

## **Effects of Inbreeding on the Finger Print Patterns**

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**ABSTRACT** Dermatoglyphic patterns on fingers clearly show a segregation of homozygotes for both high and low intensity patterns that is, whorls with two triradii and arches with no triradii. The patterns with one triradii, as a whole, reduced with inbreeding, consistently in each sex. This agrees with earlier studies and confirms large additional effect of genes for finger print patterns. But, if the individual pattern types are considered, it appears that the radial component of the patterns (that is, radial loops plus radial loops with whorls) exceed with inbreeding and more markedly in females. A non-linearity of the increased of pattern intensity and the proportion of whorl patterns on fingers with inbreeding cannot, of course, be so easily attributed to selection. This non-linearity is again more pronounced among the females in which the average effects of inbreeding of mean trNF is greater than males. This may suggest an additional influence of X-linked inbreeding in females and perhaps an epistatic interaction, which increases especially among females.