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# The Ravenous Passion of Serial Killers

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## ABSTRACT

*It is important to question a worldview that characterizes serial killers as wicked monsters with strange appearances, torturers of animals, or victims of physical or sexual abuse as children. As a result, killing someone sadistically for sex is justified. While seeking information about this occurrence, researchers should approach the problem with an open mind and no preconceived notions or theories. In addition, each serial killer's motivation to murder several victims may be distinct, based on their background and experiences, and hence hard to measure. The goal of the current study was to identify the conditions that led to serial killing by comparing in-depth and descriptive stories from the lives of serial killers 2 without taking presumptions and theories into consideration.3 Grounded theory methodology was applied for this objective. much of the information has been extracted from literature concerning every serial murderer4. Stress/trauma, power/control, loneliness, low self-esteem, sexually sadistic Indian culture, peer pressure, Satanism, parent relationship patterns, and neurodevelopmental issues were found to be contributing causes.*

**Keywords:** Crime, IPC, Serial, killing, Psychological

## I. INTRODUCTION

A crime is defined as an unlawful conduct that contravenes legal provisions, poses a harm to society, and is subject to numerous legal penalties. The Latin word *crīmen*, which meaning charge or scream of distress, is where the word "crime" originates. The Latin equivalent is derived from the ancient Greek term *κρίμα*, *krima*, which denoted an offence against society or an error of thought rather than a personal or ethical transgression. Halsbury defined crime in his book *Laws of England* as an unlawful act or default which constitutes an offence.

A person's actions that lead to or induce them to commit a felony or other illegal act are referred to as criminal behaviour. Violence and misanthropy are common characteristics of criminal activity.<sup>1</sup> The criminal's motivation to commit a crime stems from his antisocial and felonious misbehaving.

### Serial Killings

In the last few years, numerous academics and researchers have provided definitions; yet, there

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are significant differences amongst those definitions. Three or more killings committed in the same manner by the same perpetrator are considered to be serial homicides. Killing someone repeatedly while maintaining a similar profile is known as serial killing. Two Title 18 United States Code, Chapter 51, and Section 11 of the Protection of Children from Sexual Predator Act of 1998 is a federal law that was passed by the US Congress in 1998. A definition of serial killings is included in this law:

"Serial killings" is a term used to describe a run of three or more murders, with at least one of the killings occurring in the United States and sharing enough information to increase the likelihood that the same actor or actors were involved in the killings.

The National Institute of Justice has put up another definition that centres on the sexual cravings that drive offenders to perform heinous and brutal acts. This description focuses on the criminals' psychology and how they use callous methods to sate their sexual cravings. It focuses on the need for sexual gratification and how that desire may lead someone to commit horrible and horrific actions.

**Four categories of serial killers exist:**

1. Hedonistic, who like murder and seek thrills,
2. Mission-driven, thinking that by removing some people, they are benefiting society
3. Visionaries, who feel that they have been given orders by a higher power to fire certain individuals and
4. Those who aim to dominate their victims and pursue power or control.

**The following elements coming together is what leads to serial killing:**

**1. Social Factors**

Many social, environmental, and financial problems have been connected to serial homicide. One of the main causes of this kind of behaviour development is growing up in an unsuitable environment. One It is frequently seen that kids raised in violent, aggressive homes have a tendency to adopt those same behaviours. The likelihood that children may engage in violent and unlawful behaviours later in life or even during their early years rises when they are exposed to violence.

**2. Psychological Factors**

Crime and mental health are intimately related. There is a correlation between diminished autonomic functioning and a rise in violent and antisocial behaviour. The movement of

electrical impulses between and between the body's and brain's regions is carried out by neurotransmitters. An imbalance in the neurotransmitter system has been connected to numerous psychiatric diseases. One of the many ways that serotonin affects the brain is through controlling moods. Research has shown that the onset of impulsive and violent behaviour is caused by falling serotonin levels . Early childhood abuse, aggression, and neglect can permanently lower serotonin levels in children, which may encourage them to engage in criminal activity. Excessive aggression has been connected to an excessively high level of testosterone, a sex hormone, and is one of the factors that leads to the commission of crimes. An individual may exhibit aggressive and belligerent behaviour due to a hormonal imbalance. High levels of aggression in academic fields have been connected to this theory. Researchers have discovered that individuals with psychological issues frequently engage in illegal activity. It has been discovered that those suffering from mental illnesses like schizophrenia, delusions, hallucinations, or other similar psychological diseases also commit crimes. Young children who have experienced trauma are more likely to become involved in criminal activity. Additionally, it has been observed that serial killers frequently have stronger sexual urges, and many of them conduct violent murders to sate their libido.

### **3. Biological Factors**

Not just psychological and economic factors<sup>3</sup>, but also biological ones have been implicated in crime. The three elements that are examined in regard to the biological components of such criminal behaviour are psychophysiology, the brain, and genetics. The area of psychology known as psychophysiology studies how diseases and the body's physiological signals interact. Heart rate and skin conductance—also known as sweat rate—are two popular psychophysiological measurements. Heart rate indicates both sympathetic and parasympathetic nervous system activity, whereas skin conductance indicates sympathetic nervous system functioning. Both indicate autonomic nervous system functioning. Reduced autonomic functioning has been linked to a rise in violent and other antisocial behaviour. Neurotransmitters shuttle electrochemical impulses throughout the body and between various brain regions. Multiple psychiatric disorders have been linked to anomalies in the neurotransmitter system. Emotional state modulation is one of the many brain activities that serotonin is engaged in. Research has shown that the onset of impulsive and violent behaviour is caused by declining serotonin levels. Childhood abuse, violence, and neglect can cause serotonin levels to be permanently lowered, which may encourage children to engage in criminal activity. Excessive

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<sup>3</sup> Social structure, education, and other factors decide whether an individual will commit a crime, and multifaceted elements like hormones, brain injury, and heredity increase the likelihood of a person's biological crime.

aggression has been connected to an unusually high quantity of testosterone, a sex hormone, and is one of the factors that leads to a criminality. Individuals with hormone imbalances may act aggressively and belligerently.

## **REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE**

Extremely violent criminal behavior known as serial killings is practiced by a very small percentage of criminals. The FBI formerly considered three or more killings with a cooling-off period in between to be a threshold for being labeled a serial killer; however, they have recently lowered this threshold to two or more (Fridel & Fox, 2018). It has always been debatable what defines a "serial killer," but the more crucial issue is figuring out who the individuals are who is more prone to do these kinds of crimes. The cooling-off period between some serial murders has been determined by statistical analysis in earlier studies (Keatley, Golightly, Shephard, Yaksic, & Reid, 2018). Only a very small percentage of criminals engage in the extraordinarily violent criminal behavior known as serial killings. Serial killings are incredibly violent criminal behaviors carried out by a relatively tiny percentage of criminals. In the past, the FBI considered a person to be a serial killer if they had committed three or more killings with a break in between, but they have recently lowered this threshold to two or more (Fridel & Fox, 2018). A contentious question has always been what defines a "serial killer," but the more pressing issue is figuring out who is more likely to commit these kinds of crimes in the first place. Statistical analysis has been used in earlier studies to determine the cooling-off period between some serial killers (Keatley, Golightly, Shephard, Yaksic, & Reid, 2018). Very few people engage in the extraordinarily violent criminal behavior known as serial killings. A lot of researchers have concentrated mostly on developmental psychology, especially when looking at the behaviors that lead people to become serial killers. However, the majority of the research in this area is still in its early stages, thus it is outdated and does not fairly represent the individuals who fit this description (Keatley et al., 2018). One of the most obvious gaps in the literature is the investigation of a serial killer's behavior to create a checklist of traits that other serial killers share (Keatley et al., 2018). But this checklist's breadth is so wide that it misses a lot of things, like relationships, family dynamics, and historical eras. Taking everything into account, additional historical research on the topic is required for developmental psychology. The focus of this study should be on the subject's early years and any deviant or antisocial behaviors that the murderer may have acquired at a young age and carried into adulthood. Not only because of the horrors, but also because mass murderers and serial killers have always piqued the curiosity of numerous experts. people act, but also because of the motivations underlying the action. Many serial killers also have developmental problems, according to results from several

previous research (Allely, Minnis, Thompson, Wilson, & Gillberg, 2014). Researchers frequently employ case studies as a means of thoroughly examining an individual's past because a variety of factors can impact the behavior and motivations of serial killers (Dogra et al., 2012). Nevertheless, it is imperative to document the years during which the serial killer was active since, according to some research, those may have resulted from historical or societal events that coincided with their murderous rampage (Haggerty & Ellerbock, 2011). A thorough analysis of the biographies of mass murderers and serial killers resulted from numerous research, presuming that many of these individuals struggled with their sense of self-worth as kids (Knight, 2006). The majority of potential serial killers had challenging upbringings and were reared by absent parents; their fathers typically deserted them and their mothers found it difficult to raise them (Knight, 2006). These four people were frequently left to fend for themselves, so they were never there to get direction. Furthermore, in the event that one parent abandoned the child, it was not uncommon for the child to experience physical, psychological, or emotional abuse at the hands of the other parent (Leary, Southard, Hill, & Ashman, 2017). Previous studies have linked parental abuse to the three tendencies listed in the MacDonald Triad and early-life aberrant sexual fantasies are examples of deviant behavior. Arson, animal abuse, and bedwetting make up this trio. Numerous studies show a link between the occurrence of any two of the behaviors and violent crimes in the future (Leary et al., 2017). Additionally, an FBI study revealed that a large number of murderers found guilty had a history of animal abuse, suggesting a potential link between this behaviour and ensuing violent crimes (Leary et al., 2017). In order to understand why a person commits crimes, developmental psychology attempts to focus on the individual holistically by accumulating all pertinent experiences and behavioural abnormalities over time. These serial killers serve as evidence that human evolution is not always a straight line (Reid, Katan, Ellithy, Della Stua, Denisov, & Beauregard, 2019). Given that many of these individuals were exposed to substances during pregnancy that may have resulted in physical abnormalities, it is imperative to investigate the developmental psychology of these individuals. This exposure may have had an impact on them later on, which may help to explain some of the characteristics and behaviors they eventually display as adults and when they committed crimes. The five researchers may have overlooked something similar if they hadn't examined serial killers' lives so intently. It is essential to review all of the significant events in their life, determine how each affects the next, and see if there is a way to connect them, in any field but particularly for this kind of research. It is very difficult to find relevant studies on the developmental psychology of serial killers. Because the focus is on the individual childhood, traumatic experiences, and any abnormal behaviors, the majority

of the research that is currently available is primarily case studies, as was previously mentioned. As this If the five researchers hadn't looked so closely at the lives of serial killers, they might have missed something similar. Reviewing each and every one of serial killers gives a very drastic view. It is very difficult to find relevant studies on the developmental psychology of serial killers. Because the focus is on the individual childhood, traumatic experiences, and any abnormal behaviors, the majority of the research that is currently available is primarily case studies, as was previously mentioned. As this If the five researchers hadn't looked so closely at the lives of serial killers, they might have missed something similar. In any discipline, but especially for this kind of research, it is crucial to go over all of the major events in their life, assess how each influences the others, and look for ways to connect them. Finding pertinent research on the developmental psychology of serial killers is a challenging task.

## **II. ANALYSING A SERIAL KILLER'S DEVELOPMENTAL LIFESPAN**

### **Drug and alcohol abuse in childhood**

As several studies have shown, drug and alcohol abuse is frequently a chronic problem for serial killers. Certain drugs have even been known to be exposed to foetuses, as reported by Reid, Katan, Ellithy, Della Stua, Denisov, and Beauregard (2019). This could have an effect on the biology of the developing embryo. Since over 60% of people are born to parents who struggle with alcohol or illicit drug addiction, this is a crucial time for growing foetuses (Reid et al., 2019). Important neurotransmitters like dopamine and serotonin, which have an adverse effect on human behaviour and development, have been found to be deregulated when exposed to foetal settings. When one or more of these vital neurotransmitters are missing, aggression and sometimes even comorbid conditions like antisocial personality disorder may arise (Reid et al., 2019). In reality, among the serial killers who have been investigated, prenatal exposure to drugs or other substances is more prevalent than not, but it does not necessarily lead to the formation of serial killers. Drugs and other substances may be introduced to young individuals by acquaintances or older siblings. One may always hope that someone who uses the drug often enough won't become reliant on it for the rest of their lives due to substance addiction. Substance abusers occasionally resort to minor infractions. can be used to buy drugs, and that amount can increase until they commit a murder.

### **Traumatic brain injuries**

(Traumatic brain injuries<sup>2</sup> (TBI) are defined as following a severe blow to the head by loss of consciousness or persistent cognitive impairment (Vaughn, Salas, DeLisi, & Perron, 2014). According to Allely, Minnis, Thompson, Wilson, and Gillberg (2014), traumatic brain injuries

may even cause developmental disturbances in addition to having negative effects that last throughout a person's lifespan. TBIs are most common in people between the ages of 15 and 19 and in young children under the age of four. In addition, men are more likely to have them (Vaughn et al., 2014). Numerous research investigations have even examined the relationship between criminal behaviour and neurodevelopmental abnormalities (Allely et al., 2014). According to a study conducted on juvenile offenders, males with a TBI were more likely to be depressed, hostile, and have a tendency to use drugs (Vaughn et al., 2014). Theoretically, TBIs fall between two important behavioural theories: criminal and antisocial (Vaughn et al., 2014). According to these views, males who sustain traumatic brain injuries may experience behavioral problems as children that gradually go away, and a small number of these men may commit crimes again throughout their lifetime.

### **III. INDIAN LAW AND SERIAL KILLINGS**

No particular reference to serial killings is made by the Indian judicial system. Serial killings are only covered by the Indian Penal Code's sections 299 and 300; Sections 302 and 304 provide the relevant punishments.

A person who knowingly causes death, means to cause physical damage that is likely to result in death, or knows that his acts are likely to result in death is guilty of culpable murder, according to Section 299 of the Indian Penal Code.

A person found guilty of culpable homicide faces a life sentence or a maximum ten-year prison sentence, as per Section 304 of the Indian Penal Code.

Culpable homicide is defined as murder under Section 300 of the Indian Penal Code if the act that causes the death was done with the intent to cause death, with the following exceptions:

(Secondly) - If the perpetrator knows that the harm they are committing would most likely result in the victim's death, they are acting with the intent to cause that bodily injury, or

(Thirdly) - If it is carried out with the aim to harm another person and the intended harm is severe enough to result in death in the normal course of nature, or

(Fourthly) - If the act's perpetrator is aware of how imminently dangerous the behaviour is, and they proceed with the act knowing full well that there is no reasonable way to avoid the risk of death or serious bodily injury, then they are acting without justification.

Exception 1- When culpable killing differs from murder<sup>4</sup>, Murder is not culpable homicide if

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<sup>4</sup> *State of Rajasthan v. Dhool Singh (2003)*,



the perpetrator, when severe and abrupt provocation robs them of their ability to exercise self-control, results in the death of the someone who intentionally or unintentionally provokes another person or results in their death. The following conditions apply to the aforementioned exception:

First of all, the provocation must not have been intentionally or freely caused by the criminal as a pretext for murder or other harmful acts.

(Second) - That the provocation is not the result of actions taken in compliance with the law or by a public servant acting in a legal capacity.

The provocation is not caused by anything done in the course of exercising the right to private defence, according to the third point.

Explanation- It is a matter of fact as to whether the provocation was severe and abrupt enough to keep the crime from qualifying as murder.

Exception 2- If an offender exceeds the legal authority granted to him in the exercise of his right to private defence of person or property and kills the person he is defending against without planning ahead of time or intending to cause more harm than is necessary to accomplish that goal, that is considered culpable homicide rather than murder.

Exception 3- Culpable homicide is not murder if the perpetrator goes beyond the bounds of the law, causes death, and does so in a way that he, in good faith, believes to be lawful and necessary for the proper discharge of his duty as such a public servant and without malice towards the person whose death is caused..

Exception 4- If culpable homicide is carried out in a spur of the moment altercation, without any prior planning, in the throes of passion, and without any unfair benefit or exceptional or cruel behaviour on the part of the perpetrator, it is not considered murder.

Explanation- Whichever initiates the first attack or makes the provocation in these situations is irrelevant.

Exception 5- When the person who causes the death is older than eighteen and accepts the risk of dying, then culpable homicide does not qualify as murder.<sup>5</sup> According to Section 302 of Indian Penal Code states that a person found guilty of murder faces a life sentence in jail or the death penalty in addition to a fine.

## **IV. SERIAL MURDER CASES**

### **1. Cyanide Mohan**

Cyanide, also known as Mohan Kumar Vivekanand Serial killer Mohan<sup>5</sup> (59 years old) was convicted guilty of 20 women's murders by a Managlore fast-track court. After making marriage-related promises to attractive women, he would use this as justification to rape them. Under the pretence of a contraceptive pill, he would rape them, then kill them with a dose of cyanide. He used the same tactic in all twenty of the accusations made against him. In addition, he was accused of financial fraud and forgeries. Mohan was fined Rs. 25,000 and given a life sentence for the crime. He also received sentences of ten years in prison and five rupees for kidnapping, ten years in prison and five rupees for feeding poison, seven years in prison and five rupees for rape, five years in prison and five rupees for robbing jewellery, and ten years in prison and fines for lying, cheating, and destroying evidence.

### **2. Doctor Death**

Doctor of Ayurveda Devendra Sharma, received the death punishment for his involvement in over fifty murders as well as for disposing of his victims' bodies in crocodile-infested canals. He performed about 125 illegal kidney transplants in addition to his involvement in the illegal kidney transplant business; he was paid between Rs. 5-7 Lacs for each kidney. 2008 saw the issuance of his death sentence.

### **3. The Nithari Killers:**

Mohinder Singh Pandher a prosperous businessman from Noida. He and his domestic assistant, Surinder Koli, were arrested in 2006. In the nearby village of Nithari, where a number of children vanished, skulls were discovered in the tank drain. Subsequent investigation revealed that Surinder Koli had been enticing young girls from the Nithari hamlet and bringing them to his boss Mohinder Singh Pandher's house. In addition to murder, He was charged with rape, cannibalism, and trafficking of organs. and sexual exploitation. Additionally, Mohinder Singh Pandher was thought to have been involved in each of these crimes. Koli would drag young females to the house, rape them, and then slice them to pieces in his bathtub. As evidence of his psychopathy, Koli claimed he still had the want to kill after being taken into custody. Once again, Pandher was diagnosed as depressed, and Koli as a mentally ill psychopath. Because this was considered the "rarest of the rare case, Surinder Koli received an immediate death sentence.. The death penalty was later imposed on Mohinder Singh Pandher as well.

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<sup>5</sup> The Six Years Of Crime For "Cyanide" Mohan - ABP LIVE

#### **4. Auto Shankar:**

Auto Shankar, also known as Gowri Shankar, was an auto rickshaw driver convicted of six murders, as well as kidnapping and raping girls. In addition, he was engaged in human trafficking, arrack, and alcohol smuggling. In 1991, he was given the capital penalty, and in 1995, he was hanged at Salem Central Prison in Tamil Nadu.

#### **5. The Killer from Maharashtra**

The first women to be executed were Renuka Shinde, Seema Gavit, and their mother Anjana Bai, who kidnapped thirteen children under the age of five and used them as pawns for menial larceny and beggary. When the children refused to play along or caused trouble, they were brutally killed and their bodies disposed of. For example, a two-year-old child was strung upside down from an electric pole, while another child was killed by beating his head against the wall. A tragic six-year ordeal that lasted from 1990 to 1996 resulted in their capture. Anjana Bai fell away from illness in incarcerated, and the sisters were given death sentences. However, in December 2021, the court changed their death sentence to life in prison; as a result, they are presently incarcerated at Yerwanda Jail.

#### **According to section 84 of IPC**

Act of a person not of sound mind: Nothing that is done by someone who is unable of comprehending the nature of the act or that, at the time of the act, what he is doing is illegal or against the law is considered an offence.

In accordance with under Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code, an offender cannot be held guilty of an act unless they have the requisite mens rea at the time of the act. Except in cases where the person was mad at the time of the offence, incapable of comprehending the nature of his conduct, or unable to tell whether they were legal or unlawful, in which case he will not be held responsible for committing that offence.

Regarding Raman Raghav, who is sometimes called "Jack the Ripper of India," he was convicted of over forty murders that took place in Mumbai in the 1960s. He was brutal in his use of a blunt weapon, killing people—including children. He enjoyed smashing the heads and breaking the jaws of his victims.

Although it was argued that his chronic paranoid schizophrenia prevented him from understanding the criminality of his acts, the Bombay High Court still sentenced him to death. After receiving a life sentence reduction, he was transported to the Yerwada Central Jail.

where he had died a few years before from renal failure. If two conditions are not satisfied, an

individual cannot be judged guilty of an offence. These two elements are Actus Reus, or performing an illegal act, and Mens Rea, or harbouring a guilty attitude. The law principle Actus Non-Facet Reum Nisi Mens sit Rea stipulates that in order to find an offender guilty, their actions as well as their motivation must be established. This legal maxim says that an individual cannot be found guilty of an offence if one of the requirements is not met. If it can be shown that someone intentionally engaged in unlawful activity and that they were fully aware of what they were doing, they will only be held legally responsible.

### **Medical and Legal Insanity**

A person must be of unsound mind in order for an act to be punishable under Section 84 of the IPC, This means that the offender must not have understood the nature of the crime or that it was unlawful. It is imperative to differentiate between the two forms of insanity, nevertheless, as the court only takes legal insanity into account. A person is deemed legally insane if they are incapable of understanding reason or that what they are doing is wrong. If the accused wishes to successfully defend himself according to crazy, he must show that, at the time of the offence, he was incapable of thinking rationally or realising that his acts were wrong.

## **V. JUDICIARY RESPONSE TO SERIAL KILLINGS**

In India, there isn't a specific law that addresses serial homicides<sup>6</sup>. Convictions for offences usually come under IPC Section 302. However, Section 84 of the Indian Penal Code allows offenders to claim that their actions are not crimes because they were perpetrated by a mentally sick person. There have been numerous instances in India where criminals with recurrent mental illnesses have committed crimes, but they are subject to the same legal sanctions as other criminals. The only section of Indian law that addresses serial killers is Section 84. It states that rather than being punished, those with mental problems should be treated. Priority ought to be given to treating their disease rather than their offence. But there aren't any suitable institutions or regulations to deal with these people's issues.

Few decisions have actually served justice, despite the fact that these people have done a considerable lot of crimes. While the killers in the previously described cases each had distinct psychological profiles and reasons for committing the killings, most of them faced the same legal penalties as other offenders.

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<sup>6</sup> The illegal killing of two or more persons, known as serial murder, carried... Also referred to as: serial murderer, serial killer. The author is John Philip...

## **VI. DISCUSSION**

Talk and debate Gaining a thorough knowledge of the motivations behind murderous behaviour as well as any potential developmental influences on it was the aim of this study. For the investigation into the causes of serial killings, the developmental biopsychosocial model timeline approach remains a vital visual aid. This specific method of breaking down life events helps with the temporal sequencing of information and investigating causal links. The timelines provide an in-depth evolution of the participant's life events because the information was implemented exceptionally thoroughly and the data was firsthand. His antisocial behaviour began later in life but persisted well into adulthood, and he struggled with psychological issues for the majority of his childhood, beginning at the age of three. There is a history of criminal behaviour that advances gradually over time, in addition to the disruptive behaviour. The participant's life was primarily influenced by two developmental elements, which manifest at distinct phases, as indicated by the dates. These two factors occur in significant numbers and follow a sequential pattern, even though they are observed to occur at different times. These results can't be applied to a larger class of serial killers since they are participant-specific. These timelines serve as an excellent illustration of how every serial killer will have different developing circumstances and unique aspects of their personalities. 28 The fact that this study's research design was a case study and that it only looked at one serial killer's life without comparing it to others is a limitation.

Also, because some of the components might have had unexpected consequences, it was frequently challenging to discern between biological, psychological, and psychosocial data points. Biological variables could have influenced psychological, psychosocial, or antisocial conduct, for instance. With this participant, it's crucial to take into account the head injury he received as a small child from being banged against walls a lot. Research indicates that brain injuries often have a lasting impact on the victim. They can also occasionally cause developmental delays and an increased predisposition for violence, which could account for the participant's criminal past and subsequent acts of homicidal behaviour. Future studies in this area may benefit from applying the biopsychosocial developmental timeline technique, which is particularly helpful in difficult instances because it enables researchers to dissect the life histories of these offenders. Future study may employ the biopsychosocial developmental timeline methodology to compare the life events of numerous offenders, given its success in illustrating the course of events for one individual of interest.

## **VII. CONCLUSION**

In India, serial killings have been very prevalent. Psychological problems are commonly linked to most serial killers; These people frequently have major mental diseases including paranoid schizophrenia, sadness, and other similar symptoms identified in them. It is crucial that special laws be passed in India for these types of offenders and that their mental illnesses be treated prior to their conviction for the crimes they have committed, as the majority of these offenders are incapable of realising the nature of their actions and their wrongfulness. There is a distinction between acts perpetrated by psychopaths, who are frequently associated with serial murdering, and those carried out by regular persons who possess the mental capacity to distinguish between the two. Raman Raghav is a prime example of serial killer with paranoid schizophrenia who was unable to comprehend the nature or illegality of his crimes. Law and psychology have a lot in common. Psychology offers insight into the criminal's mental condition. For justice to be served in the fullest sense, the court must consider the offender's mental state when making a decision. Although legal psychology is not very well-known in India, research in this area is necessary to both mete out justice and rehabilitate those who commit serial killings because they have underlying mental problems.

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