



UNIVERSITAS
GADJAH MADA

Relasi Kekerabatan Lintas Agama dalam Budaya Hibua Lamo pada Masyarakat Tobelo Pascakonflik
Windasari Hi. Ishak, Prof. Dr. Faturochman, M.A.

Universitas Gadjah Mada, 2026 | Diunduh dari <http://etd.repository.ugm.ac.id/>

Relasi Kekerabatan Lintas Agama dalam Budaya Hibua Lamo pada Masyarakat Tobelo Pascakonflik

Windasari Hi. Ishak¹, Faturochman²

^{1,2}Fakultas Psikologi, Universitas Gadjah Mada

Email: [1windasarihiishak@mail.ugm.ac.id](mailto:windasarihiishak@mail.ugm.ac.id), [2faturpsi@ugm.ac.id](mailto:faturpsi@ugm.ac.id)

Abstrak

Konflik Tobelo (1999 – 2001) berdampak besar pada relasi antarkelompok agama. Dalam pemulihan pascakonflik, masyarakat mengembangkan upaya akar rumput menjaga keharmonisan melalui kekerabatan lintas agama berbasis nilai budaya *hibua lamo*. Mengingat minimnya kajian psikologis, penelitian ini bertujuan mendeskripsikan pola dan dinamika kekerabatan lintas agama serta perannya dalam menjaga kerukunan pascakonflik. Studi kualitatif berpendekatan etnografi ini dilakukan dengan melibatkan masyarakat Tobelo beragama Islam dan Kristen usia 20 – 65 tahun. Data dikumpulkan melalui wawancara, observasi, dan telaah dokumen, lalu dianalisis secara tematik. Hasil menunjukkan kerukunan terbangun melalui pengelolaan identitas dan relasi sosial yang kohesif berlandaskan nilai *hibua lamo*, dengan pembentukan identitas superordinat yang inklusif dan praktik kebersamaan sehari-hari. Untuk mencegah konflik berulang, masyarakat mentransmisikan nilai kebersamaan dan memilih melupakan konflik. Mekanisme ini secara simultan mempertahankan kerukunan antaragama.

Kata Kunci: *hibua lamo, identitas sosial, kekerabatan lintas agama, kerukunan*

Abstract

The Tobelo conflict (1999–2001) had a profound impact on interreligious relations. In the post-conflict recovery process, local communities developed grassroots efforts to maintain social harmony through interreligious kinship grounded in the cultural values of *hibua lamo*. Given the limited psychological scholarship on this phenomenon, this study aims to describe the patterns and dynamics of interreligious kinship and to examine its role in sustaining post-conflict harmony. This qualitative study employed an ethnographic approach and involved Muslim and Christian Tobelo community members aged 20–65 years. Data were collected through interviews, participant observation, and document analysis, and were analyzed using thematic analysis. The findings indicate that social harmony is fostered through the management of social identity and cohesive social relations rooted in *hibua lamo* values, particularly through the formation of an inclusive superordinate identity and everyday practices of togetherness. To prevent the recurrence of conflict, community members transmit values of togetherness across generations and deliberately choose to set aside memories of the conflict. These mechanisms operate simultaneously to sustain interreligious harmony.

Keywords: *hibua lamo, social identity, inter-religious kinship, social harmony*