



# The Role of Criminological Theory and Criminal Profiling and Catching Serial Killers of India.

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**Abstract :** Serial killers have always been interesting and horrifying to the people of our nation and the society. People usually gets confused with Serial Killers with mass murderers. Experimenters and Investigators came up with plenty of causative speculation and typologies to identify and understand the creation of a serial killer. Many criminologists, psychologists and psychiatrists, police officers have added many norms to understand the motives of the serial killers. Brain damage can be one of the factors which leads to the rage behavior. Certain injuries on head cost during childhood may be caused in a malformed prefrontal cortex or abnormalities in dopamine and serotonin level which leads in disposition to serial killing. An unstable relationship causes capability in an individual to develop an emotional bonding in their childhood. not only these, psychological, sexual, and physical abuse during their childhood contribute to an individual to become a serial killer. An individual who experienced abuse and trauma in their childhood are more likely to be suffering from mental disorder. During these abuses and trauma, the feeling of stress tends to create the mind to see the world differently according to his trauma and abuse which he has experienced throughout.

Many areas criminal profiling is being used by law enforcement and is used in the department of investigation. Even though it is used by law enforcement, it does not specifically provide the identity of the perpetrator. Instead, it suggests the type of individual who would hypothetically commit a crime by understanding the kind of personality and behavior feature. Inductive analysis proceeds from generalization and identification of patterns which describe few levels of orders among certain actions of circumstances. In Deductive analysis the interpretation moves from the premises which have been given where it is also identified that the deductive argument flows from general to specific. 1992 modus operandi is referred to as the action of the offender during committing a crime. It is also known as a behavioral pattern which is studied or done by the criminal as he commits a crime whereas The Signature is interrelated with the behavior of the criminal and his fantasies. A Signature is a characteristic personality which develops on the emotional and psychological side of the criminal.

We will briefly understand these terms in detail.

**IndexTerms - Criminal behavior, serial killers, criminal profiling.**

## 1. DEFINITION OF SERIAL KILLING

Serial killers have always been interesting and horrifying to the people of our nation and the society. People usually gets confused with Serial Killers with mass murderers. There is no definite definition made on Serial Killers. For the last 34 years a variety of definitions have been used by researchers, physicians, police forces, and the academic community. Even though those definitions vary, still, they do share many familiar topics. The definitions varied on conditions like the quantity of murder involved, the kind of reason and secular points of killing. The word Serial Killer was minted by the term "Chain Killer" by Reinhardt in (1957) and defined them as the killers who may possibly kill and leave a chain of victims behind them. During 1970, Robert Ressler, the agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), stated the phrase serial killer. In 1988, the FBI finally defined serial killing to include three or more murders committed separately with a cooling off period between them. Also, a perpetrator must need to kill more than five people to count him or her as a serial killer. There were many definitions proposed by many people.

In 1988 (Holmes and DeBurger) invented five factors which helped distinguish serial killing from other numerous killings.

1. A serial killer will keep up to kill its victims throughout an interval of months or years.
2. The killer must be a single offender but sometimes there may be another person involved.
3. There should be no prior connection because they're in between the killer and the victims.
4. There is no contribution to the committed crime if the killer had prior interaction with the victim.
5. Financial based motives are mostly unseen in serial killing.

The Definitions now used for Serial Killers are "A person who commits three or more murders over a certain period with cooling-off period in between. In between their crimes, they appear to be quite normal, a state which has been called the 'mask of sanity.'"

### 1.1. DIFFERENT TYPOLOGIES OF SERIAL KILLERS

Experimenters and Investigators came up with plenty of causative speculation and typologies to identify and understand the creation of a serial killer. Many criminologists, psychologists and psychiatrists, police officers have added many norms to understand the

motives of the serial killers. The main point of differentiating Serial Killers into these typologies is to acquire details to a greater extent to be a use to the police force agencies in criminal profiling, examination and ultimately behold brutal serial killers.

In 1986 Reseller, Douglas, Burgers, D'Agostino and Hartman special agents of FBI Training Academy at Quantico. They invented an advanced design system which is used to classify serial killers as Organised and Disorganised Killers according to the evidence and details obtained from the scene of crime only.

In 1986 Reseller the FBI agent proposed that Details of a criminal's character are obvious in his crime such as Fingerprint, the scene of crime can be used as a support element in recognizing the killers. They suggested that by categorizing the scene of crime as Organised or Disorganized the culprit's behavior and personality can be determined.

### ● THE ORGANIZED KILLER

As stated by the word this manner of killing is done by organized criminals. Who lives systematically in their real life and likes to imitate the same order of way to commit their crimes? They probably like to kill people who the killer once had experienced any kind of elicit which got against him in personal connection, financial affairs, or job issues. These criminals are proficient and have an excellent range of understanding and they are socially outgoing people. These people are intelligent and very skilled. organized criminals always plan their crimes before committing any crime. They are so organized that they even bring their own weaponries and take those back with themselves after committing the crime.

Usually, the offenders prevent themselves from the victims themselves and consider range of management in that kind of circumstances. Mainly, the crime scene of an organized killer is usually managed as a repercussion of them being communal and can control their social relationships. Accordingly, organized criminals all presumably connect or use oral suggestion or communication with their possible targets before they commit the crime. Organized killers select their target according to any unusual quality like hairstyle, gender, physical appearance, age etc. In 2012 Borgeson and Kuehnle claimed that most of the organized killers live within their companions, spouse and are sexually active, pay attention to all the Press news of their offenses and are usually in a stable and handled mood.

### ● THE DISORGANISED KILLER

In dissimilarity between the organized killers are about systematic and handle scene of crimes, the crime scene of the disorganized killers, characters and features indicate disorder and a bit of calculation just before committing the crime.

The disarrangement of chaos caused at the crime scene might involve evidence which include semen, fingerprint, blood, or any weaponry used in the crime. Usually, disorganized killers are socially awkward, have low grades of understanding and intelligence and frequently show the body in public using less self-control. These killers kill their victim cunningly and usually reside near the scene of crime.

The disorganized scene of crime depicts the criminal's inability to conduct and manage his social connections. This incompetence of active close connection escalates the possibility of prospective sadistic or sexual acts as the role of the killer. In 2012, Borgeson and Kuehnle implied that usually disorganized killers live alone, do not pay attention to the media in the follow up of their crime, are sexually inactive and are always in a disquieted mood.

### ● THE MIXED KILLER

In 1992 Douglas et al established a categorisation of mixed killers to understand those killers who are not able to find out easily as the scene of crime is disorganized. A serial offender who falls under both the categories shows both characteristics of organized and disorganized criminals. This kind of crime may include one or more killers and there must be an unexpected circumstance which perhaps container victims abiding or the killer intensifying into various motives of crime. It is proposed that the violence can be chaotic with the paramount of brutality executed opposed to the victim. The killer may abandon, the victim's dead body uncovered, and the killer might be immature or can be integrated with intoxication.

Although many suspicions and queries had been made on the efficacy and credibility of the organized, disorganized and mixed typology.

### ● OTHER TYPOLOGY

Other forms of organized/ disorganized typologies that have been suggested to simplify the conception of these despicable offenses. In 1988 Holmes and DeBurger categorized these serial killers in accordance with the assumed psychological stimulant and inheriting encouragement to commit a crime.

The other types of serial killers are: -

1. **Visionary type** - this type of serial killers, they believe they are mental symptoms and kill their victim as an outcome of following visible delusion and addictive hallucinations.
2. **Mission Oriented type** -this type of serial killers considers that they are devoted to help the society and remove certain kinds of people from the society. for example, prostitutes, paper with a particular ethics, group, age, gender etc and immigrants
3. **Hedonistic type**- In 1999 Holmes and Holmes, they differentiated these types of serial killers into 2 categories that is:
4. **Power/Control Oriented type**- this type of killers obtain gratification from applying their power, control, and dominance on their victims. The main reason is not sexual pleasure, however, to make their victim experience defenseless which will make the killer feel in power of the condition.

In 2004 Canter et al. propose that the visionary killers require the killer's typology in a way of continuity with the imaginative killers returning the disorganized end of the range and the power-oriented killers showing the organized end of the range.

## 2. THEORETICAL APPROACH

### 2.1. BIOLOGICAL EXPLANATION OF CRIMINALITY

The first kind of biological outlook on serial killers targeted on the abnormality of the brain. In 2005 Siegel stated that the disorder level is elevated in persistent offenders in comparison to non-offenders. He even explained a state called minimal brain dysfunction (MBD) where a person suddenly but seriously occupied in the malformations behavior such as temperamental rage, but they do not



even cooperate and show compassion and even-handed condition in between the episodes. MBD might show in some cases which required rage behavior, self-abuse, aimless murders.

In 1990 Lange and De witt, do you think they are studies of more than 165 aimless murderers from all over the world, identified several serial killers that had certain kinds of head trauma or injury or any sort of natural brain abnormality. They crowned by phrasing that it has happened because of neurological abnormality which keeps increasing the seizures. Serial murderers misbehave during certain periods where the activity of brainwave is uncontrollable which is beyond causing compelling behavior.

In 2014 Alley et al, also propose that causing a head injury might be the reason which affects the brain example (meningitis).

In early ages, Nachson and Denno, 1987 suggested that brain damage can be one of the factors which leads to the rage behavior. Certain injuries on head cost during childhood may be caused in a malformed prefrontal cortex or abnormalities in dopamine and serotonin level which leads in disposition to serial killing. In 2014 et al Allely concluded his theory by implementing a complex interaction (head injury, stress and traumatizing incidents and serial killing). They focused on the neurodevelopmental problems in only the north factor which cause serial killing. There is a relation between the neurodevelopmental problems and some other factors which lead to becoming a serial killer like physical, sexual, and psychological abuse.

Another reason for criminality and violence is in the neurochemical imbalance and non-neurochemical imbalance. A condition called hypoglycemia is caused when an individual's blood and sugar level fall which can cause abnormal neurological functioning. Even if a clarity level in male sex hormones can lead to aggressive behavior. In much research it is also discussed that a person with low level of serotonergic activities shows impulsive and self-destructive violent behavior.

In 1988 Mednick, Brennan and Kandel determined that male who was adopted by a non-criminal father but whose biological father is a criminal, the rate of criminality might be higher in that person. Even if each father tends to have a criminal background the rate of criminality is higher in this case. Studies teach us that both genetic and environmental factors also matter for an individual to show criminal behavior and violence.

## 2.2. PSYCHO- SOCIAL EXPLANATION OF CRIMINALITY

Research pointed out that childhood abuse, abandonment, loneliness etc. These kinds of experiences are the main factors in psychosocial criminal behavior and make them commit different types of crimes and eventually become a serial killer. In 2004 Mackey and Imerman, determined in their research that having the existence of a father or a person who is a father-like figure during an individual childhood is likely to reduce the chance of an individual to commit crime and violent crime in their middle age. In 1997 Hickey found out that several serial killers were rejected by either of their parents in their childhood.

An unstable relationship causes capability in an individual to develop an emotional bonding in their childhood. not only these, psychological, sexual, and physical abuse during their childhood contribute to an individual to become a serial killer. In 1988 Kesner and Mc Kenry claim that they have found out a theory on how a parent child relationship can be a factor to a person to show criminal behavior. Their theories explained that if an individual during their childhood, has fearful or non-secure attachment they are more likely to be aggressive which eventually becomes difficult to develop relationships which create loneliness in them which leads to antisocial behavior.

Along with schizophrenia another villain is the delusion. Delusion also plays a very important role in becoming an individual interest serial killer. There are other disorders like antisocial personality disorder (ASPD), Narcissistic personality disorder (NPD), borderline personality disorder (BPD). In studies, researchers have claimed that serial killers tend to have manipulative behavior, they lack empathy, are impulsive on the other hand they are charming but are also very dishonest.

## 2.3. COGNITIVE REHEARSAL AND THE ROLE OF FANTASIES

An individual who experienced abuse and trauma in their childhood are more likely to be suffering from mental disorder. During these abuses and trauma, the feeling of stress tends to create the mind to see the world differently according to his trauma and abuse which he has experienced throughout. The mind of a child star stays a pleasure in his fantasies which has been created by the theme of control and domination, which leads to sexual violence and aggressive fantasies. In 2010 Hickey claimed that fantasies which are tortured obsessive, control, and murder of victims, function as a managing plan. Even though they have fantasies, it is not enough that they tend to commit crime in real life. If they're not satisfied with the crime, they tend to create more and more varieties of violent fantasies so that they can reach that level of satisfaction.

## 3. CRIMINAL PROFILING

Many areas criminal profiling is being used by law forces and is used in the department of investigation. Even though it is used by law enforcement, it does not specifically provide the identity of the perpetrator. Instead, it suggests the type of individual who would hypothetically commit a crime by understanding the kind of personality and behavior feature.

Rapists have also contributed themselves for criminal profiling strategies. Throughout many attentive interrogations of the rape victims about the behaviour or rapist, according to that the law official started to create a profile of the perpetrator. Criminal Profiling is found mainly very useful in serial sexual homicide crimes. This kind of crime develops much fear because of the motiveless type of crime as they give publicity. Therefore, officers of law enforcement will be under huge pressure due to the community to find and catch the criminal as soon as possible. It is very difficult to unleash these crimes because of their evident uncertainty. Although it is not conforming to fact that the referred crime is unpurposed. Only the criminals know the purpose of the crime he committed. In 1976 Lunde, illustrates that the referred case within the victim was selected by a specific criminal. Even though the serial killers might not know their victim as this selection of victories unplanned, preferably the feature of his victim is only based on his perceptual character which are figuratively important to the killer. According to the study of resemblance and dissimilarity of victims that a serial killer chooses to commit the crime, the most relevant and specific details is the 'motive' an impossible motiveless crime. This can lead to obtaining more details about the criminal. For an instant, the crime he commits may be his reaction to his sadistic fantasies that he has created in his mind about himself, and his specific victim can be selected because of his figurative characteristics of his fantasy. In this type of fantasy motive crimes, it will be difficult for the low enforcement personnel to investigate the crime as it is very totally different from the crime which is caused as an outcome of jealousy and family issues. In this type of crime and recognised motive of the crime can lay important indications about the identification of the criminals. On the other hand, for cases like possible motiveless crimes the investigating officer might need to find other techniques to identify the

criminal. In this type of situation criminal profiling is effective especially in crimes where the criminal has shown reciprocated features at the scene of crime.

## INDUCTIVE AND DEDUCTIVE CRIMINAL PROFILING

### 3.1. INDUCTIVE CRIMINAL PROFILING

Amplifying the hypothesis about the connection between the criminal and crime he committed is one of the important factors of a criminal profiling. The reason behind amplification must be illuminated as which type of method must be used, is it inductive or deductive as each type of analysis has its own positive and negative, and according to the investigation techniques are implemented. In 1997 Neuman claimed that while conducting inductive analysis, a comprehensive inspection is used so that it can approach the theoretical observation and ideas. In 2005 it was claimed that inductive analysis proceeds from generalization and identification of patterns which describe few levels of orders among certain actions of circumstances. The procedure of inductive reasoning can be defined as wide generalization. In many forms, inductive arguments guide the preparation of hypotheses.

Two kinds of inductive arguments are present

- **Inductive generalization**
- **Statistical arguments**

In inductive generalization, conclusions are obtained concerning features through a single examination of a person or a particular case and others. Generalization is done by using postulates in the same kind of cases or individuals experience it in the coming time which will reveal the equal general features as earlier identified in case and in those individuals. For example, if a serial killer follows his victim and kills his victim when they used to be alone in their house the other serial killers will also show same pattern of behavior the other kind of is the status tickle arguments in this argument after statistic evidences are collected so to carry at the conclusion made for example 65 percentage of serial killers follow and attack their victim when they are alone at their home.

Inductive Analysis is usually assumed from the precise and unofficial studies done on criminals. This analysis may involve personal experiences that an individual has suffered which can be used as a reason for the development of certain criminal characteristics. One of the advantages of inductive analysis is it is an easy kind of analysis to operate. And one of the disadvantages is that the details obtained during the research can be based on a limited population of samples.

### 3.2. DEDUCTIVE CRIMINAL PROFILING

In 1997 Neuman started compiling correlation with deductive analysis and then started investigating with facts and evidence. It can be also called as arguments, if the premises utilized in the procedure are accurate then the interpretation might be accurate too. In this type of analysis, the interpretation moves from the premises which have been given where it is also identified that the deductive argument flows from general to specific.

General characteristics of behavior have been identified in certain criminals.

**Premise 1-** *the criminal dumped his victim's dead body in the lake*

**Premise 2-** *tyre marks have been identified at the crime scene*

**Conclusion-** *if the mass of tire exists to the criminal, then he might have used a vehicle to move.*

Both premises that promise one and 2 involve evidence like physical (tire mark), and behavior (dumping of the dead body) gives a certain kind of interpretation. In 2003 Turvey claimed that building up a detective behavioral depiction of a criminal's feature of his crime, the collection of evidence such as physical behavioral gives a connection to relate with the series of crime. forensic analysis and profiling of behavior of a criminal, victimology and features of crime scene, the information collected from these are used to do a deductive analysis. One of the advantages of a deductive analysis is its careful and deep investigation during its procedure. It depends on evidence such as from forensics, behavior of the victims and behavior of the criminal. The disadvantage of deductive analysis fundamentals in the assertions. That is if the premise is true then the interpretations made are valid due to which 'if the premise is false then the interpretation made will be incorrect as well'.

### 3.3. MODUS OPERANDI (MO)

The word modus operandi was derived from the Latin word which means "*method of operating*" and it indicates the method or a technique in which the criminal has committed a crime. In 1992 modus operandi was referred to as the action of the offender during committing a crime. It is also known as a behavioral pattern which is studied or done by the criminal as he commits a crime.

The 4 important functions of modus operandi are:

- **conserving the identification of a person who commits the crime**
- **make sure his victory**
- **simply evade**
- **implementing escape**

It is a kind of behavior of the criminal to catch the victim and finish his crime without being caught. The MO depends on the level of intelligence, experience and motivation of the criminal to commit the crime, at yes depending on the criminal how simple and extremely cold his MO. It is also a behavioral type of crime which enhances and becomes different as time passes. MO can be also changed by the behavior of the victim if the crime is not completed as per the prevalence interpretation.

### 3.4. SIGNATURE

In 1995 Geberth claimed that the signature characteristic of a hen is a criminal is an essential rare feature of criminal's behavior. Signature is identified as an individual's "calling card" or rare imprint of one's behavior. It is described as a rare component of action which will become obvious while committing two or more crimes. The Signature is interrelated with the behavior of the criminal and his fantasies. A Signature is a characteristic personality which develops on the emotional and psychological side of the criminal.

There are two different ideas of Signature

- *Signature Aspect*
- *Signature Behavior*

Signature aspect is depending on the emotion and psychological depiction of the demands of the criminal's exploitation must be placed while committing a crime Signature Behavior are the kind of behavior depicted by the criminal which is not important to do a crime but a provocative of the emotional psychological requirement of the criminal.

In 2001 Keppel claimed that the MO and Signature of a criminal usually get demented. The aim of a criminal only involves the behavior needed only to commit a crime although as the time passes the criminal understands which behavior will be more adequate and finally the features of the MO changes accordingly. On the other hand, the Signature of a criminal last sustained. There are many criminals who are not pleased while committing a crime. They used to feel more pressured to do more. The tendency to commit crime beyond its necessity depletes the rear behavior of the perpetrator. The Signature behavior needs more time to finish it's beyond working on emotional behavior. It is not important to complete the crime which might include fantasies and emotions by Savino & Turvey in 2005.

#### 4. PROBLEM CHARACTERISTICS OF CRIMINAL PROFILING

1. Criminal Profiling, profiles only according to the assumption made.
2. For a crime which has been investigated with the help of criminal profiling the offender can be set aside from the profile to Escape from it the low officials will investigate with the assumption but with the wrong profile.
3. It includes details of a profile which is not depends on the details
4. An important disadvantage of criminal profiling is the production of the self-assumed profile of the criminal. It should be acknowledged that not all thieves are poor and not all rapists are singles, containing stereotypical ideas will lead to wrong individuals.
5. It ignores the details obtained from the scene of crime might not be really details
6. It's very easy to create assumptions while making a profile of the criminal such as if a person abducts food because they are hungry nonetheless it is not always correct. Sometimes individuals abduct for their entertainment while others do it for pleasure.
7. It depends on the consistency
8. Even though people follow a certain kind of routine in their day-to-day life, but variety of circumstances may work differently. An offender who follows a routine regularly will not do exact things when he finds their law officials are keeping an eye on him.
9. Its techniques are restricted
10. Till this day only 7 techniques and 6 approaches are there in criminal profiling. a profile of an individual is developed according to these techniques if somebody else matches with these techniques producing and proper profile is impossible.

#### 5. CASE STUDY

##### PROFILE OF SEBASTIAN

NAME	SEBASTIAN
GENDER	MALE
NATIONALITY	INDIAN
YEAR OF BIRTH	1981
BIRTHPLACE	POONTHAPURA, TRIVANDRUM, KERALA
NICKNAME	CHEVIATHAN SEBASTIAN
BELIEF	CHRISTIAN
LITERACY	UNEDUCATED
OCCUPATION	FISHERMAN
RELATIONSHIP STATUS	UNMARRIED
LANGUAGE KNOWN	MALAYALAM

HEIGHT (ft)	WEIGHT (kg)	COMPLEXION	BODY TYPE
5.3-5.4	55	DARK	SKINNY



VICTIMS	YOUNGER GIRLS FROM THE FISHERMAN VILLAGE
AGE	1-7
SPAN OF MURDER	8YEARS, 6 MONTHS, 16 DAYS
CHARACTERISTIC OF MURDER	RAPE & ROBBERY
WEAPON OF CHOICE	TOWEL & HANDS
METHODS OF MURDER	STRANGULATION & RAPE

ACCUSED	CONFESSED	CONVICTED	SUSPECTED
4	0	2	4+

### **KIDNAP LITTLE GIRLS FROM FISHERMAN HUT TO RAPE AND MURDER.**

#### **5.1. CASE**

Sebastian was born in Poonthapura a village in Thiruvananthapuram in 1981. He was the 3rd child in his family. His family had problems. His mother Sarah suffered from seizures. One day when she had seizures a burning kerosene lamp fell on her lap, which half burned her body. Due to which she was traumatized by the incident both mentally and physically because of which fire always triggers her. Whereas his father was a drunkard, his name was Thomas and he used to beat Sebastian whenever he was drunk. His father was the only one who taught Sebastian to drink for the first time. Because of all this, at a very young age Sebastian was careless and unsupervised. He was illiterate and he was highly into drugs from his very young age. He was a ganja user. To make money he used to do small thefts in his locality. Many times, he was caught red handed also and, in those cases, he used to get beatings. His locality was very much populated and there were many houses without proper walls and bathrooms due to which it helped him to be a 'peeper'. He was very much fascinated by the bodies of naked females. He used to spend his nights at the seashore and his mother and sister used to sexually harass him. At the beginning he didn't like this relationship with an old woman but eventually he will slightly like it too. It was that point when he felt unsatisfied by his mother and sister and was very much sexually aroused about younger girls.

#### **Murder Span of Cheviathan Sebastian.**

Sebastian was accused of 4 murders and 2 attempts to murder. His first murder case was when he was 14-year-old. This case is called the "Valiyasala murder case" 1996. This happened on 18th January 1996. He was returning from a late-night show in the new theater. He found a one-year-old girl child with 5 other members including her parents. There were migrant workers and Sebastian also behaved like that and he got himself into that group who were going to sleep at the verandas of the shops. He had an eye on that little kid who was sleeping in the middle of her mother and grandmother. Sebastian makes sure that everyone slept and around 1:00 AM he kidnapped that little girl and raped her. He left the dead body of the girl near the railway track. The body was sent to the hospital in Thycad from there it was referred to SAT Medical College hospital on 20th January 1996. The autopsy report explain that she was raped and due to injuries occurred during the assault caused her death. The police came to know this on 21st Jan by the hospital authorities because the case was closed and there was no media attention given to this case. In 1999 he tried to rape a 4-year-old child on the beach where he was caught red handed and people beat him and then handed over to police. Police officials had to compromise with the case because the parents of the world didn't want any social disgrace and he was transferred to "Nirguna Parihara Pathshala" for 2 years. like this his murders and continued till 8 years 6 months and 16 days. After spending 2 years in the correction house, he spent one year and 4 months in prison for the Poonithura rape and murder case of a 7-year-old girl. Later he spent 7 months for the April attempt to murder of a 7-year-old girl in Kollam Kode. Sebastian killed a girl every 414 days and his last murder was on 2nd August 2005. Sebastian committed all his crimes from midnight until early morning. Sebastian created a Modus Operandi for the fisherman village which is why he always targeted these villages. He used to have sex with these girls after killing them. He usually steals gold ornaments from his victims before dumping the body.

#### **5.2. MOTIVATION**

Sebastian committed all these crimes because he was sexually fascinated with younger girls.

**childhood problem** -because he was careless and unsupervised from a very young age, he was addicted to drugs used to steal stuff from the village which affected him.

**sexual problem**- he was a stalker from a very young age, and he was sexually abused by his relative which did affect him because his first encounter with sex was with an old woman, he started to fantasize about younger girls he then started to have sexual urges to very young girls.

**financial problem** -suggested started getting money from staining stuff from the neighborhood houses later why he started committing sexual murders he used to rob his victim's gold ornaments.

While studying all this we found that the nature of the criminal is he is *obsessive, Pedophile, emotionless, atypical, Venerous and wanderer*. Because of variety of this nature including the fire incident which he was avoided and left careless during his childhood and committing rapes with minors made a motivation for his serial killings.

### 5.3. JUDGEMENT

He was given a death sentence, but the High Court minimized his death sentence to life imprisonment. He said to one of the judges that “you should not leave me if you do, I will do this again.”

### 6. CONCLUSION

Through this review of the research paper, we understood what Serial Killers are and how they are made. We also learned that there is a difference between mass murders and Serial Killers and there are many different types of Serial Killers and they are divided into different categories according to their behavior and Modus Operandi. Then we learned about the Biological, social-psychological and fantasy aspects that affect the mind and behavior, which is one of the factors which lead to becoming a Serial Killer. Next, we learnt that in many areas criminal profiling is being used by law forces and is used in the department of investigation and there are two types of analysis used in Criminal Profiling that is, Inductive and Deductive Analysis. A Signature is a characteristic personality which develops on the emotional and psychological side of the criminal whereas modus operandi is referred to as the action of the offender during committing a crime. It is also known as a behavioral pattern which is studied or done by the criminal as he commits a crime. The most important factor is mind and behavior and how it can manipulate an individual to commit a crime.

Serial killers have always been interesting and horrifying to the people of our nation and the society and through this paper we learnt a lot about Serial Killings and Serial Killers and the factors which made them a heinous criminal.

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