

ABSTRAK

Muhamad Farudin Wahid, 1218040042, 2026, Kegagalan Partai Hijau Indonesia Mengikuti Kontestasi Pemilihan Umum sejak 2014-2024 : Studi Kasus Partai Hijau Indonesia di Pengurus Pusat Jakarta pada Pemilu 2024.

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis penyebab kegagalan berulang Partai Hijau Indonesia (PHI) dalam menembus verifikasi administrasi dan faktual sebagai peserta Pemilihan Umum dalam rentang waktu 2014 hingga 2024. Fokus utama penelitian diarahkan pada dinamika operasional di Pengurus Pusat Jakarta selama proses persiapan Pemilu 2024. Analisis dilakukan dengan menggunakan kerangka teori pelebagaan partai politik dari Randall dan Svåsand (2002) yang mencakup empat dimensi utama: kesisteman (systemness), penanaman nilai (value infusion), otonomi (autonomy), dan reifikasi (reification).

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kualitatif deskriptif dengan pendekatan studi kasus. Data primer diperoleh melalui wawancara mendalam dengan para pengambil kebijakan di tingkat Pengurus Pusat (Sekretariat Nasional), termasuk Roy Murthado, John Muhammad, Domitri, dan Dechmont, serta didukung oleh data sekunder berupa dokumen internal seperti AD/ART, Platform Hijau, dan Kitab Hijau.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa kegagalan PHI dalam rentang 2014-2024 disebabkan oleh ketimpangan antara derajat pelebagaan nilai dan pelebagaan struktural. Secara internal, PHI memiliki Value Infusion yang sangat kuat melalui ideologi ekososialisme, namun lemah secara Systemness karena kendala pendanaan mandiri yang belum rutin. Secara eksternal, kegagalan ini merupakan implikasi dari "Birokrasi Paksaan" dan hambatan regulasi yang dirancang oleh struktur politik oligarki melalui persyaratan administrasi yang berat (seperti biaya PNBP pendaftaran badan hukum dan syarat kantor fisik). Hal ini membuat otonomi radikal PHI—yang menolak dana industri ekstraktif—menjadi kendala logistik dalam memenuhi syarat KPU. Kesimpulannya, kegagalan PHI sejak 2014 hingga 2024 bukan sekadar masalah teknis-manajerial, melainkan bentuk eksklusi sistemik terhadap partai ideologis dalam ekosistem politik Indonesia yang transaksional.

Kata kunci: Partai Hijau Indonesia, Pelebagaan Partai, Randall & Svasand, Pemilu 2024.

ABSTRACT

Muhamad Farudin Wahid, 1218040042, 2026, The Failure of the Indonesian Green Party to Participate in the General Elections from 2014 to 2024: A Case Study of the Indonesian Green Party's Jakarta Central Executive Board in the 2024 Election.

This study aims to analyze the causes of the Indonesian Green Party's (PHI) repeated failure to pass administrative and factual verification as a participant in the General Elections between 2014 and 2024. The primary focus of the study is directed at the operational dynamics within the Jakarta Central Executive Board during the preparation process for the 2024 Elections. The analysis is conducted using Randall and Svåsand's (2002) theoretical framework of political party institutionalization, which encompasses four main dimensions: systemness, value infusion, autonomy, and reification.

The research method used is descriptive qualitative with a case study approach. Primary data was obtained through in-depth interviews with policymakers at the Central Executive (National Secretariat) level, including Roy Murthado, John Muhammad, Domitri, and Dechmont, and supported by secondary data in the form of internal documents such as the Articles of Association (AD/ART), the Green Platform, and the Green Book.

The research results indicate that the failure of the PHI (Indonesian Industrial Relations Association) between 2014 and 2024 was due to the imbalance between the degree of institutionalization of values and structural institutionalization. Internally, the PHI has a very strong Value Infusion through its ecosocialist ideology, but is weak in its Systemicity due to the constraints of its unregulated independent funding. Externally, this failure is the result of "Coercive Bureaucracy" and regulatory barriers designed by the oligarchic political structure through onerous administrative requirements (such as non-tax state revenue (PNBP) registration fees and physical office requirements). This makes the PHI's radical autonomy—which rejects extractive industry funding—a logistical obstacle to meeting the KPU's requirements. In conclusion, the failure of the Indonesian Green Party (PHI) from 2014 to 2024 was not simply a technical-managerial issue, but rather a form of systemic exclusion of ideological parties within Indonesia's transactional political ecosystem.

Keywords: Indonesian Green Party, Party Institutionalization, Randall & Svasand, 2024 Election.