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Study on Finger and Palmar Dermatoglyphics Among the Sunni Muslims of West Bengal

**Jyoti Ratan Ghosh¹, Madhumati Chatterjee², Wasim Raja² and
Arup Ratan Bandyopadhyay²**

¹ *Department of Anthropology, PSV, Visva-Bharati, Birbhum, West Bengal, India*
² *Department of Anthropology, University of Calcutta, 35 Ballygunge Circular Road
Kolkata 700 019, West Bengal, India*

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ABSTRACT Bilateral palm and fingerprints of 225 Sunni Muslim males of Howrah district, West Bengal, India were studied in the present cross-sectional study. Dermatoglyphic trait includes finger ball pattern, ridge counts and main line formula. The results revealed that among adult Sunni Muslim males, the overall frequency of whorl was higher followed by loop and arch. The mean TFRC was higher in right hand (99.16 ± 38.60) compared to left hand (67.64 ± 20.12). However, with regard to the AFRC, an inverse results has been observed, i.e. the mean AFRC was higher in left hand (98.84 ± 38.87) compared the to right hand (68.48 ± 20.15). The most frequently occurring main line formulas were 11-9-7-, 9-7-5- and 7-7-5-. In general, type 11-9-7- (36%) predominated followed by 9-7-5- (6%) and 7-7-5- (4%). The frequency of 'rest' revealed a higher frequency of variation (54%) due to the inclusion of a number of infrequent model types.