HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT ALLAHABAD

CRIMINAL MISC. BAIL APPLICATION No. - 29409 of 2026

Sanni Singh

.....Applicant(s)

Versus

State of U.P. and Another

.....Opposite Party(s)

Counsel for Applicant(s)	:	S.K. Verma, Vikas Mishra
Counsel for Opposite Party(s)	:	G.A., Rahul Srivastava

Court No. - 55

HON'BLE VIKRAM D. CHAUHAN, J.

1. Learned counsel for the CBI and learned A.G.A. submits that instructions have been received and has no objection in case the bail application is heard on merits.

2. Heard learned counsel for the applicant, Sri Rahul Srivastava, learned counsel for the CBI, learned A.G.A. for the State and perused the record.

3. It is submitted by learned counsel for the applicant that the applicant was working on the post of Security Guard in a private company and it is alleged that the applicant has demanded Rs.50,000/-. Subsequently, trap team was constituted. The allegation of demand has been made co-accused Natasha Verma. Subsequently, the applicant has been apprehended along with Rs.50,000/-. The co-accused Natasha Verma has already enlarged on bail by this Court by order dated 22.7.2026 in Criminal Misc. Bail Application No.22502 of 2026. Charge sheet has been submitted in the present case. The present case is triable by Magistrate. The maximum sentence provided under Section 7 and 7A of the Prevention of Corruption Act is seven years. The applicant has explained criminal history in paragraph 49 of the affidavit accompanying this application. Applicant is languishing in jail since 1.5.2026 and in case he is released on bail, he will not misuse the liberty of bail and will cooperate in the trial.

4. Learned counsel for the CBI and learned A.G.A. for the State opposed the prayer for bail but does not dispute factual matrix of the case.

5. Learned counsel for the CBI and learned AGA has pointed out the criminal antecedents of the Applicant. No material or circumstance has been brought to the notice of this court with regard to tampering of evidence or intimidating of witness in previous criminal cases. In **Ash Mohammad v. Shiv Raj Singh, (2012) 9 SCC 446**, the Apex Court in para 30 has observed:

"We may hasten to add that when we state that the accused is a history-sheeter we may not be understood to have said that a history-sheeter is never entitled to bail. But, it is a significant factor to be taken note of regard being had to the nature of crime in respect of which he has been booked."

6. In the case of **Prabhakar Tewari Vs. State of U.P. and another, 2020 (11) SCC 648**, the Hon'ble Supreme Court has observed that pendency of several criminal cases against an accused may itself cannot be a basis for refusal of bail.

7. In so far as criminal antecedents of the applicant is concerned, it is not the case of the CBI or State that applicant might tamper with or otherwise adversely influence the investigation, or that he might intimidate witnesses before or during the trial. The State has also not placed any material that applicant in past attempted to evade the process of law. If the accused is otherwise found to be entitled to bail, he cannot be denied bail only on the ground of criminal history, no exceptional circumstances on basis of criminal antecedents have been shown to deny bail to accused, hence, the Court does not feel it proper to deny bail to the applicant just on the ground that he had criminal antecedent.

8. The principle that Bail is a rule and Jail is an exception has been well recognised by Apex Court more specifically on the touch stone of Article 21 of the Constitution. The said principle has been reiterated by the Apex Court in **Satyendra Kumar Antil Vs Central Bureau of Investigation and another**, **2022 (10) SCC 51**. Learned counsel for the CBI and learned AGA has not shown any exceptional circumstances which would warrant denial of bail to the applicant.

9. No material, facts or circumstances has been shown by learned counsel

for the CBI and learned AGA that the accused may tamper with the evidence or witnesses or the accused is of such character that his mere presence at large would intimidate the witnesses or that accused will use his liberty to subvert justice or tamper with the evidence.

10. It is settled principle of law that the object of bail is to secure the attendance of the accused at the trial. No material particulars or circumstances suggestive of the applicant 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 have been shown by learned AGA for the State.

11. Learned counsel for the CBI and learned AGA for the State has not shown any material or circumstances that the accused/applicant is not entitled to bail in larger interests of the public or State.

12. Considering the facts and circumstances of the case, nature of offence, evidence, complicity of the accused, submissions of learned counsel for the parties and without expressing any opinion on the merits of the case, the Court is of the view that the applicant has made out a case for bail. The bail application is allowed.

13. Let the applicant **Sanni Singh** involved in Case Crime No.RC No.120-2026-A0004, under Sections 7, 7A of Prevention of Corruption Act and Section 61(2) BNS, Police Station C.B.I, ACB GZB, District Ghaziabad be released on bail on furnishing a personal bond and two sureties each in the like amount to the satisfaction of the court concerned subject to the following conditions:-

i. The applicant will not tamper with the evidence during the trial.

ii. The applicant will not pressurize/intimidate the prosecution witness.

iii. The applicant will appear before the trial court on the date fixed, unless personal presence is exempted and/or the applicant shall make himself available for interrogation by a police officer as and when required.

iv. The applicant shall not commit an offence similar to the offence of

which he is accused, or suspected, of the commission of which he is suspected.

v. The applicant shall not directly or indirectly make any inducement, threat or promise to any person acquainted with the facts of the case so as to dissuade him from disclosing such facts to the Court or to any police officer or tamper with the evidence.

vi. The applicant shall not leave India without the previous permission of the Court.

vii. In the event, the applicant changes his residential address, the applicant shall inform the court concerned about new residential address in writing.

14. In case of breach of any of the above condition, the prosecution shall be at liberty to move bail cancellation application before this Court.

(Vikram D. Chauhan,J.)

October 27, 2026
Bhaskar

Digitally signed by :-
BHASKAR
High Court of Judicature at Allahabad