THE ROLE OF PARENTING IN LIMITING THE RISK OF NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF THE AUD SOCIAL ENVIRONMENT IN KB/RA BINA MUTIARA HATI SEMARANG

Qurrota Ayun[1a*], Muslam[2b]

[1,2]Early Childhood Islamic Education Study Program , Faculty of Tarbiyah and Teacher Training, Walisongo State Islamic University Semarang, Jl. Prof. Dr. Hamka, Semarang, 50185

E-mail: 2203106014@student.walisongo.ac.id
E-mail: muslam@walisongo.ac.id

(*) Corresponding Author
2203106014@student.walisongo.ac.id

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the role of parental parenting in limiting the negative influence of the social environment on early childhood development. The background of this research departs from the phenomenon of increasing the negative influence of the social environment that can have an impact on children's behavior and social development. The purpose of the study was to analyze the influence of various parenting models, namely permissive, authoritarian, and democratic, on children's social resilience. The method used is a descriptive qualitative approach with data collection through in-depth interviews and direct observation of parents and children at KB/RA Bina Mutiara Hati Semarang on October 1 – November 10, 2025. The results of the study show that democratic parenting is more effective in forming children's social resilience to negative environmental influences, while permissive and authoritarian parenting is less optimal in achieving it. These findings highlight the importance of a parenting approach that involves two-way communication and mutual understanding in shaping a child's character. The novelty of this research lies in the emphasis on the function of parenting as a protection against negative social influences that have not been explored much in the previous literature.

INTRODUCTION

Family plays an important role in a child's self-development, helping to shape personality, character, and behavior. As the first educator, families ensure that children receive optimal education from an early age, including character education with the right parenting model. The family also introduces children to the surrounding environment through knowledge, religious teachings, moral values, and social norms that are important for children to know (Kartini & Maulana, 2020). The family environment is the main foundation for the development of children's attitudes and personalities, and the success of children's education depends heavily on the communication and

parenting styles that parents apply (Pahrul et al., 2021). Children who are raised in a loving and caring family will develop optimally.

Proper parenting greatly affects children's development, both positively and negatively. The family plays a role in creating an atmosphere that supports children's growth, including in dealing with the bad influence of the social environment. Children are vulnerable to negative behaviors from the surrounding environment, such as family, community, and school (Pahrul et al., 2021). Therefore, the management of the child's environment by the family is very important. The three types of parenting that exist (permissive, democratic, and authoritarian) have different impacts on child development. According to Hurlock (1990) in (Sri Asri, 2018), freedom in parenting must be adjusted to the child's condition to prevent negative impacts. The success of child development is closely related to the parenting style given, especially in limiting the negative influences of the outside environment (Aisyah & Panjaitan, 2024).

Diana Baumrind's parenting theory includes four dimensions of parent-child interaction: parental control, maturity expectations, communication clarity, and parenting style. There are three types of parenting styles, namely authoritarian, authoritative (democratic), and permissive (Darna, 2023). The theory of positive parenting, or transactional analysis introduced by Eric Berne (1961), describes the interaction between parents and children through good communication, both verbal and non-verbal (Sunarty, 2015). Democratic parenting, which is part of positive parenting, has been proven to have a positive impact on improving children's abilities, especially through open communication between parents and children. In addition, Erik Erikson (1902-1994) in his theory of psychosocial development explained that children need to go through important phases in their development, which can be influenced by the way of parenting applied (Kosim, 2024). However, in reality, many parents use violence in educating their children, which can actually cause psychological trauma. This violence often occurs in parents with authoritarian parenting, while permissive parenting more often neglects children. Child Protection Law No. 23 of 2013 prohibits violence against children (Novita et al., 2021), so it's important for parents to understand proper parenting.

The nature of children is essentially an accomplished imitator, they are more likely to imitate what they see than what they hear. Therefore, the home environment is the main example that children will imitate, especially when they spend more time at home (Ayub et al., 2024). Parents are expected to be good role models and create a supportive, compassionate, and loving environment. In Government Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia No. 44 of 2017 concerning the implementation of child care, families are obliged to nurture, maintain, educate, and protect children in accordance with human dignity and dignity (Indonesia, 2014). Family emotional support is essential to ensure a child's social and emotional development remains good. Proper parenting and interaction between parents and children will build strong emotional relationships, so that families have a major role in producing a generation of character and ethics.

The social environment also has a big role in shaping children's character, because children's interactions with the individuals around them can have both positive and negative impacts. Therefore, parental participation in providing emotional support and building open communication is essential for children to have a healthy perception of themselves and others (Rahmalia & Laeli, 2024). Children will be able to limit themselves from bad influences, including from peers who carry negative behaviors. In addition, children are also involved in various social interactions in the community, which are not always positive. A child's personality is formed not only from the parenting style, but also from the environment in which the child socializes (Dzakkiyah, 2024). The school environment also plays an important role in shaping children's positive behaviors, but often children bring negative behaviors from their social environment to school. Therefore, teachers need to be examples of good attitude, such as in firsthand experience when breaking up quarrelling students (Irhamna & Purnama, 2022).

Previous studies have discussed the importance of parenting models in supporting children's personality development. One of them is a study of (Elan & Handayani, 2023) entitled *"The Importance of the Role of Parental Parenting in Shaping Early Childhood Character"*, which concludes that authoritative and democratic parenting models are the most effective approaches in shaping early childhood character, as they both balance the supervision

and affection that children need to develop optimally. Meanwhile, (Alwi et al., 2022) in his study entitled *"The Role of Parental Parenting in Early Childhood Character Formation"* Finding that children's characters cannot be formed on their own, but rather require the active role of parents and the surrounding environment to provide direction, guidance, and consistent attention so that the child's character development process can take place optimally. These two studies strengthen the view that parental parenting is the main foundation in shaping a child's personality with strong character. However, previous studies have tended to focus more on how parenting models shape a child's good personality, without specifically reviewing how parenting models can limit the negative influence of the social environment on children. This study seeks to fill this gap by examining the role of parenting as a protective strategy in dealing with external social influences that have the potential to affect children's personality development.

This study aims to analyze in depth how parents can limit the adverse influence of the social environment on early childhood, focusing on three types of parenting: permissive, authoritarian, and democratic. This study involved parents with children attending KB/RA Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan, Semarang City, as the subject of the study. This research has become particularly relevant given parents' growing concern about the pervasive negative influences in children's social environment, such as aggressive behavior, lack of discipline, and other adverse effects from peers. Therefore, this study aims to provide a clearer understanding of how different types of parenting can be used to protect children from these negative impacts, as well as provide concrete solutions so that children can grow up in an emotionally, socially, and morally healthy environment. The results of this research are expected to be used as a reference for parents and educators in shaping the character of resilient children in the midst of increasingly complex social challenges.

METHOD

This study uses a descriptive qualitative methodology with the aim of being able to describe and understand the phenomenon of the role of parenting given in the formation of children's personality and limit the negative influence of the social environment. This approach is used to delve deeply into the meanings, experiences, and actions taken by parents through interviews and observations, and is analyzed inductively. (Mulyana et al., 2024).

The subjects of this study are parents who have children aged 4-5 years, with the use of different parenting styles, namely: permissive, authoritarian, and democratic. The research was carried out at Kb/Ra Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan, Semarang City. Data collection uses in-depth interviews and direct observation with students and parents to obtain descriptive data from the same subject. Observations were carried out on October 1 – November 10, 2025, by conducting direct observations in the school environment to get more accurate results, such as finding out the conditions of the social environment around the child, looking at the interaction of children with playmates and also their parents which reflected the parenting style given.

Negative social environment conditions for early childhood such as the bad impact of their peers, can be seen through children's daily habits, namely talking rudely, like to disturb their friends, bullying, lying, refuting the words of teachers and parents, this indicates that peers play a considerable role in shaping children's social behavior, where there is daily interaction with their friends, Fostering children's ability to socialize, so it is important to ensure that children are in an environment that will have a positive influence on them (Dwi Nur Rahma Mardiyani & Widyasari, 2023).

Interviews as a way of collecting data and information are done orally, by recording important answers for further analysis (Scott, 2011). The interview technique was carried out openly and exploratively to obtain information about the real actions taken by parents in dealing with the adverse effects of the social environment on their children. With the interview guidelines for parents in table 1 below:

Table 1. Interview Instruments

| NO	Questions
1	Do parents set clear terms for their children about what is not allowed?
2	Do parents listen to every story and complaint that their children tell?
3	Do parents always keep an eye on their children's playmates?
4	What is the attitude of parents when they find out that their children are following bad behavior of friends?
5	Do parents give children the opportunity to socialize with their surroundings?
6	How do parents make sure their children are in a good environment?
7	Are there good habits that are applied in the family environment so that children are not affected by a bad environment?
8	How do parents show support while providing limits so that children are not easily influenced by negative things in their social environment?
9	How do parents teach social norms and values to children?
10	How do parents support children to understand the world around them, so that children choose to behave positively?
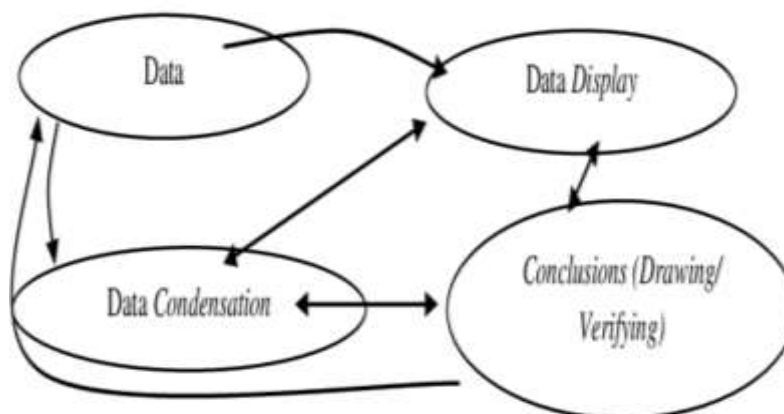
Figure 1. Data Analysis Process

This research uses interactive analysis according to Miles and Huberman, which is carried out in a continuous and interactive manner with four stages: (1) Information collection through observation, interviews, and documentation which is then analyzed to be presented using the researcher's language so that it is easy to understand. (2) Data condensation, which is data filtering to focus more on the issue being researched. (3) Data display, which is the presentation of findings in the form of tables and descriptive narratives to plan the next steps. (4) Conclusions, by comparing interview and observation data associated with relevant theories, to draw conclusions about the role of parental parenting in limiting the negative influence of the social environment on early childhood in KB/RA Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan Semarang. The conclusions drawn are based on strong and consistent evidence, so they can be considered credible (Umrati & Wijaya, 2020).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

The environment around children has a great influence on children's social development and behavior, both positively and negatively. Based on observations and interviews, the study subjects revealed that their children are often affected by negative behavior from peers in the play environment, which has an impact on behaviors such as aggressiveness and lack of discipline, as also conveyed by Elminah et al. (2022) regarding the importance of interaction with individuals of good character. The differences in parenting models applied by parents are evident

from the way they communicate and respond to children's behavior, where democratic parenting has proven to be most effective in overcoming children's bad behavior. Parents with democratic parenting involve children more in discussions about inappropriate behavior, provide understanding, and explain the consequences of bad behavior, so that children can be wiser in making decisions and avoid the negative influence of the social environment (Elminah et al., 2022).

Findings of the Parenting Model for Early Childhood Social Resilience

The family plays an important first place in children's self-development, shaping the child's personality, character, and behavior. As the first educator, families have a responsibility to ensure that children get optimal education from an early age, including character education. The right parenting model is a way to instill basic values such as knowledge, skills, religious teachings, beliefs, moral values, and social norms that are important to children. Education provided in the family will help children get to know the surrounding environment and form the necessary outlook on life (Kartini & Maulana, 2020).

This study identifies various parenting models applied by parents, namely permissive, authoritarian, and democratic, as well as their influence in limiting the negative influence of the social environment on early childhood. Findings obtained from parent interviews and direct observation at KB/RA Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan Semarang show that different parenting models produce different characters in children. Children who are raised with permissive parenting are more susceptible to environmental behaviors, such as aggressiveness from peers, which can potentially affect the quality of their learning and interactions at school. Parenting serves as a "shield" in protecting children from bad influences, so it is important for parents to provide appropriate parenting to support positive child development.

Figure 2. Responsible attitude
Source. Author Documentation

In figure 2. Showing the actions of the teachers of Kb/Ra Bina Mutiara Hati Semarang in responding to children with negative behavior that disturbs their friends during pledge activities, namely by asking children to come forward and read letters or short prayers, it can be seen that different attitudes are seen in each child when told to come forward to take responsibility for their actions, there are children who are ready to move forward, There are children who do not want to come forward until they cry and behave aggressively, this is the impact of the various parenting models given, children who are ready to move forward are children with authoritarian parenting, where children are taught to take responsibility for mistakes made, this behavior of disrupting friends appears as a form of resistance because control is too binding, While children who have an aggressive attitude when told to take responsibility are due to their

difficulties in regulating emotions, it is difficult when invited to follow the rules, this happens because the parenting given by their parents is permissive parenting, so they consider themselves to be always right. Therefore, when invited to be responsible, children will refuse. This shows how much influence the parenting style given with the character formed in the child is, the above statement shows that the use of permissive and authoritarian parenting models does not produce a positive impact on protecting children from negative behavior in their social environment.

There are three types of parenting that are predominantly used by parents in Kb/Ra Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan Semarang in educating children, namely permissive, authoritarian and democratic parenting models, various types of parenting applied by parents in the background of many things, such as: the level of education of the parents, the age of the parents, the economic condition of the family, the number of family members, to the environment around the house and the work of the parents. This difference in background is one of the factors for the implementation of the parenting model that is applied either with full awareness or even unconsciously.

Some of the things that were observed from the parenting model provided by parents at Kb/Ra Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan Semarang were such as how parents ensure that their children were in the expected environment, seeing what attitudes and actions were taken by parents who saw their children behaving badly because they imitated their playmates at school, as well as see how parents give explanations to children about what is good and bad and what can or cannot be imitated. As the results of the research below explain the essence of the parents' answers that will show the parenting model to be implemented in children.

Table 2. Research Results

Yes	Aspects	Permissive Parenting	Authoritarian Parenting	Democratic Parenting
1	General Description	Releasing children to act without strict rules because of the busyness of parents.	Always provide rules, limit children's rights and apply punishments.	Parents involve their children in every decision taken and provide rules that have been mutually agreed.
2	Supervision & providing good/bad understanding	Children are free to choose playmates; Understanding is given casually without coercion.	The child is under close supervision; binding rules without discussion; Children are required to obey the rules.	Supervision is carried out by having a two-way discussion; rules are made with children and accompanied by real examples.
3	Actions to overcome children's bad behavior	Considering children's bad behavior as normal for children; diverting the child's bad behavior through the gift given; Children are left to learn on their own.	Giving verbal and physical reprimands; give a negative label to the child.	Opening a two-way discussion; explain the impacts, rules, and consistent consequences.
4	Impact on Children	The child feels that all his actions are right; stubborn child; low emotional and self-control.	Children are obedient and responsible; have less initiative; low self-confidence; have a tendency to be aggressive; and have problems with learning	High self-confidence; more independent; critical; and good self-control.

Based on the findings listed in the table above, it is explained that there is a big impact in every parenting style given to their children, especially on the development of children's attitudes or behaviors, especially in socializing in their social environment, as in Kb/Ra Bina Mutiara Hati Klampisan there are three dominant parenting models, namely authoritarian, permissive, and authoritarian parenting models. The results of the above study confirm that differences in parenting styles not only affect children's interactions with friends and teachers, but also shape their resilience to the risk of negative social influences.

Analysis of the Three Types of Parenting Applied

Of course, there are many various kinds of parental attitudes in providing parenting according to their type, such as permissive models that are characterized by the absence of limits given to children, which results in children having arrogant and stubborn traits and also tends to be rebellious children which can be seen from the child's ability to manage his emotions, this happens because of the attitude of mischievous parents when responding to children who are affected by their friend's negative behavior by considering things natural, Like when interviewed by one of the parents replied "Understandably, I am still a child, later I will also know for a long time what is right and wrong" said one of the parents, even though the child will not know what is right and wrong if he is not told first, the response of parents is important for the child to be able to judge whether his behavior is right or not. There are also parents who answer "if my child is difficult to manage, I usually give him what he wants", this behavior will actually make the child feel easy to get what he wants.

In authoritarian parenting, there are rules that bind children and the provision of punishment has an impact on children growing up to be obedient but feeling constrained and not free in expressing their desires, seen from children when in the school environment who often overflow their emotions when interacting with friends who are felt weaker than themselves, such as the answers of parents with an authoritarian parenting model when children make mistakes or behave badly, namely "if It's outrageous, usually I'm angry" even though just a spanking can damage neurons in the child's brain, which can have an impact on further development, especially accompanied by physical actions that are carried out not only once or twice, such as the answer given by children with authoritarian parenting when asked about the attitude of their parents at home some of them answered "I have been hit by mama", "Mama is always angry", "Papa ku galak likes to be angry". From their answers, it indicates how traumatized they are about their parents' attitudes, so that it is precisely the bad behavior of their parents that is always remembered and even imitated in the school environment.

Meanwhile, in democratic parenting, children are given the opportunity to express their opinions, the child feels important and has the right to express his wishes, the impact is that the child becomes a person who has confidence, critical thinking skills, and good self-control, it can be seen when the child interacts with friends at school, the child can respond to unwanted things more calmly, the child is able to explain when questioned by the teachers, and dare to take responsibility for the mistakes made. When children are asked about their parents' attitudes at home, children tell about positive behaviors such as "at home I was taught to recite with my father"; "Yesterday I went to the beach with my father"; "I was scolded by my mother because I was naughty" from the statement indicates that the child is aware of his bad attitude so that it is the reason for his parents to be angry.

Of the three dominant types of parenting in Kb/Ra, Bina Mutiara Hati stated that the application of the democratic parenting model is the best in an effort to limit the risk of negative environmental influences compared to authoritarian and permissive parenting models. In the type of democratic parenting, the actions of parents when children are affected by bad behavior are by having two-way conversations without judging the child, support is also given clearly to the child if they want to improve themselves, the rules are still given to the child made with the child and consistent, if it is repeated, strict action will be given to the child such as the prohibition of playing with certain friends, which is accompanied by explanations and opportunities for children to ask questions and opinions. Judging

from students with a democratic parenting style who always inform the teacher when there are friends who behave or say bad things, they do not hesitate to also tell their friends about what is allowed and what is not allowed.

Figure 3. Yielding Attitude
Source: Author Documentation

In figure 3. shows how children with democratic parenting are willing to forgive bad deeds done by their playmates, their attitude of apologizing in advance for mistakes that are not done shows how children have a high sense of empathy, because children who are used to being given understanding to express feelings, control emotions, shape children to learn to respect others, So it is not easy to repay their friend's bad behavior with bad behavior as well, the attitude of parents who always involve the child in every action to be taken makes the child have the same attitude, when his friend behaves badly towards him, the child immediately reports to the teacher and tells how the chronology is, showing good emotional control so that it is not easy to make the wrong decision. Through this attitude, children will not be easily influenced by negative behavior carried out by their playmates.

Based on the results of the existing research, these findings can be used as a guide to implement a type of democratic parenting pattern, such as holding a parenting program that involves parents such as rules in the house that need to be made with the child so that the child will easily remember the agreements made, schools can also integrate this approach into the social-emotional learning curriculum, where the child will learn to control themselves and understand more In existing social values, it is hoped that it will be much more effective in shaping children's personalities to become a person who is not easily influenced by negative behavior in their social environment, because there are efforts made by parents and teachers to protect children from bad influences

Differences in the effects of the adoption of each parenting model

Three observed parenting patterns showed significant differences in their effectiveness in limiting negative environmental influences:

First, permissive parenting indicates the least appropriate approach. A dismissive attitude, lack of firm boundaries, and a tendency to distract with rewards instead of correcting behavior, cause the child to feel that all his actions are right. This, coupled with exposure to a negative environment, has the potential to create children who are stubborn, rude, and difficult to manage emotions. This is in accordance with the literature that conveys that the type of permissive parenting shows weaknesses in self-discipline in children (Ahmad Haerudin & Mayasarokh, 2024). This permissive parenting often occurs in single parents who are busy with work, so that a lack of attention causes children to feel more free to do what they want, even though by giving rules and attention on the sidelines of their busy life will foster an attitude of discipline and responsibility in the child, as shown in the article (Cahyani et al., 2025).

Second, authoritarian parenting has an effectiveness in creating children who are disciplined and obedient to the rules made at home. Children tend to get used to routines and have responsibilities (Pratama et al., 2025). However, this approach tends to hinder children's initiative and independence. The use of harsh reprimands, physical punishment, and negative labels can have an impact on a child's self-confidence, making them afraid to express themselves and potentially hide problems. Like the word "don't" that comes out of the mouths of parents when forbidding their children to do something actually makes the child continue to do what is forbidden, this is because the child does not understand the prohibition conveyed, what is understood is the sentence after the word don't (Syakir, 2014) in (Mufarrohah et al., 2021) Although Islam allows punishment, there are lenient and gradual criteria that need to be considered (Amaliati, 2020). which is not fully fulfilled in the observed practice of authoritarian parenting.

Third, democratic parenting has proven to be most effective in limiting the negative influence of the environment while encouraging positive development of children. A two-way communication approach, an explanation of the reasons behind the ban, as well as the involvement of the child in rule-making, help the child develop a strong moral understanding and self-control. Children become independent, confident, and able to distinguish between good and bad, although they may still need validation from parents. This is consistent with the statement that democratic parenting realistically pays attention to the needs of children, provides freedom with responsibility, and builds healthy communication (Sari et al., 2020).

Overall, these findings are in line with Baumrind's (1966) view in (Fadlillah et al., 2022) which states that the quality of parenting determines the future of the child which means that the current parenting will play a big role in the child's life in the future, especially from the way the child behaves or behaves and makes decisions that will have an impact on their future, such as the statement that there is a relationship between the parenting style and the behavior that arises in the child (Musman, 2020).

The family is the initial and most important environment in supporting children to form positive characters, children are taught to have good social greeting skills, have a great sense of responsibility, which is given not only through words but real actions, apart from the family environment, school also plays a central role in the field of knowledge through learning to be able to form a positive student character, And the community environment also plays a significant role in participating in improving the quality of learning and the formation of children's personality, in this community the child's social skills will develop, a sense of care for the surrounding environment (Endah, Eneng et al., 2020). Therefore, parental awareness of managing the child's environment and implementing the right parenting style is very necessary so that it can form a child's character that is not easily influenced by a bad environment in every social interaction that occurs, both in the school environment and in the home environment.

Based on the above findings, it shows that the three types of parenting provide a significant difference in their effectiveness, which indicates the need to choose the right type of parenting because it will have a great effect on moral and emotional formation in the long term. Permissive parenting is the least appropriate type of parenting to be applied, this type of parenting will actually increase the risk of children becoming stubborn, rude and difficult to control emotions, with a negative social environment will further worsen the behavior that arises in children, so it can be concluded that permissive parenting cannot be a "shield" to protect children from bad behavior in their social environment.

In authoritarian parenting, it is recognized that it is quite effective in forming a disciplined attitude and obeying the rules in the house, children are also very taught about responsibility, but there are still weaknesses in initiative and confidence, so authoritarian parenting needs to be avoided because it can provide psychological trauma, trauma that arises when children feel that their desires are always wrong, from the outbursts that arise when reprimanding children.

While democratic parenting is the most effective in limiting the bad influence of the social environment and encouraging positive development in children, such as children becoming independent, confident, knowing what is good and bad, although there needs to be validation from the people around them, but with the use of this type of democratic parenting can protect children from the bad influence of the environment they play, And children are easy

to interact in any environment so that children can play with the friends they want, children can also distinguish between good friends and bad ones, so that they can better protect themselves from the bad influence of their playmates.

Harsh punishment, such as that found in authoritarian parenting, is often ineffective and has a detrimental impact on the emotional and psychological health of children, according to Erik Erikson in stating that the stages of early childhood psychosocial development are in the endurance *iniative versus guilt.* Where at this stage the child is in the process of forming a sense of initiative versus guilt, in an authoritarian parenting style where the level of child regulation is high so that often the choice that the child wants is considered wrong by the parents which will foster a sense of guilt in the child rather than giving rise to confidence in the child (Fikriyyah et al., 2022). Giving punishment to authoritarian parenting indicates a lack of good communication in the family, the use of this parenting model has an impact on the attitude of children who become dependent on others, especially on parents (Purnamasari, 2023). On the other hand, the existence of positive two-way communication, as applied to democratic parenting, is much more effective because humans are easily influenced by good communication. (Awanda Amelia Sadita & Nurus Sa'adah, 2023) By communicating, parents and children know each other what is wrong and right.

This research also confirms that children are excellent imitators, who absorb more information from what they see and hear in their immediate environment, through what they see and hear, children will learn to apply it in their daily lives without knowing the meaning of these words or behaviors (Langi & Talibandang, 2021). Bad behavior that appears, no matter how small, if left without follow-up by parents in responding to it will have an impact on the moral damage of children which has the potential for deviant behavior in the future, especially if it is not balanced with strict supervision from parents (Ramdania Hermawan et al., 2021). Therefore, parental parenting is crucial in ensuring that children grow up in a positive environment and have a strong "shield" from bad influences.

CONCLUSION

The main objective of this study is to analyze the role of parental parenting in limiting the negative influence of the social environment on early childhood development. This research succeeded in answering this goal by identifying the impact of three types of parenting applied by parents, namely permissive, authoritarian, and democratic. The descriptive qualitative approach used provides a deeper understanding of how parental parenting plays a role in shaping children's character and protecting them from bad influences in the social environment. Thus, this study provides a clear picture of how the parenting style applied can affect children's ability to face the challenges that exist around them, both at home, school, and other social environments.

The main findings of this study show that democratic parenting is the most effective approach in protecting children from the negative influences of the social environment. Children raised with democratic upbringing tend to have independence, confidence, and the ability to manage emotions well. They are better able to distinguish between good and bad behavior, and show a positive attitude in interacting with peers and others around them. On the other hand, permissive parenting that provides freedom without clear boundaries can cause children to become more vulnerable to negative influences from peers, such as aggressive attitudes and lack of discipline. Authoritarian parenting, although successful in creating discipline, often hinders the development of children's initiative and creativity, and can reduce their confidence.

The implication of these findings is the importance of parents in choosing and implementing parenting styles that are in accordance with the child's developmental needs. Proper parenting can help children to develop well, especially in the face of the bad influence of the social environment. Therefore, parents need to understand the impact of the parenting they implement and strive to create an environment that supports the child's social and emotional development. The next recommendation is to increase parental awareness of the importance of democratic parenting, by providing space for children to express their opinions and build healthy communication. In addition, this approach

should also be integrated into parenting programs and early childhood education curriculum in order to provide broader benefits in forming a resilient and characterful generation.

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