



Fig. 2. Spatial frequency distribution maps of major Y-chromosome haplogroups in South Asia. For India, the data on tribal populations are shown in the inset maps and excluded from the main maps. The data for caste populations are averaged to the level of states in India. Because of different phylogenetic resolution different sets of published data are used for different haplogroup maps.

European populations (without R2 and R* in most cases) is more parsimoniously explained by gene flow in the opposite direction, possibly with an early founder effect in South or West Asia. Note that the admixture method reports positive admixture proportions in cases where just one haplogroup is shared between

populations (possibly because of shared deep common ancestry), even if other haplogroup frequencies strongly argue against a recent simple admixture scenario.

Even though more than one explanation could exist for genetic differentiation between castes and tribes in India, the