PREFACE

Palmar flexion creases have often been identified with palmistry and is the most popular human trait. The phenotypic variation of flexion creases was generally restricted to "Simian Crease". There is ample evidence now available to show that creases in general, like other morphological traits have important role to play in the study of human variation and medicine.

Creases are devoid of dermal configurations with a distinct feature of their own. Palmar flexion creases have been in the scientific review from the last one century. The latest work on creases is not restricted to simian creases but involves all creases of the palm. This makes creases as a viable scientific tool for investigating differential trends among races between sexes and constitutional types.

The present work is an attempt towards understanding creases in relation to the behavioural attributes of man. The work deals with crease
morphogenesis, a latest trend giving qualitative and quantitative details of an individual crease.

Apart from socio-economic details the study includes work on chromosome and crease morphology. The creases of the juvenile delinquents and mentally retarded children have fully been probed.

The thesis is divided into two parts. A comparative assessment of the biological and socio-economic bases of creases with deviant behaviour has been made with the scope of seven chapters in part I and four chapters in part II. Part one deals with juvenile delinquents and part two deals with mentally retarded children. The normal control population is derived from the same stock which represents the deviants.
I AM INDEBTED:

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