



RESEARCH PAPER

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A social study on Derawan Island Village, Berau District, East Kalimantan Province

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Article published on August 30, 2019

Key words: Population, Religion, Education, Livelihood, Tribe

Abstract

Derawan Island is a tourism destination in Berau District, East Kalimantan Province. This research aims to find out the social conditions of the community in Derawan Island Village, including demographical, economic and cultural conditions. The findings showed that the population of Derawan Island consists of 1,540 people with the sex ratio of 0.98, and the population density of 3.581people/km², with 59.81% of productive age population and the dependency ratio of 67.21%. The majority of its population is Muslims and the level of their education is low. The main jobs of the population are fishermen and service providers; the workforce participation ratio is 94.08% and the unemployment ratio is 8.30%. The average income of each family is 1,343,750,- per month with a double earning income pattern. The land is used mainly for settlements and yards. Work opportunity of the population is 60.24% and business opportunity is 31.42%. The majority of Derawan Island population is Bajau Tribe. The remaining population is occupied by Bugis, Madura and Javanese. The population establishes a good tolerance among different religions, tribes and traditions. Intertribal marriage between different tribes has created cultural and tradition acculturation. The community of Derawan Island is headed by a Village Chief assisted by Village Apparatus and a Customary Chief.

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Introduction

Derawan Island is one of the marine tourism destinations in Indonesia and it is an excellent tourism destination in East Kalimantan Province which has been famous in almost all regions of Indonesia and several countries in the world. It has a land of 43 Ha and it is a village which is called Kampung Pulau Derawan (Derawan Island Village) and it is under the administrative region of Pulau Derawan Sub-District, Berau District, East Kalimantan Province.

Derawan Island is popular because it is the habitat of green tortoise and it has a very beautiful underwater biota. Derawan Island as a tourism destination is developing rapidly because the access to the island is increasingly easier and the facilities and infrastructures sufficiently support the access to the island.

Formerly, Derawan Island was the only tourism destination. Nowadays, the tourism destinations have been developed to other islands surrounding Derawan Island such as Kakaban Island, Sangalaki Island, Maratua Island, and Daratan Busung, all of which are located around Derawan Island and Sangalaki Island. Derawan Island nowadays mostly serves as lodges for visitors so that it becomes crowded with settlements, lodges and inns.

Settlements that are increasing due to local population growth along with the activities of migrants for tourist destinations make the socio-economic life that occurs on Derawan Island increasingly growing. Migrants who were present for tourist destinations on Derawan Island originated domestically and abroad. This has a direct and indirect impact on the social and economic life of the existing community.

The development of life that occurs on Derawan Island is only a factual condition that can be seen in reality but not based on the results of studies that can provide a real picture and assessment that can be scientifically accountable so that it can be useful for both government and private policy makers to carry

out further planning in development and community development in the area of Derawan Island. This is the reason why this research is urgent to be carried out in order to provide information on the social and economic conditions on Derawan Island.

This study aims to determine the demographic, social and economic conditions and culture of the community of Derawan Island Village.

It is expected in this research that by identifying the conditions of Derawan Island Community, the information can be used as the basis for the government to make decision in relation to the management of Derawan Island as a marine tourism destination.

Materials and methods

Place and Time

This research was conducted in Derawan Island Village. The data were collected from 11 to 17 June 2017.

Materials and Tools

1. Questionnaire for the Village Chief
2. Questionnaire for the community members
3. Monograph of Derawan Village in the year of 2017
4. Writing Tools stationery

Research Procedure

1. Interviewing and giving a questionnaire to the Village Chief and Village Apparatus to collect data of:
 - a. Demography which consisted of the structure of population, the process of population and employment
 - b. Economy which consisted of household economy, natural resource economy and local and regional economy.
 - c. Culture which consisted of culture, social process, cultural heritage and power and authority.
2. Interviewing and giving a questionnaire to 40 family heads (the sample was approximately 10%) to collect data of :
 - a. Economy which included household economy and natural resource economy.
 - b. Culture which included cultural and social process.
3. Asking for the Monograph of Derawan Island Village for 2017 to obtain secondary data.

Data Analysis

The data that had been collected were firstly analyzed by using tabulation. Then the data were further analyzed non statistically, that is, by logically interpreting the result of tabulation for social and cultural aspects. Statistical analysis was performed for the parameters of population, income, and economy.

The data which were analyzed consisted of population density, sex ratio, dependency ratio, work participation ratio, business opportunity, population growth rate, average income of the population. (Ahmadi, 2003; Prasetyo, 2004; Hadi, 2005)

Result and discussion

Demography

1. The Structure of Population
 - a. The Structure of the Population Based on Sex Ratio and Population Density.

The structure of population based on sex ratio and population density of Derawan Island Village are displayed in details on Table 1 below:

Table 1. The Structure of Population of Derawan Island Based on Sex Ratio and Population Density.

No	Population Conditions	Notes
1	Total Family Heads	394
2	Total Population (people)	1,540
3	Male (people)	764
4	Female (people)	776
5	Sex-ratio	0,98
6	Total people/Family	3,91
7	Village Size (km ²)	0,43
8	Density (People/km ²)	3,581

Source: Derawan Island Village, Year 2017

Derawan Island Village is categorized as a small village because the total number of its population in this village is less than 500 family heads with the average number of family members of 3-4 people. The sex ratio of this village is 0.98 which means that every 100 women, there are 98 men. Therefore, male population is relatively smaller. The population density of Derawan Island Village is categorized as a high population density because its population density is more than 500 people/Km².

According to the information obtained from the apparatus of Derawan Island Village, the reason why the

male population is smaller is that some of the young men continue their higher education to other regions, and then they work in the government or private institutions so that they migrate to other regions.

The Structure of the Population Based on Age Groups

The structure of the population in Derawan Island Village based on age groups can be seen in details on Table 2 below:

Table 2. The structure of Population in Derawan Based on Age Groups.

No	Age Groups (years)	Total People	%
1	0 – 5	210	13,64
2	6 – 12	246	15,97
3	13 – 14	105	6,82
4	15 – 60	921	59,81
6	61 above	58	3,76
Total		1,540	100

Source : Derawan Island Village, Year 2017

Table 2 shows that the total number of Derawan Island Village is 1,540 people consisting of children (0-14 years) with the total of 561 people (36.43%), working age people (15-60 years) with the total of 921 people (59.81%) and elderly (61 years and above) with the total of 58 people (3.76%), Based on the data above, the structure of the population in Derawan Island Village is categorized as a young age structure. The characteristics of the young age structure is that the number of population with the age of 0-14 years is higher than 30% and the number of population with the age of 61 and above is less than 10%.

By identifying the proportion between working and non-working ages, it was found that the Age Dependency Ratio (ADR) of Derawan Island Village is 67.21%. This means that every 100 people of working age would covers 67 to 68 people of non-working age and this rate is categorized as a high rate (low: ADR < 30%; moderate: 30-40% and high: > 40%). If the children and elderly are separated, then the ADR of young age group is 60.91% and the elderly age group is 6.30%. This can be understood because the population structure of young age group is much higher than that of elderly age group.

The Structure of Population based on Religions

The people of Derawan Island Village are dominantly Muslims.

Table 3. The Structure of Derawan Island Village Based on Their Religions.

No	Religions	Total People	%
1	Islam	1.536	99,74
2	Christian	4	0,26
3	Catholic	0	0
Total		1.540	100

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017.

The facility of worship existing in Derawan Island Village is only for the Muslims, namely 1 mosque and 1 mushola (praying room). The Christian population of Derawan Island Village has to go to Tajung Batu because there was no any church in this village.

The Structure of Population of Derawan Island Based on Education

Most people in Derawan Island have a low level of education that can be seen in the following table:

Table 4. The Structure of Population of Derawan Island Based on Education.

No	Educational Levels	People	%
1	Not attending to school yet	126	8,18
2	Going to Kindergarten	84	5,45
3	Going to Elementary School	246	15,97
4	Going to Junior High School	105	6,82
5	Going to Senior High School and College	100	6,49
6	No graduated from Elementary School	194	12,60
7	Graduated from Elementary School	300	19,48
8	Graduated from Junior High School	200	12,99
9	Graduated from Senior High School	140	9,09
10	Diploma and Undergraduate Level	45	2,92
Total		1.540	100

The total people of Derawan Island Village who have not attended school yet and are attending schools and colleges was 661 people (42.92%); not graduating from elementary school was 194 people (12.60%), graduating from elementary school and junior high school was 500 people (32.47%); and graduating from senior high school and college was 185 people (12.01%). Graduating from senior high school is the program of the East Kalimantan Government which requires people to graduate at least from senior high school, which is called 12 – year compulsory education.

Based on the explanation above, it can be said that the population of Derawan Island Village has a low level of education because the number of people who graduated from high school and college was only 12.01%. The educational facilities available in Derawan Village Island can be seen on Table 5 below:

Table 5. Educational Facilities and the Ratio between Students and Teachers in Derawan Island Village.

No	Educational Facilities	Unit students (people)	Σ Teachers (people)	Ratio of Teachers and Students
1	Early Childhood Education and Kindergarten	84	14	1:6
2	Elementary School	246	24	1:11
3	Junior High School	105	15	1:7

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017.

The availability of educational facilities and infrastructure from Kindergarten to Junior High School is sufficient in the research location because the ratio between teachers and students is higher than 1:2.

Educational facility for senior high school which is the minimum target for public education was available only in Tanjung Batu. Therefore, if the children of Derawan Island Village want to continue their education at senior high school level, they have to go to Tanjung Batu as the capital of Derawan Island Sub-District.

The Population Structure Based on Livelihoods

Most people of Derawan Island Village have fisheries as their livelihood and others work in other sectors. The livelihoods of Derawan Island Village can be seen in details in Table 6 as follows:

Table 6. The Livelihoods of Derawan Island.

No	Livelihoods	Total people	%
1	Fishermen	240	45,45
2	Civil Servants	41	7,77
3	Armed Forces	3	0,57
4	Retired	20	3,79
5	Carpenters	25	4,73
6	Traders (stalls, shops, etc.)	41	7,77
7	Services (bike, speedboat rentals, and lodge, etc.)	140	26,52
8	Trained Traditional Midwives	3	0,57
9	Workers in Service Sectors	15	2,84
Total		528	100

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2007.

Table 6 above shows that the number of people who work or have businesses is 528 people, consisting of 347 people (65.72%) who work and 181 people (34.28%) who have businesses. The number of people who run businesses is high because Derawan Island is a tourism object and the number of tourists is increasing every year.

Population Process

The total population of Derawan Island in 2016 was 1,418 people and it was 1, 540 people in 2007. Therefore the population growth of this village is 8.60%. The rate of birth and mortality as well as the migration pattern of Derawan Island population can be explained as follows:

Birth Rate

Based on the data obtained from the Supporting Primary Health Center or Puskesmas Pembantu of Derawan Island Village in 2017, the number of babies who were born was 30 babies in one year (2016/2017). Therefore, the birth rate of this village is 19.48; meaning that every 1000 people there are 19 to 20 childbirths.

Infant Mortality Rate

Based on the data obtained from Puskesmas Pembantu of Derawan Island Village in 2017, there was no any infant mortality in this village during the childbirth process. Therefore the infant mortality rate is 0.

Migration Pattern

The population generally works in the surrounding area of the village. Some of them go to work by motorbikes and some other on foot. Those who work as fishermen use boats to go to the sea. When they finish their jobs, they return back home. They sell their catch or buy their daily needs in their own village or they go to the nearby village, in Tanjung Batu or other villages by using a boat or speedboat, then they return back to Derawan Island Village.

The students who are studying at senior high school in Tanjung Batu live in a boarding house and when they are off, they return to Derawan Island Village.

Therefore, the migration pattern of Derawan Island Village is a circular migration pattern, namely they return back to their place of origin.

Employment Rate

Labor Force Participation Rate

Referring to the regulations of work force stated in Employment Law Number 25 Year 1997, it is found that the productive work force of the population in Derawan Island (15 to 60 years old) is 921 people and the total population aged 15 years and above is 979 people. Therefore, the labor work participation rate in Derawan Island Village is 94.08%, meaning that in every 100 people aged 15 above, there will be 94 – 95 people of labor force.

Unemployment Rate

The number of population with the age of 15 years and above in Derawan Island is 979 people and the number of population who work or run a business is 528 people (347 people who work and 181 people who run businesses). The number of working age people who are not workforce in Derawan Island Village can be seen in the following table:

Table 7. The Working Age but Not Workforce in Derawan Island.

No	Not Workforce	Total People
1	Housewives (Not Working)	245
2	Working Ages who were still in schools or colleges	100
3	Total population who were not able to work	58
Total		403

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017

Based on the data above, the number of unemployed people in Derawan Island Village is 48 people; therefore, the unemployment rate in Derawan Island is 8.33%.

Economy

Derawan Island Village is located in a remote region (sea). The characteristics of a village with this kind of topology are that it has a relatively poor HR condition (low level of education); high reliance on the natural resource, high familial relationship, and limited number of facilities and infrastructure. The following is the explanation of sub economic components of the community in Derawan Island Village.

Household Economy

Income Rate

Based on the analysis provided by the apparatus of Derawan Island Village, the family income of the population per month is presented in details as follows:

Table 8. The Income of Derawan Island Village Population.

No	Types of Job	Total (people)	Average Income Per Month (Rp)	Amount (Rp)
1	Fishermen	240	750.000	180.000.000
2	Civil Servants	41	6.000.000	246.000.000
3	Armed Forces	3	6.000.000	18.000.000
4	Retired	20	3.000.000	60.000.000
5	Carpenters	25	1.000.000	25.000.000
6	Traders (Stalls, shops, etc.)	41	500.000	20.500.000
7	Services (bike, speedboat rentals, lodge, etc.)	140	1.000.000	140.000.000
8	Trained Traditional Midwives	3	3.500.000	10.500.000
9	Workers in Service Sectors	15	1.000.000	15.000.000
Total		528		709.500.000
Average Income of the Population				1.343.750

Source: Interview (primary data), 2017

Table 8 above shows that the average income of the population of Derawan Island Village is Rp. 1,343,750.- per month.

Double Earning Pattern

There are some people of Derawan Island who have only one job and there are some others who have than one jobs, either as fishermen, civil servants, traders, or in service providers. Some of their wives work as housewives and some others work outside. The household jobs are done by the couples and sometimes they are helped by their children who are able to work. Therefore, the income of the family comes not only from the husbands but also from the wives and their children. Some people have only one type of livelihood and some others have more than one.

Natural Resource Economy

Natural Resource Ownership and Concession

Land ownership and concession in Derawan Island is regulated in the official concession which is provided by the official (government) institutions and acknowledged by the community members. Land

ownership is legalized by an ownership certificate, registered in the government administration. By having the ownership certificate, the people may change the land ownership status or sell it to other people. The people own the land in two different ways, inherited from their parents and purchasing from other people. Majority of Derawan Island Population work as fishermen and the sea serves as their working field. The utilization of the sea has no any limitation; meaning that all fishermen consider that the sea is their joint ownership.

Natural Resource Utilization Pattern

The sea existing around Derawan Island is a place for the fisherman to catch fish. They are free to catch fish in the sea around the island. There is no sea area which is privately possessed by certain group of people. The distance and the amount of fish they catch really depend on the type of boat and tool they use.

Land on the Derawan Island is used for settlements and yards. Most of the land is planted with trees and coconut trees, fruit trees, banana trees and shade trees. Some other parts are utilized for raising chicken and ducks.

Some of the coastal areas are used for public housing and lodging as the business of some people in the island. Some coastal areas are used for protected area and may not be used to build houses.

Land Use Pattern

Land of Derawan Island is used for settlements, for village facilities and infrastructures and for other purposes that can be seen in detail on Table 9 as follows:

Table 9. Land Use Pattern of Derawan Island.

No	Land Uses	(Ha)	(%)
1	Settlements	6	13,95
2	Yards and Green Land	28	65,51
3	Village and Government Buildings	3,5	8,14
4	Cemetery	1,5	3,49
5	Road (Length = 8 Km and Width = 5 m)	4	9,30
Total		43	100

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017

The land in Derawan Island is mostly used for yards and settlements and there is no any "Sleeping land".

Some coastal areas of Derawan Island are used for protected areas and some others are used for settlements and lodges for tourists. The sea area of Derawan Island is an important asset as it is the area for fishermen to look for fish. The total population of Derawan Island having a direct contact with the natural resource, especially with the sea is 68.1% (fishermen and tourism service providers). From the description above, it can be concluded that the reliance of Derawan Island Population on the natural resource is high.

The Prices of Land and Other Natural Resources

The prices of land in Derawan Island vary depending on the locations, buyers, and uses. Land for settlement in the coastal area which serves as tourism objects is more expensive compared with that on the island.

Natural Resources for Public

Natural resources owned by public in Derawan Island are the lands for fishermen to catch fish. The people consider that the sea is a joint property and all of the fishermen in the Derawan Island are free to catch fish in this sea.

Local and Regional Economy

Work and business opportunities of the Population in Derawan Island

Based on the profile of Derawan Island Village Year 2017, the data about the structure of population based on the age groups and livelihoods, the data about the number of population with working ages but not workforce, and information from the village apparatus, the population of working ages and their types can be seen on Table 10 below:

Table 10. The Total Number and Types of Working Age Population.

No	Types	Total People
1	Total of working age population (15years and above)	979
2	Not Workforce	403
3	Workforce	576
4	Total population of 15 years and above: working	347
5	Total population of 15 years and above: running a business	181
6	Total population of 15 years and above, having a job, but when this survey was conducted they did not work because of certain reasons	0
7	Total of unemployed people	48

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017

Based on Table 10 above, it can be explained as follows:

Work Opportunity of Population in Derawan Island

The number of working people in Derawan Island is 347 people and workforce is 576 people. Therefore, work opportunity of this village is 60.24%

Business Opportunity of Derawan Island Population

The number of people who have businesses in Derawan Island is 181 people and workforce is 576 people. Therefore, business opportunity of the population in this island is 31.42%.

The Centers for Economic Growth

Economic facilities and infrastructures in Derawan Island are very limited as it can be seen on Table 11:

Table 11. Economic Facilities and Infrastructures in Derawan Island.

No	Types of Economic Facilities and Infrastructures	Units
1	Village Road	Length: 8 Km, Width: 5 m
2	Market	No
3	Ports	3
4	Bank	1
5	Stores	26
6	Shops	15
7	Public Transports /boats	No
8	Cooperatives	No
10	Post Office	No
11	Internet Cafe	No
12	Inns/hotels	45
13	Homestay	95
14	Tourism Objects	4 – 5 spots
15	Electricity Enterprise	No
16	Waterworks Company	Available but not in operation

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017

Based on the data above, it can be said that Derawan Island does not have sufficient centers for economic growth. There is no any market and public transportation to travel to other villages for trading marine products and buying daily needs.

Public and Social Facilities

Public facilities and social facilities existing in Derawan Island can be seen on Table 12 below:

Table 12. Public and Social Facilities in Derawan Island.

No	Types of Facilities	Units
1	Football Field	1
2	Badminton Court	1
3	Volleyball Courts	2
4	Table Tennis Courts	4
5	Television Sets	1.030
6	Motorbikes	30
7	Bikes	200
8	Speedboat	50
9	Community Health Center	1
10	Worship Facilities (Mosque. Moshola)	2
11	Schools	4
12	Multipurpose Building	1
13	Security Post	4
14	Public Library	1

Source: Derawan Island Village, 2017

Based on Table 12, the public and social facilities available in Derawan Island can be categorized as a good category.

Accessibility to the Region

Access to and out from Derawan Island to the nearest village, namely Tanjung Batu, can only be reached through sea transportation using speedboat. In a normal condition, this village can be reached in 45 minutes. Tourists traveled from Tanjung Batu to Derawan Island and return back by speedboat. The speedboats operates from morning to afternoon.

Derawan Island has the extent of 43 ha and there is a circular village road with 8 km long and 3 – 5 meter wide. The people use bikes and motorbikes or travel on foot for their mobility in the village.

A. Culture

- 1. Cultural Aspects
 - a. Traditions

The population of Derawan Island comprises of 80% of Bajau tribe, 10% of Bugis tribe and 10% of other tribes such as Madura and Javanese. This indicates that there is a mixture of different ethnic groups with their different traditions. The tradition mainly practiced in Derawan Island belongs to Bajau traditions. Other tribes usually make an adjustment with the existing traditions. They understand each

other’s traditions and have a high tolerance in performing their traditions.

The community of Derawan Island considers other tribes and traditions equal with one another. They accept the differences and diversity of tradition as the asset which completes and colors the culture of the community in Derawan Island.

The acculturation of traditions occurs in Derawan Island because of the intertribal marriage, in which the husbands really respect and follow the traditions of their wives and vice versa.

Cultural Values and Norms

Most of Derawan Island people are Muslims. Their ancestors came from different tribes. Therefore, the values and norms applied in Derawan Island are identical with Indonesian general norms and values. There is no any norm or value which is different from that of other villages.

The Community of Derawan Island shares the similar cultural values and norms, including the following practices: maintaining eastern politeness, respecting older people, judging people for their good behaviors, being friendly to other people even though they were new for them, helping others, involving in social activities and working hand in hand.

The traditions or ceremonies which still contain the element of animism and dynamism are found in the marriage rituals, village offerings as the expression of gratitude because of abundant fish catches. Another ritual is a village cleaning ritual or it was locally called *tolak balak* which mean avoiding disasters. The village cleaning is performed when there is an occurrence of epidemic disease or when people feel that their catches or other products are not satisfactory. The ritual is performed by bringing offerings in the form of a variety of food to the beach and they pray to the Almighty God. Then they eat the food together and this ritual is performed every Safar (Islamic Calendar)

In relation to the natural environments of Derawan Island such as beach and sea as the tourism objects of

Berau District, the village apparatus and community leaders and community members have the following views:

- 1) The Derawan beach is a beautiful tourism objects which can increase the income of the community.
- 2) It important to that the Derawan beach be free from rubbish and toilets on the sea. This needs socialization.

Social Process

According to the village apparatus, the community of Derawan Island accepts the presence and existence of other tribes in their region. They do not find it difficult to accept any innovation and something new for the development of the village, especially in relation to public wellbeing and interest.

The presence of migrants who work in the company and in the government institutions makes the community aware of the importance of education. This makes a lot of young people not want to be fishermen. They prefer working as employees in a company and becoming civil servants. By the presence of investors in their island, they hope that they can absorb more workers from their village, can reduce unemployment and able to accelerate the process of development in their village. The community expects that the mining company which is going to operate in the region will fulfill their needs.

The community of Derawan Island is able to establish good cooperation with other people even though they have different tribe, with the government and with the investors as long as the cooperation they offer gives benefits for public interest. Therefore, they enthusiastically welcome the plan of mining operation in the village.

The intertribal marriage in Derawan Island such as between Javanese and Bajau, Bugis and Bajau, and other intertribal marriages has created a cultural acculturation which produces a new culture. This new culture is integration between two different cultures and tradition which are brought by the husbands and wives who are different in tribe and culture. For example, Bugis tribe, which is quite dominant

migrants in this research site, has its traditions and culture used in this village such as the way of how to greet to each other and so on. Social conflicts which commonly occur in the community generally come from family conflicts. Never have conflicts occurred because of the different tribes, religions, and traditions. They can live together harmoniously with a high tolerance.

Cultural Heritage

Based on the information from the village apparatus, there is no any prehistoric site and protected cultural heritage in the region of Derawan Island.

Power and Authority

In managing the village in all sectors, Derawan Island Village is headed by a Village Chief which is called *Kepala Kampung* and a Customary Chief which is called *Ketua Adat*. The Village Head runs the village government based on the regulations and rules stated by the government. In performing his jobs in all sectors with all of their problems, the Village Chief is helped by village apparatus. Customary Chief or *Ketua Adat* has the functions and jobs which are related to social and cultural problems of the community. If there is a social problem such as a dispute or other forms of social problems among the community members which need a settlement, then the Customary Chief together with the Village Chief work together to solve the problem. The Customary Chief is a Bajau tribe; therefore, the customary Chief applies rules and traditions of Bajau Tribe. By the existence of different tribes in Derawan Island and by the opening of access for outsiders to enter the island, there is a change in leadership values of *Ketua Adat*. The power of *Ketua Adat* becomes weaker and it is not so powerful as before. This is due to the community's increasing level of education and the presence of other tribes so that the community members give a priority to the rationalism in thinking and making decision.

Conclusion

Based on the research findings, it can be concluded that:

1. The population of Derawan Island consists of 1,540 people, with sex ratio of 0.98, population

density of 3.581 people/km², productive age of 59.81%, dependency ratio of 67.21%. The majority of population embraces Islam, and the level of their education is low (graduated from senior high school and colleges is only 12,01%); their main livelihood is fishermen and service providers. The population growth is 8,60% and labor force participation ratio is 94.08% and unemployment ratio is 8,30%.

2. The average income of the each family head in Derawan Island is Rp 1,343,750,- and it has double earning income pattern. The land is used mainly for settlement and yards. Work opportunity of the population is 60.24% and business opportunity is 31.42%. To reach and to leave Derawan Island, people use a speedboat and it takes 45 minutes from Tanjung Batu Port.

3. The Population of Derawan Island is mainly Bajau Tribe. Other tribes include Bugis, Madura and Javanese. They have a good tolerance among different religions, tribes, and traditions. Intertribal marriage creates cultural and tradition acculturation. Derawan Island is headed by both a Village Chief and Customary Chief.

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