HUSBAND-WIFE INTERACTION, DECISION MAKING, AND FAMILY SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING IN TOBACCO FARMING FAMILIES

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Abstract

Families with long-distance marriages often experience decreased interaction between husband and wife, resulting in inappropriate family decision-making. This will affect the subjective well-being. This study aims to analyze the influence of family characteristics, husband-wife interaction, and decision-making on the family's subjective well-being in tobacco farming families. This study is a cross-sectional study with a quantitative approach, involving 51 tobacco farmers in Sumedang who farm far from home, selected by purposive sampling. The results found that most tobacco farming families had low husband-wife interaction, decision-making was made by husband or wife only, and low subjective well-being. Increasing hostility and the age of farmers will decrease the level of cooperation in decision-making. The higher level of education of farmers will decrease their subjective well-being. The greater family income will make husband-wife interaction more established. The higher level of education of the wife is associated with better cooperation in decision-making. The more often husband and wife show affection, the higher their subjective well-being becomes.

Keywords: family decision-making patterns, husband and wife interaction, subjective well-being, tobacco farming families.

INTRODUCTION

West Java Province is in second place for the highest percentage of unemployment among all regions of Indonesia, with 7.44% (BPS, 2023). People who do not have good qualifications tend to have difficulty getting jobs. In addition, there are living expenses that must be met. Married men mostly feel this problem. Based on the structural functional theory, there is a social status as a breadwinner in the family system that a husband possesses (Puspitawati, 2017). This obligation requires a husband to get a job to meet his family's needs, one of which is to become a farmer.

According to the West Java Provincial Plantation Service (Disbun Jabar), West Java is one of Indonesia's five largest tobacco-producing provinces. There are several areas where tobacco is cultivated: Garut Regency, Sumedang Regency, Subang Regency, Kuningan Regency, and several other regencies. In March 2023, tobacco excise revenues were recorded at IDR 55.24 trillion. Based on the Regulation of the Minister of Finance (PMK) number 215/PMK.07/2021 concerning the Use, Monitoring, and Evaluation of Tobacco Excise Revenue Sharing Funds, 50% of these funds must be channeled to the well-being sector. However, this does not guarantee that tobacco farmers have high well-being. The average tobacco farming family has limited well-being (Gapari, 2020; Aminah & Ridho, 2024).

Misunderstandings will also easily occur when communication does not go well, which can cause conflicts in the household. In addition, communication problems in the family will cause poor interaction. This aligns with the research results by Muladsih et al. (2011), which show that good communication is indispensable in the decision-making process and the family's interactions. These problems often cause divorce in many families. Based on BPS (2023), at this time, many divorce phenomena occur due to leaving one party, continuous disputes and quarrels, and economic factors. This shows that the current level of subjective family welfare is still categorized as low.

Tobacco farmers in Sumedang Regency tend to rent land in other areas due to the lack of ample land and the changing seasons. This encourages heads of families (tobacco farmers) to leave their families for a certain period of time to farm tobacco on Mount Tampo Mas. At that time, the community had to live in a

long-distance marriage. Long-distance marriage occurs when a husband and wife live apart for at least three days a week (Taufiiqoh & Krisnatuti, 2024; Hanifah et al., 2022). Families who live in long-distance marriages will face different problems, even more complex problems than couples who live together.

Previous studies that have been explicitly conducted analyzed decision-making and family well-being (Muladsih et al., 2011), decision-making and family well-being (Siswati & Puspitawati, 2017), husband-wife interaction and parent-child interaction with subjective family well-being (Martinea & Sunarti, 2020), husband-wife interaction and subjective family well-being (Aspary et al., 2021). The research results from Muladsih et al. (2011) show that decision-making significantly influences family well-being. The results of research from Siswati and Puspitawati (2017) explain that decision-making has a positive influence on subjective family well-being. Furthermore, the research results by Martinea and Sunarti (2020) show a positive influence of husband-wife interaction on subjective family well-being. Then, the research results by Aspary et al. (2021) show a direct influence of husband-wife interaction on subjective family well-being.

However, there has been no research that specifically discusses husband-wife interaction, family decision-making, and subjective family well-being, especially in tobacco farming families who live in long-distance marriages. These three things are important to be studied in depth because, based on BPS (2023), the biggest causes of divorce are leaving one party, continuous disputes and quarrels, and economic factors. In this study, the theory used is the structural functional theory approach. Puspitawati (2017) argues that the structural functional theory approach emphasizes the balance of a stable system in the family with a clear division of roles and tasks for each family member so that family functions are not disrupted. There are six hypotheses in this study, namely (H1) individual and family characteristics affect husband-wife interaction, (H2) individual and family characteristics affect decision-making, (H3) individual and family characteristics affect and subjective family well-being, (H4) husband-wife interaction is related to decision-making, (H5) husband-wife interaction affects the subjective well-being of the family, (H6) decision making affect the subjective welfare of the family. The objectives of this study are (1) to identify family characteristics, husband-wife interaction, decision-making, and subjective family well-being in tobacco farming families (2) to analyze the relationship between family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, and dimensions of family decision-making with subjective family well-being in tobacco farming families (3) to analyze the influence of family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, and dimensions of family decision-making on subjective family well-being in tobacco farming families.

METHOD

Research Design
This study used a cross-sectional study design, a type of research conducted at a specific time. The method used is a quantitative method. This research was carried out in three villages, namely Citaman village, Genteng village, and Kutamandiri village, located in Sumedang Regency.

Samples and Sampling Techniques
Sampling was obtained using a non-probability sampling method with a purposive sampling technique. The population in this study was all tobacco farmer families in Sumedang Regency. The number of samples in this study was 51 tobacco farmer families. The criteria for the participants in this study were a tobacco farmer with the criteria (1) having agricultural land far from home; (2) often staying at least 3 days a week on his agricultural land during the farming season; and (3) already married and having an intact family.

Types of Data and Data Collection Techniques
Primary data were obtained through direct interviews with research respondents. The data include family characteristics (age of respondents and partners, length of education of respondents and partners, partner's occupation, family income, family size, length of marriage, and frequency of meetings), husband-wife interaction, decision making, and subjective well-being.

Husband-wife interaction is a reciprocal relationship showing the process of mutual influence between husband and wife. The measurement of husband-wife interaction used the Interpersonal Behavior Scale instrument (Chuang, 2005), consisting of 24 questions. Husband-wife interaction was divided into six dimensions, namely love (nurturing, directing (friendly-dominance), domineering (hostile-dominance), hostility, submissive (hostile-submission), and respect (friendly-submission). Two dimensions had negative values, namely the dimensions of domineering (hostile-dominance) and hostility. Statements were assessed using a Likert scale: "1 = never, 2 = rarely, 3 = often, 4 = always". The Cronbach's alpha value of the instrument in this study was 0.686.

Decision making is a process in which family members, individually or together, make choices related to various aspects of family life. The family decision-making variable was measured using an instrument

developed by Puspitawati (2017). In this instrument, decision making contains 30 statement items divided into six dimensions: finance, food, education, health, other family needs, and strategies for fulfilling life needs. Each item was measured using a Likert scale (1-5), namely 1 = wife only, 2 = wife dominant, 3 = husband and wife equally, 4 = husband dominant, and 5 = husband only. This instrument had a Cronbach's alpha value of 0.827.

Subjective well-being is the level of family satisfaction in fulfilling basic needs and physical, economic, social, and psychological development. The subjective family well-being variable was measured using an instrument developed by Sunarti (2021). This instrument consisted of 30 statement items and was divided into three dimensions, namely economic, social, and psychological, each containing 10 statement items. The assessment was carried out using a semantic scale, namely by choosing a score (1-7) that described the level of satisfaction. All indicators on this instrument were unidirectional, so the higher the score, the more satisfaction was indicated. This instrument had a *Cronbach's alpha* value of 0.924.

Data analysis
The data were analyzed by Statistical Product and Service Solution (SPSS) 25 using descriptive analysis, correlation analysis, and regression analysis. Descriptive analysis was conducted to identify the minimum and maximum values, mean, standard deviation, and percentage on family characteristics, husband-wife interaction, decision making, and subjective well-being. Correlation analysis was conducted to determine the relationship between family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, and dimensions of decision making on subjective well-being. Multiple linear regression analysis was used to identify the influence of family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, and dimensions of decision making on subjective well-being.

RESULTS

Respondent and Family Characteristics
Respondents in this study were tobacco farmers from Sumedang Regency. The average age of the farmers in this study was 50.27 years, while the average age of the tobacco farmers' wives was 46.04. The largest percentage of farmers' ages (45.1%) and tobacco farmers' wives (49%) were in the middle adult category (41 - 60 years). The average length of education of farmers was 7.88 years, and the average length of education of the farmers' wives was 7.76 years, with the largest percentage of the farmers (52.9%) and the farmers' wives (51%) only having elementary school education (6 years). The majority of the farmers' wives (68.6%) were housewives, while the rest were traders (11.8%), farmers (11.8%), teachers (3.9%), self-employed (2%), and private employees (2%). Furthermore, the average income of the farmer families was Rp 2,076,470.59. The average length of marriage of farmer families was 22.18 years. Based on family size, almost all the farmer families (86.3%) were small families with an average number of family members of four people. The average meeting frequency of the farmers meeting with their wives and families during the farming season was four days in one month during the farming season.

Husband-Wife Interaction
This study measured the dimensions of husband-wife interaction using six dimensions with 24 statement items. The results of the study found that, based on the average score, the highest one was on the indicator "I feel happy if I can help my wife in completing work or solving problems", with a score of three. While the lowest average score was on the indicator "I want to take revenge for the bad treatment my wife has done to me", with 1.08. The results of the study in Table 1 show that more than half of the tobacco farmers were classified as low in the love dimension (Nurturing) (54.9%), the directing dimension (Friendly-Dominance) (68.6%), the submissive dimension (Hostile-Submissive) (70.6%), and the respect dimension (Friendly-Submissive) (76.5%). Meanwhile, in the dimension of domineering (Hostile-Dominance), almost all tobacco farmers were classified as low. Even in the dimension of hostility, all tobacco farmers were classified as low (100%). This means that the dominance and hostility in almost all tobacco farmer families is classified as low. Overall, the level of husband-wife interaction in tobacco farming families was classified as moderate (60.8%), and 5.9% of tobacco farming families had a high level of husband-wife interaction. Meanwhile, the remaining 33.3% of tobacco farming families still had a low level of husband-wife interaction.

Table 1. Distribution of tobacco farmers based on husband-wife interaction categories and minimum values, maximum, mean, and standard deviation

Dimensions	Category						Min-Max	Mean ± SD
	Low (< 60)		Moderate (60-80)		High (>80)			
	n	%	n	%	n	%		
Love (*Nurturing*)	28	54.9	14	27.5	9	17.6	7-16	59.97 ± 17.561
Directing(*Friendly-Dominance*)	35	68.6	11	21.6	5	9.8	3-12	53.59 ± 21.966
Domineering (*Hostile-Dominance)*	50	98	1	2	0	0	5-14	79.08 ± 14.849
Hostility	51	100	0	0.0	0	0	4-10	89.02 ± 13.280
Submissive (*Hostile-Submissive*)	36	70.6	8	15.7	7	13.7	4-16	49.02 ± 25.312
Respect (*Friendly-Submissive*)	39	76.5	12	23.5	0	0	6-13	49.35 ± 1 5.709
Husband-wife interaction	**17**	**33.3**	**31**	**60.8**	**3**	**5.9**	**56 - 84**	**64.41 ± 7.988**

Decision-making

In this study, decision-making is about how husbands and wives choose alternative choices to determine decisions in various aspects of family life. Based on the study's results, the highest average score was on the indicator of determining whether or not children go to school, which was 2.57. Then, the lowest average score was on the indicator of buying kitchen equipment, which was 1.04. The study's results on decision-making carried out by tobacco farming families were presented as follows. In the financial aspect, decision-making was carried out together between husband and wife to make financial plans with discipline (56.9%) and evaluate family members for the actions taken (56.9%). While in the activity of controlling the family in carrying out financial activities (64.7%), managing financial expenses (51%), holding family finances (60.8%), and prioritizing needs (56.9%) are carried out by the husband or wife only. Then, in the aspect of food, all decision-making activities are carried out by the husband or wife alone, namely in the activities of managing daily food needs (96.1%), managing the food menu at home (96.1%), determining food expenses (94.1%), having ideas to reduce food needs (74.5%), and eating out (60.8%). In addition, in other aspects of family needs, all activities are also carried out by the husband or wife alone, such as in the activities of buying casual family clothes (74.5%), buying kitchen equipment (98%), and buying jewelry (94.1%).

Furthermore, in the aspect of education and health, it was done together between husband and wife, such as in the activities of determining whether or not children go to school (74.5%), choosing children's education (74.5%), determining where to seek treatment (52.9%), and having the idea to postpone treatment if a family member is sick (51%). Then, in the aspect of the strategy to meet life's needs, decision-making is done equally, namely in the activities of asking children to help with work (58.8%), selling/pawning goods (62.7%), determining where to save (52.9%), reducing health costs (51%), selling assets (62.7%), debt/borrowing money (64.7%), reducing children's education costs (62.7%). Meanwhile, in other activities such as looking for additional work (70.6%), reducing food consumption (62.7%), and reducing transportation costs (60.8%) are done by the husband or wife alone. In addition, the activity of determining how to take savings is done by the husband or wife alone (41.2%) and is done equally (41.2%) in some tobacco farming families.

Family Subjective Well-being

In this study, family subjective well-being is the level of family satisfaction in fulfilling basic needs and development in three aspects: economic, social, and psychological. In the economic aspect, an assessment of a condition felt by an individual regarding the income earned and assets owned. Then, in the social aspect, an assessment of a condition felt by an individual, regarding their relationship with their extended family, friends, neighbors, and the community environment. Furthermore, in the psychological aspect, an assessment of a condition felt by an individual regarding togetherness with family members and the division of roles in the family. Based on the results of the study, the highest average score was in the indicator of acceptance by the environment of the family, with an average score of 6.12. Then the indicator with the lowest average was savings owned, with an average score of 2.31.

Based on the results of the study in Table 2, it shows that overall the level of subjective well-being owned by tobacco farming families was in the low category (43.1%) and moderate (41.2%), while only 15.7% of tobacco farming families were categorized as high. This can happen because the level of subjective well-being in the economic aspect, almost all tobacco farming families were still classified as low (80.4%). However, in the social aspect, it was classified as moderate (37.3%) and high (37.3%). In the psychological aspect, it was also classified as moderate (47.1%) and high (35.3%).

Table 2. Distribution of farmers based on family subjective well-being and minimum, maximum, average and standard deviation values

Dimensions	Category						Min-Max	Mean ± SD
	Low (< 60)		Moderate (60-80)		High (>80)			
	n	%	N	%	n	%		
Economic aspects	41	80.4	4	7.8	6	11.8	12-69	45.72 ± 21.305
Social aspects	13	25.5	19	37.3	19	37.3	11-70	69.97 ± 19.257
Psychological aspects	9	17.6	24	47.1	18	35.3	12-70	71.70 ± 17.927
Subjective well-being	**22**	**43.1**	**21**	**41.2**	**8**	**15.7**	**35-198**	**62.46 ± 16.716**

The Relationship between Family Characteristics, Husband-Wife Interaction, and Decision Making with Subjective Family Well-being in Tobacco Farming Families

Table 3 presents the correlation results between family characteristics, husband-wife interaction, dimensions of decision-making, and subjective well-being. The results showed that the age of tobacco farmers (-0.282) was significantly negatively related to decision-making. This means that the more mature the tobacco farmers are, the cooperation in making decisions. Furthermore, tobacco farmers' education length (-0.421) had a significantly negative relationship with subjective well-being. This means that the longer the education of tobacco farmers, the lower the subjective well-being of tobacco farmer families. Meanwhile, the length of education of tobacco farmers' wives (0.315) had a significantly positive relationship with decision-making. This means that the longer tobacco farmers' wives are educated, the higher the cooperation in making decisions. Furthermore, the income of tobacco farmers' families (0.367) had a significantly positive relationship with husband-wife interaction. This means that the higher the income the family earns, the higher the level of husband-wife interaction in tobacco farmer families.

Then, the interaction of husband and wife on the dimension of love (nurturing) had a significant positive relationship (0.349) with subjective well-being. This means that the higher the level of interaction of husband and wife on the dimension of love (nurturing), the more subjective well-being increases. Then, the interaction of husband and wife on the dimension of hostility had a significant negative relationship (-0.279) with decision making. This means that the higher the level of interaction of husband and wife on the dimension of hostility, the more cooperation in making decisions decreases.

Table 3. Correlation coefficients of family characteristics, husband-wife interaction, decision making, and family subjective well-being

Variables	Husband-Wife Interaction	Decision-making	Subjective Family Well-being
Respondent Characteristics			
Respondent age (years)	0.135	**-0.282***	0.178
Respondent's length of education (years)	-0.051	0.048	**-0.421****
Family Characteristics			
Wife's age (years)	0.128	-0.182	0.160
Wife's education period (years)	-0.089	**0.315***	-0.210
Wife's job	0.267	0.125	0.247
Family income (rupiah)	**0.367****	-0.129	0.160
Length of marriage (years)	0.094	-0.018	0.081
Family size (people)	0.214	-0.058	0.161
Meeting frequency (days)	-0.037	0.214	-0.237
Husband-Wife Interaction			
Love (*Nurturing*)	0.462	0.173	**0.349***
Directing (*Friendly-Dominance*)	0.423	-0.093	0.159
Domineering (*Hostile- Dominance*)	-0.376	-0.055	-0.199
Hostility	-0.061	**-0.279***	-0.021
Submissive (*Hostile-Submissive*)	0.654	-0.264	-0.037
Respect (*Friendly- Submissive*)	0.541	-0.097	0.080

Decision-making			
Finance	-0.207	0.630	-0.108
Food	0.103	0.569	0.055
Education	-0.215	0.677	-0.045
Health	-0.013	0.653	-0.001
Other family needs	0.076	0.422	0.009
Strategy to meet life's needs	-0.012	0.895	0.076

*Significant at p≤0.1. **Significant at p≤0.05.

The Influence of Family Characteristics, Husband-Wife Interaction, and Decision Making on Subjective Family Well-being in Tobacco Farming Families

The regression analysis results in Table 4 show an Adjusted R Square value of 0.191. This model can explain the influence of family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, and decision-making on family subjective well-being by 19.1%. Meanwhile, the remaining 80.9% was influenced by other variables not included in the model. The analysis results also show that tobacco farmers' length of education had a negative and significant effect on family subjective well-being (β = -5.097, P = 0.012). This shows that every increase in the length of education of tobacco farmers will cause a decrease in the subjective well-being of tobacco farmer families. Tobacco farmers with low education will be more easily satisfied with their lives. Husband-wife interaction on the love dimension (nurturing) had a positive and significant effect (β = 0.3940, P = 0.020). This shows that every increase in husband-wife interaction on the love dimension (nurturing) will cause an increase in the subjective well-being of the tobacco farmers' family. Tobacco farmers who often show affection to their partners will feel more prosperous in their family life.

Table 4. Results of regression tests of family characteristics, dimensions of husband-wife interaction, dimensions of decision-making, and subjective family well-being.

Variables	Subjective Family Well-being		
	β (Not standardized)	B (standardized)	Sign.
Constants	51.019		0.199
Respondent Characteristics			
Respondent age (years)	0.686	0.571	0.305
Respondent's length of education (years)	-5.097	-0.684	**0.012***
Family Characteristics			
Wife's age (years)	-0.047	-0.037	0.945
Wife's education period (years)	2.198	0.261	0.399
Wife's job	-1.727	-0.048	0.788
Family income (rupiah)	9.006E_7	0.083	0.607
Length of marriage (years)	-0.628	-0.529	0.074
Family size (people)	-1,174	-0.058	0.791
Meeting frequency (days)	-2.026	-0.144	0.369
Husband-Wife Interaction			
Love (Nurturing)	0.394	0.414	**0.020***
Directive behavior (Friendly-Dominance)	-0.066	-0.086	0.669
Dominating (Hostile- Dominance)	-0.264	0.235	0.130
Hostility	0.141	0.112	0.512
Compliance behavior (Hostile-Submissive)	-0.113	-0.171	0.385
Mutual respect (Friendly- Submissive)	0.085	0.080	0.650
Decision-making			
Finance	0.006	0.013	0.948
Food	0.011	0.012	0.957
Education	-0.114	-0.265	0.235
Health	-0.017	-0.041	0.827
Other family needs	0.096	0.097	0.642
Strategy to meet life's needs	0.151	0.257	0.282
F		1,561	
Sig.		0.132 [b]	
R		0.531	
Adjusted R Square		0.191	

*Significant at p≤0.1. **Significant at p≤0.05.

DISCUSSION

The structural functional theory is used as a theoretical approach in this study. Puspitawati (2017) argues that the structural functional theory approach emphasizes the balance of a stable system in the family with a clear division of roles and tasks for each family member so that family functions are not disrupted. The occurrence of long-distance marriage, caused by the separation of the husband and wife's residences, gives rise to an unclear division of roles and tasks in the family. Based on the findings obtained in this study, tobacco farmers have to farm far from home because they do not have enough land in their hometown.

The study found that almost half of the tobacco farmers and their wives were classified as middle-aged adults. This is similar to the study's results by Umar et al. (2020), which found that most farmers were aged 40-69 years. Then, the study results showed that the average length of education of tobacco farmers and their wives was still relatively low, at only six years (elementary school). According to Umar et al. (2020), farmers' average level of education was only up to the elementary school level. This study also found that over half of the farmers' wives were housewives. This is thought to be due to the educational background of the wives of tobacco farmers, the majority of whom only had an elementary school education. The level of education can affect a person's type of work (Herawati, 2012). Therefore, in the farming families in this study, the only one who played the role of breadwinner in his family was the farmer. The average income of tobacco farming families is Rp 2,076,470,59 per month. This may be due to uncertain harvests and declining tobacco prices. As conveyed by Umar et al. (2020), low selling prices for agricultural products result in low income for farmers.

The average length of marriage of farmer families was 22.18 years, which can be seen from the age of the farmer and his wife, who were already in the middle age category, namely with an age range of 40-60 years. Farmer families in this study were, on average, classified as small families with four family members. The classification of family size is based on BKKBN (2005). During the farming season, farmers meet with their wives and families for an average of four days in one month. Based on farmers statements, the length of time farmers live in agricultural areas is based on the weight and amount of work that must be done.

Husband-wife interaction in this study is a reciprocal relationship that shows a process of mutual influence that occurs between husband and wife (Martinea & Sunarti, 2020). The results show that the level of husband-wife interaction in tobacco farmer families as a whole is categorized as moderate. This is reflected in all dimensions contained in the husband-wife interaction. When viewed from the distribution of answers, more than half of tobacco farmers rarely provide advice to their partners when needed, and more than one-third of tobacco farmers rarely find time to interact with their partners. This is thought to occur because tobacco farmers do not live with their partners when farming. Based on the data obtained, tobacco farmers only meet their wives and families for four days in one month. According to Herawati et al. (2018), the busyness of husbands and wives makes it difficult for husbands or wives to interact with family members. However, the study's results found that almost all tobacco farmers had low levels of dominance and hostility with their partners.

The study results showed that decision-making related to education and health had been carried out equally between husband and wife, meaning that husband and wife discussed with each other to reach a joint decision. Based on the distribution of answers, decision-making was carried out jointly to determine whether or not children would go to school and to choose children's education. This aligns with research by Muladsih et al. (2011), which shows that decision-making on education and health is usually carried out together. In addition, according to Siswati and Puspitawati (2017), decision-making related to determining the level of children's education, determining the place of treatment, and deciding to postpone treatment if a family member is sick is carried out together.

However, in other aspects, such as finance, food, other family needs, and strategies to meet life's needs. Decision-making was still carried out by only one party, the husband or wife. This means the husband and wife fully submit to one party as the primary decision maker. When viewed from the distribution of answers on the aspects of finance, food, and other family needs, decision making is, on average, carried out by the wife only. Decision-making by the wife only in the financial aspect involves controlling the family in carrying out financial activities, managing financial expenses, holding family finances, and prioritizing needs. The wife dominates decision-making in managing finances and making financial priorities (Siswati & Puspitawati, 2017; Kusmayadi, 2017). Regarding food and other family needs, all indicators are carried out by the wife only. This is in line with research by Muladsih et al. (2011), which concluded that in the domestic sector, especially food, it is carried out by the wife. Colfer et al. (2015) also have a similar opinion that women dominate arrangements regarding food and finance.

Furthermore, in terms of the strategy to meet life's needs, decision-making was partly done by the wife alone, and the rest was done by the husband alone. Decision-making by the husband alone involves looking for additional work and reducing transportation costs. This aligns with research by Colfer et al. (2015), which states that men dominate the earning income. Based on the structural functional theory, a husband has an instrumental role, namely the role of breadwinner for all members of his family (Parsons & Bales, 1955 in Megawangi, 2014). What was done by the wife alone was to tell the wife to work and reduce food consumption. This is in line with the research of Muladsih et al. (2011), which states that the wife is used to managing the family's daily food. Overall, the majority of decision-making activities by tobacco farming families were carried out by the husband or wife.

Family subjective well-being is the level of family satisfaction in fulfilling basic needs and development in three aspects: economic, social, and psychological (Sunarti, 2021). The study's results found that overall, subjective well-being in tobacco farmer families who were in long-distance marriages was in the low category. Regarding economic aspects, almost all tobacco farmers in this study were in the low category. This can be seen in the distribution of answers, which shows that almost half of tobacco farmers were dissatisfied with the condition of their house, family income, assets or property owned, savings owned, and self-financial management. According to Kusumo and Simanjuntak (2009), dissatisfaction with the house they own can occur because of facilities, comfort, and feasibility, which are not yet adequate. Meanwhile, dissatisfaction with family income can be caused because the average income of tobacco farmers in this study is still below the minimum wage in Sumedang Regency, which is IDR 3,504,308. Meanwhile, in terms of assets and savings, it is suspected that this is caused by the imbalance between the current high cost of living and the income obtained from the harvest, so that tobacco farmers in this study have difficulty setting aside their income. As stated by Kusumo and Simanjuntak (2009), limited income is why someone has difficulty saving.

In the social aspect, the results show that the subjective well-being of tobacco farmer families was already in the medium and high categories. This can be seen from the distribution of answers, stating that more than half of tobacco farmers were satisfied with their relationships with neighbors, relationships between family members, relationships with extended families, participation in community activities, and acceptance by the environment of their families. Tobacco farmers in this study are people who live in rural areas. The results of this study are in line with the research of Islamia et al. (2019) that rural communities feel satisfied with their relationships with neighbors or their surroundings. Furthermore, the results also show that subjective well-being in the psychological aspect of tobacco farmer families in this study is categorized as moderate. Based on the distribution of answers, it can be seen that almost half of tobacco farmers are satisfied with family harmony and are pretty satisfied with the comfort and family environment. Rural communities tend to have low levels of psychological stress (Islamia et al., 2019).

The correlation test results found that the higher the income earned by the family, the higher the level of husband-wife interaction in the tobacco farmer's family. This is in line with the research of Rizkillah et al. (2021), which found a positive relationship between husband's income and husband-wife interaction. According to Marzuki (2016), with the fulfillment of the needs of life by the head of the family, the relationship between husband and wife will be better. Aspary et al. (2021) also found that the higher the couple's income, the better the interaction between husband and wife. In addition, the husband's low income is often the cause of poor husband-wife interaction (Rizkillah et al., 2024). The study's results also showed that the more mature the age of the tobacco farmers in this study, the greater the cooperation in making decisions. This is thought to be because during family life, decision-making is more dominantly carried out by the wife alone (Mustika et al., 2013). In addition, the longer the tobacco farmer's wife educates, the higher the cooperation in making decisions. The results of this study are in line with Siswati and Puspitawati (2017), who stated that the higher the education of the wife, the greater the cooperation in family decision-making.

Another thing that was found was that the higher the level of husband-wife interaction on the dimension of hostility , the lower the cooperation in decision-making. According to Iskandar (2007), couples who have estrangement between family members will cause misunderstandings so that decision-making becomes less appropriate. Furthermore, it was also found that the longer the education of tobacco farmers, the lower the subjective well-being of tobacco farmer families. This is thought to be because the lower the education level, the lower the level of expectations or hopes for satisfaction. According to Kusumo and Simanjuntak (2009), someone who has a low level of education will tend to have a fatalistic attitude, namely giving up on their fate. Then, this study also found that the higher the level of husband-wife interaction on the dimension of love (nurturing), the higher the subjective well-being. This is in line with research conducted

by Martinea and Sunarti (2020) that husband-wife interaction on the high dimension of love can increase the level of subjective well-being of the family.

The results of the multiple linear regression test showed that the length of education of tobacco farmers in this study had a negative effect on the subjective well-being of families, meaning that every one-unit increase in the length of education of farmers would decrease subjective well-being. This is thought to be because the higher the level of education, the higher the hope of having a better life. Feelings of dissatisfaction arise when having a life condition full of limitations that do not meet expectations (Kusumo & Simanjuntak, 2009). In addition, the results also show that husband-wife interactions in the love dimension (nurturing) have a positive effect on subjective well-being. This means that every one-unit increase in husband-wife interactions in the love dimension will increase subjective well-being. When viewed from the distribution of answers, the average tobacco farmer often shows or expresses his affection for his partner and also feels very satisfied in the social aspect, especially in the indicator of relationships between family members and in the psychological aspect in the indicator of family harmony. This aligns with research conducted by Martinea and Sunarti (2020) that husband-wife interactions in the love dimension positively affect subjective well-being. In addition, the research results from Chuang (2005) also prove that subjective well-being is positively influenced by the love dimension (nurturing) in husband-wife interactions.

The limitations of this study are the relatively small scope of the research area, so the results of this study cannot be generalized to other areas. Then, there is a limitation in the number of samples because the research time does not match the tobacco farming time and many tobacco farmers do not farm during this season. In addition, there are limitations in communication with research samples, this is because the average sample cannot speak Indonesian.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTIONS

The results of the study found that the average age of tobacco farmers and their spouses in this study was included in the middle adulthood category. The average length of education of tobacco farmers and their spouses was only elementary school education. The majority of tobacco farmers' wives are housewives. The average income of tobacco farmer families is Rp2,076,470.59 per month. The average length of marriage of tobacco farmer families is 22.18 years. The average tobacco farmer family is a small family, namely a family with four family members. During the farming period, the average tobacco farmer meets with his family for four days a month. In farmer families, husband-wife interactions are categorized as moderate. Decision making is still carried out by only one party, only in the dimensions of education and health, decision making is carried out together. The subjective well-being of tobacco farmer families is categorized as low. The more mature the age of tobacco farmers in this study, the cooperation in decision making decreases. The higher the level of education of tobacco farmers, the lower the subjective well-being. The higher the level of education of tobacco farmers' wives, the more cooperation in decision making is established. The greater the family income, the more interaction between husband and wife is established. The more often a husband and wife show affection, the higher the subjective well-being. In addition, the higher the level of hostility that occurs between husband and wife, the lower the cooperation in decision-making. The higher the level of education of tobacco farmers, the lower the level of subjective well-being. The more often husband and wife show affection, the higher the level of subjective well-being in tobacco farmer families.

The suggestion that can be given based on the findings of this study is that the interaction between husband and wife is categorized as moderate. However, there are still indicators that have low scores. Therefore, farmers can improve by being more caring, maintaining feelings of trust, and respecting their partners. Meanwhile, to improve cooperation in decision-making, farmers can occasionally buy kitchen equipment and suggest food menus to their wives. Then, to improve subjective well-being, farmers can learn financial management so that they can manage the income they get better. The government is expected to create a strategy to maintain the stability of agricultural product prices and monitor the assistance distribution to farmers so that they receive it. For further researchers, if they want to do research similar to this research variable, they can see it from the perspective of the farmer's wife. In addition, further researchers can consider conducting a difference test on the wives and husbands of farmer families.

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