The Process of Agricultural Growth in Thailand
By Masahiko Shintani:

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The new data series of input-output, price and factor income of Thai agriculture from 1950 to 1997 are constructed in this book. By applying this data set to the innovation accounting, the growth process of Thai agriculture is well explained by a standard neoclassical theory. The constructed data series are not only useful for studying historical aspects of Thai agricultural growth but also for providing solutions to the problems of the current and future Thai economy.

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Thai agricultural standard. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards. Thai agricultural standard tas 4900-2010. Good agricultural practices for peanut. National Bureau of Agricultural Commodity and Food Standards Ministry of Agriculture and Cooperatives. ICS 65.020.20. ISBN 974-403-142-5. 1. Peanut or groundnut, commonly known in Thai as Tualisong, means a crop in the Fabaceae or Leguminosae Family with the scientific name of Arachis hypogaea L. It is also named as Tuadin, Tuayisong, Tuataidin or Tuakhut. 2. Peanut pod means the fruit of peanut consisting of hard but fragile pericarp containing 1 to 4 seeds inside depending on the varieties. It discusses experiences in agricultural development and economic growth and the implications of rapid growth. The country studies provide useful lessons and insights on agricultural restructuring in response to changing market and trade opportunities. Slowness in the process of land consolidation is attributable to legal constraints and government land policy. There are two opposing policy alternatives; i.e. efficiency-oriented, and safety-net oriented. The latter policy aims to maintain the current pattern of small farm size as part of a social protection policy. Thailand enjoyed remarkable economic growth until the 1997 economic crisis. The GDP growth rate averaged 6.4 percent per year between 1960 and 2004. The agricultural and agro-processing sectors are one of the leading developmental sectors in Thailand; which can change and affect the whole economy of the country. To understand this issue, it needs to clarify stage of Agricultural Development in Thailand that relates to internal and external economic environment such as domestic policy, trade issues, etc. Shintani, M. (2002), The Process of Agricultural Growth in Thailand, Kyushu. University Press. Siamwalla, A. (1991), Land-Abundant Agricultural Growth and Some of its. Consequence: the case of Thailand, TDRI, Bangkok. Thailand Development Research Institute (TDRI) (1995), Agricultural Diversification/Restructuring of Agricultural Production Systems in Thailand, Bangkok, Thailand. Definition: Annual growth rate for agricultural value added based on constant local currency. Aggregates are based on constant 2010 U.S. dollars. Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. Agriculture, value added (% of GDP) in Thailand was 8.12 as of 2018. Its highest value over the past 58 years was 36.44 in 1960, while its lowest value was 8.03 in 1993. Definition: Agriculture corresponds to ISIC divisions 1-5 and includes forestry, hunting, and fishing, as well as cultivation of crops and livestock production. 1. Growth Experiences. Overall, Thailand can be regarded as one of the fastest growing economies among developing countries. The average annual growth rate between 1952 and 2000 is a respectable 6.6 percent. Figure 1 shows the yearly growth rate since 1952. 2. The dynamics of agricultural production in this period is perhaps a good example of how economic growth in Thailand has been driven by increasing uses of inputs instead of advancing technology. When corrected for land expansion and irrigation provision, one would find that there was no real gain in production yields.7. Linkages between growths in agricultural sector and the industrial sector are worth noting. Agriculture growths were driven mainly by accelerated export demand.