

## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

#### 1.1. Background of the Study

Masculinity in the modern usage the term assumes that one's behaviour results from the type of person one is, that is to say an unmasculine person would behave differently (Connell, 2005). According to Connell, This may be accomplished by identifying a different link among male groups the relationship between complicity and the hegemonic project. In this sense, masculinities that are created in a way that realizes the patriarchal dividend without the conflicts or risks of becoming the front-line soldiers of patriarchy are complicit. Masculinity is simultaneously a place in gender relations, the practices through which men and women engage that place in gender and the effects of these practices in bodily experience, personality, and culture (Connell, 2005:71). Connell emphasizes that there are multiple forms of masculinity, which exist in a hierarchy with hegemonic masculinity at the top, legitimizing the dominant position of men over women and other men.

Hegemonic masculinity can be defined by the configuration of gender practices that represents the presently acknowledged solution to the issue of patriarchy's legitimacy, which ensured or assumed men's dominance and women's subjugation (Connell, 2005). Hegemony correlated with cultural supremacy in society at large, there are particular gender relations of dominance and submission among male group within that general framework. The most dominance case in contemporary European or American society is heterosexual men. This much more than a cultural stigmatization of homosexuality or gay identity (Connell,2005).