The International Journal of Indian Psychology
ISSN 2348-5396 (Online) | ISSN: 2349-3429 (Print)
Volume 13, Issue 4, October- December, 2025
DIP: 18.01.228.20251304, DOI: 10.25215/1304.228
https://www.ijip.in

Research Paper

Bridging Human Intuition and Artificial Intelligence: A Review of Psychological Profiling Through Handwriting

Neeru Sharma[1], Lavina Pratap Bhambhani[2]*, Manteshwar Kumar Jha[3]

ABSTRACT

Handwriting reflects the interplay of cognitive processes, motor coordination, and emotional expression, making it a meaningful medium for understanding psychological states. While traditional graphology relies on intuitive interpretation of visual writing features, its scientific validity has been widely debated. Recent advances in artificial intelligence allow handwriting to be analyzed through measurable kinematic patterns, offering improved objectivity and consistency. This review examines the historical foundations, theoretical perspectives, and emerging digital approaches in handwriting-based psychological profiling. It highlights the value of integrating human insight with computational precision to develop more ethical, reliable, and balanced models for interpreting personality through handwriting.

Keywords: *Handwriting, Analysis, Artificial Intelligence*

Handwriting has long been regarded as more than a practical method of recording language. The shapes, rhythms, and pressures that emerge on the page are often seen as subtle reflections of the writer's inner world, offering hints about emotional tone, thought patterns, and individual temperament. This view has encouraged psychologists, graphologists, and forensic professionals to explore handwriting as a behavioral expression shaped by cognitive processes, motor coordination, and affective states. Because it encompasses both deliberate control and spontaneous movement, handwriting provides a unique window into both conscious intent and unconscious tendencies (Galvano, 2023).

The systematic interpretation of handwriting, commonly known as graphology, began to formalize in the late nineteenth century. Early practitioners proposed that features such as slant, size, spacing, and pressure could be linked to character traits or emotional dispositions (Ghosh, 2020). Although widely applied in counseling, personnel selection, and legal investigations, graphology has faced sustained criticism for lacking consistent methodology and scientific validation. Nonetheless, the idea that personal meaning is embedded in written form continues to hold cultural and psychological appeal, reflecting a persistent interest in how the mind shapes movement (Bangerter, 2009).

[1]Graphologist, Dubai
[2]Forensic Psychologist, The Mind Clarity Studio, Gandhidham
[3]Behaviour Therapist, Bridgeford School, Ranchi
*Corresponding Author

Received: November 15, 2025; Revision Received: December 21, 2025; Accepted: December 26, 2025

In recent years, advancements in artificial intelligence and machine learning have renewed scholarly attention to handwriting. Modern digital tools can capture fine-grained writing dynamics—such as speed, pen pressure, and stroke trajectory—with a precision that was not previously possible. These computational approaches allow for quantifiable analysis and pattern recognition, offering an opportunity to evaluate psychological inferences with greater objectivity and scalability. This technological shift situates handwriting analysis at a critical intersection where intuitive human interpretation and algorithmic assessment may complement each other (Marano, 2025).

The present review examines how handwriting can contribute to psychological profiling by bringing together traditional graphological perspectives and contemporary AI-driven methods. By comparing the strengths and limitations of subjective interpretation and computational modeling, the study seeks to clarify how human insight and machine analysis can work collaboratively. Ultimately, the goal is to move toward a balanced framework that preserves the depth of human understanding while enhancing reliability through data-informed techniques (Garoot, 2017).

Purpose of the Review

This review seeks to explore the role of handwriting as a medium for psychological understanding and how its interpretation has shifted over time. The study examines the foundational theories and research that have shaped handwriting analysis, tracing its development from intuitive, human-driven interpretation to data-oriented digital and algorithmic approaches. A key focus is on how artificial intelligence-particularly computer vision, machine learning, and deep learning-may enhance the accuracy, consistency, and predictive value of handwriting-based assessments (Gowda, 2015).

In addition, the review aims to highlight the ethical challenges that emerge when computational systems interact with subjective human interpretation. Questions surrounding privacy, algorithmic bias, consent, and responsible application are central to understanding how handwriting analysis can be used safely and thoughtfully in psychological contexts. Ultimately, the study emphasizes the importance of creating a balanced model in which technological precision supports, rather than replaces, human insight, allowing for more responsible, trustworthy, and scientifically grounded psychological profiling (Osasona, 2024).

Hypotheses

- **How do artificial intelligence methods differ from human intuitive analysis in interpreting handwriting for psychological profiling?**
  This question examines where traditional graphology and AI-based systems converge and diverge in terms of objectivity, explanatory power, and interpretive nuance.
- **Which psychological traits and cognitive or emotional states can be meaningfully inferred from handwriting features?**
  The review assesses empirical evidence linking characteristics such as slant, spacing, pressure, and writing rhythm to personality and mental processes.
- **In what ways can artificial intelligence complement or refine traditional handwriting analysis?**
  This addresses whether computational models can provide measurable insights without diminishing the depth and context that human evaluators contribute.

- **What ethical, cultural, and methodological considerations arise when integrating AI with handwriting-based psychological profiling?**
  Concerns related to transparency, fairness, privacy, and the potential misuse of predictive psychological tools are critically examined.

By addressing these questions, the review aims to contribute to the development of a more integrated framework that values both human interpretative depth and the analytical rigor offered by modern computational technologies.

Historical and Theoretical Foundations

The study of handwriting as a determinant of behavior, personality, and mental health is known as handwriting analysis, or graphology. Scribes and thinkers in ancient societies believed that a person's handwriting was a reflection of their integrity and moral character. This is the origin of graphology. The psychological relevance of handwriting is initially discussed in Aristotle's writings, suggesting a relationship between movement and temperament (Doubtnut, 2023).

Table 1: Brief History

Contributors	Major Contributions to Graphology	Main Developments & Impact
Aristotle	He believed handwriting reflected integrity and moral character. Aristotle discussed the link between Movement and the temperament of the person	He introduced the idea that handwriting reveals Psychological Behaviour and traits (*Aristotle's, 2022)*
Jean Hippolyte Michon	He coined the term Graphology and is known as the father of Modern Graphology	He was the one who decoded the link between handwriting features like Spacing, Slant, Pressure and Personality Traits (Seifer, 2025)
Jules Crépieux-Jamin	He expanded Michon's work and created the comprehensive classification system of graphological signs.	His work emphasised that handwriting is a holistic representation of personality rather than isolated traits (Crépieux, 1892).
Max Pulver & Ludwig Klages	They Linked Handwriting Movements to unconscious impulses and emotional Expression	They integrated graphology with the broader studies of mental health by relating it to psychoanalytic and behavioural theories (Beyerstein, 1992)
Alfred Binet	The French psychologist who was the first one to apply experimental and Scientific Methods to the analysis of handwriting	He was the pioneer who gave scientific Validation to graphology and helped the field to move from philosophy to Empirical Research (Nicolas, 2015)
Eric Singer	He was a student of Ludwig Klages, specialising in English handwriting and developed analyses focusing on ego-symbols, such as the placement and form of the pronoun "I"	He was popularised in English-speaking countries and emphasised symbolic interpretation of handwriting as a reflection of self-image and ego expression (Finger, 2023)

Key figures and schools of thought

- Jean-Hippolyte Michon (France): Named the field "graphology" and structured the study of handwriting.
- A comprehensive taxonomy of handwriting indicators was developed by Frenchman Jules Crépieux-Jamin, who also proposed the holistic approach.
- The German artist Ludwig Klages combined graphology with philosophy and psychology, focusing on expressive movement and energy.
- Swiss writer Max Pulver connected the three handwriting zones (upper, middle, and lower) to Freudian concepts of the id, ego, and superego.
- The study of graphology was first exposed to psychic and intuitive readings by the Austrian Rafael Schermann.
- Modern psychological graphology has been influenced by the scientific approach to handwriting analysis pioneered by German writers Lewinson and Ania Teillard.

Table: 2 Psychological Perspectives Linking Handwriting and Personality

Title/Focus	Authors	Core Psychological Idea	Handwriting Indicators Discussed	Humanistic Interpretation
Handwriting: Issues for a psychomotor theory	Van Galen (1991); Teulings & Schomaker (1983); Planton et al. (2013)	Handwriting is a *psychomotor behavior* integrating cognitive planning, motor control, and emotional regulation. Brain areas involved in control and affect are activated during writing.	Pressure, slant, rhythm, tremor, line quality	Handwriting becomes a **moment-to-moment mirror** of one's inner state; emotional tension, calmness, or hesitation subtly appears in each stroke (Van Galen, 1991)
Handschrift und Charakter: gemeinverständl	Klages (1923); Pulver (1931); Bernstein (1967)	Personality influences *movement tendencies* which express themselves in handwriting. Zones of writing may reflect psychological layers (id, ego, superego).	Overall form, vertical zones, flow, expansiveness of script	Handwriting reflects **personal energy and temperament**— expansive writing may feel "open," while tight script may feel "guarded" (Klages, 1926)
Handwriting process and product characteristics of children diagnosed with developmental coordination disorder	Rosenblum & Livneh-Zirinski (2008)	Big Five personalities may relate to certain stroke patterns, but effects are subtle.	Stroke variability, pressure variation	Personality leaves *soft fingerprints* rather than bold statements in handwriting (Rosenblum, 2008)

Decision making styles and adaptive algorithms for human action	Michon (1872); Meehl (1954); Gigerenzer (2007)	Analysts often use *implicit cognition and intuitive pattern recognition* to interpret emotional tone in handwriting.	Overall impression, symbolic cues, emotional flow	Experienced graphologists "**feel** the writer through the script," capturing warmth, tension, impulsivity, or restraint (Maldonato, 2011)
Graphological Principles & Visual Features	Crépieux-Jamin (1929); Klages (1923); Pulver (1931)	Handwriting features symbolize internal psychological states, emotional tendencies, and interpersonal orientation.	Slant, size, pressure, spacing, baseline alignment	Handwriting is seen as a **personal signature of emotional and relational style**, expressing how a person reaches out, holds back, organizes, or protects space (Klages, 1923; Pulver, 1923)
Interpretive Frameworks & Typologies	Michon (1872); Crépieux-Jamin (1929); Teillard (1950); Lewinson (1956)	Different schools emphasize **traits**, **holistic expression**, or **structural balance**.	Structural layout, vitality of movement, proportional balance	Provides *narrative structures* for understanding the writer as a whole—not just isolated traits.
Strengths & Limitations of Intuitive Approaches	Gigerenzer (2007); Kahneman & Klein (2009); Westen & Weinberger (2004)	Intuition can enrich understanding when integrated with evidence-based methods, but must be used critically.	Integration of rhythm, spacing, form, and emotional tone	When used ethically, handwriting analysis can be a gentle doorway to understanding human experience, not a diagnostic label.

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES

Digitization of Handwriting Data

The study of handwriting has undergone a radical transformation thanks to digital technology, which has made it feasible to capture and measure handwriting behavior. Digital tablets, stylus-based sensors, motion-tracking devices, and scanned photos have made it possible to assess handwriting data, such as pressure, velocity, and stroke dynamics, with precision (Planton, 2013). Digital tablets, in particular, record continuous kinematic information such as pen speed, acceleration, and pressure change, providing a comprehensive psychomotor profile that surpasses traditional static handwriting samples (Rosenblum, 2003).

Feature Extraction and Machine Learning Techniques

The basis of modern computer handwriting analysis is featuring extraction, which transforms handwritten characteristics into quantifiable variables for machine learning. Conventional techniques include image processing for contour detection, statistical modelling for temporal and spatial characteristics, and deep learning architectures such as convolutional neural networks (CNNs) for automated pattern recognition (Tran, 2019). Through the recognition of complex relationships between letter morphology, writer-specific traits, and stroke dynamics, these models achieve high accuracy in authorship verification and writer identification tasks. With the development of machine learning, which has enabled objective, repeatable analysis, the subjectivity inherent in classical graphology has undergone a major shift (Bulacu, 2003).

AI-Based Personality and Psychological Trait Prediction

Current research explores the application of AI to infer personality and psychological traits from handwriting. Deep learning models, particularly CNNs and hybrid neural networks incorporating natural language processing (NLP), have been trained on labeled handwriting datasets in order to predict traits based on frameworks such as the Big Five personality model (Naz, 2025). These systems have demonstrated a moderate degree of prediction accuracy, often surpassing human-judged intuitive graphology in terms of consistency and objectivity. The fact that human interpreters continue to outperform AI in contextual comprehension and interpretability highlights the complementary potential of hybrid human–AI systems (Lemos, 2018).

Advancements and Current Challenges

Significant challenges persist despite progress. Handwriting styles vary by culture, and a lack of data limits the ability of AI algorithms to generalize. Overfitting remains a problem due to small, undiversified datasets. Additionally, ethical AI and explainability issues, such as privacy, prejudice, and consent, must be addressed before such systems may be utilized in psychological assessment (Floridi, 2021). In order to be ethically included into psychological research and real-world applications, AI handwriting analysis will need to balance computer accuracy with human interpretative nuance.

BRIDGING HUMAN INTUITION AND AI: TOWARD HYBRID MODELS

Integrative Framework

Combining the abilities of humans with artificial intelligence (AI) in handwriting analysis is a potential way to achieve both qualitative and quantitative depth. The goal of hybrid systems is to integrate the contextual knowledge of human specialists with the data-driven objectivity of computational models (Kahneman, 2009). By categorizing data, enhancing model outputs, and utilizing human-in-the-loop frameworks to interpret ambiguous patterns, analysts can guide AI learning processes (Amershi, 2019). Similarly, the emergence of explainable AI (XAI), which provides tools for transparent algorithmic conclusions, has allowed practitioners to understand how models infer behavioral or psychological features from handwriting data (Miller, 2019). In accordance with the ethical standards of applied psychology, this integrated approach places equal emphasis on accuracy and accountability.

Mutual Learning and Complementarity

The goal of hybrid human–AI models is to enhance perception rather than replace it by learning from each other. AI systems are able to identify latent patterns and ensure consistency across large handwriting datasets by removing the subjectivity and

unpredictability of human judgment (Liu, Wang, & Zhang, 2021). However, human specialists offer contextual reasoning and interpretive sensitivity, spotting situational nuances like cultural differences or emotional tone that algorithms could overlook (Garg, Jain, & Goel, 2020). Due to this reciprocity, a feedback loop is produced in which human analysts provide conceptual underpinnings and ethical oversight while AI enhances data-driven hypotheses. Lastly, hybrid models are excellent instances of complementarity because they combine the efficiency of computation with the empathy and adaptability inherent in human cognition.

Critical Evaluation and Ethical Considerations

Scientific Validity and Reliability

The scientific validity of handwriting-based profiling remains a contentious issue. The validity and reliability of using classical graphology to evaluate personality have not been well-supported by empirical research, despite decades of study (Dazzi, 2009). According to research comparing handwriting analysis and standardized psychological exams like the MMPI or Big Five inventories, there are low correlations between the two, suggesting that handwriting qualities are not a good predictor of psychological traits. On the other hand, AI-driven handwriting models have demonstrated measurable improvements in prediction validity by objective quantification and pattern recognition (Gavrilescu, 2018). However, because deep learning models are often "black boxes," which limit psychological understanding, these systems have interpretation and generalizability issues (Miller, 2019). The empirical rigor necessary for a validated psychological assessment is not met by either method.

Bias, Privacy, and Ethical Implications

When AI-based and human handwriting analysis are combined, there are significant ethical concerns regarding privacy, bias, and misuse. Systemic prejudice may arise from handwriting when psychomotor rhythms, cultural, linguistic, and educational disparities are not sufficiently taken into account (Floridi, 2022). Profiling individuals based on their handwriting has the potential to reinforce bias or preconceptions, particularly in forensic or professional contexts. Furthermore, collecting digital handwriting raises issues related to data protection, informed consent, and ownership. Considering that handwriting is a form of biometric data, improper storage or sharing may compromise personal privacy (Jobin, 2019). Ethical AI frameworks encourage accountability, openness, and user consent when gathering and analyzing data.

Regulatory and Professional Frameworks

Whether administered by humans or artificial intelligence (AI), all psychological tests must adhere to standards for fairness, informed consent, and scientific validity, according to the American Psychological Association (APA, 2023) and other professional bodies. Practitioners have an ethical obligation to disclose methodological errors and avoid basing diagnostic or evaluation decisions on unvalidated tools. Regulations like the European Union's AI Act and the OECD AI Principles promote the development of trustworthy, explicable AI that respects human autonomy and privacy (Floridi, 2022). In the future, competent integration of handwriting analysis will require interdisciplinary oversight to ensure ethical compliance and public trust.

Gaps in the Literature and Future Directions

Despite advances in AI-based profiling and handwriting analysis, many methodological shortcomings remain. Current research often uses small, culturally homogeneous populations, which limits generalizability. There is an urgent need for large, cross-cultural, longitudinal datasets to assess the stability of handwriting–personality connections throughout time. Furthermore, the incorporation of multimodal behavioral data, such as keystroke dynamics, speech, and gesture, may enhance predictive accuracy and ecological validity (Taylor, 2020).

Technological constraints also hinder advancement. The underdeveloped explainable AI frameworks, transfer learning, and real-time handwriting capture hinder interpretability and practical application, despite the potential of deep learning models (Miller, 2019). For models to be used responsibly in the scientific and psychological fields, they must be developed in a way that balances predicted performance with human-understandable explanations. Theoretical gaps further limit the coherence of the field. There is no single model that unifies AI-based decision-making, handwriting traits, and cognitive and emotive processes. Interdisciplinary integration and the creation of stronger hypotheses would be made possible by resolving the issue. Future studies should prioritize cooperation between neuroscientists, psychologists, and AI developers in order to develop hybrid systems that combine computer power and human intuition. These methods promise morally sound, comprehensible, and scientifically sound handwriting analysis applications in the fields of psychology and education.

CONCLUSION

It has long been believed that handwriting serves as a psychological mirror reflecting distinct motor patterns, emotional states, and cognitive traits. Traditional human-based analysis is subjective, unreliable, and has little empirical support, although providing qualitative depth and contextual knowledge (Yaqoob, 2025). Artificial intelligence (AI), which offers objective, reliable, and scalable analysis through machine learning, deep learning, and hybrid models while uncovering hidden patterns that are invisible to human intuition, has altered this environment (Rashid, 2024) For an application to be both morally and scientifically sound, it must adhere to privacy norms, explainability, and transparency (Floridi, 2022; Miller, 2019). Artificial intelligence (AI) and human expertise combined in hybrid techniques offer improved interpretability, contextual comprehension, and predictive validity. Subsequent studies ought to prioritise multidisciplinary cooperation, cultivating instruments that adhere to moral principles while capitalising on the developing fusion of human intuition and computer analysis to enhance comprehension of the human psyche.

REFERENCES

Amershi, S., Weld, D., Vorvoreanu, M., Fourney, A., Nushi, B., Collisson, P., ... & Horvitz, E. (2019). Guidelines for human-AI interaction. Proceedings of the 2019 CHI Conference on Human Factors in Computing Systems.

Aristotle's Ethics (Stanford Encyclopedia of Philosophy). (2022, July 2). https://plato.stanford.edu/entries/aristotle-ethics/

Bangerter, A., König, C. J., Blatti, S., & Salvisberg, A. (2009). How widespread is graphology in personnel selection practice? A case study of a job market myth. *International Journal of Selection and Assessment*, *17*(2), 219-230.

Beyerstein, B. L., & Beyerstein, D. F. (1992). *The write stuff: Evaluations of graphology, the study of handwriting analysis*. Prometheus Books.

Bulacu, M., Schomaker, L., & Vuurpijl, L. (2003). Writer identification using edge-based directional features. *writer*, *1*, 1.

Crépieux-Jamin, J. (1892). *Handwriting and expression*. K. Paul, Trench, Trübner.

Dazzi, C., & Pedrabissi, L. (2009). Graphology and personality: an empirical study on validity of handwriting analysis. *Psychological reports*, *105*(3_suppl), 1255-1268.

Doubtnut. (n.d.). *1. The study of handwriting is known as graphology and it has been practised for hundreds of years. Professional*. Doubtnut. https://www.doubtnut.com /qna/648051430

Finger, A., & Shoults, J. (2023). *Women in German Expressionism: Gender, Sexuality, Activism* (p. 373). University of Michigan Press.

Floridi, L., & Cowls, J. (2022). A unified framework of five principles for AI in society. *Machine learning and the city: Applications in architecture and urban design*, 535-545.

Floridi, L., & Cowls, J. (2022). A unified framework of five principles for AI in society. *Machine learning and the city: Applications in architecture and urban design*, 535-545.

Galvano, F., Caporale, M., & Siliquini, C. (2023). Graphology in Forensic Contexts Unveiling Personality and Behavior through Handwriting Analysis. *Behaviour Analysis Team Research Proposal*.

Garoot, A. H., Safar, M., & Suen, C. Y. (2017, November). A comprehensive survey on handwriting and computerized graphology. In *2017 14th IAPR International Conference on Document Analysis and Recognition (ICDAR)* (Vol. 1, pp. 621-626). IEEE.

Gavrilescu, M., & Vizireanu, N. (2018). Predicting the Big Five personality traits from handwriting. *EURASIP Journal on Image and Video Processing*, *2018*(1), 57.

Ghosh, S., Shivakumara, P., Roy, P., Pal, U., & Lu, T. (2020). Graphology based handwritten character analysis for human behaviour identification. *CAAI Transactions on Intelligence Technology*, *5*(1), 55-65.

Gigerenzer, G. (2017, September). Gut feelings: The intelligence of the unconscious. In *Proceedings of the European Cognitive Science Conference 2007* (p. 3). Taylor & Francis.

Gowda, M. R., Harish, N., Aslam, A., Padmanabiah, M., & Magaji, R. (2015). Handprints of the mind: Decoding personality traits and handwritings. *Indian journal of psychological medicine*, *37*(4), 409-412.

Jobin, A., Ienca, M., & Vayena, E. (2019). The global landscape of AI ethics guidelines. *Nature machine intelligence*, *1*(9), 389-399.

Kahneman, D., & Klein, G. (2009). Conditions for intuitive expertise: a failure to disagree. *American psychologist*, *64*(6), 515.

Klages, L. (1926). *Handschrift und Charakter: gemeinverständl. Abriss der graphologischen Technik; mit 137 Fig. u. 21 Tab.;[nebst] Handschriften-Proben*. Barth.

Lemos, N., Shah, K., Rade, R., & Shah, D. (2018, December). Personality prediction based on handwriting using machine learning. In *2018 international conference on computational techniques, electronics and mechanical systems (CTEMS)* (pp. 110-113). IEEE.

Lewinson, T. (1956). *The psychology of handwriting*. London: University Press

Maldonato, M., & Dell'Orco, S. (2011). Decision making styles and adaptive algorithms for human action. *Psychology*, *2*(8), 811-816.

Marano, G., Rossi, S., Marzo, E. M., Ronsisvalle, A., Artuso, L., Traversi, G., ... & Mazza, M. (2025). Writing the Future: Artificial Intelligence, Handwriting, and Early

Biomarkers for Parkinson's Disease Diagnosis and Monitoring. *Biomedicines*, *13*(7), 1764.

Michon, J.-H. (1872). *Système de graphologie*. Paris: Delagrave

Miller, T. (2019). Explanation in artificial intelligence: Insights from the social sciences. *Artificial intelligence*, *267*, 1-38.

Naz, A., Khan, H. U., Bukhari, A., Alshemaimri, B., Daud, A., & Ramzan, M. (2025). Machine and deep learning for personality traits detection: a comprehensive survey and open research challenges. *Artificial Intelligence Review*, *58*(8), 239.

Nicolas, S., Andrieu, B., Sanitioso, R. B., Vincent, R., & Murray, D. J. (2015). Alfred Binet and Crépieux-Jamin: Can intelligence be measured scientifically by graphology?. *L'Année psychologique*, *115*(1), 3-52.

Osasona, F., Amoo, O. O., Atadoga, A., Abrahams, T. O., Farayola, O. A., & Ayinla, B. S. (2024). Reviewing the ethical implications of AI in decision making processes. *International Journal of Management & Entrepreneurship Research*, *6*(2), 322-335.

Planton, S., Jucla, M., Roux, F. E., & Démonet, J. F. (2013). The "handwriting brain": a meta-analysis of neuroimaging studies of motor versus orthographic processes. *Cortex*, *49*(10), 2772-2787.

Pulver, M. (1931). *Symbolik der Handschrift* [The symbolism of handwriting]. Zürich: Rascher Verlag.

Rapp, B., & McCloskey, M. (Eds.). (2019). *Developmental Dysgraphia*. Routledge.

Rashid, A. B., & Kausik, M. A. K. (2024). AI revolutionizing industries worldwide: A comprehensive overview of its diverse applications. *Hybrid Advances*, *7*, 100277.

Rosenblum, S., & Livneh-Zirinski, M. (2008). Handwriting process and product characteristics of children diagnosed with developmental coordination disorder. *Human movement science*, *27*(2), 200-214.

Rosenblum, S., Weiss, P. L., & Parush, S. (2003). Product and process evaluation of handwriting difficulties. *Educational psychology review*, *15*(1), 41-81.

Seifer, M. (2025). *The definitive book of handwriting analysis: the complete guide to interpreting personalities, detecting forgeries, and revealing brain activity through the science of graphology*. Red Wheel Weiser+ ORM.

Taylor, M., Bird, C., Bishop, B., Burkes, T., Caligiuri, M. P., Found, B., ... & Will, E. J. (2020). Forensic handwriting examination and human factors: Improving the practice through a systems approach

Teillard, A. (1950). *The handwriting and personality connection*. Geneva: Librairie de l'Université

Tran, H. P., Smith, A., & Dimla, E. (2019, November). Offline handwritten text recognition using convolutional recurrent neural network. In *2019 International Conference on Advanced Computing and Applications (ACOMP)* (pp. 51-56). IEEE.

Van Galen, G. P. (1991). Handwriting: Issues for a psychomotor theory. *Human movement science*, *10*(2-3), 165-191.

Westen, D., & Weinberger, J. (2004). When clinical description becomes statistical prediction. *American Psychologist*, *59*(7), 595002E

Yaqoob, A., & Ali, A. Z. (2025). Does Handwriting Reflect Your Personality? An Empirical Study on the Validity of Graphology as a Valid Measure of Self-Esteem. *Journal of Political Stability Archive*, *3*(2), 916-932.

Acknowledgment
The author(s) appreciates all those who participated in the study and helped to facilitate the research process.

Conflict of Interest
The author(s) declared no conflict of interest.

How to cite this article: Sharma, N., Bhambhani, L.P., & Jha, M.K. (2025). Bridging Human Intuition and Artificial Intelligence: A Review of Psychological Profiling Through Handwriting. *International Journal of Indian Psychology*, *13*(4)*,* 2507-2517. DIP:18.01.228. 20251304, DOI:10.25215/1304.228