

INTISARI

Suku Batak Toba menganut norma *dalihan na tolu*, yang menjamin posisi dominan laki-laki (*hula-hula*) terhadap pihak perempuan (*boru*). Hierarki gender tersebut tercermin dalam konstruksi sosial yang menilai peran berdasarkan jenis kelamin, sehingga menimbulkan ketidaksetaraan dalam relasi kekuasaan. Tujuan penelitian ini adalah menganalisis konstruksi gender dalam *dalihan na tolu* melalui perspektif teori maskulinitas Raewyn Connell serta mengidentifikasi dampak subordinasi gender terhadap dinamika sosial masyarakat Batak Toba.

Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kajian literatur dan analisis dokumen dengan pendekatan kualitatif. Data diperoleh dari sumber pustaka seperti karya Raewyn Connell dan studi tentang budaya Batak Toba, serta sumber pustaka sekunder berupa penelitian terdahulu terkait gender dan adat. Analisis dilakukan secara deskriptif-interpretatif untuk mengungkap relasi kekuasaan dalam norma *dalihan na tolu*, dengan menggunakan konsep maskulinitas sebagai pisau analisis.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan bahwa *dalihan na tolu* mereproduksi hierarki gender melalui tiga pilar kekerabatan: *hula-hula* (otoritas laki-laki), *dongan tubu* (kesetaraan semarga), dan *boru* (subordinasi perempuan). Subordinasi gender terlihat dari dominasi laki-laki dalam pengambilan keputusan adat, sementara perempuan ditempatkan sebagai pihak yang melayani. Secara garis besar *dalihan na tolu* membentuk dividen patriarki, yaitu laki-laki menikmati keistimewaan struktural (akses otoritas, status, sumber daya) yang dilegitimasi oleh norma budaya.

Kata Kunci: *Dalihan na Tolu*, Maskulinitas, Raewyn Connell, Subordinasi, Patriarki

ABSTRACT

The Toba Batak tribe adheres to the dalihan na tolu norm, which guarantees the dominant position of the male (hula-hula) over the female (boru). The gender hierarchy is reflected in social construction that assesses roles based on gender, resulting in inequality in power relations. The objective of this research is to analyze gender construction in dalihan na tolu through the lens of Raewyn Connell's theory of masculinity and to identify the impact of gender subordination on the social dynamics of the Toba Batak community.

The research method employed is a literature review and document analysis, with a qualitative approach. The data presented herein were obtained from literature sources, including the works of Raewyn Connell and studies on Toba Batak culture. In addition, secondary sources were consulted, incorporating previous research related to gender and local customary. The analysis was carried out using a descriptive-interpretative approach to reveal the power relations in the dalihan na tolu norm. The concept of masculinity was utilized as an analytical framework.

The results of the study indicate that dalihan na tolu perpetuates the gender hierarchy through three pillars of kinship: hula-hula (male authority), dongan tubu (surname equality), and boru (female subordination). Gender subordination is exemplified by the prevailing influence of males in customary decision-making processes, while females are often relegated to a subordinate role. In general, dalihan na tolu constitutes a patriarchal dividend, wherein men benefit from structural advantages (e.g., access to authority, status, resources) that are validated by cultural norms.

Keywords: *Dalihan na Tolu, Masculinity, Raewyn Connell, Subordinity, Patriarchy*