

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The management have the competency to detach the bottlenecks in the process of implementation of welfare measures for the workers but they never exhibit their empathy towards the workers. When the management increases wage, along with it they increases the nirik(the amount of work). They justify saying that your wage has been increased, so you have to work more as per the wage. Therefore, Marx is questioning the concept of freedom professed by the liberal capitalist. Due to capitalistic approach of the company, it takes away the social and creative nature of the workers. The workers cannot create what they want; they are forced to produce what the company wants. The production processes are becoming mechanized nowadays that questions, what would be the concluding form of the workers? They are alienated from the society. They are kept in such a stringent work schedule that they hardly get time to realize the world outside. We have to understand the paradoxes of capitalism to eradicate the problems of the workers.

The concluding remark of this work is that the tea garden workers have poor living standards. Company provides some basic facilities but there does not seem to be any up gradation of the old schemes at par with the modern times. The protests of the workers for a raise of wage is silenced by the company saying that wage shall be increased but then they would not be provided with any ration or other facilities and hence, they withdraw and go on living on their low wages. In such a paradoxical situation they do not have any other option. The management takes advantage of them because of their helplessness. The workers are bound to work for them as there are no other jobs available for them. Children give up studies and start looking for work to help the family's financial demands. Women are not provided with any aids to meet

their sanitary hygiene and health. They still use cloths instead of sanitary napkins. The women work in the tea gardens earning the minimum wage and the men go out for work as the wages are higher for jobs outside the tea sector. This seems to be the best fit for the families' needs. And this way, since at least one of the family members work for the tea company, they continue getting the basic housing and medical facilities.

However, because of poor education and economic conditions, they lack political awareness. Other than the knowledge of how much they earn, they do not even know on what basis their payment is being done and how deductions are made from their wage or under what system they are paid bonus. The sector which contributes 25% of the total economy of Assam is left in doldrums and the way ahead also seems to be very gloomy.

The study focused to fill the gap of the existing literatures on Tea Plantation workers, through in-depth field works as well as intensive literature review. Women workers lives are constrained by the garden clock and household chores. The Socio-economic study of the women tea plantation workers in Chabua Tea Estate successfully fulfilled the research objectives. Field work along with intensive literature review was conducted to reach the desired results of this research. Even though the women workers have control on the economic aspects of life, they lack the critical understanding of the social reality. They accept the existing structures without even questioning them. This brings destitution in their lives and these hardships acts as a hurdle in their quest of self understanding. The main objective behind this study was to understand the plights and difficulties of women tea workers of Chabua Tea Estate.

The field experience gave the real picture of their daily life. It was a great learning experience to get to know all the sufferings behind a flavorsome cup of tea.