

# Case study sudhir

Business



The productivity of processed tea leaves of Ghostlike is very low (550 keg/ha) as compared to that of Ilama (1000 keg/ha). However quality of tea of Ghostlike was reported higher as compared to Ilama.

Farmers of Ghostlike are still depending on the traditional method of tea production and processing techniques. They are still processing the tea leaves manually by hand which has contributed not only for increased cost of production but also they have lost the opportunity to get benefited by value addition. According to Mr..

Normal Chimer (a tea farmer from Ghostlike) last year one tea processing company bought tea leaves from the farmers at the rate of 500 RSI/keg and sold at the rate of 1700 RSI. /keg.

Therefore, they are expecting support from government to buy roller and dryer. Case analysis Due to insufficient technical services provided to tea growing farmers of Ghostlike VOID, Lathrup, the production and productivity could not been increased significantly. As tea cultivation one of the highly specialized subjects of horticulture, qualified, experienced and trained manpower is needed to support the farmer for obtaining desired result.

Due to insufficient technical knowledge on organic tea cultivation, farmers could not use the organic alternatives to chemical fertilizers that could enhance and maintain their productivity. Tea plant is often attacked by periodic pest and diseases. If those problems could not been addressed on time, productivity would be obviously reduced.

This may be one of the reasons behind the lower radioactivity of Tea leaves in Ghostlike as compared to that of Ilama. We should take into mind that tea cultivation in Ilama is not fully organic.

Though, there is a high demand of organic tea in the international market and tea crop has a comparative advantage over other cereal crops like maize and millet, and the quality of the tea produced in this area was reported much better than rest of the country, the area under tea has not been expanded in Ghostlike VOID as expected. Therefore strong extension services supported with trained manpower is required to expand organic tea farming in Ghostlike. Efforts made to address the problems Demands for higher studies and trainings on Tea Cultivation Technology has been proposed for JET/Jotas and Technical Officers.

Co-ordination with other line agencies and stake holders.

Experienced technicians are hired for conducting trainings Processing equipments are proposed for this year Recommendations The existing technicians in the CTD and Ghostlike service center should be trained on tea cultivation. The technicians should be motivated for self update through learning more Ana more technical papers, Dullness, Dodos Ana manuals. Frequent Title volt programs should be arranged so that they would be acquainted with the real field problems of the tea farmers. Strong linkage and coordination should be developed between CTD, NOTCH and DADO.

Local tea cooperatives should be strengthen.

Training on capacity building should be provided for the co-operative. Seed money for the revolving fund should be provided so that it would be able to collect the tea leaves from its members, process and sell the tea leaves at higher price. Tea processing plant should be established and run by the cooperative. Conclusion The present study was aimed to find out the cause and effect relationship between the problem of trained manpower in Coffee and Tea Development Section, Quirkier and low expansion of organic tea farming condition of Ghostlike VOID, Lathrup.

Additionally this study tried to identify the major bottlenecks and needs for implementation for desired development of tea farming in Ghostlike. This study shows that organic tea produced in Ghostlike has potential and competitive advantage of being an export product as compared to that from other parts of the country.

Despite the fact that having such a potentiality for expansion, it is facing constrains on its path to step forward.

This study found the major barriers to growth of organic tea farming in this area are poor government support, lack of infrastructure, small land holding and lower education level of the farmer, inability of the co-operative to handle the market and weak linkages between the stake-holders. This study concludes that with an improvement in the access of infrastructure (tea processing unit), maintenance of healthy relations between stakeholders, supply of effective reverse delivery and capacity enhancement of the farmers' organization, the tea farming in Ghostlike would achieve its potential height.