2	15
Legal services clinic per jail (number, 2017-18)	0.62		0.19	1.78	12

Poor coverage of legal services clinics across villages and jails.

Workload

PLA cases: settled as % of received (% , 2017-18)	50		0	85	7
Total LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed (% , 2017-18) *	17.3		7.4	92.1	16
SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation in cases taken up (% , 2017-18) **	1.9		0.0	93.8	13

Data sources: National Legal Services Authority (NALSA); Primary Census Abstract, Census 2011; Prison Statistics India (PSI), National Crime Records Bureau (NCRB).

Notes: 1. DLSA: District Legal Services Authority; LA: Lok Adalat; PLA: Permanent Lok Adalat; PLV: Para-Legal Volunteer; SLSA: State Legal Services Authority.

Full indicators: * NLAs + SLSA LAs: Share of pre-litigation cases in disposed cases (% , 2017-18); ** SLSA LAs: Pre-litigation cases disposed as % of total cases taken up (% , 2017-18).



About India Justice Report

The India Justice Report 2019 provides the first comprehensive quantitative index that ranks the capacity of the formal justice system operating in various states on their police, prisons, judiciary and legal aid. This ranking was supported and facilitated by Tata Trusts in partnership with DAKSH, Commonwealth Human Rights Initiative, Common Cause, Centre for Social Justice, Vidhi Centre for Legal Policy and TISS-Prayas.

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Data and design: How India Lives