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Reg. No. :

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

Second Semester

Criminology and Police Administration – Allied

PSYCHOLOGY OF CRIME AND DELINQUENCY

(For those who joined in July 2023 onwards)

Time : Three hours

Maximum : 75 marks

PART A — (10 × 1 = 10 marks)

Answer ALL questions.

Choose the correct answer :

1. What term refers to the tendency to attribute one's thoughts, feelings, and motives to others?
 - (a) Projection
 - (b) Displacement
 - (c) Rationalization
 - (d) Regression
2. Which theory suggests that people are motivated to fulfill a hierarchy of needs, starting with physiological needs and progressing to self-actualization?
 - (a) Maslow's hierarchy of needs
 - (b) Skinner's operant conditioning
 - (c) Bandura's social learning theory
 - (d) Kohlberg's stages of moral development
3. Which theory proposes that aggressive impulses are repressed and redirected towards safer or more acceptable targets?
 - (a) Social learning theory
 - (b) Catharsis theory
 - (c) Frustration-aggression hypothesis
 - (d) Psychoanalytic theory
4. Which of the following is NOT considered a psychoneurotic disorder?
 - (a) Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD)
 - (b) Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (OCD)
 - (c) Schizophrenia
 - (d) Panic disorder

5. What is a common challenge in the treatment of criminal behavior among juveniles?
- (a) Lack of access to treatment programs
 - (b) Resistance to authority figures
 - (c) Limited understanding of consequences
 - (d) Overreliance on punishment
6. What is the central premise of Hersberg's two-factor theory of motivation?
- (a) Motivation is influenced by both intrinsic and extrinsic factors
 - (b) Employees are motivated by rewards and punishments
 - (c) There are two sets of factors that influence job satisfaction and dissatisfaction
 - (d) Motivation is primarily driven by physiological needs
7. Which theorist proposed the social learning theory, which emphasizes the role of cognitive processes in learning?
- (a) Albert Bandura
 - (b) Ivan Pavlov
 - (c) B.F. Skinner
 - (d) Edward Thorndike

8. What term describes behavior that deviates from social norms or expectations and is often considered harmful or unacceptable?
- (a) Desirable behavior
 - (b) Maladaptive behavior
 - (c) Undesirable behavior
 - (d) Prosocial behavior
9. What is a common consequence of prejudice?
- (a) Increased social cohesion.
 - (b) Reduced intergroup conflict
 - (c) Discrimination
 - (d) Enhanced empathy
10. Which of the following theories of personality is associated with Henry Murray?
- (a) Trait theory
 - (b) Psychodynamic theory
 - (c) Humanistic theory
 - (d) Social learning theory

PART B — (5 × 5 = 25 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 250 words.

11. (a) Can aggression be considered a normal part of human behavior? Why or why not?
- Or
- (b) What are the key symptoms and characteristics of anxiety disorders?
12. (a) What are the main clusters of personality disorders, and what are their characteristic features?
- Or
- (b) How can prejudice impact individuals and communities?
13. (a) How does biological learning influence impulsive behaviour?
- Or
- (b) What role do environmental factors play in shaping criminal behavior, and how do they interact with biological factors?

14. (a) How do desires and beliefs contribute to the formation of attitudes and prejudices?

Or

- (b) Explain the relationship between Psychology and Criminology.
15. (a) What distinguishes desirable behavior from undesirable behaviour?
- Or
- (b) What is the relationship between mental disorders and criminal behaviour?

PART C — (5 × 8 = 40 marks)

Answer ALL questions, choosing either (a) or (b).

Each answer should not exceed 600 words.

16. (a) How can anxiety influence criminal behavior, and what are some common manifestations of anxiety-related crime?
- Or
- (b) What are some potential pathways through which intelligence can influence an individual's susceptibility to delinquency?

17. (a) Define psychoneurotic disorders and provide examples of common conditions classified within this category.

Or

- (b) What are some common behaviors or traits exhibited by individuals with psychopathic personality?

18. (a) Describe Murray's approach to understanding personality through needs and presses. How does he differentiate between needs and presses, and how do they interact to influence behaviour?

Or

- (b) How does classical conditioning explain the development of phobias and other emotional responses?

19. (a) How does Freud's concept of the id, ego, and superego contribute to his understanding of personality development?

Or

- (b) How does Thorndike's theory of learning differ from Skinner's operant conditioning? Discuss their respective views on the role of consequences in shaping behaviour.

20. (a) Discuss Cattell's concept of the 16 Personality Factors (16PF). What are these factors, and how do they contribute to the comprehensive understanding of personality?

Or

- (b) Define insight learning according to Köhler's theory. Provide an example of how insight learning occurs in problem-solving situations.