



Internal Conflict of the National Awakening Party in Karawang Regency: Sources and Impact of Conflict in the 2009 Election

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ABSTRACT

The National Awakening Party is one of the Islamic political parties in Indonesia which was declared at the Wahid Hasyim Islamic Boarding School in Ciganjur, South Jakarta, was attended by Nahdlatul Ulama kiai, including KH. Munasir Ali, KH. Ilyas Ruchiyat, KH. Abdurrahman Wahid, KH. Mostofa Bisri, and KH. Muhih Muzadi. As a new party, PKB participated in the 1999 general election which got third place after PDIP and Golkar. The laying of the foundation stone for the PKB journey is still rising in Indonesian politics. However, PKB as an Islamic political party experienced various trials and obstacles that began with the conflict spearheaded by Gus Dur and Matori, in his case Matori's presence at the MPR session in the context of Gus Dur's removal from the presidency. So at the same time Gus Dur fired Matori who was considered to have violated the party's rules to participate in the MPR session, the conflict was getting wider so that it reached the court. In this case, PKB was divided into two camps, namely the Batutulis camp led by Matori and the Kuningan PKB led by Gus Dur. However, in the decision of the trial court, Gus Dur's camp won the case. Until he participated in the 2004 general election, he did not experience any problems. Furthermore, in the United Indonesia Cabinet (KIB) under the leadership of Susilo Bambang Yudoyono and Jusuf Kalla, they chose Alwi and Saefullah Yusuf as ministers, and this resulted in both being fired from the party management because they were deemed to have violated party rules. So that this case also went to court because Alwi and Saefullah did not accept Gus Dur's decision. The conflicts that occurred were carried out by several actors, namely Gus Dur, Matori and Alwi, from the first, second, and third conflicts, it did not affect the DPC PKB Karawang. Therefore, here the author will explain and describe the conflicts that occur at the district or city level, namely in the district. Karawang. Because, in fact, conflicts that occur at the central level have an impact on the branch or city level. The extent to which the impact and influence of the conflict on society (Nahdliyin) and elections. This is because, in fact, conflict greatly affects both the central and branch levels.

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1. INTRODUCTION

RI Law No. 31 of 2002 concerning political parties states that political parties are political organizations formed by a group of Indonesian citizens voluntarily on the basis of equality, will and

ideals to fight for the interests of members, society, nation and state through general elections.(Sitepu, 2016). Politics is a way to achieve power, and to achieve power can be in several ways, one of which is through political parties, but political parties are different from other forms of organization, they are a special kind of political organization. In democratic or authoritarian countries, political parties are different from other existing political associations, such as pressure groups, because political parties are organizations related to power through democratic elections (Thoha, 2016).

In Islamic politics, the emergence of parties began with a power conflict in the Ali and Muawiyah periods, in this period there were two theories that developed. Ibn Khaldun explained the theory with his expression and the peak of the dispute that occurred between the companions and the tabi'in was the difference in ijihad in religious matters that were zhanni, as well as the law. (Sharif & Wahid, 2018). So that in this situation two groups were formed, the first was the Ali group and the second the Muawiyah group. The essence of the problem is the allegiance of the caliph(Fikri, 2019).

In the history of Indonesia, the conflicts carried out by the communists in 1948 and 1965, the communists have twice tried to carry out a coup d'etat. The West Java area and the Siliwangi Division had been undermined by Darul Islam throughout the 1950s, and in a number of other areas there had been various rebellions. So, according to Dharsono, the root cause of the conflict was caused by Islamic organizations that always struggle to uphold Islamic law which always contradicts the nationalists (Al Siddiq & Widiyanto, 2019).

The conflict in PKB is indeed not much different from the conflict that occurred in NU in the past, which since the establishment of NU On January 31, 1926 Nahdlatul Ulama was founded in Surabaya, under the leadership of Sheikh Hasyim Asy'ari, as a reaction to the reform movement brought mainly by Muhammadiyah and others, his efforts include developing and following one of the four schools of fiqh(Sadi, 2016). In 1952 it separated from Masjumi and has since officially become an Islamic Political Party. NU's practical political activities began to recede when it fused itself into the PPP (United Development Party) in 1973, then it was emphasized that NU was not a forum for practical political activities in its National Deliberation in Situbondo, East Java 1983, and was strengthened by the 1984 NU Congress which explicitly stated that NU had left practical political activities (Agussalim, 2013).

An example of a case or conflict between Gus Dur and Matori Abdul Djalil during the PKB's first congress in Surabaya in 2001 was the issue of the special session of the People's Consultative Assembly of the Republic of Indonesia, Gusdur's group did not want to take part in a special unconstitutional trial but Matori still followed him to overthrow Gus Dur because Matori wanted to fight for his personality. become chairman of the DPP PKB (Romli, 2018).

Matori called on all DPP PKB administrators who were directly involved in encouraging KH. Abdurrahman Wahid was confrontational with many parties which culminated in the issuance of a presidential decree to resign from the party management, as a result of his actions Matori was finally dismissed by the Chairman of the Syuro Council, KH. Abdurrahman Wahid as chairman of the PKB DPP, on the grounds that he was not subject to party policies because he supported the implementation of the special session of the MPR RI and his position was replaced by Alwi Shihab(Khomsatun, 2010). This internal conflict did not affect the 2004 election, Matori's departure from PKB would not disrupt the integrity of the party as a whole, as evidenced by the DPW to the DPC still supporting PKB under the leadership of KH. Abdurrahman Wahid (Kulsum & Sumarton).

This is not the only case that the National Awakening Party has experienced, there are many other cases. When Gus Dur became President, there were many political opponents of Gus Dur who wanted to overthrow his power, because coincidentally in his leadership he underwent several changes such as the separation between POLRI and ABRI, the dissolution of the Ministry of Social Affairs, the dissolution of the Ministry of Justice and others.(Budiatri et al., 2018). Arawang is the base city of the struggle which is known as the rice barn, and is rich in natural resources, but also Karawang can be said to be a santri city because there are many salafi lodges, so that the majority of Karawang is 70% Nahdliyin residents, but currently politics in Karawang is experiencing problems, especially what happened and was experienced by Nahdliyin Karawang, their complaints

from both the religious elite and ordinary people always appeared who asked why PKB Karawang always had problems that Nahdliyin residents didn't want.

The internal conflict of PKB Karawang occurred due to the influence of internal conflict at the central level or it could be said to be a domino effect which is well known both from electronic media and print media, that the conflict in the PKB DPP is very ironic and will have an impact on the DPW, DPC to PAC so that they experience various conflicts. between the two camps, including the Gusdur and Muhaimin camps, or between the Parung and Ancol camps. And Toleng also said that Gusdur's old group was H. Uba Ruba'i and Enjang Ya'kub, and Muhaimin's youth group was spearheaded by Ahmad Zamakhsyari, the current chairman, and all other administrators. Disputes and differences of opinion always exist in an agency or an organization. Therefore, for a clearer chronology of the Karawang PKB conflict, the discussion will be continued in the next chapter (Rashid, 2014).

2. RESEARCH METHOD

In this study, an empirical research model was applied. Viewed from the point of view of the nature of the collection, this research is a qualitative and quantitative research. While the writing method used is descriptive analysis, namely by way of writing that describes the problem based on existing data, then analyzed further to then draw conclusions. other sources relevant to this research, such as journals related to research, newspapers, magazines and other written sources. The systematics or techniques of writing this thesis are guided by the Thesis, Thesis and Dissertation Guidelines compiled by the Ushuluddin and Philosophy Faculty Team of UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta.

3. RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

3.1 National Awakening Party Conflict

The Central Leadership Council of the National Awakening Party seems to have never been free from conflict, as it is known that the conflict within the PKB began in 2001 by Matori Abdul Jalil who did not follow the instructions of the PKB DPP KH Abdurrahman Wahid, at that time Gus Dur had frozen the MPR or The DPR, with all the risks Matori installed a body full of confidence, attended the MPR session and at the same time officially acknowledged the dismissal of Gus Dur and appointed Megawati as President, in the end Matori was fired from the PKB DPP.

The conflict continued to flow until 2005, the conflict happened again which was carried out by Alwi Sihab and Saifullah Yusuf because they were admitted to have violated party policies, this case went to court and at that time on 16-18 the PKB DPP held the II Congress in Semarang which gave birth to the PKB between camps. , then in the realm of law the Supreme Court decided that the procedure for the dismissal of Alwi Sihab and Saifullah Yusuf was invalid so, the MA's decision to cancel the PKB DPP to dismiss Alwi and Yusuf, with various attempts by the PKB DPP to resolve the problem which eventually resulted in the decision that Gus Dur and Muhaimin as chairman Shura Council and Chairman of the Tanfidz Council.

1. Conflict Background

After the 2001 conflict was over, the conflict in the PKB DPP happened again in 2005, this conflict was almost the same as the 2001 conflict, but those involved were Alwi Shihab and Saefullah Yusuf as general chairman and secretary general of the PKB DPP because they had violated party policies. Furthermore, the third round of conflict, namely in 2009 before the general election, which began with the appointment of the best cadre, namely Ir. Lukman Edy became a member of the United Indonesia cabinet, a trust given by President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono.

However, the appointment of the President was not welcomed by the PKB administrators, what emerged was only disappointment with the President's decision because they considered that there were many who were more worthy than Lukman Edy, then in their disappointment they made a breakthrough or movement by spreading rumors and announcing that Muhaimin Iskandar created and built strength in order to bring down Dus Dur from the PKB.

The Gus Dur camp, which was masterminded by Yeny Wahid and Sigit Haryono, did not end there, with various methods of dismissing several DPP officials who were considered to be pillars of Muhaimin including: Ir. Lukman Edy, Moh. Hanif Dhakiri, Eman Hermawan, Marwan Jakfar,

Imam Nahrowi, Abdul Kadir Karding. This dismissal uses a procedure that invalid which was proven in court that the dismissal process was not in accordance with party rules.

The purpose of this dismissal was only one, namely to unlawfully overthrow Muhaimin from his position as General Chair of the PKB DPP, Muahimin Iskandar who was democratically elected in the PKB II Congress in Semarang was fired through a procedure that violated the PKB Articles of Association and Bylaws. After carrying out various dismissals, this group then legalized the coup which was carried out in Parung. After experiencing various breakthroughs and obstacles in dealing with conflicting decisions, the Minister of Law and Human Rights acknowledged the results of the decision or the final result of the extraordinary congress in Ancol by HA Muhaimin Iskandar and participated in the 2009 General Election completely and received significant votes, although not as many as when the party emerged.

2. Actors Involved in Conflict

This third round of conflict is approaching the 2009 general election which began with the appointment of the best cadre, namely Ir. Lukman made a follow-up conflict for PKB because of several factors that led to the conflict, but it was all inseparable from the old players. Therefore, in this conflict there are several important actors who starred in the occurrence of the conflict, namely: KH. Abdurrahman Wahid, Yeny Wahid, Sigit Haryono (Gus Dur's stronghold), and Muhaimin Iskandar, Ir. Lukman Edy, Moh. Hanif Dhakiri, Eman Hermawan, Marwan Jakfar, Imam Nahrowi, Abdul Kadir Karding (Cak Imin's stronghold). Of all these actors who both have different missions and goals even though in the end, they continue to lead and develop the National Awakening Party as a whole.

3.2 DPC PKB Karawang Conflict Impact of Central PKB DPP Conflict

Conflicts in every circle or group must occur both internally and externally, and conflict can change conditions, can be good or can be bad. Organizations or groups can become harmonious or come back to life when experiencing conflict if both parties can handle it well, but conflict can have a bad impact when an organization or group does not handle it well, meaning that they do not understand the importance of peace.

In the case of PKB, whether it happened in the DPP, DPW, DPC or PAC, it was PKB's fault that it affected the masses or PKB supporters themselves, because according to the author, conflicts within PKB often occurred which began in 2001, masterminded by Matori and Gus Dur, and grew in 2005 which became the trigger for the conflict over the struggle for party power rights carried out by Alwi and Gus Dur, then the conflict occurred again in 2009 the problem was the same, namely the struggle for party power rights, so the conflict spread to the PKB Karawang DPC and the conflict was the impact or impact of the DPP conflict The PKB is hot.

1. Source of Conflict

As said by Jaa, one of the administrators of the DPC PKB Karawang, that the conflict that occurred in Karawang was due to the impact of the DPP PKB conflict, so that various thoughts and opinions emerged that before the conflict between the DPC and PAC the PKB management had been going well, resulting in harmony in the kinship between the administrators. Supporters and residents of Nahdliyin Karawang.

However, this was not the case, the DPP PKB conflict occurred again between the two camps of Gus Dur and Muhaimin which had an impact on the DPC PKB Karawang. With the conflict from the DPC to the PAC so that the Ulama or Kyai and all Karawang community leaders held a meeting or deliberation to discuss the problems that occurred in the Karawang PKB DPC. In the meeting, each expressed an opinion and idea, from Gus Dur's camp Suyanto raised his voice that Gus Dur's PKB was Gus Dur's creation, Gus Dur was entitled to lead, Gus Dur deserved to be the central figure for NU citizens.

Jaa, from Muhaimin's camp, denied this statement, in his rebuttal saying that PKB did not belong to Gus Dur but belonged to NU citizens and belonged to the nation. this party will participate in elections in order to channel the aspirations of the people and NU citizens. The PKB could run without Gus Dur and would certainly be able to take part in the elections, because PKB was not created by Gus Dur alone but the creation of the Ulama.

Then again denied by Gus Dur's camp, namely Enjang Ya'kub, in his rebuttal saying that the PKB was not valid without a Gus Dur in fact Gus Dur had been betrayed by Muhaimin who wanted

to seize Gus Dur's leadership the rough term in Sundanese (Ngalunjak ka kolot) , what is clear is that Muhaimin is not fit to lead PKB in the future, and we will never be pleased if PKB is led by Muhaimin, it is better to establish a new party than join Muhaimin's leadership. Because, it is clear that Muhaimin and Lukman Edy are SBY's henchmen, it has been thought and realized that Muhaimin and Lukman Edy are not paying attention to NU residents in various regions in general and NU Karawang residents in particular.

2. Actors involved in the conflict

There must be a conflict because there are two camps fighting over a certain issue, so that the consequences of the conflict cannot be thought of, some are thinking about their own group or group, and there are also personal or family interests. Conflict is considered good if the actors can overcome and introspect each other or themselves.

As happened in the Karawang National Awakening Party, the actors involved in the conflict are the same as what happened at the national level or the PKB DPP, as Toleng said that the young and the old have different arguments and thoughts, resulting in upheaval. and the fight between Gus Dur's group and Muhaimin's group. The younger group, namely those who support the Muhaimin group, arguing that the National Awakening Party without elections is useless and not active in the government is the same as being unclear about the state of the party, and the older group not wanting to lose in defending Gus Dur. They argue that the National Awakening Party without Gus Dur is not there is no point, such as an education without a teacher and less than perfect, some even say that the current management of PKB Karawang is not legitimate, and lacks full support and approval from the residents of Nahdlatul Ulama Karawang.

Therefore, at the time of the deliberation discussing party issues, there were two groups or two groups, namely: the Gus Dur group and the Muhaimin group, each side having different commitments and goals, although essentially the same thing was building the Nahdliyan party.

3. The Effect of Conflict on Society

The impact of the conflict is very influential on the community, there is a lot of evidence of the consequences of the conflict, including the emergence of violence, the breaking of kinship ties, the breakdown of group or class harmony. However, it is important to note that conflicts that occur within the National Awakening Party are not only once or twice, this often happens, as is the case with Nahdlatul Ulama, where conflicts often occur.

Society is a group or group of people who have different instincts and thoughts, and have different positions and degrees or ranks, some are even called ordinary people, meaning people who do not know and do not understand something (lack of knowledge). They just obey and obey the decisions of the government or authorities, in the sense that the community is not able to fight back when the state carries out a policy that is not good for the community.

In Ibn Khaldun's thought about society, according to him, it is a journey of thought processes, according to which humans initially needed society to meet the needs of life and defend themselves. Humans at that time formed a society in an organization in which a social interaction between humans was built in various forms, such as in commerce and so on. However, it is possible that humans have an aggressive nature to always create commotion, war and conflict. Society as a human instrument to compensate for its weaknesses and increase its opportunities for self-defense, human egoism encourages people to act in their own way and according to their hearts, but humans have little chance to survive.

If the author observes the thoughts of Ibn Khaldun, it is very closely related

with cases or conflicts that occurred in PKB, because humans or society have an aggressive and selfish nature to act in their own way. The PKB conflict is very influential on the community, especially in the Karawang area, which is almost 70% pure NU and sympathizers, so that people are bored with the PKB situation which is always surrounded by conflict.

According to Rahmat Toleng, the conflict in the PKB Karawang DPC did not significantly affect the 2009 election, because the evidence is that PKB in the 2009 election got four seats and this proves that even though there is a conflict, there is no effect. Because at the time of the election, some of Gus Dur's supporters finally participated in the election. Therefore, the factionalism that was formed after the conflict occurred, the administrators of the DPC PKB Kab. Karawang was formed into two groups to this day, there is still miscommunication between the two camps,

because from the Dus Dur or Yeni Wahid camps, their stance is that they do not want PKB to be led by Muhaimin, and Muhaimin does not want PKB to be led by Gus Dura or Yeni Wahid.

3.3 The Impact of the PKB Conflict on the 2009 elections

Conflict actually has both positive and negative impacts and influences on respective institutions and individuals, and of course if political parties will have an effect on elections from the national to regional levels, so that political parties that become a power or channel for the aspirations of the people in a country are less effective. .

1. Impact on 2009 elections at the National level

Conflicts often occur among the political elite as well as among the lower classes, and even it is not foreign to hear the words conflict because it has often happened and is a common thing in an agency or an institution. Because this conflict can lead to violence, hostility and there is an unfavorable relationship between the two parties.

In the 2009 election, as Lukman Edi said in his speech, it was very clear that the consequences of the conflict were clearly proven, namely the resignation of a number of candidates from various regions even though it was a Temporary Candidate List, Muhyiddin Arubusman for the East Java IV Dapil, Jember Regency and Lumajang, serial number 4, Maman Imanul Haq for the West Java VII electoral district of Bekasi, Karawang and Purwakarta, serial number 3. Both are the Shura Council of the PKB DPP for Gus Dur's camp. H. Muhammad Arsa Suthisnan for the Banten II Dapil District and City of Serang and Cilegon City, serial number 3, member of the Indonesian House of Representatives and Deputy Chairman of the Syuro Council of DPW PKB Banten Province. The reason for Gus Dur's decline was related to the composition of the PKB candidates, which were not dominated by Nahdlatul Ulama cadres.

PKB is still implementing the determination of elected candidates with serial numbers. That is, the serial number of candidates will determine the electability of a person to become a member of the legislature. Names such as Muhyidin Arubusman, Maman Imanul Haq, and Arsa Suthisna were among those who were zealous in Gus Dur's ranks. There are also candidates who were thrown from the electoral districts compared to the 2004 elections, namely Abdullah Azwar Anas, from the East Java III electoral districts (Banyuwangi, Bondowoso, Situbondo) to the VII East Java electoral districts (Pacitan, Ponorogo, and Magetan). In fact, Abdullah, who supports Gus Dur, four years ago reached the voter divider number (BPP) other than Hidayat Nur Wahid.

Furthermore, the resignation of a candidate in the West Papua electoral district, Tony Wardoyo, who is now a member of the DPR RI, must be willing to be at number three. While the first serial number is occupied by Sugiyono, who has been known as an expert staff member of FKB Marwan Djafar, a loyalist of Muhaimin. According to Lukman in his speech, he denied that the preparation of the list of candidates was still affected by the PKB conflict some time ago. Because according to Lukman, the recruitment process is in accordance with the rules of the game. Even for serial numbers, it involves the proposed structure of the central PBNU. Number three won by Tony Wardoyo is quite reasonable, because it is still in the PKB conflict so far. the. 74 Several names of the leaders of the NU Autonomous Body, received significant serial numbers. IPNU PP chairman Idu Muzayad is number one for the Banten II electoral district (Cilegon City, and Serang Regency or City). Secretary General of GP Ansor, A Malik Haramain occupies serial number three in the East Java II electoral district (Probolinggo Regency or City, and Pasuruan Regency or City). These names are believed to have been proposed by the General Chairperson of PBNU Hasyim Muzadi.

According to the Indonesian Survey Institute (LSI), PKB is calculated to only get 5.7% of the vote. In fact, when referring to the results of the 2004 general election, PKB won 10.57% or was in third place after Golkar and PDIP. All the results of this survey are correct and there is no manipulation in making decisions on the results of the vote because, from the results of the recapitulation of the Survey Institute, it can be known before the final national count. It seems that the 2004 general election will only be a sweet historical record for PKB.

Especially in conditions of conflict that have not subsided. There should be a common understanding among the PKB elite in resolving the party conflict with the symbol of the globe. 76 According to a quick count by LP3ES the impact of a National Awakening Party conflict in the 2009 elections, PKB was in 6th place with 5.50% of the votes after PKS and PAN, in The Islamic party

group PKB is in 3rd place. In contrast to the 2004 election, PKB is in 3rd place, even in the Islamic party group PKB is in first place.

2. Impact on the 2009 elections in Karawang Regency

Conflict actually has an influence and impact on the actors involved in the conflict, and greatly affects an organization or political party organization. The journey of the PKB conflict seemed to never end, which greatly influenced the vote acquisition in the general election, as has been proven in the DPC PKB Karawang in the 2009 Legislative Election. According to Rahmat Toleng, the Plenary Session decided the results of the 2009 legislative election recapitulation in Kab. Karawang which was attended by political party participants was final, and the decision was approved by witnesses from the Political Parties participating in the 2009 Legislative Election and all election sympathizers, both the community and the police.

The head of the Karawang KPUD Emay Ahmad Maehi said in his speech that the results of the vote count legally and the election rules were valid and cannot be contested and it is not allowed for each political party to disagree, because this decision is absolute from the results of the elections held together. The problem of PKB's votes being less than 1 has been resolved properly so that there is no chaos and commotion during the vote count.

The impact of the conflict on the 2009 legislative elections had no effect. However, there was a very important incident during the plenary session regarding the error in the results of the vote in Batu Jaya, which is located in Dapil 4, where PKB should have received 175 votes but it was written 174 votes. As Jaa Maliki said, with Allah's permission, the PKB situation in areas like Karawang is relatively conducive and running smoothly. However, there were some members of the PKB in Gus Dur Tang's camp who said they would never win and about PKB if there was still conflict, there were or didn't have political factions that had problems, so there was no need to be afraid of a conflict that would affect the NU community and supporters. PKB, the most concrete evidence in the 2009 legislative elections ago PKB seats increased to four seats.

The evidence from the conflict over the 2009 legislative elections was the result of the seat allotment from three seats to four seats, although the vote results decreased slightly, getting 48,300 votes. In comparison, the 2004 election of the Karawang National Awakening Party from a population of 1,765,263. got 3 seats and a valid election amounted to 60,884 votes.

Regarding the 2009 elections described above, it has been concluded that the 2009 DPC PKB Karawang legislative elections had no effect, there was only a slight difference, namely the increase in seats from 3 seats in the 2004 legislative elections to 4 seats. The 2004 general election used a proportional system, and the 2009 general election used a district election system. However, it is clear that PKB Karawang has experienced changes and increases in the number of seats due to the ever-changing electoral system, and has made the PKB Karawang party lucky.

4. CONCLUSION

Conflict is a phenomenon or event that is very detrimental or causes two camps or groups and two opponents who are fighting each other to divide, and conflict also breaks the ties of friendship and also causes poor performance in a particular organization or institution. So that the word conflict is not liked by all related agencies, especially in this issue, namely the internal conflict of the National Awakening Party in Karawang which is actually the influence of the conflict that occurred in the central PKB DPP. Through the observations that the author made at the DPC PKB Kab. Karawang, that the conflict that occurred in the Karawang area which involved all members and administrators of the Karawang National Awakening Party, especially the Nahdliyin residents, have damaged and divided them into two managements or two forces between the young and the old. So that in the first election in 1999 the Karawang Nation Awakening Party became a renewal party with a significant number of votes, because from its base Karawang was still thick and strong by the old parties, namely Golkar and PDIP, then the second election in 2004 the party remained a solid party still in order, although they did not go up or down, then in the 2009 general election, the party still got allotted seats and this was because of the district election system. The cause of the conflict in the National Awakening Party DPC in Karawang is the same as in other areas, namely the impact of the conflict that occurred in the DPP, between the Muhaimin Iskandar camp and the KH camp. Abdurrahman Wahid or Yeni Wahid. The factionalism that was formed after the conflict occurred,

the administrators of the DPC PKB Kab. Karawang was formed into two camps, until now it is still a miss communication between the two camps, because the Gus Dur or Yeni Wahid camps have remained in their stance that they do not want PKB to be led by Muhaimin, as well as Muhaimin's camp does not want PKB to be led by Gus Dur or Yeni Wahid.

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