

Trust in the Wives of Members of the Indonesian National Police (POLRI) in Long-Distance Marriage: A Qualitative Descriptive Study

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Abstract. Long distance marriage is an increasingly common phenomenon along with increasing job mobility, including among members of the Indonesian National Police. In this context, trust becomes a crucial element in maintaining the sustainability of the relationship, especially for wives who are required to face emotional, psychological challenges, and large domestic roles. This study aims to describe the dynamics of trust in the wives of Indonesian National Police members who are in long-distance marriages. The study used a qualitative descriptive approach with a purposive sampling technique, involving three subjects, wives of Indonesian National Police members. Data were collected through in-depth interviews, observations, and field notes, and analyzed using Nvivo 12 Plus software. The results of the study showed that trust in long-distance marriages in the subjects was shown through five main aspects, namely openness, support, cooperation, sharing, and acceptance. The aspect of openness was the most dominant, followed by emotional support and cooperation in taking care of the household despite being far apart. These findings indicate that trust in long-distance marriages is not formed instantly, but through a process of adaptation, consistent communication, and understanding the consequences of the partner's profession as a member of the Indonesian National Police. These findings indicate the importance of forming and maintaining trust in the context of long-distance marriages, especially in couples who have limited physical interaction due to the demands of state duties such as the Indonesian National Police profession.

Keywords: Long Distance Marriage, POLRI, Qualitative Research, Trust

A. INTRODUCTION

On Marriage is one of the stages of individual psychosocial development that generally occurs in early adulthood. According to (Cesaria & Fardana, 2022) Success in living a married life requires the fulfillment of several important aspects, such as emotional happiness, intimacy both physically and mentally, and the same values in looking at a problem. The inability to meet these aspects can

trigger various problems in the marital relationship, including disputes, lies, infidelity, and divorce. In the traditional marriage structure, there is a difference in roles between husband and wife where the husband is more responsible for activities related to fulfilling household needs and is career-oriented, while the wife spends more time in the world of marriage and household tasks such as taking care of children and husband, arranging household needs and supplies, such as cooking and washing (Arifin, 2024). *Long distance marriage* (LDM) is a relationship that is separate or divided by distance or geographic location, such as differences in cities, countries, islands, or continents. It also refers to a state in which a couple is physically separated. Long-distance couples certainly have little chance to meet their partner in person (Akbar, 2023).

However, based on data presented by the Central Statistics Agency (BPS), the percentage of workers every year always increases. Until 2021, as many as 50.70 million people have worker status, which is an increase of 2.63% from the previous year, which was 49.40 million people. The career that will be built requires a married couple to live separately because the place to work or study may be different from where the family lives (Cesaria & Fardana, 2022). Long-distance relationships are often considered by others to be unstable relationships, harboring a lot of doubts and leading to disputes and even divorce. The condition of couples who are in a long-distance marriage relationship, usually the couple will experience a crisis in their proximity caused by distance. Intimacy or closeness maintained through communication tools can also cause the possibility of quarrels, quarrels can arise due to differences in understanding during communication (Amana et al., 2020). Early adult couples who have a long-distance marriage face a very difficult situation because, although they are adjusting to a new stage of life, they are also learning new skills. According to a study conducted by Schwartz, married couples who travel back and forth or do *long distance marriage* (LDM), experienced greater negative impacts and had a 40% higher chance of divorce than those who did not *long distance marriage*. (Safitri et al., 2020)

states that the spouse undergoes *long distance marriage* (LDM) may be more susceptible to stress due to limited time together, communication, and the possibility of building trust.

Members of the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia (POLRI) are often faced with the dynamics of tasks that require high mobility, including deployment in border areas, conflict areas, or remote areas. The placement of members of the National Police who carry out assignments outside the structure of the National Police has reached 3,698 personnel, ranging from the rank of Enlisted to the rank of Pati of the National Police who are assigned in various regions in Indonesia and abroad (Aziz & Mayastinasari, 2021). This assignment has an impact on family life, especially the wife in the context of a long-distance marriage (*long distance marriage*). Wives who have a long-distance marriage often experience psychological issues, such as loneliness, suspicion, and stress-inducing burdens (Aqil. S, 2023). The danger is that it is possible that the wife's distrust of her husband will diminish or may disappear, and vice versa. Because *Trust* associated with attitude, then at first *Trust* Widely researched in the field of psychology (Kahar, A. S., & Ilyas, 2022). (Wangi et al., 2018) defines trust as the comfort that a person has when expressing feelings, emotions, and reactions with the knowledge that their partner will appreciate and not exploit them. Satisfaction in the interaction builds a process of building trust, allowing passionate love to develop into a more responsible friendship and ultimately develop into trust in the partner. The most important prerequisite for couples in a long-distance marriage is trust.

Johnson and Johnson further stated that *Trust* is a dynamic component of relationships. In addition, the foundation for building and maintaining intrapersonal relationships is *Trust* (Johnson & Johnson, 2009). If a partner can meet the expectations of someone who genuinely cares about him or her in a scenario where the other person can ignore them, then that person's trust in the relationship will grow, trust consists of five elements: openness, sharing,

acceptance, support, and a desire to cooperate (Cesaria & Fardana, 2022). Trust plays an important role in maintaining the relationship in marriage, because if trust is lost, the relationship will not run well (Arsita & Soetjiningsih, 2021).

Previous studies have addressed long-distance marriages and the experiences of couples living apart, but specific descriptions of trust in marital relationships from the perspective of Indonesian National Police (POLRI) wives are limited. Specifically, there is limited discussion of how wives maintain trust through openness, sharing, acceptance, support, and cooperation while living apart from their husbands. Therefore, this study aims to provide a specific overview of trust among POLRI wives in long-distance marriages.

B. RESEARCH METHODS

This study uses a qualitative research method with a descriptive approach. The focus of this research is to provide an overview of *Trust* wife of a member of the National Police who is undergoing *long distance marriage*. In this study, the researcher will explore how *Trust* a wife of the National Police who is undergoing a long-distance marriage. This research uses the technique *purposive sampling* which is determined based on characteristics relevant to the research objectives, there are three subjects to obtain in-depth information in accordance with the research objectives, the following are their characteristics: (1) wives of POLRI members who are undergoing *long distance marriage*, (2) different time periods of 1–6 months and more than 6 months, (3) frequency of meetings once a week, once a month, or less than a month, (4) distance *long distance marriage* classified into three categories, namely 0–1 mile, more than 1 to 294 miles and more than 294 miles (Pereira et al., 2024).

The subjects of this study are three wives of members of the National Police who are undergoing *long distance marriages*. The data collection methods used were interviews and observations. Before the data collection process, the researcher explained the purpose of the procedure. Each subject obtained

informed consent to maintain subject confidentiality using a subject code as a substitute for the subject's name. The researcher also ensured that the information obtained during the interviews and observations was conducted responsibly to protect the privacy of each subject.

The Credibility Test uses time triangulation and conducts interviews three times to determine the consistency of data at different times. If the data collected at different times shows relatively similar results, then the data is considered valid. The data analysis process in this study uses *application* The Nvivo 12 Plus study went through several stages. First, interview data was transcribed and reviewed to obtain information provided by the subjects. Second, the researcher identified statements relevant to the research focus. Third, the data were grouped and developed into categories and themes, then analyzed based on aspects and trust factors. Finally, the data were reviewed and interpreted to draw conclusions aligned with the research objectives.

C. RESEARCH RESULTS

The results of this research are based on five aspects of trust, namely: openness, sharing, acceptance, support, and cooperation. In addition, factors that can affect trust such as; personality predisposition, stereotypes and reputations, experiences, psychological orientation, trust dynamics.

Table 1. Subject Demographic Data.

Initials	Age	Education	Jobs	Marriage year	Long Distance Wedding	Number of children	Frequency of Meetings
U	50 Years	High School	Entrepreneurship	1997 (28 Years Old)	2003, 6 months 2004, 2 months 2006, 1 year	4	2024, Every 2-3 weeks

					2024, 6 months		
Z	49 Years	High School	Housewives	2002 (23 Years Old)	2005, 3 months 2007, 7 months 2024, 5 months	2	2024, 1-2 Weekly
E	40 Years	S1 Nursing	Nurse	2010 (15 Years)	2024, 6 months	3	2024, 1-2 Weekly



Figure 1. Go Cloud

This word cloud shows the frequency of words that often appear from interviews is the word "Marriage" shows that subjects tend to refer to the meanings, values, and challenges they experience in a marriage relationship that is lived without the physical presence of the partner. This word is also closely related to responsibility, commitment, and emotional dynamics that arise in the context of *long distance marriage*. Furthermore, the word "Trust" became the word that appeared most often after marriage, indicating that trust is at the heart of efforts to maintain such a long-distance relationship. Belief here is interpreted as an emotional foundation of the belief that the couple remains committed, loyal, and responsible even though they are not always physically present. Meanwhile, the word "work" indicates that work as a member of the National Police is indeed

the main context in living a long-distance relationship and how couples interpret marriage and build trust in the midst of these limitations.

A. Subject U

1. Openness

Th Interview results showed that subject U actively shared feelings such as longing, sadness, or happiness with her partner. This indicates a strong sense of trust, where openness is a way to maintain emotional intimacy even across long-distance relationships. This recurring pattern suggests that openness plays a crucial and dominant role in maintaining emotional closeness and trust in long-distance relationships.

"Whatever it is, we feel missed, sad, and happy, Umi tells Abi because it is also one of the things that makes Umi relieved, and vice versa" (S1. W1.94-96).

In going through a long-distance marriage, subject U and his partner are open to each other about the content of their thoughts, fatigue, and perceived worries. This signifies a sense of security in the relationship to express each other's thoughts.

"When undergoing this long-distance marriage, we were open to each other about the contents of our minds and also felt uncomfortable with the situation there at that time" (S1. W1.241-244).

The results of the interview with subject U show openness in the process of making joint decisions, such as planning a family vacation. This reflects open and transparent two-way communication.

"Also, Abi always gives ideas every Sunday morning as well as sports with the children while videotaping gym calls together, so keep the communication there is an idea so that his wife is always close to Abi " (S1. W3. 90-93)

2. Sharing

From the results of the interview, subject U showed the habit of talking and sharing about problems together, creating interaction patterns that support emotional openness and strengthen each other's sense of security.

"From the beginning of the marriage there has been a chat to share with each other, if there is a problem, whether it is small, do not hide it alone and solve it together" (S1. W1. 201-204).

During the U subject's long-distance marriage, a regular routine of sharing communication time strengthens the sense of connection and reduces the emotional distance caused by a long-distance relationship.

"Abi and umi always take time at night to video call to share stories with each other and when working they also inform each other through chat" (S1. W3. 210-212).

The act of sharing in the form of surprises and material shows concern for the emotional needs of the partner and strengthens trust through consistency in positive behavior.

"Yes, I like to suddenly have a packer who is a dateng packager, or gojek dateng is often bought sweet food, he said so that umi doesn't get angry, he said abi" (S1. W2. 215-218).

3. Reception

The results of the interview with subject U show full readiness and acceptance of the consequences of her role as the wife of a member of the police, including the husband's frequent and sudden absence due to the demands of duty.

"Ready to be a police wife, yes, you must be ready and accept being left whenever and wherever when ABI is on duty" (S1. W1. 205-207)

Acceptance is shown by subject U through a healthy communication pattern in which wives and husbands appreciate differences of opinion in

taking care of children as a basis for maintaining harmony in the midst of limited physical interaction.

"We accept each other's opinions, listen to opinions first without interrupting the conversation, then find a middle way for the future of the child" (S1. W2. 288-291).

The results of the interviews showed that subject U accepted with openness and sincerity the difficult emotional and physical situations in pregnancy and childbirth without the presence of the husband, reflecting a high level of trust in the relationship.

"Accept sincerely whatever the risk when living in ABI with a condition of pregnancy and giving birth without ABI next to Umi" (S1. W2. 140-143).

4. Support

The results of the wawanacra showed that the husband of subject U provided emotional support through open communication and explanation of the conditions of the service, as well as convincing the wife to remain calm and trusting, creating a sense of security through joint prayer.

"Abi Kasih Umi explained the service outside and how the situation and circumstances were and convinced Umi not to worry if Abi was there praying for each other" (S1. W2. 165-167)

Verbal support and emotional reinforcement from the husband are able to create a safe and comfortable atmosphere for the subject U even though they are in a difficult and challenging situation.

"Abi said we went through everything together, Umi, while going long distance, Umi felt comfortable and safe, Abi said that" (S1. W3. (328-330)

The interview that was conveyed by the subject U that the existence of this relationship was marked by mutual support shown through daily attention and freedom of activity given by the husband.

"Before going to work, always talk to Abi in the spirit of today's activities, support each other what Umi likes and do not forbid, for example, Umi wants to sell cakes, Abi supports" (S1. W1. 316-319)

5. Collaboration

The results of the interviews showed that the subject U and her husband built a strong emotional cooperation through a shared commitment to take care of each other's feelings and respect each other despite their distance.

"We have an agreement to keep our feelings, respect our partner even though we are far away and until this moment everything is going well" (S1. W3. 356-359)

Subject U and husband build cooperation in economic aspects can be seen from joint efforts to meet family needs, especially in terms of education and child welfare, subject U teaches children couples who are looking for sustenance for the family

"Abi Umi Cooperation in Finding Fortune provides the best facilities for education and children's needs are met by all" (S1. W3. 50-52)

In the aspect of parenting, it shows adaptive cooperation, where one party takes more role when the other experiences limitations, in order to support children's learning needs.

"Cooperation in teaching children, yes, yesterday Umi didn't understand her sister's duties, so Abi was the one who helped explain via zoom until her sister understood, sharing with each other in taking care of children even though it wasn't directly" (S1. W3. 261-263)

1. Predisposing Factors

From the results of the interview of subject U, it shows that subject U is easy to trust anyone and is prejudiced with people

"With anyone, it is easy to believe in prejudice against people because it will also turn on us later" (S1. W2. 362-364)

Subject U believes in the partner because he knows what the partner's activities are like and supports the husband's activities at work

"I believe in ABI there believing in a hundred messages with ABI that there are activities outside of pure work and I support the activities of ABI" (S1. W1. 332-335)

2. Stereotype factor

From other people's experiences make a lesson from the subject U in living a long-distance marriage and build trust from someone else's experience

"Experiences from other people, how to live a long-distance marriage, Alhamdulillah Abi Umi learn from each other and build trust from all of those experiences" (S1. W2. 202-204)

3. The Self-Experience Factor

The experience of subject U in going through a long-distance marriage is a factor in building trust with each other

"When dating is also long distance, so you are used to getting married in a remote service and have understood each other how things are when you are far away" (S1. W1. 142-144)

Experience communicating to the partner that the partner seems to care about family and work and responds to the opposite sex only as necessary

"Because umi knows Abi and Abi's habits are quite ignorant, if he is the opposite sex, he is a flat person, if it is not a matter of work and family, maybe Abi is just silent, not much is said" (S1. W1. 108-111)

4. Psychological Orientation Factors

In undergoing a long-distance marriage, the subject of U and the couple build trust and maintain each other's vision from planning the future together

"Building each other, maintaining relationships, in the sense that Abi knows what to do for her family, and Abi is also an organized person, has a plan for the future in careful thought and attention to each other" (S1. W2. 340-343)

5. Trust Dynamics Factors

The results of the interviews showed consistent forms of behavior and attitudes as well as responsibility for the family during long-distance marriages

"Alhamdulillah. From the beginning of the marriage until now, Abi has been consistent, so if for example A yes A, that's what makes Umi like Abi to be responsible and love her family" (S1. W2. 349-352)

B. Subject Z

1. Openness

The results of this interview show that subject Z informing each other and information about activities, physical conditions, and daily life is the main form of openness that helps maintain trust in long-distance relationships.

"We communicate openly every day through whatsapp calls, asking how the father of the service is healthy, hasn't he eaten yet, the point is that the important thing is to share open information with each other as well as feelings in communication conveyed again, happy or sad, so we know each other's situation even though we are far away, we still want to take care of our partner" (S2. W1. 246-249)

The openness of subject Z is reflected in the active effort and openness of ideas to discuss crucial matters of the household, showing the role of open communication in strengthening trust and mutual decision-making.

"Even though we are far away now, we are still trying to exchange ideas, especially household matters, children have to go to school, how about the future, this work is from video calls or chats" (S2. W1. 410-412)

Emotional openness is a way for subject Z to relieve anxiety and strengthen relationships, showing that trust is built through honesty in conveying feelings

"Mom talked to you when you missed her, were sad, worried about her condition there, how there was a definite time to talk so that we could also calm down when everything was conveyed" (S2. W1. 415-418)

2. Sharing

The results of the interview with subject Z show that the sharing of materials, gifts, and investment goods by the husband reflects a form of financial attention and responsibility, which builds the wife's sense of security and trust in her husband

"The father often gives money and gifts to buy bags or buy jewelry with him for long-term investment, too" (S2. W2. 449-451)

Sharing time between subject Z and partner tells stories through regular communication every night, which reflects efforts to maintain emotional closeness and intimacy despite the distance

"We still take the time to exchange news via mobile phone every night we call to exchange stories about today's activities or discuss about children" (S2. W2. 391-393)

The results of the interview aimed at sharing personal feelings and problems where subject Z felt comfortable to convey grievances, and the husband provided a supportive response and solution for the partner

"When I have a problem, I immediately tell you what is bothering me and you listen first, giving advice to solve the problem properly and solve it as soon as possible so that it does not become long" (S2. W2. (562-565)

3. Reception

From the results of the interview, subject Z showed a sincere acceptance of the condition of a long-distance marriage as a consequence of the husband's state duties and was ready to put the interests of the family after the husband's work.

"Ready to accept inevitably must be ready and must be sincere if the husband is going to serve and undergo a long-distance marriage, yes because of the number one state affair and then his family" (S2. W1. 229-232)

The results of the interview with subject Z showed that subject Z readily accepted the limitations of her husband's time, including during important moments such as my day and other special days due to her husband's official duties.

"The father doesn't have a lot of vacation time, it's like Eid he can't get together, it's rarely like holidays and big events, yes, that's the hardest, yes, but I have accepted that if the time together will be divided because of my work" (S2. W3. (377-380)

Subject Z shows acceptance of her husband's personal shortcomings, such as forgetfulness and responding patiently as well as positive ways to help her husband calm down.

"You are a very forgetful person, yes, like certain days you are ready, but you accept it and you have to be reminded slowly, thank God, now it's better not like that anymore, but sometimes it's still there" (S2. W3. 363-365).

4. Support

The results of the interview showed that the attention shown by the husband through daily actions is an important form of support for subject Z, because it is able to provide a sense of pleasure and appreciation in the midst of a long-distance relationship.

"The form of support is more about attitudes and caring behaviors that make aunts happy, precious little attention, yes, in temenin every night through calls and making sure that mothers are safe" (S2. W2. 168-169)

In the face of anxiety and fear, subject Z felt accompanied by her husband through words of encouragement that gave calm, showing the emotional role of the husband who remained active despite being separated from each other.

"You always say that if you are worried about me, don't be afraid to think too much about me, there is me here to help you" (S2. W2. 484-486)

5. Collaboration

Cooperation in a long-distance marriage relationship is shown through a clear and complementary division of roles. The husband plays the role of a breadwinner at the official place, while subject Z takes care of the children and household from home. Despite being separated by distance, the couple still shows support for each other

"We cooperate with each other, yes, the father of the remote service is looking for money for the future of the children, the mother is here to take care of the children, help each other and complement each other" (S2. W3. (327-329)

The aspect of cooperation in trust is reflected in the balanced division of responsibilities between husbands even though they are working remotely, the husband is still involved in childcare through video calls, showing joint efforts in fostering a family.

"You always take care of your aunt through video calls, also take care of your children, know how your children's activities are, even though you are in the service and want to take care of your children, thank God" (S2. W3.487-490)

Cooperation is built through complementary role-sharing, mutual support, and joint efforts to maintain the household, even in a long-distance relationship.

"The goal from the beginning of our marriage is to try to continue to try our best for each other in maintaining the integrity of this household, especially undergoing a long-distance marriage, cooperation to maintain the integrity of the household" (S2. W3. 249-251)

1. Predisposing Factors

The results of the interview with subject Z show that subject Z has a tendency to trust his partner because of the attitude of the partner who makes him believe even though he is in a long-distance marriage

"Aunt really believes in you from the past, because you are also not a person who knows your role as a husband and as a father" (S2. W2. 444-446)

2. Stereotype factor

Making the experience of subject Z's friend one of the factors to build trust in undergoing a long-distance marriage

"After hearing the story of my friend that the long distance marriage is not all failing, it is back to how our couple both maintain and take care of the marriage without any feelings of suspicion and openness" (S2. W2. 317-321)

Subject Z does not think about other people's words that are not necessarily the truth and does not think negatively about their partner because of other people's words

"Aunt doesn't think too much about other people's words, because aunt feels and father is also not strange, her focus is only work and service, so other people's words don't make me waver and think negatively" (S2. W2. 724-728)

3. The Self-Experience Factor

Subject Z has been in a long-distance relationship before, so during marriage, the experience of going through a long-distance relationship is one of the factors in building trust

"Yes, I have been dating long distance before this father so I understand, thankfully, during the long distance relationship, everything is fine so I don't think negatively" (S2. W1. 235-238)

4. Psychological Orientation Factors

Subject Z and Partner Build Warmth in Household Despite Being Engaged in a Long-Distance Marriage

"The point is to pay attention and know the role of a couple more with each other even though the distance still builds domestic warmth" (S2. W2. 419-422)

Together creating a calm atmosphere with the couple in going through the marriage made subject Z feel relieved

"Yes, I create a calmer atmosphere. what the father wants me to do, so that his father does not cry anymore in the attention so that his feelings are also relieved" (S2. W2. 226-229)

5. Trust Dynamics Factors

Be consistent in the words and behaviors shown by the couple and be responsible during a long-distance marriage

"That's what I'm talking about, the father is consistent in his words and actions, thank God, and is responsible as a husband and father" (S2. W3. (329-332)

C. Subject E

1. Openness

Subject E shows the openness of couples by expressing what they feel to each other during this long-distance marriage through communication *calls* and video *calls* every night

"Whatever it is, we talk about it because it's far away, we can't have physical contact, so we talk to each other and open our feelings, convey to each other missing, crying, worrying, about children's activities more often, so that what we feel is relieved and the heart is calm" (S3. W1. 412-415)

From the day of the interview results of subject E that the subject and husband every night open up to each other in activities and exchange ideas with each other in this long-distance marriage

"Yes, we must talk every night about what we are doing today in the evaluation, the activities are open, yes in sharing ideas and helping each other in work matters with each other" (S3. W1. 152-154)

Subject E shows that during the marriage she is open and free to express what she wants to convey, be herself without fear of expressing her feelings and get a good response from her partner

"Like that, I am myself, I am free to say whatever I feel without fear and awkwardness, whether it's about the feeling of happiness or not, yes, I always give a good response to my wife, we feel loved" (S3. W2. 239-242)

2. Sharing

From the results of the interview, Subject E and the couple shared time in the form of *video calls* and accompanied each other while working, not a barrier even though they were going through a long-distance marriage,

"Abi shares work time and accompanies umi to work while video calling, so I feel that Abi is here next to me because I always try to take care of my wife without being asked" (S3. W2. 393-395)

This couple shares with each other if there are problems and gives advice as well as calming each other in response to a problem that exists during a long-distance marriage

"If you tell ABI that there is a problem with ABI that calms you down, you give advice and solutions so that you are comfortable and relieved" (S3. W2. (337-395)

Sharing materials in the form of money and also gifts with each other to make couples happy and happy even if they don't meet in person with their partner

"When I go home from work, I will definitely bring a gift because my wife likes surprises to be happy again, but what makes me happy is that she transfers money to her and she has lost her cape" (S3. W3. (395-399)

3. Reception

Subject E accepts that the consequences of being the wife of a member of the police from the beginning of the marriage and are ready to be lived by the spouse because of the duties and work of the partner at any time

"Yes, my mother accepts sincere inshallah because there are consequences, yes marrying a member of the National Police must be ready to live whenever it is all for our future as well" (S3. W1. 223-226)

The results of the interview when she was pregnant with Subject E received a stay by her partner because of work guidance because it was a risk to become a partner of the police

"Left behind by my husband in a condition of being heavily pregnant, in the condition of a sick child, you have to be ready." (S3. W2. 376-378)

Acceptance in the expression of opinion was also conveyed by subject E in undergoing a long-distance marriage and receiving together

"Differences of opinion must be called household, about children, children's schools, but with differences of opinion they can get to know each other better what they want and can accept the results together as well" (S3. W3. 200-205)

4. Support

The support given to each other during this long-distance marriage in the form of verbal and also romantic words every day makes it one of the wrong things that makes couples feel happy

"ABI support with romantic words every day like great dear, good love and ready to listen to your partner's complaints when problems occur" (S3. W2. (377-379)

The form of support conveyed by the couple in the form of convincing each other during this long-distance marriage

"Abi once said that no matter how far I want to go, I will take care of you and the children as much as I can, the mother who heard it cried at that time when she saw that Abi always gave what she could for her family" (S3. W2. 207-210)

Support can also be seen in how they support each other's activities and accompany the couple's activities even though they do not meet physically but communicate with video calls

"Abi likes shooting practice the most and wants to accompany Umi even if it is long distance via video call while it is positive, we both support each other" (S3. W1. (344-346)

5. Collaboration

The form of cooperation that is built during this long-distance marriage is in the form of maintaining each other's feelings and maintaining mutual boundaries with the opposite sex during distance

"Alhamdulillah, we want to cooperate with each other, here there are couples who have hearts that must be taken care of, so give boundaries also for others so that they are not too close" (S3. W3. 391-393)

Work together with your partner in taking care of children and sharing tasks to take care of children even though they are far away The role of parent for the child is still carried out

"Working together for children to learn and chat with children through video calls every night even though they are far apart, Abi wants to cooperate in taking care of children" (S3. W3. 33-35)

Working together in an agreement during this long-distance marriage in terms of communication, maintaining feelings and committing to a future together and also children

"We have an agreement during this long-distance marriage to always communicate and maintain each other's feelings despite being far apart, committed to our future and also our children later" (S3. W3. 45-50).

1. Predisposing Factors

The results of this interview show that subject E has a tendency to believe in anyone and does not harbor negative thoughts towards others.

"The mothers of people just believe in anyone, they don't put negative things with other people (S3. W2. 53-54)

Subject E does not store and does not think negatively about the partner during this long-distance marriage, this belief becomes the foundation in the marriage relationship

"Sami Abi is also a very trusting mother because of Abi's attitude and behavior as well as her husband's family (S3. W2. 55-56)

2. Stereotype factor

The scope and friendship of the couple makes subject E feel calm and safe during this long-distance marriage and feel grateful to live in a positive environment

"Alhamdulillah, the words of the people in the Abi Ga neighborhood who are naughty in the environment have a big impact on that's why after knowing the environment of Abi Ga's friends and Abi Ga's family who have negative things (S3. W2. (64-67)

3. The Self-Experience Factor

The personal experience felt by subject E in undergoing this long-distance marriage directly provided a good response and results during his life

"Because my mother has felt it remotely several times, directly in speaking, communication, all of that, we also give each other a good response even though it is far away (S3. W1. 332-335)

4. Psychological Orientation Factors

Subject E and the partner provide each other with warmth and build a relationship well despite being physically separated by appreciating and listening to each other

"Yes, that's what makes the household warm as long as we build trust, respect each other, listen and care, maintain relationships according to our commitments" (S3. W3. 139-142)

5. Trust Dynamics Factors

Taking care of each other and being consistent with the attitudes and behaviors shown in living a long-distance marriage makes subject E trust in their partner and feel calm when living it

"Consistent always from the behavior of wanting to be fair in all things, mom so trust Abi there to take care of each other, maybe if Abi is not like that, I can cry every day because it's hard" (S3. W3. 263-267)

NOTE: U,E,Z U,E

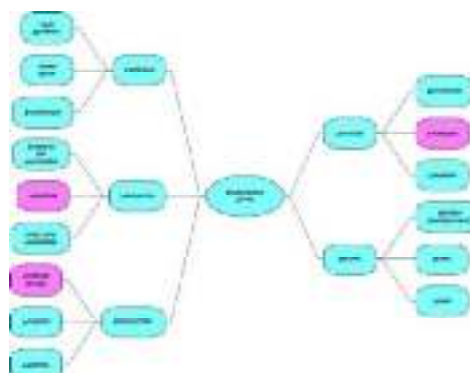


Figure 2. An Overview of the Trust of the Wives of POLRI Members.

NOTES : U,E,Z U,E, Z, Z,E, U,Z



Figure 3. Factors That Affect the Trust of the Wives of POLRI Members

D. DISCUSSION

Based on the results of interviews conducted by the researcher, the results of the description of the trust of the wives of police members are divided into five aspects, namely, Aspects of Openness in the context of trust This includes sharing thoughts, ideas, feelings, and reactions to problems that occur. When couples actively communicate and share information, openness will be well established (Cesaria & Fardana, 2022). Based on research (Septiani & Kusumiati, 2024) found that there was a significant positive relationship between self-disclosure and interpersonal trust in early adult couples undergoing LDR. The higher the level of openness, the higher the level of trust in the relationship. The results of this study are in line with the findings in this study

Aspects of Sharing in this study in the context of trust provide resources and materials to couples, sharing time to help them complete a task and problem is known as sharing. Exploring the Dynamics of Communication in Remote Marriage (Cesaria & Fardana, 2022). It was found that effective communication, including sharing time and materials, as well as solving problems together, plays an important role in maintaining a healthy marital relationship despite distance (Lani et al., 2022).

Acceptance aspect One of the important aspects discussed is how couples accept existing conditions and limitations, as well as understanding each other's

differences in character such as supporting and understanding each other, helping couples overcome stress and strengthening emotional bonds (Ningsih, 2024) Trust is not only built through open communication, sharing but also through acceptance of the couple's differences and shortcomings. For example, one partner describes trust as a form of acceptance of differences of opinion and mutual respect even though it is not always in line (Yuliana et al., 2024).

The Support aspect identifies relationship nurturing strategies, including trust, caring and trust, as an essential form of personal attention in a long-distance marriage. Although technology facilitates communication, emotional presence is still necessary to maintain relationships (Charis et al., 2020). Based on research, high trust contributes strongly to long-distance marriages. This trust has the ability to predict a partner's behavior, mutual need, and confidence in the partner (Aprilia et al., 2024).

The aspect of cooperation is collaboration and joint efforts to create a solid connection and work together to achieve common goals. Research (Fairuz Syafhil, 2024) In married couples even though they do not live in the same house by maintaining regular contact and good relationship with each other to discuss, future and childcare, all families always maintain good relations between couples as well as between parents in living a long distance marriage.

The results of this study show that the factors that can give rise to trust in the wives of police members are personality predisposition, stereotypes and reputation expectations, personal experiences, psychological orientation and personality predisposition belief dynamics that people differ in their tendency to trust others. A person's likelihood of being able to trust others increases with the level of his or her predisposition to trust (Batubara, 2018). In relationships affect the dependency of the people around them.

These results show that there is a relationship between several personality factors and several attachment factors among young adults. Also, several attachment factors affect trust among young adults in their romantic relationships

(Shijo & S, 2024). Stereotypes and reputations An individual's expectations can be created from what they hear, know or learn from friends, even though they may not have direct contact with others. As well as the personal experience of each subject makes a trust factor in undergoing this long-distance marriage where the three subjects are not the first to run this long-distance marriage and take lessons from previous experiences to build each other and create warmth in undergoing a long-distance marriage.

To maintain domestic harmony, couples can communicate intensely even from a distance. Married couples consider harmony very important in long-distance relationships, and they interpret harmony as trust and openness to each other. They also agree that harmony is their commitment to understanding and respecting each other during a long-distance relationship (Desiana, 2024).

E. CONCLUSION

The results of this study show that trust in the wives of POLRI members can be seen from five main aspects, namely the aspects of openness, sharing, acceptance, support, and cooperation, the aspect of openness is the dominant aspect, where the three subjects experience a long-distance marriage but they are open to each other in the form of sharing feelings, ideas, information and thoughts with each other.

Factors that can give rise to trust in going through a long-distance marriage are factors on how to build and maintain relationships with each other during a long-distance marriage, consistency in an attitude and behavior towards the couple and lessons from previous long-distance marriages as well as experiences from other people who have gone through long-distance marriages.

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