NOTES AND REFERENCES


2. The pattern of agricultural growth in Assam for the period of 1960-85 has been shown in Appendix - 10. It must be noted that the HYV programme in Assam started some respects from the year 1969, although official beginning of the programme might date back two or three years before it. See for details, M.P. Bezbaruah, Technological Transformation of Agriculture - A Study in Assam, an unpublished Ph.D. thesis submitted to the University of Guwahati, Guwahati, 1989.

3. The annual compound growth rate of agricultural production for the country as a whole since the late 1960s has been in between 2.5 to 3.0%. For Assam, it is marginally above 2.0%. Moreover, this marginal growth is mainly due to expansion of area under non-food grains rather than any impressive growth rate of productivity. See Appendix - 10.


5. We have observed that in the village Tupamari, where we find a much greater number of the landed agricultural labourers than other villages, the wage is as low as Rs. 10/- to Rs. 15/- per day.


10. Monirul Hussain, op. cit.

11. See, Bhupen Sharma, The Question of National Identity and Regionalism in Assam, An unpublished M.Phil. Dissertation submitted to the Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi, 1991; and 'Regionalism in Indian Politics' in Monirul Hussain (ed.) Understanding Society and Politics, Department of Political Science, Gauhati University, 1992.

12. For us, a centralist party would mean a party which has a trans-regional organisational framework and influence; has a unifying nationalist ideology to bring together the totality of the population around the theme of 'national unity'; and committed to the causes of capitalism. For details, see, Balveer Arora, 'Centralist and Regional Parties in India's Federal polity' in Zoya Hassan et al. (eds.) The State, Political Process and Identity, Sage Publication, New Delhi, 1987.