



Parental Parenting as the Foundation of Children's Character Education in the Social Media Era

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how parenting styles shape children's character and resilience against social media influence in the digital era. Using a descriptive qualitative approach, data were collected through interviews and observations involving 10 parents and 10 children from various backgrounds in Jakarta, Depok, Jelambar, and Bekasi. The findings show that authoritative, permissive, authoritarian, and uninvolved parenting styles affect children's discipline, responsibility, honesty, and digital ethics differently. Strategies include supervision, access limits, open dialogue, and digital literacy. The study contributes to adaptive parenting approaches and supports the development of family-based digital literacy programs. Collaboration among parents, educators, and stakeholders is essential to foster a safe and supportive digital environment for children's character development.

INTRODUCTION

The development of information and communication technology has brought significant changes to human life. One of the most influential outcomes of this advancement is the increased use of social media in various aspects of daily activities. Today, social media is not only used as a means of communication, but also as a platform for sharing information, entertainment, social networking, and even education. Although social media offers numerous benefits such as expanding knowledge, enhancing creativity, and building positive social networks its uncontrolled use also poses significant risks. Some of the negative impacts include digital addiction, disrupted sleep patterns, declining academic performance, and psychological issues such as anxiety and stress (Yakub et al., 2024). Moreover, children are particularly vulnerable to cyberbullying, the spread of hoaxes, and exposure to age-inappropriate content. These conditions indicate that social media is a phenomenon with dual aspects offering both great advantages and complex challenges. According to the DataReportal (2024) report, more than 88% of Indonesian children aged 10-17 actively use social media daily, with an average usage time of over three hours per day. These statistics highlight that social media has become an integral part of children's lives, while at the same time presenting significant challenges for parents in guiding and protecting their children in the digital space. Therefore, children's use of social media requires proper attention and supervision.

Research by Dewi (2024) shows that children who use social media excessively tend to experience social interaction disorders and a decline in self-confidence. Conversely, when guided appropriately, social media can serve as a tool for enhancing digital literacy, enriching knowledge, and fostering healthy and productive social networks. Hence, it is important to build children's resilience in facing the various impacts of social media usage. According to Chen et al. (2024), resilience is not an innate ability but a skill that can be developed through parenting, education, and social experiences. For this reason, fostering resilience in children becomes a crucial aspect that must be prioritized by parents and those in their surrounding environment.

In this context, parents play a vital role in shaping their children's digital behavior. Parental parenting styles can influence how children use social media both in preventing negative impacts and in maximizing its positive potentials. In addition to the role of parents, it is also essential to incorporate the perspectives of children in understanding the effects of social media usage. Children often have different views about the rules and restrictions imposed by parents on their social media use. A study by Riquelme et al. (2025) reveals that children who receive proper guidance and direction from their parents are more capable of filtering information, avoiding harmful content, and utilizing social media for constructive purposes. Parental involvement in equipping children with knowledge about digital ethics and media literacy can help them make better and healthier decisions in the digital world.

Pennington (2024) found that many parents still perceive social media solely as a form of entertainment, without considering its impact on their children's emotional, social, and cognitive development. The low level of digital

literacy among parents increases the risk of their inability to effectively guide their children. This condition underscores the urgency of educating and empowering parents to face the challenges of the digital era. Today's children are not only social media consumers, but also active content creators. Therefore, parental supervision must adapt to the evolving dynamics of the digital world. A responsive parenting approach based on digital literacy is becoming increasingly essential.

Based on the aforementioned background, this study aims to examine the influence of parental parenting styles on children's character development and their resilience in dealing with both the positive and negative impacts of social media. Using a qualitative approach, this research will explore children's perspectives on their experiences with social media and how parental upbringing contributes to shaping their digital behavior. Through strong collaboration among parents, educators, and other stakeholders, it is hoped that a healthier and safer digital ecosystem for children can be established.

LITERATURE REVIEW

Parental Parenting Styles

Parental parenting styles refer to a set of actions, approaches, and strategies implemented by parents in guiding, educating, and directing their children in daily life. These styles reflect the values, norms, and beliefs held by the parents, which directly shape the child's personality and character. In the context of child development, parenting is a fundamental aspect that influences a child's emotional, social, cognitive, and moral growth from an early age (Bhatt, Jogy, & Puri, 2024).

According to Bhatt et al. (2024), parenting styles can be classified into four main types, each with distinct characteristics and impacts on the child:

Authoritative Parenting

This style balances firm expectations with emotional warmth. Parents set clear and consistent rules but remain open to discussion and the child's aspirations. They grant freedom within reasonable boundaries and support the development of the child's independence. Children raised with this style tend to be self-confident, capable of making good decisions, and have positive social relationships. This style is widely considered the most effective and healthy for child development, as it fosters responsibility and empathy.

Authoritarian Parenting

In this style, parents enforce strict discipline with little room for two-way communication. Rules are absolute and must be followed without question or explanation. Emotional responsiveness is often low, making children feel undervalued. As a result, children may grow up obedient but fearful of taking initiative, possess low self-esteem, and be more prone to stress or anxiety.

Permissive Parenting

Parents who adopt this style are highly responsive and affectionate but fail to establish clear boundaries or expectations. They tend to let children make their own decisions without sufficient guidance or supervision. Although the parent-child relationship may appear close, children often struggle to understand structure, responsibility, and self-control. This style may lead to impulsive behavior, lack of discipline, and vulnerability to external influences.

Neglectful/Uninvolved Parenting

This style is marked by a lack of attention, involvement, and supervision from parents. Emotional support and behavioral expectations are often absent. In many cases, this stems from parental preoccupation, personal issues, or a lack of awareness regarding the importance of involvement in the child's life. Children raised in such an environment are more likely to experience emotional difficulties, feelings of neglect, poor social relationships, and low academic achievement.

Factors Influencing Parenting Styles

Parenting styles do not arise randomly but are shaped by a complex interplay of various interrelated factors. Key influencing factors include:

Cultural Background and Family Values

Each culture holds unique norms and expectations regarding child-rearing practices. Traditional values, religious beliefs, and family social customs greatly influence how parents raise their children. For instance, collectivist cultures often emphasize obedience and communal harmony, while individualist cultures promote autonomy and self-expression.

Socioeconomic Status and Parental Education

Parents with higher levels of education and income tend to be more aware of the importance of communication and emotional balance in parenting. They also have greater access to information about effective parenting methods. On the other hand, economic limitations can increase stress levels and negatively affect communication patterns within the family.

Parents' Childhood Experiences

Parenting approaches are often reflections of the styles experienced by parents in their own childhood. Those who were raised in abusive or neglectful environments may unconsciously replicate those patterns unless they have acquired the insight and motivation to change.

Challenges in the Digital Era

Technological advancements have significantly altered the dynamics of parenting. Today's parents must manage not only their children's offline lives but also be mindful of the risks and opportunities present in the digital world. A lack of digital literacy among parents can result in ineffective guidance on safe and healthy social media and internet use. Therefore, the role of parents as digital

companions is increasingly crucial to protect children from harmful content and prevent digital addiction.

Character Development in Children

A child's character is a combination of values, attitudes, and behaviors that develop through interaction with their environment particularly the family, school, peers, and media. Positive character traits are reflected in discipline, responsibility, independence, and the ability to adapt to diverse social situations (Pennington, 2024).

Key factors in character development include:

1. **The Role of Family and Parenting Style:** Parents, as primary figures, play a significant role through the way they educate and model behavior.
2. **Social Environment:** Interactions with teachers, peers, and the surrounding community contribute to the shaping of social values.
3. **Digital Media:** Technology provides vast information, yet also poses risks when not guided properly.

The type of parenting style greatly influences the direction of character formation:

1. **Authoritative:** Encourages children to be independent, confident, and responsible through a balance of structure and affection.
2. **Authoritarian:** Children tend to be obedient but lack self-confidence due to limited two-way communication.
3. **Permissive:** Children may grow up with freedom but lack discipline due to the absence of boundaries.
4. **Neglectful:** Children may feel ignored and be at risk of emotional issues and poor social skills.

Thus, character development is closely linked to the quality of parenting that is consistent and attentive.

The Impact of Social Media on Children

Social media has a dual impact on children's development. On one hand, it offers positive benefits, such as fostering creativity, encouraging self-expression, enhancing digital literacy, expanding access to information, and strengthening social connectedness and global awareness. On the other hand, when used without supervision, it poses serious risks. Children are vulnerable to psychological issues such as anxiety, stress, and addiction. Social media can also reduce face-to-face interaction and expose children to harmful content like cyberbullying, pornography, and misinformation. Therefore, it is essential for parents to guide social media use to maximize benefits and minimize risks.

Children's Perspectives on Social Media

Technological advancements and the widespread use of social media have shaped how children think, interact, learn, and form their identities. Based on findings from this research, children view social media as a space for self-expression and entertainment, allowing them to connect with peers. However, as

they grow older, they also express a need for digital trust and privacy. Children are more willing to share their online experiences when they do not feel excessively monitored by parents. As Laffier, Rehman, and Westley (2025) note, children appreciate digital spaces that are supervised but not overly restrictive.

In addition, children have developed self-protective strategies such as blocking harmful accounts, limiting the sharing of personal information, and reporting inappropriate content. This indicates that children are not passive users but are becoming increasingly aware of online safety. Nevertheless, they still expect their parents to be present not as strict overseers, but as supportive companions. They desire open dialogue, digital literacy education, and healthy digital role modeling from their parents (Islam & Shah, 2025).

The Role of Parenting in Protecting Children from the Risks of Social Media

How Parents Monitor Children's Social Media Use

Parents play a crucial role in supervising and regulating their children's social media activities. Several measures can be taken, including setting clear rules on screen time (Pennington, 2024), using parental control apps to restrict access to inappropriate content (Yakub et al., 2024), and initiating open discussions about the positive and negative effects of social media (Riquelme et al., 2025).

Educational Approaches to Guiding Children in Social Media Use

In facing digital challenges, parents need to adopt educational approaches to guide their children in using social media responsibly and healthily. Strategies may include: Instilling Critical Thinking Skills, Limiting Gadget Usage Time, Providing Positive Role Models, Encouraging Open Communication, Building Children's Digital Awareness.

These efforts are vital in shaping children into responsible digital citizens who can navigate online spaces safely and wisely.

METHODOLOGY

This study employed a qualitative approach with a descriptive research design. This approach was chosen because the study aims to explore in depth the experiences and strategies of parents in digital parenting, as well as children's perceptions of social media use in their daily lives. According to Anas and Ishaq (2022), a qualitative approach seeks to explore social realities based on the experiences and meanings provided by participants. Meanwhile, as explained by Doyle, McCabe, and Keogh (2020), a descriptive approach is used to present factual information without manipulation, instead capturing the experiences and subjective meanings of the participants.

The main objective of this research is not to test hypotheses or examine quantitative relationships, but to understand parenting patterns in the digital context and how these influence children's character formation and behavior on social media. The study also aims to uncover communication strategies used by parents and the forms of supervision they apply in the digital era.

The research sites were purposively selected in the areas of Jakarta, Depok, Jelambar, and Bekasi. These locations were chosen because they represent diverse social contexts and provide access to relevant participants. According to Cohen, Manion, and Morrison (2018), qualitative research locations should enable researchers to obtain rich and meaningful data to support social exploration. The research was conducted from March to August 2025 and included stages such as initial observation, in-depth interviews, data analysis, and final report writing. The research schedule was arranged flexibly, following the cyclical nature of qualitative research as recommended by Bloor and Wood (2016).

Informants were selected using purposive sampling, based on specific criteria such as parents with children ranging from toddlers to university age, and children who are active social media users. The informants came from various professional and parenting backgrounds, allowing the data to reflect a diversity of perspectives.

Data collection techniques included:

1. In-depth interviews with both parents and children to explore their subjective experiences and parenting strategies.
2. Direct observation of parent-child interactions in the family environment.
3. Literature review to strengthen the theoretical foundation and compare findings with previous studies.

To ensure validity and reliability, the study applied source and method triangulation, as well as member checking to confirm the accuracy of data interpretations. The data analysis followed the interactive model of Miles and Huberman, consisting of data reduction, data display, and conclusion drawing. This process was conducted in a circular and iterative manner to capture the deep meanings of the observed social phenomena.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Parenting Patterns within the Family

Based on the results of interviews and observations, four distinct types of parenting styles were identified among the parent informants: authoritative, permissive, uninvolved, and authoritarian. Each parenting style employs a different approach in guiding children, particularly in regulating their use of social media.

Authoritative Parenting

This style was demonstrated by Informants 1 and 2, who emphasized a balance between freedom and supervision. The parents granted their children the freedom to explore technology while still setting clear boundaries. The children of these informants reported feeling free yet wisely guided, especially regarding their use of social media. Observations revealed that communication between parents and children was open and reciprocal. The parents did not merely impose rules but also explained the rationale behind them and listened to their

children's opinions. This indicates that authoritative parenting fosters a healthy relationship and promotes the development of children's critical thinking skills.

Permissive Parenting

Applied by Informant 3, this style grants children broad freedom in decision-making, including their use of gadgets. Although guidance was provided, it was delivered gently and without coercion. Observations showed that the children felt comfortable using social media without fear of being scolded. However, in some situations, a lack of self-control regarding screen time was evident. While this parenting style can foster closeness, it may pose risks if children have not yet developed the ability to filter content or manage their time independently.

Uninvolved Parenting

Informant 4 exhibited characteristics of the uninvolved parenting style, marked by minimal parental engagement in daily activities, including social media use. The children appeared more independent and made decisions on their own but also faced greater risks due to the absence of parental guidance. Observations showed that while the child was familiar with digital devices, decisions related to content and online interactions were made without supervision or discussion with parents. This style may lead to difficulties in assessing digital risks such as misinformation or inappropriate content.

Authoritarian Parenting

Informant 5 practiced an authoritarian style, characterized by strict supervision and high levels of discipline. The children were required to strictly follow social media usage rules, with little involvement in the decision-making process. Observations indicated that while the children were obedient and disciplined, they also appeared uncomfortable or reluctant to express their own opinions. This shows that although this style may be effective in controlling behavior, it is less supportive of the development of autonomy and independent thinking in children.

In general, the findings of this study suggest that parenting in the digital age requires more than just instilling discipline; it also demands parents' ability to adapt to technological advancements. Successful digital parenting involves improving digital literacy, fostering open communication, and balancing supervision with trust.

In line with Alfirdaus (2024), parental digital literacy is a crucial factor in protecting children from the dangers of the online world, such as exposure to harmful content and digital addiction. Adaptive and balanced parenting styles have been shown to be more effective in helping children develop character, discipline, and critical thinking skills necessary for responsible and healthy social media use.

Parenting Strategies in Social Media Use

The results of interviews and observations revealed that children are introduced to social media between the ages of 8 and 12, primarily through platforms such as WhatsApp, Instagram, and YouTube. This age range marks a transitional period from full parental dependence to a stage of identity exploration, making it crucial for parents to be actively present as guides.

Most parents who participated in this study applied an active accompaniment strategy. For instance, Informants 1 and 2 supervised their children directly during social media use and conducted regular checks on the content being accessed. These parents not only set rules but also engaged in their children's digital education explaining online risks, helping them filter information, and modeling responsible online behavior. In contrast, Informant 4 represented parents who adopted a more hands-off approach, giving their children full autonomy over their social media use under the assumption that trust would foster responsibility. However, this strategy may pose risks if the child lacks sufficient understanding of online dangers.

In terms of usage regulations, nearly all families enforced boundaries regarding screen time, permissible content, and approved platforms. Observations showed that children raised with consistent, well-communicated rules tended to demonstrate greater self-control and were less susceptible to harmful social media content. Nonetheless, this strategy is not without its challenges. Informants 2 and 3 expressed that their work commitments were a major barrier to intensive parental involvement. Additionally, limited knowledge of digital technology and emerging online trends often left parents unaware of the exact nature of the content their children were consuming.

Most parents also recognized the dual nature of social media use:

1. Benefits include access to educational resources, the development of creativity, and the expansion of social networks.
2. Risks involve the emergence of individualistic behavior, gadget addiction, and a decline in face-to-face social interaction.

Field observations indicated that children raised with a combination of supervision, trust, and clear boundaries tended to exhibit more responsible and thoughtful social media habits. These children were more selective in the content they consumed, avoided negative exposure, and were better at managing their screen time.

Overall, the findings underscore that effective parenting strategies in the digital era must be comprehensive. Parenting should not rely solely on prohibition or restriction, but must also involve:

1. Active guidance (parents being present during social media use),
2. Consistent and reasonable boundaries,
3. Parental digital literacy improvement, and
4. Open, trust-based two-way communication within the family.

This holistic approach will help children make the most of social media in a positive way while protecting them from the risks that may disrupt their mental, social, and moral development.

Character Building in Children During the Digital Era

The results of interviews and observations indicate that the parents involved in this study are highly aware of their critical role in shaping their children's character, particularly amid the challenges of the digital age. Although the approaches varied, all informants acknowledged that character cannot be shaped merely by prohibiting or limiting digital access. Instead, it must involve active guidance, value instillation, and role modeling in daily life.

Several key values emphasized in parenting include:

1. **Discipline:** Informant 1 consistently emphasized the importance of time management in digital device use. Children were encouraged to manage their own time for studying, playing, and engaging in digital social interactions, thus fostering a sense of responsibility over how they spend their time.
2. **Critical Thinking:** In addition to discipline, Informant 1 trained their child to question the information encountered online. This was done through brief discussions about news or online content, helping the child to analyze and reflect.
3. **Responsibility and Honesty:** Informants 2 and 3 placed greater emphasis on teaching children to be accountable for their actions, including interactions on social media. They instilled the understanding that all online actions have consequences and encouraged honesty when children faced disturbing or confusing content.
4. **Moral and Digital Ethics:** Informants 4 and 5 focused on general advice and the integration of religious and social values. While these values were not always conveyed through deep discussion, moral messages were embedded in daily interactions. Observations indicated that children of these informants generally understood behavioral boundaries in the digital realm, though they were less reflective about the reasoning behind them.

These findings show that character development does not always occur through formal methods such as lectures or extensive conversations. Even small actions such as setting a good example, offering praise for positive behavior, or gently correcting a child's missteps play an important role in the internalization of values.

Overall, the study demonstrates that fostering children's character in the digital age requires a synergy of strategies, including:

1. Active guidance in media use,
2. Open discussions about values and online risks,
3. Reinforcement of moral and ethical values based on family and religious norms, and
4. Development of digital literacy and critical thinking skills, enabling children to assess information and behave wisely online.

Through a balanced and consistent approach, children can grow into independent, responsible individuals who use social media ethically and productively. They will not only understand what is acceptable or unacceptable, but also grasp the rationale behind those rules as an essential foundation for

building strong, adaptive character in the fast-moving flow of digital information.

Parenting as a Protective Measure Against the Negative Impacts of Social Media

Findings from interviews and observations reveal that most parents adopt a digital protection strategy for their children by combining three main approaches: active supervision, the use of technology such as parental control applications, and open communication with their children.

For example, Informants 1 and 3 utilized control apps to restrict their children's access to specific content on social media. However, this approach was not used in isolation they also actively monitored their children's digital activities and engaged in conversations about what the children saw or did online. This combination created a balanced environment between protection and autonomy.

In contrast, Informants 2 and 4 chose not to rely heavily on technical controls such as app blocking. Instead, they focused on discussion and education, believing that equipping children with an understanding of digital risks would help them manage themselves independently. This approach emphasizes internal awareness and responsibility over mere rule compliance.

Meanwhile, Informant 5 relied on direct supervision while the child accessed social media. By being physically and emotionally present, the parent was not only able to monitor but also ready to provide real-time feedback and guidance. This strategy was perceived to offer the child a sense of security while also strengthening the parent-child bond.

Across all observed cases, one consistent pattern emerged: two-way communication between parents and children served as the most protective element. This communication was not one-directional or purely directive; instead, it provided space for children to share stories, ask questions, and express concerns about their digital experiences.

This finding is supported by Rahmat (2023), who asserted that children who feel comfortable discussing their online experiences with their parents are better equipped to develop self-defense mechanisms against various digital risks such as cyberbullying, misinformation, and harmful content. In other words, when children feel heard and respected, they are more open to sharing the issues they face and, at the same time, learn to solve them in a healthy manner.

Overall, parenting strategies that emphasize:

1. Strong emotional bonds,
2. Openness in communication, and
3. Digital literacy education,

Are more effective than merely enforcing strict rules or prohibitions. Children raised under this approach obey not out of fear of punishment, but because they understand the rationale behind the rules and internalize values such as caution, responsibility, and digital ethics.

Therefore, protective and communicative parenting not only shields children from the negative effects of social media, but also fosters their independence, awareness, and resilience in navigating the digital world. This

strategy also reinforces emotional connections within the family, which is a vital foundation for a child's growth and development in the current era of information.

Conflict and Resolution in Social Media Parenting

In the practice of digital parenting, conflicts between parents and children are relatively common, particularly concerning the duration of social media use and the type of content accessed. Based on interviews and observations, most parents face similar challenges, especially when children perceive the imposed restrictions as too strict or misaligned with their personal preferences.

For instance, Informants 1 and 2 reported that their children initially resisted time limits on gadget use. The children felt that the allowed duration was too short or unfair compared to their peers. However, rather than enforcing the rules rigidly, these parents chose an open communication approach – explaining the rationale behind the rules and allowing their children to express their opinions. As a result, tensions were eased, and the children became more cooperative, as they felt heard and respected.

Similarly, in the cases of Informants 3 through 5, an open and non-judgmental communication style helped minimize serious conflict. When parents did not merely impose rules but engaged their children in discussions about ethics and online safety, the children tended to develop a greater sense of responsibility.

Observations further confirmed that children who are regularly invited into dialogue and who understand the reasoning behind the rules are more independent in managing their social media use. They comply not out of fear of punishment, but because they recognize the values and risks involved. In fact, some children from families with more permissive parenting styles – such as those of Informants 4 and 5 – demonstrated cautious and selective behavior on social media. This was attributed to the early instillation of trust and responsibility.

These findings align with the views of Kusaini et al. (2024), who argue that strong emotional bonds and open family communication can prevent conflicts from escalating, while building mutual trust between parents and children regarding technology use. When children feel safe and comfortable expressing themselves, conflicts can be resolved through healthy dialogue rather than confrontation.

In conclusion, the study suggests that:

- Conflict in social media parenting is not something to be avoided, but rather something to be managed wisely.
- Open communication, logical explanations, and empathetic approaches are more effective in resolving tensions.
- Democratic and flexible parenting styles, which involve children in decision-making processes, foster more thoughtful, independent, and responsible behavior.

This strategy not only helps de-escalate conflicts but also strengthens the parent-child relationship and equips children with digital ethics that are crucial for navigating challenges in the online world.

CONCLUSION

This study aimed to describe how parenting styles serve as a foundational element in shaping children's character while also functioning as protective strategies against the negative impacts of social media in the digital era. Based on interviews and observations, it was found that parents employed a range of parenting styles authoritative, permissive, authoritarian, and uninvolved. Each style had a distinct influence on children's character development, particularly in the areas of discipline, responsibility, honesty, critical thinking, and digital ethics.

Among these, the authoritative parenting style proved to be the most effective in promoting positive character development, as it balances supervision and autonomy, supported by open communication. In contrast, permissive and uninvolved parenting styles tended to increase the risk of uncontrolled or irresponsible digital behavior. In managing social media use, parents adopted various protective strategies, including active supervision, the use of parental control tools, time restrictions, and education through discussion and direct modeling.

Conflicts especially those regarding social media restrictions could be mitigated through open and empathetic two-way communication. Children who felt heard and involved in rule-making processes were generally more cooperative and demonstrated wiser and more independent digital behavior.

Thus, it can be concluded that adaptive, educational, and communicative parenting constitutes a fundamental pillar in the character education of children in the age of social media. Such parenting not only acts as a shield against the negative influences of the digital world but also serves as a medium for instilling strong moral values and developing children who are resilient, emotionally intelligent, and responsible in their use of technology.

Therefore, adaptive, educational, and communicative parenting serves as a fundamental pillar of children's character education in the social media era. Thus, strengthening parents' digital capacity should become a national agenda to create a healthy digital environment that supports children's growth and development.

RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the findings of this study, the following recommendations are proposed for future research and the practice of parenting in the digital age:

Expanding the Research Sample

Future research is encouraged to involve participants from more diverse cultural, economic, and geographical backgrounds to ensure that the findings are more representative and generalizable. This is crucial, as parenting practices are deeply influenced by each family's sociocultural context.

Adoption of Mixed-Method Approaches

It is recommended that future studies utilize a mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative methods to enhance data validity and provide a more comprehensive understanding. This approach would allow researchers not only to describe phenomena but also to measure correlations between parenting styles, digital literacy, and children's resilience in facing social media influences.

In-Depth Analysis of Social Media Content Types

Further research is needed to identify the impact of specific types of social media content such as entertainment, educational materials, viral trends, or harmful content on various aspects of children's character, as well as to determine the most appropriate parenting strategies for each content type.

Involvement of Formal Education in Digital Parenting

It is also recommended to explore the role of formal educational institutions, such as schools, in supporting digital parenting through media literacy. Collaboration between parents and schools is essential to reinforce the values instilled at home, through structured curricula or systematic digital literacy programs.

FURTHER STUDY

Based on the conclusion of this study, further research is recommended to explore the specific mechanisms through which adaptive, educational, and communicative parenting influences children's digital behavior across different age groups and cultural contexts. Future studies could also investigate the effectiveness of digital literacy programs for parents in enhancing their capacity to guide and protect children in the online environment. Additionally, longitudinal research is needed to assess the long-term impact of various parenting styles on children's character development and digital resilience in the face of evolving technological trends.

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