

DIPLOMASI LINGKUNGAN INDIA DI TELUK BENGALA DARI 2014-2019

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ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis perkembangan diplomasi lingkungan melalui inisiatif dan program India di Teluk Bengala periode 2014–2019, serta memahami bagaimana India memadukan kepentingan geopolitik, ekonomi, dan ekologis dalam strategi kebijakan luar negeri dan maritimnya. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode kualitatif melalui studi literatur analisis dokumen untuk memahami dinamika kepentingan India dan praktik diplomasi lingkungannya secara kontekstual. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa India pada 2014–2019 mengonsolidasikan diplomasi lingkungan sebagai instrumen strategis untuk memperkuat posisi regionalnya di Teluk Bengala. Inisiatif seperti SAGAR, proyek BOBLME, Blue Economy IORA, dan kerja sama bilateral dengan Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, serta Maladewa memperlihatkan upaya India mengintegrasikan konservasi lingkungan, adaptasi iklim, dan pengelolaan sumber daya laut ke dalam kerangka keamanan maritim. Diplomasi ini meningkatkan kerja sama ilmiah, mitigasi bencana, serta tata kelola pesisir, namun tetap beroperasi dalam struktur geopolitik yang asimetris, di mana India mempertahankan peran dominan sebagai penyedia keamanan dan pusat koordinasi regional. Penelitian ini menegaskan bahwa meskipun diplomasi lingkungan menghasilkan stabilitas teknis dan memperluas ruang kerja sama, bentuk diplomasi tersebut belum mampu mengatasi persaingan strategis, ketimpangan kekuasaan, atau persoalan struktural seperti kriminalisasi nelayan kecil dan ketergantungan negara tetangga pada kapasitas teknis India. Dengan demikian, diplomasi lingkungan berjalan berdampingan, bukan menggantikan, kerangka keamanan tradisional India.

Kata Kunci: Diplomasi Lingkungan, India, Teluk Bengala, Keamanan Maritim

INDIA'S ENVIRONMENTAL DIPLOMACY IN THE BAY OF BENGAL FROM 2014-2019

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to analyze the development of environmental diplomacy through India's initiatives and programs in the Bay of Bengal during the 2014–2019 period, as well as to understand how India integrates its geopolitical, economic, and ecological interests into its foreign and maritime policy strategies. This study employs a qualitative method through literature review and document analysis to examine the dynamics of India's interests and its environmental diplomacy practices contextually. The findings show that between 2014 and 2019, India consolidated environmental diplomacy as a strategic instrument to strengthen its regional position in the Bay of Bengal. Initiatives such as SAGAR, the BOBLME project, the IORA Blue Economy, and bilateral cooperation with Bangladesh, Sri Lanka, and the Maldives demonstrate India's efforts to integrate environmental conservation, climate adaptation, and marine resource management into its maritime security framework. This diplomacy enhances scientific cooperation, disaster mitigation, and coastal governance; however, it still operates within an asymmetric geopolitical structure in which India maintains a dominant role as a security provider and regional coordinating center. The study highlights that although environmental diplomacy creates technical stability and expands cooperative spaces, it has not resolved strategic rivalries, power asymmetries, or structural issues such as the criminalization of small-scale fishers and neighboring countries' dependence on India's technical capacity. Thus, environmental diplomacy functions alongside, rather than replacing, India's traditional security framework.

Keywords: Environmental Diplomacy, India, Bay of Bengal, Maritime Security