

INTISARI

Penelitian ini mengkaji proses resiliensi anak-anak migran di Kecamatan Kauman, Kabupaten Ponorogo yang ditinggal oleh ibu mereka sebagai pekerja migran internasional. Melalui pendekatan *life story* dan metode etnografi, penelitian ini mendokumentasikan pengalaman lima anak migran dalam membangun ketahanan psikososialnya. Hasil penelitian menunjukkan adanya tipologi resiliensi berdasarkan usia saat anak ditinggalkan, yaitu anak usia dini dan usia remaja. Anak-anak yang ditinggalkan sejak usia dini cenderung mengembangkan kemandirian melalui aktivitas domestik sederhana. Sementara anak-anak yang ditinggalkan pada usia remaja lebih banyak mengalami tekanan emosional, namun mampu menunjukkan kemampuan mengambil alih peran dalam lingkup domestik maupun sosial. Resiliensi mereka turut dipengaruhi oleh interaksi dengan lingkungan sosial, termasuk peran keluarga besar, teman sebaya, nilai-nilai religius, serta norma sosial dan moral kolektif masyarakat. Anak-anak migran di Kecamatan Kauman, memaknai ketidakhadiran ibu sebagai tantangan sekaligus motivasi untuk membentuk orientasi masa depan yang lebih baik. Pendidikan dan prestasi menjadi strategi transformatif utama dalam memutus siklus migrasi dan membangun kehidupan yang lebih stabil.

Kata kunci: *Migrasi internasional, Anak migran, Children left behind, Resiliensi, Dinamika sosial budaya*

ABSTRACT

This research explores the resilience processes of migrant children in Kauman Subdistrict, Ponorogo Regency, whose mothers migrated abroad as international labor workers. Employing a life story approach and ethnographic methods, the study documents the psychosocial adaptation experiences of five migrant children. The findings identify a typology of resilience based on the age at which the children were separated from their mothers, distinguishing between early childhood and adolescence. Children left behind during early childhood demonstrated independence through engagement in basic domestic tasks, whereas adolescents experienced more intense emotional challenges but exhibited the capacity to assume both domestic and social responsibilities. The resilience of these children is shaped by interactions within their social environment, including the support of extended family members, peer relationships, religious values, and collective social and moral norms. The absence of maternal presence is perceived not merely as a loss, but as a catalyst for personal growth and the development of a future-oriented mindset. Education and academic achievement emerge as transformative strategies that empower these children to break the cycle of migration and aspire toward a more stable and self-sufficient future.

Keywords: *International migration, Migrant children, Children left behind, Resilience, Socio-cultural dynamics*