

BAB 5

KESIMPULAN

India merupakan salah satu negara yang sejak awal kemerdekaannya telah menganut sistem proteksionisme yang diterapkan dalam kebijakan-kebijakan yang menyangkut aktivitas perekonomian negaranya. Namun, tidak lama setelah kemerdekaannya, India mengubah arah kebijakannya menjadi ekonomi yang bersifat terbuka, hal ini dilakukan sebagai timbal balik dari peminjaman dana India kepada IMF yang pada saat itu India mengalami penurunan ekonomi. Keputusan India dalam melakukan reformasi inilah yang dinamakan dengan reformasi 1991. Berjalannya reformasi ini ternyata memberikan banyak dampak positif terhadap perekonomian India, hal ini dapat dibuktikan dengan peningkatan GDP per kapita yang disebabkan oleh adanya kemudahan-kemudahan dalam proses perdagangan internasional.

Pada pelaksanaan pemilihan umum 2014, seiring dengan terpilihnya Perdana Menteri Narendra Modi sebagai perdana menteri India yang baru, Modi justru melakukan serangkaian tindakan-tindakan yang justru membawa India kembali ke dalam proteksionisme melalui tindakan-tindakan proteksionisnya. Di masa pemerintahannya, meskipun Modi menyatakan klaim bahwa India akan menjadi negara dengan perekonomian yang terbuka, akan tetapi justru sebaliknya Modi malah mengekang masuknya produk-produk impor ke dalam pasar domestik dengan pengenaan tarif-tarif impor. Keputusan Modi untuk melakukan tindakan-

tindakan proteksionis setelah merasakan liberalisasi perekonomian dalam reformasi 1991 ini lah yang membawa penulis pada pertanyaan penelitian, “Mengapa India menerapkan kebijakan luar negeri yang proteksionis dalam bidang ekonomi 1991 di bawah kepemimpinan Perdana Menteri Narendra Modi pada tahun 2014 hingga 2018?”.

Untuk menjawab pertanyaan penelitian tersebut, penulis menggunakan teori dari Michael Brecher, yakni *foreign policy analysis theoretical integration*. Dalam teori ini, Brecher menyatakan pemikirannya dengan membagi serangkaian proses pengambilan keputusan ke dalam 3 tahapan, yakni *input*, *process*, dan *output*. Oleh karena itu, untuk menganalisis faktor-faktor yang memengaruhi *output*, tahapan *input* dan *process* memainkan peranan kunci. Tahapan *input* terbagi menjadi lingkup operasional yang menjelaskan isu-isu atau fenomena yang terjadi di dalam negeri maupun di dunia internasional, dan juga lingkup psikologis yang berbicara mengenai pandangan-pandangan dari para individu pengambilan keputusan, yakni Modi sebagai perdana menteri India pada masa itu dan juga masyarakat India yang turut memberikan pengaruh dalam proses pengambilan keputusan.

Melalui analisis menggunakan kerangka pemikiran di atas, penulis menemukan bahwa terdapat beberapa faktor yang menjadi alasan dibalik adanya tindakan-tindakan proteksionis India di bawah pemerintahan Modi. Dalam lingkup operasional internal, kegagalan-kegagalan nyata sebagai akibat dari reformasi 1991 di mana disamping peningkatan GDP yang dialami oleh India, adanya reformasi ini justru membawa kemunduran bagi beberapa aspek di India. Pertama, kegagalan

nyata dari reformasi 1991 ditandai dengan menurunnya kualitas layanan pemerintah pada sektor-sektor informal yang menyebabkan tingkat kesejahteraan masyarakat juga ikut menurun. Kedua, sistem pemerintahan juga mengalami penurunan dalam segi kualitas, hal ini ditandai dengan tuduhan-tuduhan korupsi massal yang menyebabkan kelumpuhan dalam proses pengambilan keputusan pada saat itu. Ketiga, terjadinya reformasi 1991 yang ditandai dengan terbukanya perekonomian India terhadap perdagangan internasional justru menyebabkan dominasi produk-produk impor di dalam pasar domestik. Sebaliknya, produk-produk dalam negeri yang tidak mampu bersaing akan kalah di pasar negara nya sendiri. Terakhir, meskipun reformasi ekonomi telah mempercepat pertumbuhan, kenyataannya reformasi ini gagal dalam menciptakan lapangan kerja yang memadai bagi masyarakat nya.

Selanjutnya, dalam lingkup operasional eksternal penulis menemukan adanya rivalitas yang dialami oleh India dan Tiongkok dalam hal perekonomian dapat menjadi alasan dari tindakan proteksionis. India dan Tiongkok merupakan dua negara yang sama-sama mengalami liberalisasi ekonomi dalam bentuk reformasi, akan tetapi hasil kedua negara menunjukkan hal yang berkebalikan. Pertumbuhan GDP Tiongkok jauh di atas India, hal ini juga didukung dengan adanya ketimpangan yang jauh pada angka produk impor dari Tiongkok dan produk ekspor ke Tiongkok di India. Rivalitas antara Tiongkok dan India ini dapat mengancam eksistensi industri-industri domestik di India.

Seluruh fenomena-fenomena yang terjadi dalam lingkup operasional inilah yang kemudian menjadi suatu informasi yang masuk ke dalam lingkup psikologis para pengambil keputusan, dari ini informasi tersebut akan dipengaruhi oleh pandangan-pandangan dari dalam diri para pengambil keputusan dan masyarakat India yang turut memberikan pengaruh. Keputusan tindakan proteksionis India dalam bidang ekonomi, juga disebabkan oleh adanya ideologi yang dianut oleh Modi, di mana Modi merupakan sosok Hindu nasionalis yang menjunjung tinggi kesejahteraan masyarakat India dan dalam perekonomian pandangan BJP sebagai partai Modi juga memberikan pengaruh. BJP sebagai salah satu partai dominan di India menolak baik sosialisme maupun kapitalisme negara barat dengan mengedepankan solusinya sendiri, yakni *integral humanism*. *Integral humanism* merupakan konsep yang diadopsi oleh Modi dan konsep ini berorientasi untuk mengedepankan masyarakat sebagai individu dalam ekonomi dan menentang adanya kapitalisme dan komunisme. Lebih lanjut, Modi dan BJP sama-sama waspada terhadap adanya perusahaan multinasional dan lembaga-lembaga perdagangan internasional.

Faktor lain dalam lingkup psikologis, yakni adanya sejarah yang menunjukkan bahwa India dibangun dalam sistem yang proteksionisme sejak awal kemerdekaannya. Disamping itu prioritas masyarakat India juga dapat dilihat melalui pemilihan umum Perdana Menteri India pada tahun 2014, yang menunjukkan bagaimana masyarakat India berfokus pada perekonomian dan ingin mewujudkan dominasi negara nya di kawasan Asia. India telah dari lama terus memfokuskan perkembangan ekonomi nya terhadap industri dalam negeri sehingga

janji Modi selama masa kampanye nya untuk memfasilitasi industri domestik dapat diterima dengan baik oleh seluruh masyarakat. Faktor-faktor di atas, baik dalam lingkup operasional dan lingkup psikologis memiliki keterkaitan satu sama lain. Tindakan proteksionis yang dilakukan oleh Modi merupakan bentuk respon Modi terhadap apa yang terjadi dalam lingkup operasional yang telah diolah dengan cara pandang dari lingkup psikologis.

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