

Macho and Patriarchal Domination in Student Perception

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Keyword: Macho, patriarchal system, metrosexual.

Abstract: The aim of the study to look at the issue of masculinity as an interesting study because it is related to the issue of femininity. This issue also have given a lot of analysis in the theoretical and practical debate of gender issues. Men are constructed in macho concepts that become the values and norms in the patriarchal system. While in actual development appears various phenomena of the construction of a new man with metrosexual appearance. This study concern how the existence of macho man in the phenomenon of male masculinity metrosexual who became the trend of urban men since the early 2000s. This research method using quantitative method with the number of respondents 50 people. Research location in Padangsidempuan city. The consideration of research location because people who live in Padangsidempuan was Mandailing tribe and it has patriarchal construction which is relatively strong enough in seeing relation of man and woman. The data were collected by using questionnaire and analyzed quantitatively. The results show that the dominance of macho construction was still the dominance of perception of respondents. Some basic things such as the requirements of men in biological, psychological, and physiological indeed become the basis in social construction and relationships with women. Interestingly there are also controversies related to conflicting patriarchal constructions such as male construction not necessarily as breadwinners, men may be dressed up, and men may be egalitarian with women. There is an intersection phenomenon in the construction of men in a growing patriarchal system.

1 INTRODUCTION

Male macho is a representation of men who appeared in decades of development dynamics of masculinity until the 2000s. In that era macho representation emerged from the films are very nuanced macho guy like the movie character Rambo with Sylvester Stalon actor, Arnold Swanezger, Jean Claude Van Dam and so on. Macho repretation films are also seen on films like James Bond with different actors on some James Bond movies.

The concept of macho man is also inseparable from the existence of a particular society culture. Culture is basically a starting point in shaping the value entity of society, including the macho concept for men. Indonesia has diverse cultures which will have many definitions about the concept of a developing macho man. The concept develops according to social changes that occur in certain communities. The results of the current study indicate that there is a link between the validity of macho macho patriarchy with transition process to

metrosexual man (Guzetti, 2018). Some of the macho male concept that developed in the community is always identified with muscle race. Those who have a muscular and muscular body are considered to be very macho. Coupled with the concept of patriarchy in society increasingly makes that macho man is always associated with male domination of women. On the other hand, men are said to be macho when dedicating life to writing. Writing also becomes part of the macho concept for certain men. It can be an identity for a man who can support his macho concept. In addition, forming a community then gaining the social identity of the community is part of the macho man concept. Such perceptions can also form an act toward violence against a person (Baird, 2012).

In today's technological age, the concept of patriarchy remains well preserved in certain societies. Some research results indicate that the local concept of patriarchy can give color to the existence of macho man concept. Family is a place where patriarchy can be continued or not. Understanding that men always dominate women become markers of macho men. It relates to the macho concept that it is capable of

dominating or dominating certain small groups. From the results of other studies, that between women and men have different life goals when in one place work. The orientation of men to work is to receive high salary pay, salary value, materials, job satisfaction. While women are more oriented towards negotiation and cooperation, value of quality of life, and less work time (Ganesh, 2014)

2 RESEARCH METHODS

Some literature uses a diverse approach when looking to measure the concept of male macho or the concept of metrosexual men descriptively. The study was dominated by finding a causal relationship to explain the dominance of the two concepts. This research uses a quantitative approach with descriptive method in explaining the phenomenon of macho concept domination. Data collection using survey method to each respondent. The survey method is used quite effectively to explore the concept of macho man in Padangsidempuan society. In addition, observation becomes an option to reinforce the quantitative data gained.

2.1 Sample

The data used in this research use direct field data. Samples were taken from two universities in Padangsidempuan namely IAIN Padangsidempuan and Universitas Graha Nusantara. Total samples taken by 50 respondents from both universities. There are several criteria arranged to limit the samples taken. The criteria are like student of class of 2014 down and arranged based on existing faculty prosi.

3 RESEARCH RESULTS

3.1 Overview of Respondents

Respondents in this study were student groups from IAIN Padangsidempuan and Universitas Graha Nusantara. They were made respondents starting from the generation of 2014 or have undergone at least 4 semesters of lectures. Here is a description of the characteristics of respondents,

Table 1: Age Of Respondent

Age	Frequency	Percent
20	11	21.6
21	16	31.4
22	10	19.6
23	5	9.8
24	5	9.8
25	1	2.0
26	1	2.0
28	1	2.0
29	1	2.0
Total	51	100.0

From the table above shows that the age of respondents who dominate in this study is 21 years, then followed by the age of 20 and 22 years. In this study there are also 29-year-old students with 1 person. At the age of 20, 21, and 22 years is the age limit set in this study and become the most age to be respondents.

Table 2: Year of Study Respondent

Year of Study	Frequenc y	Percent
2012	3	5.9
2013	4	7.8
2014	44	86.3
Total	51	100.0

From the table visible force 2014 to force that dominates the respondents in this study. Force long enough seen in the table that force 2012 which amounted to 3 people only.

Table 3. Program of Respondent

Program	Frequency	Perc ent
Agroteknologi	2	3.9
Akroteknologi	2	3.9
Bimbingan Konseling Islam	3	5.9
Ekonomi Syariah	5	9.8
FISIP	7	13.7
Hukum Ekonomi Syariah	2	3.9
Hukum Tata Negara	4	7.8
Ilmu Pemerintahan	1	2.0
Komunikasi Penyiaran Islam	1	2.0
Manajemen	8	15.7
PAI	5	9.8

Pengembangan Masyarakat Islam	2	3.9
Perbankan Syariah	2	3.9
Pertanian	1	2.0
Peternakan	1	2.0
PGMI	1	2.0
Teknik Sipil	4	7.8
Total	51	100.0

The department that became the most choice in this research is the management department with the number of respondents as many as 8 people, then followed by the departments in the Faculty of Social and Political Sciences. Both of these majors come from Graha Nusantara University. Some majors in IAIN Padangsidempuan spread evenly with the number of respondents fairly evenly.

Table 4. Income of Respondent

Income	Frequency	Percent
100000	1	2.0
400000	3	5.9
500000	9	17.6
600000	7	13.7
700000	1	2.0
800000	6	11.8
1000000	9	17.6
1200000	2	3.9
1400000	1	2.0
1500000	1	2.0
3000000	1	2.0
Total	41	80.4
Missing System	10	19.6
Total	51	100.0

From the table above shows that the income or income of each respondent starts from IDR 100,000, - up to IDR 3,000,000, -. However, the average student has income or income of IDR 500,000, - up to IDR 700,000, -. The amount is only for the money "grip" and not for use to buy food everyday. The income here is an allowance given by parents and not necessarily from own income. From the table also seen there is a missing value of 10 people. That is, there are 10 respondents who do not fill the amount

of income owned. The amount can be ignored by taking the average value of the income / income money owned.

Table 5. Cost of Respondent

Pengeluaran	Frekuensi	Persen
300000	4	7.8
400000	3	5.9
500000	7	13.7
600000	6	11.8
700000	7	13.7
800000	4	7.8
900000	1	2.0
950000	2	3.9
1000000	3	5.9
1200000	3	5.9
1500000	1	2.0
Total	41	80.4
Missing System	10	19.6
Total	51	100.0

Similarly with the table above that there is a missing value of 10 which means there are 10 people who do not give an answer to this question. This can be ignored because it does not significantly affect the validity of the data. Average of respondent's expense is IDR 500.000, - and IDR 800.000, -. The expenditure is mostly used for daily expenses beyond the cost of daily meals.

Table 6. Parent Occupation

Occupation	Frequency	Percent
Bengkel	1	2.0
Kades	1	2.0
Karyawan PTPN V	1	2.0
Pensiunan Karyawan	1	2.0
Petani	18	35.3
Petani Karet	1	2.0
Petani Padi	1	2.0
PNS	6	11.8
PNS Non Guru	1	2.0
TNI-AD	1	2.0
Wiraswasta	19	37.3
Total	51	100.0

From the table above also shows that various types of work of each student who selected to be respondents. Of the several types of work available above, farmers become the majority work of the respondents' parents. Based on the observation result, Padangsidempuan area is dominated by plantation sector (Sawit, rubber, and salak) and agriculture (rice, corn, and vegetables). The next work was followed by Civil Servant as many as 6 people, fewer than the work as farmers, amounted to 18 people. After several descriptive tables above, the following is a descriptive table of the data categorization of each inductor masculinity.

Table 7. Descriptive Test

Indicator Masculinity	Option			Mean	Std. Deviation
	3	2	1		
Biology Construction	11 21.6 %	26 51 %	14 27.5 %	2.06	0.705
Physiology Construction	5 9.8 %	41 80.4 %	5 9.8 %	2.00	0.447
Sosialization Construction	9 17.6 %	36 70.6 %	6 11.8 %	1.94	0.544
Macho Concept	10 19.6 %	33 64.7 %	8 15.7 %	1.96	0.599

The table above illustrates the description of all respondents' answers to the four variables of masculinity. From the above variables, students tend to choose medium answers. That is, students' knowledge about masculinity is moderate. Respondents did not show either too high or too low knowledge of masculinity knowledge. Only the biological construction and macho man concept give a high enough answer to the perception of masculinity knowledge of the respondents.

Table 8. T-test Sample

Variabel	Nilai F	Sig (2-tailed)
Biology Construction	0.630	0.431
Physiology Construction	0.124	0.726
Sosialization Construction	0.798	0.376
Macho Concept	0.028	0.867

The table above shows statistical calculations with different tests on each indicator related to the concept of masculinity. The four indicators above are based on several questions related to each indicator. Of the four indicators tested the average sample, there is no difference that is so significant. Of all the values of F that exist in the table, still smaller than the value of F table. Then from the existing significance value, the overall significance value is greater than 0.05, meaning that there is no difference in the average of each indicator above against both universities.

4 CONCLUSIONS

The existence of macho man concept in local society has its own characteristics. The patriarchy adopted does not entirely lead to male domination of women. The concept of growing macho man can be distinguished in two categories of physical and non physical. Physically, men are said to be macho when they have an athletic body with a strong endurance than women. Non-physically, men are said to be macho when men want to earn a living for families, respect for women, hard-working types, and love the world of sports or automotive.

These indicators can appear related to the existence of religious teachings. The Padangsidempuan community is also labeled with a very religious society (especially Islamic religion). In the family of children will be taught religious sciences as stock in life. There are some religious values that are taught to children and affect the macho man concept, such as respecting women, being responsible for everything, and so on. From the results of the different test above shows that there is no significant difference in mean samples. That is, all student perceptions about the four indicators of

research (biological, psychological, social, and macho concepts) have a common opinion. The initial assumption of the study is that there is a significant difference between religious-based universities and non-religious universities. From the results of participatory observation and interviews with some informants, the majority of Padangsidempuan community is Islamic. Islamic religion has long been present in the life of Padangsidempuan community. Their in-group attitude towards religion is also quite large and ignores the assumptions of this research.

From the concept of biology itself, 90% of students give an opinion that men are very dominant. The biological concept itself relates to the physical and mental power. Students assume that physical strength to be characteristic of strong macho and mental men also become a supporting factor. Only 10% of students think that women also have a strong potential physically stronger than men. From a psychological concept, there is male dominance over women as men are braver than women, stronger and stronger than women. However, students argue that women are more angry than men. From the concept of socialization, 85% of respondents' answers remain dominated by the presence of men. It can be raised as the assumption of earning a living must be done by men, must be a family economic support, and able to make their own decisions expressly. This is derived from the socialization process of the family. In other research results indicate that, how structured organizations (such as the university world) can provide a gender understanding to students and technical students (Salle, 2014). In fact, in the domestic work the position of women is more dominant. From the macho man's own concept, students have almost the same answers. Of the values taught by the family, men must be adventurous, be a winner, be successful, love sports, but not necessarily close to alcohol. In general, macho men will tend to be close to cigarettes and alcohol.

It is also reinforced from other research results that in the 1990s there has been a transition process from masculinity to metrosexual. Young people are very happy with style-related lifestyles (such as being a gym member, skin and hair products and treatment, etc.). Such activities they do with their small salaries (Buchbinder, 2014). The concept of metrosexual becomes new for the student community in Padangsidempuan. Almost 90% of students do not understand the metrosexual definition. Students are more likely to define metrosexuals as men who have sexual disorientation (gay). The facts on the ground

that the students have done what became the image of metrosexual men. It's just that students do not understand theoretically and are just imitated from social media. These things can be known as a haircut that is stylish, like wearing perfume, clothes look very neat and like to use and collect branded goods. The existence of barber shop, perfume seller, the existence of cafe and others is one form of urban support to transition into metrosexual men.

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