

1:Election code of conduct in brief

No political party or candidate shall get entangled in caste, sectarian, religious or linguistic matters.

All political parties will not blame leaders or workers of other parties on matters without verification.

No one will be used to get votes on the basis of their caste or religion, religious places will not be used as election platforms.

All political parties will not commit corrupt practices and electoral law offenses such as bribing voters, campaigning within 100 yards of a polling station, campaigning within 48 hours before the closing time of polling and transportation of voters. Providing vehicle for etc.

Do not, under any circumstances, stage a sit-in or protest outside the house of someone who has a different opinion than you.

Political parties or candidates will see to it that their supporters do not disrupt the meeting or procession of any other party, neither take the procession away from it nor take down the posters put up by any party

2 : election meeting

All political parties/candidates will inform the local police about the venue and time of the meeting in time so that proper arrangements can be made for law and order and traffic.

All political parties/candidates will timely inquire about the restrictions imposed around the meeting venue. If so then they will follow it strictly. If there is a possibility of getting any discount then the order will be taken first.

Organizers will always seek police assistance if there is apprehension that any person may break up the meeting or if there is a possibility of law and order disturbance. They themselves will not take any action against them.

Will give written information to the concerned police station chief about a particular time and day for the election meeting. Who will give orders on this as per first come, first served.

3 : Procession

Political parties who want to take out a procession will give advance information to the concerned police station

If VVIP comes to the rally, then its information and name of the person sharing the stage will be given in advance.

Organizers will follow the restrictions imposed unless exemption is granted. Traffic management and other restrictions should be followed in letter and spirit.

The organizers will take advance action on the route of the procession so that there is no obstruction or disturbance to the traffic. If the procession is long, it should be taken out in pieces so that there is no major disruption in traffic.

Always keep the procession on the roadside and follow the orders of the police.

If two political parties/candidates want to take out a procession through the same route, then they should coordinate among themselves so that there is no quarrel or obstruction in traffic. Satisfactory arrangements should be made by contacting the local police as soon as possible

Political parties/candidates will use all their strength while taking out the procession and will see that the items used during the procession do not reach into the hands of any wrong person, especially at the time of any possible provocation.

No political party/candidate shall make or burn an effigy of another party or its leader.

To avoid conflicts between two or more political parties, do not take out processions on the same route.

4 : Use of loudspeaker

From the election announcement till the election results, the loudspeaker installed in the vehicle/meeting will be used from 6 am to 10 am in the rural areas. No loudspeaker will be operated after this time.

Loudspeakers should be used in election meetings during this time by special order. While giving such order, the officers will take special care that it does not disturb the peace of any citizen. Along with this, the other political party/candidate should not feel that it was not treated fairly

Note:- According to the order of the Supreme Court, no loudspeaker can be played after 10 pm.

Whether loudspeakers are used in a meeting or in a vehicle, they will be used only during the above mentioned time.

Without written order or in violation of the time mentioned above, it will be confiscated.

All political parties/candidates or any other person who wants to campaign by installing a loudspeaker on a vehicle will take written orders from the concerned officer by giving the number of that vehicle. A copy of the order will be affixed on the vehicle.

Any vehicle fitted with a loudspeaker, which does not have the above order, will be confiscated.

All political parties/candidates and every other person using loudspeaker in a vehicle or in a meeting shall inform the following

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> All political parties/candidates and every other person using loudspeaker in a vehicle or in a meeting shall inform the following:-

In writing to the concerned Returning Officer and the local police, and will obtain permit before using the loudspeaker, 'In case of mobile, loudspeaker, the registration number of the vehicle will be given to the Returning Officers and the local police.

It is the responsibility of the administration/police to see that loudspeakers are not used inappropriately.

It is said that the use of loudspeakers in vehicles or in any other way 48 hours before the closing time of polling and even after the election results is necessary to maintain law and order. The administration/police will look into the report in such cases as per their discretion.

5 :

Printing, putting up, distributing posters, banners etc.

printing election campaign material

No printer or publisher will print any election material without giving his name and address.

No person shall print election material or posters:

Unless the person making the print gives a declaration regarding his identity and gets it verified by two persons known to him, and

Provided that after printing within the time limit, the printer shall return the copy of the declaration form to:

Chief Electoral Officer in the state capital

Will send it to the concerned District Magistrate if it is in any other place where it is printed.

If any person violates sub-number (1) (2) above, he will be punished with imprisonment for 1 year or a fine of Rs 5000/- or both.

election campaign material

- All political parties/candidates, all their workers and all are informed about Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act-2007 that if any person writes on any visible property with ink, chalk, paint or any other means. , except the name and address of its owner, he can be punished with imprisonment of up to one year or fine up to Rs 50,000/- or both under Section 3 of the above Act. “Writing” means decoration, writing and decorating etc. done by stencils. “Property” means any building, hut, structure, wall, tree, wire, place, pillar or any structure and “defacement” means harm to its appearance, beauty, shape, appearance, spoiling in any way. This offense is cognizable.

- No political party/candidate or its supporters shall post flags, banners, notices, write slogans, etc. on any government or private land, building, ground or boundary wall, etc.
- If any person, party, association, candidate etc. does the above mentioned work during the elections, then action will be taken by registering a case against them.

6: Protection of protected persons

Will give advance information about arrival of safe persons for proper management of police.

Anti-explosive and anti-sabotage arrangements will be made in election meetings where there is a program for the arrival of safe persons.

As far as possible, keep meetings in which safe persons are scheduled to attend, away from narrow places and tall buildings and before sunset.

Party workers should be identified in advance and badges should be given to those who stay around safe persons.

Let people go after security check at the meeting place.

Do not allow crowd around the stage.

Necklaces and bouquets should not be allowed to be given and their security should be checked.

Generator should be arranged separately.

7: Number of ministers

No Central or State Government Minister will make an official visit to that area from the announcement of the election schedule until the election process is over.

No Minister shall call election related officials for official talks at any place, office or any other place where the election has been announced, from the announcement of the election till the completion of the election process.

Only the Minister can call such officers when there is law and order, natural disaster or emergency where the Minister or the Chief Minister has to reach for an essential task, situation assessment, relief work etc.

Ministers will use only government vehicles from home to office or from office to home and that too should not be associated with any election programme.

Disobeying these instructions will not only be considered a violation of the election code of conduct but will also be considered against the Election Commission's desire to conduct peaceful, clean and fair elections.

8: Political party which is in government.

Political parties sitting in the central and state governments should not give any impression during the election campaign that they have misused their government positions.

Ministers will not link their official tours with election campaigning and will keep their position and dignity separate from election programs.

Will not misuse government transport, aeroplane, vehicle, government machinery or position for his party.

We will not only use public places like grounds for holding meetings and as a helipad for ourselves but will also allow other political parties and candidates to use it on the same conditions.

Rest houses, post bungalows or other government places will not only be used by themselves but will also be allowed to be used by other parties/candidates, but no election activity will be carried out from these places.

The intention of giving edge to one's party by highlighting its achievements at government expense through newspapers or any other kind of publicity media will have to be abandoned.

Ministers or other administrators will not give any grant/payment after the declaration of their discretionary quota elections.

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After the election announcement, ministers and administration will not:-

- Announcement of financial grant or pledge, or
- laying the foundation stone of works or schemes except by administrative officers or
- Building roads, provision of drinking water etc. or
- Providing temporary jobs in government offices, public institutions etc.

Central or State Government Ministers will not come to any polling center or vote counting center and will be there only as a candidate/voter/agent.

9 :

convoy of vehicles and misuse of government vehicle

Meaning of vehicle: Any vehicle used for transportation which is operated by machine or in any other way like truck, lorry, tempo, jeep, car, autorickshaw, bus etc. which is owned by 1. Central Government, 2. State Government, 3. Central or State Government. 4. Joint Sector Government Institutions, 5. Local Bodies, 6. Municipal Corporations, 7. Municipalities, 8. Market Boards (by whatever name called), 9. Co-operative Societies, 10. Autonomous Departments or others in which Government money No matter how little it may seem, the Defense Ministry, Central Public Organization, Home Ministry or State Government are also involved.

Use of government vehicles for election campaigning is prohibited.

Similarly, government vehicles are cars, jeeps, boats, helicopters, airplanes

which are operated by 1. Central Government, 2. State

Government, 3. Central or State Public Undertaking, 4. Joint Sector

Government Institution, 5. Local Bodies, 6. Municipal

Corporation,

7. Municipality, 8. Market Board (by whatever name),

9. Co-operative institutions, 10. Autonomous departments or others in

which government funds are spent, no matter how little, and Defense

Ministry, Central Public Organization, Home Ministry or State Government.

Government is also involved.

This prohibition is also applicable on government vehicles of those states where

elections are not being held. The Chief Secretaries of those states or the concerned

Secretary of the Government of India will themselves be responsible in this regard.

convoy of vehicles

In any case, during the election campaign, there will be no convoy

of more than three vehicles in one constituency till notification and

completion of the election process. If there are Central Ministers, State

Government Ministers or others, then that convoy will be reduced.

This order is except for security related matters.

From the election announcement till the end of the election process, the

district administration will see that no vehicle of the above type

violates the guidelines. If such information is received then the

administration should call for that vehicle and use it for election work

as per rules under Section 160 R.P Act. That vehicle will be

released after the completion of the election process.

It is a violation of the election rules for a candidate or his

agent or any other person or election agent with the consent of the

candidate to transport voters from the polling station to the polling

station in hired vehicles or other vehicles. For this work, he will be punished with 3 Months Imprisonment & Fine under Section 133 of R.PAct and this is involved in corrupt practices.

voting day

On the day of voting, the following is determined by each candidate in his Lok Sabha constituency:-

- A vehicle for the use of the candidate
- One vehicle will be used for election agents or workers and party workers, as the case may be.

The candidate will have to obtain permission letter from the District Magistrate/Returning Officer for the vehicles mentioned above. And that permission letter along with the vehicle's registration number will have to be displayed on the screen in front of the vehicle. Apart from this, no leader of any political party will be allowed to use any other vehicle, including ministers, workers, agents and people sympathizing with the candidate. There is no aspect to it.

The above mentioned restrictions apply to vehicles driven by mechanical power. But this ban does not apply to taxis, private cars, trucks Not applicable to trolley tractors, tractors with trolley, auto rickshaws, mini buses and station wagons.

The violator will be punished under the Representation of the People Act 1951 and Chapter Q.2 of the Indian Penal Code. Will be punished under the Vehicle Act and vehicles violating the Vehicle Act will be confiscated.

The following types of vehicles are allowed to drive on polling day:-

- For personal use by the private vehicle owner which is not related to elections.
- Private vehicle used by the person himself or his family members to reach the polling station (but beyond the radius of 200 meters).
- Vehicles of essential services like hospital vehicles, ambulances, milk vehicles, water tankers, electric emergency service vehicles, police duty, election officer duty vehicles etc.
- Public transport vehicles like buses which run on fixed route numbers and reach fixed places.
- Taxis, autorickshaws, rickshaws etc. going to airport, railway station, interstate bus stand, hospital etc. are not banned.
- Private vehicle used by a sick or disabled person for his personal use.

It is generally seen that the candidate or his agents and party leaders or his supporters roam around the area openly in private vehicles in support of the candidate along with anti-social elements and musclemen to get votes in favor of a particular party or candidate. .

These vehicles are sometimes used in illegal transfer of illegal arms and ammunition to create disturbances during elections in the area.

To prevent such unethical activities, the vehicles, whether private or belonging to a particular party, may be used by the candidate, his associates or party leaders for spreading mischief, carrying out criminal activities, possessing

illegal weapons, which are designed to create fear among the voters or If found to house anti-social elements, those vehicles will be confiscated and will not be released until the election process is completed and the Criminal Procedure Code will be registered against the vehicle owners/associates/candidates/political parties who indulge in such activities. Action will also be taken under this.

In order to conduct the elections fearlessly, fairly and peacefully, the administration will run an investigation campaign from the declaration of the elections till the execution of the elections.

10:

ban on firearms

There is a complete ban on issuing firearms from the announcement of elections till the completion of elections.

A special campaign is to be launched by the police against anti-social elements and miscreants from the date of election announcement and during this campaign underground illegal firearms and ammunition will be seized and persons involved in the manufacturing of illegal arms and ammunition will be arrested. So that it does not prove dangerous during the elections. To stop smuggling of illegal weapons through interstate trucks and commercial vehicles, they should be strictly checked and factories manufacturing illegal underground weapons should be raided continuously.

To maintain peace during elections, conduct fair elections and maintain law and order, license weapons should be deposited in the administration/police station, especially:

The person who is out on bail.

A person who has a criminal history.

Those who are involved in creating/instigating riots during pre-elections. The firearms of persons belonging to these categories should be deposited in the administration/police station.

Has been involved in any kind of election related crime.

Such persons should be instructed to deposit their firearms at the local police stations one week before the date of withdrawal of nomination.

It is the duty of the police to return the deposited firearms to the licensee within a week of the declaration of election results.

From the announcement of elections till the date of election results, bringing and carrying firearms is prohibited under Section 144 of the Code of Criminal Procedure 1973.

This restriction is not applicable to those communities. Those who are permitted to possess weapons by law, religion or ritual. If people from that community disrupt peaceful and law and order elections, the police are authorized to collect weapons for a week after their arrival.

Three days before the voting, a close watch should be kept on big and small vehicles and the vehicles should be checked so that undesirable elements from outside do not bring firearms and ammunition into the Lok Sabha constituencies. This process should be continued till the results of the elections are declared. If any criminal is caught, his firearms and vehicle will also be confiscated.

11 :

ban on sale of alcohol

Liquor or other intoxicants will not be sold or distributed

in any hotel, restaurant, shop, public or private place

48 hours before voting.

If any person is found violating the above order,

he will be punished with jail or fine or both, which

will be for a period of 3 years and Rs. 1 lakh.

If any person is found violating the above mentioned article and is found

in possession of liquor or intoxicating substance, then the

mentioned Act will be applicable on him.

Sale of liquor will be completely banned in Delhi Capital

Region two days before the voting day and on the counting day.

12 :

Not campaigning near the polling station

No political party will set up its booth/stall within a radius

of 200 meters of the polling station.

No candidate will install more than one table and two chairs

in one booth (in which there are up to three booths), two tables

and four chairs can be installed in more than three booths. Kanat

and tent will not be set up.

Information about setting up such booths for each candidate,

before the end of the month, will give to the Returning Officer and in this regard the local

Bodies like Government Corporation Council/Municipality/Zilla Parishad,

Will take written permission from Town Area Committee, Panchayat

Samiti etc. so that it can be shown on demand by the Election Officer/

Police.

At such booths, voter numbers and names will be

issued on plain slips without party and candidate names and election symbols of the party.

Voters will not gather at the booths after voting and no crowd of any kind will be allowed to gather at the booths. Identification can be done by looking at the indelible ink mark prescribed by the Election Commission on the index finger.

No voter will be prevented from casting his vote in favor of any particular candidate at any centre.

The voter will be allowed to be free to vote for his favorite candidate as per his wish.

13: Voter Identification Material

Every voter must produce Voter ID card or other identification material as may be prescribed by the Election Commission to establish his identity.

14: Behavior at the polling station

All political parties and candidates:

- Those appointed on election duty can exercise their vote as per their wish without any fear.
- Will issue identity cards or badges to its authorized functionaries.
- Will issue slips to voters by writing them on plain paper, without writing party name and election symbol.
- Will not serve or distribute liquor to anyone on the day of voting and 48 hours before that.
- Crowds will not be allowed to gather outside the polling station established by any candidate so that there is no excitement among the workers or political parties.
- Will ensure that no posters, flags, election symbols

are displayed at the center nor any food items will be distributed to the crowd.

- Will cooperate with the concerned administration for the restrictions imposed on vehicles and will display the permission letter on the permitted vehicle.
- Apart from the voter, no one will enter the polling station without a valid pass issued by the Election Commission.

16: To do or not to do

- Some of the following are do's and don'ts. Political parties/ candidates organizing VIP events should keep the following points in mind to conduct the elections smoothly.
to do .
- Please maintain coordination and cooperation with the local police so that they can perform their duties conveniently.
- The organizers should consult the District Deputy Commissioner of Police with complete details regarding the event of special persons and inform the local police.
- Political parties/organizations should nominate a person to establish contact with the local police and inform the local police about his name, telephone number and residence.
- Give the list of names of the welcome person of a special person at the venue to the security agency after consultation with the local police.
Issue entry cards after consultation with the security agency, keep the number of welcome guests to a minimum and make arrangements to keep them separate from the room of the particular person.
- Choose the venue of the event for a special person only after consulting the local police and security agency.
- Give the names of the people working in the event to the local

police so that they can be verified.

- Be present there to welcome VIPs/special persons/ leaders and senior officials of the party, to establish the identity of the present givers and the persons staying at the departure point.
- To avoid inconvenience in the event of a special person, make proper arrangements to make the event successful by distributing media, sound equipment and pamphlets.
- All political parties, candidates and individuals should obtain permission for mobile/stationed loudspeakers from the concerned local police officer and give to the Election Returning Officer the registration number of the vehicle on which the mobile loudspeaker is installed.

Has been done

- Under the election law (corrupt methods) such as giving money, concealment of identity, proxy voters and inducements to attract voters.

Do not try to influence the election.

- All processions should be taken out with the permission of the District Police Deputy Commissioner and educational institutions and hospitals should be avoided on the route of the procession and only 1/3rd of the road should be used while taking out the procession.
- Strictly follow the instructions and election code of procedure issued from time to time by the Election Commission of India.

Don't want to do .

- Do not create obstacles for the security personnel of a particular person in performing their duties.
- Do not prevent the security personnel from checking/getting garlands, bouquets, which are to be presented to special persons and

allow minimum number of persons near the special person.

- Never allow a crowd to form near a particular person because too much crowd can affect the safety of that particular person.

- Avoid events held late at night or on roadsides,

the meeting should end by 10 pm, this is

important from safety point of view and noise pollution can also be avoided.

- Do not disregard the instructions of the police in any security related matters.

- Never advise the crowd to jump over the barriers installed for safety.

- Never make last minute changes to the program without first inspecting the security arrangements.

- Never organize a public event at a place declared unsafe by the security agency.

- Never use loudspeakers installed on vehicles, which are installed for election purposes, before 6 in the morning and after 10 at night.

Delhi Police

Lok Sabha Election Date 25.05.2024

Instructions for Police Personnel:

A: Whatever you do and get it done:

1. Our main duty is to conduct free and fair elections.

2. Law and order must be maintained under all circumstances.

3. The model code given by the Election Commission will be followed completely.

4. Anti-sabotage check should be done before the public

enters the place where the election rally will be held.

5. An election public meeting can be held only till the time permitted by the permission of the DEO and only loudspeakers are allowed to be used in such a public meeting, which will be approved by the DEO of the area. Take full care of this.

6. Keep in mind that after the election notification is issued from the Election Commissioner's office, every employee posted on duty is answerable to the Election Commissioner.

7. Reach duty early and on time, wearing clean uniform.

8. Be alert while on duty.

9. If any person or worker puts up an advertisement banner on any government property, then action should be taken against him under Delhi Prevention of Defacement of Property Act & 2007.

10. No poster/advertisement will be published without the name and address of the printer.

11. Section 505 IPC will be used for defaming or defaming any person through any action or gesture.

12. Will take strict legal action against those making, selling and buying illicit liquor in the areas of their respective divisions and beats.

13. Those persons who already have illegal weapons possession and related cases should be monitored and strict and immediate action should be taken to recover such weapons.

14. During election days, keep a special eye on the slum areas

as there is a possibility of illegal weapons, alcohol and fights in such areas.

15. Keep an eye on those who have been involved in election related irregularities in the past and take action if suspected.

16. Wherever there is a possibility of a dispute, take immediate action and ensure legal settlement of every complaint of dispute.

17.

Those candidates who are in any kind of danger to their lives will make arrangements for their security and will be aware of this danger.

18. Whenever you go for your duty during election days, take with you all your belongings like ID card, stick, whistle, torch, duty slip, helmet, body protector and if there is a weapon, then carry security lanyard and chain.

19.

Every division and beat officer should tell every licensee that carrying licensed weapons is prohibited during election days.

20.

Stop unauthorized vehicles during election campaign and take appropriate legal action.

21. A candidate can campaign in a constituency with only one vehicle. For this also the candidate will have to display the permission on the vehicle. Only one mic can be fitted on the vehicle which is permitted by A. Will be given by C.P. Saheb.

22. If you find any suspicious or objectionable item, immediately inform your superiors on number 112 or Control Room Southern District on telephone number. Notify on 26523967, 26528994.
23. Will provide security to the election officers/election staff deployed on election duty.
24. Will provide proper security to the ballot box and all the materials related to voting.
25. All division and beat officers should identify such colonies, areas and persons who can create any kind of violence and disturbance in the election campaign and take appropriate legal action against them and prevent them.
26. Will keep a strict vigil on the activities of all history sheeters, ruffians, wrestlers and anti-social elements and will take appropriate legal action and stop them if necessary.
27. Busy and dense markets, crowded areas, cinema halls and guest houses, temples, mosques and gurudwaras etc. will be constantly checked keeping in mind the extremist activities.
28. If there is any difference of opinion on casting of vote then only the Presiding Officer will decide.
29. A. CP Police and Police Station Chief will keep a video camera with them.
30. As soon as you reach duty, thoroughly search and check the surrounding areas like pots, windows, outer walls, freshly dug areas, etc.
31. As per the orders of the Election Commission, a banner should be placed

at every camp on which the name of the candidate, name of the party and election symbol is written. The dimension of banner can be placed up to 3x4 feet size.

32. No police employee will leave his duty until the sealed ballot box is removed from the polling station.

33. Do not allow election related posters, banners etc. to be displayed at any polling station etc.

34. No voter will be asked to vote or not to vote for any party or candidate.

35. No voter should be allowed to enter the polling station after the appointed time.

36. No police personnel will enter the polling booth without being called by the Presiding Officer.

37. As far as possible, separate rows of men and women will be arranged.

38. No police personnel will pick up election related materials like ballot box and other election materials.

39. Crowd should not be allowed to gather outside the polling station.

40. Party or candidate camps should not be allowed to be set up within a distance of 200 meters from the polling station.

41. Posters, flags, election symbols etc. should not be allowed to be pasted or kept at the party's polling camp.

42. In case there is one booth at a distance of 200 meters from each polling booth, one table and two chairs will be provided and in two or more polling booths, two tables and four chairs will be provided, depending on the availability of space.

43. The camp should not be allowed to be covered with tents etc.

44. The board or election symbol of the name of any party or candidate should not be near the polling station.
45. Voter slips issued by camps situated at a distance of 200 meters from the polling station will not have the name or election symbol of any party/candidate.
46. Vehicles carrying any party's flag, symbol etc. should not be allowed to move in the restricted area on the day of voting.
47. Only one agent of a party should be allowed to go to the polling station.
48. Only voters or authorized persons should be allowed to enter the polling station.
49. If the vehicle carrying the ballot boxes is not accompanied by an armed guard, then an armed guard will be provided from the first polling station.
50. During your duty, contact the mobile number of the nearest police station and its station in-charge. Keep it with you and inform about even the smallest incidents in the area. H o. Give to.
51. All division and beat officers should identify such colonies, areas and persons who can create any kind of violence and disturbance in the election campaign and take appropriate legal action against them and prevent them.

B: Don't do it yourself/don't let others do it.

1. No police employee will participate in election campaigning and political activities as per Rule 5 of the Central Services Conduct Rules, 1964.
2. Will not use his influence in election campaign.
3. No person shall display election symbols etc. on his body, his vehicle or house etc.

4. Will not take sides of any political party during election campaign.
5. No weapon will be allowed to be carried in procession, rally, election meeting and elections.
6. During the election campaign, election day and counting day, no food or drink item will be taken from any political party or candidate.
7. No party candidate or anyone else will be allowed to campaign after 5 pm on 23.05.2024.
8. Under Section 129 and 134 of the Representation of the People Act 1951, no police employee will act as a polling agent, vote counting agent or take part in any election related work. If you violate this, get details of its punishment in Section 134-A.
9. Under no circumstances will any employee take the ballot box or any other election related item in his charge.
10. Do not make unnecessary conversations on wireless sets. set Don't jam.
11. Do not take food items from agents of any party.
12. Do not mix or talk to party candidates, agents and voters while on duty.
14. Do not leave duty until the ballot box is gone.
15. Do not read newspapers and magazines while on duty. Don't smoke.

Note:-

1. According to Section 28B of the Representation of the People Act 1951, all government employees deployed on election duty, including police, will be on election deputation from

the issue of election notification till the declaration of election results and will be controlled and controlled by the Election Commission. Will remain disciplined.

2. Under Section 129 and 134 of the Representation of the People Act 1951, no government employee, including policemen, will take part in any work related to election campaign or election agent. The punishment for violating this is in section 134-A.

3. 1PSO with Z+Category security can go to the polling booth gate in plain uniform with his arms hidden.