

Historical Review of Growth of the Tea plantation in the Nilgiris District of Tamil Nadu

Dr. S. Kamala Devi

Asst. Professor, Department of History, Queen Mary's College (A), Chennai

Abstract— India is the largest producer of the tea in the World, producing around 790 kg annually (Tea Board 2004). Tea is India's oldest industry in the organized manufacturing Sector India is also the world's largest consumer of tea. It is a labor-intensive industry. The tea sector is considered a modern industry and the owners of the industry are either leading companies or prominent individuals who benefit directly or indirectly in an immense way in both these countries. The tea industry in India started to take shape around early 1840. The tea plantations were introduced both in India and Sri Lanka by the colonisers. Soon the tea industry emerged into a major industry in the economies of both countries and led to the development of a modern life along with a new social structure. According to Edgar Thompson tea has fashioned the whole environment inherited by the people of these countries. The successive governments of India and Sri Lanka introduced several changes in this industry after independence. The tea sector is considered a modern industry and the owners of the industry are either leading companies or prominent individuals who benefit directly or indirectly in an immense way in both these countries. The paper throws light on the chronological growth of tea cultivation in the state.

Index Terms: Nilgiris, Tea Estates, John Sullivan, Britain and China

I. INTRODUCTION

Set amidst the most grandiose and beautiful scenery in the world, the lovely Nilgiris is often called "The Little Switzerland". This is one of the most salubrious health resorts in the world. Nilgiris form a plateau about 56 KM. long and 32 KM broad and a common elevation of 2240 KM rising abruptly from the plain except on the north where their base rests upon Wynaad and Mysore uplands at about 2000 – 3000 ft. Approximately 65% of the geographical area of this district lies at an altitude of above 1800-2500 meters above MSL and the remaining 35% at lower altitude. The climate is temperate to sub-tropical. The average annual rainfall ranges from 950 to 1550 mm. The

topography of this district is rolling and steep. About 60% of the cultivable land falls under the slope ranging from 10 to 33%. Nilgiris, being basically a Horticultural District, the entire economy depends on the success and failure of horticulture crops like Potato, Cabbage, Tea, Coffee, Spices and Fruits. The paper also highlights the measures adopted by the British government. The progress made and the crises faced by the tea industries have also been analyzed in the paper.

II. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The overall objective of the study is to examine the problems and prospects of the tea plantation industry in Nilgiris, Tamil Nadu. The specific objectives are the following:

1. To examine the trends in growth of tea Industry in Tamil Nadu in terms of area, production, export and productivity of Indian Tea Industry.
2. To ascertain the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of Indian Tea Industry
3. To study the problems and prospects of tea industry in Tamil Nadu particularly in the Nilgiris.

III. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Analyse and examine the growth and development of tea Plantation in Tamil Nadu especially in Nilgiris District. Recent years have been particularly bad for tea growers in India, both small and large. But the former is the hardest hit and have to wade through a myriad of problems in achieving their quality goals. Some of these issues are: India was the largest producer and exporter of tea in the world for almost a century. As the country remained preoccupied with production of bulk tea without heeding to the changes unfolding in the market, they were eventually outclassed by the Chinese, Kenyan, and Sri Lankan tea industry in quality, productivity, and value addition.

As Indian tea was fighting a losing battle in their traditional strongholds, the farmers were taken aback by falling prices and rising costs. This left tea farmer with little choice other than innovation and quality improvement. Small tea growers in the country are particularly affected as their access to technology and other resources remains limited and disputed

IV.METHODOLOGY ADOPTED FOR THE STUDY

The Tamil Nadu Archives is the major source of information so far as the primary sources are concerned. The present work being a descriptive method research, both primary and secondary data was gathered and analyzed for drawing inferences and reporting research results. Besides the primary data, secondary sources covering aspects relating to region wise area under tea cultivation and production were included. For the collection of information and data on the above mentioned specific aspects, numerous documents were perused and official records such as published and unpublished reports obtained from sources such as Tea Board of India, Office of the Assistant Director of Statistics, Nilgiris District, Block, Pandian Tea Industries, Corsely Estate, UPASI, Development Offices situated at Kotagiri development block, Udahgamandalam development block and Gudalur development block The study also utilized materials and information from various libraries sourced from different institutions both within and outside Tamil Nadu state.

V.CAMELLIA SINENSIS (TEA)

A plant called *Camellia sinensis* produces the leaves and buds that are commonly known as tea – the most common beverage consumed in the world. *Camellia sinensis*, which grows in tropical and subtropical climates, is a flowering evergreen shrub that produces small white flowers; the leaves and buds are ready to be harvested three years after the shrub is planted. Although *Camellia sinensis* bushes can live for more than a hundred years, harvesting leaves and buds from smaller, younger bushes is easier. Once harvested, the leaves are dried and rolled in preparation for distribution. Tea grew fairly in altitudes between 4000 feet and 7500 feet. The China variety is the hardiest

and best adopted for high and exposed positions, but grows slowly, and produces very little leaf.

The Assam variety is suited only for sheltered situation on rich fertile soil; when so circumstanced it grow rapidly, and in a large producer of leaf. The hybrid is the most generally useful, combining the leaf producing quality of the Assam with the hardihood of the china variety. Most of the tea estates on the Neilgherries are on land which was formerly under grass; such land especially, if heavily covered by ferns, gives good results, but sholah land is preferred when it can be obtained equally well situated, as on such land the shrub grows with much greater rapidity, ad gives earlier and heavier flushes of leaf. The plantations are generally small, ranging from 50 to 80 acres in extent, and besides these there are numerous gardens.

HISTORY OF TEA

Tea is one of the chief joys of life and no other drink except water is consumed by so many and so much. The word ‘Tea’ comes from Chinese local, dialect, China gave the beverage and the name for it to the world. Tea drinking prevailed some 5000 years back in China – the ancient home of Tea. Tea migrated to Japan by 800 A.D and within few years it reached England but remained scarce and expensive until the East India Company started trading with China in large quantities of tea in 1669.

Christopher Borough introduced Tea in England. By 17th century Tea became the favorite drink of the English. England never cared to take initiative to cultivate tea in India. In 1780 Robert Kyd, who was a tea enthusiast experimented tea cultivation in India. Warren Hastings also had some interest in the cultivation. The rise of tea industry, owes, its origin to the discovery of the tea plant in Assam. This was found out by Robert Bruce. His brother A.C. Bruce established the first plantation in Gabroo Hills in Assam. The first tea plantation however owes its existence to a lady, the daughter of M.D. Cockburn, who opened an estate in 1863, followed by Kodanad. Tea soon took over, and coffee growing was given up. There was a steady growth of tea planting. By the end of the 19th century, it was in around 3,000 acres (12 km²), and today it is almost 30,000 acres (120 km²).

The relationship between Britain and China despite trade between them began to strike a sorry note. The

uncertainties of supplies of tea to Britain from China led Englishman to explore the possibilities of tea cultivation in India. The traditional tea-growing countries are China, Japan, India and Sri Lanka. However, in recent years, new tea-producing countries have emerged, most notably Bangladesh, Vietnam and Kenya. Origin impacts the flavour characteristics, while altitude, soil type, plant type and age of the tea plant are other influencing factors.

TEA PLANTATION IN INDIA

Indian Tea Industry is about 172 years old. The industry occupies an important place and plays a very useful part in the national economy. In 1788, the authorities of botanical garden recommended plantation of tea to the East India Company. But the movement renewed only in 1834 when Lord Bentinck appointed a committee to report on the possibility of introduction of tea from China into India. Dr. Wallich in 1832 reported that England should not depend on China for the supply of tea and he stressed that tea for England should be cultivated in India. The East India Company helped Europeans to acquire land and develop tea plantation in India. When the British East India Company's official Sir Joseph Bark studied tea plants and climatic conditions, he had suggested to the company the cultivation of tea in Cooch Bihar and the Nilgiri hills in 1823.

EFFORTS OF JOHN SULLIVAN

The company and the colonial government attempted to the various experimental cultivation in the hills of Nilgiris, Kodaikanal and Palani in Tamil Nadu. All the attempts failed in the hills of Palani and Kodaikanal, Nilgiris emerged as a best producer of Tea. By the efforts of John Sullivan with the help of Monsieur Perrottet Tea planted in Nilgiris in the year 1832. In 1834 a Committee was appointed to submit plans for introductions of tea culture in India. The experiments made between 1835 and 1840 were useful in proving that the tea plant would thrive on the hills, but little else resulted from them, though the opinions frequently expressed by Mr. Sullivan and Monsieur Perrottet, and founded on these experiments that the greater part of the district was well suited for tea culture, have now been proved to be accurate.

To foster the cultivation of tea the government sanctioned many favourable terms. In 1838 the first commercial sample of Assam tea of eight chests

weighing 488 lbs sent to London. At the auction in England the shape of Tea Industry in India was determined. In 1850, there were 1876 acres under tea cultivation. There was rapid growth in the industry and by 1904 India surpassed China in tea exports and broke her hegemony which she held for 250 years. The Indian Tea Industry is the most extensive in terms of area under the crop and the largest in terms of output. The approximate yield for the year 1883 was 512,340 lb or 151lb. per acre of mature plants. The cost of cultivation varies from rupees 40 to rupees 175 per acre. The cost of manufacture is about 2 annas per pound.

YEAR	ACRES	YEAR	ACRES	YEAR	ACRES
1875	1514	1885	5066	1893	5450
1877	3160	1886	5778	1894	5727
1878	4191	1887	5110	1897	6867
1879	4171	1889	4931	1898	6861
1882	5282	1890	5266	1899	7027
1883	4772	1891	5292	1900	7368

AREA UNDER TEA CULTIVATION IN NILGIRIS
 Source: Maclean, Manual on the Administration of the Madras presidency

DEVELOPMENT OF TEA INDUSTRY IN NILGIRIS

When the price of the lands in Assam increased, the planters decided to move towards South-to Nilgiris to cultivate tea. The climate of Nilgiris is favourable for tea cultivation. No other district in Tamil Nadu presents a more varied climate and range of rainfall than the Nilgiris. Because of the continuous vegetation on the slopes, a large accumulation of organic matter is deposited on the soil surface, which in turn produces organic acids and the same acidic level is maintained which is well suited for tea cultivation. These hills were either barren or covered with forests and considered uninhabitable with no roads or communications their transformation into centres of great economic importance was due to tea industry. In olden days land was held by Europeans under a grant from government for 99 years. Agriculture was naturally the most outstanding from of enterprise in the early colonial years of the British in India. Peace and security of possession were the necessary conditions for allocating capital and committing it to development. These conditions were present and gave opportunities to the early pioneers who had the courage and wisdom to enter into the

Nilgiris to exploit the natural resources of the district which were abundant. They worked hard under severe strain subjecting themselves to great hardships. Their courage and determined efforts made Nilgiris as a producer of tea.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF DR. CHRISTIE

The first plantation in Nilgiris was coffee and not tea when coffee fell on evil days due to *Hemileia vestatrix* tea began to pick up growth in Nilgiris. The association of tea with Nilgiris goes back to one hundred and eighty seven years. In 1826 an Assistant surgeon Dr.Christie, Madras based surgeon, while on special duty on the Nilgiris to conduct meteorological and geological investigation, decided to experiment tea cultivation on observing the *Camellia*, which is closely resembled tea, growing well on Nilgiris, decide to plant tea in the District and ordered for some tea plants from China. Unfortunately he died before the arrival of the plants sought for from China. However when the plants arrived, few of them were given to the superintendent of Ootacamund, who planted them in the garden of Crewe Hall and distributed the rest for trial to various parts in Nilgiris .However on the initiative of William Bentick, more plants were imported and distributed in these regions.

MODEL FARM IN NILGIRIS

Tea plant was introduced on the Nilgiris as early as 1833 and later the plants were tried in Nilgiri-Wayanad. In 1834 Kaity farm was established as a Model farm in Nilgiris. In the Nilgiris, tea bushes were introduced in 1835 by Lord William Bentinck, who served as Governor General of India from 1828 to 1835. He procured seeds from China and planted it in parts of Coonoor and Ooty. In 1835 tea was planned on an experimented basis at Ketti under the management of Colonel Crewe, he received some tea plants from China and planted them in the Garden. After two years of hard work went into vain, the tea plants were developed by Swiss-French botanist Georges Guerrard-Samuel Perrottet was put to trial in Doddabetta peak. With the help of John Sullivan, the first Collector of Coimbatore (encompassing parts of Nilgiris in the past), he got the approval to create tea plantations in the Nilgiris. Mr. Perrottet, a French Botanist was sent by General Simon, the Governor of French settlement in India. At the time of his arrival nine tea plants were alive. When he left Nilgiris on

April 1837, almost all the nine plants attained the height of 2 feet. On October 8th, 1838, Mr. Perrottet finally left Nilgiris that time the tea plants loaded with flowers, fruits and leaves. This success initiated the establishment of large Tea plantation in Nilgiris.

CONTRIBUTIONS OF D.H.MCLEOD AND HENRY ATZENWILER

Remarkable contributions are done by many European planters to establish estates in the area, *D.H.McLeod* and *Henry Atzenwiler* are few among them, McLeod was born in an English planters family at *Richmond estate* in Pandalur, and they were believed to be one of the first English Planters in the area, Henry Atzenwiler was a Swiss born planter with full of ambitions and dedication, in early days McLeod and Henry joined together to develop plantations around Pandalur. The gold boom in the area had a negative impact on agro industry. McLeod and his family left Pandalur and they established an estate in Poomala near Sulthan bathery. The place was named after his birthplace that is Richmond in Pandalur which is called as Poomala by the local people. Meanwhile Henry settled in *Cottanaad Estate* and became one of the pioneer planter in Waynad area, he died on 6th May 1912 and buried at *Cherangode* village near Pandalur.

ROLE OF MR. MANN IN COONOOR TEA ESTATE

Mr. Mann secured a good supply of quality tea seeds from China and opened near Coonoor a tea plantation which was perhaps the first in the Nilgiris. He was succeeded in making really fair tea from the Nilgiri plants and was thus encouraged to get more seeds. He procured a supply from the finest plantation in China early in 1854, and after many difficulties put them down in the piece of land near Coonoor, which is now Known as the Coonoor Tea Estate. It was his success in planting that created hopes for developing tea plantations in Nilgiris on Commercial basis. He obtained a lease of 130 acres for Tea plantation; again he applied for six acres of forest land for the purpose. Government granted the piece of land on the Nilgherry Hills Situated about 3 miles to the North east of Coonoor for the purpose of cultivating the tea plant. The experiment conducted by government through various individuals between the years 1835 and 1840 were useful to prove that the tea plant would thrive on these hills of Tamil Nadu. Mr. John Sullivan and

Monsieur Perrottet found, through experiment, that greater parts of the district were well suited for tea cultivation. In 1835 some boxes of Tea plants raised from China seeds in Calcutta were sent to Nilgiris, Coorg Mysore, and to the Agri- Horticultural society at Madras.

MR. JAMES AND BELLICUL FARM

Bellicul Farm was established in 1835. The Governor in Council sent six boxes, ten plants each sent it to Oodacamund .In that only 20 plants were alive, and six of the plants were sent to garden at Bellicul under taken by Mr. James. The Government leased out land to various individuals who applied for the endeavour in Nilgiris in the year 1837. Their names were listed out as follows: Mr.James Thomas, Mr. Dickinson , Captain R.Macleod, Colonel King, Mr. Sullivan , Mr. Brown , Messrs. Binny, Major. Clubly .Normally the lease of land was granted for a period of 99 years. Later the period of duration was changed into 30 years, and then to a premium.

KALHATTY OR DUNSANDLE ESTATE

During the same period an estate known as Dunsandle was opened near Kalhatty by a European planter. Another early tea estate was Nousuch, near Coonoor, where sixty acres were planted as early as 1860. By the end of 1869 tea had been planted in some 200 to 300 acres at the Nilgiri hills. Breeks, the Commissioner of the Nilgiris, had intimated the British government about remarkable growth of tea plantations in the Nilgiris. He also informed that the area under cultivation of tea was increased in 1869. In 1876-77 there were 3,142 acres of tea plantation in the Nilgiris of which 1,5 acres had mature plants. A local legend says that these soldiers instructed the planters on Tea cultivation. Mr. Rae started plantation at Kalhatty. Mr. Rae obtained a grant of land near Sholur, latter it was named as the Dunsandle Estate, for growing tea, shortly afterwards a garden was began at Kotagiri in 1863. In Kotagiri area, the establishment of first estate was recorded in the same year. Nearly 120 hectares of land was brought under Tea cultivation by the year 1869. The fine tea that was produced in the district was displayed at the agricultural Exhibition in Ootacamund. The estate known as Belmont was formed on the Bishops down property at Ootacamund.

THAISHOLA ESTATE

The Chinese prisoners of Opium war were brought and jailed on the Nilgiris in two camps - one at Naduvattom and other at Thaishola reserve forests in 1859. Mann secured a good number of quality tea seeds from China and started an estate near Coonoor. With his success in tea plantation began an estate in Thaishola in 1859 by employing Chinese prisoners of war. Thaishola has been described as one of the most beautiful estates of the Nilgiris comprising undulating hills divided by valleys through which flow streams.

Meanwhile coffee which was the principal plantation crop in the district, received a severe setback in the world market due to the entry of Brazil Coffee and this provided a stimulus to the tea industry. After the collapse of coffee cultivation, the same land was converted into Tea plantation. Thus the former coffee estates served to extend the tea industry. By the year 1894 the total area under Tea cultivation surpassed the area under coffee cultivation. New lands were also opened up as tea could be grown at a much wider range of altitudes. Tea was profitably cultivated in Southern India since 1853 in Wynaad, Nilgiris and Anamalai Hills. Thus tea became common in Nilgiris. By the dawn of the 20th century 1/10 of the district came under tea cultivation.

ROYAL COMMISSION REPORTS OF 1887

According to the Royal Commission reports of 1887, the land under tea plantation was very limited, but the requirement was increasing. Therefore it recommended that the government should bring more lands under tea cultivation. From this stage onwards the growth of tea cultivation was steady and the acreage under tea in the Nilgiris rose to 4,799 in 1895. According to the UPASI report of 1897, nearly 2 1,000 acres were brought under cultivation in South India. Among it the share of the Nilgiris was 7,000 acres.

TEA CESS COMMITTEE

Efforts are being made to create a market for tea among natives of India. If It was established, it would free the growers from the heavy middle man's charges which absorb so much of the profits of this and disposed through Mincing Lane. In 1896, the Indian Tea Association took a momentous measure. It was in that year that the Association recommended that a cess be levied on tea exports and the proceeds utilized for the promotion of sale of Indian tea. This measure brought into being Tea Cess Committee. Viceroy

Curzon introduced the Tea Cess Bill in 1903 to tax the Indian tea trade, raise a fund and promote marketing. The Tea Cess Committee made sporadic and small-scale attempts in select public venues to promote tea. From the 1st of April 1903 a compulsory custom cess of one quarter of a pie per pound on all tea exported from India was imposed by law and the proceeds of this are handed over to a Tea Cess Committee to be expanded in pushing the sale and the consumption of tea outside the United Kingdom.

In the latter half of the 19th century when Government found that Tea plantation became a promising one withdrew its direct involvement and left them at the hand of private companies, estate owners and small gardeners. The district of Nilgiris covers 6621 estates out of the 6668 in Tamil Nadu according to statistics. The tea industry is divided into four sectors: large estates, bought leaf factories, Co-operative factories and small growers. Large estates are defined to be an estate having an area of more than 8.09 hectares. These estates have various types of ownerships such as proprietary, private limited, public limited and Co-operative society. These large estates manufacture tea by the method of orthodox. Bought leaf factories are those which purchase green leaf from outside for manufacture. The bought leaf factories are the special feature of South India. There are 96 bought leaf factories in the Nilgiris District. The Co-operative Tea factories came into existence because of the Plantation Enquiry Commission in 1956. The government formulated a scheme for small growers.

The first Industrial Co-operative tea factory in India was started at Kundha(Yedakkadu). The objective of Co-operative factories was extension services for cultivation and manufacture. There are 14 Co-operative factories in Nilgiris now.

Small growers are benefitted because of the Co-operative factories. These are a central service society functioning at Coonoor under the chairmanship of Collector. It makes bulk purchase of manure and distributes it to the farmers.

In order to promote the life of small growers and to remove their dependence on private bought leaf factories, the first industrial cooperative tea factory at Kundah was established in 1962. Within five years, eight factories were established and needed financial help from the state. The state Government also decided to participate in the Share Capital Structure of the Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories.

VI. CONCLUSION

The Indian Tea Industry has an important and special place in the Indian economy. Tea is India's primary beverage, with almost 85% of total households in the country consuming tea. India is the world's largest producer and consumer of tea, with India accounting for 27% of the world tea production. India's expenses on beverages and processed foods accounts for 8% of food expenditure in rural areas, and 15% in urban areas. India is an important tea exporter, accounting for around 12-13% of world tea exports. Further, certain varieties of tea (for example Darjeeling) are grown only in India and are in great demand across the world. All Darjeeling teas possess the lightness of flavour and fine colouring which make them unique and apart from all other teas. India's tea industry exports were estimated at Rs. 17.31 billion during 2006, accounting for 0.4% of India's exports.

Indian Tea Industry is one of the largest in the world with over 13,000 gardens, and a total workforce of over two million people. Indian Tea Industry is a substantial foreign exchange earner and provides sizeable amount of revenue to the government. The Indian Tea Industry's total turnover is Rs9000 crore. Today Indian Tea Industry is having 1692 registered tea manufacturers, 2200 registered tea exporters, 5548 number of registered tea buyers and nine tea auction centers. All-India Tea production rose by 12.3% to 1.62 lakh tonnes during January-April 2010. The Southern states performed better than the Northern counterparts. The states of Tamil Nadu, Kerala and Karnataka recorded between 13-24% growths. India exports Tea to most of the European Countries, U.S.A. Japan, West Asia and the Asia Pacific Region. In fact, there is hardly any country where Indian Tea is not found. Due to the sudden fall in tea prices, the tea industry in doldrums. Due to mono cropping of tea the farmers have incurred losses. If multi tyre cropping system in tea with fruit crops and other spices was followed such losses could have been avoided. Standard tea based multi tyre cropping systems have to be developed suitable for the different elevations of the Nilgiris.

The uniqueness of Nilgiris tea stems from its fragrance, briskness and superlative flavour. The total area of tea cultivation in the district is 66,175 hectares and annual production is 135 million kilograms of manufactured tea, which equals 10% of the total tea

production of India (Nilgiris District, Statistical Handbook 2016). Recognizing its importance as a major production centre, the Tea Board of India, partially funded a full- fledged training centre in the district for providing regular training to large and small planters alike, on the modern techniques of crop husbandry and tea manufacturing. In Nilgiris, tea production takes place throughout the year, unlike other tea growing regions of the country and is known for its distinctive dark and extremely aromatic tea for almost 100 years. It is one of the finest and picturesque hill stations in the country and its tea plantations are frequented by thousands of tourists from all over the world.

The tea growers in Nilgiris have to ensure cost-effectiveness of our products. It has to be a joint effort of the growers, the workers and the Governments - Central and State Research Programmes have to be strengthened to further improve land productivity.

VII. SUGGESTION

1. The quality profile and image of the Nilgiris tea would have to be improved.
2. The Producers and exporters have to make joint effort on export promotion.
3. The laws of the land in the country would have to be strictly implemented, especially in respect of imported products.
4. Awareness programme on quality upgradation among small growers should be done
5. Grading and procurement of quality green leaf at different collection centres from the small growers.
6. Collection and transportation of quality leaf at the factory site.
7. Studying the existing manufacturing technique for modification and standardization of scientific tea manufacture adopted.

The Nilgiri's tea industry has grown to own many global tea brands and has evolved to one of the most technologically equipped tea industries in the world.

VIII. ACKNOWLEDGMENT

Late. Mr. G.T. Pandiya Raj, proprietor, Pandian Tea Industries, Kotagiri, Nilgiri's District.

Mr. P.T.Sivagnanam, (Former Factory Manager), Pandian Tea Industries. Kotagiri, Nilgiri's District.

REFERENCES

- [1] V.N Asopa. "*Tea Industry of India: The Cup That Cheers Has Tears*", Working Paper No. 2007-07-01, working paper (Ahmadabad: Indian Institute of Management), 2007.
- [2] R Baikie, *The Nilgherries including an account of their topography. Climate, Soil and production and of the effects of the climate on the European Constitution*. II edition. Baptist Mission Press, Calcutta, 1857.
- [3] B. J. Banyard, *A History of Tea Trade*, P.30.
- [4] Bharali Gita, , "The Tea Crisis, Heath Insecurity and Plantation Labourers Unrest", at a Seminar '*Society, Social Change and Sustainable Development*' organised by Dept. of Sociology, North Bengal University. 2007
- [5] *District Census Handbook: The Nilgiris Village and Town Directory*, Directorate of Census Operations Tamil Nadu U Series-34 Part Xii-A
- [6] Edgar, "*Tea Industry in Bengal*", 1873, P.9
- [7] *Encyclopedia Britannica* , 1906, Vol.8 P. 165
- [8] W. Francis ed., *Madras District Gazetteers: The Nilgiris*, Government Press, Madras,
- [9] Government Order No.2398, *Industries Department*, dated October 23. 1971
- [10] Government Order No.754, *Industries Department*, dated May 9, 1972
- [11] K.J., Joseph K.P. Viswanathan, *Globalisation, Development and Plantation Labour in India*, Routledge Publication.
- [12] M. Gopalakrishnan, *Gazetteers of Nilgiri District*, Madras, 1984, p. 82.
- [13] C.D.Maclean, *Manual of the Administration of the Madras Presidency*, Vol.I, Madras: Govt. Press, 1885, p.p292
- [14] S. Manoharan. "*The evolution of the Tea economy*", S Chand & Co, New Delhi 1974, P.p. 295 - 308 .
- [15] S. Muthiah, *A Planting Century: The First Hundred Years of the United Planters Association of Southern India*, 1893-1993 p.p134
- [16] *Notes on Industrial Co-operative Tea Factories of Nilgiris*, published by INDCOSERVE, Coonoor, p.4
- [17] Percival Griffiths, "*The history of Indian Tea Industry*", Weidenfeld & Nicolson, London : 1967, P.4

- [18] *Planters Chronicle*, March 1888, p. 16.
- [19] *Report of Plantation inquiry Commission*, 1956, p.9
- [20] *Report of the South Indian Planters Enquiry Committee*, 1896, p.7
- [21] *Revenue department consultation* dated, 2.8.1836, Vol. No.1520, No. 62,
- [22] *Revenue Department Consultation* dated, 20.12.1855, Vol. No.1506, P.20522.
- [23] *Revenue Department Consultation*, dated, 25.4.1837 Vol. No.1570, Nos. 35 p.1890
- [24] *Revenue Department Consultation*, dated, 28.4.1840, Vol. No.1704, No.11, P.1926
- [25] *Revenue Department Consultation* dated, 25.9.1838, Vol. No.1514, No.57, P.5092.
- [26] *Revenue Department Consultation*, dated, 28.8.1838, Vol. No.1511, No.11, 12, P.p.4262-63.
- [27] *Revenue Department Consultation* dated, 3.12.1839, Vol. No.1687, No.1. , P.7065
- [28] *Revenue Department Consultation* dated, 4.6.1839, Vol. No.1662, No.14, 15, P.p.3334-36.
- [29] *Revenue Department Consultation*, dated, 17.10.1837, Vol.No.1579, Nos.9 10, 11 P.p5392-95
- [30] Robert O Neil, "*Tea a Historical approach*" P.10
- [31] Saraswathi. H, *An Economic Study on Issues of Tea Cultivation Among Small Tea Growers In Nilgiris*, Bharathiar University, 2018
- [32] *Secretary Tea Board Calcutta, This little plant – Tea* P.20
- [33] Somerset Playne, *Southern India: Its Histoy, People, Commerce, and Industrial Resources* (London 1914-15), p. 221.
- [34] *Report on Quality up gradation Project in Small Sector, The United Planters' Association of Southern India*, July 200 - March 2001, p.9
- [35] Tamil Nadu Tea Plantation Corporation Limited, Coonoor, *Silver Jubilee Souvenir 1976-2001*, op.cit., p.21
- [36] K.J Tanna, *Plantations in the Nilgiris - A Synoptic History*. The Nilgiris, 1969, p.85
- [37] Tea Board of India: "*63rd Annual Report*" Kolkata: Tea Board of India, 2017, p.10.
- [38] The United Planters' Association of Southern India - *Golden Jubilee Souvenir*. Scientific Department, Coonoot. 1976, p.70
- [39] W.R.Robertson, Report on the Agricultural conditions Capabilities and Prospects of the Neilgherry Districts, Madras, 1875, p.31.