

1: CiNii Books Author - Kar, Ramendra Kumar

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Brisk and malty with a bright color. Assam tea is a black tea named after the region of its production, Assam, in India. Assam tea is manufactured specifically from the plant *Camellia sinensis* var. Assam teas, or blends containing Assam, are often sold as "breakfast" teas. For instance, Irish breakfast tea, a maltier and stronger breakfast tea, consists of small-sized Assam tea leaves. The daytime temperature rises to about 25°C. Though Assam generally denotes the distinctive black teas from Assam, the region produces smaller quantities of green [4] and white teas as well with their own distinctive characteristics. Southern China and Assam are the only two regions in the world with native tea plants. Introduction to the West Further information: History of tea in India This engraving shows the different stages in the process of making tea in Assam. The introduction of the Assam tea bush to Europe is attributed to Robert Bruce, a Scottish adventurer, who apparently encountered it in the year 1784. Bruce reportedly found the plant growing "wild" in Assam while trading in the region. Maniram Dewan directed him to the local Singpho chief Bessa Gam. Robert Bruce died shortly thereafter, without having seen the plant properly classified. There, the plant was finally identified as a variety of tea, or *Camellia sinensis*, but different from the Chinese version *Camellia sinensis* var. The adherence of the members of the committee to the Chinese ideal in terms of the plant and the method of manufacture led to the importation of Chinese tea makers and Chinese tea seeds to displace the "wild" plant and methods obtained in Assam. After a period, however, a hybridized version of the Chinese and Assam tea plants proved to be more successful in the Assam climate and terrain. The close symbiotic relationship of the colonial state and plantation capitalism through the colonial period is most succinctly captured in the term Planter-Raj. Production The cultivation and production of Assam tea in the first two decades were monopolised by the Assam Company, which operated in districts of Upper Assam and through the labour of the local community. The success of the company and the changes in colonial policy of offering land to the tea planters. Fee simple rules led to a period of boom and expansion in the Assam tea industry in the early 19th century, but these could not necessarily be translated into a dramatic shift in production from China to Assam due to the "makeshift" nature of plantations, poor conditions of life on plantation, huge rates of mortality and desertion, and also at times the presence of pure speculative capital with no interest in tea production. Most of the tea estates in Assam are the members of the, which is the oldest and most prominent body of tea producers of India. By and large, the system has subsequently been successful in increasing the productivity of tea garden workers as they save on daylight by finishing the work during daytime, and vice versa. Working time for tea labourers in the gardens is generally between 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. It may vary slightly from garden to garden. Noted filmmaker Jahnu Barua has been campaigning for a separate time zone for the northeast region. The Assam tea bush grows in a lowland region, in the valley of the Brahmaputra River, an area of clay soil rich in the nutrients of the floodplain. The climate varies between a cool, arid winter and a hot, humid rainy season—conditions ideal for growing tea. Because of its lengthy growing season and generous rainfall, Assam is one of the most prolific tea-producing regions in the world. This second flush, tippy tea, is sweeter and more full-bodied and is generally considered superior to the first flush tea. The leaves of the Assam tea bush are dark green and glossy and fairly wide compared to those of the Chinese tea plant. The bush produces delicate white blossoms.

2: CiNii 3æ, - The Savaras of Mancotta : a study on the effects of tea industry on the tribal life

*Savaras of Mancotta: A Study on the Effects of the Tea Industry on the Tribal Life [R.K. Kar] on www.enganchecubano.com *FREE* shipping on qualifying offers.*

This section does not cite any references or sources. January This engraving shows the different stages in the process of making tea in Assam. The recurring colonial myth of "discovery" informs the history of the Assam tea bush and is attributed to one Robert Bruce , a Scottish adventurer, who apparently encountered it in the year Bruce reportedly found the plant growing "wild" in Assam while trading in the region. Maniram Dewan directed him to the local Singpho chief Bessa Gam. Robert Bruce died shortly thereafter, without having seen the plant properly classified. There, the plant was finally identified as a variety of tea, or *Camellia sinensis*, but different from the Chinese version *Camellia sinensis* var. The adherence of the members of the committee to the Chinese ideal in terms of the plant and the method of manufacture led to the importation of Chinese tea makers and Chinese tea seeds to displace the "wild" plant and methods obtained in Assam. After a period, however, a hybridized version of the Chinese and Assam tea plants proved to be more successful in the Assam climate and terrain. The close symbiotic relationship of the colonial state and plantation capitalism through the colonial period is most succinctly captured in the term Planter-Raj. Production Teaworker plucking tea leaves in a tea garden of Assam The cultivation and production of Assam tea in the first two decades " were monopolised by the Assam Company, which operated in districts of Upper Assam and through the labour of the local Kachari labour. The success of the company and the changes in colonial policy of offering land to the tea planters Fee simple rules led to a period of boom and expansion in the Assam tea industry in the early s, but these could not necessarily be translated into a dramatic shift in production from China to Assam due to the "makeshift" nature of plantations, poor conditions of life on plantation huge rates of mortality and desertion , and also at times the presence of pure speculative capital with no interest in tea production. Geography The tea plant is grown in the lowlands of Assam, unlike Darjeelings and Nilgiris , which are grown in the highlands. The Assam tea bush grows in a lowland region, in the valley of the Brahmaputra River, an area of clay soil rich in nutrients of the floodplain. The climate varies between a cool, arid winter and a hot, humid rainy season"conditions ideal for it. Because of its lengthy growing season and generous rainfall, Assam is one of the most prolific tea-producing regions in the world. Each year, the tea estates of Assam collectively yield approximately 1. This second flush, tippy tea, is sweeter and more full-bodied and is generally considered superior to the first flush tea. The leaves of the Assam tea bush are dark green and glossy and fairly wide compared to those of the Chinese tea plant. The bush produces delicate white blossoms.

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with regard to the Savaras of Mancotta, it may be emphasized that the ties of kinship and ethnicity often seem to find their expression in terms of new elements of grouping: economic.

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