

BAB IV KESIMPULAN

Berdasarkan analisa yang sudah dipaparkan sebelumnya, peneliti yang akan menjawab pertanyaan penelitian, **bagaimana kebijakan nasionalisme ekonomi India terhadap produk *Genetically Modified Organism* (GMO) Monsanto pada tahun 2012-2018.**

Masuknya bibit kapas Monsanto secara ilegal ke India telah memberikan dampak negatif terhadap petani kapas di India, naiknya harga bibit kapas, peningkatan jumlah pestisida yang harus digunakan, hingga terjadinya bunuh diri massal yang dilakukan oleh para petani kapas. Selain itu juga, penggunaan bibit yang telah direkayasa secara genetik telah terbukti dapat merusak ekosistem dimana bibit tersebut ditanam dan juga memberikan dampak negatif terhadap kesehatan manusia karena jumlah pestisida yang digunakan untuk merawat tumbuhan tersebut.

Pengontrolan harga bibit kapas yang dilakukan oleh pemerintah India merupakan upaya pemerintah dalam melindungi petani-petani kapas di India. Penetapan harga maksimal dari bibit kapas tersebut telah menunjukkan bagaimana India melindungi kedaulatan dan hukumnya. Selain itu juga kemampuan India dalam merumuskan hukum yang memuat kepentingan dan hak petani telah dilindungi oleh konstitusi. Ladang yang dipakai oleh para petani kapas di India

terus ditanami kapas sepanjang tahunnya, hal ini menyebabkan penurunan kualitas tanah dan pada akhirnya membuat tanah tidak lagi ideal untuk ditanami.

Untuk menanggulangi dampak negatif yang telah disebabkan oleh Monsanto, India melakukan praktik nasionalisme-ekonomi terhadap bibit kapas tersebut. Faktor-faktor yang menyebabkan India melakukan hal tersebut dapat dilihat dari dua aspek, eksternal dan internal. Faktor internal yang menyebabkan pemerintah India melakukan nasionalisme ekonomi adalah tingginya angka bunuh diri yang terjadi di antara petani kapas, upaya perlindungan terhadap komoditas kapas di India, keputusan Mahkamah Agung India, dan artikel 21 dalam konstitusi India yang mewajibkan perlindungan terhadap segenap warga negara India. Faktor eksternal yang mendukung tindakan India adalah seperangkat peraturan internasional yang mengatur bibit rekayasa genetik seperti TRIPS, GATT, SPS dan TBT Provision.

Bentuk nasionalisme ekonomi yang dilakukan oleh India terlihat melalui tiga dari empat indikator yang ada. Yang pertama, dalam mendukung domestik dan membatasi asing, peran dari kekuatan, dan intervensi dan proteksionisme. Secara keseluruhan, nasionalisme ekonomi yang dilakukan India terhadap Monsanto dapat dikategorikan sebagai nasionalisme ekonomi yang parah karena dukungan yang diberikan terhadap komoditas kapas domestik dan membatasi Monsanto melalui peraturan-peraturan yang dikeluarkan. Namun disisi lain, apa yang dilakukan India masih menghormati peraturan internasional yang ada dan

bertindak dalam batasan yang ada, hal ini tercermin dalam tindakan India yang didasari oleh hukum-hukum internasional mengenai GMO.

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