

Form No. (4)

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Degree *Doctora*
Title of Thesis: *Brain Dysfunction in the perpetrators of crimes and its Relationship to some cognitive processes: "A psychological Comparative Study"*
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Approval

ABSTRACT

This study aims at identifying the differences between the perpetrators of crimes and normal people in some functions of the anterior and temporal lobes, to identify the (most common) dominant thinking styles of the study sample (the three groups) in addition to determine whether there is a significant correlation between the type of crime (theft-murder) and some cognitive processes represented in (their common thinking styles).

The researcher resorted to using the comparative descriptive approach.

The sample of the study:

The sample of the study is consisted of (40) male respondents divided into three groups. The sample of the cases was (20) respondents of the perpetrators of the crimes. Four of the perpetrators were excluded and the sample of the actual case (16). It is divided into two groups: the first is consisted of (8)perpetrators of crimes and the second group: the group of the

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perpetrators of homicide, consisting of (8) perpetrators of crimes, and the sample of comparison (20) of the normal, and thus became the actual sample(36), the age of the sample ranged between (22: 42) years. The IQ of the sample ranged from (90-112).

Tools of the study: the researcher used two sets of tools: tools and sub-tests: a crime case search form, a normal case search form, and a matrices test. The basic tests were: the circuit delivery test, digit span test (waksler) , strobe test, the complex form test of Ray, sentence Memory test, list of thinking methods for Sternberg & Wagner, 1991.

Results of the study: there are difference between the average range scores of the three groups (theft- murder-normal people) in the tests that measure the performance of some of the functions of the front lobes : (mental flexibility- working memory- ceasing response).

there are difference between the average range scores of the three groups (theft- murder-normal people) in the tests that measure the performance of some of temporal lobes represented in: (visual perception-visual memory- auditory memory).

The (most common) dominant thinking styles of the study sample (the three groups) differ according to the type of crime (theft- murder- normal people).

There is a statistically significant correlation between the type of crime (theft- murder) and the cognitive processes of some common thinking methods (liberal- legislative- local- internal-chaotic).