

something contrary is established against them. Applicant's claim of false implication is an issue that cannot be attended without going beyond the barriers of tentative assessment, an exercise prohibited by law.

6. With regard to second contention of the learned counsel for the applicant, a requisite condition for grant of bail on medical ground is that the detention of an accused in jail would be hazardous to his life and there must exist strong reasons to believe that despite the availability of modern medical technology, life saving drugs, advance medical treatment and care, accused still requires treatment which is not generally available. However, in the present case Chief Medical officer of the Central Prison was called along with complete medical report of the applicant, which shows that applicant was admitted in Jail on 01.04.2022 and after jail custody, he has been examined thrice by Cardiologist from NICVD, where he was treated well; accordingly, three stents have been fixed, therefore, there is no threat to his life as well as cardiologist are visiting him in routine. Report further shows that the health of the applicant is stable on medications. Thus, it appears that proper treatment is being provided to the applicant in Jail. In the case of **Zarin Khan v. The State (1980 SCMR 305)**, it has been held that when it is established as a matter of fact that an accused has been getting proper treatment in the hospital or in Jail, he would not be entitled for grant of bail. In these circumstances, I do not see any reason to extend him concession of bail on medical ground as well.

7. For the foregoing reasons, the instant bail application is dismissed, however, the learned trial Court is directed to conclude the trial preferably within six weeks from the date of receipt of this order.

J U D G E

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