Use of Fingerprint Record Slips to Know the Co-Relation between Age Group and the Type of Crime

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Abstract: *The Central Finger Print Bureau (CFPB) is the national repository of plain and rolled finger impressions of those convicted under certain sections and laws as described in the 'Schedule of Offences' in CFPB Manual. This study tends to utilize certain data from the FP Slips in record in order to deduce any liaison, if any between the age group and the type of crime. FP slips of 500 convicted persons between the age of 18 and 68 were studied to extract the criminal attributes and a correlation analysis was conducted. Some of the interesting aspects that emerged from the study were a direct proportion between the population of the state and crime incidences and the relation between age group and crime.* [1] *Literacy, dwelling geography and region specific crime trends demonstrated to be influencing factors in an enhanced participation of youth in unlawful activities.*

Keywords: Fingerprints, repository, crime, age group, population

1. Introduction

The ten digit FINGER PRINT (FP) slips on record at the Central Finger Print Bureau guide the law enforcement agencies in gaining access to the antecedents of persons convicted in the past in India. Ten digits rolled and plain finger prints are recorded upon conviction as per the mandate of the Government of India at courts, police stations. These FP slips are then forwarded to CFPB by State FPB. One of the objectives of CFPB is maintaining the record, processing of chance prints and examination of document cases. Along with the Finger prints and conviction details, FP slips also possess demographic information of the convicts such as names, aliases, age, religion, address etc. The analysis of such demographic may provide an insight on the involvement of person in crime.

2. Rationale of the Study

1) To know the correlation between the age group and type of crime & states on the basis of random sampling of 500 convicted fingerprint slips.
2) Validating the earlier studies on this aspect of criminology.
3) To manifest the use of criminal databases for research purposes.

Table 1: Types of Crime along with convicted under details

Sr. No.	Major head of crime	U/S
1	Theft, dacoity and Robbery	(379-392-398 IPC)
2	Security for Good Behavior From Suspected Person	(109 CRPC)
3	Hurt	(323 IPC)
4	Grievous hurt	(325, 326 IPC)
5	Theft in dwelling house	(380 IPC)
6	Dishonestly Receiving stolen property	(411 IPC)
7	Lurking house trespass	(454 IPC)
8	Rape and Attempt to Rape	(376/511 IPC)
9	Excise Act	61 /1/14

3. Research Methodology

Sampling / Selection of Sample
Search and Record section of CFPB has maintained convicted / arrestee person's 10 digit finger prints slips. Each 10 digit finger print slips along with personal details (demographic details), conviction particulars, and rolled as well as plain finger impression of that person have been given a unique identification number (PIN). All details like Name, Age, Gender, Religion, Address, Court Name, Date, and Number of convictions, Section under which he/she is convicted, Sentence, Jail No. etc. are mentioned in the demographic data.

For this study, Random sampling of 500 slips was done. In this study, only convicted persons (Record slips) are considered for sampling and persons who were falling in the desired (pre-determined) criteria are selected for sampling. The slips which fulfilled the criteria were sorted and taken out .for further classification (data selection).

1) Criteria For Selection
The tabular data collection sheet was prepared to enter the data of the process which consisted of State of the convict and Age group. Type of crimes such as Theft, Dacoity (Sec 379 / 398 IPC), security for good behavior from suspected person sec (109 CRPC), Grievous hurt (Sec 325,326 IPC, Hurt (Sec 323 IPC), Grievous hurt Sec (325 IPC), Dacoity (Sec 398 IPC), Rape and Attempt to rape- (Sec 376/511 IPC), Excise act (61/1/14). [2]

2) Criteria For Rejection
The slips which fulfilled the above criteria of selection only were selected for the study. Incomplete slips in any other aspect of the said criteria were not taken into consideration.

4. Data Collection

The subjects meeting the criteria were documented in the data collection sheet by checking the slips one by one. A total 561 slips were analyzed, out of which 500 slips matched the selection criteria. All details of the selected slips were mentioned in the data collection sheet for further analysis.
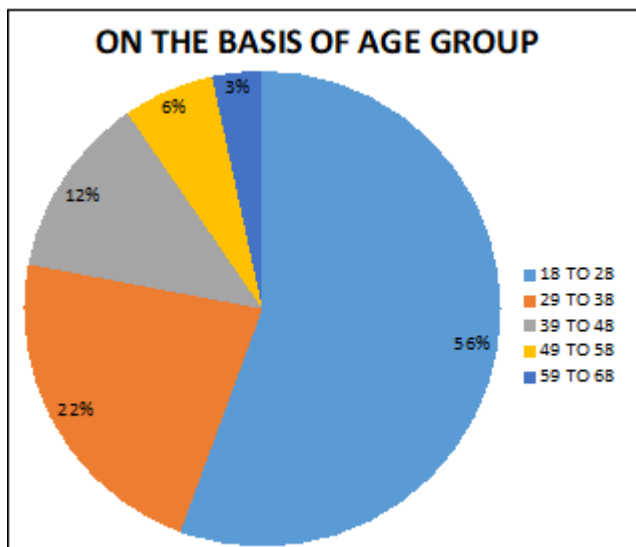
5. Results and Discussion

The data collected was compiled and analyzed and the figures, so obtained helped to draw inferences in context to the relation of age group involved in crimes with attributes such as age and state.

Table 2: Criminals under different age groups

Sr. No.	Age Group	No. of Criminals
1	18-28	278
2	29-38	112
3	39-48	62
4	49-58	31
5	59-68	17

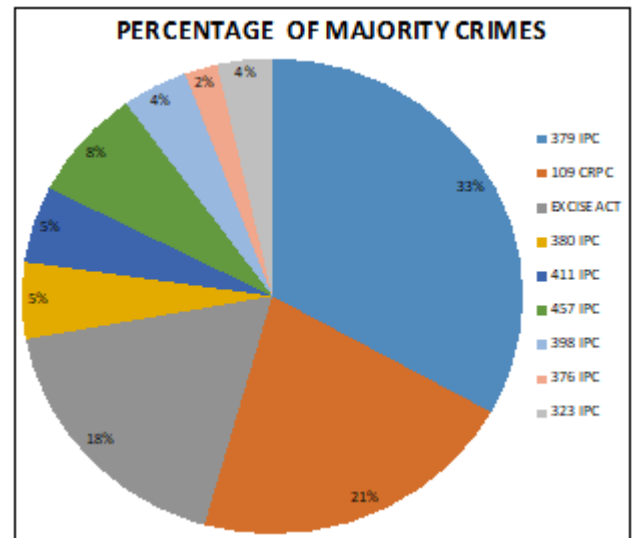**Age Group Wise Distribution of Crime**

Pie chart 1: For crime, based on age group

As it is observed in the above mentioned graph ,the participation of criminals in the age group of 18 to 28 is 278 i.e. 55.6% of the total 500 and for age group 29 to 38 is 112 which is 22.4% of 500. In the last age group from 59 to 68 the participation is only 17 which are is 3.4% of total number.

Crime Statics:

Table 3: Major Crimes

Crime	No. of Criminals
379 IPC	140
109 CRPC [3]	90
EXCISE ACT	75
380 IPC	22
411 IPC	22
457 IPC	32
398IPC	18
376 IPC	9
323 IPC	15

Pie chart 2: Percentage of majority of crimes.

- The above chart reflects percentage of major crimes committed. Theft (379 IPC) is higher that is **33%** of total while 109 CRPC which is **21%** of total.
- The study also reflects the percentage of major offences like rape, excise act and dacoity that are at **18%, 2%** and **4%** respectively.

State Wise Distribution of Convicts	No. of Convicts
Tamil Nadu	144
Uttar Pradesh	94
Punjab	51
Delhi	43
Andhra Pradesh	37
Madhya Pradesh	29
Haryana	26
Bihar	18
Rajasthan	18
Maharashtra	13
Gujarat	9
Kerala	8
West Bengal	5
Assam	2
Odhisha	1
Himachal Pradesh	1
Karnataka	1
Total	**500**

- 500 slips have thoroughly been studied for the research purpose.
- 16 States have been found to be represented by crimes convicts.
- Tamil Nadu has highest number of convicts which is 144, whereas the lowest conviction rate found in the states like Karnataka, Orissa, and Himachal Pradesh has only 1 convict.
- Tamil Nadu showed to have 28.8 percent of share in terms of crimes.

6. Conclusion

- The result of the study brought forth various interesting factors that are in sync with the previous study conducted by a number of Indians and International authors.

- The most significant output from the study was the correlation between various age groups and trends in crime involvement. According to the present study the involvement of people in crimes are in age group 18 to 28 which is 56% of total , which thereafter documents a sharp decline of 34 %.this fact reassures the observation by Hirschi and Gottfredson (law teacher,2013). According to them, an inclination towards thrill and adventure is at its peak during the early age by which an increased number of crimes and delinquency can be explained. The same has been shown by the rise in the graph in the age group of 18-28.

- The fact that arises from the random sampling is that the rate of crimes incidences which is shown by the trends is at the highest i.e. 144 (28.8%) convicts belonging to the state of Tamil Nadu followed by other states via: Uttar Pradesh- 94 convicts (18.8%) followed by the state Punjab 51 (10.2%) convicts. Delhi being the capital of the country and a major metropolitan hub with majority of migrant population reported 43 convicts i.e. 8.6 %.

- Another fact, discovered from the study is that the theft cases (379 IPC) i.e. 140 convicts is Mostly seen among all the age groups followed by Security for good behavior from Suspected Person (109 CRPC) i.e.90 convicts and at third position the criminals of Excise Act i.e. 75 convicts are seen.

- The fact that arises from the data, are that violent crime such as Rape is mostly seen in the age group 18 to 28.

- After analyzing the data it is found that most of the cases of 109 CRPC are from state Tamil Nadu and are cause of concern of the police.

References

[1] Central Finger print bureau Manual, approved by the Ministry of Home, affairs, Govt. of India. Chapter -6; 2001, 16

[2] Code of Criminal Procedure (Craps) Books Adv: Ajit Prakashan's the code of Criminal

[3] Crime in India NCRB (MHA) Publication New Delhi 2000, 27