



2026:AHC:11143

HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD
CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. - 18276 of 2025

Rampal

.....Applicant(s)

Versus

State of U.P.

.....Opposite
Party(s)

Counsel for Applicant(s) : Vipin Gangwar, Ali Hasan, Devashish
Mitra, Istiyaq Ali
Counsel for Opposite Party(s) : G.A.

Court No. - 68

HON'BLE ASHUTOSH SRIVASTAVA, J.

Heard Shri Istiyaq Ali, learned counsel for the applicant, Shri S.K. Rai, learned A.G.A. for the State and perused the record of the case.

The present bail application under section 483 of Bharatiya Nagarik Suraksha Sanhita, 2023 has been filed on behalf of applicant with a prayer to release him on bail in Case Crime No. 165 of 2025, under Section 8/18/22 of Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985, Police Station- Bhamora, District- Bareilly.

Learned counsel for the applicant has contended that 2.510 Kg. of opium, 112 gram white powder, 189 capsules of Spasmo Coreon and 80 tablets NITCOR-10 are alleged to have been recovered from the possession of the applicant. In fact no such recovery was effected from the applicant. 2.510 kg. opium was recovered from the possession of the applicant, which is below commercial quantity. It is further submitted that since such recovery is not supported by independent witness, possibility of his false implication in the crime cannot be ruled out. It is next contended that in the present case the prosecution has failed to follow strictly the provisions of Section 50 of the N.D.P.S. Act. There is no report of chemical analyst. It is also argued that the applicant is absolutely innocent and has been falsely implicated in the present crime with a view to cause unnecessary harassment and victimize him. Applicant has one case of criminal history, which has been explained. In case the applicant is released on bail he will not misuse the liberty of bail.

Per contra learned A.G.A. has opposed the bail prayer of the applicant by contending that the innocence of the applicant cannot be adjudged at pre trial stage who is involved in supplying contraband, therefore, the applicant does not deserve any indulgence. In case the applicant is released on bail he will again indulge in similar activity.

It is settled position of law that bail is the rule and committal to jail is an exception in the case of ***State of Rajasthan Vs. Balchand @ Baliay (1977) 4 SCC 308***, the Apex Court observed that refusal of bail is a restriction on the personal liberty of the individual guaranteed under Article 21 of the Constitution and opined para 2 "The basic rule may perhaps be tersely put as bail, not jail, except where there are circumstances suggestive of fleeing from justice or thwarting the course of justice or creating other troubles in the shape of repeating offences or intimidating witnesses and the like, by the petitioner who seeks enlargement on bail from the court. We do. not intend to be exhaustive but only illustrative." and considering the facts of the case and keeping in mind, the ratio of the Apex Court's judgment in the case of ***Gudikanti Narasimhulu And Ors vs Public Prosecutor, High Court Of Andhra Pradesh, AIR 1978 SC 429***, larger mandate of Article 21 of the constitution of India, the nature of accusations, the nature of evidence in support thereof, the severity of punishment which conviction will entail, the character of the accused-applicant, circumstances which are peculiar to the accused, reasonable possibility of securing the presence of the accused at the trial, reasonable apprehension of the witnesses being tampered with, the larger interest of the public/ State and other circumstances, but without expressing any opinion on the merits, I am of the view that it is a fit case for grant of bail.

Without expressing any opinion on the merits, let the accused-applicant **Rampal** involved in abovesaid case crime be released on bail on his furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned with the following conditions that :-

1. *The applicant shall not tamper with the prosecution evidence by intimidating/ pressurizing the witnesses, during the investigation or trial.*
2. *The applicant shall cooperate in the trial sincerely without seeking any adjournment.*

3. The applicant shall not indulge in any criminal activity or commission of any crime after being released on bail.

In case of breach of any of the above conditions, it shall be a ground for cancellation of bail. Identity, status and residence proof of the applicant and sureties be verified by the court concerned before the bonds are accepted.

(Ashutosh Srivastava,J.)

January 14, 2026

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