



Review Study of Serial Killers Mind and Development

Dr. WATORE S.M.

Associate Professor, Dept. of Psychology
S.S.S.P. Mandals, Kala Mahavidyalaya, Nandur (Ghat)
Tq. Kaij, Dist. Beed. (M.S.)

Abstract:

The world considers serial killers to be scoundrels, serial killers as being as evil monsters with unusual appearances having disbursal relationships (Yaksic,2015)engaging in animal torture, or being sexually or physically abused in childhood and therefore sadistically ers The aspects like trauma, control, stress, lack of love, low self-esteem, sexual sadism killing for sexual gratification should be challenged (Beasley,2004) There are lots of internal and external aspects that pull a person toward or away from deviant behavior. Why do serial killers kill? Are they born or created? If they are born a serial killer then it is genetic? But the truth is they are present in the world.

Serial Killers are conscious of what they are accomplishing. This present study is about the development of serial killers' minds. Where does this impulse to kill come from? Why is the urge to kill stronger in some individuals than in others? Do killers have empathy for their victims? These are only the function of queries but the extensively crucial is how the expansion of serial killers mindset might arise. The current study is descriptive the majority of data was taken from books about serial kill, violent nature, peer influence, the negation of the pattern, and interrelation between them are discussed in the present study.

Keywords:- Serial Killer, Mind, Truma.

Introduction

A Serial Killer is generally defined as a person who has killed three or more people over a period of more then one month, and whose motive for killing may be based on Psychological Factors(Singer & Hensley, 2004). Serial killers are distinguished by their extreme lack of empathy and sense of guilt about what they have done. Furthermore, these visually appealing predators have no trouble enticing their possible prey into a destructive web. In criminology, the question of what constitutes a victim of victimization remains unsolved. (Dr. Michael Stone, Columbia) The crime is motivated by a variety of factors, including need, excitement, profit, rage, and getting attention from others. A serial murderer is more than just a spree or serial killer. The second half of the twentieth century has seen a sharp rise in the



number of murders, according to research used in this book to estimate the number of serial killers who escaped capture. Just like an addict starting a complicated mental process that propels them to kill repeatedly, a serial killer triggers a cyclical mechanism when they murder their first victim. When it comes to their fantasies of controlling the mind of another, serial killers rely heavily on their imagination.

The ability to decide between life and death gives one a sense of omnipotence. Not everybody is drawn to it. Murder is like a checkers pawn used to win a game to a serial killer. (Robert Sparkle, manipulation and dark psychology). Serial killers are notorious for their lack of empathy and apparent lack of guilt about their crimes. In addition, a lot of them have a tendency to be charming on the outside, which helps them draw potential victims into their destructive network. The crime of murder has been known to be present in our society since the early 1660s. Extensive research on the subject of murder by historians has revealed evidence of murder occurring as early as Ancient Rome and continuing through the ages. In 1888, Jack the Ripper murdered and disfigured five prostitutes in London's East End, making him one of the first known cases of a serial killer in modern times (Wilson, 1990). According to the FBI, serial killers can also be motivated by anger, thrill-seeking, attention-seeking, or psychological gratification. Sexual contact with the victim is a common element in most serial killings. The killings might be approached or carried out in a comparable way. There could be a commonality among the victims, such as a similar demographic profile, appearance, gender, or race.

Despite potential conceptual similarities, serial killers and spree killers are not the same thing. A serial killer is not a mass murderer. Because repeated killings often happen in a way that does not always make them seem to be part of a pattern, crime statistics and experts in the field of serial murder estimate that 35 to 50 percent of serial killers may be active in the United States at any given time. The aforementioned profile is rather general and does not even scratch the surface of why someone would commit multiple murders. Classifying the motivations of an individual who commits a string of murders has been an attempt made by research on serial killing. Dr. Ronald Holmes in his book.

Statement of Problem

According to research, there has been a rise in homicides during the second half of the 20th century, and this trend is expected to continue. Psychologists and prosecutors are still looking for a behavioral pattern that would enable mental health professionals to better identify traits of serial killers through assessment and Interviewing.



Purpose of the Study

The study's objectives are to review and critically analyze the literature and research on the patterns of behavior known to serial killers, investigate aspects of the criminal mind associated with serial killers, and disseminate the results to forensic psychology experts.

Objectives :-

- 1) a typical narrative turn for serial killers.
- 2) A detailed analysis of the methods used by serial killers to select their victims, as well as their thoughts and actions
- 3) Biological Pedis positions: Serial Killers
- 4) How does a serial killer get motivated and triggered?

Discussion:-

- 1) A Typical narrative turn for serial Killer.

Due to their acts, serial killers have always piqued the interest of many. It is an odd area of study when someone can become so twisted and psychotic that they consider and even commit the murder of three or more people.

Numerous studies were examined, and it was discovered that many phenomena shared a psychological background. Most killers discover that their upbringing was disrupted or abusive, that they were removed from homes with minimal or no parental supervision, and that they had Due to their highly sensitive and delicate brains, children may have experienced childhood trauma from things like physical or sexual abuse, dysfunctional families, or emotionally or physically absent parents. (J. Oliver Kanray, August 2018)(J.Oliver Conroy, Aug 2018)It takes only this erratic upbringing to form contradictory notions of what constitutes normal behavior. Sexual abuse of others, excessive violence, and the repetition of past experiences and behaviors that result in an eventual increase in violence are a few examples. As a result, they are able to kill multiple targets. People are unable to develop a set of normal behaviors that define social interactions and how we should behave in specific situations because of this traumatic upbringing.

Because of this, they are socially regressive even though, on the outside, they appear normal. However, on the inside, they believe that they are better than others and that interacting with regular people will degrade them. As a result, they make every effort to avoid interacting with others; however, they act normally when they commit crimes. According to Castle and Hensley (2002), there is evidence to suggest that child abuse is not just limited for physical or psychological harm, but can have a profound effect on the victims. Horror results



from these traumas that taint one's mind. Prominent serial killers have been found to share a history of childhood maltreatment. Research indicates that 90% of serial killers have a childhood trauma at the center of their story. (American predator by Maureen Callahan).

2) **A detailed analysis of the methods used by serial killers to select their victims, as well as their thoughts and actions.**

The question now arises: If serial killers have experienced such trauma in their lives or if their brain development is stunted, should they still be held accountable for their crimes? (Jane Steele by Lyndsay Faye) It has been found that not every one of a hundred children raised in an abusive environment grows up to be a serial killer (Lyndsay Faye, Jane Steele). decide how to behave. A serial killer chooses victims based on availability, vulnerability and desirability (Haggerty 2009).

Numerous factors, including the offender's race, mentality, gender, physical attributes, and any specific standards set by serial killers, influence the choice of victims. Financial gain, sexual need, hatred, power, and thrill are also included. (FBI unit 4's serial murder investigation behavior analysis pathway). A serial killer's thought process and behavior can be broken down into five phases that are repeated in a circular manner based on the numerous studies conducted in this area (Ciapp Distorted thinking phase:

It is the psychological phase that all murderers on a serial basis share. Because he is more focused on the potential emotional reward from his behavior than on the potential consequences, the subject is unable to appropriately evaluate the effects of a deviant act.

Motivational phase:

one or more actual or hypothetical events that occur as a result of moving to this stage. The subject's skewed mindset causes them to react to events disproportionately because they see the stimulus as something personal.

Inner negative answer phase:

At this stage, the murderer must cope with feelings of inferiority, particularly in light of unfavorable social cues.

External negative response phase:

This component aids the subject in demonstrating his inherent superiority. The potential repercussions of his illegal behavior are of no concern.



Restoration process:

In this stage, the subject's initial balance is restored. The assassin plans out his next murders while keeping his own safety in mind. As a result, the subject finishes the cycle and goes back to the stage of distorted thinking.

3) **Serial Killers: Biological Predispositions**

The nature of the unbelievable and horrifying deeds committed by serial killers is frequently a mystery to the general public. It is critical to understand the causes of serial killers (Giannangelo, 1996). These questions can be answered by interpreting the developed three-phase model.

Some people have a low threshold for frustration, which leads to brain system abnormalities that cause a biological predisposition to violence. Stress events and environmental traumas are incorporated into the volatile brain structure. The serial killer's criminal activities, which he has previously fantasized about and which motivated him to carry out his first murder, are all that remain of the real world.

He would rather withdraw into his own, gratifying fantasy world. Once the murder has been committed, the murderer is prepared to begin the deadly cycle and turn into a serial killer. After selecting the victim, he goes through a period of comparatively calm contemplation during which he elaborates on the murder and lets go of the memories of it, until his imagination runs out and he feels the urge to kill again.

Not all abused children become serial killers, and not all serial killers are victims of childhood abuse. It is impossible to write off the relationship between the two as mere coincidence, though. Adverse experiences can influence one's actions.

Dr. Adrian Raine, a criminologist, claims that a murderer is shaped by both social and biological factors. An estimated 50% of the variance in antisocial behavior can be attributed to genetic influences, according to reviews of over 100 twin and adoption analyses.

Dr. Raine explains in his book, *The Anatomy of Violence*, how genetics and environment combine to promote violent behavior. For instance, people who have an abusive childhood background are more likely to exhibit violent behavior if they have a particular variant of the monoamine-oxidase-A gene. A child who is predisposed to violent behavior due to genetics does not always grow up to be a criminal. Nonetheless, a person's environment, including violent childhood experiences, and genetics combine to shape them.



4) **How does a serial killer get motivated and triggered**

For a very long time, psychologists have studied how someone can become so violent that they kill a lot of people without feeling regret or empathy. Some individuals who commit serial killings believe they are carrying out a divine mission or representing a superior power. A spiritual calling to rid society of groups deemed evil, a threat to humanity, or repugnant is what motivates serial killers to carry out their murderous acts.

These individuals are especially dangerous serial killers because they frequently see their crimes as necessary and a service to humanity. Troubled-back serial killers frequently use their murders as a means of controlling and dominating their victims. Often, this is the result of early-life emotions of terror and powerlessness. This group of serial killers is characterized by their horrific experiences, which haunt them to this day. Their motivation for killing others is either a means of avenging or erasing the horrible abuse they endured. It is a common misconception among parents that their child will be better prepared for a harsh world if they enforce strict discipline. When a child does not have a close relationship with their parent, they may grow up to be alone and turn to violence as a means of fulfillment (Castle & Hensley, 2002).

A close relationship with a parent helps the child learn to trust others later in life. When these kids grow up, their concepts of power and authority are limited to themselves. They have not developed empathy or love for other people, instead, they see humans as objects of their violent fantasy. For pure excitement or thrill, other serial killers murder people. Such killers are driven primarily by the desire to cause their victims suffering or terror. The excitement of apprehending and eliminating an individual, coupled with the prospect of garnering extensive publicity from media and law enforcement, serves as sufficient incentive to carry out the act. Killing seems to give them the same "high" as risky hobbies like skydiving and motorcycle stunts. Generally speaking, thrill serial killers prey on strangers (Norris, 1988). In a letter, for instance, Robert Hansen wrote, "[Killing] gives me the most thrilling experience, better than spending time with a girl." Coral Watson, one of the attack's survivors, characterized him as "excited and hyper clappin' and making noises like he was excited while killing, that it would be fun" during the attack in 1982. Watts used beatings, stabbings, hangings, drownings, suffocation, and stranglings to murder his victims was done (Perry and Lichtenewald, 2010)

A brief incident that sparks the underlying killer instinct and leads to the first murder in the life of a serial killer is known as a trigger. If a person does not find the right trigger to push them over the edge, they may choose not to commit serial killings.



Conclusion :-

A serial killer is not someone who is born; rather, they are made. Because most of us had poor parenting and socialization, we turned into less gregarious animals. Furthermore, mental trauma, absentee parenting, and a lack of comprehension are factors that contribute to the development of serial killers.

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