

DNA FINGER PRINTING

DNA fingerprinting is a technique that shows the genetic makeup of living things. It is a method of finding the difference between the satellite DNA regions in the genome.

Any piece of DNA sample found at a crime scene can be analysed for the level of polymorphism in the non-coding repetitive sequences. After the DNA profile is traced, it becomes easier to find the criminal by performing the DNA fingerprinting for the suspects.

Apart from crime scenes, Fingerprinting applications also prove useful in finding the parents of an unclaimed baby by conducting a paternity test on a DNA sample from the baby.

There are some objectives of this review which indicate the importance of this paper such as to avoid negligence of handlers, with the help of DNA evidence give punishment to a guilty person instead of innocent one, aim to pay full attention during a research work, another purpose is try to eliminate the wrong perception of people about DNA finger-printing, taking a good care during DNA evidence analyzing, try to develop understanding among persons, spread awareness to make a connection between people and analyst and to improve the methodological techniques comprising in DNA analyzing process.

DNA proved an innocence as well as a guilty person. Errors can be made when samples are collected. DNA evidence is completely conclusive if the samples have not been contaminated. The lack of suitable experiments leads to the wrong perception, but advancement in molecular genetics avoid the types of contamination. Allowing the trained person to educate the public about DNA reliability. Allowing new technologies which show acceptance towards common people, make standardized tools and technologies of DNA typing. People think that there is a chance to misuse the data from DNA database by enforcing agencies. COIDS used DNA data only for identification but to proof identity not the whole genome required only core 13 loci is enough for

identification and after keeping core 13 loci the remaining DNA should be carefully dispose-off if it is not required and one more thing is that 13 loci enough for identification it cannot give complete medical information of an individual.

Conclusion

DNA evidence is not a reliable tool for criminal, experts have warned because there are man-made mistakes occur which lead to the wrong consequences. A study has found that interpretation of samples can be highly subjective and prone to error. The incredibly small amount of DNA in samples and pressure to gain a conviction can lead to bias results. Although the margin to biological challenges is near to nothing, the room for human mishandling always here. Poor laboratory practices can lead to false results. There is a possibility that DNA at crime scene replaced by another person, who was not a criminal actually. Forensic DNA typing had a tremendous positive impact in the criminal justice system but its reliability should not be taken granted. DNA of each and every person is a God's signature which discriminate every individual but our carelessness make it fragile which arise questions at its reliability.