RESEARCH REPORT ON BARCODE USAGE ON MOST COMMODITIES IN THE COUNTRY

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1 Executive Summary.

The aim of this report was to investigate the use of Barcodes to improve efficiency and quality of goods produced. A survey towards the use of barcodes was conducted. The results indicate that the majority of barcodes used on products are numbers not pictures. The report concludes that number barcodes are the best. It is recommended that number barcodes be used on most products in the country that are sold in supermarkets.

2 Introduction

There has been a massive increase in the use of barcodes on items over the past five years and there is every indication that this will continue. According to research by 2045 almost all commodities made or imported into the country will be identified using barcodes. Recently a number of people have complained about how effective this will be because most people in the country are much ignorant about it and further it is somehow expensive and almost impossible to apply barcodes to locally made goods like coffee, bananas because they are not packed to the required standards. For the purposes of this report a barcode helps to identify different commodities for example in the supermarket or other retail shops. The barcode number usually contains the name of the product, price, and quantity and may be where it is being sold that is the exact supermarket.

3 Methods

This research was conducted by interviews and investigated peoples attitudes towards the use of barcodes on commodities. A total of 100 interviews were carried out with people. It was a door to door interview and mostly people who are producers contributed towards the interview. No personal information was collected; the survey was voluntary and anonymous. Results There was a 55

The survey also allowed participants to identify the commodities on which barcode serial numbers should be used. people suggested that barcodes be used on commodities that are packed and mostly imported goods because these are the same goods that are normally sold in supermarkets not the locally made goods like matooke,maize and the kind.

4   Discussion

It can be seen from the results in Table 1 that most people disagree with the idea of barcode serial numbers because most people actually do not know what the word barcode actually means and also people expressed a lot of concern on how these numbers will actually be added to their locally made commodities like bushera and the like. These findings are consistent with other studies. According to Uganda National Bureau of Standards Report most people are so ignorant about the use of barcodes and some sensitization has to be done to make people aware of such developments

5   Conclusion

The use of barcode serial numbers on most commodities in Uganda will be difficult because many thought may be this was a way of taxing them in a way like they havent known before.Alot of sensitization has to be done to enable the effective use of barcodes on most commodities in the country.

6   Recommendations

1. It is recommended that the government should establish technical institutions in the country; this will enable most people to gain knowledge about the use of barcode serial numbers

2. Barcode serial numbers to be used on only imported goods and few locally made goods whose producers are aware of how barcodes are used.

3. Finally, the use of barcode serial numbers on commodities should be with the mandate of the government of Uganda.