

Poverty line of Tea Planters and Their Lifestyle: a Case Study

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Abstract

Tea Sector is a crucial one as fast growing exporting sector and an important cash crop of Bangladesh. It is one of the largest agro-based industries in the country. One third of the production of tea is exported from which Bangladesh earns a substantial amount of foreign exchange amounting to 1,205 million taka. Tea sector contributes 0.81 % of GDP, and about 0.15 million people are employed in this industry which is about 3.3% of the country's total industrial employment.

For the well-being of the workforce in tea gardens and to measure the progress towards Millennium Development Goal, we have to visualize the root causes of life in tea gardens and scrutinize the real life style, food habit, cultural activities, religious festivals, literacy rate, health care, sanitation, skill development, income generation, small vegetable gardening, leadership development and the provision of micro-credit also.

So this report has been prepared on the basis of data collected from the real stakeholders in six tea gardens in Moulvibazar. The study focuses on some insights bright and gloomy picture and life profile of tea workforce & planters. It also helps us to compare the basic differences among sterling gardens, government gardens and proprietary gardens especially known as private gardens.

Introduction

The idea of chronic state of poverty is aptly captured by Nobel laureate Professor Amartya Sen's quote of J.B.S Haldane's poem that he wrote in his deathbed in Calcutta called, "Cancer's a funny thing". "Poverty is no less funny" [Amartya Sen, 1981]. People must not be allowed to become so poor that they offend or are hurtful to society. It is not so much the misery and plight of the poor but the discomfort and cost to the community, which is crucial to this view of poverty. This paper is very much relevant to this above aspect of poverty. Life style in the tea estate

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and the poverty scenario is a multi-dimensional facet of our tea gardens in Bangladesh.

Human institutions everywhere have their roots deep in the past. They cannot escape the categories of time. They are the product of historical, sociological and economical growth, slowly evolved under the influence of changing time condition. Tea industry has a basic commercial aspect vis-a-vis human institution also. Life in the tea estate and their way of life is changing over times. A huge bulk of human resources is incorporated and dependent on tea estates in Bangladesh. This industry is fast growing agro-based and has been earning foreign currency that contributing GDP of 0.81 %. In a broader sense, tea estates in Bangladesh are also human labour-based institutions. Their welfare, amenities, life status and standard, life style, culture, history, way of life are very important to diagnose their actual life stature for developing their socio-economic conditions.

While examining the life of tea estates, the study observed that the fore-fathers of the workers came from India especially Rancchi, Bihar, Khotak, Purulia and Uttar Pradesh, about 17% of the worker's predecessor came and settled here from India and 83% of them are native now. At present some Muslim workers are engaged in the tea estates.

For better understanding of the comparative poverty scenario of tea estates, the study area based in three categories of tea estates, namely government, sterling and proprietary virtually private concern.

The three types of tea estates actually trade off among family size, income sources, labour wages, amount of incentives per annum, rations, pattern of works, alternative sources of income, health and sanitation scenario, valuables possessed by workers and educational status of the children, cultural and social values also. On the other hand, the study critically analyzed some variations among the three types of garden. The pattern of works would be changeable. Variation depends on garden-to-garden or company-to-company. It is also mentionable that no NGO is working in the sterling tea garden area.

Tea Industries in Bangladesh at a Glance

Tea is one of the largest agro-based industries turned into the key factor of development in the country. There are 162 tea estates having about 52 thousand hectares of land under tea plantation producing about 60 million kg tea. Roughly two-thirds of this production is consumed at home, while the rest one-third is exported from which Bangladesh earns a handsome amount of foreign exchange.

Through research a high yield and quality clone of tea is produced in tea dominating countries. Bangladesh Tea Research Institute has produced on experimental basis a high yielding clone tea named BT-2 tea. Its price of per kg is Tk. 2160. India is renowned for Castleton tea priced per kg Tk. 10,000. It has a high demand in German. Ling-zing is a brand name of tea produced in China. Price of per kg is Tk. 16,000. It has a wide and lucrative market in the Middle East countries. Between price of tea and life of worker is highly correlated; the more the price is high, the more the life of worker is valuable.

Total human resources of tea estates are about 359,085. Registered labours are 89,812. The study shows that labour welfare facilities to tea estates are to some extent, similar. Total pucca labour houses are 16,000, kucca labour houses are 44,648, hand tube well 3293, deep tube well 91. Regarding medical facilities, there are 54 hospitals, 144 dispensaries and 175 creches also.

Living style in tea estates is comparatively peaceful and harmonious. As many as 14 ethnic groups are maintaining strong relationships among themselves. They are the disciplined and organized workforces.

Family

In the context of the global economy, the family size is an indicator for the progress of the nation. Most of the respondents belonged to large families. 83% of the respondents' family size comprises more than 4 members. Only 17% of respondent's family size is optimum that is less than three members.

Table - 01: Family size of the workforce

Size	Number of Family	Percentage
1-3	05	17
4-6	25	83
Total	30	100

The magnitude was the same for all kinds of tea estates. The predecessors of 17% of labourers came from India and 83% of them are native.

Sources of Income

The study witnessed some alternative sources of income, which are khet lands, bamboo gardens, grocery shops, jackfruits, lemon gardens, small business, power tiller and workshops. The workers of the study area are using these means for their better livelihood. 47% of workers have not

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any alternative sources of income. 53% of workers have their alternative sources of income. Their average income is roughly Tk.9182.00 per family per annum.

27% of workers are enjoying paddy (khet land) land. But they are getting less ration for their paddy land. For each decimal of paddy land, the management of tea estates is deducting 3.8 kg per year, from their ration

From scrutinizing the study area, it is found that the workers are not getting permanent land ownership in tea estates. Through this study we came to know that 30% of households are possessing television, 23% of them have their own vehicle like bicycle and someone have Honda, a few of them have VCPNCR, tap recorders also. Most of the families are raring-up domestic animals. Their life style is uprising and more facilities and amenities are incorporating in comparison with their past.

Housing Facilities

The study area observed the housing facilities of labourers. 30% of the houses of workers are pucca, 34% of houses are kucca , 32% of houses are tin shed and only 4% of houses are hut.

Table-02: Housing Status

Description of Houses	Number of Houses	%
Pucca	17	30
Kucca	19	34
Tinshed	18	32
Hut	02	04

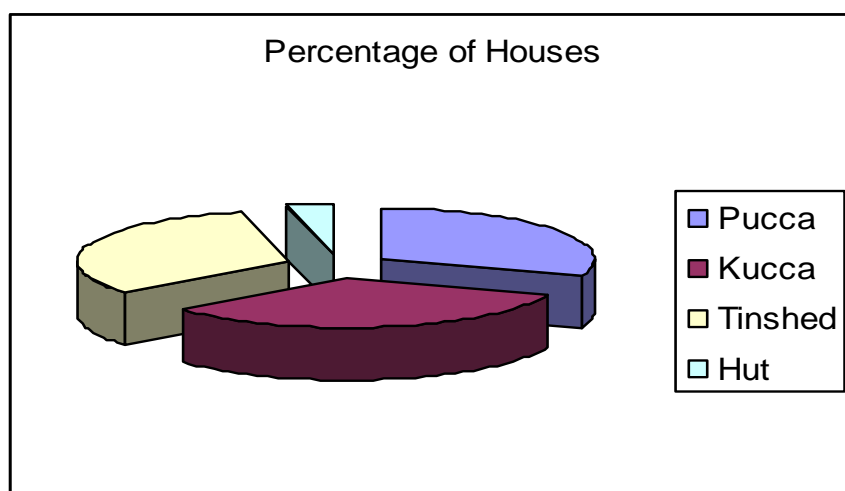


Figure- 01

As per law of the tea estate the management has to provide the housing facilities. The graph has shown the living standard of the labourers is comfortable.

It is mentionable that the EC was very much involved in developing the labour lines of the tea workers in some selected tea gardens.

General Wage

The study experienced the life style of three types of tea gardens. Labour wages, bonus and ration system are almost equal in the Government, sterling and private concern. But these slightly differ which depend on the category or class of the tea estates.

Fixation of wages for different categories of workers in Moulvibazar gardens as below:

Category "X" - Producing an average of 180,000 kg or more per annum.

Category "B" - Producing an average of 108,000 kg or more but less than 180,000 kg per annum.

Category "C" - Producing an average of 27,000 kg or more but less than 108,000 kg per annum.

Daily Wage rate

Table - 03: Wage Rate

A Class	Basic in Taka	DA in Taka	Total in Taka
Men	13.45	14.55	28.00
Women	13.45	14.55	28.00
Adolescent	13.25	14.05	27.30
Children	13.10	13.60	26.70
B Class			
Men	13.35	14.45	27.80
Women	13.35	14.45	27.80
Adolescent	13.15	13.95	27.10
Children	13.00	13.50	26.50
C Class			
Men	13.25	14.35	27.60
Women	13.25	14.35	27.60
Adolescent	13.05	13.85	26.90
Children	12.90	13.40	26.30

Table - 04: Incentive per Annum

Category	Male Taka	Female Taka	Adolescent Taka	Children Taka
"A" Class	460	460	440	435
"B" Class	445	445	430	425
"C" Class	435	435	425	420

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The entitlement of incentive shall be based on attendance only during the preceding calendar year and shall be paid in two equal installments on the occasion of two main religious festivals named Lal-Puja and Durga-Puja for the Hindus and two Eid festivals for the Muslims.

The entitlement of an individual to work incentive shall be calculated on the following basis:

Table - 05: Calculation of Incentive

Number of days attended in the previous year	Percentage of incentive to which entitled
260 or more	100%
230 to 259	75%
210 to 229	50%
190 to 209	25%
Under 190	Nil

Rations

Workers are getting ration at a subsidized rate. Each worker is entitled to get ration with his/her 3 dependents as follows:

Worker 3.50 kg (atta) per week.

Dependent 2.45/1.225 kg (atta) per week.

Dependent of age 1 year to 9 year . 1.225 kg (atta) per week.

And age 10 year to 12 year 2.45 kg (atta) per week.

Old aged father, mother of each worker will get 2.45 kg of atta. Retired workers are getting "Retirement on age 55-60 years". After retirement they are getting rations as dependent. The weekly allowance for daily rated worker is Tk. 37.00 and monthly rated worker is Tk. 52.00.

The supply of ration to labourers' is at the rate of Tk. 1.30 per kg irrespective of the market price.

Each permanent tea worker used to get two gamsa per year free of cost.

Pattern of Works

For various items of work, there are some working tasks covering the full wages, say:

- Plucking green leaf - 20 kg to 24/25 kg. Variation depends on garden-to-garden or company-to-company.
- Sickling (mature tea)- 60 to 80 nulls .
- Weeding (young tea) - 20 to 25 nulls.

Every work is well defined and (cutting jungle, land preparation, planting tea and shade tree) has some specific task.

For extra work/task, they are getting extra wages, for plucking each kg of extra green leaf they are getting Tk. 0.8 to 1.00 (extra).

Educational Status

At present education is a prominent sector in the tea gardens. About 30% of the respondents do not know how to read and write, 47% of respondents cross the primary level and 23% of respondents reach the level of higher secondary

Only 20% of children of the workers are getting scholarship from the management of the tea gardens.

The government gardens are imparting training for developing the skill of workers. 17% of workers are getting training. Birth registration is an ongoing process in the tea garden

Lighting Facilities

The study examined the modern facilities provided by the management. Light is one of the indicators for measuring the status of life style of the tea workers.

Table - 06: Light Use

Nature of Light	Number of users by year		
	1994	2000	2004
Native lamp/Bundha	20	05	01
Haricane	05	16	05
Electricity	05	09	24
Total	30	30	30

67% of respondents were using Bhunda in 1994.17% of them used electricity and 16% of them haricane on the same year, in comparison with 2004. At present about 80% of the respondents are using electricity in tea estates.

Cultural Activities and Values

No worker shall be compelled to take part in any religious activities, celebration, rituals or practices. Most of them are Hindu, small portion of workers are Muslim, and they are living homogeneously.

Mainly the Hindus are celebrating solemnly Durga-Puja, Lal-puja, Charak- Puja. It is remarkable that every full moon night they observe different kinds of Puja. On the occasion they are getting incentives bonus for these purposes. The management allotted money to celebrate these festivals collectively.

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Occasionally the workers, with the help of management, arrange "Jatra" during Durga-Puja. They like to be in festive mood.

They used to called guest-room as faltu-kamra. The engineer working in the tea garden is commonly known as mistry.

They have superstitions, strong beliefs and traditions. It is mentionable that Friday is the government weekly holiday, but the tea workers are enjoying weekly holiday on Sunday. Still management is not in a position to change it.

Micro Credit

The study finds that some NGOs are engaged in the tea estates in the elusive pursuit of poverty alleviation in terms of lifting the poor workers out of the poverty. 23% of the poor workers and their dependents are receiving loan/micro credit from the NGOs. On the issue of how to expand the outreach to capture the poverty ASA, BRAC, Grameen Bank, HEED Bangladesh are working in some gardens.

The workers/dependents are utilizing their micro credit in income generating activities, health and sanitation. It is remarkable that no NGO is working in sterling gardens area.

Sanitation

Table-07: Latrine facilities of the workers

Description of Houses	1994	2000	2004
Kacha	50%	74%	46%
Pacca	03%	23%	54%
Open Space	37%	03%	Nil

The study also oversee the type of latrine, which is used by the workforce of the gardens. It is also a social indicator for the welfare of the workforce. Figure -4 has shown 50% Kucca, 13% Pucca and 37% open spaces were used in 1994 in comparison with 2004. At present 46% Kucca and 54% Pucca latrines are used by households in tea estates.

The percentage of households with pucca latrines is increasing day by day. It has shown an upward tendency. Already management has given more emphasis on this area. The trend has shown that the unsanitary latrines would be wipe out on time. This process is correlating the government plan. Bangladesh aims to provide sanitary facilities to all its citizen by the year 2010, the commitment was made in the Johannesburg Declaration.

Figure-06 has shown 27% of households who wash their hands with water only in 1994, within a decade this trend has dramatically changed and about of 80% wash hands with soap in 2004. It is the positive change of the households of tea estates.

Sources of Drinking Water

The percentage of households collecting drinking water from various sources, for examples: deep tube well, tubes well, pathkua and ponds. Sources of drinking water are very important indicator for sanitation. Water borne diseases caused by unsafe water. Children are the worst victims. They get infected with waterborne diseases such as diarrhoea.

Sources of water for household work about 60% of workers are using tube well water, 40% using Pathkua's water. Nevertheless to say that 100% of respondents of sterling gardens are using tube well water for their household work. The tendency of using of safe drinking water sources has been advancing. Within the tea gardens another natural source of water is Cherra.

Health Status : The report highlights success attained and challenges remaining in efforts to register each child at birth, to immunize every child on tea estates and to help adolescent, particularly girls. The study observed that 90% of children are immunized against Polio, Measles and DPT. It is a supportive programme for government collaboration with WHO, UNICEF, UNFPA and UNDP.

Teenage marriage is common in tea estates. Early marriage is closely linked to early repeated and unplanned child bearing. Death rates are higher for both mothers and babies as teenage are not ready for the rigours of pregnancy or childbirth. Health education and birth control system experiencing the improve life of their own health, nutrition and for their future baby.

The study observed that only 45% of the workers are using birth control preventive measures.

Maternal Health Care : 90% female workers are getting maternal health care facilities. By and large most of the tea estates have their own hospital. Maternity leave and other financial facilities they are getting as per law. Male workers are also entitled for maternity leave for a period of 20 days at the time of delivery of their spouses.

The husband can take his privilege leave during this period for 10 days or alternatively he can apply for sick attending leave within his existing sick leave entitlement of 20 days, which will be renamed to recover sick leave/sick attendance leave.

Nutrition and Food Habits

Usually the tea workers are taking normal food. At lunch, the workers are taking 'Dana'. The preparation of dana is very simple; salt, chilli, garlic,

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small quantity of boiled potato and some green leaf of tea mixing proportionately and eat with bread. Most of the respondents are dieting fish, dry fish, egg, dhal and vegetables everyday in a week. Occasionally they take rich food.

Alcoholic & Smoking Status

Smoking Status

Almost all of the workers both male and female are smoker. Most smokers start smoking during their teens. Yet the tragic impact in illness and death among these smokers are common. In addition to the main smoking related illness, including lung and oral cancer, emphysema and heart diseases, female smokers face increasing risk of cervical cancer, impaired fertility and premature menopause. There is a high rate of miscarriage among expectant mothers who smoke. Smoking during pregnancy is linked to low birth weight, which increases infants cause of death and illness in the tea gardens.

Support for strong restrictions on the sale and promotion of tobacco products to children and teens is not visible. It is also a root cause of poverty in all gardens areas.

Alcoholic Status

Those who are working in the tea gardens as workers have a strong affinity to Hariya, locally made alcohol. PATTA, a place of sell centre of Hariya where the workers usually purchase country liquor and drink. There are 56 patty in Moulvibazar. Every registered cardholder entitles for 15 litre country liquor per month at a subsidized rate.

Usually the management of the tea estates pay the wages of the workers on Wednesday. On that particular Payday, the workers become in a festive mood extravagantly to spend their incomes for Hariya. Half of them spend their income for alcohol. About 45% workers of both sex involved in taking alcohol. The workers do believe in a superstition that the more they take alcohol, the more they will be able to work. But this resulting in the reverse way. The alcoholic workers face a lot of mental and physical hazards.

They cannot produce enough. In fact they are proved as a burden to the management in long run. This is a real stumbling block for the authority. On the other hand, the non-alcoholic workers are giving a better production and outcome. As a result their financial condition and life style is increasing gradually in comparison with alcoholic workers. The gardens are experiencing Transitional Cost. It means some are benefiting from the situation while some are losing.

Findings of the Study

The study paper highlights the comparative poverty scenario in six tea gardens in Moulvibazar. The vision of the study is to visualize the real life style of the sterling, government and private tea estates.

The study has unearthed an interesting finding which is, that irrespective of the ownership pattern among the three categories of the garden i.e. (a) sterling (b) government (c) private the pay structure, mode of wages and incentives and other fringe benefits are by and large equal in quantity. Besides, the residential arrangements, water supply, electricity, health care pattern and education and facilities are the same in true sense of the reality. It is stunning that their pattern of alternative sources of income are identical in case of all three category of garden.

The general tea workers in rare cases change their occupational habit. In support the study has found that Mr. Mohammad Goriba Hazi, running 136, who started working in the tea garden at the age of 16 is still a part and parcel of the tea garden who worked with. He lives in the tea garden area, all his successors are engaged in the tea garden also.

Shuku a female worker aged 60 found a job in the tea garden at her tender age. Being pretty, she arrested the attention of British born tea garden manager Mr. Hull. They got married and Shuku gave birth to a daughter child. But she was deceived, deserted and totally betrayed by her husband. They eventually were separated after 15 years of their marriage. Shuku sued in the court demanding fathership of her child and the compensation. But while interviewing during the study she expressed her despair that she did not get proper justice. Even after she lost everything in the fashion narrated above, she did not leave the tea garden and now at the age of 60 she still works in the capacity of a casual worker and never thinks of leaving the garden.

The study finds that their demand for basic necessities of life is very low and limited. They are compromising in attitude and they place their professional responsibility at the top of everything. They are absolutely loyal to their employers and a sense of belongingness for the tea garden is an inherent sentiment in their mind.

All the workers except the drunks irrespective of the categories of tea estates with their wage, money and assets are experiencing hike in their standard of life. In the early eighties the male workers used to wear lengti whereas at present they wear half-pant, t-shirt and also full-pant and half shirt.

In the recent past, the workers usually used Bundha a native lamp to lit their dwelling houses. Now more than 80% of them are using electricity.

Their health facilities and consciousness of sanitation are experiencing upward tendency also. Once they hesitated to use the sanitary latrine

because of the superstition that the same used earlier by the senior people could not be used by the junior people.

The study finds that the average life span of the male workers ranges from 50-55, whereas for female it is 55-60. The cause of this variation rests on the fact that the female workers are less alcoholic than their male counterparts.

The study has given importance on the area concerning by their level of health, nutrition and education; by their opportunities to earn a fair reward for their labours; by their ability to participate in the decisions that affect their lives; by the respect that is shown for their civil and political liberties; by the provision that is made for those who are vulnerable and disadvantaged and by the protection that is afforded to the growing minds and bodies of their children. During the field survey it was felt that the search for economic indicators should not be only criteria but the other human aspects should be taken into consideration.

Recommendations

The children of the tea garden workers are now equipping themselves with better and high educational qualification. So, scopes should be made to have provisions for them to be provided in the managerial side after strict observation of quota for them. The tea board, the government of Bangladesh for that matter should play the key role here.

From time immemorial tea garden workers are very keen, sincere and serious in performing their religious ritual. These are experiencing some start of set back due to financial capabilities. So both the tea garden management and government should come up with programmes and financial supports so that these rich traditions of their life-style can be perceived and upheld. On return they will feel comfortable to lead their life. This also will help as incentives to discharge their duties betterly.

The old fashioned traditional lord-servant like relationship between the management and the labours is still in exercise in the tea garden. These kind of treatment and attitude should be rearranged at per with the modern values and demand of the time. The management should be friendly and more congenial to the workers. The tea board can hold workshop and seminars on this issue with people from different walks of life and play the pivotal role in this respect.

The ecological balance in the tea garden area has been experiencing disturbance over the recent years. This may lead to a disasters situation in future if appropriate measures are not taken immediately. This will include (i) preservation of shade tree (ii) hillocks (small hills) should not be cut and leveled for dwelling, agriculture and other bizarre purposes (iii) The collection of sand by digging from the cherra's for commercial purpose should be stopped to avoid destructive land slide, which otherwise reduce tea cultivable land. The tea garden management, Tea Board and the Ministry of Commerce should work seriously on this issue.

The wage and remunerations offered to the tea-garden workers falling too short to meet their basic demands of life. These should be re-fixed with their actual cost of living so that they feel more comfort and diligence in discharging their duties which is directly related to the foreign earning mechanism. In this respect the tea board can act as a dominant institution to standardize the wage and remuneration.

Concluding Remarks

The study seeks how to end poverty. In the battle against poverty, basic social services in tea estates are fundamental. These means securing the worker's access to education, health care, adequate nutrition, family planning services, safe drinking water and sanitation. 6.3.2 As per World Bank classification of economics is based on GNI per capita US\$765 or less, they are low-income group. The worker's per capita income is near about US\$340, whereas the management personnel's are enjoying the lower middle-income group. The wage gap between workforce and management should be minimized at a standard level.

Jeffrey D. Sachs who is globally known as "The People's Economist" wrote in an article in Time magazine that Carol Bellamy, Head of UNICEF as the perfect storm of human deprivation, has rightly described the plight of Malawi. This is a story about ending poverty in our time. Women in Bihar, one of the Indian's poorest states, carry human excreta from latrines on head for damping purposes. Only members of the untouchable caste perform that low-paying task. They have been doing the same business by generation to generation.

The same condition of the Malawi was reflected in the tea estate workers' life, but now they are well-off and in a position to change their own fate according to their own will. Now a small portion of third generation of the tea workers have raised their standard of life. Some are doctors, some are school teachers and some are in a prestigious position. The study experienced that 29 nos. of teachers of government primary schools are from workers community. Most of them are female. Comparatively they are in an advantageous position; though they are a very few in number. It is the demand of the time.

This is not a story of success or failure. It is a story of glory of mankind. The most inaccessible area of the then jungle are now the tea gardens, the place of socio-economic activities, the factory of productivity. At present only these gardens are not only contributing to the economy but also visiting spots for the tourist from home and abroad. To me, the tea workers are the asset of the country.

The vision of the state is unlocking the potential; national strategy for accelerated poverty reduction. To combat poverty and to reach the goals of PRSP, the management of the tea estates might enhance the social security for the workers.

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Bangladesh Tea at a Glance (2003)

GENERAL INFORMATION	Sl. No.	Head	Total Figure
	01.	Total Tea Estates	162
	02.	Total Tea Area (in hector)	52,201.63
	03.	Immature Tea (0-3 years)	3932.95
	04.	Young Tea (04-10 years)	5635.43
	05.	Mature Tea (11-40 years)	20,058.55
	06.	Old Tea (41-60 years)	10,638.92
	07.	Very old Tea (above 60 years)	9748.98
	08.	Production in 2003	59.21 m kg
	09.	Average Yield/hect. In 2003	1247 kg

HUMAN RESOURCES OF TEA ESTATES	Sl. No.	Head	Total Figure
	01.	Total Population	359,085
	02.	Men	182,284
	03.	Women	176,801
	04.	Registered Labour	89,812
	05.	Men	39,647
	06.	Women	39,331
	07.	Adolescent	10,834
	08.	Casual Labour	19,592

MANAGEMENT INFORMATION	Sl. No.	Head	Total Figure
	01.	Total Manpower	2779
	02.	Manager	151
	03.	Asstt. Manager	243
	04.	Field Staff	824
	05.	Factory Staff	393
	06.	Other Staff	1168

LABOUR WELFARE FACILITIES TO TEA ESTATES	Sl. No.	Head	Total Figure
	01.	Pucca Labour House	16,000
	02.	Kucca Labour House	44,648
	03.	Hand Tube Well	3,295
	04.	Surface Well	4,831
	05.	Deep Tube Well	91
	06.	Hospital	54
	07.	Dispensary	144
	08.	No. of Beds	634
	09.	Creche	175
	10.	Schools	188
	11.	Teachers	366
	12.	Students	25,966

Table: Clonal Category of Tea

Clone	Releasing Year	Yield (Kg/Ha)			Cup Quality	Clonal Category
		Immature	Mature	Highest		
BT-1	1966	1614	3298 (14)	4683	AA	Standard
BT-2	1975	1820	3627(14)	4874	AA & Flavoury	Standard
BT-3	1975	1476	3431(14)	4504	AA	Standard
BT-4	1981	1418	2581(14)	3757	E	Quality
BT-5	1987	2083	2811(7)	4313	AA	Standard
BT-6	1988	2189	2916(7)	4102	E	Quality
BT-7	1991	1646	2790(7)	4004	AA	Standard
BT-8	1992	2140	3316 (12)	5410	AA	Standard
BT-9	1994	2773	3794(7)	4763	AA	Standard
BT-10	1995	3730	4600(7)	5136	AA	Yield
BT-11	1999	2515	3713(7)	5179	AA	Standard
BT-12	2000	1917	4018(5)	5209	AA	Yield
BT-13	2000	1502	3203(4)	3870	AA	Standard
BT-14	2002	1683	3450(4)	4051	AA	Standard
BT-15	2002	1938	3735(4)	4830	E	Quality
BT-16*	2005	1288(5)	3426(3)	4231	AA	Standard

Note: The Figures in parentheses indicate number of cropping years taken for average calculation.

* Date from Trial-2.

AA = Above Average

A = Average,

E = Excellent.