Handedness, Footedness and Familial Sinistrality Among Normal Individuals

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Abstract
The objective of the present research was to study the handedness, footedness and familial sinistrality among normal individuals. 700 subjects were selected randomly from the normal population. The mean age of the respondents was 33.98 years with S.D. of being 18.70 years. Steenhuis and Bryden (1989)’s five point scale handedness questionnaire was used to collect the data. Some items were also included like the arm crossing, leg crossing, leg used to kick a ball and eye used to see a far distance object. Each subject was tested individually. Chi-square and Correlation analysis were used to test the different hypothesis. Results showed that out of 700 subjects, only 32 subjects were left handed. There were 668 right hander, out of which 18.3% (122) have either one (16.8%), two (1.2%) or three left handed (0.3%) member in their family, while out of 32 left hander, there were only 6.3% (2) left handers who have one left hander in their family. There was a significant correlation (r = 0.817) between handedness and footedness. There was a significant difference (χ² = 491.365) between handedness and footedness. On the basis of the results and discussion it can be concluded that there are 4.6% left hander in normal Indian population which is very low in comparison to world left hander's percentage i.e. 8-10%. Handedness is also significantly correlated with other asymmetries like footedness. Left hander uses their left leg to kick a ball and same case is with the right hander. There is no relationship between Handedness and familial sinistrality.

Key Words: Handedness; Footedness; Familial Sinistrality (FS).

References

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