

Greening Mainstream Politics: Party Organization, Public Office, and Environmental Action in Majalengka, Indonesia

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Abstract

This article examines how mainstream political parties in Majalengka respond to environmental degradation and asks whether their initiatives amount to meaningful green politics or remain selective political adaptation. The study focuses on Majalengka because the regency faces visible ecological pressure, including extreme local heat and deficits in green open space, which make environmental governance a pressing political issue rather than a peripheral agenda. Using a qualitative case study design, the article analyzes PDI Perjuangan and Golkar through Katz and Mair's Three Faces of Party framework, namely party in central office, party in public office, and party on the ground. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observation, and document review, and were validated through source triangulation. The findings show that PDI Perjuangan demonstrates a thicker environmental profile because leadership discourse, institutional access, and grassroots activities reinforce one another. This is reflected in concrete initiatives such as the planting of 221,272 trees, the development of a 3-hectare people's garden in Simpeureum with 10 food crop varieties, the formation of women farmers' groups, and drainage repair at the village level. Golkar also articulates environmental concern through leadership statements and policy advocacy on tree cutting and green open space, yet its response remains more procedural and campaign-oriented than socially embedded. The article argues that neither party can be treated as a fully green political actor. PDIP's activism still carries a productive and food-oriented logic rather than ecological restoration, while Golkar's regulatory agenda is constrained by bureaucracy, development priorities, and weak implementation. The study contributes to party politics and environmental governance literature by showing that green politics in Indonesia may emerge within mainstream parties, but its depth depends on whether ecological commitment is translated across party organization, public office, and grassroots practice.

Keywords: Green Politics; Political Parties; Environmental Governance; Three Faces Party; Majalengka Regency; Indonesia

Introduction

Environmental degradation has become a central political question because ecological damage is no longer confined to technical problems of waste, land use, or natural resource management but increasingly affects welfare, public health, social justice, and the long-term legitimacy of development itself (Agyeman & Evans, 2002; Howard, 2020; Pei et al., 2023). Green political theory, therefore, places environmental responsibility at the core of democratic debate, arguing that political institutions should not treat nature as an external object of exploitation but as a foundational condition for collective survival and public decision-making (Honnacker, 2021; Mitchell, 2006; Wong, 2016). In practical terms, this means political parties are expected not only to compete for votes but also to aggregate environmental interests, formulate ecologically informed policy preferences, and translate public concern into durable political programs.

In Indonesia, however, the relationship between party politics and environmental commitment remains deeply problematic. A number of studies have shown that environmental issues often occupy a marginal place within

party competition, while oligarchic structures, electoral pragmatism, and short-term coalition incentives weaken the possibility of a strong ecological positioning (Ahmady et al., 2022; Hadiz & Robison, 2013; Hasanah Bolqiah & Raffiudin, 2020a). Even when parties publicly acknowledge environmental damage, such recognition does not necessarily translate into a coherent green agenda. The absence of a consolidated green party in Indonesia has therefore prompted an important analytical shift, namely, whether forms of green politics can emerge within mainstream parties that do not formally define themselves as ecological parties but nevertheless face increasing pressure to respond to environmental problems.

This question is important because several studies indicate that environmental politics in Indonesia has often been examined through the lenses of social movements, environmental non-governmental organizations, and state regulation rather than through the internal behaviour of mainstream political parties (Sholikin et al., 2026). Research has explored the struggle of environmental activists in supporting the formation of the Green Party of Indonesia, the position of civil society organizations in advancing green politics, and the

broader weakness of party-based ecological commitment in the face of oligarchic domination (Ahmady et al., 2022; Hasanah Bolqiah & Raffiudin, 2020a). Other work has shown that major parties such as PDI Perjuangan have at times engaged with environmental issues through particular programs, yet the extent to which such actions represent institutionalized green politics remains open to debate (Wilujeng Pramestusi et al., 2022).

The existing literature is therefore useful, but it leaves at least three important gaps. First, much of the discussion remains focused on the national level, whereas environmental politics is often experienced most concretely at the local level where land use change, waste accumulation, green space reduction, agricultural transition, and infrastructural expansion are directly felt by citizens. Second, many studies emphasize the presence or absence of a formal green party, but pay less attention to how mainstream parties selectively internalize ecological issues within their organizational structures and local political practices. Third, there remains limited comparative work that examines how more than one local party responds to the same ecological setting, which is crucial for understanding whether

environmental concern is a broader partisan tendency or merely an isolated initiative.

Majalengka Regency provides a highly relevant locus for this discussion. The regency has undergone rapid change as development expansion, infrastructure growth, and shifting land-use patterns have altered the local political economy. Official statistics also point to continuing demographic, spatial, and economic transformation, making Majalengka an important site for observing how environmental questions enter local political agendas (Badan Pusat Statistik Kabupaten Majalengka, 2024). Local ecological pressure is visible in more specific indicators. Secondary reporting based on BMKG-cited data identified Majalengka as one of the hottest areas in Indonesia in 2023, underscoring that local environmental stress is materially experienced rather than merely rhetorical (Goodstats, 2023). Majalengka's official open-data portal also provides district-level records on green open space and required public green open space, which indicate substantial deficits in several subdistricts (Open Data Kabupaten Majalengka, 2023). Under these conditions, the politics of tree cutting and green-space protection becomes highly consequential because green space is

closely tied to heat mitigation, ecological resilience, and everyday quality of life (Ufaira et al., 2023; Williams et al., 2025).

The relevance of Majalengka also lies in its analytical capacity to illuminate a wider national problem. Indonesia is not a country where green politics has consolidated through a dominant environmental party. Instead, ecological issues tend to circulate through mainstream parties whose identities are historically shaped by nationalism, developmentalism, patronage networks, and electoral competition (Jackson, 2022; Ufen, 2018). This means that the study of local party behaviour can reveal whether environmental commitment is becoming a genuine part of party institutionalization or remains largely symbolic (Sholikin et al., 2025). In other words, Majalengka offers a concrete window into a larger question in Indonesian politics, namely, whether environmental concern can become politically durable without the presence of a strong formal green party.

This article focuses on PDI Perjuangan and Golkar because both are mainstream parties with substantial organizational reach, public visibility, and influence in local political life, yet they may not respond to ecological issues in the same way. Their comparison allows the study to move beyond abstract claims

about party commitment and instead examine how environmental politics is articulated through discourse, leadership, organizational roles, and practical initiatives.

To capture these differences, the article also draws on the three faces of party perspective associated with party organization studies, which helps distinguish the party in central office, the party in public office, and the party on the ground as interconnected but analytically distinct arenas of political action (Crulli, 2023; Katz & Mair, 1994; Roewer, 2019). This perspective is useful because environmental commitment may appear stronger in one organizational face than in another, and such variation matters for assessing whether a party's ecological concern is shallow, selective, or institutionally embedded.

Based on these considerations, the article asks how mainstream political parties in Majalengka construct and operationalize environmental concern in response to local ecological pressure. The study reads these responses through Katz and Mair's three faces of party, which differentiates party in central office, party in public office, and party on the ground, because environmental commitment becomes politically meaningful only when leadership discourse, office-based

authority, and grassroots practice are linked (Crulli, 2023; Katz & Mair, 1994; Roewer, 2019). By doing so, the article contributes to debates on party politics, environmental representation, and governance as a serious dimension of partisan analysis.

Method

This study employs a qualitative case study design to understand how political parties interpret and practice environmental commitment in a specific local setting. A case study approach is appropriate when the researcher aims to investigate a contemporary phenomenon in depth, especially when the boundaries between social process, political behaviour, and local context are closely intertwined (Yin, 2018). The qualitative orientation is also suitable because the study is concerned not only with observable activities but also with meanings, organizational perspectives, and political reasoning that cannot be adequately captured through numerical indicators alone (Creswell, 2007).

The locus of the research is Majalengka Regency, West Java, which was selected because it presents an analytically rich case of environmental vulnerability and partisan competition. The units of analysis are PDI Perjuangan and Golkar at the local level. The study

uses the Three Faces of Party framework as its analytical device, so the empirical material was coded according to party in the central office, party in the public office, and party on the ground. This makes it possible to distinguish leadership discourse, office-based intervention, and grassroots work within the same party organization (Crulli, 2023; Katz & Mair, 1994; Roewer, 2019; Yin, 2018).

Primary data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and document reviews. Key informants included local party elites and organizational actors directly involved in environmental issues, such as H. Asep Eka Mulyana, Chair of the Golkar DPD; Rinna Sri Isdiyati, Vice Chair of the PDIP DPC; and M. Suparman from Golkar's Research and Development division, as well as grassroots actors involved in local environmental programs. These interviews were complemented by documentary evidence from party records, public reports, and documentation of local activities, enabling the analysis to connect elite discourse with organizational practice and field-level action.

The interview technique followed a guided but flexible format so that informants could explain party motives,

organizational dynamics, and practical constraints in their own terms. During analysis, the material was reduced, displayed, and interpreted using the interactive model proposed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldaña (2014). The coding process was not limited to identifying environmental statements, but also traced how those statements moved across the three party faces. This was necessary because local green politics cannot be reliably assessed from one type of evidence alone.

Data validity was strengthened through source triangulation by comparing interview narratives with party documents, program records, and observational evidence. Source triangulation was especially important because environmental claims made by party leaders did not always correspond to program scale or implementation capacity. By placing interviews, organizational data, and local documentation into the same analytical frame, the study was able to assess more carefully the character and depth of local green politics in Majalengka (Creswell, 2007; Yin, 2018)

Results and Discussion

Results

The findings show that environmental politics in Majalengka do

not develop through a single pattern. Rather, it is produced through different combinations of leadership discourse, institutional leverage, and grassroots activity. Read through Katz and Mair's three faces of party, the contrast between PDI Perjuangan and Golkar becomes clear: PDI Perjuangan displays a more integrated chain linking party leadership, office based influence, and everyday local programs, whereas Golkar articulates environmental concern more strongly at the levels of moral discourse and policy advocacy than through sustained grassroots intervention.

Table 1. Comparative Patterns of Environmental Political Response in PDI Perjuangan and Golkar

Dimension	PDI Perjuangan	Golkar
Issue recognition	Acknowledged ecological damage and linked it to public responsibility	Acknowledged ecological damage and linked it to policy concern
Main pattern of response	Tree planting, clean up	Policy discourse, selective

	actions, public community based agricultural programs	public messaging, video competition
Organizational depth	More visible and recurring practical action	More limited practical intervention
Public visibility	High, because programs were socially visible and participatory	Moderate, because activity was more symbolic and communication oriented

Table 1 summarizes the main differences between PDI Perjuangan and Golkar in responding to environmental issues at the local level. Although both parties recognized ecological damage as a matter that deserves political attention, they translated that recognition into different forms of action. PDI Perjuangan showed a more practice oriented response through tree planting, clean up activities, and community based agricultural programs, which made its environmental engagement more visible and socially

grounded. By contrast, Golkar tended to respond through policy discourse, selective public messaging, and symbolic campaign activities such as video competitions. As a result, PDI Perjuangan demonstrated greater organizational depth and stronger public visibility, while Golkar's environmental politics appeared more limited in practical intervention and more communication oriented in form.

Mapping party responses through the Three Faces of Party

The Three Faces of Party framework was used to organize the empirical material into three institutional arenas. Party in central office refers to leadership direction, organizational ideology, and strategic signals from party elites. Party in public office refers to actors who hold state or legislative positions and are therefore able to move environmental concerns into programs, budgets, and regulations. Party on the ground refers to branch cadres, community groups, and routine grassroots initiatives through which environmental commitment becomes visible in everyday social practice (Katz & Mair, 1994).

Table 2. Comparing PDI Perjuangan and Golkar through the Three Faces of Party

Part y face	PDI Perjuanga n	Golkar	Analyti cal reading
Part y in cent ral office	Environme ntal commitme nt is framed as an ideological and moral direction from the national leadership and reproduce d by the local DPC.	Environm ental commitm ent is expressed as moral responsib ility and policy intention by the local DPD leadershi p. e.	Both parties recogni ze the issue, but PDIP shows a thicker organiz ational translati on of elite discours e.
Part y in pub lic office	Party dominance in local executive and legislative arenas helps translate environme ntal concern into	Balitbang and legislative channels formulate policy proposals on tree cutting and green open space, but implemen	Instituti onal access matters, yet it produce s differen t effects dependi ng on organiz ational

Part y face	PDI Perjuanga n	Golkar	Analyti cal reading
	administra tive support and program access.	tation remains tentative. follow through.	
Part y on the gro und	Tree planting, a 3 hectare people's garden, women's farmer groups, and drainage repair make environme ntal politics socially visible.	Grassroot s presence is limited, with education al campaign s and a video competiti on more visible than direct ecological interventi on.	The sharpes t differen ce appears at the grassro ots level, where PDIP is material ly present while Golkar remains more campaig n oriented .

Table 2 compares how PDI Perjuangan and Golkar respond to environmental issues when examined through the three faces of party, namely party in central office, party in public office, and party on the ground. The table shows that both parties recognize environmental degradation as a legitimate political issue, but they differ in the depth and consistency with which that concern is translated into action. PDI Perjuangan demonstrates a more integrated pattern, where leadership discourse, institutional access, and grassroots programs reinforce one another. By contrast, Golkar shows environmental commitment more strongly in leadership statements and policy formulation, while its practical intervention at the grassroots level remains more limited and communication oriented. The table therefore highlights that the most important contrast does not lie in issue recognition alone, but in the extent to which ecological concern becomes organizationally embedded and publicly visible across different layers of party activity.

PDI Perjuangan: ideology, office, and grassroots action

At the level of central office, PDIP's environmental position is

presented by informants as part of the party's ideological identity rather than as an incidental campaign theme. One party informant stated that PDIP was built on a strong central line and that its environmental commitment had become inseparable from the party's basic principles. Another key informant explained that environmental issues had to be discussed seriously because nature was understood not merely as a background to development, but as a substantive political responsibility. As one interviewee put it, environmental questions should not be treated as a temporary policy demand because they concern how political power protects the conditions of collective life (Rinna Sri Isdiyati, personal communication, April 26, 2024).

PDIP's central office line is reinforced by its position in public office. Rinna Sri Isdiyati stated that "the regent is from PDIP, the head of the Environmental Service is from PDIP, and the chair of the DPRD is also from PDIP" (personal communication, April 26, 2024). This institutional concentration made it easier for environmental concerns to move from party discourse into administrative coordination and public programs. At the same time, the finding also shows that party access to

office does not automatically guarantee an ecologically transformative outcome.

The strongest empirical evidence appears at the party level on the ground. The thesis notes that PDIP's environmental activities were not limited to speeches or commemorative statements. The party reported a large-scale tree-planting movement that reached 221,272 trees in 2020 and was recorded by MURI. At the local level, PDIP also developed a people's garden in Simpeureum on November 20, 2022, converting a former logging area into a 3-hectare site planted with 10 types of food crops. A local organizer described the work in practical terms: "We provide counseling and assistance for planting productive crops, we form women's farmer groups, and we repair drainage channels so the village environment becomes healthier and more beautiful" (Bayu, personal communication, April 26, 2024). The same dataset records 85 Kelompok Wanita Tani, repairs to 50 village drainage channels, and counseling activities that reached 343 villages across 26 subdistricts.

Table 3. Grassroots Environmental Initiatives of PDI Perjuangan in Majalengka

Initiative	Specific empiric al record	Part y face	Analytica l meaning
Mass tree planting	221,272 trees planted in 2020, recorded by MURI.	On the ground	Shows a large scale attempt to turn environm ental commitm ent into visible collective action.
People's garden in Simpeur eum	3 hectare garden on a former logging area, planted with 10 types of food crops.	On the ground / publi c office supp ort	Represent s a practical response to degraded land, while also revealing a productiv e land use logic.
Women's farmer groups	Formation of 85 Kelompok	On the ground	Connects environm ental action

Initiative	Specific empiric al record	Part y face	Analytica l meaning
	Wanita Tani.		with local participati on and household food resilience.
Drainage repair	Repair of 50 village drainage channel s.	On the grou nd	Extends ecological politics into everyday environm ental infrastruc ture at village level.
Yard use counseli ng	Counseli ng and assistan ce for producti ve planting across 343 villages in 26	On the grou nd	Indicates routinized outreach rather than one off ceremonia l activity.

Initiative	Specific empiric al record	Part y face	Analytica l meaning
	subdistr icts.		

Table 3 shows that PDI Perjuangan's environmental politics in Majalengka was expressed most clearly through activities at the grassroots level. The initiatives were not limited to symbolic statements, but took the form of repeated and socially visible programs such as mass tree planting, the establishment of a people's garden on former logged land, the formation of women's farmer groups, drainage repair, and productive yard use counseling across villages and subdistricts. These empirical records suggest that the party's environmental commitment was translated into practical intervention, everyday community engagement, and locally embedded action.

Taken together, these findings indicate that PDIP's green politics in Majalengka is relatively thick because it is reproduced through all three party faces. Leadership discourse legitimizes the issue, office holding supplies institutional access, and grassroots branches translate that concern into

repeated community programs. The party, therefore, appears not as a green party in the formal sense, but as a mainstream party that has sedimented parts of environmental concern into its local organizational routine.

Golkar: moral commitment, policy advocacy, and implementation gaps

Golkar also recognizes environmental degradation as a legitimate political issue, yet the empirical profile of its response is different. At the level of central office, the chair of the local DPD framed environmental protection as a moral obligation, stating that the environment and green open space had to be protected because damage would intensify the effects of global warming and threaten future generations. He emphasized that local parties had to respond to environmental problems not only for electoral reasons, but also as a matter of responsibility to the public. In his words, protection of the environment was part of the party's moral commitment amid climate change and rapid local development (H. Asep Eka Mulyana, personal communication, April 25, 2024).

Golkar's most developed response appears in the sphere of party in public office. Interview material from the

party's Research and Development division explains that Golkar sought to identify the problem of tree cutting, consult stakeholders, formulate draft policy, deliberate internally, design regulatory content, build public support, negotiate within legislative forums, and seek approval through the DPRD. A Balitbang informant summarized this ambition by saying, "We educate the public first, then we consider regulation as a policy instrument" (M. Suparman, personal communication, April 27, 2024). This sequence shows that Golkar possessed a policy route, but the route was still largely procedural and prospective.

Table 4. Golkar's Policy Pathway for Environmental Response in Majalengka

Step	Description	Dominant party face
Problem identification	The party analyzes local environmental conditions, including tree cutting and disaster risks.	Public office
Stakeholder consultation	Golkar seeks input from	Public office

Step	Description	Domina nt party face
n	local government, environmenta l groups, and residents.	
Drafting the policy concept	Policy ideas are formulated according to local needs and community aspirations.	Public office
Internal deliberatio n	Draft proposals are discussed within party structures for alignment with Golkar's values.	Central office
Detailed design	The draft specifies goals, scope, implementati on mechanisms, and sanctions.	Public office
Public	The party	Central

Step	Description	Domina nt party face
advocacy and campaign	socializes the proposal through public education and campaign activities.	office / on the ground
Negotiation and approval	The proposal moves through legislative negotiation and DPRD approval procedures.	Public office

Table 4 outlines the sequence through which Golkar attempted to translate environmental concern into policy action in Majalengka. The table shows that the party's response was concentrated mainly in the sphere of public office, where environmental issues such as tree cutting and disaster risk were identified, discussed with stakeholders, formulated into policy ideas, and advanced through legislative procedures. The role of the central office appeared most clearly during internal

deliberation and public advocacy, while limited on the ground involvement emerged through campaign and educational efforts. This pattern suggests that Golkar's environmental politics was structured more strongly around policy discourse and institutional procedure than around direct grassroots intervention.

Even so, Golkar's party on the ground profile remains comparatively thin. The most visible program documented in the thesis is the national campaign "Golkar Protects the Environment through a Video Competition," which aimed to raise awareness but did not provide direct local intervention comparable to PDIP's tree planting, drainage repair, or community gardening. For that reason, Golkar's local green politics in Majalengka is best understood as discursive and policy oriented rather than materially embedded in everyday grassroots practice.

Discussion

The comparison shows why the Three Faces of Party framework is analytically useful for environmental politics. Ecological commitment becomes politically consequential only when leadership discourse, institutional power, and grassroots work reinforce one

another. PDIP approximates this alignment more closely than Golkar, which helps explain why its environmental agenda appears thicker and more socially visible. This finding supports the broader argument that party institutionalization matters for policy consistency, because issues become durable only when they are carried simultaneously by the party in central office, the party in public office, and the party on the ground (Crulli, 2023; Kristiyanto et al., 2023; Rachmayani & Warganegara, 2023).

At the same time, the findings do not justify an uncritical reading of PDIP as an already consolidated green actor. The party's initiatives are substantial, but some of them still reflect a developmental and productivist logic. The Simpeureum people's garden, for example, was created on a former logging area and planted with food crops. While this is socially useful and may strengthen local food provision, from a green political perspective it is not equivalent to reforestation or ecosystem restoration, because green politics demands attention not only to utility and food supply, but also to ecological integrity, biodiversity, and the recovery of environmental functions (Rohr et al.,

2018; Silliman et al., 2024). PDIP, therefore, appears stronger than Golkar in practice, yet its environmental politics still stop short of a fully restorative ecological approach.

Golkar deserves a similarly balanced reading. The party should not be dismissed as indifferent because the findings clearly show that it attempted to formulate regulatory responses to tree-cutting and to place green open space within policy discussions. Yet the weakness of Golkar's environmental politics lies not only in "bureaucratic constraints" in the abstract, but also in the structural configuration of its party faces. Its environmental agenda was concentrated primarily in the party in public office, where proposals moved through identification, consultation, drafting, internal deliberation, negotiation, and approval procedures, but did not receive equivalent reinforcement from the party on the ground. This meant that Golkar's ecological commitment remained heavily dependent on legislative procedure, bureaucratic acceptance, and inter-institutional negotiation rather than on routinized grassroots action or sustained village-level mobilization.

In addition, environmental protection had to compete with stronger local priorities related to infrastructure expansion and development planning, which made ecological concerns easier to acknowledge discursively than to implement materially. Without a socially embedded organizational base capable of monitoring implementation, translating proposals into everyday programs, and sustaining public pressure beyond the policy stage, Golkar's environmental agenda tended to stop at advocacy, education, and procedural aspirations rather than becoming a durable grassroots intervention. In that sense, the party's implementation gap was not simply technical but organizational and structural, because its central-office discourse and public-office initiative were not matched by an equally strong ecological presence on the ground. (Hasanal Bolqiah & Raffiudin, 2020b; Ridha, 2017; Wilujeng Pramestusi et al., 2022).

The local significance of these findings should not be understated. Majalengka is not merely a convenient case study. It is a regency facing intense ecological pressure, including high local temperatures and widespread deficits in green open space relative to government

standards (Goodstats, 2023; Open Data Kabupaten Majalengka, 2023). Under those conditions, the issue is no longer whether parties are willing to mention the environment, but whether they can convert ecological risk into institutionally sustained and publicly accountable action. This is precisely why the response to tree-cutting in Majalengka matters both analytically and politically.

In the study of party politics, the article opens a new avenue by showing that green politics in Indonesia can emerge within mainstream parties without forming a formal green party organization. Yet the quality of that emergence varies sharply. A party may speak green at the top, negotiate green in office, and still remain weak on the ground. Conversely, a party may develop repeated local initiatives and still fall short of a fully ecological approach when restoration is displaced by productivist priorities. The Majalengka case, therefore, contributes to both political science and environmental governance by showing that the key analytical question is not simply whether parties care about the environment, but how, where, and with what ecological

consequences that care is institutionalized (Ahmady et al., 2022).

Conclusion

This study shows that environmental politics in Majalengka develop through uneven combinations of party leadership, office-holding, and grassroots mobilization. PDI Perjuangan demonstrates a stronger environmental profile because its central-office discourse, public-office access, and on-the-ground activities reinforce one another. Golkar shows meaningful concern and policy initiative, yet its environmental politics remain more discursive and procedural than socially embedded.

The article also shows that stronger practice does not automatically mean fully green politics. PDIP's programs still carry developmental and productivist tendencies, while Golkar's regulatory ambition is limited by implementation gaps. For that reason, Majalengka offers an important lesson for the study of political parties and environmental governance in Indonesia: green politics can emerge inside mainstream parties, but it remains partial, selective, and contested unless ecological commitment is translated into durable

institutions and genuinely restorative practice.

This study is limited by its primary focus on party elites, organizational actors, and institutional stakeholders, which was appropriate for tracing how environmental commitment moved across the party in central office, the party in public office, and the party on the ground. However, the article does not yet fully capture how village communities themselves perceived the ecological effects of the programs claimed by each party. Future research should therefore extend the analysis by incorporating the voices of residents, farmer groups, and communities living in environmentally affected areas, so that party claims about environmental action can be assessed not only organizationally, but also through the lived experience of local citizens.

Declaration of Competing Interests

The authors declare that they have no known competing financial or non-financial interests that could have appeared to influence the work reported in this paper.

Declaration of Generative AI Use

During the preparation of this manuscript, the authors used Grammarly AI to improve the clarity and readability

of the text. Output generated by the tool were carefully reviewed and edited by the authors, who take full responsibility for the content of this article. All substantive intellectual contributions, including conceptualization, analysis, interpretation of data, and final decisions regarding content, arguments, and conclusions, were carried out solely by the authors. The authors take full responsibility for the integrity, originality, and academic quality of this article.

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