




FINGER PRINT SCIENCE

ANSWER OUTLINE



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1. INTRODUCTION:

The method of identifying criminals by means of their digital or palmar prints, known as the finger print system, which was discovered by Sir William J Hershel

A finger print means an impression made by the ball of a finger. The finger print system also known as **dactylography**

2. DEFINITION:

A finger print means an impression made by the ball of the finger.

3. Evolution of finger print science:

The science of finger print was known in ancient Assyria and used for the purpose of identification in 700 AD. The chines police were using in the 13th century.

i. Introduced In Sub Continental:

It was introduced in Hugli District of Bengal in 1877 by Sir William J. Herschel.

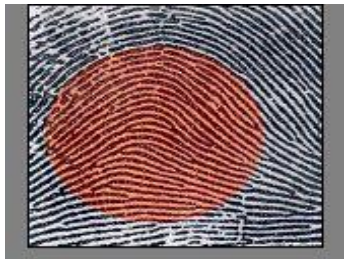
ii. When it was systematized:

4. Types of finger prints science:

Following are the types of finger prints.

i. Arch_____define:

The ridges run from one side of the print to the other and, as the name implies in arch like fashion.



ARCH

In an arch pattern the ridges enter from one side, make a rise in the center and exit generally on the opposite side.

ii. Loops ___ define:

The ridges about the center of the print arrange themselves somewhat in the form of a hairpin, the ends of which point more or less in a downward slanting direction.



LOOP

In a loop pattern, the ridges enter from either side, re-curve and pass out or tend to pass out the same side they entered.

iii. Whorl ___ define:

The ridges form a more intricate pattern than the arch and loops, the circular design of the ridge groupings is

conspicuous. The ridges may take clockwise or anti-clockwise turn.



WHORL

In a whorl pattern, the ridges are usually circular.

iv. Compound:

This pattern consists of two or more of the preceding pattern, there are always two deltas.

5. Method of taking fingerprint impression:

- i. Plain impression:
- ii. Rolled impression:
- iii.

6. Important tips for obtaining fingerprint impression:

(See for more details. page 55 of **Parikh's textbook of medical jurisprudence and toxicology**)

7. Finger prints of following persons:

- i. Fingerprint of a dead body:
- ii. Faint and indivisible finger print
- iii. Person suffering from infection:

8. Importance of fingerprints:

- i. Identification:
- ii. Conviction of accused:

- iii. Protection against fraud:
- iv. In criminal proceeding:
- v. Prevention against perjury

9. Conclusion: