SUMMARY: A set of 48 rice genotypes were subjected to Mahalanobis $D^2$ analysis to assess the genetic diversity. All these genotypes were grouped into seven clusters with maximum inter cluster distance between cluster IV and cluster VII (55.28) and minimum inter cluster distance between cluster II and cluster IV (16.14). Among the eleven characters studied 1000 grain weight contributed maximum towards genetic divergence (51.77%) followed by days to 50 per cent flowering (35.55%) and days to maturity (7.89%).


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