The present study named as *correlation and path analysis study in chickpea* [*Cicer arietinum* (*L*)] was conducted to work the diverse genetic parameters by involving a group of genotypics in respect of eight characters the experiments of 10 genotypic was laidout in Rabi season of 2001-2002 in a randomized block design with three reolification at the research farm of B.N.V. Rath in order to determine the various genetic parameters, viz. range of variation of the characters, genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variability heritability and genetic advance for various attributes. Correlation coefficient analysis. Five plants were picked out randomly from each treatment replication wise to recorded data on eight characters, Results on the present study are attributed as under.

On 20-10-2000, 10 varieties of chickpea namely, 1cc-11441, 1cc-120 48, 1cc - 100 39, 1cc-100-11254, ICC-12288, ICC-10587,ICC-2296, NEC-109/4829, Radhe, ICC-100 36, were soun for the investigation the data viz. days to flower, plant height, No. of Branches per plant, No. of pod per plant, No. of seed per pod, Days to maturity, yield per plant, had been recorded further statistical and biometrical method had been adopted for the following calculations.

1. Analysis of variance (ANOVA)
2. To estimate the genotypic and phenotypic coefficient of variability.

3. Correlation coefficient (genotypic and phenotypic)

4. Path coefficient analysis.

5. Heritability and genetic advance.

   The variance ratio of all the characters were found significant which indicated that these choice of varieties was appropriate for the present investigation.

   The variabilities genotypic and phenotypic were found high except days to maturity. The high variabilities of all the characters were assuring that the selection can be made easily through there characters.

   The genotypic and phenotypic components of variance of number of pod per plant, yield per plant days flower were high which indicated that inheritance of these characters were due to dominant genes where as the inheritance of other characters were due to recessive genes because, they were showing low components of variance.

   Only four characters viz. plant height, no. of branches per plant no of pod per plant and no of seed per pod were found with positive and significant correlation with yield which indicated that these four characters had their true relationship with yield.

   The height direct effect (1.584) was shown by no. of pod per plant. The indirect effect of this trait were found lesser then the direct effect. This indicated superenacy of this trait on yield.
The second highest indirect effect was exhibited by no. of seed per pod (0.416) which indicated about its importance to contribute the yield.

The direct effect of plant height (0.064) was found lesser than the indirect effect via no. of pod per plant (0.899) which indireckted that this character was influencing the yield indirectly through pod number.

The direct effect of no. of branches per plant (-0.393) was found negative which was irrelevant to positive correlation of this trait with yield (0.044) which indicated that this character was influencing the yield indirectly through other traits.

The highest and positive indirect effect (1.335) was found via. no. of pod per plant. If means this trait too was influencing the yield through pod number.

On the disos of the analysis it was uncluded that no of. pod per plant was the most important yield influencing character.

All the characters except no. of seed per pod were found with high heritability no. of seed per pod showed medium heritability. High or medium heritability indicated that these characters can also utilized in further breeding programme. The genetic advance of no. of pod per plant was found very high. High heritability and genetic advance indicated the superioriity of no. of pod per plant and this trait especially can be utilized as further breeding programme.

It is therefore, suggested that the selection methodology can be adopted in chickpea to enhance the yielding obility.

The plant with more no. of pod and more no. of seed per pod must be selected during selection programme.