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**Direct Results of Recent Multidisciplinary Ethno-Genetic Research of the Serbs and the Serbian Population (in Aleksandrovac District)**

The paper presents immediate results of a multidisciplinary research into ethno genesis, that is, the origin of the Serbs and the Serbian population, based on genetic indicators. The most direct results of the carried out survey are 85 haplotypes with 17 DYS markers/locuses of the respondents from Aleksandrovac district, a representative area as it is in the very centre of Serbian, Kosovo-Resava linguistic and cultural zone. Unlike previous texts that the authors have written on this subject, this paper, for the first time, presents actual results which correlate ethnological facts – starting from older up to latest records on origin – with genetic results obtained owing to the cooperation of the SASA Institute of Ethnography and the Laboratory for DNA analysis of the National forensic centre at the Ministry of Interior, Republic of Serbia.

In this way, new findings, which could have been summoned only by parallel use of ethnological and genetic information (and which are given in the paper as clear proofs of necessity and effectiveness of the applied methodological approach), are being obtained and presented. Among other things, the given results of the preliminary survey (compared with the latest relevant surveys by other authors and institutions) indicate the dominance of 12a and R1a haplogroups, decisive in the ethnogenesis of the Slavs, which matches common Serbian perception of the Serbs as of a nation of the Slav language and origin.

**Keywords:**
- direct results,
- multidisciplinary research,
- haplotypes and haplogroups,
- ethnological and genetic indicators,
- ethno-genesis and origin of the Serbs and the Serbian population, Aleksandrovac district, dominance of “Slav” haplogroups, resolving of ethnological and genealogical perplexities.