

Inbreeding Effects of Fingerprint Patterns Among Qureshi Muslims and Other Indian Population

D.P. Mukherjee¹, Badaruddoza² and Mohd. Afzal²

¹*Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta, Calcutta 700 019, West Bengal, India*

²*Department of Zoology, Aligarh Muslim University, Aligarh 202 002, Uttar Pradesh, India*

KEYWORDS Inbreeding. Dermatoglyphics. Qureshi Muslim. Variation

ABSTRACT The present comparative analysis is based on fingerprint data of different populations from different parts of India. Fingerprints in case of present Qureshi (Muslim) males and females indicate the trend of an increase of whorls and arches in the offspring of consanguineous marriage. But the difference is significant only in cases of individuals with higher inbreeding coefficients ($F_e > 0.0625$). The increase of the frequencies of the whorls and radial loops with inbreeding also trend to be greater in the females than in males. The genetic significance of the homozygous effects, dermatoglyphic studies on inbred and non-inbred offspring in general have found to be more convenient.