

**GERAKAN POLITIK PARTAI HIJAU INDONESIA DALAM
MEMPERJUANGKAN KEADILAN EKOLOGIS ATAS ISU
DEFORESTASI HUTAN AKIBAT EKSPANSI KEBUN KELAPA SAWIT
DI INDONESIA**

AMMAR FADILLAH

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis strategi gerakan politik Partai Hijau Indonesia (PHI) dalam memperjuangkan keadilan ekologis atas isu deforestasi hutan akibat ekspansi perkebunan kelapa sawit di Indonesia. Fokus penelitian diarahkan pada bagaimana PHI mengartikulasikan isu lingkungan sebagai isu politik dan moral di tengah sistem politik nasional yang masih didominasi oleh kepentingan ekonomi dan oligarki sumber daya alam. Penelitian ini menggunakan Teori Gerakan Sosial Baru (New Social Movement Theory) dari Alain Touraine sebagai kerangka analisis untuk menelaah pembentukan identitas kolektif ekologis, produksi makna politik hijau, serta relasi PHI dengan masyarakat sipil dan jaringan lingkungan. Penelitian ini menggunakan pendekatan kualitatif deskriptif dengan strategi studi kasus. Data diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan pengurus PHI, analisis dokumen partai, observasi kanal komunikasi politik seperti *kabarphi.com*, serta kajian literatur dan laporan organisasi lingkungan. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa PHI relatif efektif sebagai aktor gerakan sosial baru dalam membangun identitas politik hijau dan mengarusutamakan makna keadilan ekologis di ruang publik. Namun, pengaruh PHI masih terbatas pada tataran wacana dan kesadaran publik akibat hambatan struktural seperti ambang batas parlemen, tingginya biaya politik, dan dominasi kekuatan ekonomi dalam sistem politik Indonesia. Penelitian ini menyimpulkan bahwa PHI lebih tepat dipahami sebagai produsen makna politik ekologis daripada sebagai aktor kekuasaan formal.

Kata Kunci: Partai Hijau Indonesia, Deforestasi Sawit, Gerakan Sosial Baru, Politik Hijau

***THE POLITICAL MOVEMENT OF THE INDONESIAN GREEN PARTY IN
ADVOCATING ECOLOGICAL JUSTICE ON THE ISSUE OF FOREST
DEFORESTATION CAUSED BY THE EXPANSION OF OIL PALM
PLANTATIONS IN INDONESIA***

AMMAR FADILLAH

ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the political movement strategies of the Indonesian Green Party (Partai Hijau Indonesia/PHI) in advocating ecological justice in relation to forest deforestation caused by the expansion of oil palm plantations in Indonesia. The focus of the research is on how PHI articulates environmental issues as political and moral concerns within a national political system that remains dominated by economic interests and natural resource oligarchies. This study employs Alain Touraine's New Social Movement Theory as an analytical framework to examine the formation of ecological collective identity, the production of green political meaning, and PHI's relations with civil society and environmental networks. This research adopts a descriptive qualitative approach with a case study strategy. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with PHI officials, analysis of party documents, observation of political communication platforms such as kabarphi.com, as well as a review of relevant literature and reports from environmental organizations. The findings indicate that PHI is relatively effective as a new social movement actor in constructing a green political identity and mainstreaming the meaning of ecological justice in the public sphere. However, PHI's influence remains largely confined to the level of discourse and public awareness due to structural constraints such as parliamentary thresholds, high political costs, and the dominance of economic power within Indonesia's political system. This study concludes that PHI is more appropriately understood as a producer of ecological political meaning rather than as an actor of formal political power.

Keywords: *Indonesian Green Party, Oil Palm Deforestation, New Social Movement, Green Politics*