

## **Maritime Transportation System in Indonesia**

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### **Abstract**

This study aims to analyze the Maritime Transportation System in Indonesia. This study uses a qualitative descriptive method, because the data collected in the form of words, pictures and not from numbers. The data comes from interview scripts, field observations/notes, videotapes, photos, notes or memos, and other official documents. Data analysis with ethical and emic approach and triangulation process. Determination of informants by purposive technique. Research results: Sea transportation in Indonesia has not been optimally developed, but has strong potential to be developed, considering its characteristics of being able to carry out mass transportation. Therefore, the Maritime Transportation System in Indonesia is a key factor and as a basis and benchmark for decision makers. The Maritime Transportation System in Indonesia has not been running optimally, accidents often occur either due to human factors or due to natural factors. Government policies in the maritime sector, namely in the shipping industry, have not been implemented consistently in accordance with applicable laws.

**Keywords:** policy, security, safety, maritime transportation.

### **1. Introduction**

the geological condition of the Indonesian state which is an archipelagic country, the General Authority creates shipments for transportation purposes which are used as the backbone to improve the unity, unity and economy of the country. In this regard, public application has basically been widespread. However, along with the turn of events, the rate of ship accidents and incidents occurring in Indonesian waters has also increased. To prevent and prevent such accidents and incidents, the Government has decided through Government Regulation Number 1 of 1998 concerning Ship Accident Inspections and Presidential Decree Number 105 of 1999 concerning the National Committee for Transportation Safety.

Considering the significance and importance of maritime transport administration, resolving ship accident avoidance and handling is important. The main motivation behind the examination and exploration of transportation accidents and incidents is so that these events or incidents do not recur with the same causal variables in the future and immediately make a

journal on sea transportation safety without aiming to track individual or institutional deficiencies or obligations.

Sea transportation plays an important role for archipelagic countries. Indonesia which has 17,000 islands and in front of a vast ocean, sea transportation is the backbone of the Indonesian economy. Basically, the clients of the sea transportation office in Indonesia, are consistently on the issue of welfare and safety, which is then followed by a part of the reasonable cost, speed and practicality, and part of the convenience. the importance of transportation for the economy, sea transportation must be developed appropriately and accurately to help monetary development.

Shipping is part of the means of sea transportation as mandated by Law no. 17 of 2008 became a very strategic matter for national insight and became a vital tool that supports the goal of national unity and integrity which is able to build and encourage national economic growth. According to the Law of the Republic of Indonesia No. 17 of 2008 concerning shipping, shipping as a mode of transportation is held with the aim of facilitating the flow of people and/or goods through waters by prioritizing and protecting national shipping in order to support, mobilize, and encourage the achievement of goals.

Shipping is everything related to water transportation, ports, and their security and welfare. From a monetary and business perspective, the use of transportation by ship is more effective and has tremendous advantages. So that with the presence of a sea transportation platform to move merchandise starting from one point then to the next, it is believed that regional monetary activity will be followed by a very influential on the economy of a region.

The welfare and security of the sea here, is the basic arrangement that should get the shipping needs on the smooth side of Indonesia's sea transportation as an island country. Indonesia has power in all of Indonesia's territorial waters, so the sea plays a very important role as a method to bind the state and territory of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia, as well as the ocean as a significant public resource as well, Indonesia's eventual destiny. Domination over the sea, has resulted that the Government is obliged to implement in the field of law enforcement at sea, both against the dangers of infringement, use the waters, and maintain and make ideal shipping security. Based on Law Number 17 of 1985 concerning the Ratification of an Archipelago State for Indonesia by the United Nations convention, this means that Indonesia as an archipelagic country has been recognized by the international community (Kusumaatmadja, 2002).

The strength of the state is regional security, in this way the shaky seas show that the state is not sovereign. Indeed, the current status of the institutional framework is that there are many agencies involved or interested in conducting audits, and security is adrift. Therefore, the motivation behind this examination is to break down marine welfare and security strategies in support of Indonesia's maritime transport framework. This study uses an interesting strategy, because the information collected is in the form of words, pictures, and not numbers. The information comes from interview scripts, field notes, tapes, photographs, notes or reminders, and other authority notes. Any information collected may be a path to what has been investigated. This exploratory report presents the consequences of examining this incredibly rich information, and goes beyond what many would have thought possible in its unique structure.

## **II. Research Methods**

The method used in this study is a qualitative method with a phenomenological approach. The data collection techniques used are interviews, document studies and library studies. As qualitative research, data validity checks can be conducted to prove the certainty of the study using internal validity tests, external validity, reliability and objectivity. Data analysis techniques in this study start from data collection, data condensation, data presentation, to conclusion withdrawal (Sugiyono 2017; Miles, Huberman and Saldana 2014).

## **III. Results And Discussions**

### ***Indonesian Maritime Transportation***

Indonesia as an archipelagic country consists of 80% of the ocean area and 20% of the land area. With such a vast sea area, maritime transportation is very vital. The results from the investment of the Ministry of Maritime Affairs and Investment can only be taken abroad by using maritime transportation. Sea transportation is carried out by utilizing ships that sail from one port to the next product and individual carrier. The appearance of the ship at the port of destination is very dependent on the health and safety of the ship when adrift. One of the variables that affect the welfare and safety of the ship while afloat is sea security. Maritime transportation is a means of transportation that commonly operates in the ocean. Maritime transportation itself has various functions. It depends on the type of maritime transportation itself. In Indonesia, there are several types of maritime transportation. Some are commonly used for general purposes. Some are only used for certain purposes. Some types of sea transportation in Indonesia are: (Warsito, 2021)

### ***Cargo ship***

As the name implies, this sea transportation function is as a carrier of goods. The goods carried by cargo ships are generally exported or imported goods. These goods are usually carried from one port to another.

### ***Passenger ship***

If this one is a means of transportation used to transport passengers. In ancient times, this means of transportation was used as the main choice for those who went for Hajj or Umrah.

This type of sea transportation is still used today. In Indonesia, passenger ships are commonly used as an alternative for those who want to go home. Especially those whose hometowns are on other islands. The capacity of the passenger ship is so wide that it can accommodate many passengers.

### ***Ferry***

This type of sea transportation functions more or less the same as passenger ships. However, ferries have a smaller capacity than passenger ships. In addition to passengers, ferries can also carry several means of land transportation. Such as cars, motorcycles, and trucks.

### ***Fishing Vessel***

This ship is a sea transportation commonly used by fishermen to catch fish. Especially, if they want to catch a large number of fish. This ship is equipped with a special room for storing fish that has been equipped with a cooler. The existence of a cooler keeps the caught fish fresh. Even when the ship reaches the port.

### ***Tugboat***

This type of sea transportation is commonly found in narrow ports. Its own function is to tow larger ships when they want to dock or leave the port. This sea transportation is rather small, but has a large enough power. One tugboat can tow a large ship.

### ***Rescue Ship (Lifeboat)***

This ship is commonly used to help those who experience disaster at sea. For example, passengers who experience a sinking ship. This ship is always ready to help, even in the worst weather.

### ***Tanker Ship***

This is one type of large-sized sea transportation. Its main function is to transport oil. In its operation, the tanker is controlled by a computer system, as well as a satellite-based navigation system. There are several types of tankers. One of them is a supertanker whose size is so large. The supertanker is 378 meters long, 50 meters wide, and weighs 167000 tons. With that size, the supertanker can carry a payload of up to almost one million barrels of oil.

### ***Warship***

This type of sea transportation is only used if war has to be carried out. There are several types of warships. One of them is an aircraft carrier. This ship's function is to carry an air combat fleet. This ship needs a lot of tugs. Especially when they want to dock or leave the port. This cannot be separated from its size which is slightly larger than large ships in general.

Sea transportation is a means of transportation that commonly operates in the ocean. Sea transportation itself has various functions. It depends on the type of sea transportation itself.

Sea transportation is one of the lifeblood of the Indonesian economy. If sea transportation is disrupted, the national economy will also be disrupted. The challenges of transportation development are very complex, including sea transportation as a result of global economic developments in recent years. Therefore, the development of sea transportation should not only be oriented on a national scale, but must also be oriented on a regional and international scale. To anticipate the challenges of sea transportation which is quite heavy, it is required to be able to adapt and make changes in a better direction (Susantono, 2014).

### ***Importance of Maritime Transport in Trade***

The world of commerce and the general public were shocked by the news about cargo ships that got stuck in the waters where they sailed. Prior to the stranded incident of the Ever Forward ship in the Chesapeake Bay, there was an incident that happened to another Evergreen ship, where this incident was considered far more fatal. Reporting from The Washington Post, at the end of March 2021, one of the Evergreen Marine Corp. ships, namely Ever Given, was reportedly caught in the Suez Canal which caused a blockade of the canal for 6 full days. The blockade caused by the snagging of the giant carrier managed to disrupt the shipping activities of more than 300 ships, so that some ships were forced to take alternative routes, requiring them to circle the African continent to reach Asia and increase their sailing time by three weeks.

Reporting from CNBC, the amount of losses borne by Evergreen Marine Corp. After experiencing this incident, of course, not a few, because not only their company that suffered losses, but also the economy around the world. Despite paying a fine that includes compensation for damage and loss of revenue for the Suez Canal, as well as rescue costs totaling \$916 million, Evergreen Marine Corp. cannot immediately restore the state of world trade as before. The losses caused by the entanglement of Ever Given to the world economy

did not only last a day or a week after that, but the impact was felt for months.

According to Business Insider, the losses caused after the Ever Given snagged were estimated at 400 million USD per hour. Lloyd's List, a shipping news journal based in London, estimates the value of cargo goods passing through the canal daily at an average of 9.7 billion USD, with a total of 5.1 billion USD moving into the western hemisphere and 4.6 billion USD moving into the eastern hemisphere. Multiplied by more than 300 other cargo ships, of course this number of losses is not something trivial. This event affects global supply chains that have been struggling with shortages and delivery delays since the pandemic began in 2020.

### ***Maritime Transportation in Crossings (Ramadhani, 2020)***

Public Policy and Consumer Protection, assessing that Indonesia is weak in the sea transportation sector, including ferry. The infrastructure continues to be built, but the map of logistics commodities, passengers, regulation of shipping industry players and the availability of supporting regulations are ignored by the regulator. As a result, implementation in the field fell apart. So indeed the core of the problem is that the crossing transportation sector is never free from problems. So, until the president issued a maritime highway policy, even today the maritime and logistics industry is not progressing, it's just a problem. While the infrastructure has continued to be built since 2014, the arrangement is still confusing.

On the other hand, the level of corruption in the marine industry is increasingly massive and even. This became the main destroyer of the marine industry and in the end the national logistics was destroyed. At the same time, the government is trying to suppress it with digital surveillance. However, in practice there is a monopoly by the port manager. In the end, it is detrimental to the ferry industry, the business world and/or short shipping.

### ***Maritime Transport Development Challenge***

The development of reliable and efficient sea transportation in the country still has several challenges. Director General of Sea Transportation of the Ministry of Transportation (Kemenhub) R. Agus H. Purnomo said one of the challenges faced was the readiness of Human Resources (HR).

Another challenge is the culture of shipping safety. Currently, improvements are still needed to realize safe, safe, and comfortable shipping. By making shipping safety a culture, of course the responsibility is not only on the side of the regulator and operator, but also demands awareness from the user or consumer. The next thing that is no less important, said Agus, is the synchronization between the construction of sea transportation facilities and other modes and facilities to support the local community's economy. The solution, among others, is to take advantage of regional autonomy for the development of facilities and infrastructure (Rini, 2018).

## **Iv. Conclusion**

Sea transportation in Indonesia has not yet been developed ideally but may give the quality to carry out maritime transportation. This sea transportation exercise is not yet fully ready to empower and enforce the progress of the community to work on local government assistance as mandated by the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia. In this way, the maritime welfare and security framework is a key element that must be considered and as a basis of the cornerstone and benchmark for manufacturers of strategies to assist marine transport frameworks. For Indonesia sea transportation is the best transportation option for

distribution activities in world trade in terms of its function. As the main driver of commodity distribution activities in international trade, human needs are almost entirely dependent on the smooth running of the process. However, if trading activities involving sea transportation are disrupted while carrying out their functions, the losses incurred will be fantastic. In the future, sea transportation companies must be better prepared to face situations that can endanger international trade flows.

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