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## PSYCHOANALYSIS OF PERSONALITY AND BEHAVIOURAL ASPECTS VIA PSYCHOMETRIC TESTING

*A venture into the field of psychology and criminology*

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**Abstract:** The empirical investigation of the mind and behaviour is known as psychology. Psychologists work hard to investigate and comprehend behaviour, the brain, and mental processes. Psychology is regarded as a "Hub Science" with close ties to education, the social sciences, and the medical sciences. In this project, we have aimed at understanding psychology as a broad discipline, and have tried to include the applicative aspects of it in our ecosystem as a graduate level student. Thereafter, pursuing our curious direction, we also tried to understand the criminal mind and the 'why's and how's' of how the mind of a serial killer works. Our findings are purely based on personal conduction of tests and inferences drawn from the limited access we had to tests and test clients/subjects.

**Index Terms -** Psychology, Psychometric Analysis, Behavioural Analysis, Brief introduction to criminology, GAS, MPI, RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST, SCQ,

### I.INTRODUCTION

The human mind works in wondrous ways. Often we wonder what goes inside the mind of a person taking a particular action or decision. What drives that person to that action? What consequences would they face? Why did they take that step or why did they 'not' function in a conventional way?

Such questions have a very simple answer, and that is- Psychology. Simply put, it is the study of mind, behaviour and personality as a dynamic source of information. Ancient psychology developed from biology as well as philosophy. These two topics have been discussed since the time of the early Greek philosophers, such as Socrates and Aristotle. The concept of "psychology" itself comes from the Greek word "psyche," which means "life" or "breath." The word has derived meanings that include "self" and "soul." There is no other subject as such which combines theory, practical and application in such an effective manner. In this project, we had conducted four tests i.e Maudsley's Personality Inventory, Rorschach inkblot test, Global Adjustment Scale and Self Concept Questionnaire that we had access to via our teachers and school projects.

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology of the research conduction was simple and gradual. We selected random students, family members, relatives and cousins to carry out the given tests and then calculated their scores with the help of standard scoring keys and then extrapolated this information to a medium sized population along with deriving a comparative study between normal people and serial killers.

#### 3.1 Population and Sample

Random selection of test subjects was carried out. Some were students, some teachers, some were working in the banking sector while some were involved in mass communication, media and journalism. Rapport formation was standard with each set of people and the details of all subjects will be kept confidential due to sensitive and consensual ethics.

### 3.2 Data and Sources of Data

For this study secondary data has been collected. From the website and citations are mentioned in the reference section. Primary data is collected only via on field test conduction of all the test subjects, while the tests administered are accessed via psychology teachers' collection (with their permission) along with online free sites.

### 3.3 Theoretical framework

#### SELF CONCEPT QUESTIONNAIRE

The 48-item Self-Concept Questionnaire was created by Dr. Raj Kumar Saraswat. Self-concept is the sum of people's opinions, views, and assessments about themselves. Self-concept shapes people's ideas, emotions, and actions by influencing how they view their skills, traits, roles, and interpersonal interactions.

Self-concept surveys are useful instruments for evaluating and investigating different aspects of a person's self-concept. These surveys are intended to collect information from respondents on how they see themselves in various contexts. Self-concept surveys give a systematic method for assessing and comprehending the complexity of self-concept by offering a structured framework with standardized items.

A wide range of topics, such as self-esteem, self-efficacy, self-image, self-identity, and self-awareness, are often included in self-concept surveys. A person's sense of self-worth, self-assurance in their skills, contentment with their physical appearance, comprehension of their roles and identities, and knowledge of their thoughts and emotions can all be questioned. Many disciplines, including clinical psychology, counselling, education, and organisational development, use self-concept surveys.

All things considered, self-concept surveys provide an organised and trustworthy way to investigate the complex nature of self-concept, offering insightful information about how people see themselves and supporting wellbeing and personal development.

#### GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT SCALE

A psychometric instrument called the Global Adjustment Scale (GAS) is used to evaluate how well a person has adjusted generally to life circumstances, challenges, and stressors. The GAS was created in psychology and offers a consistent way to assess a person's capacity to deal with different life situations and adjust to changes.

The GAS assesses emotional, social, occupational, and psychological functioning, among other adjustment areas. The scale provides a thorough evaluation of an individual's overall adjustment and well-being by looking at these several areas.

The GAS typically consists of a series of items or statements related to different aspects of adjustment, such as managing stress, maintaining positive relationships, fulfilling responsibilities, and coping with adversity. Respondents are asked to rate each item based on their own experiences and perceptions, often using a Likert scale ranging from "strongly disagree" to "strongly agree."

The GAS scores can give important information about a person's degree of resilience and adaptability. Greater overall adjustment is indicated by higher scores, whereas lower scores can point to problem areas or challenges managing stress in daily life.

#### MAUDSLEY'S PERSONALITY INVENTORY(MPI)

As a criteria measure of the introversion-extraversion and neuroticism personality characteristics proposed by Eysenck (1953), the Maudsley Personality Inventory (MPI; Eysenck 1958) was created. Based on item and factor analysis of previous personality surveys, the Maudsley Medical Questionnaire, the Extraversion (E) and Neuroticism (N) scales were developed. In order to reduce the link among the E & N scales, items were chosen. The scales are made up of 12 buffer topics that hide the purpose of the questionnaire, 24 N-scale items, 24 E-scale items, and 20 Lie-scale items. In response to each question, participants circle "Yes" or "No." They ringed the "?" if they were unable to decide. The assigned response scale receives two points, and the indicated specified range for the "?" Therefore, the E & N scales have a potential score range of 0 to 48. The construct reliability and validity of the scales are excellent. The MPI has a condensed form with six elements in each scale (Eysenck, 1958).

#### RORSCHACH INKBLLOT TEST

A projective psychological evaluation tool called the Rorschach Inkblot Test is used to examine an individual's mental processes, emotional functioning, and personality traits. One of the most well-known and contentious psychological tests, it was created in the early 20th century by Swiss psychiatrist Hermann Rorschach.

Ten inkblot pictures, each made by splattering ink over paper and folding it in half to form symmetrical patterns, make up the exam. The test taker asks the test subject what they perceive in each of these inkblots when the examiner shows them to them one at a time.

The substance of the replies, the placement of perceived objects inside the inkblots, the frequency of particular sorts of responses, and the person's emotional responses during the test are some of the variables that are taken into consideration while analyzing the inkblot responses. By combining these variables, a thorough psychological profile is produced that offers insights into the person's cognitive abilities, emotional state, and personality structure.

In clinical psychology and psychotherapy, the Rorschach Inkblot Test is frequently employed to aid in diagnosis, treatment planning, and comprehension of the patient's inner world. It can also be used in forensic psychology to evaluate people who are part of legal procedures, albeit its application in this setting is somewhat debatable because of validity and reliability issues.

## IV. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

### 4.1 Results of Test Conductions and Interpretations

TEST NAME	INTERPRETATION	COMPARATIVES
MAUDSLEY'S PERSONALITY INVENTORY	<p>Around 75% of the people scored on the lower side to average of Neuroticism and the rest lie in the high average to high spectrum of the scale i.e most subjects are moderately introverted that is their behaviour depends on the situation or circumstances whereas other minority lie on the high average spectrum that is they remain introverted or socially devoid and like to keep to themselves.</p> <p>Around 50% lie on the average and high average of extraversion, 35% on the average spectrum and 15% on the lower side of extraversion that indicates that most subjects stay on the ambivert side that is their behaviour depends on the circumstance and people that surround them, yet they keep a sense of compassion and empathy</p>	<p>Predatory conduct is the most prevalent feature shared among serial killers, such as Jeffrey Dahmer of Milwaukee. While animals exhibit this tendency when they hunt and catch prey to eat, serial murderers frequently stalk their victims or take impulsive action when they come across a possible victim.</p> <p>Such behaviour was not observed but rather repulsed by the subjects taking the test. Such behaviour is associated with extreme introvertedness with little to no empathy but a behavioural front of sympathy.</p>
SELF CONCEPT QUESTIONNAIRE	<p>In comparison to serial killers, the subjects showed average to above average concepts in physical, social, temperamental, educational and moral and intellectual parameters.</p>	<p>Whereas in cases of serial killers, they show high self concept in educational and intellectual parameters as they always see themselves above everyone else and the general public. On the other hand they too sometimes show average temperamental aspects as they adjust very well in social settings to hide themselves as normal people. A few killers such as Ted bundy show average to above average concept in social aspect whereas jeffery dahmer and charles manson show extremely low to extremely high scores and dimensions in the social, moral and temperamental aspects.</p>
RORSCHACH INKBLOT TEST	<p>Usually positive images and interpretations are obtained and interpreted as healthy relations with parents, friends, with self and in the society.</p> <p>Violent and repulsive interpretations can be linked with future violent and murderous tendencies along with lack of empathy.</p> <p>According to Allely et al. (2014), there is a complicated interplay between environmental</p>	<p>Serial killers show much less maturity in comparison to other peoples and much diverse neurodivergent behaviour. Their test results too remain inconsistent.</p>

	<p>situations that are stressful or traumatic, neurodevelopmental issues that predispose people to (such brain injuries), and serial killing.</p> <p>According to research, there is a connection between neurodevelopmental issues and contextual variables like physical, psychological, or sexual abuse that might make someone more likely to become a serial murderer. Neurodevelopmental issues are not the only cause of serial killing.</p>	
GLOBAL ADJUSTMENT SCALE	<p>Most people scored average to above average in this aspect. Subjects on a cumulative got a score of 14 in raw score and 3 in sten score that pertains to good adjustment with the family. Subjects on a cumulative got a score of 14 in raw score and 3 in sten score that pertains to good adjustment with the family. Subjects got varied results pertaining to their health conditions but most reigned from unsatisfactory to average. Subjects on an average got a score ranging on the good to excellent spectrum of school adjustment</p>	<p>Unusually high scores in family, emotional and ESPECIALLY SEXUAL parameters clearly indicate lack of empathy, difficulty in adjustment and thus leading to an impulse to kill and seek sexual, necrophilia gratification from victims that resemble the troubles concepts in their mind.</p>

Table 4.1; includes the Tests Conducted and the Inferences made.

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