

10% Darjeeling gardens seek buyers but in vain

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Darjeeling: More than 10 per cent of the tea estates in the Darjeeling hills are up for sale but insiders say there are no buyers, offering a grim situation report on what was once known as the pearl of the tea industry in India.

"Annual production has come down from 8.5 million kg of made tea to 6.5 million kg of made tea for 2020-21, imports are down from 4.2 to 3.1 million kg and no importer is increasing the price because they, too, are under stress," said a planter.

He was citing one of the key reasons — lower produc-

tion — for the plight of those growing Darjeeling Tea, a globally recognised brand.

"More than 10 per cent of the tea gardens are up for sale but there are no takers," the planter added, echoing the assessment of several industry figures in Darjeeling.

Multiple tea industry insiders referred to a combination of factors like absenteeism, political instability in the hills, the weather pattern, management style and the poor health of the economy as the reasons for the state of affairs in the Darjeeling Tea industry.

Only 87 tea gardens can sell their produce as "Dar-

jeeling Tea" because of the Geographic Indicator status they received in 2003. Other gardens cannot sell their tea as "Darjeeling Tea".

"Despite these protections, the industry is in the red and that's the biggest worry," said a source.

The annual turnover of the industry in the hills is estimated to be around Rs 400-500 crore. The 87 gardens altogether employ 55,000 permanent workers along with 15,000 temporary workers. It is estimated that 3 lakh people in the hills directly or indirectly derive sustenance from the industry.

The 170-year-old industry traces its history to Dr A.

Campbell, a civil surgeon who became the superintendent of Darjeeling and experimented by growing tea seeds at Beechwood in Darjeeling.

However, the gardens are now looking for buyers. "Why would people want to sell tea gardens? Definitely something is wrong," said a source.

The telltale signs had emerged sometime ago. In the past two years, two gardens changed hands but the owners of several others were desperately scouting for buyers.

Many planters said the crisis had deepened after the fight between "Didi and

Daju", an allusion to the standoff between chief minister Mamata Banerjee and Gorkha Janmukti Morcha leader Bimal Gurung that culminated in a 104-day general strike in the hills in 2017.

Apart from political instability, other factors have come into play, planters said.

"This year, the industry has lagged in first-flush production by more than 40 per cent because of the drought-like conditions that prevailed in the region," an industry official said.

Of the four flushes — first, second, monsoon and autumn flush — the first ac-

counts for 20 per cent of the annual production and fetches the highest price. Most of it is exported. The second flush, too, accounts for 20 per cent, while the monsoon flush yields 50 per cent and the autumn flush 10 per cent.

"On an average, the first flush leaves get sold for around Rs 1,800 a kg, while the broken leaves go for Rs 500 to Rs 600," said a planter.

The owners are not complaining much about the price of the produce. Their main concern is the fall in production by 40 per cent, which has reduced the top line.

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Tea estates

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The lower production has a direct link with poor labour supply.

"We have also been hit by absenteeism, which is as high as 40 per cent in Darjeeling, compared to 15 to 20 per cent in Assam," an industry insider said, referring to a lack of interest among the labour force to work in the industry.

Poor labour supply has been one of the biggest problems. The unions blame low wages and point to a general trend of aspirations driving youths towards the hospitality industry and other less labour-intensive and more rewarding avenues.

Many planters said Darjeeling's tea gardens used to complete around 26 rounds of plucking in a year. "Now this has come down to 16-18 rounds on an average," a planter said.

He said a particular tea garden had increased its green leaf quantity by 15,000kg last year after employing 80 workers from a closed tea estate nearby.

"The engagement of 80 workers ensured six more plucking rounds for the garden," he said.

Against this backdrop, several planters feel that only major groups with diversified interests might be able to make the industry thrive again. "There is a group in the industry whose share from the Darjeeling industry is only 2 per cent of their overall business. Such groups will survive," said an old planter.

Tea planters have come up with other suggestions. "The government must fix a minimum selling price for the industry. The industry is under the commerce department but it should be brought under the agriculture department so that the industry can avail agriculture sops," said a planter.

"Marketing of Darjeeling tea in the domestic market is important as exports are coming down. Also, the Centre should be vocal for local products and strictly stop the inflow of Nepal tea, which is eating into Darjeeling tea's domestic sale," said another planter.

"The time has come for the governments, both at the Centre and in the state, the tea management and the unions to sit down and have an honest discussion to revive the industry," said a planter.

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