

**BA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY
BLB - 306 H₁ CR.L.
[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]**

**SET
A**

Duration: 3 hrs.

Full Marks: 70

Time: 30 min.

(Objective)

Marks: 20

Choose the correct answer from the following:

1×20=20

1. Which of the following best defines juvenile delinquency?
 - a. Any criminal act committed by an adult
 - b. Antisocial or illegal behaviour by a child or adolescent
 - c. Minor mistakes made by children in school
 - d. Only violent crimes committed by minors
2. Criminal psychology primarily studies:
 - a. Laws and regulations
 - b. Behaviour and mind of criminals
 - c. Police procedures
 - d. Court judgments
3. A person who repeatedly commits crimes despite knowing they are wrong is showing:
 - a. Juvenile delinquency
 - b. Mental stability
 - c. Criminal behavior
 - d. Social conformity
4. Criminal behaviour can be influenced by:
 - a. Genetics
 - b. Environment
 - c. Social conditions
 - d. All of the above
5. Clinical psychology primarily deals with:
 - a. Financial management
 - b. Mental health assessment and treatment
 - c. Physical fitness
 - d. None
6. Which of the following can a clinical psychologist help with?
 - a. Anxiety and depression
 - b. Career guidance
 - c. Driving skills
 - d. Cooking classes
7. Victimization primarily affects:
 - a. Only criminals
 - b. Only law enforcement
 - c. Individuals who suffer from crime
 - d. Politicians
8. The biological perspective in criminology suggests that criminal behaviour is influenced by:
 - a. Social media trends
 - b. Genetic, neurological, or physiological factors
 - c. Fashion and culture
 - d. Weather patterns

9. Which of the following is studied under the biological perspective of crime?
 - a. Brain structure and function
 - b. Family income
 - c. Educational curriculum
 - d. Political views
10. The sociological perspective of crime focuses on:
 - a. Genetics and brain structure
 - b. Social environment and cultural factors
 - c. Physical fitness
 - d. Personal hobbies
11. Who is known as the father of the biological perspective in criminology?
 - a. Émile Durkheim
 - b. Cesare Lombroso
 - c. Karl Marx
 - d. Albert Bandura
12. Homicide means:
 - a. Killing of one person by another
 - b. Stealing property
 - c. Physical assault without death
 - d. Fraud or cheating
13. Substance abuse refers to:
 - a. Excessive use of drugs or alcohol causing harm
 - b. Eating healthy food
 - c. Practicing sports regularly
 - d. None
14. Who is considered the father of the sociological perspective in criminology?
 - a. Cesare Lombroso
 - b. Émile Durkheim
 - c. Sigmund Freud
 - d. B.F. Skinner
15. Which of the following can be an effect of victimisation?
 - a. Physical injury
 - b. Emotional trauma
 - c. Social problems
 - d. All of the above
16. Which of the following is considered a part of crime scene evidence?
 - a. Fingerprints
 - b. Blood stains
 - c. Weapon used
 - d. All of the above
17. A common tool used by clinical psychologists is:
 - a. Psychological tests and counseling
 - b. Calculator
 - c. Microscope
 - d. Stethoscope
18. Which branch of psychology helps in understanding the mind of a criminal?
 - a. Clinical psychology
 - b. Educational psychology
 - c. Criminal psychology
 - d. Child psychology
19. Which preventive measure is most effective in reducing juvenile delinquency?
 - a. Strict imprisonment without rehabilitation
 - b. Counselling and educational support
 - c. Ignoring minor offences
 - d. None

20. Which of the following is NOT a common cause of juvenile delinquency?
- a. Family breakdown
 - b. Peer pressure
 - c. Lack of education
 - d. Healthy parental guidance
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(Descriptive)

Time : 2 hrs. 30 min.

Marks : 50

[Answer question no.1 & any four (4) from the rest]

1. What do you understand by the term crime? Discuss in detail the essential elements that constitute a crime with suitable examples. 2+8=10
2. Who is a psychiatrist? Explain the role of a psychiatrist and discuss various counselling strategies used in mental health intervention with suitable examples. 2+8=10
3. Write a short note (any two) 5+5=10
 - a. Biological perspective
 - b. Introduction to Crime Scene Analysis
 - c. Mental illness
 - d. Substance abuse
4. What is meant by victimisation? Discuss how crimes impact victims physically, mentally, and socially, with relevant examples. 2+8=10
5. Write short notes on suicide and homicide. Explain their psychological aspects with suitable illustrations, and discuss the role of a clinical psychologist in understanding such behaviours. 2+3+5=10
6. What do you understand by crimes against women? Explain the various forms of such crimes with suitable illustrations and discuss their impact on society. 2+8=10
7. What is meant by criminal psychology? Explain its nature and discuss the historical evolution of the discipline. 2+8=10

8. What do you understand by juvenile delinquency? Discuss its major causes and suggest suitable preventive measures to address the problem. 2+8=10

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