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BRAINWARE UNIVERSITY

Term End Examination 2025-2026
Programme – B.Sc.(PSY)-Hons-2024
Course Name – Psychology of Crime
Course Code - BPY40204
(Semester IV)

Full Marks : 60

Time : 2:30 Hours

[The figure in the margin indicates full marks. Candidates are required to give their answers in their own words as far as practicable.]

Group-A

(Multiple Choice Type Question)

1 x 15=15

1. Choose the correct alternative from the following :

- (i) Identify the legal definition of a crime.
 - a) An act that is morally wrong
 - b) An act forbidden by public law and punishable by law
 - c) An act that disrupts social harmony
 - d) An act that promotes social harmony
- (ii) Indicate the meaning of the term felony.
 - a) A minor offense that results in a fine
 - b) A crime that leads to less than one year of prison
 - c) A serious crime that may lead to life imprisonment or death penalty
 - d) A public nuisance with no severe consequences
- (iii) Identify which of the following is a category of crime under Indian criminal law.
 - a) Felony
 - b) Social Crime
 - c) Misdemeanor
 - d) All of these
- (iv) Choose the school of criminology associated with Cesare Beccaria that focuses on the idea that punishment should be swift, certain, and proportionate.
 - a) Classical school
 - b) Positivist school
 - c) Sociological school
 - d) Conflict school
- (v) Identify the brain structure primarily associated with decision-making and impulse control.
 - a) Amygdala
 - b) Prefrontal Cortex
 - c) Hippocampus
 - d) Thalamus
- (vi) Indicate the behaviors that have been associated with low serotonin levels.
 - a) Aggression
 - b) Impulsivity
 - c) Depressed mood
 - d) All of these
- (vii) Select the factor most associated with impulsive aggression in juveniles.
 - a) Low dopamine
 - b) High testosterone

- c) Low serotonin
 d) Overactive amygdala
- (viii) Identify what research on twin studies suggests about the potential influence on criminal behavior.
- a) No genetic link
 b) A significant genetic predisposition
 c) A negligible genetic component
 d) A stronger environmental influence
- (ix) Select the psychological disorder most associated with juvenile delinquency, involving persistent violations of the rights of others.
- a) Anxiety Disorder
 b) Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)
 c) Conduct Disorder
 d) Bipolar Disorder
- (x) Identify the outcome most likely to result from a lack of adequate parental supervision.
- a) Increased delinquency
 b) Improved social skills
 c) Positive academic performance
 d) Increased self-control
- (xi) Indicate the factor that is often a risk factor for juvenile delinquency, especially in single-parent households.
- a) High parental involvement
 b) Emotional instability
 c) Good academic performance
 d) Supportive extended family
- (xii) Identify how exposure to violence in the family can contribute to juvenile delinquency.
- a) Increasing emotional regulation
 b) Desensitizing the child to aggression
 c) Enhancing social behavior
 d) Improving impulse control
- (xiii) Select the factor that is often a protective influence against juvenile delinquency.
- a) Exposure to violence
 b) Positive school engagement
 c) Social exclusion
 d) Parental neglect
- (xiv) Recall which childhood disorder is commonly associated with the later development of Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD).
- a) Autism Spectrum Disorder
 b) Conduct Disorder
 c) Generalized Anxiety Disorder
 d) ADHD
- (xv) Identify which legal measure is often used to manage offenders with Antisocial Personality Disorder (ASPD).
- a) House arrest
 b) Psychiatric hospitalization
 c) Strict probation and parole supervision
 d) Community service

Group-B

(Short Answer Type Questions)

3 x 5=15

2. Explain the role of religion and superstition in shaping the Pre-Classical School of criminology. (3)
3. Discuss the role of genetics in juvenile delinquency. (3)
4. Explain the relationship between brain structure and criminal behavior in juveniles. (3)
5. Describe Robert Merton's Strain Theory and explain its relevance in explaining criminal behavior. (3)
6. Analyze the impact of substance abuse on violent crimes. (3)

OR

Compare different sociological theories (such as strain theory, social learning theory, and labeling theory) in explaining drug-related crimes. (3)

Group-C

(Long Answer Type Questions)

5 x 6=30

7. Explain why the demonological theory was eventually rejected in favor of scientific explanations of crime. (5)
8. Analyze how the belief in the supernatural influenced crime and punishment in early societies. (5)

9. Describe Edwin Sutherland's Differential Association Theory and how it explains the learning of criminal behavior. (5)
10. Evaluate the effectiveness of rehabilitation programs for offenders based on psychological principles. (5)
11. Explain how genetic predisposition for certain psychological conditions, such as psychopathy, contributes to juvenile delinquency. (5)
12. Evaluate the concept of Rebellion in Merton's Strain Theory. (5)

OR

Illustrate how public policy can incorporate the insights from Self-Control Theory to reduce crime. (5)

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