

## CONCLUSION

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To conclude, the results of the present study have clearly shown that human handedness consists of some very powerful genetic components. The stable factor structure of handedness, and the presence of the increased number of the incidences of left-handers in the FS+ families forms the basis of the presence of the genetic components in determining the hand preference among human beings.

Furthermore, lower incidence of left-handedness in Indian sample (of the present study) indicates some sort of cultural influences against the use of the left hand. Additionally, socio-cultural factors also seem to influence the degree (strong v/s weak) of hand preference to somewhat greater extent than the direction (left, right) of hand preference.

Moreover, different response pattern from males and females indicated some physical and neurobiological differences among males and females as well as the role of environmental factors effecting males and females differently.

Since, the present study has been an attempt to study and explore the pattern of hand preference in Indian sample, it would be interesting if similar studies with longer samples be carried out in future. Particularly studies with samples of diverse ethnic groups, professionals, families and patient populations would be interesting to further find out the role of the genetic and environmental factors upon handedness of diverse groups.

