Conclusion

To conclude, the present study reports that non-right-handers have higher schizotypal scores than right-handers. This is the result similarly reported in Western (Collinson et al., 2004; Gruzelier & Doig, 1996; Schiffman et al., 2005; Somers et al., 2008) as well as in Asian (Asai & Tanno, 2009) societies, and thus, it may be said that relationship between schizotypal personality and non-right handedness is similar in different societies of the world.

Present study reports that male participants score higher than female participants on the cognitive-perceptual and the odd-behavior dimensions of schizotypal personality. The results of present study also show that sex interacts with handedness in effecting the schizotypal personality. Men have higher schizotypal score than women in the categories of mixed- and right- handers, whereas among left-handers women have higher schizotypal scores than men.

We also found that the concordant hand-eye preference is related with relatively higher schizotypal scores than discordant hand-eye preference. Moreover, the results of present study clearly show that the effects of concordant or discordant lateral preferences
(on schizotypal personality) are not tied to the direction of preference. The present study favors a genetic determinant of the relationship between lateral preferences and schizotypal personality scores.