

A Study on Criminal Profiling Of Serial Killer Under Forensic Psychological Investigation.

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ABSTRACT :

A review of the relevant psychological and sociological literature regarding serial killers is presented. Also described is the investigative process and the procedures involved in constructing accurate criminal profiles. This Paper Examines The Definition, characteristics, and classifications of male serial killers. Additionally, the paper discusses various motivations for killing serially, the importance of fantasy, and emotional, cognitive, and behavioural processes in the serial killer. The process of criminal profiling, which is a relatively new and innovative proactive and reactive investigative procedure, is also described as a tool used frequently in the investigative process of serial homicides. Also described is the importance of criminal profiling and the overall effectiveness of professionally constructed criminal profiles. This chapter deals with the development and construction of a criminal profile. The integration of a psychological profile with an ongoing investigation is discussed in the context of a multiple child serial murder investigation. The importance of teamwork involving various members of a homicide task force and the independent skills they bring to an investigation is emphasized. Psychodynamic factors are reviewed on a theoretical basis, but emphasis is placed on practical investigative techniques and factual information. The material integrates forensic science, psychological issues, and detective work. The purpose is to provide an adjunct to an overall homicide investigation.

KEYWORDS: *Serial killer, investigation, forensic science, psychology, criminals*

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I. INTRODUCTION :

Criminal profiling, also known as offender profiling, is a tool used by law enforcement agencies to identify and apprehend unknown criminal offenders. In the context of serial killers, criminal profiling involves creating a psychological and behavioural profile of the offender based on their crimes and actions. This profile is then used to help law enforcement determine the offender's motivations, personality traits, and potential future behaviour. The goal of criminal profiling in serial killer cases is to gain insight into the mind of the offender, which can assist in their capture and bring an end to their criminal spree.

Over the years, criminal profiling has evolved and become more scientific and data-driven, incorporating evidence-based research and behavioural science principles. However, it should be noted that criminal profiling is not an exact science and its validity and reliability have been the subject of much debate. Despite its limitations, it remains a valuable tool for law enforcement in investigating complex and high-profile criminal cases. This study aims to examine the history and development of criminal profiling in the context of serial killers, as well as its applications and limitations. Through a review of the literature and analysis of past case studies, this study will provide insight into the efficacy of criminal profiling as a tool for investigating serial murder cases. The way in which the term 'periodical killer' came into actuality is intriguing. During the mid-1970s, the FBI agent Robert K. Ressler coined this expression after periodical pictures. As Lippit argues, like each occasion of a periodical movie, the completion of each periodical murder lays the foundation for the coming act which in turn precipitates unborn acts, leaving the periodical subject always wanting further, always empty, addicted. periodical killers' 'dependence' to killing does not cease after the first time but rather increases. The description of periodical killings is not simple for it takes on numerous different forms, and is brought on by numerous different countries of mind. Holmes and DeBurger have tried to define periodical murder as conforming of repetitious killings which are one-on-one with rare exceptions, where the relationship between the victim and the lawbreaker is that of a foreigner or slight familiarity, and the provocation to kill and apparent motives are lacking. Periodical murder generally refers to the separate killings of at least three people by an extant over a certain length of time. Whilst there is an

increase in literature on periodical murder, it has been suggested that the importance of the scholarly work plays into the creation of essentialist conceptions, which presume certain sundries about the periodical killer's character.

OBJECTIVES:

- To help law enforcement agencies identify and apprehend the serial killer
- To develop a psychological profile of the serial killer
- To assist in determining the credibility of suspects
- To aid in the development of investigative strategies
- To provide expert testimony in court

II. LITERATURE REVIEW:

Movies and nightly television shows appear to emphasise highly efficient regimens in forensic science and criminal investigative analysis (profiling) that result in capturing serial killers and other perpetrators of homicide. Although some of the shows are apocryphal and unrealistic, they reflect major advancements that have been made in the fields of forensic science and criminal psychology during the past two decades that have helped police capture serial killers (**White et al. 2011**). This study examines the current status of criminal profiling and provides a practical, albeit rudimentary, understanding of the subject, its history and applications. The criminal profiler was traditionally an investigator. Recent cases such as the "DC Sniper" are examined as well as how the profile of serial killers has changed in terms of race and sex based definitions. Questions regarding the future of profiling and problems encountered by researchers and the role of profiling in law enforcement are also examined (**Branson, Allan Leroy**). Quite possibly, the first application of geographic analysis to identify and characterise the spatial behaviour of the offender concerning the crime scene was developed in 1980 by Milton Newton. Although previous studies have used Newton and Swoope's geoforensic process (**Salafranca Barreda 2021**). The purpose of this paper is to analyse the concept of criminal profiling in terms of serial killers in the United States. The research provided in this paper was found using the most recent research available on the topic. The FBI's Behavioral Unit, or National Center for the Analysis of Violent Crime (NCAVC), is the current leading law enforcement agency that investigates these types of crimes. They utilise definitions, typographies, and motives to create a criminal profile to investigate serial killings (**van Aken 2015**). There are many types of both minor and major crime. In some cases, offenders are rapidly identified and apprehended and the cases are easily resolved. Others are more puzzling, and their resolution confronts us with a challenge because of their complexity and, at times, repetitiveness. Criminal profiling applies particularly to the latter because of the difficulty often encountered in identifying criminals and detecting their motives. Crime is frequently an interpersonal event and takes place in a given ambience (**Palermo 2002**). Criminal profiling is designed to generate information on a perpetrator of a crime, usually a serial offender, through an analysis of the crime scene left by the perpetrator. The two main approaches to criminal profiling, crime scene analysis and investigative psychology, are examined for the presence of a paradigm and the possibility of falsifiability to determine whether they can be considered as science (**Muller 2000**). Many studies have shown that distributions of the distances that offenders travel in the commission of their offences are typically characterised by a decay function. However, there are few empirical comparisons of the different mathematical functions which may characterise such distributions. Further, there has been little consideration of what different forms of function may reflect about the underlying factors and psychological processes governing this aspect of the journey to crime (**Canter and Hammond 2006**). In many countries, such as Canada, police have been increasingly relying upon some form of criminal profiling to aid in their serial crime investigations. A criminal profiler is a psychological consultant or investigator who examines evidence from the crime scene, victims, and witnesses in an attempt to construct an accurate psychological (usually concerning psychopathology, personality, and behaviour) and demographic description of the individual who committed the crime (**Woodworth and Porter 1999**). A review of the development of criminal profiling demonstrates that profiling has never been a scientific process. It is essentially based on a compendium of common sense intuitions and faulty theoretical assumptions, and in practice appears to consist of little more than educated guesses and wishful thinking. While it is very difficult to find cases where profiling made a critical contribution to an investigation, there exist a number of cases where a profile, combined with investigative and prosecutorial enthusiasm, derailed the investigation (**Devery 2010**). The outcome of German serial murderer spatial decision making was measured as the straight- line distance between murderer home locations and each crime location (i.e. body recovery location). Geographic and series development data, as well as information on age, intelligence, motive, marital status, employment status, and mode of transportation of 53 German serial murderers was collected from police and prosecution service files and judicial verdict records (**Snook et al. 2005**). Two studies explored the validity of dichotomous classification of organised/disorganised serial killers and the four typologies (visionary, mission, hedonistic, and power/control) adopted by the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI). Tables documenting crime scene criteria were devised consisting of 50 typifying different crime scenes (Study 1) and 48 crime scenes (taken from the 50 crime scene criteria) with a further 10 motive- based crime scene criteria (**Taylor**

et al. 2012). The purpose of this article is to make the distinction between antisocial personality disorder and psychopathy, discuss possible etiologies of psychopathy, and analyse the crimes, personality characteristics, and historical aspects of psychopathic serial killers. The research indicates that both environmental and biological factors affect the development of psychopathy. Several different serial killers were compared to assess the similarities and differences between their histories, crimes, and personalities (LaBrode 2007). Public awareness of the contributions that psychologists can make to the investigation of crimes largely grew out of the general fascination with serial killers. These vile and determined murderers have become the stuff of urban myths. They are the mainstay of fictional crime dramas and are guaranteed to steal the headlines if they break into reality. They seem to epitomise the essence of evil and to symbolise the darkest corners of the psyche (Canter and Youngs 2003). The origins of 'Offender Profiling In the advice given by police medical advisors and other experts to criminal investigations are briefly outlined. The spread of such advice to police enquiries across the United States in the early 1970s, culminating in its uptake by Special Agents of the FBI in the mid- 1970s and the widespread promotion of their services through the fictional writings of Thomas Harris and others is noted (Canter 2004). Many law enforcement agencies throughout the world now analyse where an offender commits crimes in order to develop predictions of the sort of person the offender is, where s/he may be located and other aspects of value to investigations. Known as Geographical Offender Profiling (GOP), the application of this approach relies on a combination of principles and methodologies drawn from many different disciplines, including psychology, geography, criminology and forensic science (Canter and Youngs 2008). Criminal profiling has received attention from the academic community and from the entertainment world since the FBI first published accounts of its profiling principles. It became popular through films such as *Silence of the Lambs* and the *X-Files* making headlines. However, beyond the victims' pin pictures that help create the sensationalism in these resources, there have been few, if any, reliable criminal profiling classification designs (Godwin 2002). The following paper presents a case study of a convicted serial murderer. Through data from personal correspondence, police reports, a true crime novel, witness statements, medical examiner reports, court appeals, and crime scene reports from the actual murder cases, and most important, a series of psychological self-report measures, a case study was developed. Included in the psychological measures were tests of general psychopathology, specific tests of psychopathy, anger and aggression scales, and sociological measures (Culhane et al. 2011). Focusing specifically upon nurses who commit serial murder within a hospital setting, this paper aims to establish insights into this particular subcategory of healthcare serial killers. In addition, the paper aims to test the usefulness of an existing checklist of behaviours among this group of serial murderers. Drawing upon existing lists of healthcare serial killers produced by other scholars as well as legal records and an online news archive, we identified and researched healthcare serial killer nurses, collating socio demographics (Yardley and Wilson 2016). Determining the characteristics of an unknown offender from details of a crime is at the heart of much crime fiction. Although it has roots in the inferences made by Sherlock Holmes, Sir Arthur Conan Doyle never provided empirical evidence for Holmes' inferences, or models of how such inferences can be made. Yet it ought to be possible to utilise psychological theories to derive inferences about offenders (Canter 2011). Despite the apparent popularity of criminal profiling among the law enforcement community, scrutiny of its merits does not appear to have occurred to any substantial extent. This chapter identifies and assesses 10 significant problems surrounding the theoretical literature and the professional practice of criminal profiling. It highlights many shortcomings in both the research and the practice of profiling and serves to demonstrate that a disparity exists between the perceptions and the realities of what criminal profiling can reliably achieve (Kocsis and Palermo 2008).

III. METHODOLOGY:

The current study is based on the researcher's original data gathering as well as secondary data from publications and online sources. Because the population was too large, the current study used a straightforward sampling strategy to pick samples. A total of 200 respondents in the age range of 18-60 years were chosen at random and sent the analysed question online at random. The data obtained 200 samples from respondents using the random sampling method, also known as the easy sampling method. For this investigation, both primary and secondary data were employed. The data gathered through statistical measurements was analysed using SPSS Software. SPSS software was used to analyse and show the data from the frequency table, cross tabulation, chi-square tests, and ANOVA , ANALYSIS OF DATA.

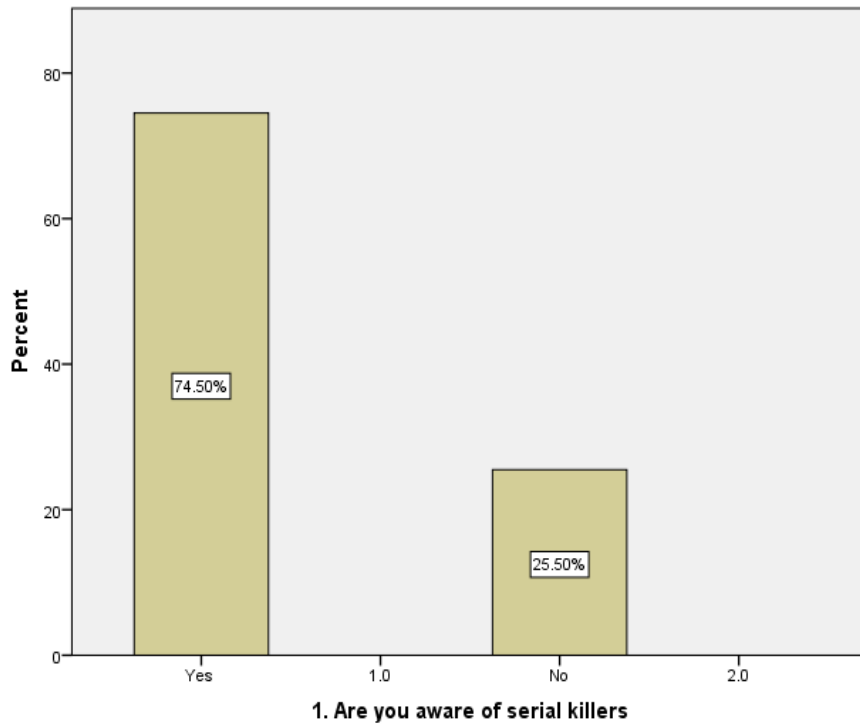
IV. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Null Hypothesis (H₀): There is no significant difference between gender and age towards study on current trends on criminal profiling of serial killer under forensic psychological investigation

Alternative Hypothesis (H₁): There is a significant difference between gender and age towards study on current trends on criminal profiling of serial killer under forensic psychological investigation

DATA ANALYSIS

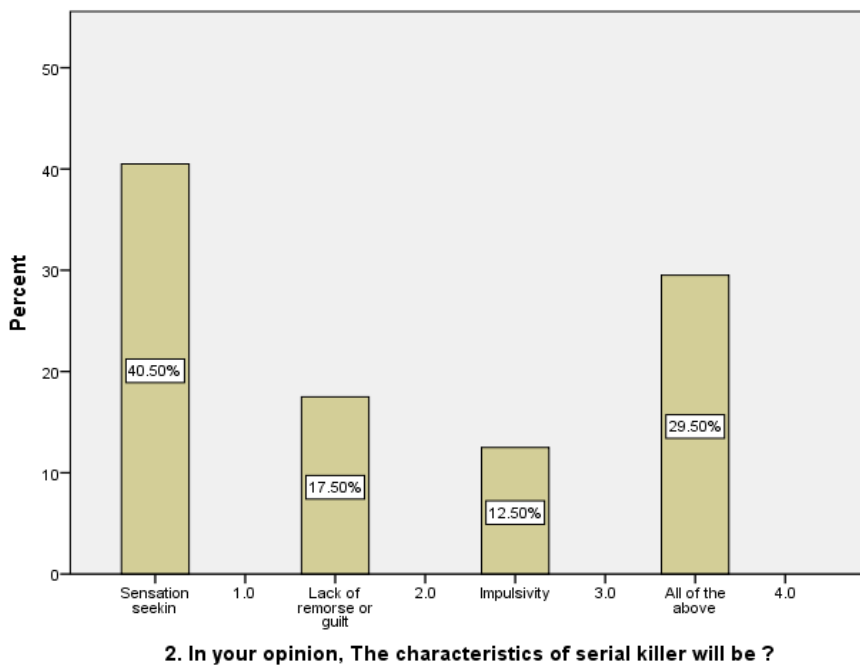
FIG 1



LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table Yes-74.50%, No-25.50%.

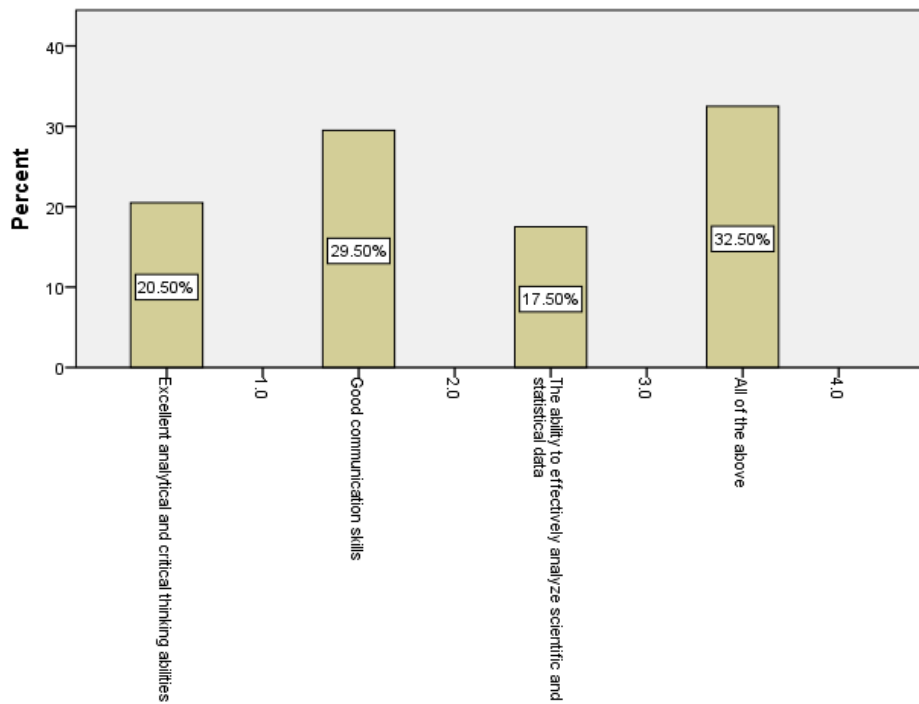
FIG 2



LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table sensation seeking-40.50%, lack of remorse or guilt-17.50%, impulsivity-12.50% and all of the above-29.50%.

FIG 3

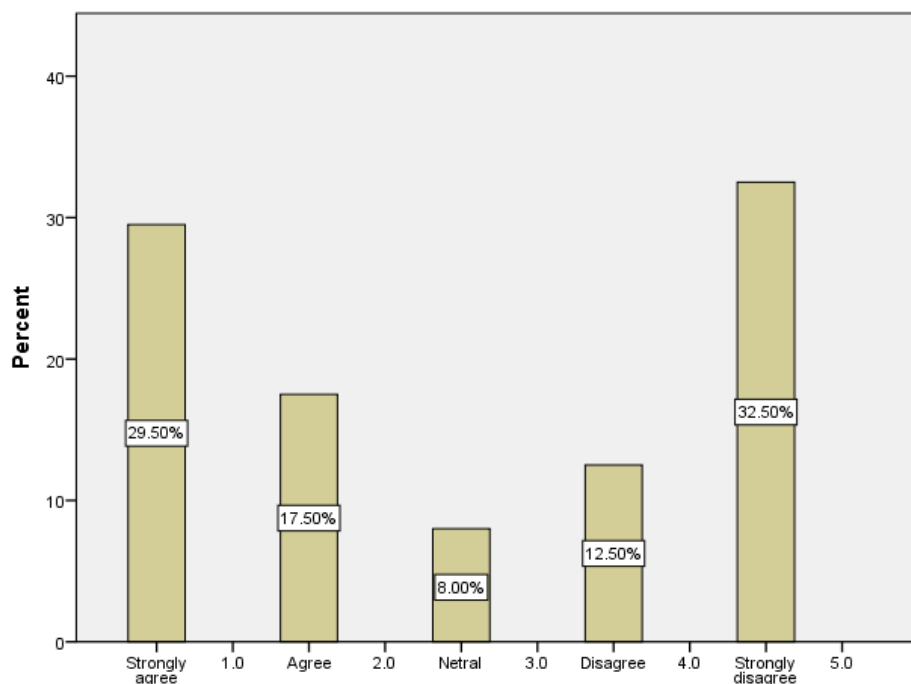


3 The most important skills for a criminal profiler to have?

LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table excellent analytical and critical thinking abilities-20.50%, good communication skills-29.50%, the ability to effectively analyse scientific and statistical data-17.50% and all of the above-32.50%.

FIG 4

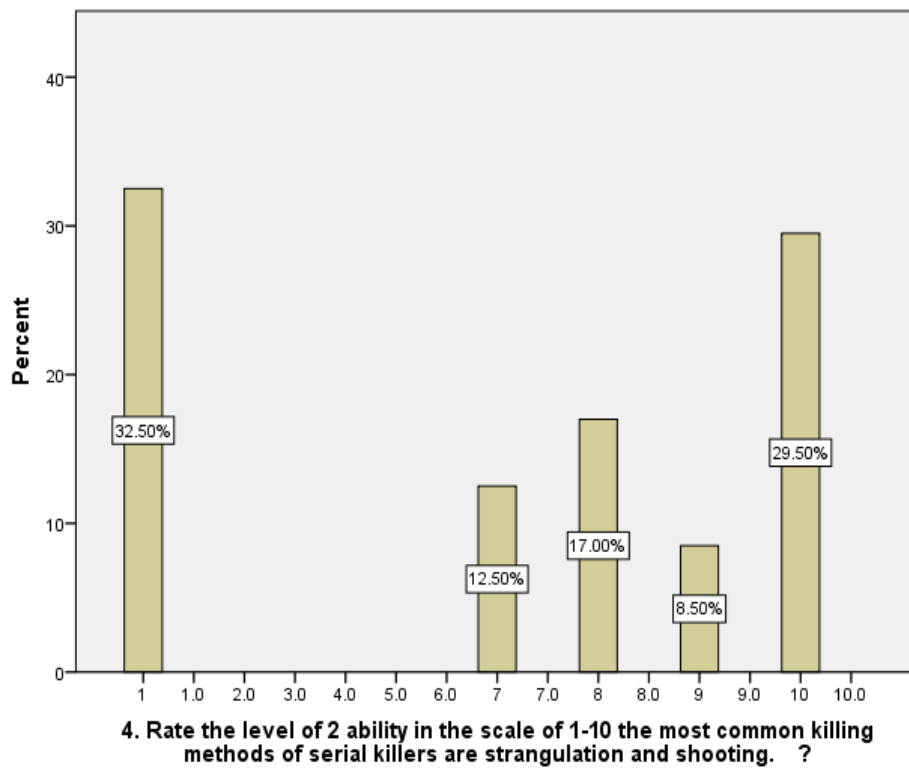


3. The serial killer will not have proper care in their childhood

LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table strongly agree-29.50%, agree-17.50%,netral-8.00%,disagree-12.50% and strongly disagree-32.50.

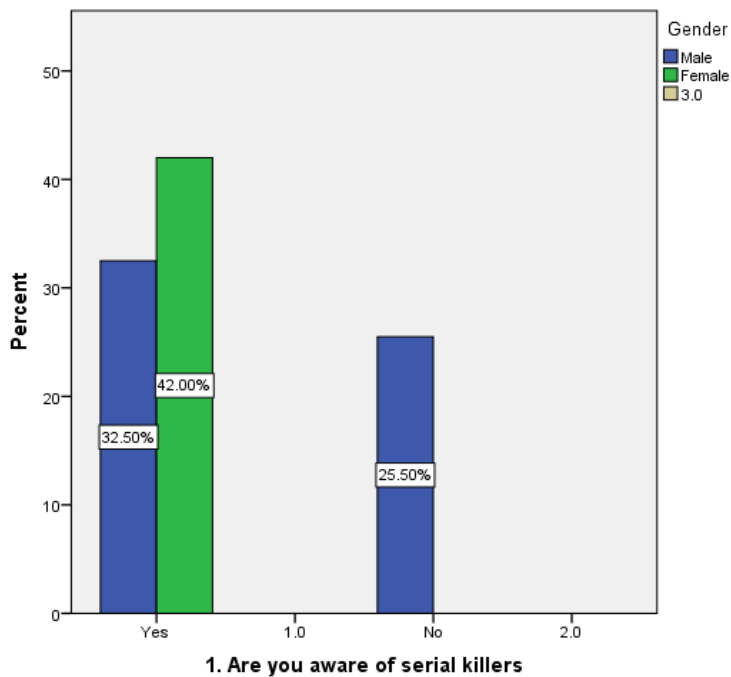
FIG 5



LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table 1-32.50%,7-12.50%,8-17.00%,9-8.50 and 10-29.50%

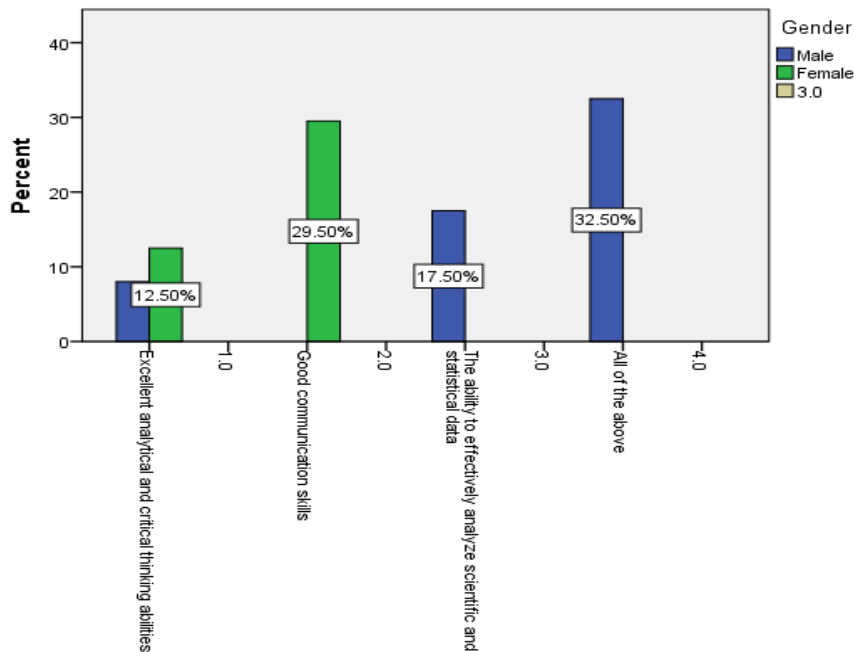
FIG 6



LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table yes-32.50%,42% and no-25.50%

FIG 7

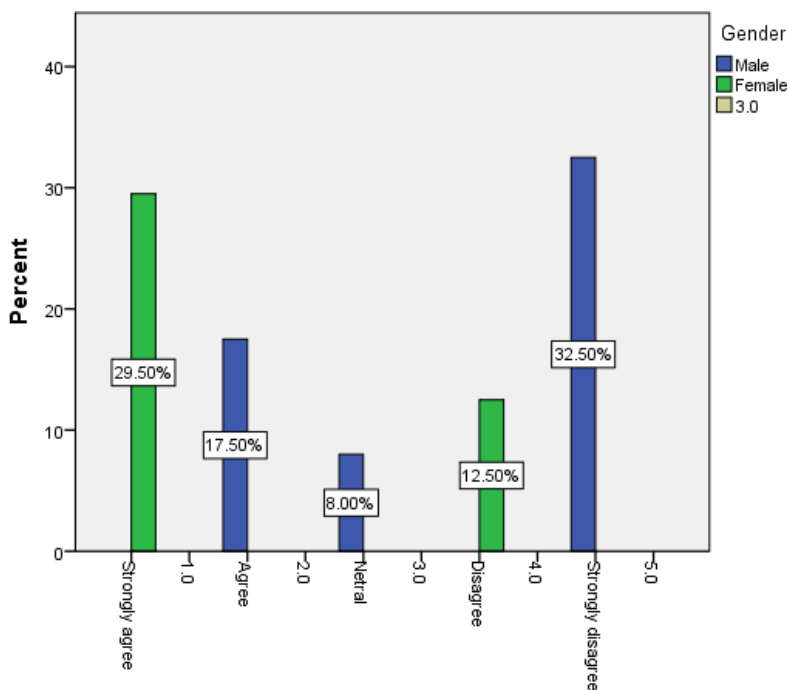


3. The most important skills for a criminal profiler

LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table excellent analytical and critical thinking abilities-12.50%,good communication skills-29.50%,the ability to effectively analyse scientific and statistical data-17.50% and all of the above-32.50%

FIG 8

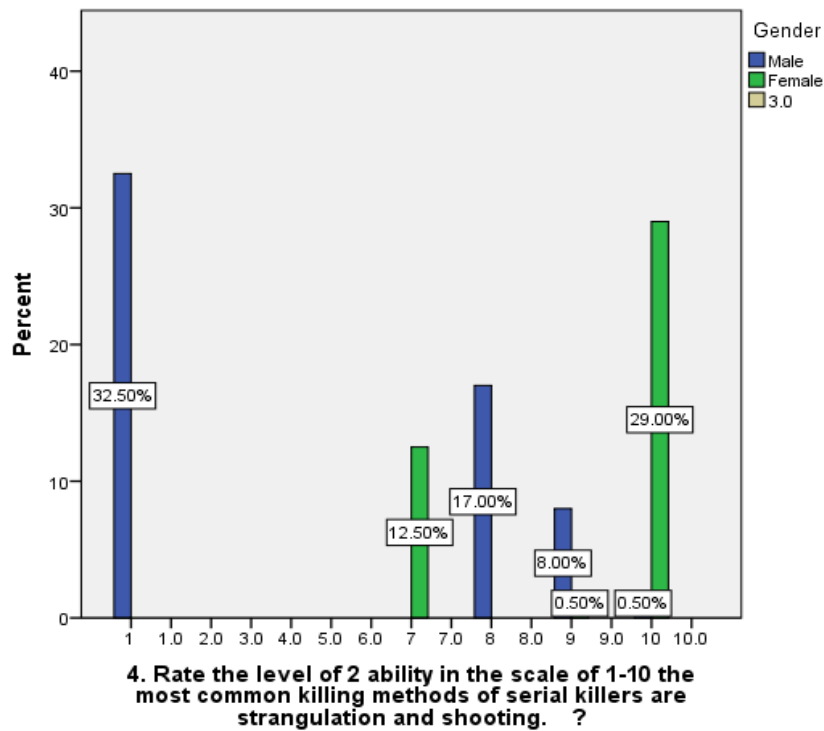


3. The serial killer will not have proper care in their childhood

LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table strongly agree-29.50%,agree-17.50%,neutral-8.%,disagree-12.50% and strongly disagree-32.50%

FIG 9



LEGEND

Totally 200 responses were collected from the general people for analysis. In this table 1-32.50%,7-12.50%,8-17%,9-8%,0.50% and 10-29%,0.50%

V. RESULT :

Fig 1 states that most of the people have answered yes-74.50%, **Fig 2** status that most of the people have answered sensation seeking-40.50%, **Fig 3** status that most of the people have answered all of the above-32.50%, **Fig 4** status that most of the people have answered strongly disagree-32.50%, **Fig 5** status that most of the people have answered 1-32.50%, **Fig 6** status that most of the people have answered yes-32.50%;42%, **Fig 7** status that most of the people have answered all of the above-32.50%, **Fig 8** status that most of the people have answered strongly disagree-32.50%, **Fig 9** status that most of the people have answered 1-32.50%.

VI. DISCUSSION :

Fig 1 status that most of the people have answered yes because they think are aware about serial killers , **Fig 2** status that most of the people have answered Sensation-seeking because the need for ever-increasing stimuli to satisfy the need for new and exciting experiences. Serial killers serve as a vicarious experience for sensation seekers, **Fig 3** status that most of the people have answered all of the above because Excellent analytical and critical thinking abilities, Good communication skills and The ability to effectively analyse scientific and statistical data are some of the important skills for a criminal profiler, **Fig 4** status that most of the people have answered strongly disagree because There are however some very famous serial killers such as Ted Bundy, Jeffery Dahmer, Richard Storlett and Paul Bernardo. These killers seem to be the natural side of the equation. Each one of these killers recall having a very loving and normal childhood, **Fig 5** status that most of the people have answered 1 because Their method of killing is usually brutal and hands-on such as strangulation and torture. The other two categories have no cooling-off period, **Fig 6** status that most of the people have answered yes because they think are aware about serial killers , **Fig 7** status that most of the people have answered all of the above because Excellent analytical and critical thinking abilities, Good communication skills and The ability to effectively analyse scientific and statistical data are some of the important skills for a criminal profiler, **Fig 8** status that most of the people have answered strongly disagree because There are however some very famous serial killers such as Ted Bundy, Jeffery Dahmer, Richard Storlett and Paul Bernardo. These killers seem to be the natural side of the equation. Each one of these killers recall having a very loving and normal childhood, **Fig 9** status that most of the people have answered 1 because Their method of killing is usually brutal and hands-on such as strangulation and torture. The other two categories have no cooling-off period.

LIMITATION :

It was collected by the general public through a convenience sampling method . My research response is 200 responses. It was collected in Chennai.

VII. SUGGESTION:

Criminal profiling of serial killers is a valuable tool for law enforcement in investigating these complex cases. However, to ensure its effectiveness, it should be based on scientific evidence and a structured approach, involve a multidisciplinary team of professionals, and recognize its limitations.

VIII. CONCLUSION :

Criminal profiling of serial killers is a complex and multifaceted process that involves the analysis of various factors, including the offender's background, behaviour, and crime scene characteristics. This type of profiling aims to gain insight into the psychology and motivations of serial killers, as well as to predict their future behaviour. However, it is important to note that criminal profiling is not an exact science and results can sometimes be inconclusive or misleading. Despite its limitations, criminal profiling can be a valuable tool for law enforcement officials in their efforts to apprehend and bring serial killers to justice. The insights gained through profiling can assist in developing investigative strategies and focusing the search for suspects. Additionally, understanding the behaviour and motivations of serial killers can help law enforcement officials to better prepare for and respond to similar cases in the future. Criminal profiling of serial killers remains a complex and evolving field that requires a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach. Despite its limitations, it can provide valuable insights that can assist in solving and preventing crimes committed by these dangerous and elusive offenders.

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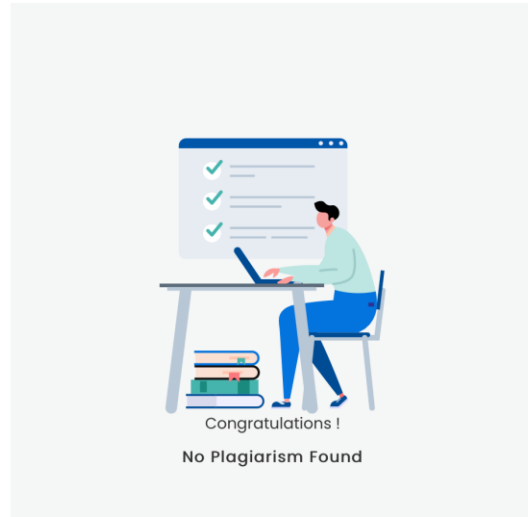
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ABSTRACT

A review of the applicable cerebral and sociological literature regarding periodical killers is presented. Also described is the investigative process and the procedures involved in constructing accurate felonious biographies. This Paper Examines The description, characteristics, and groups of manly periodical killers. also, the paper discusses colorful provocations for killing serially, the significance of fantasy, and emotional, cognitive, and behavioural processes in the periodical killer. Theprocessofcriminalprofiling, which is a fairly new and innovative visionary and reactive investigative procedure, is also described as a tool used constantly in the investigative process of periodical homicides. Also described is the significance of felonious profiling and the overall effectiveness of professionally constructed felonious biographies. This chapter deals with the development and construction of a felonious profile. The integration of a cerebral profile with an ongoinq disquisition is banded in the



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INTRODUCTION :

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LIMITATION :

It was collected by the general public through a convenience sampling method . My research response is 200 responses. It was collected in Chennai.

SUGGESTION:

Criminal profiling of serial killers is a valuable tool for law enforcement in investigating these complex cases. However, to ensure its effectiveness, it should be based on scientific evidence and a structured approach, involve a multidisciplinary team of professionals, and recognize its limitations.

CONCLUSION :

Criminal profiling of serial killers is a complex and multifaceted process that involves the analysis of various

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