

TAMIL NADU IDENTIFICATION OF PRISONERS RULES, 2007(G.O. Ms. No.1668, Home (Prison-I) Department, dated the 13th December 2007)

In exercise of the powers conferred by section 8 of the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (Central Act XXXIII of 1920), and in super session of the rules published in Judicial Department Notification No. 33, at page 1261 of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated the 21st August 1928, the Governor of Tamil Nadu hereby makes the following rules:-

THE RULES

1. Short title and commencement.— (a) *These rules may be called the Tamil Nadu Identification of Prisoners Rules, 2007.*

(b) These rules shall come into force with effect on and from the 13th November 2007.

2. Definitions.— In these rules, unless there is anything repugnant in the subject or context,

(i) "*Act*" means the Identification of Prisoners Act, 1920 (Central Act XXXIII of 1920);

(ii) "*Finger Impressions*" shall include rolled and plain impressions ;

(iii) "*Finger Print Expert*" means, for the purposes of these rules, Finger Print personnel posted in the Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Commercial Crime Investigation Wing of Criminal Investigation Department, Special Unit of Directorate of Vigilance and Anti-Corruption and in Single Digit Finger Print Bureaus of Districts ;

(iv) "*Foot Print Expert*" means, for the purposes of these rules, Scientific Officer of Mobile Forensic Science Laboratories and Scientific Officer of Physics Division, of the Tamil Nadu Forensic Science Department.

3. Places for taking measurements and photographs.— The finger impressions, foot-print impressions and photographs of any person, for the purpose of the Act, shall be taken only at the following places:-

(i) Magistrates' Courts ;

(ii) Police Stations and Out-posts, including police lock-ups ;

(iii) Prisons.

4. Method of taking measurements of finger impressions.— (a) The measurements of the finger impressions of any person, for the purposes of the Act, shall be taken as prescribed in Form No. 141 of the Police Standing Order, Volume-III.

(b) A 'Rolled' impression shall be taken by placing the finger on the inked slab, the plane of the nail being at right angles to the slab, and turning over till the bulb surface which originally faced to the left faces to the right.

(c) A 'Plain' impression shall be taken by placing the ridge surface of the finger flat upon the inked slab.

(d) In all cases, Rolled and Plain impressions of both, the right and left hands shall be taken.

(e) The Rolled impression of the right hand shall be taken first, each finger being inked and impressed before the next finger is inked. When the Rolled impressions of the right hand have been taken, the Plain impressions of the four fingers of that hand shall be taken in the space provided for them on the Finger Print Slip.

(f) After the finger impressions of the right hand have been taken, the finger impressions of the left hand shall be taken in the manner as provided in sub-rule (e).

(g) The rolled impression of each finger shall be taken in the space allotted for that finger and the impression should not project beyond that space. The impression of only the upper phalanx of the finger should appear.

(h) Rolled impressions shall be so taken as to show the complete contour of the bulbs of the fingers ; one delta, in the case of the 'Loops' and two, in the case of 'Whorls', must be visible.

(i) When the finger prints of both hands have been taken, the person's name and details of residence and convictions, shall be filled in.

(j) The person concerned should, then, sign the form or make his mark, if unable to write.

(k) If a finger is missing or is so deformed that it is impossible to obtain impression, the fact should be noted in ink in the space allotted for that finger by the words 'missing' or 'deformed'. In the case of double fingers, the prints of both fingers should be taken, if possible, but the print of the more prominent of the two should, invariably, be taken. Deformities, cuts, scars and disease marks interfering with the clarity of the impressions should be fully described and it should be stated whether they are temporary or permanent. Persons suffering from open cuts or scars in any of the upper phalanges of the fingers should not have the prints of such fingers been taken until the cuts or scars have healed.

(l) Finger prints of lepers are not to be taken on any account. Persons suffering from contagious and infectious diseases should not have their finger-prints been taken until completely recovered.

(m) Finger impressions shall be taken by a Finger Print Expert or a Police Officer of the rank of a Police Constable or above.

(n) Finger Prints of females should, ordinarily, be taken by Women Police.

(o) Finger Prints can be taken either by conventional method using black printers ink, glass plate and rubber roller or by using self inking pad or by using computer, line scanner and printer.

(p) Finger Prints shall be recorded either in Form No. 141 or 142 or in bond paper or in white paper in the prescribed format.

(q) Prescribed format means fully rolled finger prints of right and left hands taken in order with plain impressions of both hands.

5. Method of taking measurement of foot-print impressions.— (a) A tin slab shall be inked with printers ink by means of a roller. The person to be measured shall be barefooted and shall place each foot in turn first on the inked slab and then upon a piece of paper kept ready at hand for the purpose of taking impression.

(b) Foot Print impressions shall be taken by Foot Print Experts or a Police Officer of the rank of a Sub-Inspector of Police or above.

6. Restrictions on taking photographs.— (a) The dress to be worn by a person when being photographed shall be his ordinary everyday attire provided that a professional impersonator may also be photographed in such costumes as he has adopted for the purpose of such impersonation.

(b) Photographing a prisoner in a prison shall be done by a Prison Officer or a Police Photographer on the requisition of the Superintendent of Prisons.

7. Preservation of records of measurements and photographs.— (a) Finger Impressions and foot print impressions shall be recorded in the Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau, Chennai.

(b) One additional set of finger print slips/foot print slips of all persons convicted of any offence approved by the Government of India for recording finger prints at the Central Finger Print Bureau of National Crime Records Bureau, New Delhi, shall be prepared by the District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police, and sent to the Central Bureau through the Tamil Nadu Finger Print Bureau

(c) In the case of persons, whose history sheets are on record or are proposed to be recorded in the National Crime Records Bureau, one set of the photographs shall be kept in the office of the District Superintendent of Police or Commissioner of Police concerned and one set shall be sent to the National Crime Records Bureau

(d) All correspondence, including finger print slips/foot print slips for search/ record, with foreign countries shall be channelised through the Director, Central Bureau of Investigation, Interpol Division, Government of India, C.G.O. Complex, Lodhi Road, New Delhi-110 003.

8. Collection of blood, hair, saliva or semen.— Blood samples, hair, saliva or semen shall be collected for DNA test.

9. Disposal of records of measurements and photographs.— Finger and foot-print impressions and photograph shall be destroyed as below :—

(i) In the case of a person, who is a professional prisoner, note-forgery, coiner, arms smuggler or member of a criminal tribe or of a District or Criminal Investigation Department Gang, on his attaining the age of 80 years or on his death, whichever is earlier ; and

(ii) In the case of any other person,—

(a) if he has got more than two convictions in his native district (not having been convicted outside native district) and has not, subsequent to his conviction or last conviction, as the case may be, been suspected of crime or convicted, on the expiry of ten years from the date of his release or last release from jail, as the case may be ; or

(b) if he has been convicted outside his native district or has more than two convictions in his native district and has not, subsequent to his conviction or last conviction, as the case may be, been suspected of crime or convicted, on the expiry of fifteen years from the date of his release from jail, as the case may be ; or

(c) on his attaining the age of 80 years ; or

(d) on his death ;

whichever is earlier.

