

## ***Abstract***

Agricultural sector plays a very significant role in Indian trade. Around 17% of India's GDP comes from Agricultural sector and Indian agricultural commodity trade comprises around 12 % of its total export. Since Uruguay round agreement on agriculture completed in 1994 and World Agricultural Trade regulations has been framed under AOA of WTO since its inception in 1995 various transformations has been taken place in world's as well as Indian Agricultural trade. In our study titled "**IMPACT OF WTO ON INDIAN AGRICULTURAL TRADE**" we have tried to understand the implications of AOA & WTO rules on Indian agricultural trade. In doing so we have tried to understand several regulations under AOA for world agricultural sector for example removal of Trade barriers (both tariff & nontariff barriers), quantitative Restrictions, Licences & quotas on Import & Export, Liberalising or reforming markets by increased amount of Market access, Minimising domestic subsidies to agricultural production & export, Anti-Dumping measures, canalising of essential commodities & Food securities of nations like India , Protections of IPR in new Intellectual property regime, New clauses under AOA like **TBT** (Technical Barriers To Trade) , UN convention on Biological Diversity (**CBD**), **SPS** (Sanitary & Phyto-Sanitary measures or standards), **GI** (Geographical Indications) and new Patents law under TRIPS. Along with these new Ideas like **facilitation of E commerce & investment, new infrastructure for investment, Environmental issues & trade on climate related issues, SMEs, global value chains, Elimination of Domestic subsidies which distorts trade, Domestic Special Safeguard Mechanism (SSM), and Public holding of Food Stocks limit and finding permanent Solution on it.** We have discussed and made a comparative analysis of Indian Agricultural commodity trade where we have divided the period of trade in some of the Indian major traditional agricultural commodities into two different period i.e. the Pre & Post WTO period (from 1989-90 to 2016-17). The data has been set to understand the changes occurred in (1) **Growth** (both volume & market Share), (2) **Composition** (3) **Direction** (showing changes in export Diversities) and (4) **Competitiveness** In new Agricultural trade regime and we have found that all the above said parameters have changed in the Post WTO period as compare to Pre WTO period where some Agricultural commodities have shown positive indications, some have shown negative indications and some commodities have not changed their old positions. We wanted to recommend that t the government of India should encourage the production of those commodities in which we have comparative advantage in export like Spices, Fruits & vegetables, Rice, Meat, and several horticultural commodities and safe guard those commodities which have become vulnerable to newly competitive world agricultural trade regime.

In the course of our Study we have divided our thesis into seven different chapters in the first chapter we wanted to discuss the emergence, history, Framework and functions of WTO; in second and Third Chapters we have discussed the value & importance of World Trade, its changing character & implications of its rules on Developing countries including India under the new Trade regime of WTO, in Chapter four as we have already mentioned that we have dome a comparative study and analysis on some of the major traditional Indian agricultural commodity trade taking into consideration both the Pre & Post WTO era., In chapter five we have discussed the different contents of AOA like TRIPS (New Patent law), GI, SPS, TBT, impact of new Seeds act of TRIPS regime on Farmers Right & food

securities, UN Convention on Biological diversities etc, in sixth chapter we have tried to highlight the negotiations & Outcomes of 11<sup>th</sup> WTO summit at Buenos Aires and the Implications of it on agricultural sector of Developing Countries including India where we have showed that new issues like E. Commerce & investment, Environmental issues, etc have been brought in and old burning issues of the developing world negotiated or proposed for negotiation have been bypassed and in Last Chapter i.e. in Chapter Seven we have put forwarded the Summery & Conclusion of the whole study along with some very important Policy Implications or recommendations.