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**IN THE COURT OF THE I ADDL. DISTRICT AND
SESSIONS JUDGE, RAMANAGARA**

PRESENT:

**Smt. M. Panchakshari, M.Com.,LL.B,
I Addl. District & Sessions Judge, Ramanagara.**

Dated this the 28th day of March 2026

Crl.Misc.No.83/2026

Petitioner/
Accused

Sri. Anil Kumar J.S.,
S/o. Late Narayanappa,
Aged about 42 years.
R/at Jalamangala Village,
Kootagal Hobli, Ramanagara Taluk,
Bengaluru South District.

(By Sri.R.M.S., Adv.)

Vs.

RESPONDENT:

The State of Karnataka,
by Ramanagara Rural P.S.

(By Learned P.P., Ramanagara)

ORDER

The petitioner/accused had filed this petition under Sec.483 of B.N.S.S., 2023 seeking bail with respect to Cr.No.256/2025 (C.C.No.1/2026) of

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Ramanagara Rural Police Station, registered for the offence punishable under Section 103 of BNS 2023.

2. The petitioner by reiterating the contentions in the first information report had contended that the petitioner had not committed any offence as alleged in the complaint. There are no reasonable grounds that he had committed the offence punishable with death or imprisonment for life. The petitioner has been falsely implicated in the case and there is no eyewitness to the alleged incident. The Investigating Officer had already filed the charge sheet so the presence of the petitioner is not required for any investigation purpose. He is ready to abide by any condition that would be imposed by this Court and cooperate with the course of trial and also offering solvent surety to the satisfaction of the Court. Hence, prayed for allowing the bail petition.

3. The Learned Public Prosecutor had filed objections by reiterating the prosecution's story. It is contended in the objections that the accused had assaulted the deceased with deadly weapons. The clothes of the accused were bloodstained at the time of arrest and it had been seized to send it to FSL. The postmortem is conducted, which makes out the 17 injuries on the body and 14 external injuries are found

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and "Death is due to Haemorrhage and Shock as a result of injuries sustained" which makes out accused had brutally murdered his mother. The blood group found on the accused's clothes and the same is found on the weapons are the same in the FSL report. The circumstantial statements of the deceased prima-facie confirm the crime and it is establishes from the statement of witnesses in the charge sheet and evidence collected. The reasons given by the accused is false and created story for the purpose of obtaining bail. The offence alleged against the accused is heinous offence, which is punishable with death or imprisonment for life. Hence, in such circumstances, if accused is enlarged on bail, there are every chances of he tampering the prosecution witnesses and destroy the evidence. The learned Public Prosecutor had also relied on judgment of the **Apex Court reported in Criminal Appeal No.1272 of 2015 Neeru Yadav Vs. State of U.P** and prayed for dismissal of the bail petition.

4. Heard the learned counsel for the petitioner/accused and also the learned Public Prosecutor for the State.

5. The following points arise for court consideration;

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1) Whether the petitioner/accused makes out sufficient grounds for his enlargement on bail under Sec.483 of BNSS?

2) What order?

6. The findings of this court on the above points are as under;

Point No.1: In the Negative.

Point No.2: As per the final order for the following;

REASONS

7. **POINT NO.1:** On going through the prosecution papers, it clearly shows that the respondent police have registered the case against petitioner/accused for the offence punishable under Section 103 of BNS and after through investigation, the respondent police had filed the charge sheet against the petitioner.

8. The allegations against the petitioner is that, on 16.10.2025 at 3-00 p.m., accused had quarrelled with the deceased who being his mother and at about 5-10 p.m., he came out of the house with bloodstains on his clothes. So, immediately the complainant who being the Aunt of the accused and found mother of the accused dead. Injuries were found over her body

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and blood had flow over the room Pickaxe (ಕೋಲುಗುದ್ದಲಿ), Sickle, Chopper and Screwdriver was found near the dead body. So, it is alleged that the accused having quarrelled with his mother by demanding money to consume alcohol and thereafter, assaulted her brutally and committed her murder.

9. It is contended by the Learned Public Prosecutor in the objections that the spot mahazar is drawn and the weapons used for the commission of the offence had been seized and also the bloodstained clothes of the accused. As per the wound certificate, death is due to haemorrhage and shock as a result of injuries sustained. There are 14 outer body injuries over the dead body. The bloodstains over the dress worn by the accused itself makes out his involvement in the crime. Though the charge sheet is filed the materials makes out the offence alleged against the accused person. So, if accused is enlarged on bail there are every chances of he absconding from the process of Court and tampering the witnesses.

10. The Learned Public Prosecutor had relied on the judgment reported in **Criminal Appeal No.1272 of 2015 Neeru Yadav Vs. State of U.P.**, whereby in para No.9 of the said Judgment the factors to be borne in

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mind while considering an application for bail are held as follows;

- 1) whether there is any prima-facie reasonable ground to believe that the accused had committed the offence;
- 2) nature and gravity of the accusation;
- 3) severity of the punishment in the event of conviction;
- 4) danger of the accused absconding or fleeing, if released on bail;
- 5) character, behaviour, means, position and standing of the accused;
- 6) likelihood of the offences being repeated;
- 7) reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being influence; and
- 8) danger, of course, of justice being thwarted by grant of bail.

11. The contention of the petitioner is that, he is innocent of the charges levelled against him and there is no direct or indirect eyewitness for the actual commission of the crime. According to the accused, when he came home, he noticed that the dead body was in the pool of blood and near the back door of the house. When he entered the house, he slipped and fell down due to which his clothes were stained with

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blood. This was misunderstood by the complainant and lodged false complaint against the petitioner. Here the important factor that has to be taken into consideration is if at all the accused had slipped and fell down on account of which his clothes got blood stain. Nothing prevented him to inform the police immediately when he saw the dead body of his mother in the pool of blood. On the other hand, he could have informed anyone of his relatives that too his aunt who stays nearby and even after seeing the complainant, he went away from the spot. So, the case is based on the circumstantial evidence and the deceased is none other than the mother of the accused. If the photograph of the dead body is seen, it makes out that deceased had been brutally assaulted. So, taking into consideration the nature and gravity of the acquisition and severity of the punishment and also the danger of accused absconding or fleeing from justice and apprehension of witness being influenced, this Court is of the opinion that it is not a fit case to grant bail to the accused. In the circumstance, I hold the above point in Negative.

12. **POINT No.2**: In view of the discussions made supra, this court proceeds to pass the following;

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**ORDER**

The bail petition filed by the petitioner/
accused under Section 483 of BNSS-2023,
is hereby dismissed.

(Dictated through Aadalath AI, thereafter transcribed by
Stenographer Grade-I and after corrections, printout taken and then
pronounced and signed by me in the open Court, on this the 28th
day of March 2026)

(M. Panchakshari)
I Addl. Dist. & Sessions Judge,
Spl. Judge, Ramanagara.