

Abstracts

THESIS ABSTRACTS

THE ROLE OF THE GOVERNMENT IN THE INSPECTION AND CONTROL OF RICE : A CASE STUDY CONCERNING EXPORT INSPECTION

by *Boonluern Boonrueng*

Rice is the basic food of the Thai people, and the country's economy and income are dependent upon its production. In addition it is the country's primary export; Thailand is recognized as one of the world's major rice exporters. Since world war II, the rice markets have been changed from sellers' markets to buyers' markets with great competition in normal trading and politics. The buyers are at an advantage because they can create obligations on the quality and dictate cheaper prices at their will.

Inspection of rice by the Thai government at the present time has as its main object increased government income. Consequently, the exporters are compelled to pay a rice premium and taxes in accordance with the grade and quality of rice exported. Inspection, at the same time, brings all rice exporters under control to enforce adherence to the buyers' orders as to the quality and weight of rice. This will help insure the continued prosperity of the export market. Because rice is very important to the country's economy and market conditions are changeable, it is necessary for the government to set up rules and regulations for inspection of rice exported through the Bangkok Customs House. The Board of Trade Rice Inspection Committee decides on quantity of export, but no one can export more than 20 tons per month. The inspection is handled by two customs house inspectors, and the buyers' surveyor. The government has assigned the Board of Trade to conduct inspection in order that when there is any trouble relative to the quality of rice, responsibility can be easily located.

Inspection of rice for export involves the cooperation of many parties, both from governmental organizations and commercial traders. With the government alone, it is difficult to run the operations because of an insufficiency of both funds and authority. During the past six years the government has encountered many obstacles, involving such things as milling.

service organizations, rice inspectors, rice samples, rice surveys, implements, research and analysis, standardization, ware houses, rice business men. rice quality and weight certificates, and coordination and cooperation. Moreover, due to the lack of well organized planning and insufficient legislation, inspection does not lead to real improvement in the quality of rice.

At the end of the study is a summary and analysis of ways to make improvements and overcome obstacles in rice inspection in order to have greater efficiency. The suggestions are as follows:

1. To bring rice mills up-to-date.
2. Improvement of service or business organizations for rice.
3. Enactment of specific legislations pertaining to rice export inspection.
4. To train rice inspectors to be more efficient in their work.
5. Set up rules and regulations regarding sizes of rice samples.
6. Give personnel authority proportional to responsibility.
7. Improve coordination in the operations.
8. Increase storage facilities.
9. Improve the commercial rice surveying companies.
10. Increase the use of modern analysis implements and equipment.
11. Set up rules for issuing certificates of rice quality and weight.
12. Initiate research and analysis dealing with rice standardization.
13. Set up certain working plans.
14. Improve service operations to increase efficiency.

It is believed that acceptance of the above recommendations would lead to greater efficiency and profits in the marketing of rice.

จากวิทยานิพนธ์เรื่อง: การตรวจสอบและควบคุมคุณภาพข้าว :

บทศึกษาเฉพาะกรณี การตรวจข้าวที่ส่งออกนอกประเทศ
โดย บุญเลื่อน บุญเรือง ศ.บ. (ธรรมศาสตร์), ร.ป.ม.,
มหาวิทยาลัยธรรมศาสตร์ 2507 (ภาษาไทย 298+3 น)