REV-01
BBLB/15/20

2025/12

SET A

BBA LLB
THIRD SEMESTER
CRIMINAL PSYCHOLOGY
BBLB - 306 H_1 CR.L.

[USE OMR FOR OBJECTIVE PART]

Duration: 3 hrs. **Full Marks: 70**

Objective

Time: 30 min. **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. Victimisation 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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