



# **IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN**

**Dr. Sangeeta Shashikant Shinde**

<b>IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON INDIA'S POWER AND ENERGY SECTOR</b>	53 – 58
<i>Komal R. Shinde</i>	
<b>IMPACT ON STUDIES DURING LOCKDOWN</b>	59 – 67
<i>Shreeraj Suresh Bhor</i>	
<b>IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL TEA SECTOR IN ASSAM</b>	68 – 75
<i>Dr. Pranjal Pratim Dutta</i>	
<b>COVID-19 AND STOCK MARKET 2020</b>	76 – 79
<i>Vishakha Rasal</i>	
<b>IMPACT OF COVID -19 LOCKDOWN: AN INSIGHT INTO THE LIVES OF THE URBAN POOR</b>	80 – 87
<i>Roshni Louis Alphanso</i>	
<b>EFFECTS ON SHOPPING BEHAVIOUR OF CONSUMER IN LOCKDOWN PERIOD</b>	88 – 92
<i>Sayali Deepak Patil</i>	
<b>FIGHT OF FRONTLINE WARRIORS AGAINST COVID -19</b>	93 – 100
<i>Dr. Shilpa Ashokkumar Mirikar</i>	
<b>ROLE OF NGOs DURING LOCKDOWN</b>	101 – 105
<i>Gaidu Ramkaur Dharamsigh</i>	
<b>TO STUDY THE IMPACT OF LOCKDOWN ON INDIAN ECONOMY DUE TO COVID-19</b>	106 – 109
<i>Dr. Renuka Ekanath Walunj</i>	
<b>THE INFLUENCE OF TELECOM SERVICES ON THE CONSUMERS AFTER AND BEFORE COVID 19</b>	110 – 113
<i>Monali Sachin Battise</i>	
<b>ROLE OF NGOs DURING LOCKDOWN</b>	114 – 119
<i>Siraj Uddin Khan</i>	

## IMPACT OF COVID-19 ON THE GROWTH OF SMALL TEA SECTOR IN ASSAM

**Dr. Pranjal Pratim Dutta**

Assistant Professor, Department of Accountancy, Golaghat Commerce College, Assam

### ABSTRACT

*Due to drop in production for Covid-19 pandemic and the nation-wide lockdown, India may lead to huge foreign currency earnings. Delayed start of various works in the tea gardens, including plucking and processing, besides government enforced restrictions are among the key reasons of low production. India has exported 248.29 million Kgs of tea in 2019 witnessing a dominant position in the world market. More than 50% of India's tea production is produced in Assam, the world's second-biggest producer in 2016. Small Tea Growers have become a remarkable force in the domain of Assam tea in recent years. The small growers contributed 42.17% of Assam's total tea production and 21.53% of India's total production in 2017-18. It promotes the growth of entrepreneurship and provides both direct and indirect employment. With more than two decades of success and prosperity, third generation small tea growers have started to adopt innovative practices of organic tea cultivation in Assam. This paper is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data have been collected mostly by direct contact method. The paper incorporates relevant secondary information collected from journals, books and reports published by the Tea Board of India and organization of Small Tea Growers. Moreover, journals, articles, thesis and books have also been used to serve the purpose of the study.*

*Keywords: Covid-19, Tea, Export, Entrepreneurship, Small Tea Growers, Organic*

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Small tea grower promotes the growth of entrepreneurship development and provides both direct and indirect employment opportunities in the state of Assam. In 1978, first effort to take up tea plantations by the rural youth in the state was made by Late Soneswar Bora, the then agriculture minister of Assam. Afterward he has been regarded as the father of small tea sector in Assam. The initial success drew most of the small tea growers from Tinsukia, Dibrugarh, Sivasagar, Golaghat, and Jorhat districts of upper Assam. Tea Board of India has been emphasizing on promotion of small tea plantation since 1980s. Now, it may tender structural change in the rural industrialization process by setting small tea processing unit. Small tea plantation offers many prospects for self-employment to rural people of the state. The cultivation itself generates many employment opportunities in the field of manufacturing, supply of garden equipments, transportation of green leaf etc. Presently, some small tea growers actively engage in organic teas producing hand-crafted and limited editions of unique teas have found a market in the foreign countries such as Hong kong, Thailand, Singapore and other nations. But the COVID-19 crisis, the small tea growers of the State are staring at huge loss because the plucking of newly sprouted green leaves was just commencing from April. The small tea growers have no option but to throw out the already maturing leaves because there is no such provision to produce quality made tea from the aging tea leaves. Due to the COVID-19 crisis about 1.5 Lakh small tea growers directly involves in the sector and approximately 15 lakh people indirectly attached to the industry will suffer economically.

### 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Ahmed (2012) in his editing book highlights problems of Small Tea Growers like- indebtedness, financial crisis, problem of green tea leaf price etc. According to him the women workers play an important role for the development of the industry. But they are not aware about various rules-regulations associated with tea industry.

Baruah (2011) in his book "Tea industry of Assam: Origin and development" pointed out the importance of tea industry in India. He mainly focuses on the economic development of Assam through tea industry. In his book he elaborates the importance of small tea growers in tea cultivation.

**SELF LEARNING MATERIAL**

**COMMERCE**

**COURSE: COM: 206 (B)**

**SECURITY ANALYSIS AND  
PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT**

**BLOCK: 1,2,3,4&5**

**DIRECTORATE OF OPEN AND DISTANCE LEARNING**

**DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY**

**Directorate of Open and Distance Learning**

**DIBRUGARH UNIVERSITY**

**DIBRUGARH- 786004**

# **CONTENTS**

## **BLOCK 1: INVESTMENT: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK**

**Unit I: Investment Environment**

**Unit II: Markets and their Functions**

**Unit III: Investment Alternatives**

**Unit IV: Money and Market Instruments**

## **BLOCK 2: RISK AND RETURN**

**Unit I: Technical analysis: Macro-Economic Analysis, Industry Analysis and Company Analysis**

**Unit II: Technical analysis – basic premises**

**Unit III: Risk and Return**

## **BLOCK 3: PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT: RISK AND RETURNS**

**Unit I: Fundamentals of portfolio: Introduction to portfolio management**

**Unit II: Time Value of Money**

**Unit III: Risk**

**Unit IV: Return**

## **BLOCK 4: PORTFOLIO AND PRICING MODELS**

**Unit I: Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)**

**Unit II: Modern Portfolio Theory (MPT)**

**Unit III: Bond Valuation**

**Unit IV: Asset Allocation and Portfolio Design**

## **BLOCK 5: MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS**

**Unit I: Mutual Fund Operations in India**

**Unit II: Portfolio Selection**

**Unit III: Portfolio Selection: Treynor Ratio and Jensen's Alpha**

**Unit IV: Taxes and Investments**

# **BLOCK 4:**

## **PORTFOLIO AND PRICING MODELS**

### **UNIT-1**

#### **Capital Asset Pricing Model (CAPM) and Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)**

### **UNIT STRUCTURE**

- 1.1 Learning Objectives
- 1.2 Capital Asset Pricing Model
  - 1.2.1 Assumptions of CAPM
- 1.3 The concept of CAPM
  - 1.3.1 Capital Market Line (CML)
  - 1.3.2 Security Market Line (SML)
- 1.4 Evaluation of securities
- 1.5 Market imperfection and SML
- 1.6 Empirical tests of the CAPM
- 1.7 Present validity of the CAPM
- 1.8 Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)
  - 1.8.1 Assumptions of APT
- 1.9 The APT model
- 1.10 Arbitrage pricing equation
- 1.11 APT and CAPM
- 1.12 Let Us Sum Up
- 1.13 Further Reading
- 1.14 Answers to Check Your Progress (Problem)
- 1.15 Self Assessment Questions
- 1.16 References

### **1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

After going through this unit, you will be able to know:

- Capital Asset Pricing Model( CAPM )
- Arbitrage Pricing Theory (APT)
- Present validity of the CAPM
- Various factors affecting the return
- Comparison of CAPM and APT

# **BLOCK 5:**

## **MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS AND PORTFOLIO EVALUATION**

### **UNIT-I**

#### **MUTUAL FUND OPERATIONS IN INDIA**

#### **UNIT STRUCTURE**

- 1.1 Learning Objectives
- 1.2 Introduction
- 1.3 The Mutual Fund Industry in India
- 1.4 Types of Schemes
- 1.5 Advantages of Mutual Funds
- 1.6 Constitution of Mutual Funds in India
- 1.7 Operational Efficiency of Mutual Funds
  - 1.7.1 Net Asset Value (NAV)
  - 1.7.2 Load
  - 1.7.3 Disclosures
  - 1.7.4 Returns
  - 1.7.5 Beta and Alpha
- 1.8 Let us Sum Up
- 1.9 Further Reading
- 1.10 Answers to Check Your Progress
- 1.11 Self Assessment Questions
- 1.12 References

#### **1.1 LEARNING OBJECTIVES**

After going through this unit, you will be able to know:

- The Concept of Mutual Fund
- The Mutual Fund industry and their operation

# Ethnic Diversity of North-East India and Indian Democracy



Edited by :

**Dr. Amulya Kr. Borah**



# CONTENTS

- **Post colonial Immigration into Assam and the Question of Ethnic Identity among the Tiwas of Assam**  
*Dr. Rabindra Bordoloi* 1
- **Democratic Principles and the survival of ethnic diversity in Assam's Dima Hasao District**  
*Dr. Rechilungle Riame* 13
- **Adivasi's in Assam, there political awareness and participation in Indian Democracy**  
*Dr. Anand Kumar Pal* 21
- **Constructing Ethnicity: Creating and Recreating Ethnic Identity and culture  
(A Study of Deori community of Assam)**  
*Dr. Dilip Kumar Sonowal* 45
- **Tribal Welfare in India's Northeast: Present Scenario, Constitutional Provisions and the Way Forward**  
*Dr. Pranjal Pratim Dutta* 57
- **Emergence of ethnic identity among Ahoms in Assam**  
*Akashi Phukan* 74
- **Issue of Ethnic Problem in North East India with Special References to Assam**  
*Mrs. Krishna Kachari* 87
- **Ethnic Conflict in North East India**  
*Joonmoni Borah* 94
- **A Study on the Tradition and Customs of Thengal Kachari Ethnic Tribe**  
*Anindita Das* 106

# **Tribal Welfare in India's Northeast: Present Scenario, Constitutional Provisions and the Way Forward**

*Dr. Pranjal Pratim Dutta*  
*Assistant Professor, Department of Accountancy*  
*Golaghat Commerce College*  
*Assam (India)*

## **Introduction**

The eight states of India-Nagaland, Mizoram, Manipur, Meghalaya, Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Tripura and Sikkim form the Northeastern Region (NER) and govern India's gateway to South East Asia. The Northeastern states account for 8% of the country's land area characterized by a rich natural wealth and culture inhabited by 3.8% of India's total population boasting of a large number of ethnic tribal groups. It is national goal of the country to develop the tribals by ensuring social equity, economic stability and political freedom. The Directive Principles of State Policy in Article 46 of the Indian Constitution also calls upon the State to promote the educational and economic interests of the weaker sections of the society with special care, and to protect them from social injustice and all forms of exploitation. Article 15 of the Constitution of India prohibits any discrimination against citizens based on race, caste, religion, sex or place of birth and Article 16 of the Constitution ensures equality of public employment opportunities to all sections of the society, including Schedule Tribes.