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Genetic Studies on Eleven Populations of Jammu and Kashmir, India

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ABSTRACT Eleven population groups of Jammu and Kashmir (India) with a total of n = 1131 unrelated male and female individuals were typed for HP polymorphism and for GC and PI subtype polymorphisms. The genetic variability among these eleven population groups under study is considerable, which is analyzed in detail. One of the most striking observation is the distribution of PI allele frequencies, in which the three Tibeto-Chinese speaking population groups – Baltis, Bodhs and Tibetans – show remarkable difference from all the other groups under study. Genetic distance analyses reveled a genetic distance pattern, which is in good accordance with the ethnic structure and ethnohistory of the populations of this region.