Chapter-6

Findings and Recommendations

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The various aspects of tea scenario of World, Assam, India, production and emerging issues of tea production in the area under study have been analyzed in the earlier chapters. This final chapter entitled 'Summery, Conclusion and Recommendations" conveys summery of the earlier chapters, major findings, proposed recommendations and conclusion on the basis of analysis. This chapter being concluding has been summarized into five parts viz, the summery hypotheses verifications, major findings, policy recommendations for future action and conclusion.

Chapter-6

Findings and Recommendations

6.1. Introduction:

Tea Industry plays a vital role in the economy of India. It provides employment to a large number of people in the country as well as in the state of Assam. India, the 2nd largest producer and largest consumer of tea in the world, accounts for around 23 per cent of world production. However, the production as well as export of tea has shown a disappointing trend in compare to other leading tea producing countries in the world. Thus, while the production increased from 835.6 million kgs in 1997-98 to 848 million kgs in 2000-01, it started declining thereafter from 847 million kgs in 2001-02 .India produced 981.8million Kgs in the year 2006 with world share in the production 27.43 percent and the production increased to 1209 million kgs in 2015 while the world production share of India came down to 23 percent only in that year.

In Assam, tea plantation was the first introduced by the British government in the middle of the nineteenth century. Tea Industry of Assam is well known internationally since long back. The total area under tea cultivation in Assam is accounting for more than half of the country's total area under tea. In respect of tea production Assam alone produces more than half of India's tea. The production of tea in Assam was 657.24 million kgs in the year 2016 which constituted more than 53 percent of the total tea production of the country.

The major driving work force behind the country's tea sector is the of eastern India's tea industry, particularly of the state of Assam which not only produces around 53 per cent of the country's total production, but also employs more than 10 per cent of the state's work force. However, the share of Assam in the country's tea production in course of last three-and-half decades has remained confined to a narrow range 48 per cent 2004 to 53 per cent in 2016 due to decline in per hectare productivity .

It may be noted here that the sudden rise in the number of tea gardens of Assam and its area under tea particularly since the latter half of 1990's was due to the unemployed youths taking to small scale tea production as their livelihood option. There are around

85000 small tea gardens in Assam adding to the State's total production by more than 250 million kgs. This is certainly a positive sign for tea sector of Assam. But, since they grow in small scale, they cannot go for factory manufacturing and, hence, have to sell out only green leaves to the large estates having tea manufacturing factory which often subject them to exploitation.

There are, however, a number of problems of tea industries of Assam. A considerable number of tea gardens of the state have gone sick over the period due to lack of infrastructure, modernization, financial problems and efficient management. For Example, The Assam Tea Corporation, a state-level public sector enterprise, is not functioning effectively. The amount of goodwill that Assam tea had long been enjoying in the international market has now been eroded to a great extent. Though Assam tea is still earning around 50 per cent of the foreign exchange earned by India's tea industry, its demand is already in recession due to better quality-tea supplied by countries like Kenya, Sri Lanka, Cuba etc at comparatively lower prices.

India's tea market is facing yet another paradox which that is the price received by producer and the price charged by dealers and retailers. The common consumer in the market is confused of the fact that while the producers are facing the crisis created by a market surplus and decline of prices, often voiced by the corporate, the benefit of low price does not come to the consumers. The reason may be due to non-conformity with regulated market behaviour of producers among whom many are found to be selling out their produce directly without routing it through auction centers.

Apart from this, the most serious ailment remains not only low productivity but also with quality of tea produce due to low investment on infrastructure and low managerial efficiency. The problems of high cost of production and stagnant productivity need to be addressed on an urgent basis. What is necessary at the moment is that the tea industry gets modernized with a change in technique of plantation, adoption of new technology for tea manufacturing, improvement of encouragement to the electronic tea auction and managerial excellence. The industry could be expected

to get back its earlier pride of place in international competitiveness and drive to road of prosperity.

Tea is a 'location specific', 'labour intensive', remunerative and systematic form of cultivation. It is location specific in the sense that it is being cultivated in specific agro-ecological conditions. Therefore, the impact of agro-ecological conditions on the production and productivity of tea is very much significant. It is also labour intensive in the sense that each and every stage of tea cultivation and production requires human labour so that entire system runs smoothly without interruption. Intensity of labour input depends on the availability of labour. Moreover, tea is a systematic form of agriculture, because, there exists a sequence of its cultivation from the field to the processing in the factory and each stage is followed by other stages.

With low prices and increasing cost of production, the tea industry is witnessing significant losses. Domestic demand has been stagnating and India's position in the world markets is under severe pressure. Declining exports and increasing costs of production exert immense pressure on prices, leading continued loss in profitability and loss in foreign exchange. These problems have immediate bearings on the socio-economic impact in tea gardens. Therefore, it is necessary for the tea industries to immediately adopt sustainable and low cost developmental strategy for improving production and productivity.

With the aforesaid background, a study in respect of production of tea is extremely relevant and interesting. Hence, the study entitled, "An analytical study of tea production in Assam" has been undertaken.

The study set the following objectives:

- ✓ To examine the current scenario of Tea Production in Assam in the context of India.
- ✓ To examine the implication of Small Tea Growers on tea production in Assam.
- ✓ To examine the policies of Tea Board of India implemented by Tea Estates of Assam.
- ✓ To identify the factors affecting Tea Production in Assam.

- ✓ To develop productivity measurement model for Tea Production in Assam.

The following hypotheses have been framed to meet the objectives for the study.

- ➢ Tea Productivity in Assam is not at par with the tea productivity in India.
- ➢ There is no significant relation between production by small tea growers and total tea production of Assam.
- ➢ Policies of Tea Board of India are not being implemented by tea estates of Assam.

Research population of the study comprised of all the tea gardens operating in the study area. Sick gardens have remained outside the purview of the study of such a nature. As on 2015, there are 761 numbers of tea gardens excluding sick gardens, scattered around thirteen districts of the entire state under study. However, 10 per cent of the population i.e., a sample of 76 numbers of tea gardens is selected in judgment sampling basis for the purpose of the study. Both primary and secondary data has been used for the purpose of the study. The sources of secondary data are Tea Board, Kolkata, Indian Tea Association, Surma Valley Branch, Tea Auction Centre, Guwahati, North Eastern Tea Association, Department of commerce & Industries, Govt. of Assam, Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Govt. of Assam, various reports, surveys, published and unpublished research papers and dissertations etc. The survey cum interview method has been used collect data related to tea production from sampled tea gardens under study. The direct and personal interview has been conducted to collect the relevant information which includes interview with managers of tea gardens. Financial data were collected by distributing the questioners to the concern officials of the tea garden in tabular format and collected after fifteen days to one month.

6.2: Summery:

The tea production in India and Assam started almost 180 year ago. Since then, tea continues to be the most popular drink in India. This sector is crucial to Indian economy as it contributes to a lion's share of the exports of India. The Tea Industry is one of the oldest organized firm sectors with a large network of tea producers, retailers, distributors, auctioneers, exporters and employees Besides, as an agro based industry, the development of plantation industry has contributed greatly towards rural development and urbanization of remote hilly areas by optimum use of land, opening up road and other communication network in those areas. As a result of its importance, the industry has witnessed many structural changes during recent years, which include – emergence of small tea growers in place of large plantations and introduction of bought leaf factories (BLF).

However, the tea industry in this country has some inherent weaknesses–due to poor yield arising out of poor condition of the gardens (more than 30 percent of the tea grown areas being above the economic threshold age limit), defective auction mechanism, old factory setup (which is affecting tea quality and price realization), poor garden management due to frequent changes of garden management/managers, in-experienced owners (like traders who have no previous experience in tea cultivation and interest in plantation business) and the owners' excessive reliance on bank-debts with negligible fresh equity infusion. In some of the gardens, the neglect has been due to ownership disputes and diversion of funds from tea gardens to other business of the owner. Despite India's historical success with the tea industry, in recent years, the industry faces serious competition in the international market which has led to the present crisis. Tea prices in India are being driven down by many factors which include a) Decline in demand for Indian tea in the global market, b) Defects in auction system, c) Poor price realization, d) Defective market structure and e) Increase in cost of production.

The core subject of this thesis is to analyse the production and productivity of tea in Assam. Research identified the topic as production management is one of the core area

related to plantation industry, more particularly tea industry. The thesis analyses the trend of tea production of Assam with respect to the national scenario, factors that are affecting the tea production in Assam, implication of small tea growers in total tea production in Assam and the implementation level of different policies of Tea Board of India extend for the tea estates to enhance tea production in Assam. The entire thesis has been divided in to six chapters.

The **first chapter** is an introductory chapter which includes the details background of the tea industry of world. This chapter highlighted the evolution of tea production, tea cultivation, manufacturing in world, India and Assam. British started tea cultivation first time India at Lakhimpur district of Assam in the year 1834 and thereafter tea cultivation spread over different tea producing region in Assam as well as India. The details history of the growth of tea production in India as well as Assam discussed in this chapter. The different marketing channels of tea, auction process etc are also discussed in this chapter. The introductory chapter also framed with statement of problem, objectives, hypotheses and research methodology.

Second chapter presents review of related literature on tea industry and tea production. The review of literature in this chapter has been divided in six categories viz. literature related general in nature of tea industry, socio economic studies related to tea industry, studies related to marketing and export of tea, studies related to human resource management on tea industry, studies related to factor affecting tea production, studies related to productivity of tea. Views of different authors in the respective field of study mentioned above have been highlighted. It is observed from the review of literature chapter that there is no study conducted in the topic taken by the researcher.

Third chapter titled as "present scenario of tea production in Assam". The chapter has given brief overview of global scenario of tea production, cumulative growth rate of major tea producing countries, global scenario of tea export, cumulative growth rate of major tea exporting countries, state wise Indian scenario of tea production and state wise growth rate of tea production. This chapter includes different analysis like index

analysis of some selective industries of Assam, index analysis of tea production of Assam, India and World, index analysis of tea production of Assam, North India and South India, index analysis of Tea Production in Assam, West Bengal, Kerala, Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and others. More analysis includes Time series analysis of Production of India, Export from India, world production and world export using Trend Projection Model, and regression analysis of production of tea in India on production of tea in Assam, regression analysis of export of tea from India on production of tea in Assam, regression analysis of tea sold in Guwahati Tea Auction Centre and tea production in Assam and Regression analysis of auction price of leaf & dust in Guwahati Tea Auction Centre and tea production in Assam.

Fourth chapter discussed the implication of small tea growers on the total tea production in Assam. The chapter highlighted genesis of tea production in small scale basis in world and also the concept of "Small Tea Growers" in India. In Assam, the tea production in small scale basis started in the end eighties. There after a sharp growth of small tea growers observed in Assam in the end of nineties. At present almost 78000 small tea growers are there in Assam having annual production 264.25 million kgs with state annual share production is more than 40 percent as on the 2016. The chapter accommodated the statistical information regarding number Small Tea growers in the different district of Assam as well as five highest populated small tea growers district of Assam. Correlation amongst production of small tea growers, production of big tea growers and average annual production of the State of Assam established.

Primary data collected through the field survey were analyzed to meet three objectives (a) to examine the policies of Tea Board of India implemented by Tea Estates of Assam (b) to identify the factors affecting Tea Production in Assam c) to develop productivity measurement model for Tea Production in Assam and are elaborately given in the **fifth chapter.** Different policies of tea board of India related to tea production and promotion are disused briefly. The twelve plan scheme of Tea Board of India has been implanted with effect from December 2014. Implementation

status of these scheme by the tea estate of Assam was examine by using Chi - square test with the data collected from the sample tea estates of Assam. Different factors affecting tea production in Assam were identified from the data collected through field survey by way of interview with managers of sampled tea estates. Twenty seven selected variables were reduced by factor analysis using SPSS software with principal component analysis method. Eleven factors were identified which affect tea production in Assam. The study developed a model to establish a relation between the total productivity and the partial productivity for tea production in Assam. Data collected from sampled tea estates were regressed using MINITAB 18 software to get the regression equation and relation amongst total productivity and partial productivities namely worker productivity, energy productivity, material productivity, capital productivity, welfare productivity, subsidized ration productivity and miscellaneous productivity. The analysis shows that welfare productivity has the highest co-efficient followed by worker productivity and then followed by energy productivity. Hence the welfare productivity, worker productivity and energy productivity has major influence in the total productivity of tea production Assam. Subsidized ration has a negative influence in the total productivity which is to be reduced. Material productivity, capital productivity and miscellaneous productivity has less influence in the total productivity.

6.3: Findings:

Consequent upon analysis of relevant data the main findings of the study are summarized as follows:

1) The growth in tea production of the world is much higher that the growth of tea production of India during the study period. It is observed that there is a growth of world tea production is more than 48 percent while the growth of tea production of India is only 24.75 percent in that period.

2) It is found that there is a big gap between the world tea production and world tea export. Only 34 percent of world tea production was exported in the world tea market as on the year 2015. It is due to the fact that the lion shares of tea produced are

consumed by the tea producing countries itself. Though there is a growth of 48 percent of global tea production, the growth in world tea export shows only 15 percent during the period.

3) Growth of tea production of India is disappointing during 2006-2010. Instead of growth, there was a decrease in tea production in the year 2008, 2009 and 2010. The situation slightly increased from 2011with a growth of 2.27 percent and reached to maximum growth in the year 2012 with 14 percent. The production growth was came down to 6.54 percent in the year 2013 and further decreased to .58 percent and 16 percent in the year 2014 and 2015 respectively.

4) It is found that the India shows similar growth pattern in tea export with respect to the world. During the period of study, there is a 15 percent growth of world tea export and the growth of tea export from India is also only 15 percent. Due to the increase in population in India, there is a need of more tea requirement in the India itself.

5) Amongst all the major tea producing countries, West Bengal shown highest growth of 34 percent during the study period followed by Assam and Karnataka. Out of major tea producing states, the tea production decreased in Tamil Nadu and Kerala at the end of the period under consideration.

6) The growth of annual tea production of Assam is comparatively better than the average growth of tea production of the India during the study period. It is observed that the Assam shows a cumulative growth rate of 30 percent during the period under consideration while the nation recorded a growth rate of only 25.75 percent during that period. It is due to the increase in Small Tea growers considerably during the study period whose annual yield is far better than the conventional big tea estates.

7) The regression analysis shows that there is a strong positive correlation (R=.990) between production of tea in Assam and production of tea in India. The ANOVA test shows that the production of tea in Assam ($p=.000 < .01$) is statistically significant related to production of tea in India. Also it is found there is a moderately positive correlation (R=.511) between production of tea in Assam and total export from India.

8) It is found that there is a negative correlation (-.532) between tea production in Assam and tea sold in Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTAC). It is shown that there is a high positive correlation (R= .762) between tea production in Assam and price of leaf sold in Guwahati Tea Auction Centre (GTAC). Similar high correlation shown for price of dust sold on GTAC. It shows a strong positive correlation (R=.768) with production in Assam and price of dust sold in GTAC.

9) There is a significant increase of Small Tea Growers (STG) in Assam during the last two decades. The numbers of small tea growers are increased to 83,880 approx in the year 2015 from 657 in the year 1990.

10) It is found that the Small Tea Growers are spread in all the tea producing districts of the state of the State of Assam. However more than seventy seven percent of such growers are concentrated in the six Upper Assam district namely Dibrugarh, Tinsukia, Sivasagar, Golaghat, Sonitpur and Jorhat.

11) There is a significant relation between the tea production by Small Tea Growers and the total annual tea production in Assam. The regression analysis to shows a high degree of relevancy (R^2=.999).
Total Tea Production = 15.323 + .262 × (Production by Small Tea Growers) + .727 × (Production by Big Tea Estates) shows that there is a substantial contribution by the small tea growers on the total tea production in Assam.

14) It is found that the majority of the schemes of Tea Board of India are implemented by the tea estates of Assam. From the Chi - Square test it found that overall sixty two percent of the policies of Tea Board of India are implemented by the tea estates of Assam.

15) The Factor analysis result found that the material has the highest affect (13.59 percent) in the tea production in Assam amongst all other factors followed by the Technology (10.02 percent) and weather condition (8.05 percent). Rainfall (4.23 percent) alone identified as an individual variable as tea production is directly depends

on the amount of annual rainfall in a particular geographical location. Other identified influencing factors on tea production are Varity of tea, Soil type, Environment, Input Cost, Infrastructure, Energy and Welfare.

16) Productivity model i.e. the relation between the total productivity and partial productivity developed for tea production of Assam from the primary source of data. The proposed productivity model for tea production in Assam is

Total Produtivity (T) = $Q_t/(L_i + E_i + M_i + C_i + W_i + S_i + Q_i)$

Where, Qt = Total Monetary value of output, Li = Worker input, Ei =Energy input, M_i = Material input, C_i = Capital input, W_i = Welfare input, S_i = Subsidized ration input, Q_i = Miscellaneous input(all the inputs are in monetary value).

17) It is found from the regression equation that the employee productivity has major affect on the total productivity followed by energy productivity and material productivity. Other productivity variables have comparatively less affect of the total productivity of tea production in Assam.

6.4. Hypothesis verification:

The following hypotheses have been verified to meet the objectives of the study:

1. The hypothesis that *"The tea production in Assam is not at par with the tea production in India"* has been tested with correlation co-efficient between tea production in India and tea production in Assam. The positive co-relation value (0.99) between the production of tea in Assam and production of tea in India is significant at one percent level ($p < .01$) Thus the hypothesis is rejected and it is found that the tea production in Assam is at par with the tea production in India.
2. The hypothesis that *"There is no significant relation between production by Small Tea Growers and total tea production of Assam"* has been verified with correlation co-efficient between production of small tea grower of Assam and

the total annual tea production of Assam. The correlation is significant at one percent level ($p < .01$) and hence the regression test fails to accept the hypothesis. It is found from the analysis that there is a significant relationship between production by small tea growers and total tea production of Assam.

3. The hypothesis that *"Policies of Tea Board of India are not being implemented by Tea Estates of Assam"* has been verified with Chi Square test. The Chi Square test is significant at one percent ($p < .01$) level and hence null hypothesis was rejected. It can be predicted policies of Tea Board of India have been implemented by tea estates of Assam.

6.5. Proposed Recommendations:

On the basis of the findings and diagnosis of the problem the following suggestions offered for future action:

1) Despite of one of the largest producers and the largest consumer of tea, the Indian plantation sector lacks appropriate mapping of production. Accurate estimates and the long term action plan to be taken by the appropriate authority to enhance the production of tea.

2) Export of tea can be enhanced by producing value added tea, organic tea, green tea etc. Genetically modified variety of tea should be planted to get good flavor and optimum production.

3) For survival of tea industry and for optimum surplus, unit cost of production is to be lowered. Due to inflation and domestic price rise, wages of employees in tea industry is to be hiked. Hence alternate measures like automation to be adopted to reduce input cost and with optimum utilization of gardens resource. Organic farming is another key suggestion to decrease input cost of production.

4) Most of the tea gardens in Assam are of very old age. Out of which large number of gardens are in sick condition due to old age tea plants, old factories, lack of new technology, low quality tea .Particularly, the condition tea gardens run by public sector

companies are critical. Old plant area should be re-planted with new tea plants with modern plantation technology to increase in growth of production per hectare.

5) Tea estate should use latest automated machineries for plantation and plucking. Most of the tea estates in Assam are suffering from the shortage of worker, which directly impact on the total production of tea in Assam. Some of the tea estates are even could not manage the minimum duration of plucking due to shortage of worker. It affects the productivity of tea as well as quality of tea production in Assam.

6) Most of the tea manufacturing factories in Assam are equipped with very old machinery. The efficiency of these factories are very less. These old machineries should be replaced by automated modern equipments.

7) Absenteeism of daily wage worker is great concern for the tea estates of Assam. Due to implementation of different government scheme, the tea workers are getting alternative livelihood options. Most of the tea estates are suffering from the shortage of worker in the pick season as the daily wage workers are getting better earnings in other sectors as well as in different government schemes. Government and other stake holder should take necessary steps to minimise absenteeism of tea garden workers.

8) Invention of modern automated machineries considering the hilly geographical location of Assam is essential to enhance production. Most of the workers in tea productions are involve in the tea plantation and green leaf plucking. Authorities should give more attention to develop such machineries in context to the geographical location of Assam which are useful in tea plantation like pruning, irrigation, spraying, plucking etc.

9) Small Tea Growers are producing green tea leaf and selling to the big growers with lesser prices. As a result survival of these gardens is a big concern. Authorities should register all these small tea growers through easy procedure for their better service. Necessary steps to be taken to extend financial support, government subsidy, consultancy, regular training, marketing etc. Govt. of Assam recently announced to allot phatta to the small tea growers so that they can take loan from the different

financial institutions. To maintain the quality of the production, sufficient number of Bought Leaf Factories should be set up to process the green leaf of such small tea growers. Their should be auction system for small tea growers.

10) Some tea gardens can join in auction system and some are directly selling tea in the market. This leads to the confusion regarding actual price of bulk sell. Fall of unit prices as well quantity of tea auctioned in Guwahati Tea Auctioned Centre (GTAC) in past few years is a big concern for the tea growers in Assam. It is to be monitored that whether any third party involved in artificial decrease in price to create a fare psychosis among the tea producers. Proper monitoring by Government authorities can minimize such confusion in tea Auction.

11) Recently most of large companies like Tata Group, Hindustan Unilever etc have withdrawn tea productions. These big companies are reluctant to operate in the old estate system of production as day by day the input cost of production increasing. Government of India should give more attention towards the activity of such big companies who are ignoring tea plantation activity in the state.

12) Due to increase in growing demand of value added tea, the tea estates management should give attention to produce such special tea. Some of the tea estates in Assam were produced white tea, yellow tea and gold tea. Gold tea produced by a tea estate in Assam sold in a record auction price of Rs 39,001 at the Guwahati Tea Auction Centre which is the highest auction price of tea in the world till that date. More research may be undertaken to produce such value added tea on large scale basis.

13) The management of the tea estates should give emphasize on more implementation of the policies of Tea Board of India. There is a lacking of awareness for the policies related to human resource and small tea grower. All stakeholders should give more attention for the awareness of such policies and should make hassle free application process to avail these benefits. Tea Board of India and Ministry of Commerce, Govt. of India should monitor continuously to enhance the implementation of different policies of Govt. of India.

6.6. Conclusion:

An analytical study on the tea production in Assam is a maiden attempt as far as the study area is concerned. Secondary data and primary data collected from the field survey were analyzed by using different mathematical models like percentage analysis, growth index analysis, time series analysis and statistical tools like SPSS, MINITAB to meet the objectives of the study. Necessary findings from the study were summarized and given in this chapter. Some recommendations are also extended for future action plane to be taken by the government agencies and different stake holders.

The growth of production of tea production in Assam, which is the back bone of the economy of state as well as largest employment generator, are not up to the mark. It is observed from the study that the growth of tea production in Assam is at per with the tea production of India. The production growth rate of tea in Assam as well as India was almost nil during the last decade. The growth rate of tea production in Assam started increasing from the year 2010 and similar pattern seen for the national production also. As Assam contributing more than fifty percent of national production, the trend of annual national production directly depends on the trend of annual tea production in Assam. The correlation analysis shows a strong positive correlation between the tea production in Assam and the tea production of India. The most of the big tea planters have been withdrawing plantation as these companies are mainly emphasizing on packaging and marketing of tea using their own brand. The situation has been improving since 2010 in both state as well as national level due to increase in the number of Small Tea Growers (STG). In Assam, unemployed youth took tea production in small scale basis as their livelihood options and number of Small Tea Growers increases considerably in the upper Assam districts. Different factors that influence the tea production of Assam have been indentified from the field survey. Twenty seven different identified variables were deduced to eleven variables through factor analysis using principal component analysis method. Materials influence highest in the tea production of Assam followed by technology, weather condition. Variety of tea, soil condition and rainfall came as individual variables which effect tea production in Assam. Proper application and supply of material will enhance the tea production in

Assam. Most of the workers of tea estates engage in plantation and plucking process. It is observed during the field visit that the most of the tea estates are suffering from the shortage of daily worker engage in plantation area. Some of the govt. schemes like MGNREGA influencing negatively in the tea production in Assam. The daily worker to be engaged by the tea estates are interested to work under such Govt. scheme instated of working in tea estates which leads to the worker crises. The interval of harvesting of tea leaf increase due to worker crises and hence the tea production as well as quality of tea decreases. To overcome such worker crises, new technology on tea plantation to be adopted for enhancing tea production in Assam.

Many factors have been cited as causing the crisis in the Indian tea sector–since the late 1990's. Assam tea is known world over for its distinctive quality. Out of all tea producing states of the country, Assam is the largest tea producing states. The Tea industry occupies an important place in Assam and plays a very special role in the State economy in particular and in the national economy in general. Government earns good amount of revenue in the form of VAT, Sale Tax, and Income Tax etc. Most of these tea growers are come under direct slab of income tax as a result government receiving a good amount of revenue from these tax payers. All the complied data is the cause of serious concern as it is reflecting the sick condition of the tea industry of Assam. It is important to revive this industry where about 25 percent of total population of Assam is directly and indirectly engaged. A strong initiative should be taken to revive this industry as it was before 2001 and to get back its pride in international market. For optimum benefit, tea industry may give emphasize to produce value-added products like medicinal tea, organic tea, yellow tea, green tea, gold tea, genetically modified varieties of tea , flavored tea etc.

6.7. Future Scope of Study:

Following are some proposed future scope of study:

1) To find the factors affecting quantity of tea sold in Guwahati Tea Auction Centre.

2) The productivity and sustainability of Small Tea Growers in Assam.

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