**law for granting bail in criminal cases**

In Bangladesh, the provisions for granting bail in criminal cases are primarily outlined in the **Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898 (CrPC).** Offenses are classified as **bailable** or **non-bailable**; for bailable offenses, the accused has an automatic right to bail upon furnishing the requisite sureties. In contrast, non-bailable offenses require judicial discretion under **Section 497**, where the court may grant bail if it determines that the accused is unlikely to abscond or interfere with evidence, and if the punishment does not exceed three years. Additionally, **Section 498** allows for anticipatory bail, enabling individuals to seek bail before arrest in relation to non-bailable offenses. The judiciary has broad discretion in these matters, assessing factors such as the nature of the offense, potential flight risk, and the interests of justice. Certain special laws, like the Narcotics Control Act, may impose specific conditions for bail. If bail is denied, the accused can appeal the decision to a higher court, ensuring a mechanism for judicial review. These provisions aim to strike a balance between safeguarding individual rights and maintaining the integrity of the judicial process.