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SUMMARY OF CONTENTS

A study on the Changes of North Korean Agriculture

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This article aims at analyzing the changes of North Korean agriculture from the viewpoint of the changes of North Korean economic system. The main arguments of this paper are as follows.

1) The article tried to device the formula for the agriculture produce in order to understand the changes of it. Concretely, five factors are considered, that is to say, the width of arable land, the status of accompanying establishments, climate and weather, the amount of necessary material input, and human activity.

2) The article tried to reclassify the types of agricultural family. In General, two types of agricultural family are thought to have existed, that is, land-owning family and land-lent family. But recognizing that the agricultural family under the first-stage socialist system can not be understood with these two types, this article introduces the concept of "land-entrusted family" and argues that such family is a kind of laborer hired by the socialist country.

3) The article summarized the process of the changes of agriculture under the socialist system dividing it into two phases, that is, the phase of socializing agriculture and after it.

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4) The article analyzed the basic conditions of North Korean agriculture, raising such items as agricultural population, arable land per family, the weight of agriculture, forestry, and fishery. Comparing with the case of South Korea which started at the similar historical conditions, we could say that North Korea's ratio of agricultural population is higher, its scale of arable land is diminishing bit by bit and it's the ratio of agriculture, forestry, and fishery is higher.

5) The article overviewed the changes of North Korea's agricultural policy line and their outcome. During the process of socialization and the first stage of the established socialist system, the socialist mobilization strategy acquired quite good outcome under the back ground of relatively good relationship with other socialist countries. But on the stage coming in which not quantitative but qualitative growth is necessary, the socialist mobilization strategy caused stagnation of agriculture and food crisis, strongly damaged by the disorder and disintegration of the socialist block.

6) The article analyzed the changes of the agricultural production organizations, dividing the process into two phases, that is, the phase of socialization of them and after it.

7) The article analyzed the changes of the supervision of North Korean government over agriculture. The cultivating method of North Korea which was developed from the standpoint that makes highly of the socialist system and the independent economic system had been quite successful until the half of 1980s. But after the successful period, several critical problems became evident. Experiencing the food crisis of 1990s, some changes have appeared, such as decreasing the weight of corn and increasing that of potato instead in selecting items.

8) The article analyzed the changes of the agricultural produce. As the accurate statistics can not be acquired, it is difficult for the article to analyze correctly the amount. So, the article tried to grasp the tendency of the changes of the agricultural produce.

9) As a trial to come near to the real status of North Korea's agricultural produce, the article estimated the amount based on the calculation of the neces-

sary amount of food for the population and the estimated rate of insufficiency of food. From the estimation, it can be said that North Korea's agricultural produce has been severely exaggerated.

10) The article envisioned the possible future of the North Korean agriculture. If North Korea try to increase its agriculture produce, it is important for it to increase the amount of the necessary material input and to enhance the will to cultivate of farmers. And to do so, it is necessary for it to improve relationship with South Korea, Japan and America and to dismantle the system of the socialist farms. Concerning the first remedy, North Korea is quite active. But the possible three partners are not so active in responding to North Korea's love call. They demand North Korea to solve several preconditions for the expected cooperation, such as the problem of several kidnapped Japanese and the problem of nuclear weapons. So the first remedy is not so easy to take effects. Concerning the second remedy, North Korea is inactive in taking the remedy. They think that the structural aspect of their socialist farms is important. So, even in face of the food crisis, they are hesitating to accept the second remedy. Considering this kind of situation, the near future of North Korean agriculture is not so bright.

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