PREFACE

Ever since World Trade Organisation (WTO) was launched in 1995, many scholars from India and South Korea (Korea) have made intensive efforts to appraise the impact of its regime. India, being a country that still more than 60% of its population depends upon agriculture, has paid great attention to the impact of WTO regime on its agriculture. Korea, being a country that has achieved very poor food self-sufficiency, has felt great risk for its agricultural economy under the WTO regime. Since the situation of Indian agriculture industry and that of Korea are different, it was inevitable for the two countries to have different goals and attitudes in their approach to the Uruguay Round (UR) of trade negotiations. And the impact of the WTO regime on their agricultural economies and their coping measures are also different. Scholars from India and Korea have intensively researched on the above issues from their own countries' point of view. However a comparative study on how the WTO regime impacted the agriculture of the two countries is yet to be fully researched. This study may be a part contribution for such upcoming researches.

In general, Korea may be more benefited than India under the WTO regime since its dependency on international trade is much higher than that of India. However when it comes to the case of agriculture, Korea's position is much inferior to that of India. Both India and Korea are not content with the present WTO regime on agriculture.

The first chapter examines the political and economical background in launching the UR and WTO. It also analyses the characteristics of the UR and the WTO. The second
chapter describes the characteristics of agricultural economy of India and of Korea. The third chapter examines the impact of WTO regime on agriculture in India and Korea. The fourth chapter examines the political compulsion and agricultural policy changes in India and Korea. The fifth chapter briefly examines the coping measures for India and Korea in the WTO regime.