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ALASAN AMERIKA SERIKAT ATAS PEMBERIAN BANTUAN PANGAN PL 480 FOOD FOR PEACE DI BANGLADES

Shafira Elnanda Yasmine --> Mahasiswa Fakultas Ilmu Sosial dan Ilmu Politik

Abstract

Bangladesh is a chronic food-deficit country which has been a major food aid recipient since its independence in 1971. It depends on food aid to fulfill the country’s domestic need of food. Most of Bangladesh people work in agricultural sector. But the gap between demand and supply of food in Bangladesh seems to have no end, shows some ironies to the agricultural country food security level. The main donor of food aid since Bangladesh independence is United States, which also plays role as a biggest food aid donator in global scale. However, food aid that has been given by United States became the main criticism of global food aid system. The US food aid faces growing demand to reform its mechanism and policy from global food aid theoreticians and practitioners for being expensive and slow in responding emergency situation.

This research uses perspective of foreign policy in analyzing United States motives behind food aid donation and its continuance in Bangladesh. Applying theories of foreign policy, I argue that there are two main reasons that motivated US in giving food aid to Bangladesh. The first reason related to Bangladesh role in US foreign policy constellation due to longstanding relations between two countries that gives direct and significant economical impact to US domestic economy. Secondly, food aid was considered as strategic instrument to fulfill US national security issues. It implies that behind food aid donation, there is consideration about cycle of poverty and crisis that happened in Bangladesh. Those circumstances create plausibility of violence conflict which threaten South Asia region in general and Bangladesh in particular.

This research concludes two main reasons behind US food aid donation to Bangladesh. In economy dimension, there are three major interest groups who consistently prolonged status quo of food aid by doing lobbies to policymaker. Food aid reformation would make their role less significant as direct food supplier. Secondly, there are social and political crisis that continue to occurred in Bangladesh. Food insecurity became one driving factor which convinces United States that international intervention in Bangladesh is necessary.

Keyword : Food, Aid, FOreign, Policy, National, Security,

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