Implementing Public Transportation Policies by Train and the Dilemma of Commuter Line Imports on Providing for the Demands of the People in Jabodetabek

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Keywords: Commuter Line, Jabodetabek, Policy, Public Transportation, Train.

Abstract: Effective public transportation policy implementation is essential to meeting society's increasing and rapidly growing needs. Consequently, the performance of public transportation in life has become a crucial necessity, especially for metropolitan areas that affect all aspects of life. The importance of public transportation is reflected in the increase in population and residential development in big cities. Public authority as a necessity may emerge to ensure the accessibility of public transport and the framework used by the local area. This research aims to analyze: i). The dilemma faced by the government in meeting the transportation needs of the people in Jabodetabek by importing commuter lines; ii). The government's challenges in implementing an efficient policy; iii). The propose strategies to overcome these challenges effectively. Of course, the researcher is in line with the Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 47 of 2014 concerning Minimum Service Standards for Transportation of People by Train. Researchers gather information through perceptions and break it down by source triangulation. The examination was dissected by policy implementation theory. The findings of this research contribute to a better understanding of the complex dynamics involved in implementing public transportation policies and offer insights for policymakers and urban planners in the same context.

1 INTRODUCTION

A reliable public transportation framework is crucial for the improvement of a country. Adequate public transportation is essential because the proportion of private vehicles and their followers is not connected, making public transportation the preferred choice for people to move from one place to another, such as Jakarta, Bogor, Depok, Tangerang, and Bekasi. The Jabodetabek area has the highest population mobility in Indonesia, with over 25 million people consistently engaging in activities there. As the capital city and the centre of governance and commerce, Jakarta has become the primary destination for Jabodetabek residents. Traffic congestion remains an ongoing issue.

The high level of local area flexibility must be balanced with improved public transportation modes, such as the issuance of Minister of Transportation Regulation No. 47 of 2014 Regarding Minimum Service Principles for Individual by Train Transportation. The rail-based public transportation system, particularly the Commuter Line, serves the residents of Jabodetabek with high carrying capacity. With its fast travel time, affordable fares, and high capacity, the KRL has become the preferred mode of public transportation, resulting in a significant increase in the number of users. The improvement of the Jabodetabek Commuter Line is carried out by PT. Kereta Api Indonesia and PT. Kereta Commuter Indonesia, the operator of the Commuter Line.

Considering the Guidelines of the Minister of Transportation No. 54 of 2013 (Perhubungan et al., 2013), the development process of the public transportation system in the Jabodetabek area is mainly focused on improving the mass public transportation system that can serve a large number of commuters. The development direction of the mass public transportation system prioritizes the utilization of railway lines in the Jabodetabek area as a means of commuter movement. Railways are considered a strategic mode of public transportation

Prasetyo, S., Chandra, M., Basir, S. and Tanjung, A.
Implementing Public Transportation Policies by Train and the Dilemma of Commuter Line Imports on Providing for the Demands of the People in Jabodetabek.
DOI: 10.5220/0012581000003821

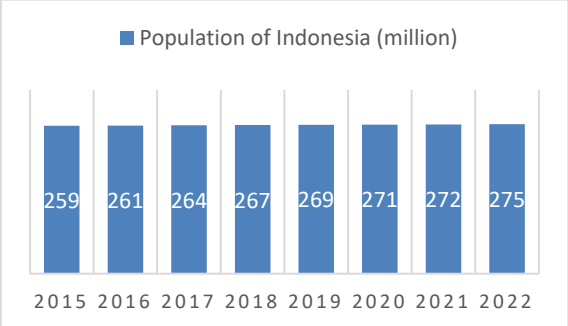
In *Proceedings of the 4th International Seminar and Call for Paper (ISCP UTA '45 JAKARTA 2023)*, pages 77-83
ISBN: 978-989-758-691-0; ISSN: 2828-853X

that can reduce urban congestion. The Commuter Line Jabodetabek is the only rail-based public transportation mode that serves the public transportation needs in the Jabodetabek area.

However, just like other modes of public transportation, the KRL Commuter Line also has its own set of issues. One of the problems experienced is the overcrowding felt by Commuter Line users. The perception and experience of overcrowding can impact the comfort of passengers, especially people with disabilities. Often, obstacles arise due to system disruptions or technical issues, resulting in departure and arrival schedules needing to be met, thus failing to provide the ideal support.

As the most extensive mode of mass transportation, the train heavily emphasises the well-being of its passengers. One of the indicators of passenger well-being is their comfort when using public transportation services. Comfort within the train carriages is crucial in satisfying customers' experience with the train service. Overcrowding, especially during peak hours, is one of the main reasons for discomfort among train passengers. A train that is too crowded can create its own set of pressures on its passengers. The density of passengers is caused by the overwhelming number of users and the suboptimal capacity of the train facilities to accommodate them.

PT. Kereta Commuter Jabodetabek (PT. KCJ) plans to expand its followers to two million individuals. The estimated optimal train density can benefit the railway service provider and its followers by maximizing the carrying capacity without causing discomfort to the passengers. Following the implementation of this policy, there has been an increase in the number of Commuter Line passengers.



Source: databoks-katadata

Figure 1.

Indonesia has consistently experienced population growth, as evidenced by the population mentioned earlier. In the first half of 2022, the population of Indonesia increased by 0.54% compared to the second half of 2021, rising from 273,879,750 to 275,361,267. As a result, Indonesia ranks as the fourth-most populous country in the world (Prayogo & Indira Hasmarini, 2022).

The policy regarding the Commuter Line mode is considered successful as it serves as an additional public transportation option to alleviate traffic congestion caused by private vehicles. It has managed to attract a relatively large number of passengers, and the community believes that this type of public transportation is the most suitable choice due to its perceived effectiveness and efficiency compared to other modes of public transportation. However, there is room for improvement in various aspects to maintain overall usage and enhance service quality to achieve maximum satisfaction.

2 LITERATUR REVIEW

Public transportation plays a crucial role in urban areas, addressing the increasing demands of the people for efficient and sustainable mobility options. In the context of Jabodetabek, which refers to the urban area surrounding Jakarta, the capital city of Indonesia, the importance of public transportation becomes even more evident due to the region's high population density and traffic congestion. This literature review aims to examine the public transportation policies by train and the dilemma of commuter line imports in providing for the demands of the people in Jabodetabek.

Sustainable transport systems are more easily realized in a transport system based on the use of public transport compared to a system based on the use of private vehicles. Sustainable transportation systems are a new order of transportation systems in the current era of globalization. The issue of transportation is an issue that requires attention and studies from various scientific perspectives (Schipper, 2002). In the beginning, the government wants to implement a sustainable transportation system.

The Jabodetabek region is home to over 30 million people, making it one of the most densely populated areas in the world. With such a large population, the need for efficient and reliable public transportation is paramount to alleviate traffic congestion and provide accessible mobility options for the residents. Currently, the public transportation system in Jabodetabek consists of various modes, including buses, trains, and the Mass Rapid Transit

(MRT) system. There are two essentials material we should understand in this research:

1. Train-based Public Transportation

Train-based public transportation has emerged hgas a crucial component of the overall transportation system in Jabodetabek. The commuter line, operated by PT Kereta Commuter Indonesia (KCI), serves as the backbone of the train-based public transportation system, connecting Jakarta with its satellite cities. The commuter line has gained popularity due to its reliability, affordability, and capacity to transport a large number of passengers.

The commuter line system in Jabodetabek has been facing challenges in meeting the demands of the people due to capacity constraints. The existing infrastructure and rolling stock have needed help to accommodate the growing number of passengers, leading to overcrowding during peak hours. The situation calls for the need to expand the capacity of the commuter line system by increasing the number of trains and improving existing infrastructure.

One of the dilemmas in providing for the demands of the people in Jabodetabek is the region's dependency on imported trains. Currently, the majority of the trains used in the commuter line system are imported from countries such as Japan and South Korea. This dependency poses challenges in terms of maintenance, spare parts availability, and technological compatibility. Furthermore, it raises questions about the long-term sustainability and economic viability of relying on imported trains.

2. Evaluating Public Transportation Policies

To address the challenges of capacity constraints, the government of Indonesia has been investing in the development of new infrastructure for the commuter line system. Projects such as the Jakarta-Bandung high-speed rail and the Jakarta LRT (Light Rail Transit) aim to expand the capacity and coverage of the public transportation network. These infrastructure developments are expected to alleviate the strain on the existing system and provide better connectivity for the people in Jabodetabek.

To build a sustainable public transport system, it is necessary to revitalize all aspects related to public transport. All aspects related to public transportation. State theorists and analysts avoid debate on whether the function of the State can be reduced to the need for capital as an end in itself, as expressed by Althusser. End, as Althusser expressed. So, state theorists believe that one can only study the modern State by examining capital as much as one can study the economy without examining the function of the State economy without examining the function of the State (Skocpol, 2014). Society, as an object, is the determinant in determining the policies made by the State, especially those related to the welfare of its people. Efforts to improve the welfare of its people.

Taking into account the existing macro conditions, especially the influence of the globalization climate, the transportation issues into service needs or accessibility that the State must provide. State. Transportation accessibility has become essential along with the increasing civilization of mankind. Civilization. Empirically, the development of human life and advances in transportation technology affect regional social and economic changes. Affect regional social and economic changes. As Cooley stated that:

The character of transportation as a whole and in detail, at any particular time and throughout its history, is altogether determined by its inter-relations with physical and social forces and conditions. To understand transportation means to analyze these inter-relations. So far, attention has been fixed as much as possible on the more straightforward and more apparent conditions, the physical. We now approach the more complex question of the social relations of transportation. The need for the movement of things and persons underlies every kind of social organization and every institution (Hicks, 1894).”

The State plays an essential role in public transportation. Recent decades have seen a tremendous political-economic shift towards a minimal role for the State while at the same time reaching a maximum role for business. When public bodies manage the public interest, services to the public will inevitably be based on the ability to pay. They are inevitably based on the ability to pay rather than based on respect for the rights of citizens. For the rights of citizens. Companies provide services to the public only if they can make a profit, and companies cannot be held responsible for the fate of citizens who do not get public services (Santosa, 2009). State independence, as a demand and need for industrialization and economic development, requires new alliances between the State and socio-political socio-economic forces both at the national and international levels. The State as an independent power becomes a subject that has interests that are different from the interests of the existing social forces in society (Shin, 1989: 7).

To reduce import dependency and promote domestic manufacturing capabilities, the government has also initiated efforts to encourage the local production of trains. The establishment of the PT

Industri Kereta Api (INKA) train manufacturing plant in Madiun, East Java, is a significant step in this direction. By producing trains locally, Indonesia aims to enhance its self-sufficiency in the transportation sector, reduce costs, and create employment opportunities.

Lessons from Other Countries To gain insights into addressing the challenges faced in Jabodetabek's public transportation system, it is helpful to examine the experiences of other countries. For example, in Japan, the introduction of advanced signalling systems and the use of double-decker trains have significantly increased the capacity and efficiency of their commuter rail networks. Similarly, in South Korea, the development of integrated transportation systems, including seamless connections between different modes, has improved the overall commuting experience for the people.

A good literature review should not merely provide a summary of previous relevant research; the researcher is also expected to critically evaluate, re- organize and synthesize the work of others (Leedy & Ormrod, 2015)

3 METHODS

This research paper employs a comprehensive literature review to gather relevant information regarding public transportation policies, train infrastructure, the importation of commuter lines, and the transportation challenges faced in Jabodetabek. Additionally, data analysis is conducted to examine the current state of transportation systems in the region and evaluate the potential impact of importing commuter lines on meeting the people's demands. In this review, the author utilizes two types of information for data collection: specific information obtained from interviews with key informants and additional details from documentation.

The data collection methods employed in this research include meeting procedures, perception techniques, and documentation. The researcher adopts the information inspection technique based on the ideas proposed by Miles and Huberman, which states that data analysis consists of three concurrent processes: data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing/verification. To ensure the validity of the information in this study, the researcher employs the technique of source triangulation.

4 RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The analysis of the current state of public transportation in Jabodetabek reveals several challenges, including inadequate infrastructure, lack of coordination between different transportation modes, and increasing traffic congestion. The existing commuter lines cannot cater to the growing population, resulting in overcrowding and discomfort for commuters. The importation of additional commuter trains could address these issues by increasing capacity and improving service quality. However, this approach poses funding, maintenance, and long-term sustainability challenges. The quantitative analysis indicates that the demand for public transportation in Jabodetabek is expected to rise significantly in the coming years, necessitating the expansion of the train system.

PT. Kereta Commuter Jabodetabek (KCJ) has implemented several strategies. One of these strategies is to increase the frequency of train departures during peak hours. By doing so, more individuals can be transported efficiently, reducing overcrowding and ensuring a smoother commuting experience—additionally, PT. KCJ has also made efforts to improve the overall quality of its services by upgrading the train facilities and implementing stricter maintenance protocols.

Another essential aspect of PT. KCJ's expansion plan is the improvement of passenger information systems. Real-time updates regarding train schedules, delays, and service disruptions are crucial in providing a seamless commuting experience. PT. KCJ has made significant technological investments to ensure passengers can access accurate and up-to-date information.

To further enhance the commuting experience, PT. KCJ has also emphasized the importance of cleanliness and hygiene. Regular cleaning and maintenance of trains and stations are conducted to provide passengers with a comfortable and pleasant environment—additionally, PT. KCJ has implemented waste management systems to ensure stations remain clean and litter-free.

Furthermore, PT. KCJ has recognized the need for accessibility improvements for individuals with disabilities. Efforts have been made to make stations and trains more accessible, including installing ramps and elevators, by providing equal access to public transportation, PT. KCJ aims to create an inclusive computing environment for all individuals.

In terms of ticketing, PT. KCJ has introduced various options to make it more convenient for passengers. Implementing electronic ticketing

systems has simplified purchasing, reducing the need for physical tickets. This mechanism not only saves time for passengers but also reduces paper waste

To ensure the safety of its passengers, PT. KCJ has also implemented security measures. CCTV cameras are installed in trains and stations to monitor any suspicious activities. Additionally, security personnel are present to provide assistance and maintain order. These measures aim to create a safe and secure commuting environment for all passengers.

Traffic congestion is a significant issue in Jabodetabek, causing economic losses, environmental pollution, and reduced quality of life for its residents. Implementing public transportation policies that prioritize trains can help alleviate this congestion. Trains are capable of carrying a large number of passengers, reducing the number of private vehicles on the road. In turn, it eases traffic flow and reduces travel times for commuters.

Public transportation policies focused on train systems can significantly improve mobility and accessibility in Jabodetabek. Trains provide a faster and more efficient mode of transportation, especially for longer distances. By connecting various parts of the region, train systems can enable residents to access education, employment, and other essential services more efficiently. This improved mobility can enhance economic opportunities and overall quality of life for the people in Jabodetabek.

The Commuter Line Network is a vital component of the public transportation system in Jabodetabek. It consists of multiple train lines that connect Jakarta with its surrounding areas. The network is operated by PT Kereta Commuter Indonesia (KCI), a subsidiary of PT Kereta Api Indonesia (KAI). The Commuter Line Network plays a crucial role in providing transportation options for residents and reducing reliance on private vehicles.

One of the primary challenges faced in the acquisition and import of commuter lines is ensuring compatibility with the existing infrastructure. Jabodetabek already has an extensive network of railways and stations that need to be considered when introducing new trains. The dimensions, technical specifications, and operational requirements of the imported trains must align with the infrastructure to ensure seamless integration.

Compatibility issues can arise if the imported trains have different track gauges, signalling systems, or power supply requirements. Such discrepancies would require substantial modifications to the existing infrastructure, leading to delays and increased costs. Therefore, careful planning and coordination between the government, transportation authorities, and train manufacturers are necessary to ensure that the acquired commuter lines are compatible with the existing infrastructure.

Another significant challenge in the acquisition and import of commuter lines is addressing language and cultural differences. Indonesia is a diverse country with various languages and cultural practices. When importing trains from foreign countries, there may be language barriers between the train manufacturers and the local authorities responsible for handling the import process.

Effective communication is crucial to overcome these language barriers and ensure that the import process proceeds smoothly. Hiring translators or interpreters who are proficient in the languages of both parties can help bridge the communication gap. Additionally, cultural differences should be taken into account to avoid any misunderstandings or conflicts during the import process. Understanding and respecting each other's cultural norms and practices can facilitate a more efficient and collaborative import process.

Logistics management is another critical aspect of the acquisition and import of commuter lines in Jabodetabek. The transportation of trains from their country of origin to Indonesia involves intricate logistical arrangements. Coordinating the shipment, handling customs procedures, and ensuring the safe and timely delivery of the trains are all complex tasks that require meticulous planning and execution.

Delays in transportation can have significant implications, including project delays and increased costs. Therefore, efficient logistics management is crucial to minimize disruptions and ensure a smooth import process. Collaborating with experienced logistics providers who specialize in transporting heavy equipment, such as trains, can help streamline the process and mitigate potential challenges.

Safety is of utmost importance when it comes to the acquisition and import of commuter lines. The imported trains must comply with the safety standards and regulations set by the Indonesian government and international bodies. These standards encompass various aspects, including structural integrity, fire safety, emergency systems, and passenger comfort.

Before importing the trains, thorough inspections and audits should be conducted to ensure that they meet the required safety standards. Any non-compliance issues should be addressed promptly to

avoid potential risks to passengers and infrastructure. Collaborating with reputable train manufacturers who have a proven track record of producing safe and reliable commuter lines is crucial to ensuring compliance with safety standards.

Financing the acquisition and import of commuter lines can pose significant challenges. The cost of purchasing and importing trains, along with the associated infrastructure modifications, can be substantial. Securing adequate funding for these projects is crucial to ensure their successful implementation.

The Indonesian government, in collaboration with international financial institutions, can play a crucial role in providing financial support for these projects. Exploring various financing options, such as public-private partnerships or loans, can help alleviate the financial burden. Additionally, cost-benefit analyses should be conducted to assess the long-term economic viability of the train systems and justify the investment.

To ensure the long-term sustainability and efficiency of the train systems in Jabodetabek, it is essential to develop local expertise and maintenance capabilities. The train systems involve training local engineers, technicians, and maintenance staff to operate and maintain the imported trains and associated infrastructure.

Collaborating with train manufacturers to provide comprehensive training programs can help develop the necessary skills and knowledge among the local workforce. Additionally, establishing maintenance facilities equipped with the required tools and equipment is essential to ensure timely repairs and preventive maintenance.

By investing in the development of local expertise and maintenance capabilities, Jabodetabek can reduce its reliance on foreign expertise and enhance the efficiency of its train systems in the long run.

Importing commuter lines has several benefits for Jabodetabek:

1. It allows for the expansion and enhancement of the existing train network, thereby accommodating the increasing number of commuters.
2. Importing trains from technologically advanced countries can bring state-of-the-art and efficient systems to the region. The government can improve the overall reliability, safety, and comfort of the train services.
3. Importing commuter lines can also contribute to technological transfer and knowledge exchange, fostering local expertise and capabilities in train manufacturing and maintenance.

The decision to import commuter lines can bring with it a heavy reliance on external suppliers and manufacturers. While it may seem convenient to acquire trains from established manufacturers abroad, this dependence can have long-term implications for the sustainability and viability of the train systems.

One of the main concerns is the potential disruption in the supply chain. When a country heavily relies on imports, any disruption in the manufacturing or delivery process can have far-reaching consequences. This strategy can be particularly problematic during times of crisis, such as natural disasters or political unrest, when the importing country may need help in securing the necessary resources to maintain its train systems.

Furthermore, relying on external suppliers and manufacturers can limit the control a country has over its transportation infrastructure. In the event of conflicts or trade disputes, the importing country may find itself vulnerable to disruptions in the supply chain. This lack of control can have profound implications for the functioning of the train systems and the overall mobility of the population.

Importing commuter lines also comes with significant financial implications. The costs associated with purchasing and importing trains can be substantial, often straining the budgetary resources of the government.

Firstly, there are the upfront costs of acquiring the trains themselves. High-quality commuter trains can be expensive, and importing them can further increase the price due to transportation and customs fees. These costs have to be factored into the budget of the transportation department or the government, potentially diverting funds from other essential areas such as education or healthcare.

In addition to the initial purchase costs, there are also ongoing expenses to consider. Imported trains may require specialized maintenance and spare parts, which can be costly to obtain from foreign manufacturers. This condition can lead to long-term financial burdens, as the government or transportation authorities may be locked into expensive service contracts or forced to pay high prices for replacement parts.

Another significant drawback of importing commuter lines is the potential for cultural and operational challenges. Trains imported from foreign countries may differ in terms of design, technology, and operational procedures, creating difficulties in

maintenance and integration.

Cultural differences can play a role in the successful operation and maintenance of imported trains. For example, suppose the imported trains require specialized training or expertise that is not readily available in the importing country. In that case, it may be challenging to find qualified personnel to operate and maintain them effectively. This achievement can result in increased training costs or reliance on foreign experts, further adding to the financial burden.

Operational differences between imported trains and local systems can also pose challenges. For instance, if the signalling or control systems of the imported trains are not compatible with the existing infrastructure, significant modifications may be needed to ensure seamless integration. These modifications can be time-consuming and expensive, potentially disrupting the regular operations of the train systems

5 CONCLUSIONS

Implementing public transportation policies centred around train systems in Jabodetabek is crucial to addressing the region's transportation challenges. Train systems, particularly commuter lines, offer significant benefits, such as alleviating traffic congestion and improving mobility. However, the importation of commuter lines poses its own set of challenges and dilemmas. While importing trains can enhance the existing network and bring advanced technology, it also raises concerns about sustainability and costs. By carefully considering these challenges and finding ways to optimize train systems, Jabodetabek can create an efficient and sustainable public transportation network that meets the demands of its residents.

While importing commuter lines may offer particular advantages, such as access to established manufacturers and advanced technology, it is crucial to consider the drawbacks as well. Heavy reliance on external suppliers and manufacturers can raise concerns about supply chain disruptions and limit a country's control over its transportation infrastructure.

Furthermore, the financial implications of importing trains can strain the budgetary resources of the government, both in terms of upfront costs and ongoing expenses. The cultural and operational challenges associated with integrating imported trains into local systems can also pose significant hurdles.

To ensure the long-term sustainability and viability of train systems, it is essential for governments and transportation authorities to carefully weigh the benefits and drawbacks of importing commuter lines. The government should consider alternative options, such as investing in domestic manufacturing capabilities or collaborating with international partners to develop customized solutions that address the specific needs of the country. By taking a holistic approach and considering all aspects, a more informed decision can be made regarding the importation of commuter lines.

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