ABSTRAK

Yoseph Freinademetz Hali Keban, 22757460. **Pengaruh Maskulinitas Terhadap Tindakan Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga Di Desa Lamaole.** Skripsi. Program Sarjana, Program Studi Ilmu Filsafat dan Teknologi Kreatif Ledalero, 2026.

Kekerasan Dalam Rumah Tangga (KDRT) di Desa Lamaole, Kecamatan Solor Barat, Kabupaten Flores Timur, kerap dianggap urusan keluarga sehingga jarang dilaporkan dan dibiarkan berulang. Penelitian ini bertujuan menggambarkan bentuk KDRT, menjelaskan bagaimana maskulinitas dibentuk dalam kehidupan rumah tangga, dan menganalisis pengaruhnya terhadap tindakan kekerasan. Penelitian menggunakan metode kualitatif deskriptif-analitis dengan teori maskulinitas hegemonik Connell, tujuh area maskulinitas Chafetz, dan konsep keterancaman maskulinitas. Data penelitian dikumpilkan melalui wawancara mendalam terhadap lima informan laki-laki yang dipilih berdasarkan kriteria tertentu sesuai dengan kebutuhan penelitian. Selain wawancara, penelitian ini juga menggunakan observasi dan dokumentasi sebagai teknik pengumpulan data. Data yang terkumpul kemudian dianalisis menggunakan model Miles dan Huberman. Untuk memastikan keakuratan data, peneliti melakukan triangulasi dan konfirmasi kembali kepada para informan (*member checking).* Hasil penelitian memperlihatkan bahwa laki-laki di Lamaole dituntut kuat, mampu menafkahi keluarga, tidak menunjukkan kelemahan, dan memegang keputusan di rumah. Ketika tuntutan itu terganggu, misalnya karena masalah ekonomi atau sikap istri yang dianggap membantah, kekerasan fisik maupun verbal muncul sebagai cara merebut kembali kendali. Lima faktor berperan, yaitu represi emosi, keterancaman maskulinitas akibat tekanan ekonomi, dominasi dalam pengambilan keputusan, alkohol, serta normalisasi kekerasan dengan lemahnya sanksi di tingkat komunitas. Ingatan kolektif atas kekerasan dalam peristiwa pemukiman Tanaedang turut menjadi latar sejarah yang memperkuat penerimaan terhadap kekerasan. Para informan menolak kekerasan secara lisan, tetapi praktiknya tidak selalu sejalan. Hubungan maskulinitas dan kekerasan tidak bersifat mutlak, karena salah satu informan mampu menghindarinya. Temuan ini bersifat kontekstual dan tidak dimaksudkan untuk digeneralisasi.

Kata kunci: maskulinitas, kekerasan dalam rumah tangga, maskulinitas hegemonik, patriarki, Desa Lamaole

ABSTRACT

Yoseph Freinademetz Hali Keban, 22757460. Thesis. **The Influence of Masculinity on Acts of Domestic Violence in Lamaole Village**. Undergraduate Program, Philosophy Study Program, Ledalero Institute of Philosophy and Creative Technology, 2026.

Domestic violence in Lamaole Village, Solor Barat District, East Flores Regency, is often regarded as a private family matter, so it is rarely reported and is allowed to recur. This study aims to describe the forms of domestic violence, explain how masculinity is constructed in household life, and analyze its influence on acts of violence. The study employs a descriptive-analytical qualitative method, drawing on Connell's theory of hegemonic masculinity, Chafetz's seven areas of masculinity, and the concept of masculinity threat. Data were collected through in-depth interviews with five male informants, selected according to specific criteria suited to the needs of the study. In addition to interviews, observation and documentation were used as data collection techniques. The collected data were then analyzed using the Miles and Huberman model. To ensure data validity, the researcher applied triangulation and member checking with the informants. The findings show that men in Lamaole are expected to be strong, to provide for their families, to show no weakness, and to hold decision-making authority at home. When these expectations are disrupted, for example by economic hardship or by a wife's behavior perceived as defiance, physical and verbal violence emerges as a means of regaining control. Five factors play a role: emotional repression, masculinity threat arising from economic pressure, dominance in decision-making, alcohol, and the normalization of violence combined with weak community sanctions. The collective memory of violence in the Tanaedang resettlement events also serves as a historical backdrop that reinforces the acceptance of violence. The informants verbally rejected violence, yet their practices were not always consistent with this stance. The relationship between masculinity and violence is not absolute, as one informant was able to avoid it. These findings are contextual and are not intended to be generalized.

Keywords: masculinity, domestic violence, hegemonic masculinity, patriarchy, Lamaole Village