

## CHAPTER – IV

### TEA INDUSTRY IN DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

#### 4.1 Introduction

Tea is one of the important beverages in this world. India and China are the major tea producing countries of the world. India and China are also the major tea exporters in this world. Tea industry is playing very important role in tea producing countries because it gives major income for the country.

#### 4.2 Tea industry in China

Story of tea began in ancient China over 5000 years ago. According to legend, the Shen Nong, an early emperor was a skilled ruler, creative scientist, and patron required, among other things, that all drinking water be boiled as a hygienic precaution. One summer day while visiting a distant region of his realm, he and the court stopped to rest. In accordance with his ruling, the servants began to boil water for the court to drink dried leaves from the nearby bush fell into the boiling water, and a brown liquid was infused into the water. As a scientist, the Emperor was interested in the new liquid, drank some, and found it very refreshing. Therefore, according to legend, tea was created. (This myth maintains such a practical narrative that many mythologists believe it may relate closely to the actual events, now lost in ancient history).

In 50 years from now, in the year 2041, who apart from those connected with the tea industry, will know anything about the origins of the world's most important beverages – tea.

The fascinating story of the tea plant which, incidentally, comes from the large family of camellias, well known to us in our parks and gardens, for the beauty of their flowers and shiny dark green leaves. The tea camellia has been known to man for a very long time – *Camellia sinensis*, the commercially important Chinese tea plant. This particular camellia has been

cultivated by the Chinese people for certainly more than 2000 years, not, as one might imagine, on large plantations, but on countless thousands of small plots of land where the bushes were numbered in dozens rather than acres. The Chinese certainly knew of the tea plant and its value to them long ago, and had discovered that the infusion of its leaves, if carefully processed, produced a very palatable drink. It is likely too, that the people in the Shan states of Burma and Siam had been using the leaves of the tea plant – at first for medicinal purposes, then as a beverage – for as long as the Chinese.

The Chinese were drinking tea in the 5<sup>th</sup> century A.D. It was first carried westwards by Turkish traders who, by the end of that century, had reached the Mongolian border to barter goods for Chinese produce. By the end of the 6<sup>th</sup> century the Chinese began to regard tea in a different light; no longer was it just a medicinal drink, but a refreshing beverage<sup>1</sup>.

In the year 780 AD, there is the first authentic account of tea. This famous book, Cha Ching (tea book) written by Lo – Yu, describes the preparation of the leaf and manufacture. The commercial potential of such a trade in tea was not lost upon the Chinese Government, and in that same year it introduced a tax on the produce.

During the Sung dynasty 960-1127 AD, a regular trade in tea was permitted by the Government across its borders into Mongolia. At about the same time the first tea was exported into Tibet. This poor quality brick-tea was transported by yaks, mules and on the backs of porters, from the western border of China and thence into Tibet. The porters averaged five miles a day along 5000 foot high mountain passes, their loads of tea being heavy – 300 pounds a man that they put opium behind their ears to reduce the pain caused by the straps and weight.

China started supplying Russia with small quantities of tea towards the end of the 17<sup>th</sup> century, and this was first carried overland by government caravans. Ordinary caravans were

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1. Weatherstone. J. (1992) “Historical Introduction of Tea”, Champman & Hall, Madras, P. 2.

made up of between 200 and 300 camels, each of which carried four chests of tea. From the Chinese border this legendary trail lay North – Westwards across 800 miles of inhospitable Gobi desert, through Urban Bator in Mongolia and into Russia, skirting Lake Baykal, to the town Irkuts.

China started exporting tea more than thousand years ago and since then has been a traditional exporting commodity. This enabled China to develop strong trade links with countries in Asia and Europe. Recorded history indicates that tea was used as a medicinal beverage and was widely popular in China in the fourth century A.D. Its popularity attracted the levy of Tax by the Chinese government in the seventh century. The Dutch were the first to introduce Chinese tea to Europe in 1610. It reached England in 1664. Thereafter, it became the most sought after beverage in England and the rest of Europe. China was the largest tea exporting country in the world towards the end of the last century exporting around 100 million kg annually between 1866 and 1916<sup>2</sup>.

Chinese teas are basically grouped into six categories: Green tea, black tea, oolong tea, white tea, yellow tea, and black – black (post – fermented tea). Green tea forms the bulk and black tea accounts for about 20 per cent of total production. Oolong tea is semi-fermented tea and is made in the Fugian and Guangdong provinces. White tea, a light fermented tea is primarily made in Fugian province. Black tea is post-fermented tea and is consumed mainly by the people living in remote or border areas. China is rich in tea germplasm; it has over 1600 germplasms and more than 250 tea clones of which 52 varieties are registered with the National Improved Tea Variety Registration Committee (NITVRC)<sup>3</sup>.

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2. Asopa. V.N. (2004) “Competitiveness in Global Tea Trade”, Oxford & IBM Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, P. 4.
  3. Zongmao Chen and Zhenbui Lu (1993), “Tea Industry in China”, Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium and Technology, Calcutta, PP. 20-28.

### 4.3 Tea industry in Kenya

After the second World War (1939-1945), the expansion of tea continued in Limurui, Kericho, Nandi Hills and Sotik in Kenya. Production of tea in Kenya was virtually controlled by the large estates in the corporate sector in the pre-independence period. Production in the small grower sector began in the early 60s with the formation of the Special Crops Development Authority to develop small holder's tea production. The independent government established the Kenyan Tea Development Authority in 1964 to develop the cultivation among small holders and also extend cultivation in all suitable areas<sup>4</sup>.

The principal tea areas are located between Mt. Kenya and Lake Victoria on either side of the Rift Valley mostly on either side of the equator. Kenya produces only black tea.

About 90 per cent is of CTC type between 8 and 15 per cent which is used for local consumption and the rest is exported by becoming a reliable source of supply of good medium teas. Kenya has over the year edged out India from its many traditional markets. Since the 80s, Kenya has become a highly competitive producer of tea in the world<sup>5</sup>.

Small – scale farmers grow more than 80 per cent of it while the rest is by large-scale producers. Small-scale farmers market their produce through the umbrella Kenya Tea Development Authority (KTDA), who is in charge of collection, processing and selling of processed leaves. Large-scale producers of Kenyan tea include Brooke Bond, George Williamson, Eastern produce and African Highlands. Unlike small-scale farmers, large-scale growers are responsible for processing and marketing of their own crop. Kenya's production is usually in the region of 245 million kilos per year. The majority of the Kenyan tea production is

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4. Asopa V.N. (2004) "Competitiveness in Global Tea Trade", Oxford & IBM Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, P. 7.

5. Otheino Caleh O, "Tea Industry in Kenya", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology 993, Calcutta, PP. 60-67.

sold through the Mombassa auction, with Pakistan, the UK and Egypt being the biggest buyers. Kenya Tea Development Authority and Association of Tea Growers develop and market Kenyan teas worldwide. These organisation's aims are to promote recognised standards and certification for the industry in general. They have made outstanding contributions to the Kenyan economy through excellence, innovation and quality in exporting overseas. They also provide a market for the 314,875 farmers who depend on tea growing as a livelihood. Established under an act of parliament (cap. 343) in June 1950, the Tea Board of Kenya licenses tea growers for manufacturing and exports. The Tea Research Foundation of Kenya is composed of the Government, Kenya Tea Development Authority, Kenya Tea Growers Association, Nyayo Tea Zone, Development Corporation and East Africa Tea Trade Association. Kenya's production is almost exclusively CTC manufacture (cut, twist and curl). This type of manufacture produces strong-liquoring teas, which yield a high number of cups per kilo, when brewed both loose and in teabags. The bushes are harvested throughout the year, with the best quality being produced in January and February and again in July, during the drier periods of the year<sup>6</sup>.

#### **4.4 Tea industry in Indonesia**

Tea is grown mostly in Sumatra and Java in Indonesia. More than 80 per cent of the tea area is located in Western Java. New plantations are coming up in the southern part of Sulawesi island. Tea seeds were imported from Japan in 1826 through Von Siebold, a Dutch representative in Japan, and planted in the Bogor (Britenzorg) botanical gardens. Seeds were also collected from China, through commercial planting was taken up from 1878 using Assam seeds collected from Sri Lanka by R.E. Kerkhoven.

About 32 per cent of the tea area is owned by Government plantations, 23 per cent of the area is under the private corporate sector, and 45 per cent is owned by small holders. Indonesia

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6. [www.teaboard.gov.in](http://www.teaboard.gov.in)

produces black, green, and Jasmine scented tea. Most of the green tea is mixed with Jasmine flowers and reprocessed into Aromatic (Jasmine) tea. This tea is widely consumed in the domestic market<sup>7</sup>.

Tea cultivation in Indonesia was started a long time ago. The area under tea before the second world war was reported to be more than 100000 ha of which 7500 ha was owned by small holders. The war ravaged the Indonesia tea industry which continued to suffer for nearly twenty years after the world war. Many large tea plantations were abandoned and some areas were even converted to production of food crops. However, the re-organization of tea industry in Indonesia began in 1965 mostly in the populated areas of Java and Sumatra islands where labour was available easily to conduct labour intensive to operations involved in tea cultivation<sup>8</sup>.

Tea has been part of the way of life in Indonesia for more than 200 years. The Dutch founded the tea trade in Indonesia in the 1700s. The industry went into decline after the Second World War. In 1984, Indonesia's tea industry was reviewed after decades of isolation. After much effort and investment, tea exports from Indonesia began to make their presence felt in the tea market. Since then, constant improvement and modernization of tea production and replanting of old estates have continued to this day. Indonesian tea differs from other tea producing countries in respect to location, soil and the places where the tea estates are found. Teas are planted in the highlands where volcanic soil and tropical climate are predominant. The main product is the black tea and about 80 per cent of production is exported. Indonesian teas are light and favorable and most are sold for blending purposes as this translates to excellent financial returns through foreign exchange for the country. In recent years it has even become

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7. Asopa. V.N. "Competitiveness in Global Tea Trade", Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd., New Delhi, P. 7.

8. Sultani Arifin, Dharmadi, Atik and Subarna, Nand (1993), "Tea Industry in Indonesia, Tea Science and Human Health", Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP.37-45.

possible to purchase Indonesian tea as a specialty tea. The Research Institute for Tea and Cinchona in Gambung, West Java, has a vital responsibility to increase tea production and to improve its quality. To-date, several clones have been invented that are more suitable to the soil, climate and for modern tea processing in Indonesia. Export quality tea is sold mainly through auction in Jakarta<sup>9</sup>.

#### **4.5 Tea Industry in Sri Lanka**

Dr. N. Wallich of the Calcutta Botanical Garden sent seeds of Assam tea to Sri Lanka (then Ceylon) in December 1839, which was planted in the Royal Botanic Garden of Peradeniya near Kandy and at Neiwaria Eliya in 1841. After trials, commercial cultivation began in the 1880s. Tea was essentially a replacement for coffee, which was fast dying out by the attack of leaf rust disease caused by *Hemileia vastatrix*.

Tea in Sri Lanka is produced in three Broad ecological regimes: low elevation (below 600 m), medium elevation (601 to 1200 m), and high elevation (above 1200 m). Entire production is in the form of black tea and nearly 98 per cent is of Orthodox type.

The Sri Lankan tea industry is the country's largest employer providing jobs directly and indirectly to over a million people. It also contributes a significant amount to Government revenue and to the gross domestic product. The total land used for tea cultivation is approximately 187,309 hectares. Sri Lankan tea has unique characteristics and reputation as arguably the best tea in the world. The ideal climatic conditions of the plantation give the teas a variety of rich flavours and aromas, which indicate high quality<sup>10</sup>.

A special provision in the labour laws of Sri Lanka entitles a worker who is dismissed from employment to seek redress (including reinstalment if merited) by making application

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9. [www.teaindustry.com](http://www.teaindustry.com)

10. [www.teaindustryinindia.com](http://www.teaindustryinindia.com)

direct of the labour Tribunal. A feature Industrial Relations in estates is the special sanctity attached to rights derived from customary practices, which the workers would not tolerate being violated<sup>11</sup>.

#### **4.6 Tea Industry in Bangladesh**

The main tea growing areas lie to the east of the Ganges Jamuna flood plains in the hilly areas bordering India's cachar district – Ninety three per cent of the tea area is located in the northeast part of Sylhet zone in the six valleys and the rest in the south east part of the Chittagong zone and the hill tracts. Almost the entire production is CTC tea. A very small amount of green tea is produced for the export market. Tea is one of the major foreign exchange earners for Bangladesh. Before the partition of India in 1947, tea-growing areas of Bangladesh were part of the Surma Valley tea-growing region of Assam. After the partition, about 30,000 hectares producing 19 million kg of tea (7 per cent of India's production at that time) went to East Pakistan and then Bangladesh in 1972<sup>12</sup>.

In Bangladesh, the domestic consumption is very low and as a result, main outlet is the international market. In view of the competitive conditions of the world market, it is essential to improve the quality of tea by adopting modern and scientific techniques of management, cultivation, production, and manufacturing. For manufacturing quality, the Bangladeshan tea manufacturers adopt various modern machineries installed in the tea factories which involves substantial amount of fund in foreign currency. Sufficient long term soft credits and grants can help to Bangladesh tea industry to modernise tea factories which is the key factor of production

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11. "Management in Plantations – Sri Lanka", The planer's chronicle, Feb, 1984, PP. 57-59.

12. "Competitiveness in Global Tea Trade" V.N. Asopa, Oxford & IBH Publishing Co. Pvt. Ltd. New Delhi, (2004), PP. 6.

of quality tea. The tea leaf plucking season in Bangladesh starts usually in March and continues up-to December<sup>13</sup>.

#### **4.7 Tea Industry in Iran**

Areas producing tea are situated in the northern part of the country. They are scattered in an area which is 203 km long and 90 km wide and surrounded by the Alborz mountain range. Nearly 85 per cent of the holdings are less than one hectare in size.

Tea has been consumed in Iran since the end of the fifteenth century AD when it was introduced by an Iranian merchant who took it from China through the easily accessible silk road. Before introduction of tea in Iran, most of the Iranians used to drink coffee. Difficulties in transportation and long distances between the coffee trade centres, which were reflected in high prices of coffee induced people to switch over to tea. When demand for tea increased, the imports from China also increased but later owing to uncertainty in trade relations with China cultivation of tea in Iran was encouraged. Initial attempts in 1882 for growing tea using seeds from India failed but these efforts were continued. In 1899, about 3000 tea seedlings from the Kangra Valley were successfully planted in Gillar province in 1900. Climatic conditions in this area are quite conducive for growing tea. The success of these efforts popularized cultivation of tea in Gillan and Mazandran provinces. At present tea is cultivated in about 35,000 hectares and there are about 107 tea factories in this area<sup>14</sup>.

#### **4.8 Tea Industry in Turkey**

Tea drinking in Turkey started in the early sixteenth century. In 1971 the Tea Corporation of Turkey, an autonomous state-owned enterprise, was entrusted with the task of ensuring production, processing and marketing of tea. Between 1971 and 1984, this corporation paved the

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13. "Management in Tea plantations – Bangladore" The Planers' chronicle, 1984, P. 59.

14. Hosseini, S.J. (1993): "Tea Industry in Iran", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP. 48-50.

way for considerable development in this field. Tea area showed rapid growth and increased from 27,880 ha to 90,575 ha in 1990 and later decreased to 76,609 ha in 1995. In 1995 out of the production of 103 million kgs, nearly two-thirds (69 million kgs) came from the state sector and one-third (44 million kgs) from the private sector.

Though tea production in Turkey began in 1888 around Bursa, it was not successful because of lack of knowledge about the production technology and environmental suitability. The feasibility of growing tea around the eastern Black sea region was established in 1917. Using seeds imported from Russia, tea production started in 1924 in Rize and Boreka regions of Artvin. The first plant for black tea production was set up in Rize in 1947. Tea plantations are still concentrated in the same eastern Black sea region gradually extended through Trabzon, Giresun to over a distance of nearly 300 km in a strip of land that lies between the Iranian Plateau and the Caspian Sea. The bushes are dominated by hybrid seeds of the Chinese variety<sup>15</sup>.

#### **4.9 Tea Industry in Taiwan**

Tea was introduced in Taiwan (earlier Formosa) some two hundred years ago by immigrants from the Fukien province of mainland China<sup>16</sup>. Over time, Taiwan becomes a source of green, black, and Oolong teas as well as Sen cha, the famous Japanese green tea made by streaming.

Tea is grown on table land and broken for hills on the northern part of the island between the mountain range and the alluvial plains bordering the northwest at elevations ranging from 80 m to 300 m above sea level.

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15. Hamit Vanli T. (1993): "Tea Industry in Turkey", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP. 96-99.
  16. Juan T. Mina, "Tea Industry in Taiwan", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP. 86-89.

#### **4.10 Tea Industry in Japan**

Tea was introduced in Japan from China. The history of tea in Japan dates to the early 9<sup>th</sup> century to the Buddhist monks, who during the period of 1200 years, helped develop the steaming process, essential for the formation of characteristic flavour of Japanese green tea (Sencha)<sup>17</sup>. Sado or the tea ceremony has exerted a great influence not only upon the habits of tea drinking but also the spiritual life of Japanese.

Tea is grown in Japan mostly on mountainous areas and about 60 per cent of tea plantations are located on the hill slopes and plateaus where other crops are difficult to grow. Tea areas are concentrated mostly in the southwestern half of the Japanese archipelago from the Kanto district to the Southern tip of Kyushu Island. Five prefectures – Shizuoka, Kagoshima, Mie, Saitama, and Kyoto – account for 69 percent of tea area. Black tea production was practically leased after 1971. Japanese green tea is grouped as gyokuro, Kabusecha, tencha, sencher, tamaryokneta, and bancha.

#### **4.11 Tea Industry in Vietnam**

In Vietnam tea has been cultivated and consumed for centuries. The country is considered one of the native lands of tea. In high mountainous areas such as Suoi Gian (Yen Bai Province) and Thong Nguyen Cao bo (Aa Gian Province), there are still century old giant tea trees, which retain ancient primitive peculiarities and original qualities of tea plants<sup>18</sup>.

Vietnam has a long-standing tradition and custom of growing and drinking tea. However, commercial stature was reached only in 1918 but it remained standstill for a long time owing to colonial aggression and wars on national independence. In fact, frequent and prolonged wars

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17. Kunio O, "Tea Industry in Japan", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP. 52-54.

18. Tien, M. (1993): "Tea Industry in Vietnam", Tea Science and Human Health, Proceedings of the International Symposium Tea Technology, Calcutta, PP. 103-105.

have caused severe damage to the tea industry and the wounds healed only after peace was restored in 1975. Since 1980, tea production has focused on commercial lines with the formation of a national economic and technical managing body, Union of Vietnam Tea Farming Industry Enterprises (UTE), under the Ministry for Agriculture and Food Industry.

#### 4.12 World Tea Cultivation Area

The world tea cultivation area is gradually increased every year. The following Table 4.1 shows the world tea cultivation area from 1985 to 2007.

**Table 4.1**  
**World Tea Cultivation Area (in Hectares)**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Index of Growth</b>
1985	24,07,241	100.00
1990	24,08,754	100.06
1995	24,88,278	103.36
1998	25,11,504	104.33
1999	26,05,708	108.24
2000	25,79,475	107.15
2001	26,47,521	109.98
2002	26,46,461	109.93
2003	27,13,136	112.07
2004	37,74,797	144.34
2005	39,64,849	164.70
2006	41,22,348	171.24
2007	42,10,210	174.89

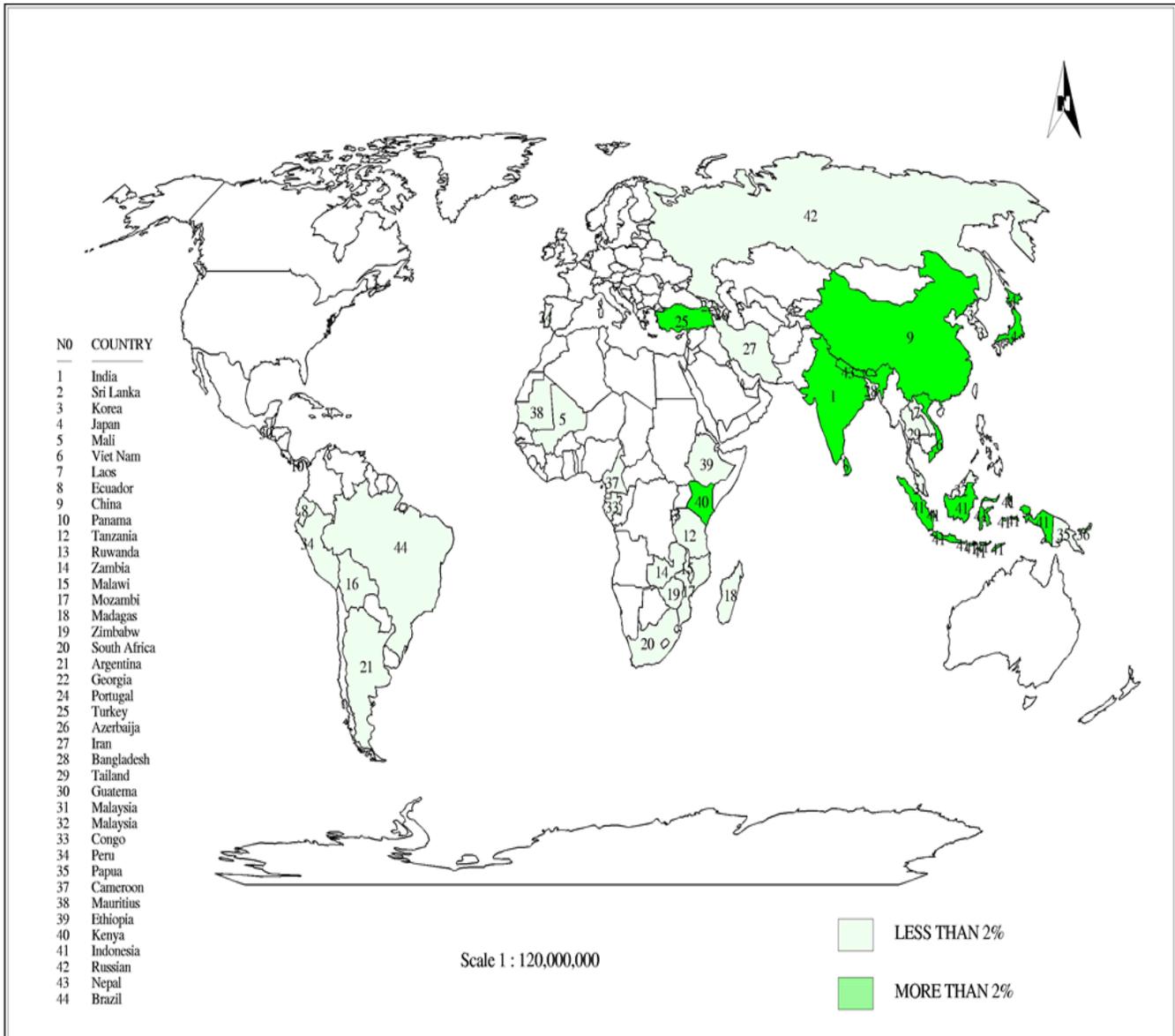
**Source:** Statistical Report of Tea Board

It is clear from Table 4.1 that the world tea cultivation area in 1985 was 2407241 hectares, in 1995 the area increased to 2488278 hectares and increased in 1998 to 2511504 hectares. It increased by more than 1000000 hectares in 2004 that is, 3774797 hectares

comparing to 2003 of 2713136 hectares. In 2007 the world tea cultivation area was 4210210 hectares. It is clear that the world tea cultivation area was increasing every year.

The tea producing areas of the world can be known through Map 4.1

**Map 4.1**  
**World Tea Producing Area**



It is known from the Map 4.1 that the important tea producing areas in World are China, India, Trukey, Srilanka and Indonesia.

#### 4.13 World Tea Production

The following Table 4.2 shows the total production of tea from various countries.

**Table 4.2**  
**World Tea Production**

<b>Year</b>	<b>World Tea Production (in m.kgs)</b>	<b>Index of Growth</b>
1985	2288.6	100.00
1990	2538.2	110.90
1995	2521.3	110.16
1998	2969.5	129.75
1999	2876.6	125.69
2000	2939.9	128.45
2001	3060.6	133.73
2002	3086.8	134.87
2003	3216.8	140.55
2004	3328.7	145.44
2005	3468.3	151.54
2006	3579.8	156.41
2007	3796.1	165.86
2008	3864.8	168.87
2009	3932.0	171.80
2010	4066.6	177.68

**Source:** Statistical Report of Tea Board

It is clear from Table 4.2 that in 1985 world tea production was 2288.6 m.kgs. It increased in 1990 as 2538.2 m.kgs., but it decreased to 2521.3 m.kgs. in 1995, and then it increased in 1998 as 2969.5 m.kgs. In 1999 it decreased to 2876.6 and it increased to 2939.9 m.kgs in 2000 and after 2000 the world tea production was increasing every year. It reached to 4066.6 m.kgs in 2010. Growth rate was remarkably increasing every year.

The world Tea production has been analyzed with the help of trend analysis which is presented by the following Table 4.2.1.

**Table 4.2.1**

**Trend in World Tea Production from 1998 to 2007**

Year	Area (in hectare) y	Deviation x	x <sup>2</sup>	xy	Trend Value (yc)
1998	2969.5	-4.5	20.5	-1336275	2812.80
1999	2876.6	-3.5	12.25	-1068.10	2903.84
2000	2939.9	-2.5	06.25	-7349.75	2994.89
2001	3060.6	-1.5	02.25	-4590.90	3085.95
2002	3086.8	-0.5	00.25	-1543.40	3177.00
2003	3216.8	0.5	00.25	1608.40	3268.04
2004	3328.7	1.5	02.25	4993.05	3359.09
2005	3468.3	2.5	06.25	8670.75	3450.15
2006	3551.3	3.5	12.25	12429.55	3541.20
2007	3726.7	4.5	20.50	16770.15	3632.25
	<b>Σy=32225.20</b>	<b>Σx = 0</b>	<b>Σx<sup>2</sup> = 83</b>	<b>Σxy = 7557</b>	

$$a = \frac{\Sigma y}{N} = \frac{32225.20}{10} = 3222.52$$

$$b = \frac{\Sigma xy}{\Sigma x^2} = \frac{7557}{83} = 91.05$$

Trend equation  $Y_c = a + b(x)$

Hence,  $Y_c = 3222.52 + 91.05(x)$

$$Y_c = 2015 = 3222.52 + 91.05(12.5) = 4360.645$$

Table 5.2.1 reveals that in 1998 the trend value in tea production is 2812.80, while in 1999 the trend value increased to 2903.84. In the coming year there is a gradual increase in trend value. In 2000 it is 2994.89, in 2001 it is 3085.95, in 2002 it is 3177.00, in 2003 it is 3268.04, in 2004 it is 3359.09, in 2005 it is 3450.15, in 2006 it is 3541.20, in 2007 it is 3632.25. According to the trend analysis, the world tea production in 2015 would be 4360.645 m.kgs.

Trend values are shown in Graph 4.1 as follows:



It is clear from the Graph 4.1 that trend values are increasing every year.

#### 4.14. Average Yield of Tea in World

The following Table 4.3 shows the average yield of tea in world.

**Table 4.3**  
**Average Yield of Tea in World**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Yield ( kgs. per Hectare)</b>	<b>Index of Growth</b>
1985	0950	100.00
1990	1054	110.94
1995	1013	106.63
1998	1182	124.42
1999	1103	116.10
2000	1139	119.89
2001	1156	121.68
2002	1166	122.73
2003	1185	124.73
2004	0874	092.00
2005	0918	096.63
2006	0868	091.36
2007	0906	095.36

**Source:** Statistical Report of Tea Board

Table 4.3 describes that in 1985 the average yield of tea in world is 950 kgs per hectare, in 1990 the average yield increased to 1054 kgs per hectare, in 1995 it increased to 1013 kgs per hectare. In 1998 it increased to 1182 kgs per hectare, in 1999 it increased to 1103 kgs per hectare, in 2000 it further increased to 1139 kgs per hectare, in 2001 it increased to 1156 kgs per hectare. In 2002 it increased to 1166 kgs per hectare and in 2003 it further increased to 1185 kgs per hectare. It assumes a decreasing trend after that and reached to 906 kgs per hectare in 2007.

#### 4.15. Comparative analysis of World Tea Cultivation Area, Tea Production and Average Yield

The following Table 4.4 shows that the world tea cultivation area, production and yield.

**Table 4.4**

##### **Comparative Analysis of World Tea Cultivation Area, Tea Production and Average Yield**

<b>Year</b>	<b>Area (in Hectare)</b>	<b>Production (in m.kgs)</b>	<b>Average Yield ( kgs. per Hectare)</b>
1985	24,07,241	2288.6	0950
1990	24,08,754	2538.2	1054
1995	24,88,278	2521.3	1013
1998	25,11,504	2969.5	1182
1999	26,05,708	2876.6	1103
2000	25,79,475	2939.9	1139
2001	26,47,521	3060.6	1156
2002	26,46,461	3086.8	1166
2003	27,13,136	3216.8	1185
2004	37,74,797	3328.7	0874
2005	39,64,849	3468.3	0918
2006	41,22,348	3579.8	0868
2007	42,10,210	3796.1	0906

**Source:** Various issues of Tea Statistics of Tea Board

It is clear from Table 4.4 that area under tea was increasing gradually every year. Production was also increasing every year and yield was differing from year to year.

#### 4.16 Tea Production in Different Countries

The major tea producing countries are China, India, Kenya, Sri Lanka, Turkey, Indonesia, Japan, Argentina, Bangladesh, Uganda, Tanzania, and Zimbabwe. The following Table 4.5 shows the details of world tea production.



It is clear from Table 4.5 that China is the major tea producing country in the world, second place goes to India and Sri Lanka got the third place in the production of tea.

#### **4.17 Conclusion**

This chapter clearly reveals that the tea production in the world is increasing every year. It is also known that India ranks second to China among the different tea producing countries of the world.