ABSTRACT

Fingerprints are one of the most useful forms of physical evidence in identification. Indeed, fingerprints, together with DNA profiling, are universally recognized as the most important and reliable physical identification tools in law enforcement. The potential of fingerprints as a means of identification was first established in the late 19th century and its usefulness for the identification of individuals has continued to the present day.

There are numerous pre-existing fingerprint development techniques, however, often prints are difficult to develop. Therefore, research continues in an attempt to achieve novel, economic compounds that can enhance latent fingerprints. All the organic compounds (oxadiazoles and their precursor hydrazones) to be chosen for the purpose are less toxic, easily synthesized and easily available. Physical analysis of compound is done on the fingerprints for the purpose of their identification. Also, the workability of compounds was observed under UV lamp. Comparison was run between the outcomes of the samples with compound, without compound, with charcoal and talc powder.

Further exploit the chemical interaction of chosen organic compounds and amino acids present in fingerprint.