

(7 pages)

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Code No. : 22176 E Sub. Code : CMCP 64

B.A. (CBCS) DEGREE EXAMINATION, APRIL 2024.

Sixth Semester

Criminology and Police Administration – Core

LOCAL AND SPECIAL LAWS

(For those who joined in July 2021 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. In which part of the Indian Constitution is the Protection of Civil Rights Act anchored?
 - (a) Part XI - Relations between the Union and the States
 - (b) Part IX - The Panchayats
 - (c) Part IV - Directive Principles of State Policy
 - (d) Part III - Fundamental Rights

5. Who are considered "goondas" under the Goondas Act?
 - (a) Law enforcement officers
 - (b) Individuals involved in charitable activities
 - (c) Individuals engaged in criminal activities or anti-social behaviour
 - (d) Politicians

6. When was the NDPS Act enacted in India?
 - (a) 1975
 - (b) 1985
 - (c) 1995
 - (d) 2005

7. How does the Police Act contribute to accountability within the police force?
 - (a) By granting immunity to police officers
 - (b) By promoting transparency and oversight mechanisms
 - (c) By allowing police officers to operate without supervision
 - (d) By providing leniency for misconduct

8. In which of the following years was the Dowry Prohibition Act passed in India?
 - (a) 1967
 - (b) 1961
 - (c) 1959
 - (d) 1952

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2. Section 18 of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act, 1937 deals about
 - (a) License for import
 - (b) License for Export
 - (c) License for bonafide medical purpose
 - (d) License for manufacture of non-potable liquor

3. How does the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities Act contribute to public safety?
 - (a) By legalizing dangerous activities
 - (b) By promoting the rights of offenders
 - (c) By deterring individuals from engaging in criminal activities
 - (d) By providing financial incentives to offenders

4. How does the Slum Grabbers Act contribute to the welfare of slum dwellers?
 - (a) By providing financial incentives to slum grabbers
 - (b) By promoting the illegal occupation of slum areas
 - (c) By preventing the exploitation of slum areas and protecting the rights of slum dwellers
 - (d) By encouraging the eviction of slum dwellers from their homes

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9. The Arms Act regulates the:
 - (a) Sale and manufacture of weapons
 - (b) Import and export of arms
 - (c) Possession and acquisition of firearms
 - (d) All of the above

10. Under the Explosives Substances Act, which of the following is NOT considered an explosive substance?
 - (a) Dynamite
 - (b) Gunpowder
 - (c) Chemical fertilizers
 - (d) Detonators

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) What are the key provisions of the Slum Grabbers Act of 1982?

Or

(b) Explain the significance of the Motor Vehicle Act.

12. (a) Write a short note on immoral traffic offenders.

Or

(b) Write a short note on "Is ragging a crime".

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[P.T.O.]

13. (a) What is the main objective of the Narcotic Drug and Psychotropic Substances Act 1985?

Or

(b) What are the key provisions of the Tamil Nadu Prohibition Act?

14. (a) What is the primary objective of the Tamil Nadu Prevention of Dangerous Activities of Bootleggers Act?

Or

(b) Explain the categories of Explosives.

15. (a) What are the main objectives of the Protection of Civil Rights Act, 1955?

Or

(b) Explain the key provisions of the Slum Grabbers Act.

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).
Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) What is the primary purpose of the Goondas Act, and how does it aim to address issues related to habitual offenders and organized crime in certain regions?

Or

(b) How are drug offences typically classified and what are the main objectives of legislation aimed at addressing drug-related crimes?

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17. (a) What are immoral traffic offences and what measures are taken by authorities to combat such activities?

Or

(b) What is the Arms Act of 1959 and how does it regulate the possession, acquisition, and use of firearms in India?

18. (a) What is the Motor Vehicles Act of 1988, and how does it govern the registration, licensing, and operation of motor vehicles in India?

Or

(b) Explain in detail about the effectiveness and ineffectiveness of the Prevention of Atrocity Act, 1989.

19. (a) What is the Police Act of 1861, and how does it regulate the organization and functions of the police force in India during the colonial period?

Or

(b) Differentiate between the Local and Special Laws in India.

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20. (a) Explain the significance of special laws in India and provide examples of such laws that address specific issues or communities.

Or

(b) Explain the Eve Teasing Act, and how it addresses the issue of sexual harassment and harassment of women in public spaces in India.

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