

It is well recognized that the brain is uniquely tuned to detect animacy automatically and that human infants start demonstrating this ability to preferentially track moving objects very early in life. By 18 months, a human child probably knows about 'mental states' (Pineda, 2005). Serendipitous discovery in this regard, of special kind of neurons in the F5 sector of the ventral premotor cortex (Rizzolatti, Luppino, & Matelli, 1988) of macaque monkeys, led to newer insights into the phenomenon. They have been termed the mirror neurons and they form a network involved in the automatic understanding of the motor acts performed by others (Rizzolatti, Luppino, & Matelli, 1988).

of this system. Two main cortical networks with mirror properties have been described in humans: the parieto-frontal mirror system involved in recognition of voluntary behavior, and limbic mirror system in recognition of affective behaviour (Cattaneo & Rizzolatti, 2009). It has been reported that observation of motor acts performed by others causes 'subliminal motor activation' (Fadiga, Craighero, & Olivier, 2005) in respective cortical areas in observer's brain, in a way