



## Safety Standard Of River Transportation (Speedboat) In Musi Port Of River Pasar 16 Ilir Palembang

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**Abstract.** *South Sumatra is one of the provinces that has a large area of water. Musi River is the main means of transportation in several sub-districts in South Sumatra. The problem discussed in this study is "What is the safety standard for river transportation passengers (speed boat) at Musi river Pasar 16 Ilir Palembang?" The purpose of this study was to determine the safety standards for river transportation (speedboat) passengers in the Musi River flow area at Pasar 16 Ilir, Palembang. The results of this study are expected to be useful for the teaching of literary readers, and for further researchers.1) for passengers, this research can be used as a reference in knowing passenger rights for safety in travel. 2) for the driver, this research can increase professionalism in driving, it can be used in increasing service to passengers and increasing professionalism of drivers and developing plans for the development of transportation infrastructure in the Musi River in Palembang. The method used by researchers is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. Based on the results of research and discussion, safety standards for speedboat passengers in the Musi River flow area, there are several Minister of Transportation regulations that have not been implemented, such as emergency exits on large speedboats, the absence of traffic signs in the Musi River area which causes the speedboat driver to not know the state of the river like the presence of trees and stones in the water. Safety equipment such as life jackets or life jackets, and buoys amount to only around 10% per boat. There is no record of the passenger, the passenger pays the transportation fee directly to the driver.*

*Keywords: Speedboat; Musi River; Passenger Safety.*

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Background

Indonesia is an archipelago spread across the archipelago. Indonesia is an archipelago that has more than 17,000 islands with a total area of 735,355 square miles, so without adequate means of transportation it will be difficult to connect all regions in the archipelago. Therefore, it is necessary to build an unlimited transportation system because of the presence of waters, mountains, islands or limited due to geographical conditions. One of the most important things in developing a country is the development of the transportation system

Crossing transportation is a link for areas that cannot be reached by land routes, because they are cut off by water and there are no adequate land routes to pass. Therefore crossing transportation must be equipped with adequate facilities and infrastructure for

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service users so that in their implementation service users feel well served. Crossing transportation has a very important role to support the movement of passengers and goods.

Transportation has an important and strategic role in the process of regional development. The success of the transportation sector can be seen from its ability to support and encourage national, regional and local economic improvement, political stability including realizing social and cultural values that are indicated through various transportation indicators including capacity, service quality, accessibility of affordability, public burden and utilization. In its geographical relation to the territory of Indonesia which is an archipelago with a large and small island structure that stretches from west to east, the transportation sector is a determining factor in the development of community activities.

## **1.2 Research methods**

The method used by researchers is a descriptive method with a qualitative approach. According to Yusuf (2017: 63) the characteristics of this descriptive study that can distinguish it from other types of research that is satisfying the solution of existing problems, or problems / events that are actual and meaningful, this study is intended to describe the situation or event precisely and accurately , not to look for a causal relationship. The data in this study are passenger ships and boat drivers (speedboats). Data sources in this study are informants or informants who often use modes of transportation and drivers. In this study the techniques used were observation techniques, interview techniques, record techniques, and instruments.

Data analysis in qualitative research was carried out since before entering the field, during the field, and after completion in the field. In qualitative research and obtained from various sources, using various data collection techniques in triangulation, and carried out continuously until the data Lots.

## **3. Results and Discussion**

South Sumatra is one of the provinces that has a large area of water. Musi River is a river located in the province of South Sumatra. River which has a length of approximately 750 kilo meters (Abu Bakar, 2011: 16). Musi River divides the city of Palembang into two parts namely the Ulu section and the Ilir section. Since ancient times the Musi River has been the main means of transportation for the people of South Sumatra in general and Palembang in particular.

In some sub-districts around the Musi River, residents make the Musi River the main means of transportation in their daily activities. These districts are Karang Agung, Upang, Karang Agung, Makarti Jaya, Muara Telang, Air Saleh, Muara Padang, and Muara Sugihan. Musi River is not the only means of public transportation in the seven districts, the community can travel overland. But the road trip was felt by the people to be longer and if it rained, the road could not be passed because the roads would be wet and sticky making



it difficult to pass. Because of this, the people prefer to cross the Musi River because the time taken is shorter.

*Speed boat* is a passenger ship used by people in the waters of the Musi River. There are two types of speedboats that are often used by the community, namely small 5.5 x 2.5 meter speed boats with a capacity of 40 horsepower (PK) and passenger ships and larger goods with a strength of 115 PK, Tempo 18 April 2018. These speedboats anchored at the Pier 16 Ilir market under the Ampera Bridge.

Although the speedboat mode of transportation is used by the public, passenger safety standards are inadequate. Passenger safety has not been the main concern, this can be seen from several accidents on the Musi River. On January 4, 2018 there was an accident in the Musi River due to being hit by the waves, 10 people were killed (detiknews, January 5, 2018). The total number of passengers is 55 passengers.

The next accident that was on Wednesday in May 2018, there were two victims died due to drowning. This incident was due to a collision. The accident occurred under the Ampera Bridge (Kompas, May 30, 2018). Then on March 19, 2019 the accident occurred because of a speedboat crashing into a tree in the the banks of the Musi River. 7 people died and 12 people survived (detiknews, Tuesday, March 19, 2019).

Musi River which divides the city of Palembang into two parts Ulu and ilir and is located in the heart of Palembang, but the mode of transportation that passes through it does not meet the safety standards for passengers. Based on the results of observations by researchers on March 30, 2019 on speedboats, none of the passengers wore life jackets.

Based on the above background, the research that will be conducted with the title "Passenger Safety Standards for River Transportation (Speed boat) in the Musi River Flow Area at Pasar Ilir Pier 16 Ilir".

The focus of the study used in this study is the safety standards for river transportation passengers (speedboat) in Musi river Pier Pasar 16 Ilir Palembang. The research sub-focus used in this research is human resources (Speed boat drivers) and the facilities and infrastructure used in the operation of transporting passengers. The problem discussed in this study is "What is the safety standard for river transportation passengers (speed boat) at Musi river Pier 16 Ilir Palembang?" The purpose of this study was to determine the safety standards for river transportation (speedboat) passengers in the Musi River flow area at Pasar 16 Ilir Pier, Palembang. The results of this study are expected to be beneficial for the teaching of reader literature, and for subsequent researchers 1) for passengers, this research can be used as a reference in knowing the rights of passengers for safety in travel. 2) for the driver, this research can increase professionalism in driving. 3) for South Sumatra Transportation Agency, this research can be used in increasing service to passengers and increasing professionalism of drivers and developing plans for the development of transportation infrastructure in the Musi River in Palembang.



According to the Indonesian dictionary (2011: 508), "a standard is something that is used as an example or a good measure". Based on this understanding, the standard is a measure in accordance with applicable regulations.

The word transportation is no stranger, this word is often heard in everyday life. In the Indonesian dictionary, (2011: 568) transportation is transportation, whereas transportation is a matter of the intricacies of transportation. Meanwhile, according to Rustian (1987) transportation is an attempt to transport or move goods or passengers from one place to another. Meanwhile according to Miro (2005) transportation is defined as an effort to move, move, transport or divert objects from one place to another, so that the object become more useful or useful for certain purposes.

Based on some of the above understanding, the authors conclude that transportation is transportation that functions as a medium that moves or transports an object from one place to another. transportation is a supporting tool used to carry out these activities varies depending on the shape of the object to be moved, the distance between one place and another place, and the purpose of the object to be moved. Transportation business is not only in the form of movement of goods and people from another place with static methods and conditions, but transportation is always damaged repaired in accordance with technological developments. This improvement effort aims to achieve the value of efficiency and effectiveness of the transportation system itself.

### **3.1 The role of transportation**

Three things make a nation great and prosperous, namely fertile land, hard work, and smooth transportation, both people and goods from one state to another (Nasution, 2004). Transportation plays an important role both for individuals, the wider community, economic and social political growth of a country. Nasution (2004) states that transportation is able to create and increase the accessibility (degree of accessibility) of potential - potential natural resources that were not initially utilized to be affordable and can be processed. The progress of transportation will also lead to an increase in human mobility, where the higher the mobility the higher the level of productivity. With the increase in productivity, it will have an impact on economic progress.

In the socio-cultural field, transportation causes the spread of population (Salim, 2002) and opens opportunities for interaction with each other to get to know and respect each other's cultures (Nasution, 2004). Transportation is vital for people's lives. Thus, this means it can create a more diverse community life and are required to tolerate each other, while allowing for variations in space and patterns of human activity (Morlok, 1988).

### **3.2 River Transportation according to the Law**

Transportation is basically a means to move people or goods from one place to another. The process can be carried out using transportation vehicles in the form of vehicles or without vehicles (transported by people) (Warpani, 1990). River transportation is a transportation that grows and develops naturally in Indonesia. For the people of South



Sumatra, river transportation is a normal thing and it is labor. Roads for water transportation besides being natural (sea, river, lake), some are man-made (canal), anjir, an artificial lake). This transportation is commonly referred to as "inland water transportation" (Chandrawidjaja, 1998).

ASDP as a public transport operator functions as a provider of transportation services for vehicles (goods) and passengers, both intermodal and intra modal transportation. The ASDP system according to Nasution (2005) includes:

- Transport vehicles: river boats and ferries,
- Sailing lanes: river / lake / ferry signs, river channel dredging, telecommunications, navigation and inspection vessels,
- Terminal (port): terminal, warehouse, office, fuel depot, electricity and water.

Water transportation is suitable and efficient as the connecting traffic between the port and other transportation systems that use boats to unload goods to and from ships. Apart from that, it can also function as a connecting traffic between places (for example settlements) that are not yet connected by the road network system, as inter-island crossings or river crossings, and for transportation of goods in the interior (Warpani, 1990).

### 3.3 River Transportation Type

There are six types of ships that cross the river, especially the Palembang Musi River. The six ships are klotok, speed boat, djoekoeng, barges, canoes, and venes. Klotok functions as a passenger and goods transportation mode, speed boat is passenger transportation, jukung boat functions as a passenger transportation mode, jukung functions as a transportation of goods, especially food crops. While the barge functions to transport goods (mining products, industry, and forest products). is a traditional transportation, usually used to catch fish traditionally. The last is a venes ship is a merchant ship.

#### 1) Dock

According to Abubakar (2011: 67), "The pier is a place for berths or moored ships in the harbor." The pier is a port building used for docking ships and tethering them at the time of loading and unloading of passengers and dropping passengers.

#### 2) Forces

Traffic signs not only on the highway or land, but in the sea and river there are signs that must be obeyed by the driver. All that is contained in a sign contains a meaning. However, the meaning of the signs in land and river have these differences because the road on land is different from the sea or river.

In using water, land, and air transportation there are signs that must be obeyed. Signs are the rules in traffic whether water, land, and air. According to the Big Indonesian Dictionary, "Signs are warning signs or instructions". The position of the signs must be adjusted to the visibility, the further the visibility of the signs the larger dimensions are needed to be read clearly by the driver.





### 3) Human Resources

Speedboat accidents in the Musi River are nothing new, within one year several accidents have occurred. Based on news in the media, there have been three speedboat accidents. In that incident there were fatalities. The cause of the accident was, among others, crashing into the roots of trees and collisions with fellow speed boats.

Passenger safety is the main thing. To safeguard passenger safety, the government made regulations governing the safety of speedboat passengers.

Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Transportation of the Republic of Indonesia No: PM 25 of 2015 concerning safety standards for river, lake and crossing transportation article 1

- [1] Safety is a state of fulfilling safety requirements concerning transportation in waters, ports, and maritime environments.
- [2] Implementation of facilities and infrastructure as well as human resources in the transportation of rivers, lakes and crossings as referred to in paragraph (1) must meet safety standards.
- [3] The safety standards for river, lake and crossing transportation as referred to in paragraph (2), are a reference for organizers of river, lake and crossing transportation facilities and infrastructure which include:
  - a. Human Resources
  - b. Facilities and / or infrastructure
  - c. Standard Operating Procedures
  - d. Environment.

Based on the above Regulations, passenger safety standards must be met like human resources. HR in this case there are speedboat drivers must have the skills and understanding of the signs in berekndara water transportation modes. Safety of passengers is important, therefore the driver must have a standard a good driver and knowledge of the facilities and infrastructure provided to passengers.

#### 3.4 Water Transportation Safety Devices

In addition to having SKK, ship drivers are required to know the ship's equipment and the functions of these tools so that passenger safety can be guaranteed. Based on the Ministerial Regulation, (2011: 467), water transportation safety devices, i.e.

- a. Lifeboat or rescue boat, is rigid or inflatable boat
- b. Safety Jackets, / Life Jackets
- c. Life Buoy

This research was conducted in the Musi River Basin in Palembang and the Pasar 16 Ilir pier in Palembang. When the study was conducted for six months. The object of this study is the safety standards for river transportation passengers (speedboats) in the Musi River flow area at the 16 Ilir market pier in Palembang.



The study was conducted at Musi river pasar 16 Ilir Palembang. On May 5, 2019, researchers conducted research into the Musi River. By crossing the pier made of iron under the Ampera Bridge then boarded a large speed boat to Air Saleh. Along the way, observations were made of the path crossed by ships and the Musi River traffic signs. At the Pier the researcher met with Air Saleh's speed boat driver. The fee charged to each passenger is IDR 60,000.00. July 6, 2019, returned to carry out research to Makarti Jaya. The fee charged to passengers is IDR 70,000. Here the researchers interviewed the passenger, Mr. Asep Suryana, 34 years old. In addition, interviews were conducted via whatshap applications with residents of Muara Sugihan and Muara Padang, 55-year-old Pak Syarifudin.

Passenger ships in the Musi River are usually made of meranti flower or ironwood and outboard engines on the back or commonly called speed boats have two types namely small and large ones. A small ship measuring 7 mx 1.20 m can carry 12 passengers, while a large ship measuring 9 mx 2 m can carry 30 passengers. The physical shape of a small and large sized speedboat is different. In small boats or small speedboats there are no walls, so as not to get wet, passengers are given a cover made of plastic or tarpaulin. On larger ships there are walls and windows, so that passengers are not exposed to splashing water when they are in a speedboat. A large speedboat has seven windows, each measuring approximately 40cm x 30 cm.

Inside the 10m x 2.8m speedboat there are passenger seating benches, a row of seats loaded with four passengers. In the middle of the bench there is a roller that can be dismantled pairs, its use as a place to pass passengers and if the passenger is full then the roller will be installed. At the bottom of the ship is a place where the passenger footrest is connected directly to the water and the place to put the luggage of passengers. If passenger luggage is large or many, then these items will be placed on the ship. .

In addition, the completeness of the ship itself is inadequate, as there are no whistles and perimeter lighting along the walls of the ship.

The condition of the ship that is full of about 30 passengers will make it difficult for passengers to move freely. In the event of an accident, small 40 cm x 30 cm windows cannot be used as an exit. With these conditions only the front door and back door are used as a place to get out and get in. On the left and right side of the speedboat there are 2 emergency exits each. So, the entire exit in the event of an accident amounted to fruit. Thus, passengers can save themselves through the doors on the left and right side of the speed boat in addition to the front and rear doors, so victims of accidents can be reduced.

### **3.5 Safety Equipment**

Based on interviews with informants, who used to use speedboats as a means of transportation from Palembang to Air Sugihan and Muara Padang said that safety standards for passengers were inadequate, such as the absence of a first-aid kit, life jacket and life jacket. there are only 3 jackets, and even then rarely used. Even though the average speed boat passenger has more than 20 passengers every day. In addition to



objections to buying a life jacket, the speedboat owner said there was no room to put the life jacket, as well as the life jacket. According to the driver, the passenger did not want to wear the safety jacket. Aside from the lack of safety jackets, there are almost no buoys on this ship.

In addition, there is no administration of passenger identification by the ship owner at the port. When going aboard the ship, passengers simply pay for transportation costs. There is no recording of passenger or ticket identities as in other public transport. Considering the frequent occurrence of speed boat accidents on the Musi River, recording the identity of passengers is needed.

### **3.6. Human Resources**

Speed boat accidents that often occur on the Musi River are also caused by drivers who are reckless and drunk. Lack of understanding of how to drive according to government regulations. Supervision of them is also lacking, because all the way from Palembang to Makarti and Saleh water none of the officers oversee traffic on the River. Even though they have a Sailing License, driving skills need to be carried out by transportation. Because according to the statement of the speedboat driver, they did not get good driving training. Speedboat with many passengers, but does not have emergency exits on the left and right side of the ship which makes it difficult for passengers to get out when an accident occurs. In addition, the ship's burden becomes heavier with the passengers on board. To overcome this, socialization needs to be held to ship owners to make 2 emergency exits on each side of the ship. So, all exits amount to 7 doors.

Safety jackets or life jackets that become mandatory tools for passengers are only available in a few pieces, as in the Air Saleh speedboat which has a capacity of 30 passengers but only has 3 life jackets or 10% of the 100 percent needed. In addition, there are only a few buoys on each ship or there are speedboats that do not have buoys. So, safety equipment for passengers does not comply with regulations. Not only speedboat owners who do not pay attention to the safety of passengers, passengers also sometimes do not want to wear a safety jacket. Cultural people who already feel accustomed to not using buoys. This deficiency caused many casualties when the speedboat had an accident.

## **4. Closing**

### **4.1 Conclusion**

Based on the results of research and discussion, safety standards for speedboat passengers in the Musi River flow area, there are several Minister of Transportation regulations that have not been implemented, such as emergency exits on large speedboats, the absence of traffic signs in the Musi River area which causes the speedboat driver to not know the state of the river like the presence of trees and stones in the water. Safety equipment such as life jackets or life jackets, and buoys amount to only around 10% per boat. Passengers refuse to wear the life jacket given by the driver. There





is no record of the passenger, the passenger pays the transportation fee directly to the driver.

## 4.2 Suggestion

To reduce accidents and casualties in speedboat accidents, the researchers suggest that;

- 1) Increase supervision of the transportation and water services department of mainland river traffic on the Musi River,
- 2) Control posts around the jetty under the Ampera bridge,
- 3) The need to provide skills training and understanding of traffic signs for speedboat drivers, and 4) for, drivers to maintain their health condition before sailing.

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