

ABSTRAK

Konferensi Tingkat Menteri WTO ke-9 di Bali merupakan pertemuan yang bersejarah dimana WTO sebagai forum perdagangan dunia berhasil mencapai kesepakatan yang dinamakan *Bali Package*. Walaupun terjadi penolakan dari India yang mempertahankan posisinya dalam negosiasi khususnya terkait dengan isu pertanian. Dalam Pertemuan WTO di Bali, India memberikan usulan besaran subsidi pangan 5 persen lebih tinggi dibandingkan usulan WTO . Usulan India mengenai besaran subsidi pangan terkait dengan kebijakan dalam negeri mengenai keamanan pangan. India pada September 2013 telah mengesahkan Undang-Undang Keamanan Pangan dan menerapkan kebijakan pangan murah untuk kaum miskin. Populasi yang besar menyebabkan India sangat rawan akan ancaman ketersediaan pangan. Penelitian ini menganalisis mengenai dasar penolakan India dan upaya India memperoleh kepentingannya khususnya terkait isu keamanan pangan

Kata-kata kunci: Pertanian, Paket Bali, WTO, Keamanan Pangan, India

ABSTRACT

WTO Ministerial Conference 9th was held in Bali is an historic meeting of the WTO as a forum of world trade which was finally reach agreement. There is a refusal of India to maintain its position in the negotiations, particularly related to agricultural issues. In the WTO meeting, India proposed food subsidy for 5 percent higher that it is suggested by WTO and successfully approved in the WTO Forum known as Bali Package. India's proposal regarding food security is part of India's domestic policies. In September 2013, India passed The Indian National Food Security Act and applied cheap

food for the poor. Dense population in India relates insecurity, especially on food accessibility. This Research would analyze the basic rejection of India and Indian efforts to acquire interests in particular issues related to food security.

Keywords: Agriculture, Bali Package, WTO, Food Security, India.