THE ROLE OF INTER ETHNIC MARRIAGE ON TRUSTWORTHY AND CAUTION

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Abstract

Because trust has a very important role in social relations, the emergence of distrust will be dangerous if not managed or transformed to become a trust. Therefore, there needs to minimize distrust and on the other hand to increase trust. At the society level, trustworthiness or generalized trust would be more useful to explain the trust and caution to describe distrust. Theoretically, crossed-category is potential to reduce caution and at the same time is expected to increase trustworthiness. To prove this hypothesis, the study aimed to demonstrate the role of crossed category, in the form of inter-ethnic marriages, the difference of trustworthiness and caution based on such categories. Survey carried out on samples of high school students, college students, and workers. Ethnic category of the respondent's father and mother (Java - Non Java) will be crossed so that there will II (ingroup-ingroup), IO (ingroup-outgroup), OI (outgrou-ingroup), and OO (outgroup-outgroup) groups. Based on mean differences tests, children that experience of crossed categories (parents ethnicity are mixed), have higher trustworthiness compared to them without such experiences. In addition, experience of crossed category leads to lower caution than that without such experience.

Key word : trustworthiness, caution, crossed category, mixed marriage.

1. INTRODUCTION

There is an indication that Indonesians have low level of trust; the society is considered as low trust society (Fukuyama, 1995). Is it true? To describe the condition of contemporary Indonesian society, this indication can be justified. On the other side, the cultural values tend to be conflicting. Almost all cultures in Indonesia build trust in developing their societies (Faturochman, 2008). Thus the issue may not rely on the high-low levels of trust but more to on how to explain the meaning of trust from many aspects. One aspect explains that trust is careful or cautious attitude (Miller & Mitamura, 2003). This attitude can be interpreted as distrust, but can also be interpreted as part to develop trust. As an example, inquiries to an anonymous guest's visit such as name, address, purposes and other questions can be interpreted as distrust. It can be understood if the host feels suspicious or distrust in the good intention of the guest. Another example, bank loan will not be approved without collateral. This apparently shows that lender does not immediately trust so trust will eventually be built in giving loan safeguarded by cautiousness.

Many studies have mentioned that people generally talk trust while they refer to trustwothiness. Focus of this is trustworthiness rather than trust. Thus, in the following explanation we use trustworthiness interchange with generalized trust.

Trustworthiness has correlation with identity (Voci, 2006). People with similar identities tend to trust each other. Will multi-ethnic society such as in Indonesia tend to have low level of trust? Several researches (see Dividio, 2009) showed that identity differences can easily create prejudice. Although prejudice is not the opposite of trustworthiness, it suggests that plural society with low cohesiveness tend to have low trustworthiness. On the other side, cautiousness and distrust tend to be high.

How to overcome this matter? Social psychology experts (Crisp & Hewstone, 2006; Dividio, 2003; Petigrew, 1998; Urban & Miller, 1998) suggested several attempts through contacts, double-identity development, and crossing category. Contacts have proven declining prejudice among individuals and groups (Pettigrew, 1998). Double identity and crossing category can happen simultaneously and more natural. For example, a child from a mixed marriage.

This child clearly owns double identity, although socially and personally might have identified herself/himself to one ethnic, from either father or mother. Apart from social identity, social category is more apparent and operational. In this case, the child owns AB or BA category, not only A (mother's race) or B (father's race), and does not have detail definition as explained in social identity.

1.1. Problems

So far crossing category has been proven reducing prejudice in groups with crossing categories (AB and BA) (Crisp & Hewstone, 2006; Urban & Miller, 1998), but will this issue increase trustworthiness? On the other hand, will trustworthiness suggest lower in those whose categories are not crossed (AA and BB). This questions came out and at the same time stimulate researchers to further develop influencing factors in trustworthiness and caution besides other factors which are being studied (Glanville & Paxton, 2007). On the other side, the answer to this question can widen studies in crossing category being developed in social psychology researches.

1.2 Purpose

In general this research aims to develop trustworthiness and reduce caution. Purpose can be detailed as follows:

1. To describe levels of trustworthiness and caution in general and based on different social categories.

2. To examine the role of crossing category towards trustworthiness and caution.

By obtaining clear picture of levels of trustworthiness in the society, result date of this research can be used as basic for improvements, if necessary. Besides, if the role of crossing category can be verified and proven to increase trustworthiness and decrease caution, the theory development and the benefits of crossing category can be utilize to increase trustworthiness and decrease caution.

2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK AND HYPOTHESIS

Faith is believed to have positive role in social relations and society life in general. Without faith social relation becomes mechanical and awkward. Without trustworthiness cooperation will not materialize. Social solidarity will be difficult to develop without trustworthiness. On the other hand, with high trustworthiness complexity in social relations will be more uncomplicated.

So far, the study of trustworthiness is mostly defined in psychological evaluation scope and belief. Yamagishi (1994) defined trustworthiness as belief in one's good deeds that he or she will not harm, will appreciate, and will perform his/her duty.

Consequently, trusting others can mean taking risks on the trust given, especially if the trustworthiness is materialized in behavior. For example, lending money or goods based on – one of many - trustworthiness. If money or goods are not returned, the trust giver will suffer losses. So caution is needed. The latter, at the same time, can be used as the basic in consideration to take risks. Taking idea from Yamagishi, Igarashi (2008) mentioned that trust needs guarantee. The form of guarantee is similar to caution.

Trust can be differed into two groups; those are generalized and specific trust. Generalized trust is commonly termed as trustworthy while specific trust refers to person, organization, or committee that used to be formulated as trust in X. In this study both trust will be coincidental analyzed however social relationship with close persons will be more emphasized in specific trust. Generalized trust includes judgment in honesty, ability, caring, and sustainability. On the other hand, alert relates with cautious of denial, disgrace, interest, inconsistency, and rule violation. While specific trust will be focused in vertical relationship (trust to father and mother) and horizontal relationship (friend and stranger).

The understanding about trustworthiness depends greatly on the theory that serves as a basis for it. Trustworthiness that is developed based on various calculations rather inclined to social exchange theory. There is also times when trustworthiness is mainly developed by the understanding of the trustor. This heuristic model directs to normative trustworthiness. Other model is identity-based trust. Same identity with other encourages a person to trust completely than to others (see Faturochman, 200; Lewicki & Bunker, 1996).

In general there are two factors that affect trust, object's characteristic and relationship between trustor and trustee (Hu, 2007). Subjects with positive characters tend to be trusted as well as those with quite close relationship. Honest, helpful, and generous are characters that are associated with trustworthy person. Persons with good relationship,

broad social networking, and widely well-known are more trusted. Characteristic will not be analyzed in this study while social relationship will be further researched.

Flanagan (2003) argued that basis of trustworthiness is formative experiences. Trustworthiness and caution engagement in family will expand to friend, peers, to stranger. Generalized trust is formed by family, friend, and peers. This opinion is supported by social learning theory in trustworthiness development proved by Glanville and Paxton (2007).

Trustworthiness development with family basis is inline with identity-based trust model. Therefore trustworthiness depends also on the identity development dynamics. A study by Weaver (2006) found out the indication that acculturation had a potency to influence trustworthiness and caution. Those 'full-blooded' are likely have low trustworthiness compare to generation who is recognize many cultures. For that reason, trustworthiness and identity are correlated in this study.

Identity has been conferred in quite many theories. From various development of concept of identity, there is a tendency to conclude that identity is plural than sole, constructed, relative and unstable than absolute and steady. This argument is rooted on reality that the development process is very fluid and dynamic; identity is always contextual either in social and cultural meanings.

Recently multi- identity development is increasingly more and unavoidable align with the globalization in live evolution. Interaction among countries, ethnicities, and cultures encourage involved persons to form new groups consist of members with various backgrounds. Those new groups are the ones who shape and add up the individual identity. Interaction experience between cultural and ethnicity actually has been acquired by Indonesia citizen who had declared as plural nations since long time ago. With the increasing interaction among countries, this multicultural interaction experience is more intensive.

A real example of inclusivism is a married between different ethnicity. Couple from two different ethnicity means each person has possessed doubles identity. In other words,, instead of having origin ethnicity, they also have the ethnic identity of spouses although this is a bit different if this identity is given by birth. If those couples have children, the children will have double identities that differ to their parents. Those children will both possess their fathers and mothers ethnicity. Double identity of those children are more fit to be situated as cross-category (see Crisp et.al., 2006; Muller et.al, 2001; Urban and Miller, 1998), or in our daily conversation it is named as 'blasteran' (mixed).

Crossing category is defined as an intersection between two independent categories that each of it has a dichotomy dimension (Mullen et.al, 2001). Father and mother ethnicity of a child is two independent categories. If father and mother ethnicities are simplified to two categories (dichotomy) which are Java and non Java, this will structure crossing category of the child.

Table 1.
Mixed Parents of Children Crossing Category Based on Parents' Ethnicity

Father's Ethnicity	Mother's Ethnicity	
	Java	Non Java
Java	Java-Java	Java-Non Java
Non Java	Non Java - Java	Non Java – Non Java

Crossed category that is structured from marriage has stronger characteristic compared to crossed category that is developed by other factor such as cooperation, new developed teamwork, and two or more alliance groups. Some of the different characteristics are emotion (love) that is intensively involved in marriage and custom and religion tied in the development process. As a result negative attitude such as prejudice and caution are assumed as lower. This lower negative attitude of is predicted more appeared in the off springs of between ethnicity marriage. On the other side, children of those marriage are more welcome to others and is assumed as having higher trustworthiness compared to those with one ethnicity parents

Thus, two hypotheses can be proposed. First, those experience of crossed categories (parents are coming from different ethnicity), have higher trustworthiness compared to them without such experiences. Second, those experience of crossed category, their caution are lower than those without such experiences.

3. METHOD

3.1. Data Resource and Respondent

Part of respondent of this study is taken from the available data that has collected by Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology, Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada in Trust project. This study is dissimilar to researches and publications done by team of Center for Indigenous and Cultural Psychology because it is focused on generalized trust or trustworthy and cautions. Whereas other researchers concentrated on specific trust such as father (Lestari & Yuniarti, 2010) and trust to stranger (Indrayanti et.al, 2010i)

From the available data resources, respondents of this study are high school and university students. This study is intended to expand the research's scope by adding more respondents from worker group to represent society. From other side, since high school and university students are groups from education sector, additional respondents were targeted to worker from education sector who are teachers. Consequently, society that is represented in this study is society of education sector.

Sample of study are high school students (676), university students (509), and teachers (629). They come from various areas. Practicality is not mainly reason in choosing

this way, it is also to obtain respondents with or without crossing category, then each category will be represented (Kerlinger & Lee, 1986).

3.1 Variable

There are four variables that will be analyzed in this study. Two independent variables which are father identity and mother identity will be applied to form crossing category, and two independent variables which are trustworthiness and caution.

a. Father's ethnicity identity is name of father ethnicity identified by respondent (child) and written in the questioner. The question to expose ethnicity identity is: *"What is your father cultural or ethnic background?"* The answers are categorized into Java and Non-Java.

b. Mother's ethnicity identity is name of father ethnicity identified by respondent (child) and written in the questioner. The question to expose ethnicity identity is: *"What is your mother cultural or ethnic background?"* The answers are categorized into Java and Non-Java.

c. Generalized trust or trustworthiness is a confident that most people are trustworthy. This variable will be measured by Generalized Trust Scale. Level of trustworthiness will be reflected from the answer's score. Higher score indicates higher level of trustworthiness.

d. Caution is a confident that basically people have negative characters or interest only in their own welfare so trusting them can be risky. This variable will be measured with Caution Scale. Level of cautious will be displayed from the answer's score. Higher score indicates higher level of caution.

3.3. Measurement

As a psychological construct measurement, generalized trust and caution has been vastly developing. Result of Miller and Mitamura's analysis (2003) concluded that both variables can be simply measured; each variable is only stand by one factor, therefore many items are unnecessary in comprising the scale, but the validity is high. Accordingly, this study develops 5 items of generalized trust and 4 items of caution using previous scale that has been used by other researchers (such as Igarashi et.al, 2008) by firstly translating the language (translate it into Indonesian language and back translation into English). Reliability of the scales are moderate (Cronbach's Alpha: .72 for trustworthiness and .76 for caution)

For both scales, instruction and general question are the some, it is: "*How much do you agree with the following statement? Please mark V in appropriate (   )"*. Example of item and choice of answers in trustworthiness measurement as follows:

Most people are trustworthy.
( ) Very much
( ) Much

( ) Somewhat

( ) Little

( ) Not at all

Whereas example of item and choice of answers in caution scale is:

There are many hypocrites in this society.

*( ) Very much*

( ) Much

( ) Somewhat

( ) Little

*( ) Not at all*

4.RESULT

Independent variable data will be simply classified into Java and non Java ethnicity for both father and mother of respondents. This simple categorization is being done since in the core research about trustworthiness was not intended to examine crossed category in the first place. In other words, simplifying the categorization is merely for the analysis. After re-categorization, it is expected to find out means score as can be seen in Table 2 or Figure 1. To examine the hypotheses above and align with the attempt to differ mean between groups, two ways Anova will be applied. The result shows that 2 X 2 Anova is not significant (F=1.95 ; p >.05). However from Figure 1, it is easily oberseved that mixed marriage as indicated by crossed category of children having higher score of trustworthiness. So, the category was simplified into 'non-mixed' and 'mixed' parent's ethnicity. By comparing these categories, mean of non-mixed parents' trustwothines is lower (20.27) compare to mixed parent's trusworthiness (20.87), and this comparison is significantly different (F=6.28 ; p < .05).

Table 2
Means Score of Trustworthiness by Parents Crossing Etnicity

Father's Ethnicity	Mother's Ethnicity		Total
	Java	Non-Java	
Java	20.24	20.74	20.28
Non-Java	20.76	20.52	20.57
Total	20.28	20.57	20.35

Estimated Marginal Means of Trusworthy
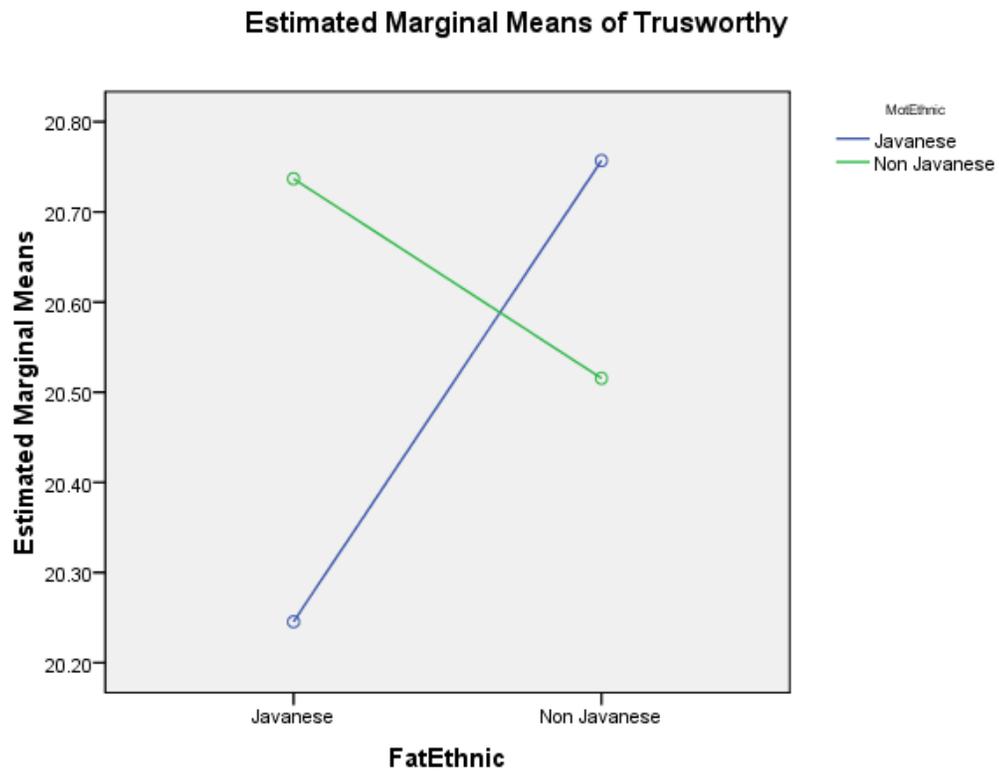
For caution, analysis of 2 X 2 Anova shows significance (F = 9.60; p <.05). Children of mixed parents tend to be less cautious compare to children of non-mixed parents (see Figure 2).

Estimated Marginal Means of Caution
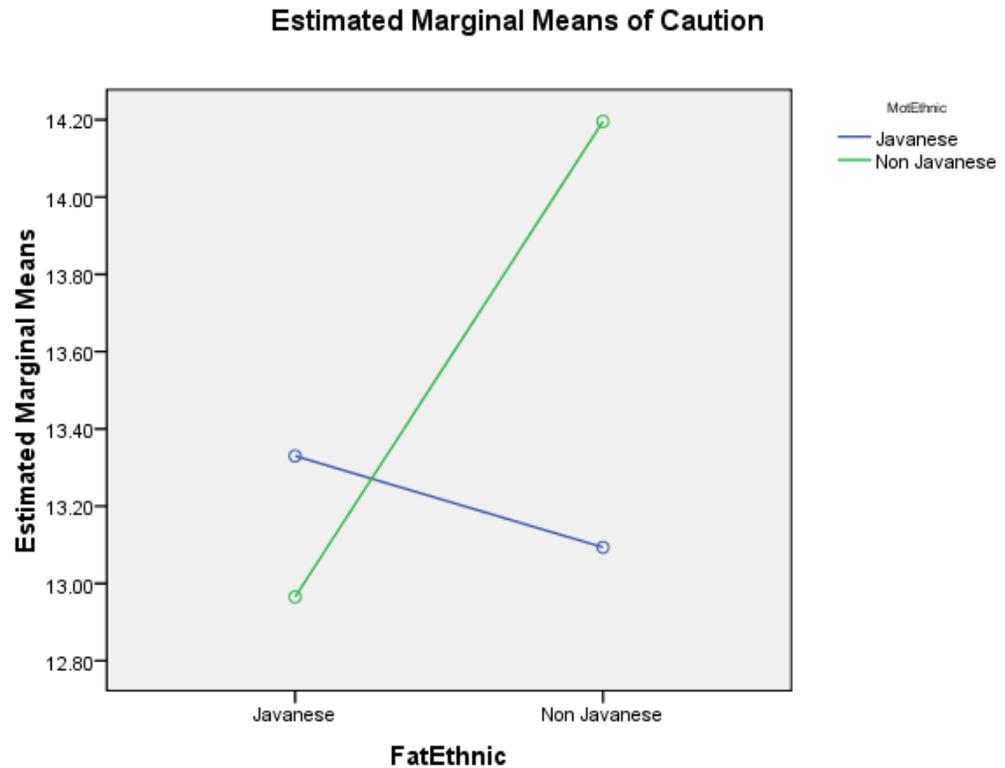
5. CONCLUSION

First, children that experience of crossed categories (parents are coming from different ethnicity), have higher trustworthiness compared to them without such experiences. Second, experience of crossed category leads to lower caution than that without such experience.

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