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Dermatoglyphic Multiple Intelligence Analysis

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Abstract

Dermatoglyphics is a rapidly advancing technology, one that is commanding widespread uses as scientists strive to develop assistive techniques. This technology involves the integration of different scientific concepts, with brain science, medicine, and genetics being central in the practice of dermatoglyphics. Other concepts that are central in this evolving field include behavioural science and psychological studies. On palms, for instance, it is believed that the regular distribution of the neurons is critical in the development of figure print patterns, with every individual having a characteristic fingerprint that can be used in their identification.

Introduction

Studies in Europe and America have since affirmed that the distribution of fingerprints are not only unique but are also commendable predictors of individual characteristics. Surprisingly, the fingerprint patterns are also different in monozygotic twins, a feature that defies general genetic principles. During the wounding process, there is a considerable interference with the fingerprint patterns of a person. In many instances, tissue redevelopments are characterized with structural modifications. Under this foundation, it is expectable that the fingerprint patterns would change after healing of a wound. On the contrary, the redevelopment process leads to the generation of fingerprints congruent with the ones pre-existent before the wounding process. This observation remains true as long as the wounding process does not deform the cells underlying the cornified layer of the skin. Subsequently, research into this field has raised hope that strategic analysis of fingerprint patterns can be accurate predictors of intelligence in specific individuals.

Embryonic Development

Comparative reviews of fingerprint patterns from randomly selected subjects further suggest that the patterns could be linked to embryonic development. Genetic analyses indicate that the embryonic nerves are involved in the development of fingerprints. As such, the critical examination of the patterns of the prints is cited as a possible measure to understand the potential of any given individual. One principle quality that can be ascertained through examination of the pattern of the embryonic nerves includes interpersonal relation skills, the ability of an individual to progress

in a given career and the likelihood of the individual to effectively manage their emotions. These factors are critical in projecting the ideal career path for a given individual.

Dermatoglyphics

According to Dhankar (2015), the field of dermatoglyphics is geared towards understanding the process involved in the formation of the ridges, and the concentration of the ridges in any given fingerprint. Consequently, this understanding can be used as a foundation towards the understanding of the nature of thinking and reasoning patterns of a subject. By extension, this pattern of reasoning and thinking influences the career choice one is likely to make (Dhankar, 2015). This, therefore, means that dermatoglyphics can be an effective measure to understand the personality and talents of an individual. It can be exploited in career counseling to ensure that specific individuals follow the right career lines based on the scientifically proven competencies. Kumari, Vijaya Babu, & Kumar (2014) affirms that the development process of the brain is relative to the development of fingerprints. The density and abundance of the ridges on any given fingerprint thus increases with age as the embryonic mass increases. The research further points out that different fingers in an individual has a unique pattern, and represent different competencies in the individual. This claim has been supported by dermatoglyphics studies which reflect an 85% accuracy in projecting personality traits (Kumari, Vijaya Babu, & Kumar, 2014).

A generalized procedure has been adopted to facilitate dermatoglyphics studies. In most research projects in this field, the primary step is to apply suitable ink to

the palm and foot. The next step is to stamp on a specialized paper followed by intensive scanning and analysis of the patterns. The generated prints are reviewed for repeating sequences which are key predictors of the potential of the subject. The genetic sequences obtained are used to compute the ATD angles, with a normal ATD angle estimated to fall between 39° and 55° . The ATD angle has been cited as a key parameter in the understanding of the probability of an individual to respond to a given treatment and learning process. Data obtained from the computation of the ATD angles are thus vital in guiding career lines, and in explaining the personality and talents of the given individual. Raizada (2013) notes that this approach is used by consultants to analyze characteristics of individuals and to guide them on the right courses of action to take under specific circumstances.

Application of Dermatoglyphics

A widespread application of dermatoglyphics has been adopted in criminal investigations, with the FBI leading the pack in fingerprint analyses to link specific individuals to crimes. This specific use of fingerprints to identify the traits of individuals is based on their genetic foundation, with studies indicating that fingerprint patterns are controlled by additive alleles that are inherited from parents to offspring. The development of the primary fingerprints occurs at the embryonic stage, between the 13 and the 19th weeks of gestation (Navit, 2015). Redevelopments can, however, occur at any time in a person's development cycle as long as the generative underlying cells of the skin are not affected during the injury process. In different countries, the uniqueness of fingerprints makes them usable for identification processes. This uniqueness has been expanded through research, with latest revelations confirming the ability of parents to identify the unique potentials of their children through fingerprint analysis (Raizada, 2013).

Researchers further expound on the interpretations of the different fingerprints and argue that different interpretations should be adopted for each print. The quantization of all fingerprints and the determination of the angle between the tri-radius and the d-radius are often carried out during the analysis of the fingerprint patterns. These parameters represent millions of genes that are central in trait development. As such, the sum of the ridges represents the number of genes active in a given individual while the Atd angle reflects the nature of interactions of the genes to dictate the traits and personalities of the individual. Also, the quantitative examination of these prints and their patterns guides on the potential of an individual. According to McTigue et al. (2003), each quantization is a representation of a million genes. This means that

individuals with higher quantization have higher potentials. On the other hand, Atd angle is a measure of sensitivity in the individual. Persons with lower angles are more sensitive than their counterparts with higher Atd angles. Despite the ability of dermatoglyphics to predict the potential and personality of a person, the realization of these potentials depends on the level of training employed. For instance, the potential of a person to post exemplary results in mathematics can remain hidden if the person does not train effectively.

Dermatoglyphics & Intelligence

Kumari, Vijaya Babu, & Kumar (2014) focuses on the strategic applications of this advancing discipline. He notes the centrality of dermatoglyphics in creating self-awareness on potentials, strengths, and personality. It also defines the inheritance patterns of intelligence based on the premise that intelligence is affected by both innate and environmental factors. This quantitative trait is critical in dictating the type of personality and the responses that a person adopts towards a specific scenario. McTigue et al. (2003) also indicates that the study of dermatoglyphics. In personality development, the concept of dermatoglyphics is evolutionary. Researchers have identified this technique as an effective measure for enhancing strengths while simultaneously building on the weaknesses. For instance, interpersonal communication skills are developed through dermatoglyphics analyses. Also, this genetic concept helps to develop appreciation skills based on the personalities of the individuals (Navit, 2015). In addition, the impact of this concept on personal growth is applicable in promoting positive relationship between sexes and also in the enhancement of the EQ and AQ frameworks. By discovering unique gifts through dermatoglyphics studies, one is able to work harder towards success. Consequently, people who employ dermatoglyphics analyses are more likely to advance in their careers faster than their peers who do not use this medical analysis tool. With success comes happiness and a sense of value for life. This means that dermatoglyphics improves value for life.

Education is a fundamental tool in personality development and in unearthing the potential a person has. Dermatoglyphics has been integrated into educational frameworks where it has developed into a key variant in analyzing multiple intelligences in children. Its strength in education is also seen in its strategic application to identify and develop talents (Fournier & Ross, 2015). Moreover, the results from the study are instrumental in the personalization of education programs to suit the specific needs of a given learner. It not only helps to identify areas of the giftedness of a learner but also dictates the best

approaches to improving on weaknesses. In summation, dermatoglyphics studies help educators to select the right methodologies for teaching with the central objective of maximizing the potentials of the learners.

The applications of this new genetic approach are not limited to education industry and personality development. In the corporate sector, enterprises can use dermatoglyphics as part of their recruitment frameworks. In this sense, it will not only ensure that the institution hires employees who are best fit for the organizational codes and values (McTigue et al., 2003). This means the probability of organizational success is higher. Moreover, leadership qualities can be gauged through dermatoglyphics scores. More importantly, enterprises are founded on the principle of efficiency and effective communication (Visser, Ashton, & Vernon, 2006). The likelihood of realizing efficiency and healthy interpersonal communication and interactions within a firm depends on the individual characteristics of the employees. Therefore, the dermatoglyphics scores are helpful in institutional development strategies.

Based on dermatoglyphics analyses, different fingerprint patterns have since been ascertained and characterized. According to Fournier & Ross (2015), the simple arch pattern is hill-shaped and lacks the triangle. Individuals with this pattern are more likely to be hard workers, introverts, cautious and down to earth. Also, they are poor risk takers. The other common pattern is the tented arch. This pattern is characterized by extreme personalities. Some individuals can be highly unpredictable. They can be outgoing and welcoming then suddenly change to be relatively shy but creative. The third type of pattern is the ulnar loop pattern (Fournier & Ross, 2015). The personality trait of individuals exhibiting this fingerprint pattern include gentleness, observation, passiveness and less motivated.

Next, the radial loop pattern is associated with independent thinking, cleverness, love for criticism and tendency to oppose the majority stance. Concentric whorl patterns shown in some individuals are characterized by egocentrism, love for competition, rigorous personality and hate to be controlled (Fournier & Ross, 2015). Moreover, spiral whorl patterns are linked with self-motivation. The press whorl fingerprint pattern is seen in individuals exhibiting ambitious, love for attention and hate to be defeated, and competitive personalities. The imploding whorl pattern is tai chi-like and is characterized by the ability to multitask, diversity and self-consciousness (Fournier & Ross, 2015). Other common fingerprint types include the variant patterns, the peacock's eye

pattern, and the composite whorl pattern. Each of these patterns exhibits specific characteristics hence an understanding of the dermatoglyphics characteristic of an individual is key in projecting their personalities and talents.

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