

Heritability and Character Association Among Yield Component Characters and Grain Yield in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

ABSTRACT:

Morphological characterization of 31 rice breeding lines using 13 agronomic traits was done in field experiment in a Randomized Block Design in the Research farm of Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Prayagraj, U.P. The goals were to determine the extent of variability among rice lines, the relationship between yield and other traits in order to identify a few traits that could serve as good yield components to improve rice yield, and the heritability of the traits in order to effectively utilise rice lines for breeding purposes. The combined data's correlation coefficient and broad-sense heritability estimations for the 13 features linked to grain yield revealed highly substantial genetic variation ($p < 0.0001$) among the genotypes. Of all the characters evaluated, only harvest index had the highest and significant correlation with grain yield ($r = 0.660$).

Key words : GCV, PCV, Variability, Heritability, genetic advance, rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

1. INTRODUCTION:

“Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) is one of the staple cereal food crop in the world and belongs to the genus *Oryza* of family Graminae (Poaceae). The genus includes 24 species out of which 22 are wild and two viz., *Oryza sativa* and *Oryzaglaberrima* are cultivated. The basic chromosomes number (n) of the genus *Oryza sativa* is 12 ($2n = 24$). The cultivated varieties of *Oryza sativa* grouped in to three sub species, Indica, Japonica, and Javanica. Indica rice varieties are grown throughout the tropical and subtropical regions. Japonica varieties are grown throughout the temperate zone, and Javanica varieties are grown mainly in parts of Indonesia” (Pandey et al., 2010)..

“Rice is life” was the theme of International year of rice 2004 denoting its overwhelming importance as an item of food and commerce (Pandey et al., 2010). “Rice is inseparable from our day-to-day life since time immemorial as evident from its use in almost all rituals of our culture. The crop is grown in a diverse geographical and climatic conditions ranging from below sea level in Kuttanad (Kerala) to high altitude in Kashmir valley. Rice is cultivated in a hydrology range of moisture stress upland condition to waterlogged ecology” (Pandey et al., 2010)..

“Globally, Globally rice is cultivated now in 162.41 million hectares with annual production of around 728 million tones and average productivity of 4.65 tonnes/ha” (USDA, 2018). Asia is considered to be „rice bowl“ of the world, and it produces and consumes more than 90% of world rice. In World, China, India, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Vietnam and Thailand are the major rice producing countries. China is the largest rice producing country of the world. It has 33% share in the rice production of the world. Thailand is the largest rice exporting country of the world. It has 8% share in the rice export of the world.

“In India, rice is staple food of 65% of the total population. It constitutes about 42% of the total food grain production and 45% of total cereal production. In India, rice is grown in 44.78 million ha, the production level is 115.65 million tones and the productivity is about 2.7 Tonnes/ha durin 2018-19” (NRRI-2019). “In India, West Bengal, Uttar Pradesh, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Bihar and Orissa are the major rice producing states. Chhattisgarh state is known as „rice bowl“ of India. It is grown over an area of 3.7 million hectares with an average productivity of 1.3 tons per hectare in 2017” (Anonymous, 2018).

Genetic variability refers to the presence of difference among the individuals of the plant population. The large spectrum of genetic variability in segregating population depends on the amount of the genetic variability among genotypes and offer better scope for selection. The magnitude of heritable variation in the traits studied has immense value in understanding the potential of the genotype for further breeding programme. Variability results due to difference either in the genetic constitution of the individuals of a population or in the environment in which they are grown.

For a successful breeding effort, a full understanding of the nature and extent of genetic diversity as well as the relationship of traits in a crop species is required. The ability to see the direct and indirect effects that each character has on yield will be a huge help in the choosing process. The measure of the mutual relationship between two variables is correlation. The study of correlations may aid plant breeders in understanding how improving one feature leads to improvements in other characters. A path coefficient analysis is a standardized regression coefficient that assesses the direct impact of one variable on another.

As a result, it's critical to determine the component qualities that might help boost yield. Selection would be more successful for a characteristic with a high genetic progress and a strong

link to grain output. The correlation coefficient is used to determine the degree of link between yield and yield components, as well as other characteristics that have a significant impact on yield (Singh, 2009).

“Heritability and genetic advance are important selection parameters. Heritability estimates along with genetic advance are normally more helpful in predicting the grain under selection than heritability estimates alone. Hence knowledge about genetic advance coupled with heritability is most useful” (Kumar et al., 2014) . “Character exhibiting high heritability may not necessarily give high genetic advance. High heritability should be accompanied with high genetic advance to arrive more reliable conclusion. Expected genetic advance as percent of mean indicates the mode of gene action in the expression of a trait, which helps in choosing an appropriate breeding method” (Kumar et al., 2014).

1.1 Objectives

1. To estimate the heritability and genetic advance of yield and its components in rice.
2. To study relationship between yield and yield attributing traits on grain yield in rice.
3. To study direct and indirect effects on grain yield in rice.

2. MATERIALS AND METHODS:

The present investigation was carried out in the Field Experimentation Centre of Department of Genetics and Plant Breeding, Naini Agricultural Institute, Sam Higginbottom University of Agriculture, Technology and Sciences, Allahabad, U.P during *Kharif*-2021. A randomized block design was adopted with three replications and row to row spacing is 20cm and plant to plant spacing is 15cm with plot size of 5mx2m.

Replication wise data on the basis of five randomly were recorded on following 13 quantitative traits: 1) Days to 50% flowering, 2) Days to maturity, 3) Flag leaf length, 4) Flag leaf width, 5) Number of total tillers per hill, 6) Number of total panicles per hill, 7) Panicle length, 8) Number of spikelets per panicle, 9) Days to maturity, 10) Biological yield, 11) Harvest index, 12) Test weight, 13) Grain yield per hill.

The recorded for all the considered characters were subjected to analysis of variance with the formula suggested by Panse and Sukhatme . Further, different components of variance i.e., phenotypic, genotypic and environmental variance were estimated and genetic parameters like genotypic coefficient of variance (GCV), phenotypic coefficient of variance (PCV), heritability in

broad sense, genetic advance as percent of mean and correlation analysis were conducted by following appropriate statistical procedure.

Crop: Rice

Season: *Kharif*-2021

Experimental design: Randomized Block Design

No.of Replications: 3

No.of Genotypes: 30

Gross area: 228 sq.m

Net cultivated area: 220 sq.m

Row to Row distance: 20 cm

Plant to Plant distance : 15 cm

Date of sowing : 28/06/2021

Date of Transplanting: 21/07/2021

Fertilizer dose: N:P:K @ 120:60:60

3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Analysis of Variance for Quantitative Characters in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.)

The abundant scope for improving these characters including grain yield per plant provided the material is subjected to judicious selection programme. Due to diverse source of material taken as well as environmental influence affecting the phenotypes the presence of variability might be large.

ANOVA for different characters is present in Table 1. The mean squares due to genotypes showed highly significant differences ($\alpha=0.01$) for all characters indicating the presence of substantial amount of genetic variability among the rice genotypes. In Table 2. Which revealed a wide range of variation for all traits studies the mean values, the coefficient of variation for all traits studies the mean values, the coefficient of variation (C.V.), standard error of the mean ($SEm \pm$), the critical difference (C.D.) at 5% and 1%, range of 20 genotypes for 13 quantitative characters are presented.

- The variability is classified as low if coefficient of variation (<10%), moderate (10-20%) and high (>20%) by Siva Subramanian and Menon (1973).
- GCV (%) values ranged between least of 4.529 (Days to maturity) to a highest value of 35.089 (grain yield per hill) PCV (%) 7.78 (Panicle length) to a highest value 36.253 (grain yield per hill)

Correlation studies :

Yield is a complex product being influenced by several interdependent quantitative characters. Selection for yield may not be effective unless the other yield components influencing it directly or indirectly are taken into consideration. When selection pressure is exercised for improvement of any character highly associated with yield, it simultaneously affects many other correlated traits. Hence, knowledge regarding the association of character with yield and among themselves provides a clear understanding of the contribution in respect of establishing the association by genetic and non-genetic factors. Genotypic and phenotypic correlation coefficient between pairs of characters of the present study in rice are presented in Table 3 and Table 4.

- Days to 50% flowering had highly significantly positive association with number of panicles per hill (0.995).
- Days to maturity showed highly significantly positive correlation with flag leaf width (0.646).
- Flag leaf length showed highly significantly positive correlation with plant height (0.708).
- Flag leaf width showed highly significantly positive correlation with panicle length (0.411).

Fig: 1. Histogram depicting GCV, PCV, Genetic advance and H^2 for 13 quantitative characters of *rice* genotypes

Table:1. Analysis of variance for 13 quantitative traits of *rice* genotypes

Sl.No.	Source	Replication	Treatment	Error
	Degrees of freedom	2	29	58
1	Days to fifty percent flowering	80.0290	488.085**	94.154
2	Days to maturity	59.0780	264.044*	144.997
3	Flag leaf length (cm)	6.1810	120.908**	2.978
4	Flag leaf width (cm)	0.0010	0.095**	0.003
5	Plant height (cm)	9.4240	451.688**	6.478
6	Number of total tillers per hill	0.3450	10.511**	0.619
7	Number of total panicles per hill	0.1340	9.343**	0.617
8	Panicle length (cm)	1.0210	10.881**	0.618
9	Number of spikelets per panicle	271.3120	4207.97**	310.6
10	Test weight (g)	0.5440	46.025**	1.717
11	Biological yield (g)	0.9430	1519.738**	72.135
12	Harvest index (%)	2.1530	384.566**	4.861
13	Grain yield per hill(g)	1.2420	514.73**	11.317

Table:2. Genetic parameters for 13 quantitative characters in *rice* genotypes

Genetic Parameters													
Characters	Days to fifty percent flowering	Days to maturity	Flag leaf length (cm)	Flag leaf width (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Number of total tillers per hill	Number of total panicles per hill	Panicle length (cm)	Number of spikelets per panicle	Test weight (g)	Biological yield (g)	Harvest index (%)	Grain yield per hill(g)
GCV	10.245	4.529	16.19	13.461	9.552	18.014	17.119	7.16	15.776	19.821	27.599	24.429	35.089
PCV	13.424	9.771	16.792	14.113	9.758	19.633	18.849	7.78	17.561	20.941	29.59	24.894	36.253
h ² (Broad Sense)	58.24	21.487	92.958	90.972	95.818	84.186	82.489	84.692	80.705	89.586	86.995	96.301	93.682
Genetic Advancement 5%	18.015	6.015	12.453	0.344	24.565	3.432	3.191	3.506	66.702	7.493	42.206	22.743	25.828
Gen.Adv as % of Mean 5%	16.105	4.325	32.156	26.448	19.261	34.048	32.029	13.574	29.196	38.647	53.028	49.384	69.963

Table: 5. Direct and indirect effects of yield components in grain yield in rice at genotypic level

PATH matrix of Grain yield per hill(g)													
Characters	Days to percent flowering	Days to maturity	Flag leaf length (cm)	Flag leaf width (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Number o tillers hill	Number o panicles hill	Panicle length (cm)	Number o spikelet panicle	Test weight (g)	Biological yield (g)	Harvest index (%)	Grain yield per hill
Days to fifty percent flowerin	-0.8178	-0.9269	-0.1243	-0.4096	-0.2021	0.1069	0.1136	0.0697	-0.1606	0.3677	-0.0384	0.4144	-0.263*
Days to maturity	-0.4204	-0.3710	-0.0507	-0.2398	-0.1462	0.1038	0.1126	-0.0901	-0.0286	0.1123	-0.0217	0.1612	-0.334*
Flag leaf length (cm)	-0.0195	-0.0175	-0.1282	-0.0338	-0.0928	0.0030	0.0036	-0.0597	-0.0019	-0.0550	-0.0361	-0.0199	0.291*
Flag leaf width (cm)	0.8176	1.0551	0.4300	1.6323	0.5821	-1.0446	-0.9933	0.6704	0.1047	-0.2056	0.5555	-0.8142	-0.1444
Plant height (cm)	0.1664	0.2653	0.4873	0.2401	0.6734	-0.0986	-0.1021	0.3906	0.0400	0.3025	0.3801	-0.1027	0.229*
Number of total tillers per hi	-1.3004	-2.7837	-0.2366	-6.3686	-1.4577	9.9519	9.8968	-2.3923	0.4025	3.0501	1.2647	6.3550	0.627**
Number of total panicles per h	1.2435	2.7179	0.2544	5.4483	1.3574	-8.9034	-8.9530	2.3736	-0.7037	-2.6945	-1.4684	-5.6339	0.636**
Panicle length (cm)	0.0709	-0.2019	-0.3870	-0.3416	-0.4824	0.1999	0.2205	-0.8317	-0.1169	-0.3174	-0.3578	0.1168	0.1503
Number of spikelets per panicl	0.1003	0.0394	0.0077	0.0327	0.0303	0.0207	0.0401	0.0718	0.5106	-0.0924	0.1607	-0.1048	0.1105
Test weight (g)	0.1544	0.1040	-0.1472	0.0433	-0.1543	-0.1052	-0.1034	-0.1311	0.0622	-0.3434	-0.1080	-0.2195	0.585**
Biological yield (g)	0.0170	0.0211	0.1017	0.1228	0.2037	0.0459	0.0592	0.1552	0.1136	0.1134	0.3609	-0.0346	0.640**
Harvest index (%)	-0.2749	-0.2358	0.0844	-0.2706	-0.0828	0.3464	0.3414	-0.0762	-0.1113	0.3467	-0.0521	0.5425	0.660**
Grain yield per hill	-0.263*	-0.334*	0.291*	-0.1444	0.229*	0.627**	0.636**	0.1503	0.1105	0.585**	0.640**	0.660**	1.0000
Partial R ²	0.2150	0.1239	-0.0373	-0.2358	0.1540	6.2358	-5.6955	-0.1250	0.0564	-0.2007	0.2308	0.3582	

Table: 5. Direct and indirect effects of yield components in grain yield in rice at phenotypic level

PATH matrix of Grain yield per hill(g)													
Characters	Days to percent flowering	Days to maturity	Flag leaf length (cm)	Flag leaf width (cm)	Plant height (cm)	Number o tillers hill	Number o panicles hill	Panicle length (cm)	Number o spikelet panicle	Test weight (g)	Biological yield (g)	Harvest index (%)	Grain yield per hi
Days to fifty percent flowerin	0.0693	0.0310	0.0073	0.0263	0.0127	-0.0101	-0.0094	-0.0073	0.0098	-0.0221	0.0020	-0.0274	-0.2026
Days to maturity	-0.0121	-0.0269	-0.0019	-0.0075	-0.0048	0.0054	0.0054	-0.0008	-0.0022	0.0025	0.0000	0.0059	-0.1752
Flag leaf length (cm)	0.0060	0.0041	0.0571	0.0141	0.0404	-0.0022	-0.0029	0.0234	0.0004	0.0230	0.0145	0.0083	0.270*
Flag leaf width (cm)	-0.0066	-0.0049	-0.0043	-0.0175	-0.0060	0.0103	0.0099	-0.0068	-0.0007	0.0019	-0.0053	0.0082	-0.1400
Plant height (cm)	-0.0133	-0.0129	-0.0515	-0.0249	-0.0728	0.0094	0.0095	-0.0380	-0.0047	-0.0304	-0.0392	0.0107	0.232*
Number of total tillers per hi	-0.0460	-0.0632	-0.0123	-0.1868	-0.0410	0.3172	0.3114	-0.0611	0.0237	0.0787	0.0576	0.1852	0.617**
Number of total panicles per h	0.0362	0.0533	0.0137	0.1510	0.0350	-0.2629	-0.2678	0.0583	-0.0276	-0.0649	-0.0559	-0.1518	0.615**
Panicle length (cm)	-0.0007	0.0002	0.0026	0.0025	0.0033	-0.0012	-0.0014	0.0064	0.0010	0.0021	0.0026	-0.0008	0.1549
Number of spikelets per panicl	-0.0017	-0.0010	-0.0001	-0.0005	-0.0008	-0.0009	-0.0012	-0.0018	-0.0121	0.0022	-0.0041	0.0020	0.1529
Test weight (g)	0.0400	0.0117	-0.0504	0.0134	-0.0522	-0.0311	-0.0303	-0.0419	0.0223	-0.1252	-0.0339	-0.0718	0.514**
Biological yield (g)	0.0232	-0.0014	0.2015	0.2433	0.4280	0.1443	0.1660	0.3196	0.2681	0.2154	0.7951	-0.0818	0.656**
Harvest index (%)	-0.2968	-0.1652	0.1087	-0.3535	-0.1104	0.4387	0.4257	-0.0951	-0.1252	0.4305	-0.0773	0.7512	0.638**
Grain yield per hi	-0.2026	-0.1752	0.270*	-0.1400	0.232*	0.617**	0.615**	0.1549	0.1529	0.514**	0.656**	0.638**	1.0000
Partial R ²	-0.0140	0.0047	0.0154	0.0024	-0.0169	0.1957	-0.1646	0.0010	-0.0018	-0.0643	0.5217	0.4792	

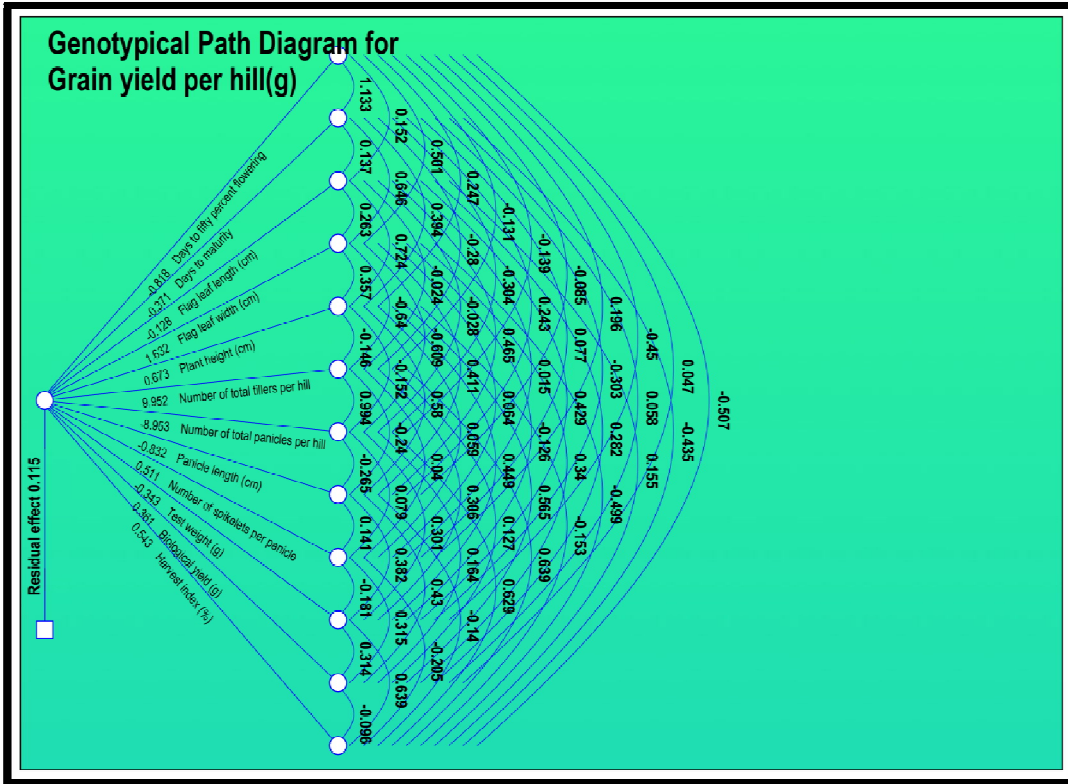


Fig:2 Genotypic path Diagram for grain yield per hill (g)

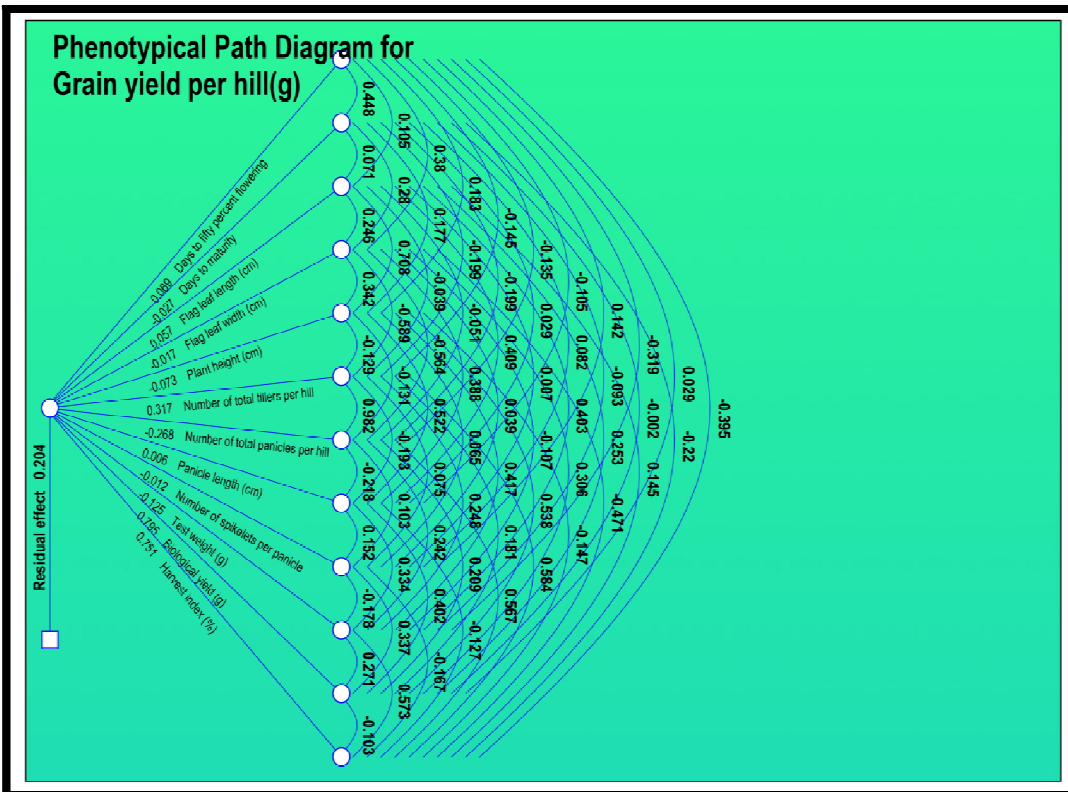


Fig:3 Phenotypic path Diagram for grain yield per hill (g)

Heritability:

The present investigation, all traits showed the high heritability ranging from 21.487 % to 96.301% Plant height (95.818%) showed the highest heritability among all the characters followed by grain yield per hill (93.682%), Flag leaf length (92.958%). Moderate range heritability showed by days to fifty percent flowering (58.24%) and low range heritability has not observed among these characters.

The high heritability values of the considered traits in the present study indicated that those were less influenced by the environment and thus help in effective selection of the traits based on the phenotypic expression by adopting simple selection method and suggested the scope of genotypic improvement.

Genetic advance as percent mean:

The estimates of genetic advance as per cent mean is classified as low (<10%), moderate (10 to 20%) and high (>20%) proposed by Johnson *et al.*, (1955)

In the present investigation all the characters showed highest genetic advance as a percent of mean present in grain yield per hill (69.96%) followed by biological yield (53.02%), harvest index (49.38%), test weight (38.64%), number of tillers per hill (34.04%), flag leaf length (32.15%), number of panicles per hill (32.02%), number of spikelets per panicle (29.19%).

Moderate estimates of genetic advance as per cent mean was recorded for plant height (19.26%), days to 50% flowering (16.10%), panicle length (13.57%).

Lowest estimates of genetic advance as percent mean was observed for days to maturity (4.32%).

Correlation analysis:

Correlation analysis among the yield and its contributing characters revealed that the genotypic correlation coefficients in most cases were higher than their phenotypic correlation coefficients indicating the association was largely due to genetic reason. At the both genotypic and phenotypic levels, significant positive correlations were observed for Number of total tillers per hill, Number of panicles per hill, Test weight, Biological yield, Harvest index.

Path coefficient Analysis:

Path coefficient analysis is an important tool for partitioning the correlation coefficient into direct and indirect effects of an independent variable and dependent variable though correlation gives information about the component traits associated with the characters, they could not provide an exact picture of relative importance of the direct and indirect contribution of the component character. At the both genotypic and phenotypic levels, have high positive direct effect with Flag leaf width, Plant height, Number of total panicles per hill, Panicle length, Number of spikelets per panicle, Test weight, Harvest index.

4. CONCLUSION:

The study revealed that rice yield has a complex personality with multiple connected components that contribute to yield. A substantial connection of qualities found in this study indicated that these characteristics may be enhanced concurrently. The high heritability of some variables suggested that these characteristics may be enhanced and that grain yield could be affected by other factors. The considerable genetic progress in the traits displayed in the germplasm reflects the phenotypic variability and heritability of the traits evaluated. Therefore, the breeding value is important as high genetic gain is an index of high economic value. High heritability indicated a preponderance of additive gene effect and could be transferred to the progeny in F1 hybrids.

There was physical and genetic variance among the 31 rice genotypes tested. The genetic coefficient of variation contributed to a greater proportion of diversity among rice genotypes. Yield improvement of these rice genotypes will be performed by a component approach of breeding that has a significant relationship of yield with a number of traits that make up the yield. **COMPETING INTERESTS**

Authors have declared that no competing interests exist.

REFERENCES:

1. **Adhikari, B.N., Joshi, B.P., Shrestha, J., Bhatta and N.R., (2018).** Genetic variability, heritability, genetic advance and correlation among yield and yield components of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Journal of Agriculture and Natural Resources* **1**(1): 149–160.
2. **Aditya, J.P. and Bhartiya, A. (2013).** Genetic variability, correlation and path analysis for quantitative characters in rainfed upland rice of Uttarakhand Hills. *Journal of Rice Research*, **6**(2): 24-34.
3. **Bagali, P.G., Hittalmani, S. and Shashidhar, H.E. (1999).** Character association and path coefficient analysis in Indica Japonica doubled haploid population of rice. *Oryza*, **36**(1):10-12.
4. **Bagati, S., Singh, A.K., Salgotra, R.K., Bhardwaj, R., Sharma, M., Rai, S.K and Bhat.(2016).** Genetic variability, heritability and correlation coefficients of yield and its component traits in basmati rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *SABRAO Journal of Breeding and Genetics*, **48**(4): 445-452.
5. **Bagheri, N., Babaeian, J.N. and Pasha, A. (2011).**Path coefficient analysis for yield and yield components in diverse rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) genotypes. *Biharean Biologist*, **5**(1):32-35.
6. **Dhanwani, R.K., Sarawgi, A.K., Solanki, A. and Tiwari, J.K. (2013).** Genetic variability analysis for various yield attributing and quality traits in rice (*Oryza Sativa* L.). *The Bioscan*, **8**(4): 1403-1407.
7. **Dhurai, S.Y., Bhati, P.K. and Saroj, S.K. (2016).** Studies on genetic variability for yield and quality characters in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under integrated fertilizer management. *An International Quarterly Journal of LifeSciences*, **9**(2): 845-848
8. **Gangashetty, P. I. Salimath, P.M. and Hanamaratti, N.G. (2013).**Genetic Variability Studies in genetically diverse non-basmati local aromatic genotypes of rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Rice Genomics and Genetics*, **4**(2): 4-8.
9. **Gnanasekaran, M. Vevekanandan, P. and Muthuramu, S. (2008).** Correlation and path analysis in two line rice hybrids. *Advance in Plant Science*, **21**(2): 689-692.

10. **Haradari, C. and Hittalmani, S., (2017).** Character association and path coefficient analysis for yield component traits in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) under moisture stress condition at vegetative stage. *Current Trends in Biomedical Engineering & Biosciences*, **2**(5),78–81.
11. **Hossain S, Haque M and Rahman J (2013).** Genetic variability, correlation and path coefficient analysis of morphological traits in some extinct local Aman rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Indian Journal of Hill Farming*. **26**(2):84-87.
12. **Kalyan B, Radha Krishna KV and Subbarao LV (2017).** Path coefficient Analysis for Yield and Yield contributing traits in Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) Genotypes. *International Journal of Current Microbiology and Applied Sciences*, **6**(7):2680-2687.
13. **Karim, D., Sarkar, U., Siddique, M.N.A., Khaleque, M.A and Hasnat, M.Z. (2007).** Variability and genetic parameter analysis in aromatic rice. *International Journal of Sustain and Crop Production*, **2**(5):15-18.
14. **Madhaviatha, L., Sekhar, M.R., Suneetha, Y. and Srinivas, T. (2005).** Genetic variability, correlation and path analysis for yield and quality traits in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Research on crops*, **6**(3):527-534.
15. **Madhusmita Patra, Pragati Dash, Raj Kumari Bhol, Gyana Ranjan Rout and Satya Ranjan Das., (2020).** Assessment of Genetic Variability for Quantitative and Physiological traits in Sub-1 introgressed lines and the inbred parental strains in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *International Journal of Chemical Studies*, **8**(4): 913-920.
16. **Ogunbayo, S.A., Sie, M., Toulou, B., Daniel, I.O. and Gregorio, G.B. (2014).** Genetic variation and heritability of yield and related traits in promising rice genotypes (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Journal of Plant Breeding and Crop Sciences*, **6**(11): 153-159
17. **Panwar, L. L. (2006).** Character association and path analysis in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Annals of Agriculture Research*, **27**(3): 257-260.

18. **Parimala K and Devi RK (2017).** Estimation of Variability and Genetic Parameters in Indica and Japonica Genotypes of Rice (*Oryza sativa* L.), *Int. J Curr.Microbiol. App. Sci.*,**8**(03):1138-1142.
19. **Rohit, Y., Priyanka, R., Verma, O.P., Singh, P.K., Priyansh, S. and Vijayan and P. (2017).** Genetic variability, heritability and genetic advance in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.) for grain yield and its contributing attributes under sodic soil. *Journal of Pharmacognosy and Phytochemistry*, **6**(5): 1294-1296.
20. **Rokonuzzaman, M. D., Zahangir, M. S., Hussain, M. I. and Hossain, M. S. (2008).** Genotypic variability of the components and their effects on the rice yield: correlation and path analysis study. *Italian Journal ofAgronomy*, **2**(1): 131-134.
21. **Santha,V. and Karthikeyan. (2016).** Genetic variability Studies for Yield and Yield Components in Rice (*Oryza Sativa* L.). *Research Article Vegetos*, **29**(4): 63-68.
22. **Sarangi, D.N., Pradhan, B., Sial, P. and Mishra, C.H.P. (2009).** Genetic variability, correlation and path-coefficient analysis in early rice genotypes. *Environment and Ecology*,**27**(1): 307-312.
23. **Vanaja, T. and Babu, C. L. (2006).**Variability in grain quality attributes of high yielding rice varieties (*Oryza sativa* L.) of diverse origin. *Journal of Tropical Agriculture*. **44**(2):61-63.
24. **Vanisree S, Swapna K, Damodar Raju Ch, Surender Raju Ch and Sreedhar M (2013).** Genetic variability and selection criteria in rice. *Journal of Biological & Scientific Opinion.*,**1**(4):342-346.
25. **Yadav, S.K., Pandey, P., Kumar B. and Suresh, B.G. (2011).**Genetic architecture, inter-relationship and selection criteria for yield improvement in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.).*J.Biol. Sci.***14**: 540-545.
26. **Yolanda, J.L. and Dasand L.D.V. (1995).** Correlation and path analysis in rice (*Oryza sativa* L.). *Madras Agric.J.*,**82**:576-578.

