



COMMUNICATION INNOVATION BASED ON PSYCHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS TO INCREASE DEVELOPMENT PARTICIPATION OF THE BAJAU TRIBE IN INDONESIA

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Abstract

This research aims to develop a development communication innovation model based on psychological and spiritual characteristics including individual characteristics, personality, and clinical syndromes in an effort to increase their participation in the development process. This study takes a case as a differentiator from my previous study, namely the Bajau tribe community in Soropia District, Konawe Regency, Southeast Sulawesi Province, Indonesia. Research, using a quantitative paradigm with survey design methods (research design). The research sample was 251 Bajau tribes determined using Proportional Cluster Random Sampling to select a representative sample. Data collection was carried out using questionnaires and the Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory IV (MCMI IV) application to identify the psychological characteristics of respondents as a basis for developing spiritual intelligence. Apart from that, document studies were also carried out to understand the development context and conditions of the Bajo Soropia tribe. Data analysis was carried out using descriptive statistics and statistical analysis with SEM-PLS. It was found that the individual characteristic that has the strongest influence in determining development participation is the level of education. Then the highly determined personality (strong influence)



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is Schizotypal, followed by Melancholic, Dependent, Anti-social, Sadistic, Negativistic, Borderline, and Paranoid. The clinical syndrome indicator that has the strongest influence in efforts to increase Bajau participation in development is delusional disorder, followed by other indicators such as major depression, somatic symptoms, drug use, anxiety, and alcohol use.

Keywords: Communication innovation, psychological-characteristics, spritual development participation

Introduction

Coastal areas are important areas for maritime countries like Indonesia. This is because around 35% of Indonesia's population as a whole-lives in coastal areas (Nurdin et al., 2021). The Bajau tribe is one of the tribes in Indonesia that can be found in almost every coastal region of the archipelago, one of which is in the province of Southeast Sulawesi. The Bajau tribe commonly known as the Bajau People or Sea People is a coastal community that has a maritime or maritime culture (aquaculture) (Basri dkk., 2017). The Bajau tribe depends for their entire life on the sea. They consider the sea not only as a "village" where they were born and live until the end of their lives but also as a place to risk their fate and pin all their hopes (Supriyono et al., 2020). The development of the Bajau tribe has experienced obstacles so it has not improved the welfare of the Bajau tribe. The Bajau tribe is a tribe that really loves the sea as the main source of life, where the sea is the right to life and the main source of livelihood, so they need each other in the development of coastal communities. The Bajau tribe believes that the sea is a brother who deserves to be loved (Marlina et al., 2021). The Bajau tribe constructs themselves as part of their natural environment and views nature as their main livelihood. The Bajau tribe treats nature wisely and exploits it solely to meet their living needs (Obie & Lahaji, 2020). The Bajau tribe, which lives from marine natural resources, is closely related to the marine and coastal environment. This gives rise to the value of environmental concern in protecting the sea and coast (Maulidyna et al., 2021).

Research conducted by Umar, (2019) later in this research was assumed to trigger the effects of psychological disorders in the Bajau community. The first is pressure on livelihoods as a result of a decline in the quality of aquatic resources which has an impact on reducing fish catches. Second, the fragmentation of political, religious, and tribal issues can erode social order and ignore human rights. Third, education and marriage are difficult for them to adapt to. Fourth, climate change and natural disasters can at any time threaten people's lives. Paying attention to this, Croitoru et al., (2022); Seebauer et al., (2019) and Srampickal, (2006) emphasize the importance of development communication, especially in the case of neglected communities that are generally scattered in coastal areas. Then, to bridge development communication so that it is better, Zhang et al., (2022) and Lamers et al., (2012) stated that there is a need for an aspect of participation in development. In reality, not all development processes use communication based on people's psychological characteristics. Development that has not been participatory in the Bajau tribal area in Soropia has caused unrest so the level of community participation is less than satisfactory. If people are anxious in assessing social events such as development, and vice versa, if they are not anxious then they

will assess development events positively (Romano et al., 2020). The level of community satisfaction is related to psychology (Gobang et al., 2018). Community satisfaction is influenced by the individual, organizational, and community levels (Ejigu et al., 2023). In general, it has been proven that personality is related to psychological adjustment (Cerezo et al., 2020).

A preliminary survey in the study area, specifically in Soropia District in 5 villages, namely Bokori, Bajoe Indah, Bajoe, Mekar, and Leppe, found that Bajau people in Bokori village tend to be anxious about development projects, due to loss of livelihood, reduced income, project dust, insomnia and difficulty finding new land. The Bajau community in Bajoe Indah Village generally feels worried because their land is being used for road expansion, land compensation has not been realized, and the eviction of houses, agricultural land, and business premises. Only a small number are not worried for reasons of occupancy far from the road expansion. Then in Bajoe Village, there were no indications of anxiety because they felt happy and grateful for the road access, there were no negative impacts, it had no effect on income, and there was no problem with land eviction. In the case of Mekar Village, there were also no indications of concern regarding the reasons for increasing road access and tourism. Lastly, people in Leppe Village generally feel anxious because they don't have a place to live, have difficulty sleeping, wake up in the middle of the night, and have difficulty finding expensive alternative land. When averaged over the entire village, we get an idea that around 73.96% of them experience anxiety. On the other hand, around 61.00% gave a negative response to development projects implemented by the government.

The facts above confirm previous research reports that psychological disorders are the most common mental disorders with a prevalence of between 10-20%, as stated by Salari et al., (2020). This is then reinforced by the provisions of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders that anxiety is a mental health condition that lasts quite a long time after exposure. The causes are very diverse, such as a life-threatening event, serious injury, natural disaster, or sexual violence (Bou-Sanayeh et al., 2022; and Johnson et al., 2020). Another case reported that the struggle (difficulty) in meeting the special needs of coastal communities (the Bajau tribe) was strong enough to lead to psychopathological consequences that manifested themselves as the identified essence of narcissism (Ponzoni et al., 2021). Difficulty in regulating negative emotions is also positively associated with suicidal ideation and attempts (Hatkevich et al., 2019); and (Afriyenti, 2021).

Personality is a set of enduring traits and styles demonstrated by an individual, namely characteristics that represent his or her character, namely natural tendencies or personal inclinations (Bergner, 2020). Discussion about personality disorders, these traits or characteristics are completely acquired and experienced from childhood in life (Direktor et al., 2019). According to Plouffe et al., (2019) the humanistic personality-oriented educational paradigm, the modern education system aims to create favorable conditions for the comprehensive personality development of all participants in the education process (Marchenko & Murzina, 2022). Communication and interaction as a manifestation of social networking as a place for self-actualization, self-promotion, and publishing to others about feelings, opinions, political opinions, likes, dislikes, and other personality traits that only those closest to you know (Carpenter, 2012;

Nadkarni & Hofmann, 2012; and Sheldon, 2013). Therefore, the Bajau tribe with unique characteristics has the same opportunity to actualize what is intended above.

Personality surveys from several villages were obtained, including from Bajoe Village, where the top 3 personalities were negativistic (excessive rejection), dependent, and narcissistic-masochistic (excessive self-love who was persecuted). This is important because personality is a person's typical pattern of behavior in maintaining and developing himself in a better direction. This personality influences the success of the program later. Apart from that, they must also be directly involved in government programs. In this engagement, a method is needed that will support the success of other coastal development programs, namely an effective and efficient communication method that is adapted to the personality or mental health (Wu et al., 2020) in this case the personality of the Bajau tribe.

Departing from the empirical review above which focuses on researching the Bajau tribe, then supported by Karno et al., (2023); Machmud et al., (2020); Ikhsan et al., (2020); and Suardika et al., (2020) as well as field phenomena, a research position (state of the art) and original research was obtained, namely analyzing development communication innovation models based on individual characteristics, personality and clinical syndromes in an effort to increase development participation in the Bajau tribal community. The results of the analysis also represent the novelty of the research.

Materials and Methods

The location of this research is 5 villages Bajo Bajoe Indah, Bajoe, Leppe, Bokori, and Mekar in the Soropia District, Konawe Regency using a survey design (research design). The research sample was 251 Bajo tribes determined using Proportional Cluster Random Sampling. Data collection used questionnaires and the MCMI IV (Millon Clinical Multiaxial Inventory Fourth) application, as well as document studies.

Data collection begins with identifying someone who is considered to have a high ability to explain and answer the researcher's questions (Fitriani & Khairulyadi, 2019); and (Sosnowska et al., 2019). The data obtained is mostly primary data obtained from in-depth interviews with informants at the research location. Supporting data is secondary data from literature studies and several documents related to this research topic (Arisaputri et al., 2022). Data analysis uses descriptive statistics and Structural Equation Modeling based on Partial Least Square.

The data measurement scale used (Likert) ranges from the respondent's statement scale starting from one to five (1-5), which means starting from strongly disagree (score 1), strongly agree (score 2), neutral (score 3), agree (score 4) and up to strongly agree (score 5). The meaning of the Likert scale values was adopted from Manmohan (2020) with the following ranges: score of 1 - 1.50 is strongly disagreed/very unfavorable; value of 1.51 – 2.50 is disagreed/not good; value of 2.51 – 3.50 is neutral/fairly good; score of 3.51 – 4.50 is agreed/good; and score of 4.51 – 5.00 is strongly agree/very good.

Results and Discussion

Analysis of psychological characteristics as a basis for individual spiritual intelligence, clinical syndromes for communication development with the help of SmartPLS (Partial Least Square) version 3.2.9. The analysis results are classified through the outer loading (formative) of each variable. Outer loadings for individual characteristics are presented in Table 1, personality in Table 2, and clinical syndromes in Table 3.

Individual Psychological (Spiritual) Characteristics

Individual characteristics consist of indicators of gender, age, ethnicity, income, residential address, education level, and marital status. These indicators are directed at the ability to provide strength as an influence on individual characteristics.

Based on the table above, it shows that the indicator with the greatest influence in influencing individual characteristics is the level of education, in this case, the respondent's formal education level increasingly improves their individual character. Followed by ethnicity (predominantly native Bajau and less mixed Bajau) with the medium influence category. Next is income, in this case, the greater the monthly income, the better the individual characteristics in the medium category. Then marital status, the more people who are married, the better their individual characteristics, even though they are in the medium category. Gender has a negative influence, meaning that the more female respondents the more individual characteristics decrease. Likewise, age, the older the respondent, the more the individual character decreases. Lastly is the place of residence, in this case, the further the Bajau tribe lives from the coast, the more it reduces their individual character.

Table 1

Outer loading of individual psychological (spiritual) characteristics

Source: Author's Analysis Results (2023)

Indicator	Outer loading	Standard (cut off)
Gender	-0,337	Size of influence: ■0.02 to 0.14 = weak influence ■0.15 to 0.34 = medium influence ■0.35 and above = big influence
Age	-0,016	
Tribes	0,284	
Income	0,246	
Address	-0,521	
Level of education	0,647	
Marital status	0,255	

Some of the challenges they experience include declining levels of welfare and the low quality of natural resources in their environment. The lifestyle of the Bajau people in general, with the development of science, technological advances, and social changes, has not had much influence

on changes in the Bajau tribe, including aspects of education with other minority groups. Apart from that, research results show that the Bajau tribe is still considered an outdated tribe, seen as wild, unruly, stubborn, rude, and introverted³². The results of field observations in Bajau tribal villages revealed that there were still children who did not go to school because their parents did not have enough money to pay for education, resulting in closed thinking about the children's future outside of livelihoods other than fishing. This is then related to the low motivation of parents to encourage their children to continue their education³¹. It was found that fishermen in Bajau Village have opinions regarding their children's education based on the following factors, firstly, education is still considered not that important, and much more important is helping parents with their work³⁴. Second, fishermen's children do not need to go to high school because they will become sailors like their ancestors. third, the low motivation of fishermen's children to go to school³⁴.

Personality

Based on the results of data analysis, the role of each indicator in influencing personality was analyzed using an outer loading (formative) approach. The magnitude of the influence of each indicator, namely: schizoid, avoidant, melancholic, dependent, histrionic, narcissistic, anti-social, sadistic, compulsive, negativistic, masochistic, schizotypal, borderline, and paranoid (Table 2)

Table 2.

Outer loading of personality in creation on a spiritual level

Source: Author's Analysis Results (2023)

Indicator	Outer loading	Standard (cut off)
Schizoid	0,388	Size of influence: ■ 0.02 to 0.14 = weak influence ■ 0.15 to 0.34 = medium influence ■ 0.35 to 1.00 = big influence
Avoidant	0,432	
Melancholic	0,526	
Dependent	0,506	
Histrionics	-0,044	
Narcissistic	0,316	
Anti-social	0,551	
Sadistic	0,563	
Compulsive	0,043	
Negativistic	0,661	
Masochistic	0,334	
Schizotypal	0,773	
Borderline	0,733	
Paranoid	0,621	

Based on the table above, shows that the indicator with the greatest influence in influencing personality disorders is schizotypal, characterized by the highest outer loading value of 0.773. This means that the more difficult it is to establish close relationships with other people because they feel very uncomfortable interacting, the more the personality disorder worsens. Borderline has the second largest influence on personality disorders, followed by negativistic, paranoid, sadistic, anti-social, melancholic, dependent, avoidant, schizoid, masochistic, narcissistic, and compulsive. Meanwhile, histrionic indicators have a negative effect on personality disorders. This means that respondents who have a personality characterized by the attitude of always trying to attract as much attention from the environment as possible for the sake of personal satisfaction and comfort by complaining about health problems will reduce their personality status in society.

The findings of this research again confirm what is meant by the diagnosis of narcissistic personality disorder (NPD) as explained in DSM-5, 5th edition, that the degradation of psychological health related to communication lies in how other people play (influence and are influenced), such as needing admiration. excessive, have a sense of entitlement, are interpersonally exploitative, show a lack of empathy for others, and have a feeling that others are jealous of their perceived special strengths or personality traits (Day et al., 2020). It can also be explained that personality pathologies are closely related to other personalities, including show an in suicide (Moselli et al., 2023).

Previously, Díaz-Caneja et al., (2019) recalled that neurocognition is one of the most replicated predictors of functional outcomes in schizophrenia. Grandiosity is conceptualized as an excessive drive for self-improvement, a sense of uniqueness and superiority, interpersonal exploitation, excessive expectations of oneself and others, fantasies of unlimited success, a tendency to suppress negative aspects of oneself, and a lack of empathy (Malaeb et al., 2023).

Although usually seen as a symptom of psychosis, in which case paranoia could be described as delusional, substantial psychometric evidence now suggests that clinical paranoia exists on a continuum with the sub-clinical paranoid thoughts common in the general population (McIntyre et al., 2018). Attachment avoidance is primarily associated with PD's constellation of avoidant, depressive, paranoid, and schizotypal traits (Garofalo & Bogaerts, 2019). Among these previously somewhat overlooked personality traits is the tendency to paranoid thinking, which is often described as a suspiciously hostile-like trait (Perchtold et al., 2019). Melanie Klein conceptualized the “depressive position” and the “paranoid-schizophrenic position”, each with specific ways of processing and inner processes that fluctuate permanently between these two positions, which are active in each of us throughout our lives (Zienert-Eilts, 2020). Lower forms of paranoid beliefs are widely explained by their association with psychological distress, social isolation, and feelings of helplessness (Martinez et al., 2021). These facts confirm the existence of social symptoms experienced by the Bajau people, although the prevalence is still low (further study is needed).

Clinical Syndrome

The results of data analysis show that the role of each indicator in influencing clinical syndromes is analyzed using an outer loading (formative) approach. The magnitude of the influence of each indicator is stated in Table 3 with reference to previous studies (Glaus et al., 2023; Bottiroli et al., 2021; and Riemann et al., 2020).

Table 3.

Outer loading syndrome clinical basis of spiritual creation

Source: Author's Analysis Results (2023)

Indicator	Outer loading	Standard (cut off)
Anxiety	0,474	Size of influence: ■ 0.02 to 0.14 = weak influence ■ 0.15 to 0.34 = medium influence ■ 0.35 to 1.00 = big influence
Somatic symptoms	0,577	
Bipolar spectrum	0,206	
Survive depreciate	0,195	
Alcohol use	0,409	
Drug use	0,544	
Post-traumatic stress	0,178	
Schizophrenic spectrum	0,222	
Major depression	0,710	
Delusional disorder	0,851	

Based on the results of the research conducted, development communication based on clinical syndromes has an influence size of -0.404. This means that the communication model of development can be applied negatively to clinical syndromes. In other words, personality disorders can be the basis for determining a development communication model. Clinical syndromes contribute 0.231 to communication development. This means that variations in development communication models determine the symptoms of clinical syndrome disorders by 23.1%. This is quite reasonable because descriptively it was found that as many as 27.5% experienced clinical anxiety syndrome (sufficient category) and as many as 14.3% were in the over or above category. Table 3 shows that the indicator with the greatest influence in influencing clinical syndromes is Delusional Disorder, marked by the highest outer loading value of 0.851. This means a serious mental disorder known as psychosis which is characterized by a disconnect between thoughts, imagination emotions, and actual reality. Respondents who experience delusions often have experiences that are far from reality, but clinging to their thoughts further magnifies the clinical

syndrome that occurs to them. The second largest indicator is major depression, followed in sequence by somatic symptoms, drug use, anxiety, alcohol use, schizophrenia spectrum, bipolar spectrum, persistent depression, and the smallest is post-traumatic stress.

Anxiety theory highlights as a major clinical feature of neurotic disorders and plays an important role in their pathogenesis. Anxiety symptoms are common in those who experience information deadlock, and communication errors as the dominant factor in describing clinical symptoms or the severity of the diagnosis. Anxiety is one of the most common mental illnesses (with a prevalence of more than 10% of the population) (Citkowska - Kisielewska et al., 2019). Other reports describing trends in the percentage of adults with symptoms of anxiety disorders or depressive disorders also found that the severity of anxiety and depression were significantly positively correlated (Bendau et al., 2021; Gao et al., 2020; Vahratian et al., 2021).

The same applies to somatic symptoms, namely physical symptoms accompanied by excessive thoughts, emotions, and behaviors that cause significant stress and dysfunction (Ballespí et al., 2022). An increase in bipolar spectrum symptoms involving extreme mood swings will also reduce the communication development of the Bajau tribe. Likewise, persistent symptoms of depression which include feelings of loss of interest in daily activities will have a negative impact on Bajau development communication.

Symptoms of alcohol use, namely difficulty controlling alcohol consumption, and symptoms of drug use, namely difficulty controlling drug use without clear medical indications, will also reduce communication for the development of the Bajau tribe. The increasing symptoms of post-traumatic stress, which is an anxiety disorder that makes individuals remember traumatic experiences, will also cause a decrease in communication for the development of the Bajau tribe. The schizophrenic spectrum, which is characterized by positive symptoms such as hallucinations and delusions, as well as negative symptoms such as loss of function in daily life, will also have a negative impact on the communication development of the Bajau tribe. Finally, if the symptoms of major depression, which characterize a constantly depressed mood or loss of interest in activities, increase, this will also reduce communication for the development of the Bajau tribe.

If there is an increase in symptoms of delusional disorder which is characterized by a mismatch between thoughts, imagination, emotions, and reality, then the development of Bajo ethnic communication will also be negatively impacted. Anxiety disorders are very common across the age range and are associated with increased morbidity and premature mortality (Mutz et al., 2022). Although anxiety and depression often occur together and have several clinical characteristics in common (Eleonora et al., 2019). Anxiety disorders, characterized by excessive fear, anxiety, and related behavioral problems, include separation anxiety disorder, selective mutism, specific phobia, social anxiety disorder, panic disorder, agoraphobia, and generalized anxiety disorder (Mutluer et al., 2023). Anxiety can also interfere with effective social decision-making (Jungmann & Witthöft, 2020; and Ryu et al., 2021).

Wang et al., (2020) stated that the term anxiety disorder includes generalized anxiety disorder, agoraphobia and panic disorder, social phobia, specific phobia, and other unspecified anxiety disorders (Jadambaa et al., 2019). Anxiety disorders involve experiences of intense fear and

distress, usually combined with other physiological symptoms (Hong et al., 2022). These facts are indicated to be found in the Bajau community.

Conclusion

Efforts are needed to increase community spirit and the spiritual level of Bajau individuals in development activities, if this is ignored then this study proves that there are indications of personality disorders and clinical syndromes. It is important to pay special attention to individual characteristics, especially in terms of development communication with Bajau tribal communities. It is also important that in terms of development, the Bajau people must be invited (participate) to collaborate to avoid psychological effects (such as paranoid, narcissistic, negativistic, histrionic, melancholic, avoidant, dependent, schizotypal, borderline, sadistic, anti-social, masochistic, and schizoid). It is also necessary to consider mental health disorders, especially anxiety, in carrying out development communication with the Bajau ethnic community. The future challenge that needs to be answered is so that development that is directly related to the Bajau community does not cause or trigger clinical syndrome disorders (such as major depression, alcohol use, delusional disorder, bipolar spectrum, somatic symptoms, drug use, post-traumatic stress, persistent depression, and schizophrenic spectrum) because this study proves that there are such indications. Future research will conduct further research to analyze the influence of each (causality) of the three variables mentioned in the research. At the same time increasing the influence of development communication, in order to obtain wider results. Another interesting thing is analyzing the depth of clinical syndrome symptoms from a health science perspective and the control model from an Islamic perspective based on the Al-Qur'an and Sunnah.

Conflict of interests

We guarantee that this research is free from conflicts of interest

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