A Survey of Tea Consumption among People of Bhagwanpur-II Block

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Abstract- A survey of tea consumption was made at Bhagwanpur–II Block. It was found that comparatively lesser people consumed tea and they preferred milk tea over other tea. More number of male consumed tea as compared to female. Maximum consumer took tea during evening and morning without any reason. The self-employees and retired persons are mainly involved in tea consumption. It was found that the tea consumption did not depend on the economic condition of the people of this area.

Keywords - Tea consumption, Bhagwanpur-II Block, Survey, Beverage, Awareness

I. INTRODUCTION

Tea is one of the most consumed beverages [1] in the world. At present, it is cultivated in at least 30 countries around the world. Tea beverage is prepared from the dried leaves of Camellia sinensis. It is usually cut to a height of 2.5 feet in cultivation [2]. The tree is branched with dark-green leaves cultivated and preferentially picked as young shoots. Older leaves are considered to be inferior in quality.

Freshly harvested tea leaf is processed differently to get oolong tea, green tea and black tea. Green tea is prepared from the fresh tea leaf and widely consumed in Japan and China. Western cultures favour black tea which is prepared through the oxidation, curing process of maceration and exposure to atmospheric oxygen. The oolong tea is mostly consumed at China and Taiwan [3], and roasted tea is consumed mostly in Japan. Green and roasted teas are steamed, to avoid enzymatic oxidation; oolong tea is semi-fermented to permit a moderate level of enzymatic oxidation during processing.

Tea has several beneficial effects on human health with the polyphenols (known as catechins) as the responsible constituents [4]. Many in vitro and in vivo effects of tea polyphenols have been reported including antioxidant, anticarcinogenic and hypolipidemic properties [5].

Bhagwanpur – II Block is a rural area situated in Purba Medinipur, West Bengal, India, having 179.23 sp.km area and having population of 192130 (in year 2011). Cultivation is the main source of income of the people of this area. For proper education several Primary School, Jr. High School, High School, Higher Secondary School, two General colleges and one B. Ed. College are situated here. With the above information it can be assumed that though Bhagwanpur – II Block is situated in rural area but the area is developing very fast.

The objective of the study is to survey the status of tea consumption among people of whole Bhagwanpur – II Block.

II. MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this survey Bhagwanpur-II Block was visited and collected different information related to tea consumption such as sex, age, economic status, consume tea regularly or not, family involved in daily tea preparation or not, preference for different type of tea consumption, quantity of tea consumption, times of tea consumption, reason of tea consumption and awareness of health benefit of tea. These information were collected through interview method.

No. of respondents in the survey: 350

Graphs and Statistics

All the graphs (pie and column) used were made by Excel. The data obtained was represented as mean ± standard error.

III. RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

It was observed that in the BHAGWANPUR-II Block among 350 participants, only 29% of people consumed tea which represented low consumption of tea in this area (Fig-1).

![Fig.1 People consuming tea at Bhagwanpur-II Block](image)

Among total tea consumers in this area, maximum (67%) people took milk tea followed by leaker tea 33% and lemon tea 5% (Fig-2). To get more health benefit from tea, it is better to take tea without milk. The people of this area were not aware this matter.

![Fig. 2 Preference for different tea consumption (Total tea consumer No. - 100)](image)
Among male 45% people consumed tea (Fig-3). When the male consumers were asked about the preference for different type of tea consumption, maximum male preferred milk tea followed by leaker tea and lemon tea. There were no green tea male consumers (Fig-4).

As the reason of tea consumption of individuals was searched at Bhagwanpur-II Block it was found that 57% people among tea consumers consumed tea without any reason. Whereas 39% people took tea by their habit whereas only few people take tea due to diminish their hungriiness (1%), for getting health benefits from tea (1%), and for getting excitement (2%) (Fig-7).

Among female only 15% female consumed tea. So, it can be said that in the Bhagwanpur-II Block more number male consumed tea as compared to female (Fig-5).

When females were asked regarding their preference about different type of tea consumption it was found that maximum female prefered milk tea followed by leaker tea, lemon tea, no female consumed green tea. The Bhagwanpur-II Block is situated in rural area. People were not aware about the health beneficial effect of green tea. So, we did not found any male are female consumer for green tea. (Fig-6)

It was found that maximum people of this area took tea during evening 6-7 pm (80%) followed by during morning 6-7 am (46%) (fig-8).

Survey of the awareness of health benefits of tea among people of this area was conducted. It was found that only 5% people know that taking tea had health beneficial effect (Fig-9).

Tea consumption among different age groups was compared. Among tea consumer maximum belonged to 18-60 years adult age groups (76%), followed by >60 years retired (12%), 7-12 years school going children (5%), 13-17 years adolescent (4%) and 1-6 years pre-school going children (3%) (Fig-10).
The status of tea consumption among people with different occupation was surveyed and was found that (Fig-11) among total students only 9% students, among employees 25%, among self-employees 69%, among house wives 20%, among retired person 100% consume tea.

It was observed that in this area only 31% family was involved in preparing tea daily (Fig-12).

The quantity of tea consumption among people of the Bhagwanpur-II Block was surveyed and the quantity of daily tea consumption of male and female was compared. It was observed that male (174.14 ml/day) consumed more tea as compared to female (157.66 ml/day) (Fig-13).

There was no significant ($p>0.01$) difference of per head income of tea consumer and non-tea consumer (Fig-14). So, we can say tea consumption did not depend on economic condition of people of Bhagwanpur – II Block.

**CONCLUSION**

The efforts were made to find the status of tea consumption in Bhagwanpur-II Block. From the finding it can be concluded that comparatively less people consumed tea and among them maximum people consume milk tea. They were not aware of health benefit of consuming tea. Even they were not aware of therapeutic effect of green tea. During evening and morning, they took tea without any reason. In this area self-employees and retired persons were mainly involved in tea consumption. Tea consumption did not depend on economic condition of people.

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**References**


