

## Conference Paper

# The Importance of Transportation in Knitting Indonesia's Diverse Communities Together

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### Abstract

Transportation is defined as the activity of moving passengers and goods from one place to another. Transportation plays an important role in the development of urban infrastructure and especially its human resources. Transportation is a major component in the system of life, the system of government, and the social system. The socio-demographic conditions of a region have an influence on transportation performance in the region. The level of population density will have a significant effect on the ability of transportation to serve community needs. A good and ideal interaction between transportation components (passengers, goods, facilities and infrastructure) forms a comprehensive transportation system, efficient and effective. The important role of transportation is of course balanced with the active participation of the parties involved in it. This study undertakes qualitative research to assess the valuable role played by transportation within the country.

**Keywords:** Transportation; Role; Diversity.

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## 1. Introduction

In this modern era, transportation is a very vital need for all people in urban, rural and even mountainous areas. Without transportation, the work that we usually do will be disrupted and the work will not be completed quickly and precisely. Indonesia is an archipelago that has more than 17,000 islands with a total area of 735,355 square miles. Indonesia and is ranked fourth of the 10 countries with the largest population in the world (around 220 million people). Without adequate transportation facilities, it will be difficult to connect all areas in this archipelago.

The means of transportation in this country have changed from time to time. Starting from traditional means of transportation to modern means of transportation that we often experience such as buses, cars, motorbikes, trains etc. According to Utamo, transportation has functions and benefits that are classified into several important parts. Transportation has functions that are divided into two, namely smoothing the

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flow of goods and people and supporting development (the promoting sector). Meanwhile, transportation benefits are classified into four categories, namely: Economic Benefits, Social Benefits, Political Benefits, Territorial Benefits. (Kamaludin, Rustian. (1986). *Ekonomi Transportasi*. Jakarta: Ghalia Indonesia. p.12)

Transportation is defined as the activity of moving passengers and goods from one place to another, in which there is an element of movement. Transportation plays an important role in the development and development of urban infrastructure and especially its human resources. A good and ideal interaction between transportation components (passengers, goods, facilities and infrastructure) forms a comprehensive, efficient and effective transportation system so that it is expected to be able to optimize the function of transportation in an urban area. The important role of transportation is of course balanced with the active involvement/participation of the parties involved in it. In the scope of transportation, there are at least three parties who must be actively involved in a cooperative and sustainable relationship. The first party is the user, where we (the community) as users and users must make the maximum contribution to the availability of transportation facilities. The second party, namely the owner and operator in their role is expected to be able to provide services and procurement of transportation facilities optimally. The last party is the regulator, in which the government, as the regulator of the transportation system, plays a role in providing and issuing policies for users and operators in the transportation system. Given the important role of each party, a conducive and sustainable relationship must be created in it. (Arief, Abbas. (1993). *Manajenen Transportasi*. Jakarta: PT. Raja Grafindo Persada. p.34)

The transportation sector has a vital role to play in uniting Indonesia's diversity. The land transportation sector, such as road, urban, river, lake and ferry transportation (ASDP) has a vital role in unifying the diversity of the archipelago, "he said. The presence of the state to facilitate the movement of people and goods by means of transportation, especially land transportation, is carried out as much as possible. Increasing the transportation sector, including encouraging battery/electric-based vehicles, is expected to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and reduce adverse environmental impacts. (Ferdinand, Augusty T. (2006). *Metode Penelitian Manajemen*. Semarang: Badan Penerbit Universitas Diponegoro. p.45)

Likewise with air transportation, it plays an important role in boosting economic growth. With Indonesia's geographical conditions, air transportation can connect between islands in a fast time. The existence of air transportation is very vital, especially in isolated areas. "For example, in a number of areas in Papua, aircraft can only be reached, if the road is very difficult," Budi said in a webinar entitled Transportation to Knit.

The diversity of air transportation presence can be a solution to connect local people with the outside world so that it can improve the regional economy. "The availability of transportation facilities will have a positive impact on society. (Ghozali, Imam. (2001). Aplikasi Analisis Multivariate bagi Program SPSS. Semarang: Badan Penerbit UNDIP. p.22)

For sea transportation services, technically, the characteristics of inland water transportation give this mode an advantage to compete with other modes. The advantages of using transportation in inland waters include: (Juwandi, Hendy Irawan. (2004). Kepuasan Pelayanan Jasa. Jakarta: Erlangga. p.9-10)

1. In areas that have rivers that can be used for transportation, there is no need to build new infrastructure other than loading and unloading docks because they are naturally available. In India, with the same length of transportation route, the cost of developing inland water transportation is only about 5% to 10% of the cost of developing a 4-lane toll road or building a rail network.
2. River infrastructure only needs to be maintained at a low cost so that the infrastructure capacity will generally be sufficient. In India, with the same length of transport route, maintenance costs for inland water transport are only about 20% of road maintenance costs;
3. Acting as the main transportation for remote areas where road construction is not yet expensive or expensive to build;
4. Has a higher level of safety compared to road transportation from the aspect of its low speed, especially if it is equipped with adequate safety equipment;
5. Very suitable for tourist transportation, such as those that have begun to be developed in the major rivers of Kalimantan and the Musi river;
6. Able to transport directly from deep sea water transportation to inland waters and vice versa.
7. Able to transport large volumes, along the depth and width of the channel according to the ship used;
8. The use of fuel is more efficient, although the higher the speed of the ship the use of fuel will increase exponentially, so that water transportation is more suitable for goods with low value and large volume.

Transportation needs are a derived demand due to economic, social, and so on. Within the macro-economic framework, transportation is the backbone of the national,

regional and local economies, both in urban and rural areas. It must be remembered that the transportation system is a network system in which the performance of transportation services is greatly influenced by network integration and cohesiveness.

The demand for travel has a great relationship with the activities in society. Basically the demand for transportation services is a reflection of the need for transport from users of the system, both for human transportation and for goods transportation and therefore demand for services for transport is an important basis in evaluating transportation planning and facility design. The more and more important activities there are, the level of travel needs will increase. Fulfilling the demand for transportation needs is caused by the characteristics of travel that affect the choice of mode, in which people as users of transportation services can use existing modes. The factors contained in the characteristics of the trip in question, namely: (Kristaung, Robert, Iskandar Tjandrawan & Denny. (2006). *Upaya Memahami dan Meningkatkan Loyalitas Pelanggan Jasa*. Jurnal Manajemen Krida Wacana p.6)

1. Travel Distance: Travel distance affects people in determining the mode choice. The closer the distance is, people generally choose the most practical mode.
2. Purpose of Travel: The purpose of the trip has a relationship between the desires of each person in choosing the desired mode.

Transportation is a major component in life and living systems, government systems and social systems. The socio-demographic conditions of a region have an influence on transportation performance in the region. The level of population density will have a significant effect on the ability of transportation to serve community needs. In urban areas, the trend that occurs is a high population increase due to birth rates and urbanization. The level of urbanization has implications for increasing population density which directly or indirectly reduces the competitiveness of regional transportation. (Ibid)

The demand for transportation arises from human behavior regarding the movement of people or goods that have special characteristics. These special characteristics are permanent and occur over time. These characteristics experience peak hours in the morning when people start activities and in the afternoons when they return from work. It does not experience peak points but also low points on certain days of the year. These fixed needs and behaviors are the basis for the emergence of transportation demand. (Ibid)

As can be seen that most of the activities that people do every day are always related to transportation. Because with this means of transportation, it is easier for people to move places or even move goods to certain locations. So, the function of transportation

is to facilitate daily activities. Transportation also plays a role in facilitating the movement of people and goods. (Ibid)

Not only that, transportation also plays a role as a medium that can develop development in certain areas. In the economic sector itself, transportation also plays an important role. Because transportation can be used as a supporting medium for the development and growth of the national economy, through the public transportation business to local people who need special accommodation to a place. (Ibid)

The complexity of the problem is integrated with the variable population growth which continues to increase, the number of motorized vehicles increasing beyond road capacity, and the behavior of the people who still ignore traffic regulations on the highway. Failure of the transportation system disrupts the development of a region/city, affects urban economic efficiency, and even causes other losses. Mismatch issues, for example, can result in social problems, urban/rural poverty and social jealousy. The impacts of the failure of the transportation system include the construction of roads that displace the community due to land acquisition, encroachment of road spaces by street vendors, illegal use of road space for parking, and the increasingly marginalized traditional transportation such as rickshaws and the like which have the potential to create urban poverty. Poverty has ensnared low-income groups as a result of the transportation system that is unable to protect them. (Lupiyoadi, Rambat & A Hamdani. (2006). *Manajemen Pemasaran Jasa*. Jakarta: Salemba Empat. p.5)

The transportation system is a basic element of infrastructure that influences urban development patterns. Transportation and land use development plays an important role in government policies and programs. Infrastructure development in the transport sector ultimately results in high costs. Community involvement in reforming or restructuring the transportation sector is urgent. (Maylina, Wenny. (2003). *Faktor-faktor yang Mempengaruhi Kesetiaan terhadap Merek pada Konsumen Pasta Gigi Pepsodent di Surabaya*. Jurnal Ventura 6)

The success of development is strongly influenced by the role of transportation as the lifeblood for development in the political, economic, social, cultural, defense and security sectors of a region. Network system can be seen from the aspect of effectiveness, in the sense of safety, high accessibility, integrated, sufficient capacity, orderly, smooth and fast, on time, comfortable, affordable and safe. (Op.cit)

Transportation needs for basic goods and commodities must be met by a transportation system in the form of an efficient road, rail, port and airport service. Air, land, and sea transportation must be integrated into one logistics and management system capable of supporting national development. (Op.cit)

The increase in the transportation sector includes encouraging battery/electric vehicles which are expected to reduce dependence on fossil fuels and reduce adverse environmental impacts. According to data from the Central Statistics Agency (BPS) in 2019, e-commerce has increased 78 percent in the last 10 years. This total business has reached 26.2 million units. During 2018, the transaction value was IDR. 17, 21 Trillion, with more than 24 million transactions. Of these, 19.66 percent used application-based online courier services (online motorcycle taxis).

The provision of safe, comfortable, and affordable public transportation for the community by the Government through the Ministry of Transportation is a manifestation and internalization of the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 5<sup>th</sup> Precepts of Pancasila. When viewed from a social perspective, transportation is more of a process of cultural affiliation where when someone takes transportation and moves to another area, that person will encounter cultural differences in the frame of Indonesia's pluralism. Besides, the social point of view also describes that the transportation and transportation patterns that are formed are also a manifestation of human nature. For example, the pattern of population transportation movements will occur massively and massively when the holidays approaching. This shows the manifestation of human nature that has a tendency to return to their hometowns after long living abroad.

The general character of public transportation serves the community with mobility and access to jobs, socio-economic resources, politics, health centers, and recreation areas. Regardless of the motivation of the community, whether they are conscious and decide to choose public transportation or are forced to because they have no other choice, there is a tendency for public transport passengers to not own a car and have to depend on public transportation.

Public transport provides basic mobility services for these people as well as for all those without car access. The mass transportation system has not been realized, meaning that until now it cannot be reached by the public, the interests of the community have not been fulfilled, which is not only related to the issue of tariffs, but a sustainable transportation system that can reach the real needs of the community.

Sustainable mobility combines all kinds of efforts to achieve a balance between costs and benefits of the transportation sector. This marks a shift from the traditional transportation planning approach, which conceptualizes transport as a demand and supporting infrastructure for economic growth, to a policy approach through evidence and risk assessment, and to explore the possibility of uncontrolled growth. (Swastha, Basu & Irawan. (2005). *Manajemen Pemasaran Modern*. Yogyakarta: Liberty. p.10)

## 2. Research Methods

The type of research used is a qualitative research method, which is research that intends to understand the phenomena experienced by research subjects such as behavior, perception, motivation, action, etc. holistically, and by means of descriptions in the form of words and language, in a context. Special nature and by making use of various natural methods. (Faisal, Sanapiah. (1990). *Penelitian Kualitatif: Dasar-Dasar dan Aplikasi*. Malang: YA3. p.17)

## 3. Result and Discussion

Transportation has become a basic need of society, therefore the continuity of the availability of transportation services in meeting the needs of production, consumption and distribution activities must receive sustainable attention. In all linear modes of transportation, it has been professionally implemented by the central and regional governments to facilitate the general public in carrying goods or cargo, moving, transactions and accelerating the economy. Although there are still many obstacles and deficiencies that occur in various modes of transportation.

Based on the results of observations that have been made, the continuity of the availability of transportation services in all regions is an absolute matter because the strategic function of transportation contributes to creating stability and continuity of community activities as well as the wheels of government an average increase that occurs in all transportation sectors every year. Especially in the industrial sector, the chain of activities starting from the producer to the consumer is commonly called the chain of transportation. Each sector is called a link that is interrelated and influences each other. The smoothness and speed of transportation flows are determined by the weakest link in the chain of transportation activities, to the strongest link. The Ministry of Transportation in its role as a connector is to develop sea tolls and air tolls. Through this, it can be seen that the role of transportation as a link has a large impact and can be felt directly by the community.

It is necessary to pay attention to the long-term significance of motorized traffic accommodation in high-speed links, having a major influence on the shape of the city. Regardless of how public transportation must be accessible to all groups of society, therefore public transportation also needs to guarantee the comfort of the poor. Because high mobility of car users means low mobility for others, while access to

facilities that are spread out according to car users reduces the series of facilities that can be concentrated in all centers or suburbs.

There is a tendency that the increasing demand for travel which increases the volume of travel will increase the travel rates. The increase in the volume of trips will result in queuing travel schedules, pick-up and drop-off times, traffic congestion and others. A further consequence of the increase in travel time is the increase in travel rates due to the increase in fuel required.

### 3.1. Public Transportation

It is not only the government that faces problems in managing public transportation, but also operators/entrepreneurs face problems which include the following: (Sugiharto. (2015). Geografi Pariwisata. Medan: FIS UNIMED. P.21)

1. low profits due to tariff restrictions and increased costs,
2. there is no certainty of business feasibility,
3. low efficiency due to long delays in terminals,
4. operators as bus tenants, not bus operators,
5. operations are limited by a licensing system, several operators on a single route, and various illegal levies,
6. decreased profits due to increased congestion,
7. there is almost no room for the initiative of new routes or new types of services,
8. operators as bus tenants, not bus operators, and
9. decreased profits due to increased congestion.

So now is the time to start accommodating the interests of the community, this is our direction we will be towards operators such as the private sector, so far this has not been achieved, so that comfort has not been achieved, so far it is related to deposits, so we cannot provide subsidies because of personal ownership.

Expansion of road capacity and road constraints can be reduced by reducing excessive demand for road use. Although, it is clear about the need for various forms of public transportation, there is still a tendency to provide high-cost public transport with very limited options. Subsidies generally arise out of a desire to maintain a particular service at a low cost. Experience however, shows anticipated benefits, better service,



reduced car use and barriers, and higher patronage, leading to increased viability to be a short-term expectation. (Ibid)

### 3.2. Motorization Growth

The growth of motorization, which in turn leads to increased flows, has attracted the attention of the government to increase road capacity. For a number of reasons, this has become relevant to accommodating traffic.

In general, the travel patterns of public transport passengers vary greatly with time, both in terms of variations in hours and daily variations within a week. Given that the majority of public transport users are in the interests of work, school and shopping. So the travel pattern of the use of public transportation is strongly influenced by the pattern of work, education and spending activities.

Transportation has an important role for industry because producers have an interest in having their goods transported to consumers on time, at the specified place, and goods in good condition. In Indonesia, transportation is also known in the same sense as the meaning of distribution in the Decree of the Minister of Transportation Number KM. 10 of 1988 dated 26 February 1988 concerning Transportation Management Services, article 1 reads:

*“The meaning of transportation management services (Freight Forwarding) in this decree is a business that is shown to represent the interests of the owner of the goods to take care of all the activities required for the delivery and receipt of goods by land, sea and air transportation which may include activities of receiving, storing, sorting, packing, delaying, measuring, weighing, handling document completion, issuing documents, calculating transportation costs, claims, insurance for delivery of goods as well as settlement of bills and other costs relating to delivery of the goods until receipt of the goods by those entitled to receive them.”*

With the potential that Indonesia has, it must be supported by a reliable transportation system such as the procurement of sea transportation. (Susantoro, Bambang & Danang Parikesit. “1-2-3 Langkah-Langkah Kecil yang Kita Lakukan Menuju Transportasi yang Berkelanjutan,” *Majalah Transportasi Indonesia*, Vol. 1, Jakarta. Accessed on 17 oktober, 2020)

Trade transactions are the process of moving goods from the seller to the buyer with a payment made by the buyer to the seller. Switching or transfer of the merchandise can occur through:

1. From the warehouse (stock) owned by the seller, to the warehouse/place indicated by the buyer.
2. From the factory where the goods are produced to the warehouse/place designated by the buyer.
3. From warehouses/agricultural areas or plantations where the goods (agricultural products) are produced.
4. From the mining location (mining goods) to the warehouse/factory where the mining products are needed as raw materials. (Opcit)

Management of Transport/Traffic (Traffic Management) can be defined as the transportation of passengers and cargo by means of transportation from one place to another. Passenger traffic can be seen from several aspects, namely: (Hardiyansyah. (2011). *Kualitas Pelayanan Publik Konsep, Dimensi, Indikator dan Implementasinya*. Yogyakarta: Gava Media. p.32)

1. Transportation of passengers between cities by vehicle.
2. The means of transportation used are buses, cars, sedans, railways, ships and airplanes.
3. Apart from that, the transportation of passengers is geographically distributed, namely transmigration, transportation of domestic and foreign tourists to regional areas.

Transportation of cargo (goods), the amount of cargo transported between cities using various types of transportation modes including using trains, trucks, containers (container system) ships and barges that are towed by tugboats.

General goods that are transported in large quantities or in small parties. The distribution of the transportation of goods differs according to the volume carried, the shipment of goods in large and small quantities, the distance, and the weight of the cargo carried are different. (Loc cit)

For domestic transportation and international trade, there are certain patterns used for cargo (goods) traffic. The flow of goods and commodity distribution agencies used for the delivery of goods by means of transportation need to be analyzed regarding traffic.

The objectives of this traffic analysis are: (Kotler, Philip & Kevin Lane Keller. (2008). *Manajemen Pemasaran*. Edisi Ketiga Belas Jilid I. Penerbit Erlangga (Penerjemah: Bob Sabran, MM). Jakarta: PT Gelora Aksara Pratama. p.33)

1. To determine the place of marketing and utilization of available transportation.
2. Material considerations for services, for sources of income and transportation rates.
3. Determine the effect of perfect competition in transporting goods and considerations for determining the tariff for transportation services.
4. To develop new markets and discover sources of raw material sources.

### 3.3. Transportation Benefits

Generally, the benefits of transportation are divided into 4 parts, namely economically, socially, regionally, and politically. (Ibid.)

1. The economic benefits of transportation can be seen from most community activities, of course, cannot be separated from transportation when moving goods, animals and people themselves. That means every economic transaction if not equipped with transportation will run slowly.
2. While the benefits in the social field are because humans are creatures that cannot live alone, so that the presence of transportation will make it easier for them to interact with other people. Some of the benefits in the social sector are being a means of serving the community, facilitating the exchange of information in each region, accelerating the movement of people to a place, and opening up business opportunities.
3. Furthermore, the benefits of transportation in the territorial sector are because Indonesia consists of many islands, so accommodation is needed to reach each region. That is why infrastructure development in the form of transportation is very important so that inland areas can be reached properly. So, the needs of the area can be fulfilled properly thanks to the good use of transportation.
4. Finally, the political benefits of transportation are that it can unite every region in Indonesia, improve state security, expand services for the community. Besides that, the benefits of transportation can also make it easier for people who want to access certain places, especially when natural disasters occur. So the benefits of transportation are very important for human life today.

## 4. Conclusion

Transportation is a major component in life and living systems, government systems and social systems. The socio-demographic conditions of a region have an influence on transportation performance in the region. The level of population density will have a significant effect on the ability of transportation to serve community needs. In urban areas, the trend that occurs is a high population increase due to birth rates and urbanization. The level of urbanization has implications for increasing population density which directly or indirectly reduces the competitiveness of regional transportation. Transportation has an important role for industry because producers have an interest in having their goods transported to consumers on time, at the specified place, and goods in good condition.

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