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## LEFT-HANDEDNESS AND THE REASONS FOR ITS OCCURRENCE

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Psychologists define left-handedness as congenital and forced use of the left hand. However, the term itself is not often used. More often, scientists use the concept of “hemisphere”, denoting their preference for the right, left hand or their equality.

In the definitions given by doctors, left-handedness does not include its forced cases due to the transferred brain and other diseases. Teachers define left-handedness as a preference in the actions of the left hand, which in this case does not reveal the reasons for left-handedness and may indicate both its innate nature and the fact that left-handedness could have formed under the influence of the environment. However, in the Pedagogical Encyclopedic Dictionary, ed. Boris Mikhailovich Bim-Bad emphasizes that left-handedness is, as a rule, an innate character.

The common thing that is noted in all the definitions given by doctors, psychologists, teachers is the possession of the left hand. And only in the definition of M.M. Bezrukikh it is emphasized that “left-handedness is not just a predominant possession of the left hand, but a reflection of interhemispheric asymmetry, a distribution of functions between the right and left hemispheres of the brain different from right-handed ones.”

Taking as a basis the definition of

M.M. Bezrukikh, we formulated the following definition: *left-handedness is the congenital preferred dominant functional actions of the left hand, due to the interhemispheric asymmetry of the brain.*

The first written evidence of the frequency of left-handedness is found in the Bible, in the Book of Judges of Israel: Benjamin’s army numbered 264,000 people, seven hundred of them (24%) were left-handed. This figure is significantly lower than modern data on the prevalence of left-handedness, but it must be taken into account that the left-handed troops of Veniaminov were selected according to a very strict criterion- accuracy.

In the history of science, there are numerous hypotheses of the origin of left-handedness, one way or another explaining this phenomenon. It is widely believed that in ancient times mankind was overwhelmingly left-handed. The predominance of the right hand appeared later, as a result of evolution. Among the interpretations linking the emergence of right-handedness with the social evolution of man, which were very popular at the turn of the 19th and 20th centuries, was the so-called theory of “shield and sword”. According to this theory, a soldier covering himself with a shield, which he holds in his left hand, will more reliably protect the heart from the blows of the enemy’s

sword, which means that he has a better chance of surviving. The right hand, wielding a sword, becomes more skillful in manipulating any objects. However, this explanation is contradictory: most women are right-handed, although according to this concept they should be left-handed, since they have never used either a shield or a sword.

The origin of the left-handedness of women is explained by the version according to which a woman, as a rule, carries a baby on her left hand, provides the child with greater proximity to the mother's heart, allows better hearing of the mother's heartbeat, and creates a feeling of comfort and safety in the baby. Consequently, most children, including females, should be left-handed, since if the mother holds him on her left hand, then the child's right hand is pressed against the mother's body, and the left hand has the ability to move freely, which will eventually give her an advantage in mastering everyday skills. Thus, right-handed mothers should have left-handed children. But since the mother-child collision has a fairly long history, the majority of the population must be left-handed, and this is contrary to reality. Thus, the ease of constructing a version does not add credibility to them and necessitates a critical understanding of a variety of facts and hypotheses. One of the first serious reviews of work on the left-handed, published in London in 1905, was by Jackson. He held social theory, considering handedness result of habit.

Despite the inconsistency of social interpretations, it would be a mistake to

completely reject the influence of society, since a number of data indicate that living conditions, social traditions and the educational system determine the predominant choice of the leading hand.

There are situations when right-handed people, under the influence of tragic circumstances, and not for biological reasons, become left-handed. The most common causes of forced left-handedness are injuries to the right hand: fractures, dislocations, sprains, suffered in early childhood. If the recovery period does not last long, then the injury will not affect the change of the leading hand in any way. But if several injuries occur in a row, then forced left-handedness occurs. It should be noted that cases of a forced hand change, as a rule, are accompanied by neurotic and emotional disorders, as well as coordination discomfort, difficulties in mastering conditioned motor skills. Since the hand is not the only example of the asymmetry of the human body, this led to the birth of a theory whose representatives tried to explain the asymmetry of the hands through the asymmetry of other organs. So, Aristotle believed that the organs on the right are more powerful than those on the left. Francis Bacon suggested that there is a connection between right-handedness and the location of the liver on the right. However, later, scientists found that total transposition of internal organs, when the heart is located on the right, the liver on the left, etc. and even local dextrocardia (right-handedness), with which they initially tried to link the manifestations of left-handedness, are extremely

rare phenomena, much rarer than left-handedness itself. Moreover, the relationship between these states is not clear. So, for example, among 12 surveyed people with total transposition of internal organs, there was not a single left-hander. The observations accumulated to date make us consider a specific quality of left-handers not so much a certain type of asymmetry as a greater symmetry of the organization in comparison with right-handers.

Despite the fact that until now there is no consensus about the genesis of "right-handedness-left-handedness", the most convincing are genetic concepts. According to some authors (B.V. Ognev, S. Springer, G. Deutsch), left-handedness is largely due to a hereditary factor. Familial left-handedness was noted in 72% of left-handed men and 78% of left-handed women. Left-handed parents are more likely to have a left-handed child if only one of the parents is left-handed; when both parents are right-handed, the likelihood of having a left-hander is lowest. In accordance with this point of view, the external environment only promotes (or hinders) the development of left-handedness.

Genetical Theory origin handedness proposed D. Levi and T. Nagilaki binds handedness and laterizatsiyu speech functions and involves dependence handedness of the two genes, one of which defines the materialization of a speech, and the other-the control of motor function.

The American researchers N. Geshvind and A. Galaburda also adhere to the

genetic concept: they make the role of hereditary factors in the formation of lateralization dependent on a person's sex. They believe that in the origin of left-handedness, prenatal development factors are of decisive importance, including the endocrine status of the mother, which has a direct impact on the development of the right and left hemispheres of the child's brain during its intrauterine development.

Particularly in this row is the concept of Marion Annette, which claims that in the human population left-handers, ambidexters and right-handed people are distributed in accordance with 4%, 30%, 66%, which is explained by the presence or absence of a gene that contains the factor of the right shift. If there is a genetic factor right shift in the course of development of the child, as a rule, in the left hemisphere dominated by the speech centers and the predominance of the right hand, which is also controlled by the left hemisphere.

It should be emphasized that since the factor of the right shift determines only the likelihood of dominance of the left hemisphere and right hand, M. Annette's theory admits the influence of environmental factors on a child with any possible genotype.

However, some authors believe that left-handedness is a consequence of birth trauma associated with damage to the left hemisphere, which can lead to a complex of disorders or delays in the development of speech, perception, and motor functions. In this case, it is necessary to distinguish between left-handed-

ness and these disorders, highlighting the pathological factors associated with the course of pregnancy and childbirth as a single cause of the occurrence of both left-handedness and disorders in the development of the child.

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