

The Model Code of Conduct



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1: Objective of MCC

- MCC comes into operation from the day ECI announces the program for election in your constituency- **Press Note**
- Developed for maintaining a **healthy and peaceful atmosphere** conducive to the conduct of smooth elections
- Also, provides **level playing field** for all parties.

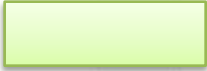
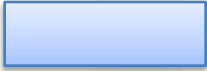

2: Rationale behind MCC

- A visible and rigorous enforcement of **Model Code of Conduct enhances the credibility of the elections** and gives confidence to the stakeholders/voters.
- It ensures that **official machinery** for the electoral purposes is **not misused**.
- It ensures that electoral offences, malpractices and corrupt practices such as impersonation, bribing and inducement of voters, threat and intimidation to the voters, is prevented by all means.

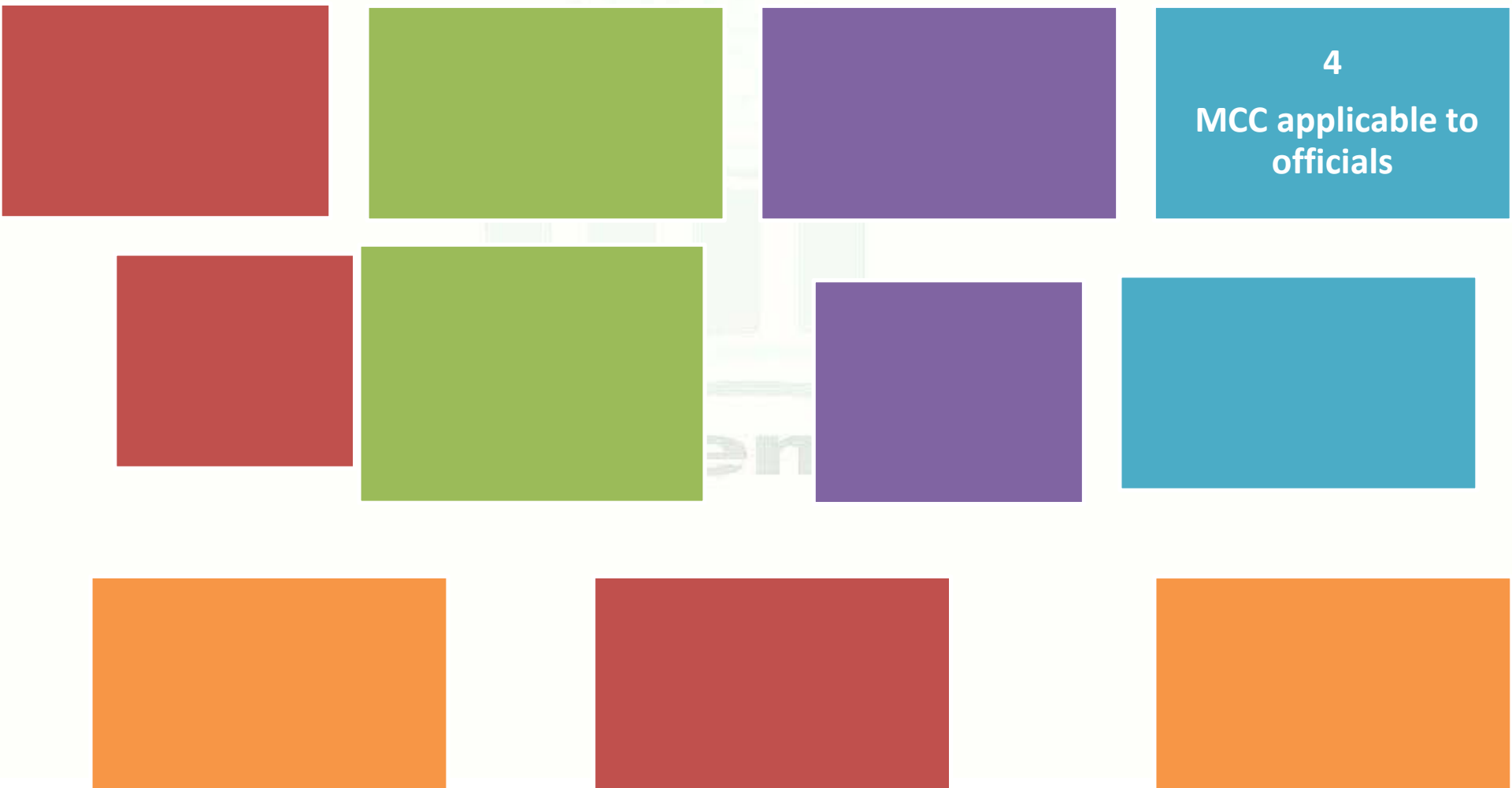
3: Broad areas of Application

1. Execution of welfare schemes and Government work.
2. Publicity / campaign on welfare schemes and Government work.
3. Appointment, transfer and posting of Government officials.
4. Use of Rest House, Dak Bungalow and other Government accommodation.
5. Provisions regarding tour of Ministers / Political functionaries.
6. Use of official aircrafts/vehicles.
7. Use of loudspeaker.
8. Printing of pamphlet, posters & other media activities.



- All subsequent slides are prepared in three different colors
 - Green 
 - Blue 
 - Purple 
- Green indicates pre-poll tasks/instructions
- Blue indicates poll-day task/instructions
- Purple indicates post-poll task/instructions

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



4/1: Model Code of Conduct for Officials

Any official who meets the Minister on his private visit to the constituency where elections are being held shall be **guilty of misconduct** under the relevant service rules; and if he happens to be an official mentioned in Section 129 (1) of the Representation of People Act, 1951, he shall also be additionally considered to have violated the statutory provisions of that Section and liable to penal action provided there under.

4/2: Model Code of Conduct for Officials

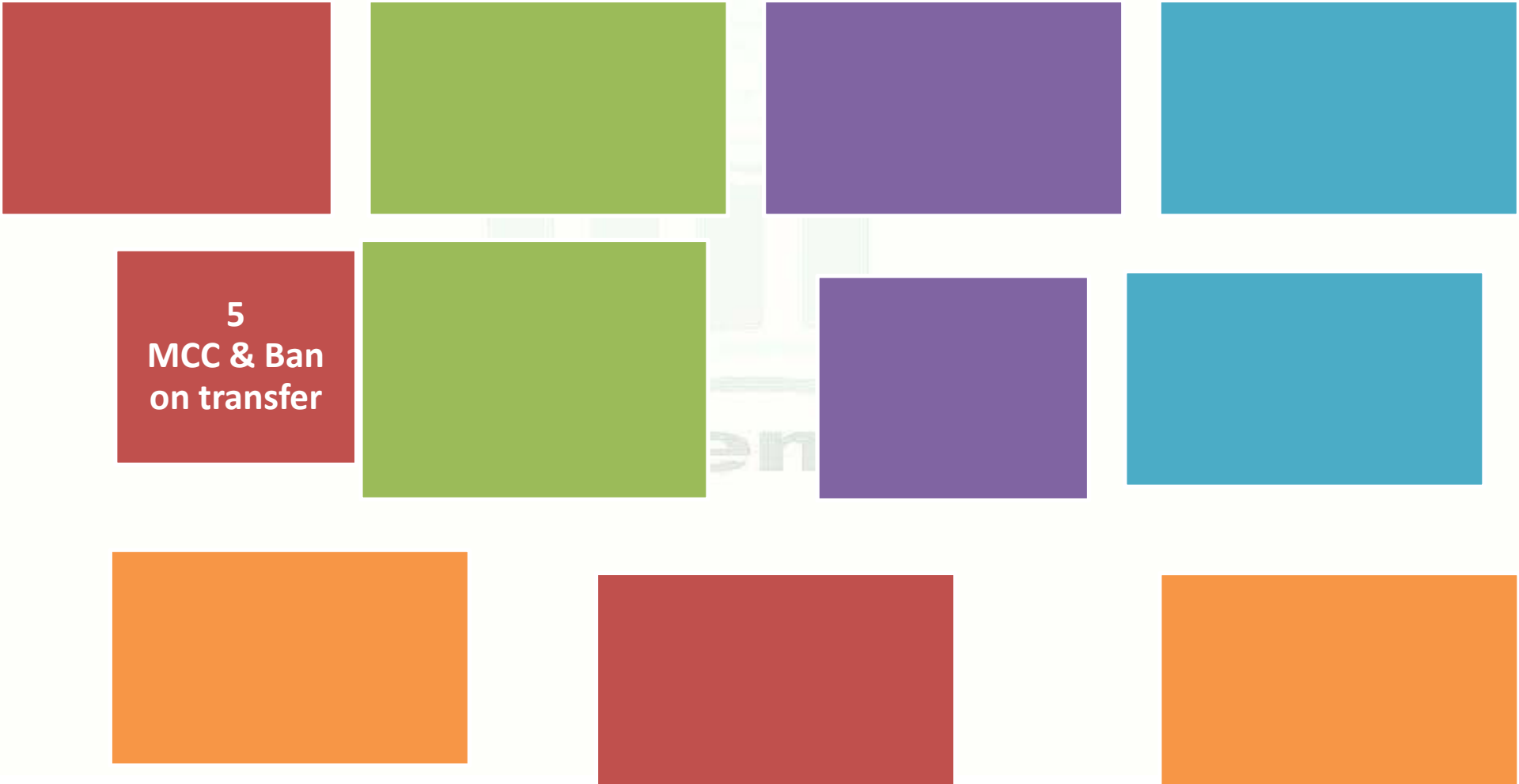
No video conferencing should take place between the Chief Ministers of the States, Ministers and other political functionaries of the Union and State Governments and the officials individually or collectively, after the announcement of elections and from the date from which Model Code of Conduct comes into force in a state or the constituency.

(Instruction Sl. No.29 of compendium Vol.-3.ECI letter No.437/6/ 2004-PLN dt.30.12.2004)

4/3: Model Code of Conduct for Officials

There are restrictions on tours / leave of the officers whose spouses are active in Political arena. In such cases, the concerned officers should not leave their HQs either on leave or on tour till the elections are complete ([Instruction SL. No. 9, EC letter No.437/6/98-PLN-III dated 23.01.1998](#))

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



5/1: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

There shall be a total ban on the transfer of all officers/officials connected with the conduct of the election. These include but are not restricted to

- The Chief Electoral Officer and Additional/Joint/Deputy Chief Electoral Officers;
- Divisional Commissioners;

5/2: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

The District Election Officers, Returning Officers, Assistant Returning Officers and other Revenue Officers connected with the Conduct of Elections;

Officers of the Police Department connected with the management of elections like range IGs and DIGs, Senior Superintendents of Police and Superintendents of Police, Sub-divisional level Police Officers like Deputy Superintendents of Police and other Police officers who are deputed to the Commission under section 28A of the Representation of the People Act, 1951;

5/3: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

Other officers drafted for election work like sector and zonal officers, Transport cell, EVM cell, Poll material procurement & distribution cell, Training cell, Printing Cell etc. Senior officers, who have a role in the management of election in the State, are also covered by this direction.

The transfer orders issued in respect of the above categories of officers prior to the date of announcement but not implemented till the time when model code came into effect should not be given effect to without obtaining specific permission from the Commission.

5/4: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

In those cases where transfer of an officer is considered necessary on account of administrative exigencies, the State Government may, with full justification, approach the Commission for prior clearance.

No appointments or promotions in Government / Public Undertakings shall be made during this period, without prior clearance of the Commission.

5/5: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

Various instructions on transfer/posting of officers for conduct of free and fair elections.

- Officer should not be allowed to continue in the present district if officer is posted in her/his home district or completed three years out of four years in that district.
- Officers/officials against whom Commission has recommended disciplinary action or who have been charged for any lapse in any election or election related work previously may not be assigned any election related duty(ies).
- The Commission further desires that no officer/official against whom a criminal case is pending in any court of law, be associated with the election work or election related duty.

5/6: Model Code of Conduct for Ban on Transfer

Various instructions on transfer/posting of officers for conduct of free and fair elections.

- The transfer orders in respect of officers/officials who are engaged in the electoral rolls revision work shall be implemented only after final publication of electoral rolls.
- The copies of the transfer orders issued under these directions shall be given to the Chief Electoral Officers concerned without fail.
- Any officer who is due to retire within coming six months will be exempted from the purview of the above-mentioned directions of the Commission.
- All the officials of the States/UTs who are on extension of service or re-employed in different capacities will not be associated with any election related work except those with the Office of CEOs.
[\(Instruction SL. No. 81, Election Commission's letter No. 437/6/2006/PLN- III Dated : 06th November, 2006 \)](#)

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



6/1: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

No minister either of central or state government shall undertake an official visit of any constituency from which elections have been announced by ECI till end of election process

No minister will summon any election related officer of constituency or state in which any elections have been announced, to a place or office, or guest house outside the aforesaid constituency for any official discussion during the period of elections commencing with the announcement of the elections from such constituency and ending with the completion of election process.

(Instruction Sl. No. 56, EC Letter No. 437/6/96/PLN-III dated 17/01/1996)

6/2: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Exception: In case of failure of law and order or occurrence of a natural calamity which requires personal presence of a minister or chief minister for supervision/ review/ relief, he may, in his capacity as in charge of the department concerned, or as a chief minister may undertake an official visit to a constituency and summon any election related officers of the constituency to a place outside the constituency.

(Instruction Sl. No. 75, Col-2011, EC Letter- 437/6/2007-PLN-III, Dated 23/11/2007)

6/3: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

All arrangements to be made by non-officials and not by government servants during the election meeting by minister and all expenses except those relating to maintenance of law and order borne privately.

Journey undertaken by minister for filing nomination papers and subsequent tours to his constituency should be regarded as being for election process.

(Annexure-1, Copy of circular letter No. 10/17/89-M&G, dated November 1, 1989)

6/4: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Under no circumstances, political or personal visits of the ministers can be combined with official visits to any other place in India during General election and bye-election

Minister travelling for official work should not halt in the constituency or district where model code of conduct is in force and shall not attend to any political work

(Instruction SL. No. 57, EC Letter No. 437/6/7/2004/PLN-III, Dated 28/12/2004)

(Instruction SL. No. 75, Col-2011, EC Letter No. 437/6/7/2004/PLN-III, Dated 23/11/2007)

6/5: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

No central Minister / State Minister or any other political functionary in the State / Ex-MPs shall do the honours at any Republic Day function at any location or where he / she is a contesting candidate or intends to contest during the election process.

Central Minister / State Minister can participate in celebration of “Sadbhavna Divas” but their speeches should be confined only to promotion of harmony. [\(Instruction Sl. No.7, ECI letter No.437/6/99-PLN-III, dated 16.08.1999\)](#)

6/6: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

No Pilot car(s), or car (s), with beacon lights or any color or car(s) affixed with siren of any kind making his presence conspicuous shall be used by minister during electioneering visit

(Instruction Sl. No. 75, Col-2011, EC Letter- 437/6/2007-PLN-III, Dated 23/11/2007)

6/7: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

There is total and absolute ban on the use of official vehicles for campaigning, electioneering, or election related travel during elections.

6/8: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

It is open for a minister of the Union or State to make private visits for campaigning purpose using his or her private vehicle(s).

For such private visits, the official personal staff of the ministers shall not accompany them.

If a Union/State Minister is traveling in some emergent situation, out of his HQ on purely official business, which cannot be avoided in public interest, then a letter certifying to this effect should be sent from the Secretary concerned of the Department to the Chief Secretary of the state where the Minister intends to visit, with a copy to the Commission.

6/9: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

During tour to emergent situation, the Chief Secretary may provide the Minister with Government vehicle and accommodation and other usual courtesies for his official trip.

However, immediately preceding or during or in continuation of such an official tour, no minister can carry out or combine any election campaign or political activity.

6/10: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

No Minister, whether of union or state, will summon any election related officer of the constituency or the State, for any official discussions during the period of elections commencing with the announcement of the elections.

Only exception will be when a Minister, in his capacity as in charge of the department concerned, or a Chief Minister undertakes an official visit to a constituency, in connection with failure of law and order or a natural calamity or any such emergency.

6/11: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Ministers are entitled to use their official vehicles only for commuting from their official residence to their office for official work provided that such commuting is not combined with any electioneering or any political activity.

Ministers, whether of the Union or State, shall not combine in any manner their official tours with election work.

6/12: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Any entertainment at state cost on a religious occasion like organizing 'Iftar Party' etc. by the Minister is prohibited (Instruction SL. No. 10, EC letter No.ECI/GE98-437/6/BR/98-PLN-III dated 27.01.1998

There is no ban to organize kavi sammelan, mushairas or other cultural functions in connection with Republic Day celebrations and being attended by the Central Ministers, Chief Ministers, Ministers in the States and other political functionaries. However, utmost care should be taken to ensure that no political speeches are made on the occasion (Instruction Sl. No. 5, ECI letter No.437 / 6/ 98-PLN-III dated 10.01.1998)

6/13: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

All ministers both of Union and the State and all other leaders of political parties will be allowed security as per the threat perceptions assessed by official agencies and other professional agencies. The expenditure on the bullet proof cars and all other cars used by these individuals will be borne by the individuals concerned. However, expenditure on the security staff will be borne by the State Government/UT Administration concerned.

(Instruction Sl. No. 63, Election Commission's letter No.437/6/GUJ/98-PLN-III dated 16.01.1998)

6/14: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Minister and other authority can not sanction grants/payments out of discretionary funds on eve of election ([Instruction No. 52, Election Commissioner's Letter No. 576/17/84 dated 9/11/1984](#))

6/15: Model Code of Conduct for Ministers/Chairmen/Member of Commission

Official visit of the members of SC/ST/ All Commissions established by central/ state govt. should be deferred unless situation is emergent or unavoidable

During such visit chairmen/members should not meet ministers/politicians and should not hold public hearing or meet people

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)

7
**MCC for
Political parties
and candidates**

7/1: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

No party or candidate shall include in any activity which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes and communities, religious or linguistic.

Criticism of other political parties, when made, shall be confined to their policies and programme, past record and work. Parties and Candidates shall refrain from criticism of all aspects of private life, not connected with the public activities of the leaders or workers of other parties. Criticism of other parties or their workers based on unverified allegations or distortion shall be avoided.

There shall be no appeal to caste or communal feelings for securing votes. Mosques, Churches, Temples or other places of worship shall not be used as forum for election propaganda.

7/2: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

All parties and candidates shall avoid scrupulously all activities which are “corrupt practices” and offences under the election law, such as bribing of voters, intimidation of voters, impersonation of voters, canvassing within 100 meters of polling stations, holding public meetings during the period of 48 hours ending with the hour fixed for the close of the poll, and the transport and conveyance of voters to and from polling station.

The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home-life shall be respected, however much the political parties or candidates may resent his political opinions or activities. Organising demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinions or activities shall not be resorted to under any circumstances.

7/3: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

No political party or candidate shall permit its or his followers to make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall etc., without his permission for erecting flag-staffs, suspending banners, pasting notices, writing slogans etc.

Political parties and candidates shall ensure that their supporters do not create obstructions in or break up meetings and processions organised by other parties. Workers or sympathisers of one political party shall not create disturbances at public meetings organised by another political party by putting questions orally or in writing or by distributing leaflets of their own party. Processions shall not be taken out by one party along places at which meetings are held by another party. Posters issued by one party shall not be removed by workers of another party

7/3: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Meetings and Procession-

1. Venue and time of Meetings and Procession – Inform the local police authorities and obtain permission.
2. If two or more political parties and candidates propose to take meeting and processions over the same route or part – parties shall contact the police at the earliest opportunity.

7/3: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Road Show

1. Total an absolute ban on the use of official Vehicle
2. Vehicle to move in convoys of more than ten vehicle excluding security vehicle.
3. Prior permission for road shows .
4. Road show – subject to court orders and local laws, should be permitted only on holidays and during non-peak hours on routes.
5. Fire arms shall not be permitted.
6. Every 10 vehicle gap of 200 meters maintained.
7. Maximum size of banner 6 X 4 ft.
8. The play of animal total ban
9. Only one flag with prior permission can be used by party supporter .
10. Maximum dimension of flag- 3x2 ft.

ECI Letter No. 437/6/Campaign/ECI/INST/FUNCT/MCC-2016

7/3: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Guidelines on Election Manifestos

The Supreme Court in its Judgment date 5th July 2013 in SLP (C) No. 21455 of 2008 (S. Subramaniam Balaji Vs Govt. of Tamil Nadu and other)

1. The election manifesto shall not contain anything repugnant to the ideals and principles enshrined in the Constitution and further that it shall be consistent with the letter and spirit of other provisions of Model Code of Conduct.
2. The Directive Principles of State Policy enshrined in the Constitution enjoin upon the State to frame various welfare measures for the citizens and therefore there can be no objection to the promise of such welfare measures in election manifestos. However, political parties should avoid making those promises which are likely to vitiate the purity of the election process or exert undue influence on the voters in exercising their franchise.
3. In the interest of transparency, level playing field and credibility of promises, it is expected that manifestos also reflect the rationale for the promises and broadly indicate the ways and means to meet the financial requirements for it. Trust of voters should be sought only on those promises which are possible to be fulfilled.

7/4: MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

The expenditure incurred on security arrangement like barricading/rostrums etc. shall be borne by concerned political parties during visit of any person (Including Prime Minister) for electioneering and election related work.

(Instruction SL. No. 55, EC letter No 437/6/ES0025/94/MCS dated 21/10/1994)

7/5 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

All advertisement for telecasting on TV channels and cable networks by any political parties must be viewed, scrutinized and certified by Monitoring Committee on Media Certification (MCMC)

The CEO also required to constitute committee at his level to attend complaints on certification of advertisement

[\(Instruction SL. No. 77, Col-2011, EC Letter No. 509/75/2004/JS-I, Dated 15/04/2004\)](#)

7/6 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

The campaign by star campaigner should be meticulously tracked

The CEO and DEO should maintain party wise register to track instances of violations being committed by campaigners of political parties

Record also put in public domain so that interested parties can pick up the input

[\(Instruction SL. No. 88, CoI-2011, EC Letter 437/6/inst/2008-CC&BE\)](#)

All political parties should try to avoid the use of plastic/polythene for preparation of posters, banners etc. during election campaign.

[\(Instruction SL. No. 44, EC Letter No. 4/3/2004/J.S.II/Vol.I, dated 11.03.2004\)](#)

7/7 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

No part of State Guest Houses, Bhawans and Sadans at Delhi should be utilized for any political activities like holding of party meeting press conference and consultations [\(Instruction SL. No. 4, Election Commission's letter No.437/6/98-PLN-III dated 08.01.1998\)](#) (Relevant to police officers also)

7/8 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Even casual meeting by Members of political parties inside the premises of the Government owned guesthouse etc. are not permitted. (Relevant to police officers also)

Only the vehicle carrying the person allotted accommodation in the guest house and not more than two other vehicles, if used by the person, will be permitted inside the compound of the Guest House (Relevant to police officers also)

Rooms should not be made available for more than 48 hours to any single individual.

However, 48 hours before the close of poll in any particular area, there will be freeze on such allocations till completion of poll or re-poll.

[Instruction SL. No. 72 of Col-2011, Election Commission's letter No 437 /6 /38 /2004-PLN-III, dated 06.04.2004](#)

7/9 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Accommodation can be given in government guest houses where elections have been announced to the political functionaries who are provided security by state in Z+ category, subject to condition that such accommodation is not allotted /occupied by election related officials or observers

No political activities will be allowed during stay in government guest house

(Instruction SL.No. 73, of Col-2011, EC Letter No. 437/6/2006-PLN (Vol.II))

7/10 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Government accommodation shall not be monopolized by the party in power or its candidates, use shall be in fair manner

No party or candidate shall use or be allowed to use government accommodation as a campaign office or for holding any public meeting for the purposes of election propaganda.

It shall be ensured that no functionary can use the Circuit House, Dak bungalow to set up campaign office.

7/10 : MCC for Political Parties and Candidates

Defacement of property act

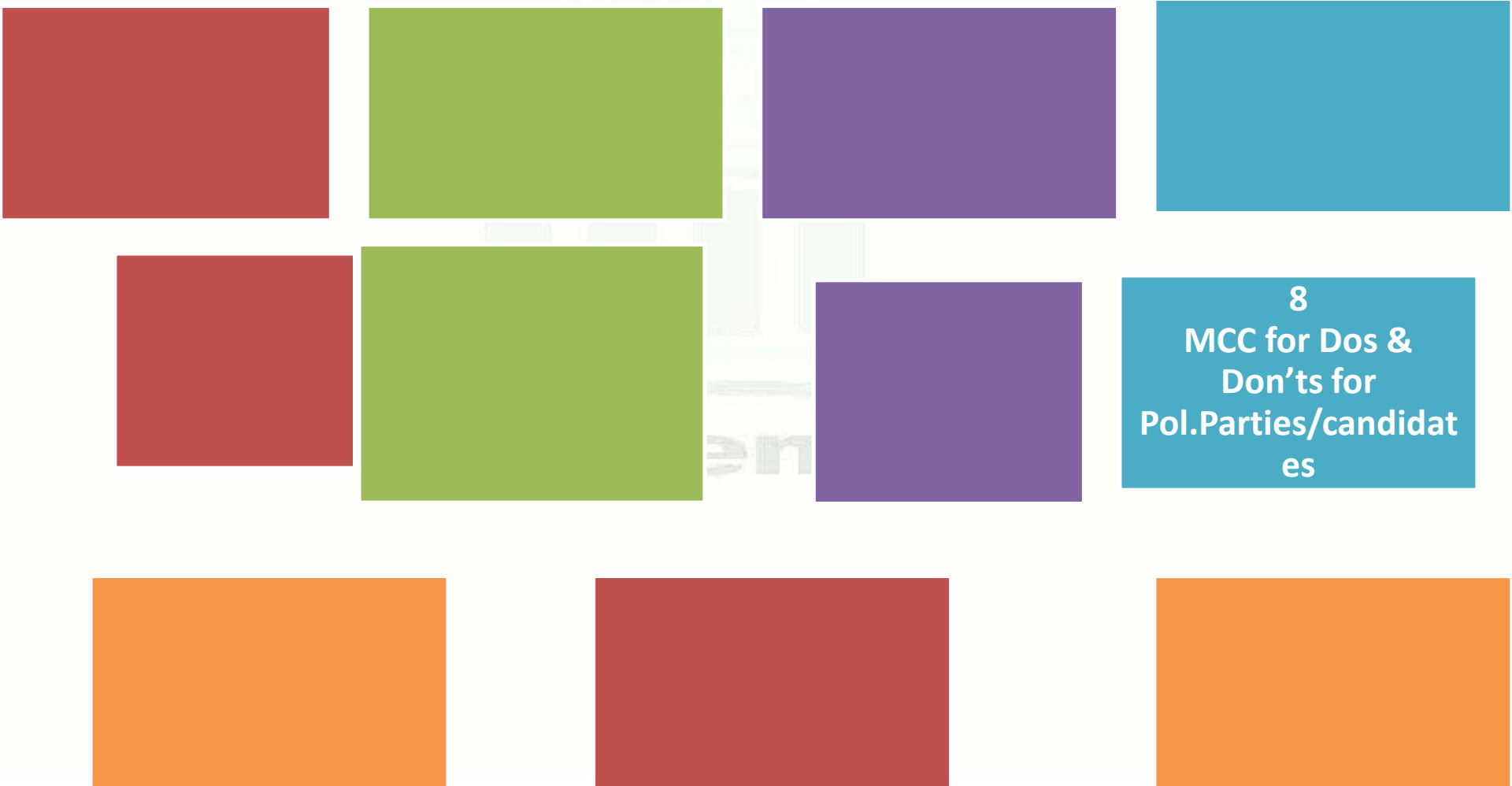
Rajasthan- No specific law on the subject of Prevention of Defacement of Property but there is a provision in Section 198 of Rajasthan Municipalities Act, 1959 that without the consent of the owner or occupier and in case of Municipal property, without the permission in writing of the board, affixing any poster, bill, placard or other paper or means of advertisement is punishable with fine which may extend to twenty rupees.

Defacement of public places – Not allowed. But space (earmarked place) for advertisement in a public place- equitable opportunity for election related advertisement during election period.

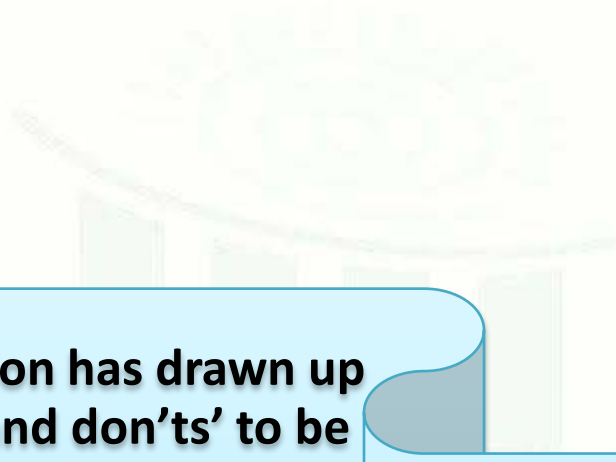
Defacement of private places- with the consent of honor of the property. Prior permission in writing obtained in this connection should be submitted to the RO within three days of putting up the flags and banners.

ECI Letter No. 3/7/2008/JS-II Dated 7th October, 2008

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



Sub Learning Objective 10. Dos & Don'ts



The commission has drawn up a list of dos' and don'ts' to be followed by candidates and political parties after the announcement of elections and till the completion of the process of election.

The list of dos' and don'ts' is only illustrative and not exhaustive and is not intended to substitute or modify other detailed directions/instructions on the above subjects, which must be strictly observed and followed.

8/1. Do's

Ongoing programs, which actually started in the field before the announcement of elections may continue.

Relief and rehabilitation measures to the people in areas affected by floods, drought, pestilence, and other natural calamities, can commence and continue.

Grant of cash or medical facilities to terminally or critically ill persons can continue with appropriate approvals.

8/2. Do's

Public places like maidans must be available impartially to all parties/contesting candidates for holding election meetings. So also use of helipads must be available impartially to all parties/contesting candidates, to ensure a level playing field.

Criticism of other political parties and candidates should relate to their policies, programme, past record and work.

8/3. Do's

The right of every individual for peaceful and undisturbed home life should be fully safeguarded.

The local police authorities should be fully informed of the venue and time of the proposed meetings well in time and all necessary permissions taken.

If there are any restrictive or prohibitory orders in force in the place of the proposed meeting, they shall be fully respected. Exemption, if necessary, must be applied for and obtained well in time.

8/4. Do's

Permission must be obtained for the use of loudspeakers or any other such facilities from police/competent authorities for the proposed meetings.

The assistance of the police should be obtained in dealing with persons disturbing meetings or otherwise creating disorder.

The time and place of the starting of any procession, the route to be followed and the time and place at which the procession will terminate should be settled in advance and advance permissions obtained from the police/competent authorities.

8/5. Do's

The existence of any restrictive orders in force in the localities through which the procession has to pass should be ascertained and fully complied with. So also all traffic regulations and other restrictions.

The passage of the procession must be without hindrance to traffic.

Co-operation should be extended to all election officials at all times to ensure peaceful and orderly poll.

All Workers must display badges or identity cards.

8/6. Do's

Unofficial identity slips issued to voters shall be on plain (white) paper and not contain any symbol, name of the candidate or name of the party.

Restrictions on plying of vehicles during the campaign period and on poll day shall be fully obeyed by the candidates/ political parties etc.

Except voters, candidates and their election/polling agents, only persons with a specific valid authority letter from the Election Commission can enter any polling booth. No functionary however highly placed (e.g. Chief Minister, Minister, MP or MLA etc) is exempt from this condition.

8/7. Do's

Any complaint or problem regarding the conduct of elections shall be brought to the notice of the observer appointed by the Commission/Returning Officer/Zonal/Sector Magistrate/Election Commission of India.


Directions/orders/instructions of the Election Commission, the Returning Officer, and the District Election Officer shall be obeyed in all matters related to various aspects of election.

Do leave the constituency after the campaign period is over if you are not a voter or a candidate or candidate's election agent from that constituency.


8/8. Don'ts



Any and all advertisements at the cost of the public exchequer regarding achievements of the party/Government in power is prohibited.



No Minister shall enter any polling station or the place of counting, unless he or she is a candidate or as a voter only for voting.

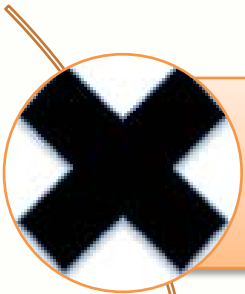


Official work should not at all be mixed with campaigning/electioneering.

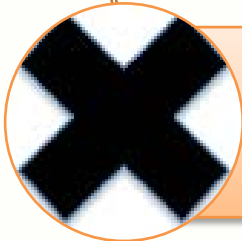


No inducement, financial or otherwise, shall be offered to the voter.

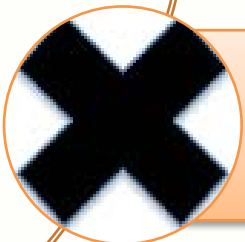
8/9. Don'ts



Race/caste/communal/religious/ language feelings of the electors shall not be appealed to.(Section 125, RP Act 1951)




No activity, which may aggravate existing differences or create mutual hatred or cause tension between different castes, communities or religious or linguistic groups shall be attempted.




No aspect of the private life, not connected with the public activities, of the leaders or workers of other parties shall be permitted to be criticized.

8/10. Don'ts




Activities which are corrupt practices or electoral offences as per the law (bribery, undue influence, illegal meetings, etc.) are prohibited.



Demonstrations or picketing before the houses of individuals by way of protesting against their opinion or activities shall not be resorted to.

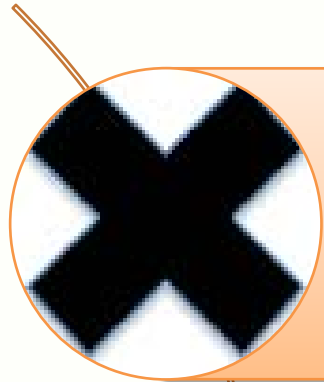


Other parties or their workers shall not be criticized based on unverified allegations or on distortions.

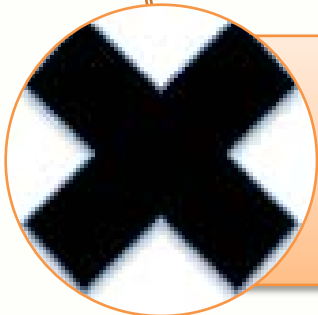


Temples, Mosques, Churches, Gurudwaras or any place of worship shall not be used as places for election propaganda, including speeches, posters, music etc., on electioneering.

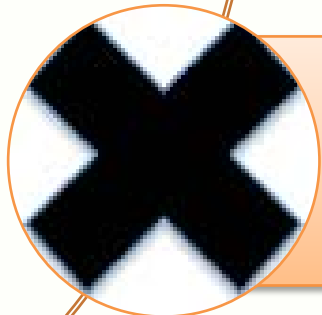
8/11. Don'ts



Subject to the local laws, no one can make use of any individual's land, building, compound wall, vehicles etc. for erecting flag staffs, putting up banners, pasting notices or writing slogans etc. without specific permission of the owner

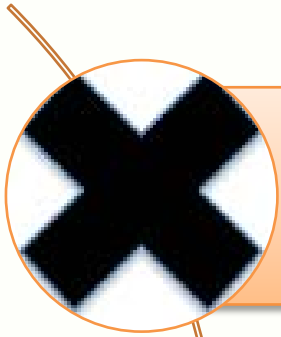


No disturbances shall be created in public meetings or processions organized by other political parties or candidates. (Section 127, RP Act 1951)

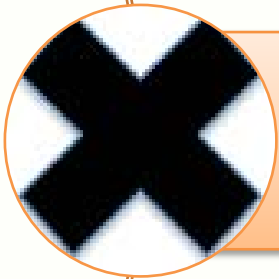


Processions along places at which another party is holding meetings shall not be undertaken.

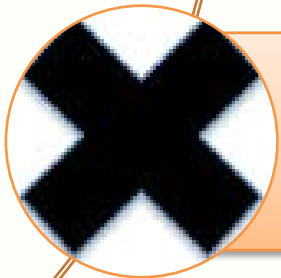
8/12. Don'ts



Processionists shall not carry any articles, which are capable of being misused as missiles or weapons.



Posters issued by other parties and candidates shall not be removed or defaced.

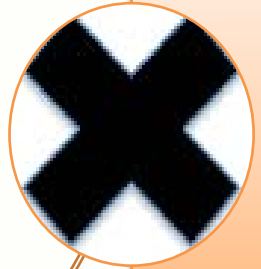


Posters, flags, symbols or any other propaganda material shall not be displayed in the place being used on the day of poll for distribution of identity slips or within 200 meter radius of polling stations.

8/13. Don'ts

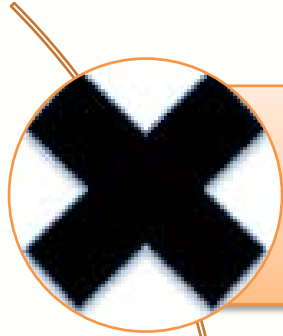


Loudspeakers whether static or mounted on moving vehicles shall not be used either before 6 a.m. or after 10 p.m. and without the prior written permission of the authorities concerned.

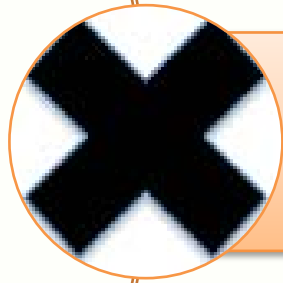


No person who has been assessed to be having a security threat and therefore provided official security or who has private security guards for himself, shall be appointed as an election agent or polling agent or counting agent.

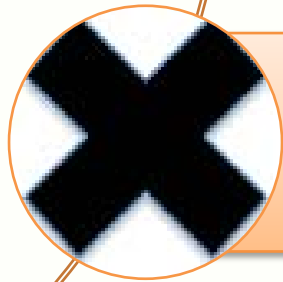
8/14. Don'ts



Distribution of liquor or bribery in any form is prohibited during elections.

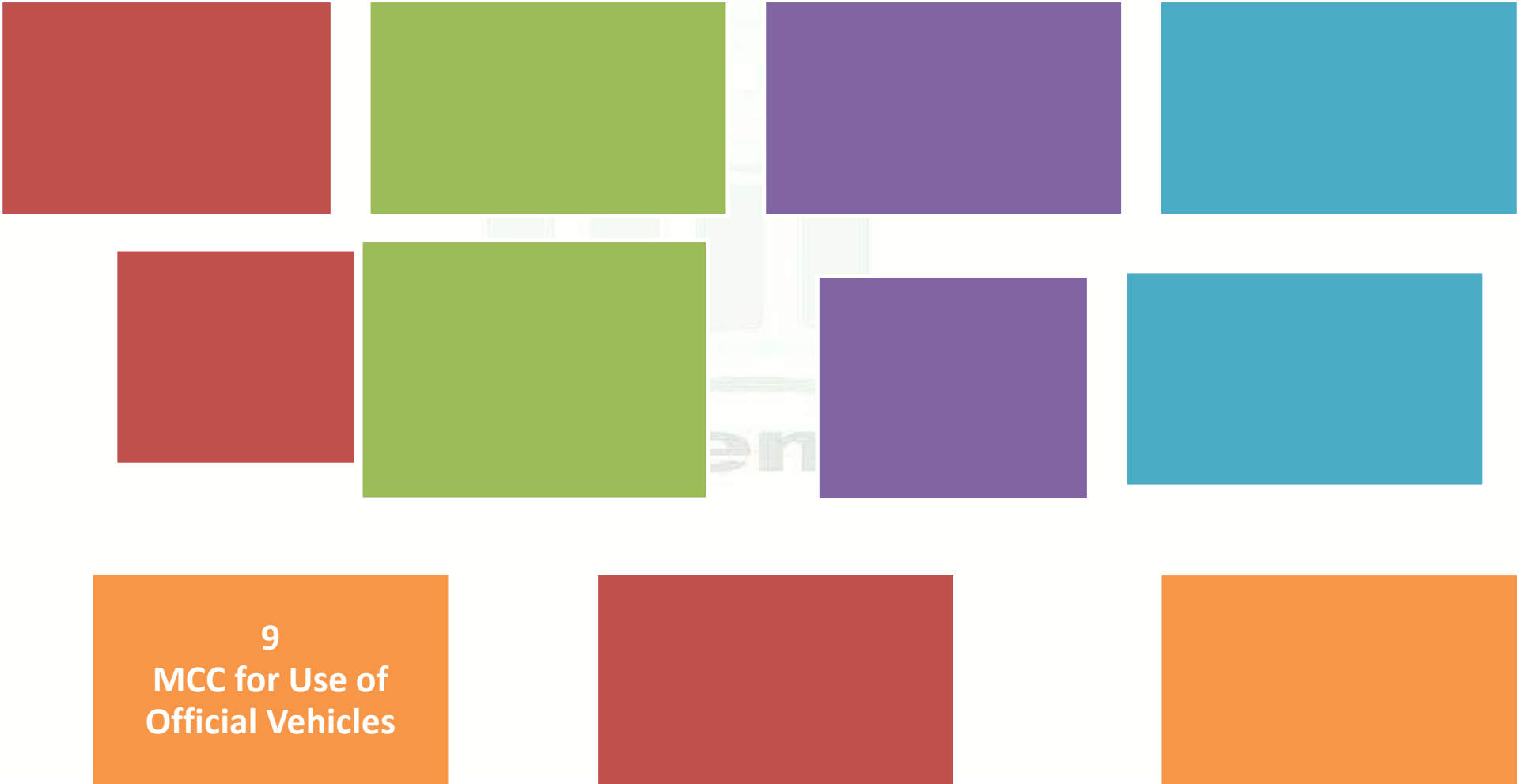


On the day of the poll, no person who has been assessed to be having a security threat and therefore given official security shall enter the vicinity of a polling station premise (within 100 meters) with his security personnel.



If the person provided with official security happens to be a voter also, then he or she shall restrict his / her movement - accompanied by security personnel, to voting only.

Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



9/1: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/2: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/3: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/4: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/5: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/6: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/7: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles

During Filling Nomination



9/8: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles

During Electioneering



9/9: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/10: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/11: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/12: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/13: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



9/14: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles

DURING POLL



9/15: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles

All above instructions are for two wheelers also. There is no ban on vehicle for genuine bonafide use for purpose other than election

iiidem

9/16: Model Code of Conduct for Use of Official Vehicles



Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



10/1: MCC for State/Central Government

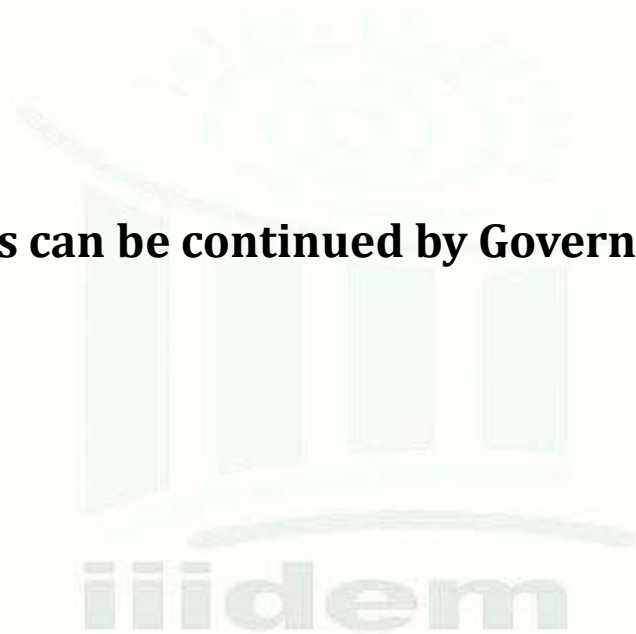


10/2: MCC for State/Central Government



10/3: MCC for State/Central Government

Works can be continued by Government agencies



10/4: MCC for State/Central Government



10/5: MCC for State/Central Government

**Activities require prior
permission of the commission**



10/6: MCC for State/Central Government



10/7: MCC for State/Central Government



10/8: MCC for State/Central Government



10/9: MCC for State/Central Government



10/10: MCC for State/Central Government

- **Commission does not refuse approval for schemes for tackling**

- Emergencies
- Unforeseen calamities
- Welfare measures for the aged, infirm etc.

In these matters, however, prior approval of the Commission should be taken.

- All ostentatious functions should be strictly avoided and no impression should be given or allowed to be created that such welfare measures or relief and rehabilitation works are being undertaken by the Government in office so as to influence the electors in favour of the party in power which at the same time will adversely affect the prospects of the other parties.

10/11: MCC for State/Central Government



10/12: MCC for State/Central Government



10/13: MCC for State/Central Government



10/14: MCC for State/Central Government



Model Code of Conduct (MCC)



11/1. FAQ on MCC



11/2. FAQ on MCC



11/3. FAQ on MCC



11/4. FAQ on MCC



Legal provisions relating to elections

Laws

- 1. Indian Penal Code**
- 2. Representation of the people Act, 1951**
- 3. Cr.P.C.**
- 4. Special & Local Acts.**

Indian Penal Code

Cognizable offences

- **171-D.** Impersonation at elections.
- **171-F.** Punishment for personation at an election.

Non- Cognizable offences

- **171-B.** Bribery .
- **171-E.** Punishment for bribery.
- **171-C.** Undue influence at elections.
- **171-F.** Punishment for undue influence at an election.
- **171-G.** False statement in connection with an election.
- **171-H.** Illegal payments in connection with an election.
- **171-I.** Failure to keep election accounts.

- **505. {1}(b)** with intent to cause, or which is likely to cause, fear or alarm to the public, or to any section of the public whereby any person may be induced to commit an offence against the State or against the public tranquility; or

- (c)** with intent to incite, or which is likely to incite, any class or community of persons to commit any offence against any other class or community;

Representation of the people Act, 1951

123. Corrupt practices – Which can be agitated in Election Petitions before High Court. Corrupt practices are:-

- Bribery
- Undue influence
- Appeal on ground for religion, race, cast etc.,.
- Promoting hatred between different classes
- Propagating/glorification of Sati
- False statement in relation to personnel collector/conduct of any candidate
- Use of vehicles for conveyance of Elections.
- Incurring expenditure in contravention of Sec. 77
- Taking assistance of Govt. Servants.
- Booth Capturing.

Representation of the people Act, 1951

Cognizable offences

- **125.** Promoting enmity between classes in connection with election.
- **127.** Disturbances at election meetings.
- **129.** Officers, etc., at elections not to act for candidates or to influence voting.
- **130.** Prohibition of canvassing in or near polling station.
- **132.** Penalty for misconduct at the polling station.

- **134.** Breaches of official duty in connection with election.
- **134B.** Prohibition of going armed to or near a polling station.
- **135.** Removal of ballot papers from polling station to be an offence.
- **135A.** Offence of booth capturing.
- **136.** Other offences and penalties therefore.

Non- Cognizable offences

- **125A.** Penalty for filing false affidavit, etc.
- **126.** Prohibition of public meetings during period of forty—eight hours ending with hour fixed for conclusion of poll.
- **127A.** Restrictions on the printing of pamphlets, posters, etc.
- **128.** Maintenance of Secrecy of voting.
- **131.** Penalty for disorderly conduct in or near polling stations.

- **132A.** Penalty for failure to observe procedure for voting.
- **133.** Penalty for illegal hiring or procuring of conveyance at elections.
- **134-A.** Penalty for Government servants for acting as election agent, polling agent or counting agent.
- **135B.** Grant of paid holiday to employees on the day of poll.
- **135-C.** Liquor not to be sold, given or distributed on polling day

Criminal Procedure Code

- **41.** When police may arrest without warrant .
- **42.** Arrest on refusal to give name and residence.
- **107.** Security for keeping the peace in other cases.
- **110.** Security for good behaviour from habitual offenders.
- **116.** Inquiry as to truth of information.
- **151.** Arrest to prevent the commission of cognizable offences.
- **129.** Dispersal of assembly by use of civil force.

The Arms Act, 1959

Sections

3. Licence for acquisition and possession of firearms and ammunition.
4. Licence for acquisition and possession of arms of specified description in certain cases.
5. Licence for manufacture, sale, etc., of arms and ammunition.
6. Licence for the shortening of guns or conversion of imitation firearms into firearms.

7. Prohibition of acquisition or possession, or of manufacture or sale, of prohibited arms or prohibited ammunition
8. Prohibition of sale or transfer of firearms not bearing identification marks
9. Prohibition of acquisition or possession by, or of sale or transfer to young persons and certain other persons of fire arms, etc.
10. Licence for import and export of arms, etc.
17. Variation, suspension and revocation of licences

POWERS AND PROCEDURE

- 19. Power to demand production of licence, etc.
- 20. Arrest of persons conveying arms, etc., under suspicious circumstances
- 21. Deposit of arms, etc., on possession ceasing to be lawful
- 22. Search and seizure by magistrate
- 23. Search of vessels, vehicles for arms, etc.
- 24. Seizure and detention under orders of the Central Government
- 24A. Prohibition as to possession of notified arms in disturbed areas, etc.
- 24B. Prohibition as to carrying of notified arms in or through public places in disturbed areas, etc.

Motor Vehicle Act, 1988

Sections-

- 177. General provision for punishment of offences.
- 179. Disobedience of orders, obstruction and refusal of information.
- 180. Allowing unauthorised persons to drive vehicles.
- 181. Driving vehicles in contravention of section 3 or section 4.
- 183. Driving at excessive speed, etc.
- 184. Driving dangerously.
- 185. Driving by a drunken person or by a person under the influence of drugs.
- 186. Driving when mentally or physically unfit to drive.
- 187. Punishment for offences relating to accident.
- 188. Punishment for abetment of certain offences.
- 190. Using vehicle in unsafe condition.
- 192. Using vehicle without registration.

- 192A. Using vehicle without permit.
- 194. Driving vehicle exceeding permissible weight.
- 196. Driving uninsured vehicle.
- 197. Taking vehicle without authority.
- 200. Composition of certain offences.
- 201. Penalty for causing obstruction to free flow of traffic.
- 202. Power to arrest without warrant.
- 203. Breath tests.
- 205. Presumption of unfitness to drive.
- 206. Power of police officer to impound document.
- 207. Power to detain vehicles used without certificate of registration permit, etc.

Special & Local Acts.

- Police Act
- Law relating to prevention of anti social activities.
- Law relating to noise control.
- Law relating to State Excise.
- Law relating to defacement of property.
- Law relating to prevention of damage to public property.



THANKS