

## **Chapter – I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

Our country is afflicted with serial killers over many decades. In the name of psychological insight, the lives of serial killers are narrowed down to the most minuscule details in the hopes of understanding what factors contribute to transforming into “monster”. It is important to understand Who is a serial killer? What factors contribute to becoming a serial killer? In order to understand them at full length. A serial killer is a person, who is known to the society as a friend, as any kind of relation with other humans but now one knows about this person’s killer instinct until the crimes come into the limelight of the society. By the time people know about his psychological disorder and killer instinct it’s so late. Serial killers are horribly gruesome and horrific living beings, yet these people hold a lot of interest in the public domain. These creatures have a long and fascinating history of their background not because of their heinous crimes but also because their embodied extremes to which one’s psychological disorders Since these people live in same spaces as other humans does it is hard to identify them as serial killers. It is virtually undetectable to recognize them until these deadly creatures begin killing innocent people's lives for their mental satisfactory reasons.

Serial murder is defined by three key elements: number, time, and motivation. Most murderers have only one victim; serial killers, by definition, have multiple victims. The minimum number of victims listed in various definitions of serial murder proposed in

recent years range from 2 to 10, with a modal value of 3. The time element in serial murder is designed to distinguish serial killers from mass murderers and spree killers. Whereas mass murderers have multiple victims in a single episode and spree killers have multiple victims in several separate but related episodes, in neither case is there an emotional cooling off period between murders. In contrast, in serial murder, there is a cooling off period of several days, weeks, months, or years. Finally, to differentiate serial killers from professional hit men, political terrorists, and military combatants, most definitions of serial murder omit individuals who kill exclusively for financial, political, or military gain.

### **Serial killers demographics**

According to the statistics male serial killers are more in number when compared to females. Men are responsible for the vast majority of crimes committed worldwide. An even greater percentage of men engage in serial murder. The ratio of male to female criminals, including those who commit single-incident homicides, is 9:1; the ratio of males to females who commit serial murder is somewhere in the neighbourhood of 19:1. Although rare, female serial killers do exist.

Single-incident murders are normally committed by individuals in their early to mid-20s, while the initial murder in a series is normally committed by an individual in his or her late 20s to early 30s. victims of serial murder are just as likely to differ from the victims of single-incident homicide as the perpetrators of serial murder differ from the perpetrators of single-incident homicide. Young adults are the most common targets of serial murder, but

victims could be anywhere from their early childhood to late adulthood. Some serial killers prefer male victims, others prefer female victims, and still others have no gender preference. According to recent estimates, females are more likely to be victimized by a serial killer than males, a pattern that runs counter to what has traditionally been observed in single-incident homicide, where male victims predominate. There are also single-serial differences in the victim-perpetrator relationship. Whereas the victims of single-incident murder are often family members, friends, and acquaintances, the victims of serial murder are nearly always strangers.

Often times these serial killers are young, who are quite smart and usually come from broken families. These people are either physically or mentally or sexually abused in their childhood and have consequential personality issues like loneliness, and very low self-esteem. In the state of loneliness these people tend to over think and transform into monsters. No serial killer is similar to others but they all are alike in the set of serial killers. These killers' childhood is marked with the lack of nurturing relationships. Serial killers don't just "go crazy" or just snap, years of victimization of loneliness, unhealthy childhood, child abuse, make them into these horrific creatures.

### **Typologies of Serial Killers**

Several typologies have been advanced in an effort to classify serial killers into discrete categories. One of the more popular typologies, the organized/disorganized typology, was developed at the FBI's Behavioural Science Unit. The organized serial killer is said to be of

average to above-average intelligence, with good social skills, and a reasonably stable employment history. The murders enacted by an organized serial killer are usually well planned and typically involve the use of a weapon. Such individuals are said to leave an organized crime scene. A disorganized serial killer, on the other hand, possesses below average intelligence, weak impulse control, and poor social skills, leading to an unplanned attack that often results in a disorganized crime scene.

Another popular typology of serial murder was proposed by Holmes and DeBurger. This typology consists of four categories: (1) visionary type;(2) mission-oriented type; (3) hedonistic type, which is broken down further into the lust killer, the thrill killer, and the creature-comfort killer; and (4) power/control type. For instance, the visionary type is alleged to be motivated by delusions and hallucinations, is opportunistic in selecting victims, and leaves a messy crime scene, whereas the hedonistic type is motivated by personal enjoyment, pleasure, or gain, carefully selects victims based on predetermined criteria, and generally leaves a tidy crime scene. A type of serial killer that is pragmatic in orientation and focused on the act of killing is the “mission-oriented” serial killer. This type of killer seeks to improve the world according to his own biased and self-serving standards. They target specific groups of individuals. On the other hand the serial killers whose primary motive is to control and dominate their victims are called Power/control serial killers. These serial killers enjoy the process of murder. The problem with the Holmes and DeBurger typology is that because the four types are so poorly defined.

## **BACKGROUND OF SERIAL KILLERS**

Jack Levin who specializes in research in murder, prejudice and hate stated “Research shows many serial killers suffered abuse, incest or neglect as children and develop poor self images”. Serial killers often have a childhood marked by the absence of any nurturing relationship. “They often come from families where the parents were absent or ineffective, where authority was not defined, and where they could engage in destructive behaviour undeterred-violent play, cruelty to animals, and incidents of arson being some of the childhood behaviour patterns noted among many serial killers”.

## **Chapter – II**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Ultius.(2014) “Reserach Paper on Serial Killers.”The definition of a serial killer is traditionally noted as a person who has a particular psychological motivation for killing. The murders are usually performed in a unique fashion and the killer has a signature that they are often known for. Serial killers are often compared to mass murderers; however, serial killers do not typically follow the mass murderer format where there are no breaks in between the murders. Serial killers tend to have characteristics that highlight the fact that they are murderers.

Małek, Rafał.(2015) “Serial Murder and Modern Ways to Gather Data about Serial Killers. Serial murder and modern ways to gather data about serial killers- The article discusses the issue of killing and serial murders in psychological, psychiatric as well as criminological aspects. It presents the history of killing, profiles of killers as well as modern technology applied for gathering and analyzing data: crime fighting computer systems and databases of the FBI's national center for the "analysis of violent crimes such as The violent criminal "Apprehension program (ViCAP) or Interpol "ASF nominal database of international criminals, electronic notices.

Aamodt, Mike & Yaksic, Enzo. (2015). Serial Murder: Separating Fact From Fiction. The worldview that portrays a serial killer as being a white male, an evil monster with unusual

appearance, having dysfunctional relationships (Yaksic, 2015), engaging in animal torture or being sexually or physical abused in childhood, and therefore, sadistically killing for sexual gratification should be challenged (Beasley, 2004). Leyton (1996) and Skrapec (2001) suggested that researchers should approach with open minds while searching for knowledge relating to this phenomenon without preconceived assumptions or hypothesis.

Julianne.(2019) "The Psychology of Serial Killers - 2021 Words: Research Paper Multiple murderers can be grouped into three: mass killer, who murder three or more persons at one time, spree killers, who murder in three or more places with no time difference, and serial killers. However, for this paper, we will focus on serial killers. A serial killer is generally defined as a person who has killed three or more people over a period usually more than one month, with a space in between the murder, and whose reason for killing can be pegged to psychological factors.

Van Aken, Chelsea (2015) "The Use of Criminal Profilers in the Prosecution of Serial Killers," The purpose of this paper is to analyze 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, is the current leading law enforcement agency that investigates these types of crimes. They utilize definitions, typographies, and motives to create a criminal profile to investigate serial killings. Ultimately, these profiles are inadequate because they are inconclusive and exclude multiple suspects that are potentially dangerous. Therefore, criminal profiling should be merely utilized as

an investigative tool, rather than a prosecutorial tool.

Larson, Erik. *KDL Book Club In A Bag: the Devil in the White City: Murder, Magic, and Madness at the Fair That Changed America*. Crown Publishers, (2003) .Erik Larson—author of number one bestseller *In the Garden of Beasts*—intertwines the true tale of the 1893 World's Fair and the cunning serial killer who used the fair to lure his victims to their death. Combining meticulous research with nail-biting storytelling, Erik Larson has crafted a narrative with all the wonder of newly discovered history and the thrills of the best fiction.

Schechter, Harold. *The Serial Killer Files: the Who, What, Where, How, and Why of the Worlds Most Terrifying Murderers*. Ballantine Books,(2004).The dark side of human nature is an endless source of morbid fascination, and with this book we go right to the heart of some of the most appalling human behavior. Despite the brutality of the topic, the author's conversational writing style makes this an easy book to read. The author talks about specific traits common to serial killers, using notorious cases as examples. From there, this book covers a little bit of everything, from the types of killers, to their methods of killing and body disposal



## **Chapter – III**

### **AIM & OBJECTIVES**

**AIM:** Insight of the psychology behind the behaviour of the serial killers.

**OBJECTIVES:** The objectives of this project are to find the background of the serial killer that helps in transforming human being into serial killer he/she is now i.e., their Childhood, family background, Criminal check.

- To understand their motives
- To determine how we can analyze their actions leading to the crime.
- Looking into few case studies of some famous serial killers to get the gist of how they lead their life.
- To understand the role of forensic in the serial killers cases.
- To understand why they commits multiple / repeated crimes.

## **Chapter – IV**

### **METHODOLOGY**

In the DCRB, I did my project at Kottayam I happened to look into two cases that are registered under serial killer from Kerala. I have understood what all factors contribute in transforming a man into a serial killer. The following sections I am mentioning below is what I understood from my project. I have also included few profiles of serial killers from around the world and also from India to make connections from what I have learned here and my research.

#### **RESEARCH ON SERIAL MURDER :**

Serial murder is a relatively rare event, estimated to comprise less than one percent of all murders committed in any given year. The research that has been conducted on serial murder has been largely descriptive in nature. Most serial killers work alone, although in 10% to 37% of cases serial killers work in pairs. When serial killers operate as a pair, one member ordinarily assumes the dominant role while the other member assumes the submissive role. Serial killers generally select their victims, and the victims they find most appealing are those that seem preoccupied, distracted, or vulnerable and those whose disappearance would be least likely to be noticed. Hence, single women, transients, runaway teenagers, and prostitutes are prime targets for serial murder. With respect to the method of murder, serial killers prefer to strangle, stab, or beat their victims rather than shoot them. It has been speculated that “hands-on”

murder techniques such as strangulation, stabbing, and beating offer the serial killer greater personal control over the victim than killing from a distance. Once the crime has been committed, the serial killer is more likely than the single-incident killer to try and deceive law enforcement by burying the body, moving the body to another location, or altering the crime scene.

There is no single psychological or personality profile that all serial killers fit, but there are certain characteristics that have been observed on a fairly regular basis in serial killers. First, serial killers are more likely to have a history of criminal involvement, often in the form of petty criminality, than a history of psychiatric treatment. Second, some serial killers exhibit tell-tale signs of a psychopathic personality. In several small-scale studies, approximately half the serial killers satisfied criteria for psychopathy. This may explain why some serial killers are adept at disarming their victims without coercion and avoiding apprehension for an average of 4 to 5 years. Third, many serial killers have a rich fantasy life capable of fueling their appetite for murder, with or without the aid of additional facilitative conditions such as pornography and alcohol or drugs.

Objects the serial killer collects from the crime scene or takes from the victim, commonly called trophies, not only help the killer relive the murder but can also trigger future killings. Several studies indicate that it is not unusual for an individual to entertain murder fantasies for several years before acting on them. Gender plays a huge role in this area as the entire patriarchy comes into the broader picture but here one might be surprised of the comparison of gender regarding their rate of victimization of serial killers and it is

astonishing that female victims are more in number.

### **PSYCHOLOGY OF SERIAL KILLERS TO DETERMINE WHETHER THEY ARE BORN OR MADE**

The term 'serial killer' strikes fear deep into the hearts of most. However it is often thought that fear is what drives some curiosities, thus finding it appropriate to understand why serial killers commit horrific acts of violence repetitively. It has been found that many serial killers encompass similar emotional development issues. They also tend to be above-average intelligence wise, and in some ways it is as if killing acts as a drug for some of these men. Many theories of crime and deviance correlate to the actions of serial killers. Studies of known serial killers have unveiled similarities between them as early as infancy. Infancy, childhood and relationships with one's mother are often among the key parallels of serial killers.

Childhood trauma has also been linked to serial killers. Studies have revealed a number of significant statistics supporting the idea that mental and physical trauma may have long lasting effects upon an individual. 42% of convicted serial killers suffered from physical abuse as children 74% suffered from psychological abuse . Sexual abuse also seemed to be a prominent characteristic among serial killers as 35% witnessed sexual abuse and 43% were sexually abused themselves . Another form of physical trauma linked to serial killers is head trauma. 29% of serial killers were found to be 'accident prone children'. They are believed to struggle with maintaining social relationships. society may lead to criminal behavior.

The psychology of the serial killer is intriguing yet frightening. The decay of these offenders' personalities begins at infancy for many and continues through childhood and into adulthood. As these offenders enter childhood they are still at a disadvantage socially, often as a result of abuse and parental issues. Serial killers often lack self control, as well as other critical characteristics of a law abiding citizen. It seems as if socialization plays a large role in the formation of these monsters. The Biological Trait Theories, Psychodynamic theory, and the Organized/Disorganized theory all attempt to explain the inexplicable actions of serial killers. The biological trait theories apply as there is great emphasis on infancy and childhood emotional growth.

There is no concrete theory to explain neither the psychology nor the actions of serial killers. Through criminological and sociological research perhaps a better understanding of serial killers will develop, thus producing a way to deter such criminal actions.

### **Why do Serial Killers commit Repeated Crimes?**

One aspect of popularly held beliefs and media stereotypes that often holds true is that most serial killers derive great satisfaction from the act of killing. The gratification they receive from the act of murder differentiates them from one-time murderers who kill incidentally—that is, to help commit or conceal another crime. Stated differently, serial killers have a chronic and overwhelming need to commit murder that distinguishes them from those who kill one time because it serves other criminal interests.

The majority of serial killers are not reclusive, social misfits who live alone. They are not monsters and may not appear strange. Many serial killers hide in plain sight within their communities. Serial murderers often have families and homes, are gainfully employed, and appear to be normal members of the community. Because many serial murderers can blend in so effortlessly, they are oftentimes overlooked by law enforcement and the society.

## **CASE STUDIES OF FAMOUS SERIAL KILLERS**

Serial killers are horribly gruesome and horrific creatures. We all watch CID, CIA, and other crime related shows but many people don't know the serial killers that started the whole hoopla.

Most Infamous Serial Killers History

### **1. TED BUNDY**

Ted Bundy, most of us know his name, but few of us know what he actually did to his victims. He brutally strangled, stabbed, beat, and raped his victims. He almost went to his death never admitting to a single murder. Shortly before his execution, he admitted to 36 murders. Many believe that his true body count is much higher. Bundy was known for being an extremely good looking man, that's how he got away with most everything he did.

**No of crimes committed:** 30 confessed; total unconfirmed

**Cause of death:** Execution by electrocution



**Fig.1- Ted Bundy**

**Convictions:** Aggravated kidnapping, Attempted murder, Burglary, Murder

**Span of Crimes:** February 1, 1974 – February 9, 1978.

## **2. JACK THE RIPPER**

The Ripper is one of the most infamous serial killers in history. He's also completely unknown. There have been suspects of who the killer is, but nobody was ever confirmed. Over 100 years later, we were no closer to solving the murders than we were in the 1800's.

Jack was known to be extremely heinous in his killings. Not only did he butcher the bodies tremendously, but he also was known to remove organs from the bodies of his victims. One victim was found, slaughtered, missing her heart.

The number of his victims is unknown to anyone other than

the killer himself. There are five canonical victims that are confirmed but who knows how many others are out there. There is now a whole study devoted to looking at this case, it's been dubbed “ripperology”.



**Fig.2 – Jack the Ripper**

**Victims :** Unknown (5 canonical)

**Cause of Death :** Suicide

**Convictions:** Murder, Ripping internal organs

**Span of crimes:** 1888 – 1891

## **INDIAN SERIAL KILLERS**

### **1. Gowri Shankar A.K.A. Auto Shankar**

Auto Shankar is the known name of Indian serial Killer named Gowri Shankar. During the period of 1987– 1990. Among the many brutal and gruesome murder cases that have sensational in Chennai, none comes close to the multiple murder cases by ‘Auto’ Shankar and his group between 1987 and 1990. Starting out as a painter, Shankar later started driving autorickshaws, transporting illicit arrack



from coastal hamlets areas between Thiruvannamiyur and Mamallapuram to the city. His autos were also used for 'savaaris' of young women exploited in the burgeoning flesh trade then. He ran prostitution dens from a line of huts in Periyar Nagar as well as from a lodge on L.B. Road with the connivance of the police. He was subsequently tracked down at Rourkela Steel City, Odisha, and brought back and subsequently hanged at Salem prison.



**Fig.3 – Auto Shankar**

**Victims : 6**

**Cause of Death :** Hanging – Death penalty

**Convictions:** Murder, Kidnapping

**Span of crimes:** 1975 - 1989

## **2. CYANIDE MALLIKA**

KD Kempamma (Cyanide Mallika) is the first Indian female convicted serial killer. Currently serving a life sentence after being convicted of 6 counts of murders, Mallika is considered to be the

first female serial killer. She would pretend to be someone well-versed in rituals and befriend women in temples, and later call them to another temple far away in a secluded location. The victims would be requested to show up in their fineries. Mallika would then ask them to consume cyanide-laced holy water or prasad. She would then take off with their valuables.



**Fig.4 – Mallika**

**Victims :** 6 confessed (yet there are more)

**Punishment :** Death penalty (commuted to life imprisonment)

**Convictions:** Theft, cyanide poisoning, murder of female

**Span of crimes: 1999 - 2007**

### **3. THUG BEHRAM – RUTHLESS SERIAL KILLER**

When you say the word “serial killer”, the first person that pops in your head might probably be someone like Jack the Ripper or Ted

Bundy. But in reality, India was home to one of the world's most ruthless serial killers. During 1790-1841, which was the period of the East India Company, Thug Behram managed to kill over 900 people. His weapon of choice was a yellow piece of cloth.



**Fig.5 – Thug Behram**

“Behram became an expert at ‘casting’ the rumaal quickly and accurately so it landed on Adam's apple and in a swift move, extinguished people's lives. Today, the infamous rumaal can be seen online, preserved in the private museum of an unknown collector.” Behram and his gang's main aim was to loot traders. A popular label with what he was called was the ‘King of Thugs’. He was the leader of the Thuggee cult active in Oudh in northern central India during the late 18th and early 19th century.

**4. RAMAN RAGHAV A.K.A. India's Jack the Ripper:** Raman Raghav, also known as Sindhi Talwai, Anna, Thambi, and Veluswami, was a serial killer from Khstra (then Patra) active during the mid-1960s. Raghav went on a killing spree for over three years in

the 1960s, casting a spell of fear over the entire city. Parks and streets emptied out at dusk and in many areas, nervous residents armed themselves with sticks and patrolled the streets.

There were several incidents in which beggars and homeless men were badly assaulted by panicky crowds. “Raghav was a hunter and a scavenger. He killed because he had to. He was always short of money. In such a circumstance, any other person would have resorted to petty theft or burglary. But Raghav had an abundance of sinister urges. As Shakespeare wrote in King Lear, ‘As flies to wanton boys are we to the gods. They kill us for their sport’.



**Fig.6 – Raman Raghav**

**Victims : 41**

**Cause of Death : Kidney Failure**

**Convictions: Murder**

**Span of crimes: 1965 – 1968**

## **MARRI SRINIVASA REDDY**

The accused, 28 year old, Srinivasa Reddy, a bachelor, worked as a lift mechanic in the nearby towns. An alcoholic, he also got into drug abuse. The villagers recall him as of having quiet demeanour and never mingled with anyone. During interrogation, he revealed that he had also become addicted to child pornography and had two mobiles with him, which the police recovered.



**Fig.7 - Srinivasa Reddy**

He allegedly raped and killed three young girls in Hajipur village in Yadadri - Bhuvanagiri district, gory details emerged about the accused modus operandi which are sending chills down the spine. He used to keep an eye on the movement of the girls in Hazipur village Bhuvanagiri-Yadadri district. Rachakonda police say that the accused had a set pattern to work out his murder plan meticulously. Srinivas has admitted to burying P Sravani (14) and Maneesha (17) in the well, and also admitted of sexually assaulting, killing and burying Kalpana (12), who was reported missing four years ago,

from the village. The skeletal remains of Kalpana, who was buried around six feet deep in another well were recovered late on Tuesday night. That's not all. In 2017, when he along with three others were working in Kurnool in Andhra Pradesh, they had called a sex worker to their room and later killed her for some money issues.

**Victims :** 4 (yet there are more to be confirmed)

**Punishment issued :** Death Penalty (not yet confirmed)

**Convictions:** Rape, Murder, child abuse, Strangulation, Harassment,

**Span of crimes:** 2014 - 2019

### **ANALYZING STAGES LEADING TO THE CRIME**

One aspect of popularly held beliefs and media stereotypes that often holds true is that most serial killers derive great satisfaction from the act of killing. The gratification they receive from the act of murder differentiates them from one-time murderers who kill incidentally—that is, to help commit or conceal another crime. Stated differently, serial killers have a chronic and overwhelming need to commit murder that distinguishes them from those who kill one time because it serves other criminal interest

It may seem to be counterintuitive on the surface but many serial killers are actually insecure individuals who are compelled to kill due to a morbid fear of rejection. In many cases, the fear of rejection seems to result from having been abandoned by their mother in early childhood. Infamous serial killers who were rejected or abandoned by their birth mothers include David Berkowitz, Ted

Bundy and Joel Rifkin. Some serial killers such as Edmund Kemper are tormented, abused and even tortured by their birth mothers.

A neophyte serial killer who was traumatized as a child will seek to avoid painful relationships with other human beings as an adult. He will particularly seek to avoid painful relationships with those he desires or covers. Such fear of rejection may compel a fledgling serial killer to want to eliminate any objects of his affections. He may come to believe that by destroying the person he desires prior to entering into a relationship with them, he can eliminate the frightening possibility of being abandoned, humiliated or otherwise hurt by someone he loves, as he was in childhood.

A report from 2005 on serial homicide, a serial killer selects victims based on availability, vulnerability and desirability.

**Availability** is primarily determined by the lifestyle of the victim or circumstances in which he/she is involved that may provide the offender access for an attack. For example, a single female who regularly spends her evenings alone at home is available for a break-in attack by a serial predator.

**Vulnerability** is defined as the extent to which the victim is at-risk or susceptible to attack by the offender. A single female walking down the street at night is less vulnerable to attack if she is accompanied by a large dog.

**Desirability** is highly subjective and is described as the attractiveness or appeal of the victim to the offender. Victim desirability involves numerous factors related to the motivation of the offender and may include characteristics such as race, ethnicity, gender, age, body type

or other specific criteria established by the serial killer.

### **INTO THE TERRIFIC MINDS OF SERIAL KILLERS**

Popular TV shows such as *CID Crime Investigation Department* and other such programs show the gruesome details of murders all the time and the viewers actually enjoy it. Although the whole point of the show is to bring justice to the victim, our curiosity for the murderer is just as crucial to the shows success. Just like these TV shows, society has become obsessed with popularizing serial killers and putting them in the limelight for our own enjoyment.

**CHARACTERISTICS OF SERIAL KILLERS:** Serial killers have been around since the beginning of time but were not accurately recorded until recently. In the beginning of written history, serial killers murdered for power or revenge. In present days, these murders kill for personal gain or sexual gratification. From a distance a serial killer may look like a normal person but they are actually very deadly people. A serial killer is someone who kills multiple people over a large period of time. Many people may ask how one might identify a murderer. There is no one specific characteristic that all serial killers have. Each serial killer is different in their own way but all of them have similar characteristics. In adolescence, most killers killed small animals, had a high intelligence, had a poor family life, abused mentally, physically or sexually, and abused substances such as drugs and alcohol. These signs are not all presented in every killer but they are some warning signs.

The mind is confused by the broken boundaries between what is and isn't normal. Seeing a familiar and attractive face on screen can blind



us to the danger ahead. It seems, though, that we avoid the most obvious angle; we are too embarrassed or frightened to admit that our magnetism is based on our own minds. Society is most attracted to these monstrous beings because it feels like they are looking into the reflection of the darkest, deepest parts of themselves. In a way, serial killers have become the deadly creatures from years of loneliness and overthinking and psychic behaviour.

### **MOTIVES OF SERIAL KILLER**

- Psychological gratification
- Motivated by sex
- Thrill – seeking
- Anger
- Financial Gain
- Attention seeking

It is believed that few of the motives are myths and they cannot stop killing people but, all these myths stayed as myths it is solely the perpetrator will to either stop killing or not.

### **ROLE OF FORENSIC**

It appears that the role of forensic science is to solidify probative evidence against already captured serial killers in order to ensure conviction. 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. Most serial killers are captured as a result of citizens and surviving victims

contributing information that resulted in police investigations that led to an arrest. The role of forensic science appears to be important in convicting the perpetrator, but not necessarily in identifying the perpetrator

- Identification of Human remains.
- Determine source of bite marks.
- Estimate age of skeletal remains.
- Testify on dental malpractice.
- Usually employed in mass disasters or skeletal remains.
- Bite marks – on other individuals, food, gum or other objects.
- Identification and comparison based upon recognition of distinct and unique features of an individual's dental structures.

## **Chapter V**

### **CONCLUSION**

- Serial murder is a rare event, thereby making it difficult to research. There is no personality profile that all serial killers fits, but there are certain characteristics that have been observed. Consequently, there is a need for more empirical research on serial murder.
- Serial killers are likely to have a history of criminal involvement. Serial killers have a rich fantasy life capable of fueling their appetite for murder, with or without the aid of additional facilitative conditions such as pornography and alcohol or drugs.
- Objects the serial killers collects from the crime scene or takes from the victim, commonly called trophies, not only help the killer relive the murder but can also trigger future killings.

### **FURTHER RESEARCH**

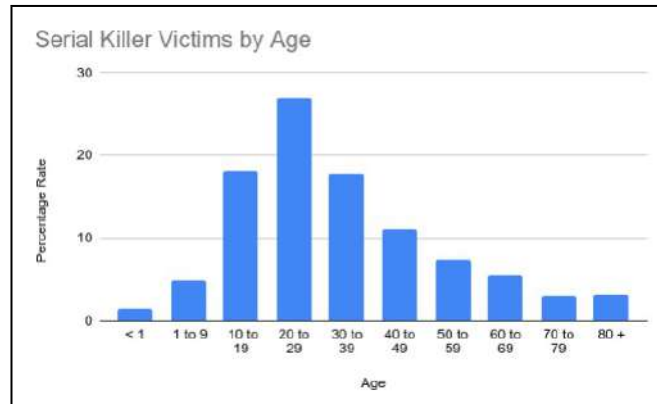
- First, a generally accepted definition of serial murder must be found so that it can serve as the standard for future research on serial homicide.
- Alternatives to the traditional serial killer typologies are needed to be briskly found.

- One such alternative is the instrumental-affective dimensional approach in which instrumental and affective motives for serial murder are allowed to coexist.
- The use of divergent definitions of serial murder and confounding definitions with variables (e.g., motivation) have thus far hindered progress in the field.
- Second, theoretical models, are needed to be created, tested, and refined. A good theory could reap tremendous benefits by advancing research and practice in the field.

Finally, more research needs to be devoted to prediction—not just as a way of narrowing down the field of suspects in a series of seemingly related murders but also as a way of understanding the factors that lead to serial murder and how some of these features can be ameliorated, altered, or changed. *There is no generic template for a serial killer. Serial killers differ in many ways, including their motivations for killing and their behaviour at the crime scene. However, there are certain traits common to some serial murderers, including a lack of remorse, impulsiveness, lack of control, and predatory behaviour. No matter what, **Being good manipulators, as psychologists call them, serial killers convince themselves and others that they had good-enough reasons to do what they did.***

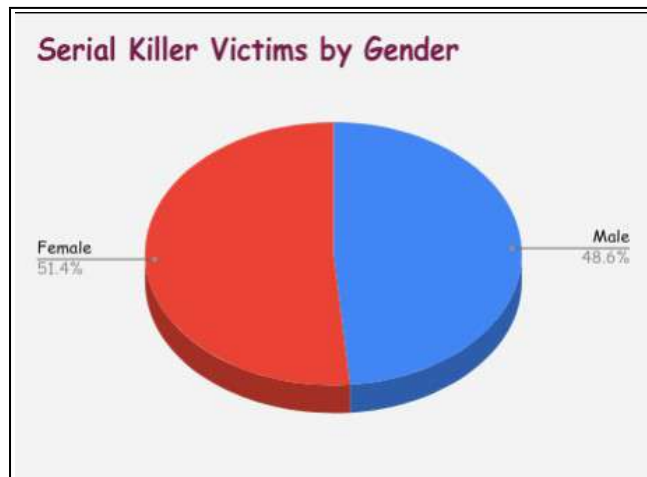
## Chapter - VI

### RESULTS

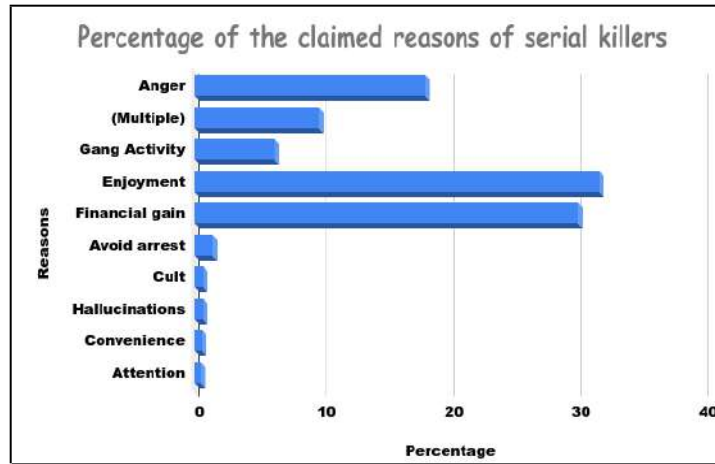


**Graph 1: Victims of Serial Killer by Age**

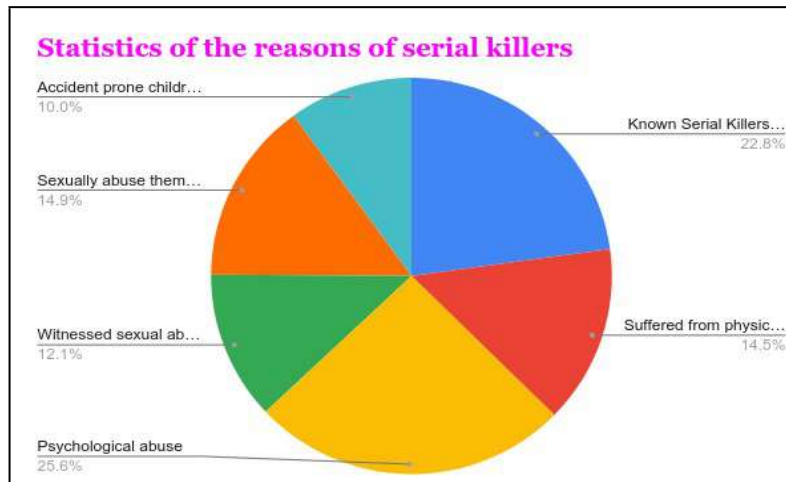
Serial Killer Victims are pretty much eyaually split by Gender



**Graph 2: Serial Killers By Gender**



**Graph3: Statistics of the reasons of the serial killers**



**Graph 4 : Enumeration of reasons of serial killing**

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