

## CHAPTER III

### **A. Overview of Driving License (SIM) Simulator case**

The alleged corruption case of simulator procurement of Driver License for two-wheeled and four-wheeled vehicles started from 2011 and ended in October 2016. The handling of this case seems very slowly, because KPK and Police felt that they have an authority for investigating in this case, resulting the case run very slow and neglected. This case stems from the procurement of driver license simulator won by PT Citra Mandiri Metalindo Abadi through a tender for the procurement of 700 motorcycle simulators with a worth of Rp. 54.453 Billion and 556 car simulators worth of Rp. 142,415 Billion in last January 2011 (Permatasari, 2016). Then in January 2012 the Commission began an investigation by collecting evidences as well as various sources of information in connection with the alleged bribery against officials in the Traffic Police Corps, with the assumption of mark-uping simulator prices for two and four-wheeled vehicles, where the state losses estimated at Rp. 90 Billion - Rp. 100 Billion (Kompas.com, 2012).

In April 2012, the Police clarified there was no indication of corruption in the Driving License simulator procurement project at the Police Traffic Corps. On July 27, 2012, the KPK raised the case officially to the investigation level and assigned Djoko Susilo as a suspect, and on July 30, 2012, the Commission ransacked the Traffic Police Corps office (Tempo.co, 2012). This is the beginning of the hectic

news about corruption case Traffic Corps of the Indonesian National Police in the process of tender procurement driving license simulator tools. Bribery is also rumored to flow to a number of parties in the Traffic Corps until the police officers. However, the search was not going smoothly. Police investigators from National Police and Criminal Investigation Unit (Bareskrim) hindered the process of searching and carrying evidences by the KPK because of they have investigating the same case. KPK had earlier investigated the Driving License Simulator case than the Police. Police was not accepted with the reason, because the Police assume that it is his duty and KPK does not need to interfere. After that, the peak of the conflict was when the KPK suddenly encircling the Police building. The action taken by the KPK is considered to have violated the agreement because since the beginning, the Police also have a party who will investigate the Driving License Simulator case. Police assume that the Commission has violated the code of ethics and memorandum of understanding that had been made in 2012.

With a long and tough process, finally KPK can bring evidences to be examined after KPK leaders met directly with the Chief of Police. On 1 August 2012 the KPK announced the status of suspects and overseas prohibitions against former Traffic Corps Inspector General Djoko Susilo. KPK also assigned Traffic Corps representative Brigadier Didik Purnomo, Director of PT Citra Mandiri Metalindo Abadi, Budi Santoso and Sukotjo S Bambang to become suspects (Amanah Rakyat Nusantara, 2012).

On August 2, 2012, Police announced five suspects in the Driving License simulator case. They are Brig. Didik Purnomo, Adjunct Senior Commissioner of Police Teddy Rismawan, entrepreneur Sukotjo Bambang and Budi Susanto, and Police Commissioner Legiman as project treasurer. This status was announced by the Police, shortly after the KPK announced the suspect's status for Inspector General Djoko Susilo. The names that appear in the Police are not much different from the suspects in the KPK, except Inspector General Djoko Susilo. These dualisms, of course reap the criticism from various parties. Police and KPK are both insisting on handling this corruption process. The case was contested by the KPK and the Police of the Republic of Indonesia and it make the investigation of corruption cases is running slowly (Amanah Rakyat Nusantara, 2012).

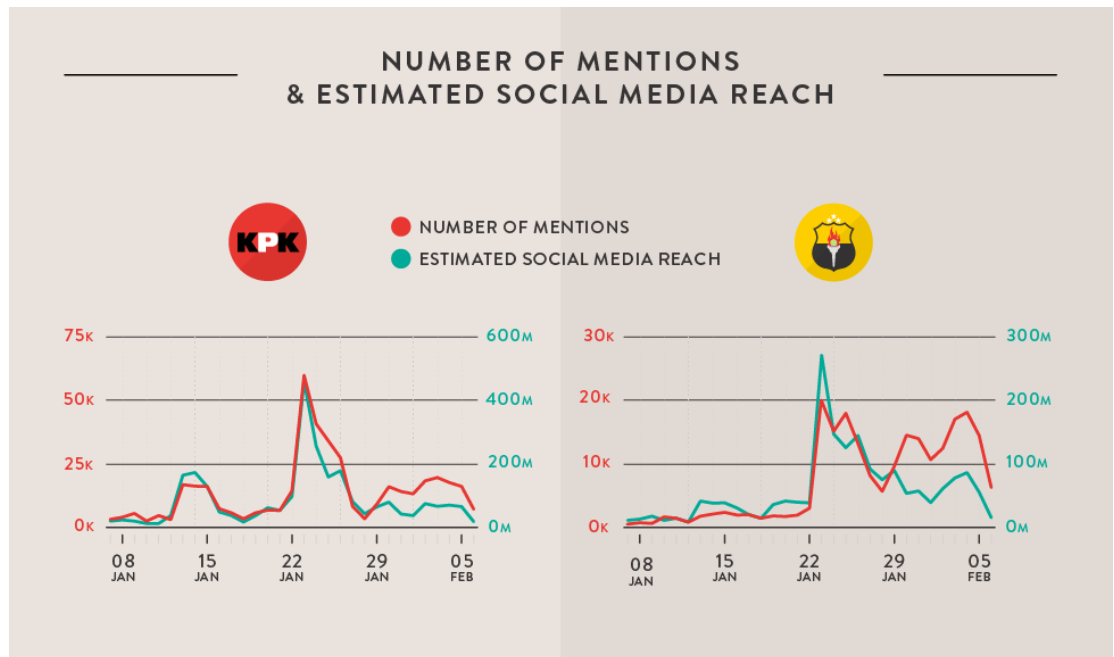
On October 24, 2016, the Corruption Crime Court decided the suspect Sukotjo Sastronegoro Bambang by sentence of 4 years 6 months in prison with a fine of Rp 200 million with 6 months subsidiary in prison confinement (Kompas.com, 2015). In addition to punish with prison confinement, the KPK prosecutor demanded Sukotjo to pay Rp 3.9 billion for state losses. So after all, the state loss caused by this case is about 121 billion (Rastika, 2013).

In addition to state losses, the impact of Driving License simulator cases is the formation of unequal public opinion. The process that followed then quickly formed public opinion that most did support the KPK rather than the Police. The police are considered as the guilty party while the KPK is the right one. According to data from

Webershandwick, a public relations company and service provider of communication, for the region of Indonesia there are about 65 million active facebook users, as many as 33 million active users per day.

Twitter users, based on data PT. Bakrie Telecom, revolves around 19.5 million, Path with a total of 700,000 users in Indonesia. Line of 10 million users, Google+ 3.4 million users, and LinkedIn 1 million users (Kominfo.go.id, 2013). Here is the chart from Metro TV News about graphic of KPK vs Police in Social Media.

Figure. 3  
Graphic of Social Media (KPK vs Police)



Source : Metro TV News.com (2015)

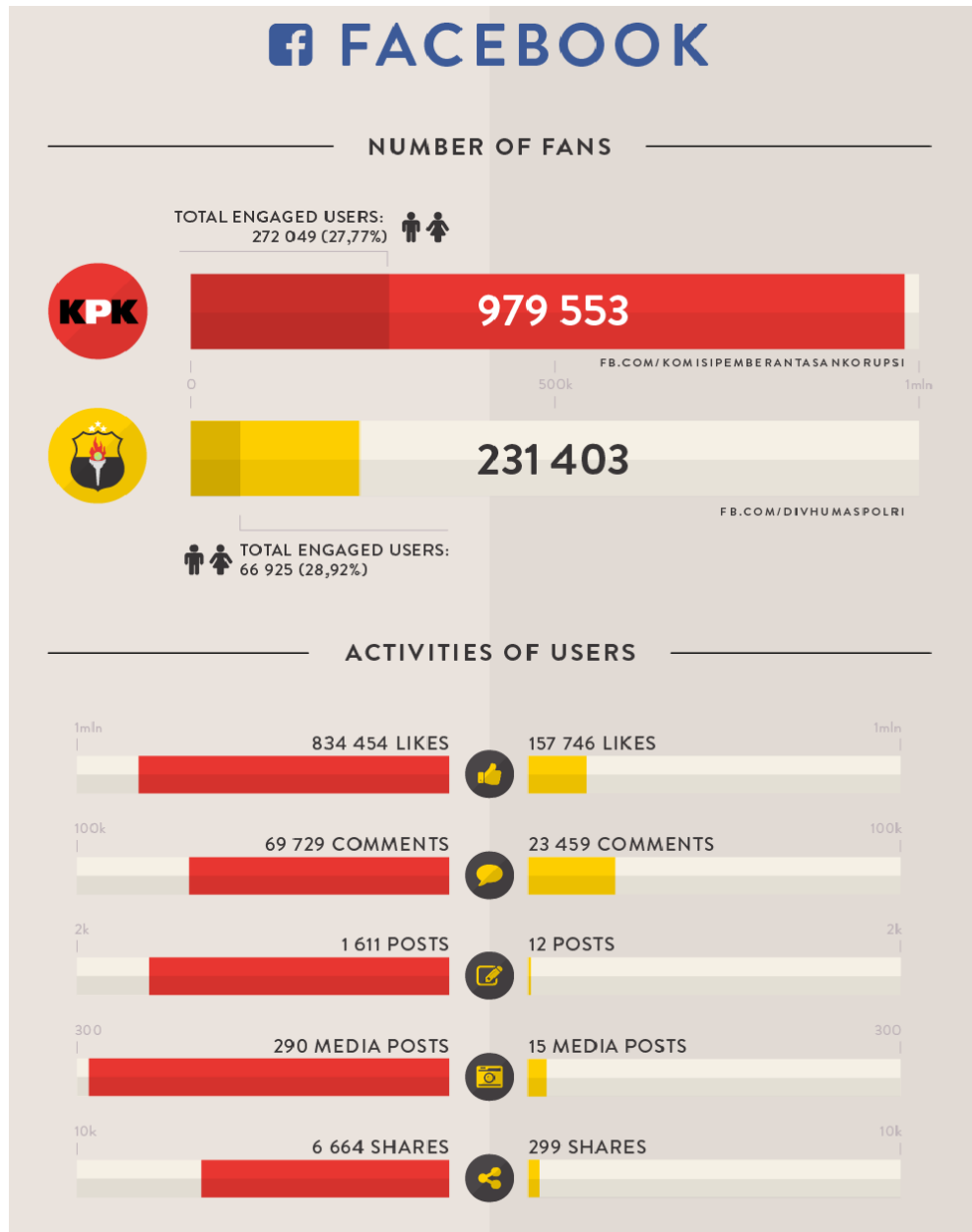
From the graphic above, there are more than 50.000 people that mentioning KPK in the social media until the activities of other social media, such news, twitter and Facebook estimated around above 400 million users. Rather than Police, they got almost 30.000 people mentioning them and estimated of 300 million users that talk about police. Generally, the KPK is more serious leverage social media to communicate with the community related Police vs. KPK case. Second, user support Twitter and Facebook look more leaning to the KPK than Police.

To be more details, here is the graphic of Facebook users and twitter user in mentioning and talking about KPK vs Police case (look at figure 4). So, the details for the Facebook users is around a million people mentioning KPK rather than police. The police only got 200.000 mentions in this case.

Not much indifferent with twitter users, KPK got more than 8.000 mentions along with 12.000 retweets from 1.2 million active users in twitter that following them (look at figure 5). The police only got more than 800 mentions and retweets from 156.000 active users that following them. So, here is the graphic from Facebook and Twitter from January 8, until February 5, 2015.

Figure. 4

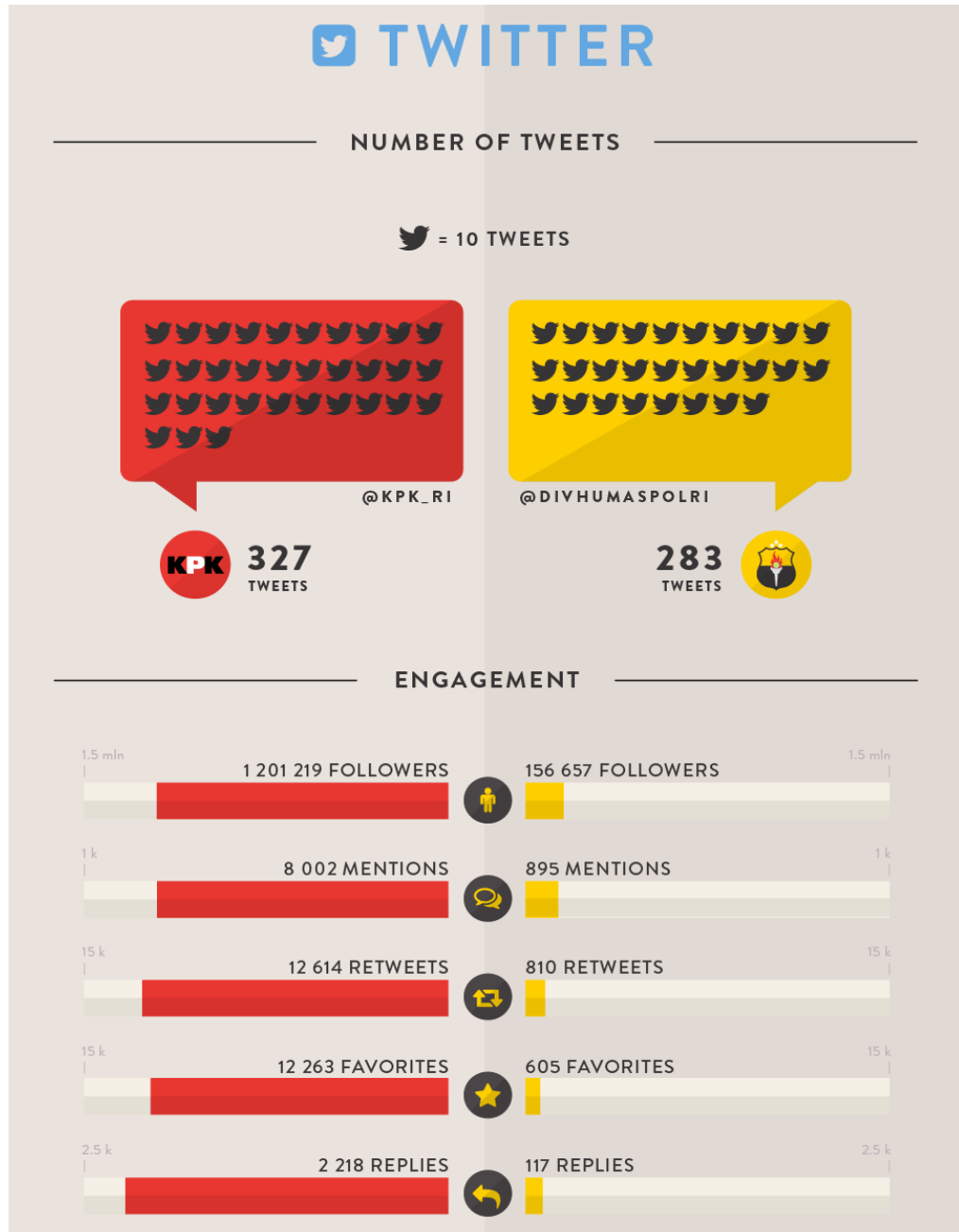
Graphic of Social Media (KPK vs Police) in Facebook



Source : Metro TV News.com (2015)

Figure. 5

Graphic of Social Media (KPK vs Police) in Twitter



Source : MetroTVNews.com, 2015

The mass media that used to be very powerful in shaping opinion is now challenged by social media. If mass media form opinion, social media will be an alternative even precisely counter opinion. Speaking of facts, KPK is the foremost guard today in combating corruption in Indonesia. This is because the police agency is very lacking, not to say big zero, in eradicating corruption. So the formation of society, spontaneously, solidarity movement occupied the KPK office to support the KPK. This support is not only broadcast through the national media, but social networking media especially twitter also broadcast what is going on in the KPK building. Even quickly this social networking media can form public opinion about "Criminalization Efforts for KPK" with the sign fence (#) *saveKPK* and *saveindonesia* (Juditha, 2014). Let's say criminalization for the "actors" of each institution. Abraham Samad, Bambang Widjayanto, Novel Baswedan as the actor from KPK, and Budi Gunawan, Badrudin Haiti as police's actor. But then, the problem caused the opinions formed through this virtual space is very cornering certain parties by using words of insult, blasphemy, defame and others. The case shows the weakness of the police in establishing the image of this institution in the media. Although partnered with the mass media for a long time ago, but in that case the Police became the corner party.

Talking about political meaning, concerning to the seizure of power, the interests, and the actors in it. It can be seen in Police and KPK issues. Both obviously have their own interests. As an institution, Police clearly have an interest in



upholding the law, while KPK is to eradicate corruption. In the next stage, public opinion in social media is then used by elites or political groups to play a role in it. From here, the political elites involved in particular cases or policies may divert, make counter-opinions or reinforce the already emerging trends in society.

In other words, driving license simulator was one of many cases that handled by KPK and police. It is one of the mega-corruption cases in Indonesia that makes a lot of state losses for economically and society. This also a conflict that made those institutions fights over their authority to investigate the suspect of corruptors which instead of conflict of authority between fellow law enforcement agencies. Along with this conflict, the emergence of public participation through media especially in social media likes Twitter and Facebook getting higher to impress KPK and police. These institutions more pressed with the opinion of public by making sign fence for saving KPK instead of Police, because of public trust to police become less attention.

#### **B. Kind of conflict that happened with these institution**

The dynamics and polemics in the case of Driving License Simulator at this time, indicate the existence of bad polemic symptoms, especially in the national Police and KPK relations as law enforcement agencies, so that corruption case that involved a senior officers of the Police should be handled by both parties in order in investigating and handling this case can be resolved and foster the unity of law of enforcement agencies in Indonesia. KPK and Police are expected to synergize well

together to solve driving license corruption simulator case in Police Traffic Corps with transparent and fair so that the problem of corruption is not protracted without a clear end to the losses suffered by the state. The role of the community is expected to participate in the process of investigating the corruption case of Driving License simulator so that the case can run well and not taking too much time without any development. Before going to analyze this conflict, here are the stakeholders that include in this conflict.

## 1. Stakeholders

Freeman (1984) defines stakeholders as a group or individual who can affect or are affected by the achievement of certain goals. Biset (1998) briefly defines stakeholder is a person with an interest or attention to the problem. These stakeholders are often identified with a certain foundation as Freeman (1984) points out, in terms of the relative strengths and interests of stakeholders to the issue, Grimble and Wellard (1996), in terms of their important position and influence. Here is the analysis of the position of the conflicting perpetrator (Stakeholders):

### 1.1 Primary Stakeholders

Primary Stakeholders are stakeholders who have a direct interest in a policy, program, and project. They should be placed as key determinants in the decision-making process, for example: shareholders, investors,

workers, customers, and suppliers. Stakeholders who have a direct interest in a policy, program, and or project, in the conflict simulator driving licenses, the Commission and the Police are the main actors who have a direct interest to this conflict. Both of these institutions have the same authority to investigate the act of corruption. There are issues of unfinished division of authority and the absence of clear processes and enforcement mechanisms.

## 1.2 Secondary Stakeholders (supporting stakeholders)

Secondary Stakeholders are stakeholders who have no direct interest in a policy, program and project but have a concern so that they may be voiced and have an effect on public attitudes and legal government decisions. For example: media and certain interest groups. In the case of this simulator, the secondary stakeholders are the media who participate in the voice and proclaim and form the public opinion itself. Another actor who also has the strong political power to stop this conflict is the president that can issue decisions for both institutions. Presidents should have a strong basis of political power in parliament in order to avoid the negative consequences of bureaucratic bargaining.

Based on the explanations of the actors in this conflict, these conflicts could fall into "**Horizontal conflicts**" in which the roles of horizontal conflicts can occur because both institutions share the same mass of supporters and in the name of the people of Indonesia. In other meaning, both institutions are also under the same legal base of the 1945 Constitution, which ultimately makes the agency also has the same position under the law. The creation of KPK as an anti-corruption institution can be an example for other institutions but also a "trigger mechanism" for existing law enforcement agencies.

## 2. Interest

Another variable that caused a conflict are indifferences of interest is where each party has its own interests which may be an interest that can damage the motivation of the actions of the other party. As is the case with political support when KPK was made, all of political party was agreed and consolidated with this commission to eradicate corruption. But in time, a lot of cadets become suspects and convicted by criminal acts of corruption (Hantoro, 2015). In spite of the fact that corruptor should be arrested, other party thought that KPK only prefer to arresting the cadets of higher class and announce it to the global news, even when investigation. Looks like it happening until nowadays, and it become why KPK have less political support.

Certainly in this simulator case, the parties that involved have different interests that can ultimately lead to conflict. Each has different interests where the KPK as an institutional body that has a special role to combat corruption must act decisively and should not be 'driven' in doing its work to investigate the suspects and other parties. While the interests of the Police is defending the integrity and dignity by rejecting all “wrong” accusations against their senior police officers and trying to weaken the chamber of KPK in carrying out its duties. The weakness of a state institution is when the institution is chaired by an unaccountable person and has a personal interest in the interest of an institution. Meanwhile, these interests were so far for being accountable as an organization or institution. The features of organization are when they have cooperation of a group of people that have the same goals, common rules of law that must be obeyed, and has coordination of duties and authority. Then according to the type of organizational case, this conflict becomes **Conflict between organizations.**

Law enforcement agencies in Indonesia should already have the same goal of prospering the people, not even disturbing the people with conflicts that occur among state institutions for their interests that are not in compatible with the principles of Pancasila. This conflict is a protracted conflict and will raises new issue that increasingly destructive for the eradication of corruption. This conflict provides an advantage for corruptors to be the "scapegoat" for both institutions. What they are concerned is about to make the assumptions of the two institutions become

unreliable. Both feel entitled to be investigators in this case, so that the authority of them makes it overlapped and not conducive (concurrent powers). If these conflicts are left to occur as they have been, besides ruin the programs of eradicating corruption, it also can disrupt national stability that has an impact on other developing areas in Indonesia. This makes this conflict called a **Destructive Conflict**.

### 3. Values

Values are an element of supporting lives in a conflict such as social, cultural and religious values. In this case, the visible value is the cultural value in which the culture of corruption is severely preserved. Indonesia known as its corrupt culture and the parties that involved were ignored by the time. In the 2010 survey of business by Political & Economic Risk Consultancy or PERC, Indonesia ranked first as the most corrupt country by scoring 9.07 out of 10. This figure is up from 7.69 points last year (Kompas.com, 2010). Corruption Perceptions Index puts Indonesia ranked 90th with a score of 37. From the side of the score there is a rise of one point, but from the rating side there is a decrease in two levels (VoA Indonesia, 2017). Does it become a hard slap for Indonesia to be known for its corrupt culture? This culture has become a public secret from time to time. Likewise what the police do, make people become apathetic to trust this institution. Especially after this Driving License Simulator case, people were forced to choose between these two law enforcement agencies. Whereas in reality, as a democratic country, the people need the police in the order to

disciplinary of the state and its citizens and we still need KPK as the only institution that eradicates corruption well so far.

#### 4. Relation within institution

Actually between KPK and Police should have a good relationship and depend on each other. If these two institutions are not functioning optimally what will happen with Indonesia? Before the conflict occurred between KPK and Police, these two institutions are mutually cooperate and interdependent, in which the KPK is tasked with investigating, monitoring and taking measures to prevent and combat corruption, while the duty of the Police itself is broader as law enforcement for any kind of criminals. If the duties and authorities of each institution are clear, then there will be no authority conflicts that occurring until now.

Conflict between these state institutions in Indonesia is not a new conflict, this has happened many times. KPK is one of the state auxiliary institutions based on the law and has an extraordinary authority, but it still possible if the KPK can not synergize with the Police. Then what makes them compete to win this case? The lack of good check and balances among institutions has led to frequent conflicts among state institutions. The lack of check and balances or the absence of a mechanism of mutual control between branches of power leads to totalitarian government and the emergence of abuse of power. Abusing power of this case is about, police seems to find the criminals from KPK members even though it already happen in past years,

while KPK seems only caught the people who have big position in government, and show it off to public.

The principle of checks and balances becomes a spirit for democratic improvement and the development. The establishment of state institution must depart from the basic framework of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia to create checks and balances mechanisms. In addition must have a clear function and authority, the institutional concept of the state must also form a unity that processed in carrying out its functions. The establishment of a state institution cannot be done partially, but must be linked to its existence with other institutions that have existed. The process of establishing unified state institutions may result in overlapping of existing inter-agency authority resulting in ineffectiveness of governance.

## **5. Political conflict between national units**

This political maneuver in this legal matter is a matter of public concern. The two institutions that should synergize to become the pillars of law enforcement in Indonesia are actually hostile and torture each other. The legal process of combating corruption is used as a tool of political interest. In addition, this dispute also undermined the legitimacy of both institutions, both weakening the Commission and damaging the authority of the Police. The majority of respondents considered this condition counterproductive to law enforcement, especially the efforts to eradicate corruption (44.3 percent). Looking back, the KPK has tended to have a much more



positive image than the police. Efforts to weaken the KPK almost always culminate in strengthening the image of the KPK in the public eye. This is evident from the positive image of KPK's rising image in the last two years, which is always above 75 percent level. While positive support for the Police was at 30.2 percent of respondents (Kompas.com, 2015).

The rivalry of KPK and Police is recorded as a latent problem that has been recurring since KPK was carried out in 2005. The recurrence of rivalry is a tangled symptom of institutional issues within the law enforcement structure in addition to indicating the magnitude of political pressure in every issue. This is because of the power, capability, and success of the KPK in dragging a number of corrupt snapper that often culminate in the political impact for the party bearer of the corrupt. On the other hand, formal law enforcement agencies, police and prosecutors, have so far not had an equal footprint in combating corruption.

#### 5.1 Its relation with political criminals

Based on its supervisory duties, the KPK has the authority set forth in article 8, that is, the KPK may conduct supervision, research or execution of institutions that perform their duties and authorities relating to the eradication of acts of corruption, and institutions in the conduct of public services. In exercising such authority, the Corruption Eradication Commission also takes over the investigation or prosecution of the perpetrators of corruption crimes

committed by the police or the prosecutor. The supervisory authority by the KPK is also intended to minimize the abuse of police's authority in implementing the eradication of criminal act of corruption. Law no. 30 of 2002 on the Corruption Eradication Commission has anticipated the possibility of abuse of authority, by granting authority to the KPK to take over the investigation or prosecution (Intan, 2013).

The main purpose of criminal politics is "the protection of society to achieve the welfare of society", but in this case the two institutions that should be together in upholding the law, become the one of any cases that breaks the law and memorandum of understanding. In this driving license simulator case as example, the suspect is a member of the police, with an investigator who is a member of the police as well and now works for the KPK. If viewed from the authority it is clear that both are authorized to conduct investigation, but in this case, seems they have the same fear to fell down other authority. And this is what causes a prolonged conflict that disturbing the political situation, especially the president and the process of investigation of course.

In this case, it is clear that the KPK investigators want to do their duty to check the suspect, but the police seem to prevent the examination by taking up the case from long time ago. The truth is the police are feared because the distrust of the community in handling corruption cases that the perpetrators of corruptors is the police itself. While in the end the case submitted to the

Commission so that there is no indication of abuse of authority, but still police want to clean up the incompatibility of their authorities.

Based on the explanation of kind of conflicts are, first, KPK and police have the same purpose to combat corruption, but somehow KPK seemed more like to arrest a suspect of mega-corruption case and showing the process to the public and government. In spite of police that have the authority to do investigation, they still have bad performances to government as well as public. These kinds of conflict were made by interest of a group of people in each institution. It characteristics lead to Conflict between Organizations. Second, despite of their interest, they still have their own duties and authorities based on their legal law. Law No. 30 of 2002 as KPK law and No. 2 of 2002 as police law, still those legal laws are under the constitution of 1945. This reason makes them coequal under the constitution, and as law enforcement agencies they have the same authorities to conduct investigation in corruption case. It what makes them compete each other to retain their authority but lead to Horizontal Conflict.

Third, driving license simulator case is one of the biggest cases of corruption in Indonesia that make a lot of state losses for economic and social. This conflict has impact to disrupt national stability with state loss 121 billion rupiahs and 19.5 million of twitter users that affect the feud of these institutions. This unequal counter-opinion makes both institutions not function optimally and seems taking longer to sort out the case. It will be the good occasion to the corruptors and be the bad value for Indonesia

in handling corruption cases. This characteristics lead to Destructive Conflict. Last, in order to society, this conflict is occurring to the national units, this could explain politically how the bad check and balances lead the institution to the lack of communication and coordination. This characteristics lead to Political Conflict in National Units.

### **C. Factors causing KPK and Police conflict**

Related to the theory, there are 3 factors that caused conflict authority between KPK and Police namely, communication, structures and personal variables.

#### **1. Communication**

Poor communication of enforcement agencies is when the institutions can not synergize due to lack of good communication among fellow law enforcement agencies. For example, the confusion exists between the KPK and the Police on who is authorized to investigate in the driving license simulator corruption case. Each side arguing whose first issued a warrant inquiry (Sprinlid). Police claimed investigation into alleged corruption case of driving license simulator in accordance with Sprinlid/55/V/2012/Tipidkor Dated on May 21, 2012, in which Police has interrogated and taken information from 33 witnesses who know about the procurement of driving license simulator for two and four-wheeled vehicles. Seen from the warrant inquiry, then the Police automatically conducts an investigation in advance, as said Head of National Police Criminal Investigation Unit Commissioner

General Sutarman. As for the investigation of this case, Sutarman mention on July 31, 2012 as the date of the beginning. In fact, KPK, as stated by Vice Chairman of KPK Bambang Widjojanto, has already done inquiry and investigation of driving license simulator case. The KPK has been inquiring the case since January 20, 2012 and raised it to the investigation stage on July 27, 2012 (Tempo.co, 2012).

Police insist on handling the alleged corruption case of driving license simulator in Traffic Corps of the Police which has also been handled by Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK). Police said they could handle the case because of a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between KPK, Police and Attorney. In fact, several articles in the MoU that even strengthen the Commission as the party that should handle the case. In the MoU itself it is described in article 1 number 1-3 that:

1. Coordination is an activity to harmonize investigations, investigations, prosecutions, establish reporting systems and request information through meetings related to the eradication of criminal acts of corruption;
2. Supervision is the activity of supervision, research, investigation or takeover of investigation or prosecution of corruption criminal case;
3. Exchange of information shall be activities of mutual giving and receiving information and data related to the eradication of criminal acts of corruption and other crimes;

Which means, communication between these two institutions in handling this case is heading in the wrong direction. Coordination and synergy between law enforcement agencies, especially the KPK and Police in eradicating corruption that is still fairly weak. In fact, KPK or Police can no longer synergize to reach a joint decision if they still inhibited the implementation of coordination and supervision due to the rank level. And the absence of a system or scheme for the implementation of coordination and supervision function so that communication and technical handling of cases together can be more effective. The next rational factor is when the structures of these two institutions can work properly between each other. Another very important factor is when a state institution has other interests that are inconsistent with other law enforcers.

## 2. Structure

The structure here examines whether there is a role of institutional, economic or social structure. Before the case was culminated by President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono (SBY), each party still hide the conflict object. After this conflict trigger such as the case of driving license simulator, the object of conflict rises to the surface and is mediated by President SBY because both institutions have failed to find the best solution. Actually in the context of law the President is not allowed to intervene because it has been regulated in the Criminal Code. But if these two institutions are not able to coordinate well, then the president is allowed to help coordination work well.

Starting from the structure of the KPK described in Chapter 2, how this institution has an extraordinary authority in which the state auxiliary institution is viewed in the eyes of other institutions. The presence of KPK as a state auxiliary institution indeed invites many pros and cons between other institutions. Concrete example is not only conflict experienced by KPK vs Police, KPK also has experienced a conflict with DPR in many times, KPK also has ever make a conflict with Attorney General Organs.

Another case with the Police structure that has been established in such a way, which means that people in Indonesia actually have to know the track record of the police, is not good enough. In this case, the Police are one of the most vulnerable institutions in Indonesia, even impressed like an institution that can be "disturbed". So those publics trust to this institution, less when faced in eradication of corruption problem. Concrete examples in recent years, the Police have some problems with the KPK, and conflicts that occur as if repeated in the following years.

Abandonment of etiquette and the ethics of inter-agency relations, especially with the presidential institution make it incompatible. There is no attitude of the states-men in looking at the problem, so the outward expression is the emotional reactive attitude that is become so "childish" and far away from the point of leadership.

### 3. Personal Variables

After the reforms, public confidence strongly determines the existence of an institution within the state, which is now owned by the KPK. This commission has become a very trusted institution by the public. This is in line with KPK's achievements that show the spectacular work result related to the arrest of various names including ministers, parliamentarians, political party elites, prosecutors and others for the KPK's courage to open corruption cases. Furthermore, the KPK also succeeded in creating a clean organizational system and has been able to build an amazing organizational culture, so that until now the KPK is still an institution that gives fresh air and new hope to the people of Indonesia for the realization of the reform ideals of clean and authoritative Indonesian government. But precisely the trust of this public which actually seemed to make the extent of KPK's authority so vulnerable conflicts occur with other institutions that have the same object with the KPK.

From the conflict that has occurred between the Commission and the Police can be seen that both institutions are less attention to the culture of the nation in exercising its respective authority. So what happens is the competition between the KPK and the Police because it handles the same object with each authority. In reality the conflict is not directly related to the institution but rather the elite of both parties. But as explained earlier, the friction of authority between the institutions that led to various things was sensitive to the name of the institution.



Support for the KPK is pouring on the sidelines of the rivalry of the corruption suspects. The support was made on the conclusion of KPK's weakening efforts to combat corruption by criminalizing its commissioners. Indeed, so far only the most successful KPK success plunged perpetrators of corruption among the existing legal institutions. So when the KPK disturbs the calm of the perpetrators of corruption, the parties whose interests are disrupted by immediately hit back the KPK. Regardless, it can be seen that the elements of the masses of the masses (though not well organized) are able to unite and direct the masses who still trust the KPK to occupy the KPK building through an 'anticorruption'.

#### **D. Conflict Resolution Efforts**

Then what should be addressed, the institution or the actor? What is shown to us in the case of the KPK and Police is also something we will meet in the future. The KPK as an institution to eradicate corruption also can not do much when its commissioners are involved in legal cases. While the Police still protect its officials to not be snared or processed by the KPK. As if, the KPK and Police are being 'war' for the eradication of corruption. However, without realizing that the war is actually not the two institutions, but the greater interest. The interest herein referred to is the individual interest in the institute. The resolution of the simulator SIM case conflict has been solved by both parties which are settled on the basis of the MoU which has been agreed by the Police, KPK and the attorney in March 2012. The analysis of efforts to resolve the conflict of KPK and Police:

1. Conflict resolution of KPK and Police does not by just the legal term but also behaviorally, so the abandonment of etiquette and the ethics of inter-agency relations become compatible.

Law enforcement is not solely about legal evidence and facts, but it is necessary and should be the attention of law enforcers is a sense of community justice by not ignoring the manners and ethics of relationships between high-ranking state institutions. The KPK and Police are law enforcement agencies that have the authority to investigate and investigate, namely KPK has authority in criminal corruption, while the Police is authorized in general criminal and criminal corruption. Each other demands each other to get a good image to bring down other institutions, not one effort. All should be discussed with the president.

2. Revision of the Law which regulates authority in the case of criminal acts of corruption (UU KPK).

It is necessary to revise or amend the law on law enforcement agencies, especially the KPK, Police, and the Attorney General Office to regulate and reorganize the respective authorities of law enforcement agencies, so that there will be no unhealthy "competition" and "seizure" authority among law enforcement agencies in this country.

3. Increasing accountability and transparency in these institutions, so they will not to abuse the authority arbitrarily as law enforcement agencies.

Government need to improve coordination and synergy between law enforcement agencies in combating corruption to create clean governance and accountability. In a way of good communication can prevent any other conflict and lead to good coordination and synergy between KPK and Police. It will make these two institutions makes Indonesia to the good rank in transparency international by combating the corruptors as fellow of law enforcement agencies.

In situations of the conjoined twin legal system, where there is no willingness and ability for amputation operations, the parties whose duty and authority organs are present or stuck together, namely law enforcement, will always feel inclined and disturbed. So they do not have the freedom and freedom in fulfilling their duties and authority. The potential that arises is the friction or clash of wills, either closed or secretly or openly. The parties involved in the ordinariness of friction usually exclude all the power possessed and attached to law enforcement agencies as well as to individual law enforcement personnel. Where the power of the rule of law is deemed inadequate, they are often tempted to exclude or rather invite non-rule of law, such as political power, to intervene or influence and win any legal judgments.