

THE BITTER HARVEST: LABOUR WELFARE AND TEA GARDEN COMMUNITY IN ASSAM

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“To deny human rights is to challenge their very humanity”

-Nelson Mandela

Abstract

Assam is one of the largest producers of tea in India, the tea industry plays a prominent role in contributing to the economic growth of the nation, with tea garden workers forming the backbone of production. The tea garden workers came to Assam for the purpose to work in the tea industry during the time of East Indian Company. While working together in tea garden for many generations they arose as homogenous group came to be known as tea garden community, composed of migrants and indigenous workers. These tea garden community has contributed for the growth and development of the tea estates in Assam. However, despite their contribution tea garden workers in Assam continue to face socio-economic challenges, the challenges persist in spite of the existence of various labour laws and welfare policies aimed at protecting workers' rights. This paper examines major challenges faced by tea garden community in Assam and analyses the laws and policies governing the rights and welfare of the tea garden workers in India. It sheds light on the effectiveness of the existing welfare laws and policies in improving the living condition of tea garden community in Assam. The paper provides comparative analysis of Assam's tea plantation with those in Kerala and Tamil Nadu to underscore the difference in labour rights, working condition and welfare benefits. The research paper is relevant because it also suggests some recommendations for improving the lives of the tea garden workers, ultimately resulting in labour justice.

Keywords: *Tea garden community, Labour welfare, Socio economic challenges, Labour rights, Working Conditions, Assam, Kerala, Tamil Nadu.*

1.Introduction

There has been a rapid growth of tea garden in many states such as Assam, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu and Kerala, especially since the 1990s, mainly due to the increase in the global demand of tea¹. Assam is the largest producer of quality tea in India, contributing about 55% to country's total tea production². The tea garden workers of Assam is part of a community of over two million migrant labourers, who worked under the conditions of indentured servitude in the tea plantation industry, contributing to the production of tea for a rapidly expanding and profitable global market³. The tea tribes in Assam are listed as OBC/MOBC, these Tea Tribes people are known as 'Tea Garden Community', Tea Garden Labours, Coolies and Adivasis. The Tea Garden Community are the backbone of the tea industry⁴.

The commercial cultivation of tea in Assam was instituted by the British in the early in the 19th century after Robert Bruce discovered the native Assam tea plant (*Camellia Sinensis* Var *Assamica*) in the year 1823. The Assam Tea Company was established in 1839, becoming the first commercial tea enterprise in India. Beginning in 1850s the tea industry rapidly expanded⁵. As the cultivation expanded the Assam people were not willing to work in the plantation, leading to labour shortage⁶.

The British initiate a large-scale recruitment process to bring in labours from other parts of India, particularly from tribal and economically weaker regions. Labours were majorly recruited from Jharkhand, Bihar, Odisha, west Bengal, Telangana. Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Chhattisgarh⁷. The labours were transported under the Indenture System that subjected them exploitation and bonded labour. The British tea estate management imposed harsh working conditions, long working hours, low wages etc. The Tea District Labour Association was later formed to regulate recruitment, but still exploitation continued⁸.

After India gained independence in the year 1947, efforts were made to improve the socio-economic conditions of the tea garden workers. The Plantation Labour Act, 1951 was the first legislation that was enacted and aimed to regulate the working condition of the tea garden workers. The tea garden community are demanding for the status of schedule tribe (ST) status so that they could avail the reservation benefits in education and jobs⁹. The government has

¹ Mishra, D., Upadhyay, V. and Sarma, A., 2008. "Crisis" in the Tea Sector: A Study of Assam Tea Gardens'. *Indian Economic Journal*, 56, pp.39–.

² Sarma, G. and Mishra, S.K., n.d. 'A Study on the Socio-economic Conditions of Labourers in the Tea Gardens of Jorhat District, Assam'.

³ Das, P., 2021. 'Electoral Politics and the Issue of Marginalization: A Study of the Tea Garden Community of Assam'. *Social Change and Development*, 18(1&2).

⁴ Bhattacharjya, M., 2022. 'The Socio-Economic and Cultural Status of the Tea Tribes of Assam: A Case Study in Amguri Division of Sivasagar District'. Bachelor's project report, Amguri College.

⁵ Sharma, J., 2011. *Empire's Garden: Assam and the Making of India*. Permanent Black.

⁶ Kalita, B.J., 2018. 'Socio-Cultural Life of the Tea Plantation Workers in Assam: A Study from Historical Perspective'. *Research Guru: Online Journal of Multidisciplinary Subjects*, 12(2), pp.160–.

⁷ Sharma, J., 2011. *Empire's Garden: Assam and the Making of India*. Permanent Black.

⁸ Bhoje, G., 2017. 'A Historical Review of Tea Plantation'. *International Journal of Research in Engineering, IT and Social Sciences*, 7(5), pp.21–.

⁹ Kujur, A., 2020. 'Forced Migration of Tribes to the Tea Gardens: Historical Account'. *Juni Khyat*, 10(5), pp.54–.

implemented various welfare schemes for the tea garden workers, but the delivery of the service is inconsistent due to corruption, poor governance and lack of awareness among the tea garden workers.

Even though the tea garden community contributes significantly to Assam's and the Nation's economy they remain ignored, oppressed, exploited and backward because of the gap between the written law and the reality. This paper analyses this gap that is present in relation to the tea garden community in Assam.

2.Hypothesis

The hypothesis of this paper is that, despite various provisions of law in India and international conventions governing the welfare and the rights of the tea plantation workers it proves to be inefficient and there is need for immediate legal reforms.

3.Objective

The objective of this research is to examine the existing legislation, both national and international governing the welfare and the rights of the tea garden community in India. It aims to analyse the constitution and statutory provisions, to assess the effectiveness in protecting the workers. The research explains the challenges faced by the tea garden workers particularly in the issues such as poor wages, inadequate housing, education and lack of healthcare. The study proves that there is a need to improve the welfare, dignity and rights of the tea garden worker.

4.Research Questions

1. What are the major challenges faced by the tea garden community in Assam?
2. What are the laws and policies regulating the rights and welfare of the tea garden community in India?
3. How effective are the existing welfare laws and policies in enhancing the livelihood and well-being of tea garden community in Assam?
4. How do the living and working conditions of tea plantation workers in Assam differ from those in other tea producing region like Kerala and Tamil Nadu?

5.Literature Review

A Social Work Approach to Tea Plantation Labour in India¹⁰

This is a book where the author presents an analysis of the socio-economic conditions of the tea garden workers. The book contains six chapters. The book examines the historical evolution of the tea plantations in India and the persistent exploitation of labourers especially from tribal and marginalized community. The author criticises the existing labour laws and the welfare schemes, as they fail to address the challenges faced by the plantation workers. The book illustrates successful models of intervention and advocated for a multifilament approach

¹⁰ Paul, D.J., 2022. A Social Work Approach to Tea Plantation Labour in India. Atlantic Publishers.

combining social work, legal reforms and corporate social responsibility. But this book lacks in depth analysis on particularly the tea garden community in Assam.

*A Time for Tea: Women, Labour and Post/Colonial Politics on an India Plantation*¹¹

In this book the author analyses the intersections of gender, labour and colonial legacies in the tea plantation in India. The book contains 9 chapters. The book examines the central role of the women workers particularly in tea leaves pluckers, who are often marginalized within the both the plantation economy and broader social structures. The author uses a feminist and postcolonial lens to analyse how colonial labour practices continue to shape contemporary tea production, reinforcing hierarchies of class, caste, and gender. The ethnographic approach provides rich narratives of the resistance, showing how women navigate and challenge oppressive system. But the book primarily examines the complex postcolonial and feminist theories, making it challenging. Nevertheless, the book is important contribution to studies on labour, colonial history and gender exploitation in plantation industry.

6. Discussion and Findings

6.1 Challenges Faced by The Tea Garden Community in Assam

The Tea Industry of Assam plays an important role in the State as well as National Economy in terms of revenue and employment. Production and cultivation of the tea in Assam tea industry was dominated from 1840 to 1860. The tea industry, was expanded and boomed, due to the change in colonial policies that led to employment opportunities¹².

The tea industry employed a huge labour to work in all spheres of the tea estates, around 20 lakhs of people of Assam were directly or indirectly depended upon the tea industry. Being a labour-intensive sector, tea cultivation requires manual plantation that requires a large workforce. As the local labours were inadequate, it led to the import of labourers from other provinces of British India¹³. These labourers working in the tea garden of the Assam are called as tea garden community and spread along Assam and are diverse group often known as tea tribes, face numerous challenges¹⁴. The suffering and exploitation of the tea garden community did not end with the end up of colonial period and till now they face socio-economic challenges and they are as follows.

The living conditions of the tea garden workers in Assam are terrible as many of the workers reside in the overcrowded and poor maintained housing provide by the estate. The sanitation facilities are inadequate with many house hold do not have access to clean water and toilet facilities¹⁵.

¹¹Chatterjee, P., 2001. *A Time for Tea: Women, Labor, and Post/Colonial Politics on an Indian Plantation*. Duke University Press.

¹² Parveen, A. and Debnath, N., 2022. 'Tea Industry of Assam: The Past Glory, Present Challenges, and Future Prospects'. *IJFANS International Journal of Food and Nutritional Sciences*, 11(S2).

¹³ Das, P., 2015. 'Tea Garden Community of Assam: A Study of Their Past, Present and Future'. *Social Science Journal of Gargaon College*, 3.

¹⁴ Nath, C. and Kumar, S., 2024. 'From Colonial Servitude to Contemporary Marginalisation: Exploring the Struggles of Assam's Adivasis and Tea Garden Workers'. *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 5.

¹⁵ Datta, R. and Mete, J., n.d. 'Labour Rights and Economic Conditions of Tea Garden Workers in Assam'. In: *Untapped Horizons: Educational Tourism in North-East India*. KD Publications.

Education is the backbone of any community, however, the children from the tea garden community are often deprived of basic education opportunities as the children engage in tea leaf plucking in the garden and schools within the estate are unfunded and have lack of resources that leading to low enrolment rate and high dropouts¹⁶.

There are hospitals within the tea gardens but not well equipped to cover the needs of the workers. In case of any medical emergencies the tea workers have to travel to the main city for the treatment that is in other districts¹⁷. There are no pharmacies within the gardens nor maternity benefit scheme for the tea garden women workers¹⁸. Tuberculosis (TB) remains a major health issue among the tea garden workers and 16% to 18% of the workers in ever tea estate in Assam are affected by TB. Nearly 95% of the tea garden population is reported to be anaemic and malnourished¹⁹.

The women in the tea garden community experience gender inequality and they face many discriminations including than the male despite performing physical demanding labour, lack of maternity benefits, the woman often work in unsafe environment leading to health issues and are exposed sexual harassment in the work by the supervisors²⁰.

Poor working conditions in the tea industry affects the health and wellbeing of the tea garden community. The tea garden workers are subjected to long working hours and physical exhaustion that leads to weariness. The exposure to hazardous chemical and fertilizers used for the tea plantation poses respiratory problems, skin diseases and many other health risks²¹.

Adverse weather condition and rainfall affect the production of the tea industry that results in irregular work, income instability and increase socio-economic insecurity. Thus, climate change continues to be a threat to both the sustainability of the tea industry and the wellbeing of the tea garden community²².

Addressing these compound challenges needs efforts and comprehensive policies, it should focus on improving social inclusion, economic justice and equitable opportunities for the members of the society. This must include fair wages, proper education and healthcare services and promoting social and cultural integration only through holistic strategies can help to

¹⁶ Pujari, A.P. and Kalita, N., 2024. 'Hindrances for the Development of Tea Garden Workers in Assam: A Socio-Historical Perspective'. *International Journal of Humanities and Social Science Invention*, 13(7), pp.123–.

¹⁷ Biggs, E.M., Gupta, N., Saikia, S.D. and Duncan, J.M.A., 2018. 'The Tea Landscape of Assam: Multi-stakeholder Insights into Sustainable Livelihoods under a Changing Climate'. *Environmental Science & Policy*, 82, pp.9–

¹⁸ Bhattacharjee, A. and Nirmolia, L.P., 2015. 'Role of Tea Industry in Rural Development of Assam: Issues and Challenges in Respect of Human Resources'. In: *XVI Annual Conference Proceedings*, January, pp.957–.

¹⁹ The Sentinel Assam, 2024. 'Tuberculosis Burden in Tea Gardens of Assam'. *The Sentinel Assam*, 12 March. Available at: <https://www.sentinelassam.com/more-news/editorial/tuberculosis-burden-in-tea-gardens-of-assam-630170>

[Accessed 28 March 2025].

²⁰ Datta, R. and Mete, J., n.d. 'Labour Rights and Economic Conditions of Tea Garden Workers in Assam'. In: *Untapped Horizons: Educational Tourism in North-East India*. KD Publications.

²¹ Laskar, N., 2015. 'A Study on the Present Scenario of Tea Industry in Assam: Challenges Ahead'. *Indian Journal of Applied Research*, 6, pp.533–.

²² Ekka, B. and Das, G., 2022. 'The Protagonist of Tea Garden Youth in Sustainable Development in Assam'. *IJFANS International Journal of Food and Nutritional Sciences*, 11(12), pp.8118–.

overcome the obstacles faced by the tea garden community paving a way for improving their lives and well-being²³.

6.2 Legal Framework and Regulations Addressing the Right and Welfare of the Tea Graden Community

The tea garden community in India, has faced many challenges and living conditions. To address these issues, various laws and policies have been enacted to protect the rights and welfare of the tea garden workers²⁴.

6.2(a) The Constitution of India

The Chapter III and Chapter IV of the Indian Constitution focuses on the effective implementation and functioning of the various labour statutes²⁵.

Article 14 of the constitution of India protects labour rights by having right to equality²⁶. In the case of *Randhir Singh v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that while the constitution does not explicitly declare 'equal pay of equal work' as the fundamental rights, it was declared as one of the fundamental rights as given under Article 14, 16 and 39(c). Thus, if there is any unequal pay based on unreasonable classification, this right can be unforced²⁷. Further in the case of *Dhiren Chamoli v. State of UP*, the Supreme court held that the casual workers performing similar work as permanent employees must receive equal pay under Article 13 and 39(d).²⁸

Article 21 of the Indian Constitution guarantees the right to life and liberty, which also includes the right to live dignity and have access to basic necessities²⁹. In the case of *Olga Tellis v. Bombay Municipal Corporation*, the Supreme court held that the right to life under Article 21 of the constitution includes right to livelihood³⁰. In *JP. Unni Krishnan v. State of Andra Pradesh*, the court held that the right to education as the fundamental rights under Article 21 and led to the enactment of the Right to Education Act, 2009 for the upliftment of children welfare³¹.

²³ Nath, C. and Kumar, S., 2024. 'From Colonial Servitude to Contemporary Marginalisation: Exploring the Struggles of Assam's Adivasis and Tea Garden Workers'. *ShodhKosh: Journal of Visual and Performing Arts*, 5.

²⁴ NCC Nalbari, 2024. Tea Plantation Workers. Available at: http://www.nccnalbari.in/pdf/2024/InhouseResearchProjects/Tea_Plantation_Workers.pdf [Accessed 29 March 2025].

²⁵ Constitution of India (India, 1950)

²⁶ Constitution of India, art 14

²⁷ *Randhir Singh v Union of India* (1982) 1 SCC 618

²⁸ *Dhiren Chamoli v State of UP* (1986) 1 SCC 637

²⁹ Constitution of India, art 21

³⁰ *Olga Tellis v Bombay Municipal Corporation* (1985) 3 SCC 545

³¹ *Unni Krishnan, JP v State of Andhra Pradesh* (1993) 1 SCC 645

Article 23 of the constitution prohibits human trafficking and other kinds of forced labour³². In *Sanjith Roy v. State of Rajasthan*, the court held that paying less than minimum wages violates Article 23 of the constitution³³.

Article 24 prohibits the employment of children under 14 years in factories, mines and any hazardous occupation³⁴. In *M. C. Mehta v. State of Tamil Nadu*, the Supreme Court addressed the issue of exploitation of children in hazardous industries, the court held that child labour in hazardous industries violates the fundamental rights under Article 24 and Article 39 (e) and 39 (f)³⁵.

In the case of *Vishal Jeet v. Union of India*, the supreme court addressed the issues of child prostitution, trafficking and child labour, the court directed for strict enforcement of the existing laws to protect children, to implement rehabilitation measures and to establish special home and welfare programs³⁶. In *Director, Tamil Nadu State Judicial Academy v. State of Tamil Nadu*, the court directed the State Government to establish rehabilitation homes and to provide vocational training to the victims of human trafficking³⁷.

In the Directive Principles of the State Policy states that it is the duty of the government to encourage social welfare and securing justice, it focuses on providing security regarding right to work, health, maternity benefit and humane condition of the workplace. Article 39 of the Constitution imposes the duty on the state to ensure adequate health provisions for the labour³⁸. In *Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Ltd v. Audrey D'Costa & Anr*, the held that gender-based wage disparity violates Article 39(d) of the constitution and further held that it is the employer's obligation to ensure equal pay for men and women performing same duties³⁹.

Article 41 ensure the right to work, education and public assistance in case of unemployment, old age, sickness and disability⁴⁰. Article 42 provides just and humane working condition and Article 43, strives to ensure a living wage and decent standard of living for the workers^{41,42}. In the case of *Randhir Singh v. Union of India*, the Supreme Court held that equal pay for equal work is a constitutional right, even though the Directive Principles of the State Policy is not enforceable they can be used to interpret fundamental rights⁴³. In *Occupational Health and Safety Association v. Union of India*, the Supreme court addressed the issue of workers safety in hazardous industries, the court directed strict enforcement of health and safety regulations to prevent occupational hazards⁴⁴.

³² Constitution of India, art 23

³³ *Sanjit Roy v State of Rajasthan* (1983) 1 SCC 525

³⁴ Constitution of India, art 24

³⁵ *M C Mehta v State of Tamil Nadu* AIR 1991 SC 417

³⁶ *Vishal Jeet v Union of India* (1990) 3 SCC 318

³⁷ *The Director v State of Tamil Nadu* (2006) 5 MLJ 861

³⁸ Constitution of India, art 39

³⁹ *Mackinnon Mackenzie & Co Ltd v Audrey D'Costa & Anr* (1987) 2 SCC 469

⁴⁰ Constitution of India, art 41

⁴¹ Constitution of India, art 42

⁴² Constitution of India, art 43

⁴³ *Randhir Singh v Union of India* (1982) 1 SCC 618

⁴⁴ *Occupational Health and Safety Association v Union of India* (2014) 3 SCC 547

6.2(b) The Plantation Labour Act, (PLA) 1951

The Parliament passed the Plantation Labour Act in the year 1951 to promote the welfare of the labour and regulates the condition of the workers in Plantation. The PLA applies to all Tea, Coffee, Rubber, Cinchona, Cocoa, Oil Palm and Cardamom plantation which admeasures 25 acres or more and which 30 or more persons are employed⁴⁵. The Act directs that the employer has to provide housing facilities to the worker and their families, education facilities to their children, medical and sanitation facilities and recreation facilities. The State Government has the right to frame rules and take measures to improve the living condition of the planation workers⁴⁶.

The government of Assam has framed the Assam Plantation Labour Rule (APLR) in the year 1956 for implementation of the provisions of PLA and also constitutes the Advisory Bord Education, Housing and Medical with the object to improve the facilities for the tea garden workers⁴⁷.

6.2(c)The Minimum Wages Act, 1948

The minimum Wages Act, plays an important role in preventing the exploitation of workers by ensuring they receive wages sufficient to meet their basic needs⁴⁸. In *People's Union for Democratic Rights v. Union of India*, the Supreme court held that the non-payment of minimum wages amounts to forced labour⁴⁹. Section 3 of the Act empowers the state government to fix a periodically revise minimum wages rate for various employment including tea plantation⁵⁰. In *Jute Mill Mazdoor Sabha v. State of Bihar*, the court ruled that it is the duty of the employer and the rights of the labours to get timely wage payment⁵¹.

Section 5 of the Minimum Wages Act, provides the procedure and revising minimum wages through committee recommendation or publishing proposal⁵². Section 12 of the Act states that it is the obligation of the employer not to pay less than the minimum rate of wage⁵³ and Section 13 of the Act regulates working hours, rest intervals and overtime and ensures the workers work in humane condition⁵⁴.

⁴⁵ Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 'Performance Audit on Implementation of Schemes for Welfare of Tea Garden Workers' (Report No. 5 of 2024)

https://cag.gov.in/webroot/uploads/download_audit_report/2024/Report-No.-5-of-2024_PA-on-ISWTT-English-066d833f96356d8.24962523.pdf accessed March 30, 2025

⁴⁶ Roy, N. and Biswas, D., 2019. 'Labour Welfare Practice and Ownership Pattern of Tea Plantations in West Bengal, India'.

⁴⁷ Comptroller and Auditor General of India, 'Performance Audit on Implementation of Schemes for Welfare of Tea Garden Workers' (Report No. 5 of 2024)

https://cag.gov.in/webroot/uploads/download_audit_report/2024/Report-No.-5-of-2024_PA-on-ISWTT-English-066d833f96356d8.24962523.pdf accessed March 30, 2025

⁴⁸ Khan, M.M.A. et al., 2023. 'Wages Divergence and Malfeasance with Tea Garden Workers in Bangladesh: A Comparative Analysis with Suggestion for the Policymakers'. *International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research and Analysis*, 6(8), pp.3699–.

⁴⁹ *People's Union for Democratic Rights v Union of India* (1982) 3 SCC 235

⁵⁰ The Minimum Wages Act 1948, s 3

⁵¹ *Jute Mill Mazdoor Sabha v State of Bihar* (1989) IILLJ 523 (Patna HC)

⁵² The Minimum Wages Act 1948, s 5

⁵³ The Minimum Wages Act 1948, s 12

⁵⁴ The Minimum Wages Act 1948, s 13

In the case of Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd v. Deputy Commissioner of labour, the Court held that non-payment of minimum wages constitutes to forced labour, violating Article 23 of the constitution and the court further held that the employer must follow strictly to minimum wage laws and to protected worker's rights against exploitation⁵⁵.

6.2(d) The Maternity Benefit Act, 1961

The Maternity Benefit Act was enacted in the year 1961 to protect the employment rights of women during maternity, it ensures that women receive paid leave to care for their child the Act applies to various establishment including plantation and encompasses tea garden workers. A women worker is entitled to maternity benefit for a total period of twelve weeks' worth of wages not exceeding six weeks, worth of wages before delivery and the balance after delivery⁵⁶. In Municipal Corporation of Delhi v. Female Workers, the Supreme court held all female worker irrespective whether they are permanent, temporary or casual are entitled to maternity benefit and denying maternity leave violates gender justice and labour right.

6.2(f) The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972

The Payment of Gratuity Act ensures the financial compensation to employee engaging in mines, factories, plantation, ports, railways companies and other establishments upon termination of their work⁵⁷. Section 4 of the Act, mandates gratuity payment at the rate of 15 days wages each completed year of the service with a maximum limit of 20 lakh⁵⁸. Section 7 of the Act determines the amount of gratuity, including employer obligation and employee's rights⁵⁹. The Act is important as it provides measure of financial security upon the conclusion of service by recognizing the long-term service contribution of the employee.

6.2(g) The Tea Act, 1953

The Tea Act, is an important legislation enacted by the Parliament to regulate and promote the tea industry in India. Section 4 of the Act constitutes the Tea Board that is responsible for the development of the tea industry, cultivation, processing and trade of the trade⁶⁰. Section 10 of the Act state the functions and responsibilities of the Board⁶¹. Under Section 25 authorizes the imposition of an excise duty on the tea produces in India⁶². By centralizing control over the tea industry, the Act aims to ensure growth, enhance and promote the quality of India Tea.

6.2(h) The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Pension Scheme Act, 1955

⁵⁵ Jay Shree Tea and Industries Ltd v Deputy Commissioner of Labour (2011) Writ Petition Nos. 14860 to 14863 of 2009 (Madras HC)

⁵⁶ 'Social Protection and Welfare Measures in the Tea Estates of Assam: Plantation Labour Act Revisited' (Academia.edu)

https://www.academia.edu/90006586/SOCIAL_PROTECTION_AND_WELFARE_MEASURES_IN_THE_TE_A_ESTATES_OF_ASSAM_PLANTATION_LABOUR_ACT_REVISITED accessed March 31, 2025

⁵⁷ Biswakarma, B., 2022. 'Provisions of Social Security in Tea Gardens: Brief Analysis of Existing Social Security and Their Impact on the Tea Workers'. International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT), 10(9).

⁵⁸ The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, s 4

⁵⁹ The Payment of Gratuity Act 1972, s 7

⁶⁰ The Tea Act 1953, s 4

⁶¹ The Tea Act 1953, s 10

⁶² The Tea Act 1953, s 25

The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Pension Scheme Act was enacted to provide social security benefits to the employees working in tea plantation across Assam. The Act made it compulsory for provident fund and pension fund specially for the tea plantation worker in the state as to ensure the welfare and financial security of the tea plantation worker in Assam. Under Section 13(a) of the Employees Provident Funds Scheme, 1952, explicitly states that the provision of this Act shall not apply to tea factories in the state of the Assam acknowledging the existence of the state specific schemes⁶³.

6.2(i) The Orunodoi Scheme

The Orunodoi Scheme was launched by the Assam government on October 2, 2020. The orunodoi scheme one of the initiatives that has become a model for the socio-economic empowerment of women. 'orunodoi' means the rising sun, has given women a sign of hope. This scheme aims to provide monthly financial assistance to economically weaker families in the state, primarily empowering women as primary beneficiaries⁶⁴. Eligible families receive Rs 1250 per month this amount is intended to support the procumbent of essential items such as medicines, food grains, sugar, fruits and vegetables⁶⁵. Orunodoi 2.0 has been introduced to expand the reach and benefit increasing the monthly assistance and inducing more beneficiary. Orunodoi 3.0 had been launched on September 19, 2024 majorly aiming to further expand benefits to 37 lakh women⁶⁶.

6.2(j) The Assam Tea Tribes Welfare Board

The Assam Tea Tribes Welfare Board is a part of the Directorate of Tea Tribes and Adivasi Welfare in Assam. The objective of the organisation is promoting the welfare and development of the tribes and Adivasi communities in the region. The Assam Tea Tribes Welfare Board implements various schemes such as providing rest houses for tea garden patients in medical college and offering residential training programs for the women plantation worker⁶⁷.

6.2(k) The Wage Compensation Scheme for Pregnant Women to Tea Garden Areas of Assam

The Wage Compensation Scheme for Pregnant Women to Tea Garden Areas of Assam was introduced on October 1, 2018, the scheme primarily aims to provide financial assistance by enhancing maternal and child health among pregnant women in tea garden communities. Under this scheme, each pregnant women in the tea garden will receive a sum of Rs 12,000 so that she can take better care of herself and her unborn child⁶⁸.

⁶³ The Assam Tea Plantation Provident Fund and Pension Scheme Act 1955, s 13(a)

⁶⁴Gogoi, A., 2024. 'Orunodoi Scheme: An Innovative Program for Women's Empowerment in Assam'. *International Journal of Creative Research Thoughts (IJCRT)*, 12(5).

⁶⁵ Phukan, R., 2021. 'Empowering Family with Empowering Women in Empowering Assam: A Case Study of Orunodoi Scheme in Baksa District'. *Linguistics and Culture Review*, 5(S1), pp.1554–.

⁶⁶ Phukan, R., 2021. 'Implementation of Women Empowerment Through Orunodoi Scheme in Assam'. *International Journal of Education, Modern Management, Applied Science & Social Science (IJEMMASSS)*, 3(3.II), pp.1–8.

⁶⁷ Sharma, I., 2018. 'Tea Tribes of Assam: Identity Politics and Search for Liberation'. *Economic and Political Weekly*, 53, pp.74–78.

⁶⁸ National Health Mission, Assam, 'Wage Compensation Scheme' (NHM Assam) <https://nhm.assam.gov.in/schemes/wage-compensation-scheme> accessed April 1, 2025

6.2(l) The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY)

The Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY) is an initiative launched by the Government of India on June 25, 2015. The main objective of this scheme is to provide affordable housing to all eligible citizen. The two main component of the scheme are (1). Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Urban (PMAY-U): that targets the urban poor and aims at addressing housing shortage in urban areas. (2). Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana- Gramini (PMAY-G): this scheme focuses on providing housing for the rural poor⁶⁹.

6.2(m) International Labour Organisation (ILO)

The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has established various conventions to improve the working condition, right of the plantation workers and right to basic facilities. The Plantation Convention, 1958 (No 110), provides a comprehensive standard for the employment conditions on plantation. The convention ensures in areas lacking adequate facilities for obtaining proper food, drinks and meals, measures should to taken to provide workers with access to such amenities. The ILO convention aims to promote fair labour practices and improve the welfare of the tea plantation worker globally⁷⁰.

6.2(n) The New Labour Codes

The New Labour Codes in India are primarily established to simplify and consolidate the 29 existing labour laws into only 4 codes namely the Code on Wages, 2019, the Industrial Relations Code, 2020, the Occupational Safety, Health and Working Condition Code, 2002 and the Code on Social Security, 2020, it has to tried to simply the labour law which has complexity due to the huge number of legislations. This new labour reforms will create more job opportunities, provide safety and bring transparency⁷¹.

The new labour codes have integrated the Plantation Labour Act into the Labour code on Occupational Safety, Health and Working conditions to modernize safety standards. The wage of the tea garden workers has been increased to 85% and other welfare measures related to the tea garden workers. The new codes definition of wage encompass the in kind benefits but capped them at the 15% of the total wages⁷². The labour reforms also provide for the gender-neutral remuneration, fixed term employment, grievance redressal mechanism, mandatory free health checkups for the workers, and 8 hours work per day and national and state level social security board⁷³.

⁶⁹ Bai, H., 2022. 'A Study on Public Perception on Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana'. ComFin Research, 10, pp.30–.

⁷⁰ Al Mamun, M.J., 2020. 'Labor Welfare Practices in Tea Garden: A Legal Analysis'. Supervised Dissertation, East-West University.

⁷¹ Bhattacharya, S., 2022. 'An Analysis on the New Labour Codes and Its Significance in Bringing About a New Paradigm for the Future Generations'. 20 July.

⁷² Tea Association of India, 'Repealing of Plantation Labour Act 1951 will affect the tea Industry' (The Economic Times, 25 January 2020) <https://m.economictimes.com/news/economy/agriculture/repealing-of-plantation-labour-act-1951-will-affect-the-tea-industry-tea-association-of-india/articleshow/73614509.cms> accessed 6 April 2025

⁷³ The Hindu, 'Air India Express Pilot Dies of Cardiac Arrest at Delhi Airport' (10 April 2025) <https://www.thehindu.com/news/national/air-india-express-pilot-dies-of-cardiac-arrest-at-delhi-airport/article69432913.ece> accessed 6 April 2025.

6.3 Effectiveness of the Existing Welfare Schemes and Policies

In India, there are many laws that make up its legal framework but this framework has very poor effectiveness specifically in relation to Assam's tea garden community due to various reasons like poor enforcement mechanisms, lack of awareness, history of exploitation etc⁷⁴.

Over the past three years, the Assam government has filed legal action against 249 estates for violating various laws that aims to protect the welfare of the tea workers⁷⁵. The most frequently violated legislations are The Maternity Benefit Act, The Plantation Act and the Minimum Wages Act.

The major lacunae of law in relation to the said community is given below:

6.3(a) Low Wages Unsustainable for even the Bare Minimum Necessities:

Tea workers especially of the tea garden community in Assam earn ₹167 as their average daily wage as found in 2019 which is not even sufficient for bare minimum necessities like food, shelter, and healthcare much less support their families⁷⁶. In 2021, the Assam government raised the minimum wage which although is progressive step still falls below the minimum wage.

Low wages are one of the major issues faced by the tea garden workers. Many workers are paid minimal wages that are not adequate to cover their essential necessities. The issue of low wages extent beyond economic struggle, affecting nutrition, healthcare and deduction depriving worker and children of the basic services and opportunities for a better future⁷⁷.

The major reason behind this low pay for the is inequality of power and lack of collective bargaining of the said community⁷⁸. Another primary reason is that supermarkets and tea

⁷⁴ Mitra, N., 1991. 'Indian tea industry: problems and policies'. Economic and Political Weekly, pp.M153–M156.

⁷⁵ The Sentinel Assam, 2024. 'Assam Government Files Cases Against 249 TEs on the Charge of Violation of Acts'. 9 April. Available at: <https://www.sentinelassam.com/topheadlines/assam-government-files-cases-against-249-tes-on-the-charge-of-violation-of-acts> [Accessed 6 April 2025].

⁷⁶ Banerji, S. and Willoughby, R., 2019. Addressing the Human Cost of Assam Tea: An Agenda for Change to Respect, Protect and Fulfil Human Rights on Assam Tea Plantations. Oxfam.

⁷⁷ Halmaritea Blog, n.d. 'Problems Faced by Tea Garden Workers and Their Solutions'. Available at: <https://www.halmaritea.com/blog/problems-tea-garden-workers-solutions/> [Accessed 28 March 2025].

⁷⁸ Idicheria, C., Neelakantan, A. and Agrawal, A., 2017. Risk and Resilience in Assam's Tea Industry: Mercy Corps & Okapi. Assam Rep, pp.25–26.

brands in India tend to keep over 58.2% of the final price paid by consumers for tea in the country. This directly reflects in the low pay to workers⁷⁹.

6.3(b) Inequalities and Exploitation faced by Women of the said Community

The women of the tea garden community often face discrimination by being paid lower wages than compared to men which is a blatant violation of the Right to equality granted by our constitution⁸⁰. It is unfortunate that although women constitute over 50 percent of the work force, they not only face such discrimination but also other difficulties and hardships like sexual harassment⁸¹.

The maternity and child care necessities of women are largely overlooked⁸². Assam has India's highest maternal mortality rate, with 363 deaths per 100,000 live births, and 50% of pregnant women aged 15-49 suffer from anaemia⁸³. The state's 800 tea estates face significant health care issues, including poor facilities, malnutrition, and anaemia among women and girls⁸⁴. Despite the Plantation Labour Act, 1951 mandating the provision of hospitals and medical facilities, workers often lack access to these due to inadequate resources like doctors, medicines, and equipment. Poverty and poor nutrition exacerbate these problems⁸⁵.

6.3(c) Poor Working and Living Conditions:

It is an unfortunate fact that nearly 47% of households in Assam's tea gardens lack toilet facilities, exposing them to serious health risks such as cholera and diarrhea⁸⁶. Despite the Plantation Labour Act of 1951 requiring plantation owners to provide basic services like housing, healthcare, and education to workers, enforcement remains weak, and violations are common⁸⁷. Further it has become common for non-compliance of plantation labour act in

⁷⁹ Basic, Study of Assam Tea Value Chain(October 2019) <https://www.scribd.com/document/520713764/BASIC-Assam-tea-Value-Chain-Study-october-2019> accessed on 4 April 2025

⁸⁰ Pinedo Caro L, 'Wages and Working Conditions in the Tea Sector: The Case of India, Indonesia and Viet Nam' (InternationalLabourOffice,December2020) https://www.ilo.org/sites/default/files/wcmsp5/groups/public/@ed_protect/@protrav/@travail/documents/projectdocumentation/wcms_765135.pdf accessed 4 April 2025.

⁸¹ Barman, R. and Das, K., 2018. 'Wages and labour rights of women tea plantation workers in Assam'. Indian Journal of Gender Studies, 25(3), pp.353–368.

⁸² Cousins, S., 2016. 'Assam: India's state with the highest maternal mortality'. BMJ: British Medical Journal (Online), 353.

⁸³ The Wire Staff, 'Maternal Mortality Burden on Adivasi Workers in Assam Tea Plantations: Report' (The Wire Science, 23 July 2018) <https://science.thewire.in/health/maternal-mortality-burden-on-ativasi-workers-in-assam-tea-plantations-report/> accessed 4 April 2025.

⁸⁴ Kharka, S., 2024. *Protection of Women Workers in Tea Garden of Assam: A Study with Reference to Labour Laws of India* (Doctoral dissertation).

⁸⁵ Sachdev, S., 2018. A Matter of Life and Death: Surviving childbirth on Assam's tea plantations.

⁸⁶ Sarma, A., n.d. Social Security as a Productive Factor for Informal Workers in Tea Gardens of Brahmaputra Valley in Assam. PhD thesis, Sikkim University. Available at: <http://www.dspace.cus.ac.in/jspui/bitstream/1/3155/1/Angshuman%20Sarma.pdf>

⁸⁷ Sharma, M., 2017. 'Living conditions and socio-economic challenges of tea garden workers in Assam'. Asian Journal of Rural Development, 12(2), pp.109–125.

assam as shown in the survey by Indian Labour Journal (2021) where only 38 percent complied with the provisions of the act⁸⁸.

6.3(d) Child labour and exploitation of children:

The Save the Children report from 2018 revealed that 35% of children in Assam's tea gardens are involved in child labour. Interviews identified several reasons for its prevalence, including financial struggles, absence of nearby schools, and cultural pressures for children to contribute to family income. Workers expressed dissatisfaction with the poor educational facilities on tea estates, citing a lack of qualified teachers and basic infrastructure.⁸⁹

Consequently, many children miss out on quality education, which hampers their future prospects and continues the cycle of labour exploitation. The study also found that girls face higher risks of school dropout due to societal expectations surrounding domestic responsibilities and early marriage⁹⁰.

6.3(e) Implementation of the Schemes

Not all the women working in the tea estate have received the housing facilities and pregnant women of the tea garden are unable to avail the scheme introduced by the government such as Orundoi scheme, ration card etc. Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana provides housing facilities to women engaged working in the tea garden. But the retired workers failed to receive the housing facilities provided by the government. The Wages Compensation Scheme that was launched by the government to provide better health and nutrition benefit of RS 12,000 primarily to women and the hospital facilities in the tea garden was failed and they didn't avail such benefit⁹¹.

The government has launched many welfare schemes and policies especially for the women worker in the tea garden, but there is a huge gap in the implementation of the schemes.

6.4. Comparative Analysis of the living and working conditions of tea plantation in Kerala and Tamil Nadu

6.4.1 Conditions of Tea Workers in Kerala

Kerala is one of the major tea producing state in India, it is well known for its Western Ghats, high literacy rates and the most well-organised tea plantation in Idukki and Wayanad district. In Kerala, majority of the tea workers are women and majority of them are literate. The

⁸⁸ Datta, R. and Mete, J., 2023. 'Labour Rights and Economic Conditions of Tea Garden Workers in Assam'. In: *Untapped Horizons: Educational Tourism in North-East India*. KD Publications.

⁸⁹ Rimmi Datta and Jayanta Mete, 'Labour Rights and Economic Conditions of Tea Garden Workers in Assam' in *Untapped Horizons: Educational Tourism in North-East India* (KD Publications 2023)

⁹⁰ Saikia, P., 2020. Socio Economic Factors of Tea Tribe Community Impact on Child Labour Case Study is in Kaliabor Subdivision of Nagaon District Assam (Doctoral dissertation, University of Science & Technology, Meghalaya).

⁹¹ Kharka, S., n.d. Protection of Women Workers in Tea Garden of Assam: A Study with Reference to Labour Laws of India. PhD thesis, Sikkim University. Available at: <https://dspace.cus.ac.in/jspui/bitstream/1/8147/1/Ph.D%20Thesis%2C%20%20Sushma%20Kharka.pdf>

situation of Kerala in relation to tea workers are much better than that in Assam⁹². The workers here usually earn well above Rs.7,000 monthly and they do live in housing with basic facilities.

The women tea garden workers in Munnar have been members of different trade unions, primarily AITUC, INTUC and CITU. Frequent strikes and negotiation improve collective bargaining power. The Kerala Plantation Labour Welfare Fund Board are active in promoting the welfare of the tea garden workers.

The conditions of plantation workers in Kerala are comparatively better in terms of better wages when compared to other states, yet the conditions are very much the same. Years of distress, systemic exploitation, and lack of resources and property have exacerbated their plight even further⁹³. Furthermore, the lack of trust in unions that catered to capitalist interests reached a critical point due to their lack of actions to address their challenges like low wages, lack of welfare issues, etc⁹⁴.

Moreover, the wage structure is vague, as earnings are based on the quantity of the tea leaves plucked rather than guaranteed minimum wages. Also, entrenched caste and gender discrimination continues to oppress these tea garden workers and the injustices culminating in denial of the bonuses. These issues have become the ultimate weapon that made the workers to take action.

6.4.2 Conditions of workers in Tamil Nadu

Tamil Nadu is located in the southern part of India, rich in cultural heritage, economic growth and diverse geography⁹⁵. The tea plantation in districts like Coimbatore, Nilgiris and Dindigul employs thousands of workers who belong to Schedule Caste, Schedule Tribes and Other Backward Classes⁹⁶.

In Tamil Nadu, although there is discrimination on the basis of gender against women but they earn more comparatively higher than Assam. Majority of the male workers earn more than Rs.5000 and majority of women workers earn more than Rs.3000 in Tamil Nadu. The huge portion of the tea workers in Tamil Nadu have savings bank account. Most of the tea estates in Tamil Nadu also obey the law against Child Labour. Many of the children of these workers do get education. In fact, majority of the children of Tea Workers in Tamil Nadu are attending schools as there is general consciousness among the people of the importance of education⁹⁷.

⁹² Kumar, S.S., 2018. A Study on the Impact of Current Crisis in Tea Industry on the Plantation Workers in Kerala. Project Report, Kerala Institute of Labour and Employment, November.

⁹³ Sheeja, J., 2024. 'History of Tea Plantation Industry in Kerala'. Quest Journal of Research in Humanities and Social Science, 12(12), pp.23–29.

⁹⁴ Jaleel, A.P., Allah Baksh, S., Fazil, M. and Jan, K.A., 2023. 'A Case Study of the Livelihood of Tea Plantation Workers in Wayanad, Kerala'. 12(1). ISSN 2230-5807.

⁹⁵ Govindharaj, Y., 2023. 'Irula Primitive Tribes in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu with Reference to the State of Living, Wealth, Cultural Practices, Religious Beliefs, Health, and Settlements - An Assessment'. 12, pp.852–.

⁹⁶ Marimuthu, S., Jeyaselvam, M. and Sathyalakshmi, V., 2019. 'Working Conditions of Employees of Tea Industry in Nilgiris District'. International Journal on Customer Relations, 7(1), pp.15–25.

⁹⁷ Perumal, B.V., 2021. 'Socioeconomic Status of Tea Garden Workers in Theni District of Tamil Nadu'. Journal of Human Ecology, 75(1–3).

7. Suggestions

- To provide Schedule Tribe (ST) status to the tea garden community⁹⁸.
- Rules for better income sharing must be made so that supermarkets and retail brands will not hoard most of the income.
- Help from the state must be given to establish better and stronger trade unions.
- To organize mobile healthcare facilities and health clinics to reach remote garden with basic health services, also improve the infrastructure of the health care facilities and to invest in proper sanitation facilities⁹⁹.
- The women workers are paid low wages compared to the male workers. To eliminate this discrimination the provision of the Remuneration Act and other provision related to wages must be strictly followed¹⁰⁰.
- To prevent the exploitation of women worker in the tea garden the rules and regulation of the POSH Act must be strictly followed by the employer.
- To promote workers' human rights by providing proper wages, working conditions and fair employment conditions¹⁰¹.
- To make sure workers' concerns are effectively voiced during tripartite negotiations, enabling them to earn sufficient wages to meet their essential needs without relying on non-cash benefits from employers. Additionally, issue pay slips with detailed, transparent information and ensure workers can comprehend them¹⁰².

8. Conclusion

Through an in-dept study and analysis of the conditions of tea garden community in Assam it is clear as noon that there is a gap between the law and the reality. The tea garden community are suffering because of the vulnerability due to low bargaining power and illiteracy. This community is troubled from low wages and are still facing generational exploitation. The women of this community are even more vulnerable and face difficulties like wage discrimination, lack of medical facilities, lack of maternity benefits and sexual harassment. There rests an immediate need for reform to improve the conditions of this community through implementation of the suggestions mentioned above and other positive actions to uplift this community.

⁹⁸ Sharma, D., 2015. 'Demand of "Tea Tribes" for Scheduled Tribe Status in Assam'. In: [Title of the Book]. Oxford University Press, pp.104.

⁹⁹ Hazarika, D. and Arakeri, S.V., 2019. 'A Study of Human Development among Tea-Garden Community in Dibrugarh District of Assam'. *International Journal of Scientific & Technology Research*, 8(8), pp.1293–.

¹⁰⁰ Ekka, B., 2022. 'The Protagonist of Tea Garden Youth in Sustainable Development in Assam'. *IJFANS International Journal of Food and Nutritional Sciences*, 11(12), pp.8118–.

¹⁰¹ United Nations, Guiding Principles on Business and Human Rights (2011) https://www.ohchr.org/documents/publications/GuidingprinciplesBusinessshr_eN.pdf accessed 7 April 2025.

¹⁰² Oxfam and the Ethical Tea Partnership, Understanding Wage Issues in the Tea Industry (Oxfam and ETP 2013) <http://www.ethicalteapartnership.org/wp-content/uploads/Understanding-Wage-Issues-in-the-Tea-Industry.pdf> accessed 7 April 2025.

It is only through protection of vulnerable tribes like the tea garden community can the constitutional vision of welfare state of our forefathers be fulfilled¹⁰³. The different stakeholders such as Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Civil Societies, Corporates, and the citizens of India must join together with the Government and judiciary to improve the living conditions of Assam's tea garden community.

¹⁰³ Sripati, V., 1997. 'Human Rights in India - Fifty Years after Independence'. *Denv. J. Int'l L. & Pol'y*, 93, pp.93-.