



The Effect of Permissive Indulgent Parenting, Social Media Usage, and Peer Interaction on the Moral Development of Adolescent Junior High School Students in Kecamatan Langsa Kota

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the effect of: (1) permissive indulgent parenting, the use of social media and peer interaction on the moral development of adolescents, (2) permissive indulgent parenting on the moral development of adolescents, (3) the use of social media on the moral development of adolescents, (4) peer interaction on adolescent moral development, (5) permissive indulgent parenting and use of social media on adolescent moral development; (6) permissive indulgent parenting and peer interaction on adolescent moral development; (7) the use of social media and peer interaction on the moral development of adolescents. The method used was quantitative with a correlational research design. The sample size was determined using Slovin's formula with a population of 1800 and a sample size of 327. The sampling technique used was proportional stratified random sampling. Data collection involved several scales, including permissive indulgent parenting scales, social media use scales, peer interaction scales, and adolescent moral development scales. Data analysis was conducted using multiple linear regression analysis, accompanied by several assumption tests, namely normality test, linearity test, multicollinearity test, and heteroscedasticity test. The results of this study indicate the following: (1) Permissive indulgent parenting, social media use, and peer interaction significantly influence adolescent moral development. This means that collectively, permissive indulgent parenting, social media use, and peer interaction can predict adolescent moral development. (2) Permissive indulgent parenting has a negative and significant effect on adolescent moral development. (3) The use of social media has a positive and significant impact on the moral development of adolescents. (4) Peer interaction also has a positive and significant impact on adolescent moral development. (5) permissive indulgent parenting and the use of social media has a significant effect on the moral development of adolescents; (6) permissive indulgent parenting and peer interaction has a significant effect on adolescent moral development; (7) the use of social media and peer interaction has a positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents.

Keywords: *Permissive Indulgent Parenting; Social Media Use; Peer Interaction; Adolescent Moral Development*

Introduction

Adolescence is a period of development between childhood and adulthood with various changes that occur. In line with this Santrock (2019) defines adolescence as a transitional period between childhood and adulthood that includes biological, cognitive and social changes. Referring to the data of the Indonesian Central Statistics Agency (2022), the adolescent population sitting at the State junior high school level in 2022 amounted to 7,185,398 students. When looking at the teenage population with this number, the existence of these teenagers needs to get special attention considering that they are assets for the Indonesian nation in the future.

In adolescence there are stages of development that must be passed by adolescents in order to fulfill their developmental tasks. According to Ajhuri (2019) in recognizing the stage of individual development is defined as a phase or phase of the individual's life span that is colored by special characteristics or certain behavior patterns. One of the stages of development that must be passed by adolescents is the stage of moral development

Referring to Kohlberg's moral development stage theory (in Santrock, 2019), it can be seen that adolescence is at the second level of moral development, namely the conventional level based on social expectations, namely that an act will be judged correct when it is in accordance with the regulations in force in society. At this second level a thing will be considered good if it can meet the expectations of others without caring about the consequences that will be felt and seen. A behavior can be said to be good if the behavior can comply with the order prevailing in society and existing social rules. So with this stage of moral Development, adolescents should be able to have good behavior in accordance with the stages of moral development that must be achieved.

Moral development in adolescence is very potential and can develop in a positive or negative direction, so intervention in the form of guidance and assistance is needed to direct the development of the potential of adolescents in order to develop in a positive and productive direction.

The moral development of adolescents is closely related to the parenting style adopted at home. The parenting style of parents has a great influence on the growth and development of adolescents both in positive and in negative terms. Parental parenting is basically the implementation of the attitude and behavior of parents towards adolescents, which will create an atmosphere of parental relationships with adolescents. It is the attitude and behavior of parents that will shape the development of adolescents because parents are the most responsible parties in the lives of adolescents (Nafiah & Wijono, 2021).

Every parent of course has a different parenting style for their children. This is greatly influenced by the parents' educational background, living livelihood, socioeconomic circumstances, Customs and so on. There are several types of parenting patterns identified by Baumrind, namely authoritarian parenting, authoritative parenting, neglectful parenting, and indulgent parenting (Sutisna, 2021). Authoritarian parenting is a parenting pattern with parents who are high in demands (demandingness) but low in responses (responsiveness,) while authoritative parenting is a parenting pattern with parents who are high in demands (demandingness) also responses (responsiveness) and neglectful parenting is a parenting pattern with parents who are low in both demands (demandingness) and responses (responsiveness), and the fourth is indulgent parenting which is a parenting pattern with parents who are low in demands (demandingness) but high in responses (responsiveness) (Zuriah, 2015).

One of the main focus in this study is the type of permissive-indulgent parenting which is a very pampering parenting. In this type of permissive-indulgent parenting is very low parental involvement in directing and regulating the behavior of children but very high in providing a response or response. According to Ramadhanty et al., (2022) this parenting style has several disadvantages, including that adolescents can become less appreciative of the rules, tend to be spoiled, because everything they want is given so that adolescents are less responsible and like to rebel themselves or give up. This is supported by

a case study conducted by Rohayani (2023) that this permissive indulgent parenting style has a very impact on adolescents, causing adolescents to be difficult to be advised and taught good things, selfish, do not have manners and manners, do not have respect for parents, often fight and yell at parents in daily interactions- day, being a lazy person and not having patience. Only the role of a positive family environment will help adolescents to have a good moral development. Children will acquire moral values from the environment and their parents. Because they will learn to recognize the values in accordance with the prevailing values. If parents can provide proper parenting to children, the child's moral development will develop as expected.

According to Aprilia et al., (2020) in adolescence is a phase of self-identity search that requires a role from the family, as well as the environment such as peers, at this time adolescents are also in a state of confusion due to the inability to determine activities that are beneficial to them, as well as curiosity about things that they do not know. The use of social media has become increasingly embedded in adolescents ' daily lives in recent years, raising concerns about its potential impact (Boer et al., 2020). According to Mulyani & Yulistyowati (2022) the survey results of the Indonesian Internet Service Providers Association in 2017 teenagers were the highest users of social media, namely with a percentage of 75.50%.

Advances in communication technology in the form of use on social media can have a positive or negative impact on the moral development of adolescents. The form of influence of social media use on the moral development of these adolescents is that moral development is not in accordance with the stage of development that should be, because they can easily imitate negative things that they should not know (Ramadhani & Setiawati, 2022). Because social media is not only a means to increase knowledge but at once it can also damage the morale of teenagers when they are not able to choose and sort out which ones are good for consumption and which ones are not to be abandoned (Surokim, 2017).

One factor that also influences the moral development of adolescents is the presence of peer interaction. According to Santrock (2019) in adolescence the focus of peer interaction lies on friendly relationships in a small amount, deeper and more intimate. The existence of peer interaction can affect the moral development of adolescents as according to Kohlberg, it emphasizes the importance of the norms of a peer group environment because it turns out to be so strong in influencing the back and forth process of adolescent moral development (Nurul, 2015).

Based on the discussion above, it can be seen that the influence of permissive-indulgent parenting, social media use and peer interaction is closely related to the process of adolescent moral development. If the application of parenting is given correctly, peer interaction also supports well and the use of social media is also appropriate, it will encourage the moral development of adolescents in accordance with the level of moral development, namely at the conventional level, a behavior will be assessed correctly if it is in accordance with social values or prevailing in society. But if the opposite happens, then the goal of moral development in adolescence will not be achieved in accordance with the level of moral development stage. Based on the background of the problems that have been described above, the researchers were interested in examining whether there is an influence of permissive indulgent parenting, social media use and peer interaction on the moral development of junior high school adolescents in Langsa Kota district.

Research Methodology

A. Type of the Research

This type of research is a correlational research with a quantitative approach. This study aims to find the influence of *independent variables*, namely *permissive indulgent parenting* (X_1), *social media use* (X_2), and *peer interaction* (X_3) on the dependent variable, *adolescent moral development* (y).

B. Time and Place of the Research

This research was conducted at SMP Negeri 9 Langsa located at Jalan Panglima Polem No. 34, SMP Negeri 5 Langsa located on Jalan Jend A. Yani Alley. Pusri, and SMP Negeri 1 Langsa located on Jalan Cut Nyak Dien, Gampong Jawa, Langsa Kota, Langsa City, Aceh. This research was carried out from August to September 2023.

C. Target/Subject of the Research

The sample size of this study was 327 with a population of 1800 taken using the Slovin formula.

D. Data, Instrument, and Data Collection Technique

The data collection technique used in this study was questionnaire. The questionnaire applied was an attitude scale test that refers to the Likert scale parameters. The scale used to measure each variable was the Likert Scale model.

There are two kinds of statements with four alternative answers, namely favorable statements with a score of 5, 4,3,2,1 and unfavorable statements with a score of 1,2,3,4,5. Positive statements (favorable) and negative statements (unfavorable) are divided into four alternative answers regarding the suitability of abilities possessed. This scale uses four predetermined answer choices.

Based on above description, the scoring of each alternative answer item on the scale of learning independence and learning creativity is as follows:

Table 1. Alternative Answer Score

Alternative Answer	Score for Statement	
	Favorable	Unfavorable
Very Compatible	5	1
Compatible	4	2
Less Compatible	3	3
Not Compatible	2	4
Very Unsuitable	1	5

Data Analysis Technique

A. Linearity Test

linearity test results permissive indulgent parenting variables known significant value deviation from linearity is 0.360 which means greater than 0.05 then it can be concluded that there is a significant linear correlation between permissive indulgent parenting variables on adolescent moral development. Furthermore, Hlinearity test results of social media use variables get the value of significance deviation from linearity of 0.413 which means 1 is greater than 0.05 so that it can be concluded that there is a significant linear correlation between the variables of social media use on the moral development of adolescents and subsequent Hlinearity test results of peer interaction variables yang mendapatkan nilai signifikansi deviation from linearity equal to 0.685 which means greater than 0.05. Therefore, it can be concluded that there is a significant linear correlation between the variables of peer interaction on the moral development of adolescents.

B. Normality Test

Berdasarkan hasil output uji normalitas yang dilakukan melalui bantuan program SPSS Statistics 22.0 for windows maka dapat diketahui bahwa nilai Asymp. Sig. (2-tailed) get a value of 0.064 which is greater than the value of 0.05. So it can be concluded that the regression data in this study follow the normal distribution.

C. Multicollinearity Test

Based on the results of multicollinearity didapatkan test, the tolerance value of asuh permissive indulgent variable is $0.998 > 0.10$ and the VIF value is $1.002 < 10.00$ so that it can be concluded that there is no multicollinearity in the data on these variables. Furthermore, the tolerance value of social media use variable is $0.608 > 0.10$ and the value of VIF is $1.646 < 10.00$ so that it can be interpreted that there is no multicollinearity in the data on these variables. In the last variable in the form of peer interaction variable has a value of $0.607 > 0.10$ and VIF value of $1.647 < 10.00$ so it can be asserted that there is no multicollinearity in the data on these variables.

D. Heteroscedasticity Test

Based on the results of heteroscedasticity test the significance value of permissive indulgent parenting variable is 0.370 which is greater than 0.05 . So it can be concluded that the variable permissive indulgent parenting does not occur heteroscedasticity. Furthermore, in the variable use of social media significance value of 0.542 which is also greater than 0.05 . This confirms that the variable use of social media does not occur heteroscedasticity. In the peer interaction variable has a significance value of 0.355 which is also greater than 0.05 so that it can be interpreted that the peer interaction variable does not occur heteroscedasticity.

E. Hypothesis Testing Technique

Hypothesis testing was done through multiple regression analysis using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Windows. This analysis refers to the association between two or more independent variables (X_1, X_2, \dots, X_n) with the dependent variable (Y) linearly. After carrying out this analysis, the researchers then perform a regression equation using the formula: $Y = a + b_1X_1 + b_2X_2 + b_3X_3$. In this equation, we can identify that $Y = a$ represents the value of the constant, while $b_1X_1, b_2X_2,$ and b_3X_3 refer to the beta values for the coefficients $X_1, X_2,$ and X_3

Result and Discussion

A. Result

The results of this study showed that: (1) permissive indulgent parenting, social media use, and peer interaction significantly affect the moral development of adolescents means that together permissive indulgent parenting, social media use, and peer interaction can predict the moral development of adolescents; (2) permissive indulgent parenting negative and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents; (3) the use of social media has a positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents; (4) peer interaction has a positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents; (5) permissive indulgent parenting and the use of social media has a significant effect on the moral development of adolescents; (6) permissive indulgent parenting and peer interaction have a significant effect on adolescent moral development; (7) the use of social media and peer interaction have a positive and significant effect on adolescent moral development..

1. Permissive Indulgent Parenting

In this permissive indulgent parenting variable has 26 statements using a likert scale that has 5 options. Siswa who are in the high category in permissive indulgent parenting is 74 students with a percentage of 18.3%, medium category 213 students with a percentage of 69.5% and low category as many as 40 students with a percentage of 12.2%.

a. Frequency Distribution Table

The frequency distribution is presented in the following cumulative frequency distribution table:
Table 2. Table of Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Permissive Indulgent Parenting Variable

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	$X > 64$	74	18.3 %
2	Medium	$55 \leq X < 64$	213	69.5 %
3	Low	$X < 55$	40	12.2%
Total			327	100 %

The following histogram displays the scores for the permissive indulgent parenting variable:

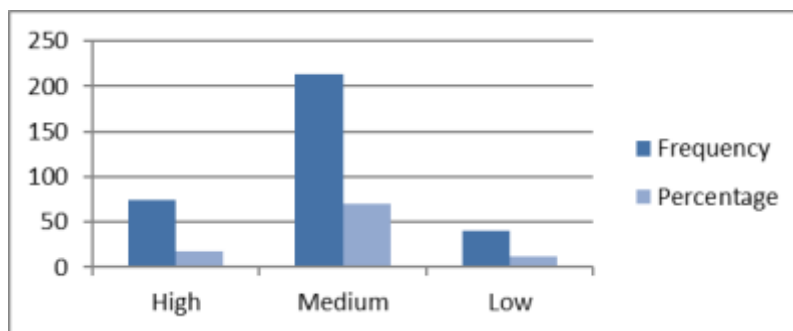


Figure 1. Frequency Distribution Histogram of Permissive Indulgent Parenting Variable

2. Social Media Usage Variables

The research Data were obtained through 25 items of statements composed on a likert scale with assessment scores ranging from 1-5 conducted on 327 students in Langsa Kota Sub-District. Based on the score obtained, it can be seen that students with high categories in the use of social media are 53 students with a percentage of 15.9%, medium category 85 students with a percentage of 26.3% and low category as many as 189 students with a percentage of 57.8 %.

a. Frequency Distribution Table

The frequency distribution is presented in the following cumulative frequency distribution table:
Table 5. Table of Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Penggunaan Media Sosial

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	$X > 81$	53	15.9 %
2	Medium	$72 \leq X < 81$	85	26.3 %
3	Low	$X < 72$	189	57.8 %
Total			327	100 %

Here is a histogram of the variable scores of social media use:

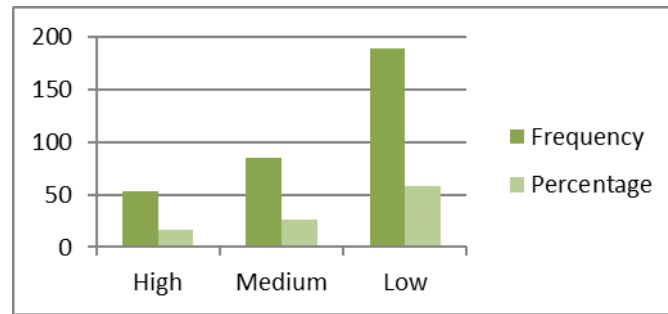


Figure 2. Frequency Distribution Histogram of social media use

4. Peer Interaction Variables

In this peer interaction variable consists of 21 items of statements that reveal the interaction of peers in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district. Based on the score obtained, it can be seen that students with high peer interaction amounted to 56 students with a percentage of 17%, medium category 232 students with a percentage of 71.1% and low category as many as 39 students with a percentage of 11.9%.

a. Frequency Distribution Table

The frequency distribution is presented in the following cumulative frequency distribution table: Table 5. Table of Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Interaksi Teman Sebaya

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	$X > 77$	56	17 %
2	Medium	$63 < X < 77$	232	71.1 %
3	Low	$X < 63$	39	11.9 %
Total			327	100 %

Here is a histogram of the scores of the peer interaction variables:

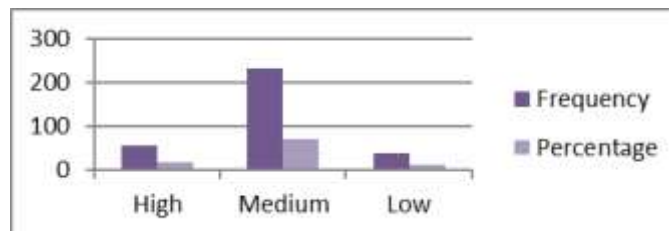


Figure 3. Frequency Distribution Histogram of Peer Interaction Variables

5. Variables of Adolescent Moral Development

In the adolescent moral development variable, the number of statements consisted of 13 items with scores for each statement ranging from 1 to 5. Based on the score obtained, it can be seen that students with high adolescent moral development amounted to 27 students with a percentage of 8.2 %, medium category as many as 253 students with a percentage of 77.3% and low category as many as 47 students with a percentage of 14.5 %.

a. Frequency Distribution Table

The frequency distribution is presented in the following cumulative frequency distribution table: Table 5. Table of Cumulative Frequency Distribution of Perkembangan Moral Remaja

No	Category	Interval	Frequency	Percentage
1	High	$X > 84$	27	8.2 %
2	Medium	$68 < X < 84$	253	77.3 %
3	Low	$X < 68$	47	14.5 %
Total			327	100 %

Here is a histogram of the variable scores of adolescent moral development:

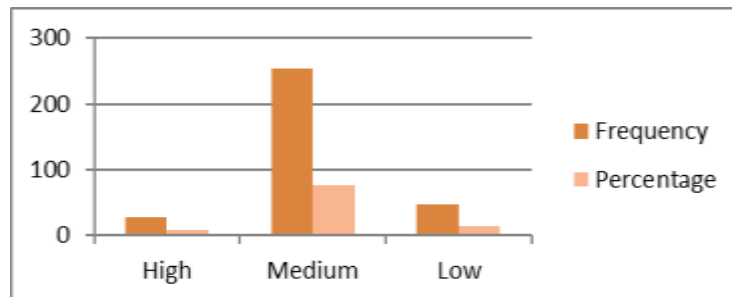


Figure 4. Frequency Distribution Histogram of Adolescent Moral Development

Discussion

Based on the analysis of descriptive data this study indicates that there are 11.3% of the total 327 students who have a level of moral development in the very high category, 11.9% are in the category of high moral development, 41.3% in the category of sufficient, 35.2% low category and 0.3% very low category. This shows that the moral in the moral development stage of remaja varies between students. In this study it can be seen that the moral development of adolescents can be influenced by permissive indulgent parenting, social media use, and peer interaction. If these three factors have a good impact on the individual then it can be estimated that this has a major impact on the level of moral development that adolescents should have. Based on the findings of this study also shows that the factors of permissive indulgent parenting, social media use and peer interaction together contribute 96.9% to the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district. Meanwhile, the remaining 3.1% were influenced by other factors that were not examined in this study.

1. The influence of Permissive Indulgent Parenting on the Moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis of permissive indulgent parenting data, it can be concluded that the permissive indulgent parenting variable (X1) has a negative and significant influence on the moral development of adolescents (Y). Based on the results of calculations using IBM SPSS Statistics 25.0 for Windows that obtained the value of t count of $-38.135 >$ from T table (1.967) and the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This means that permissive indulgent parenting has a significant negative influence on the moral development of adolescents. This finding is in line with the results of research conducted by Utami (2020) which shows that permissive parenting patterns towards moral behavior in adolescents, the lower the parental permissive parenting pattern, the higher the moral behavior in adolescents and vice versa, the higher the parental permissive parenting pattern, the lower the moral behavior in adolescents.

2. The effect of social Media uses on the Moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis on social media usage data, it can be concluded that the variable of social media usage as X2 has a significant positive influence on the moral development of adolescents (Y). The results of calculations using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Windows showed the value of t count of $12.277 >$ from T table 1.967 and the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. This shows that there is strong evidence that the use of social media has a significant positive impact on the moral development of adolescents. This is in line with the results of research conducted by Rahmadhani et al., (2022) that there is a significant influence between social media on the moral development of adolescents.

3. The influence of peer interaction on the Moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district

Based on the results of multiple regression analysis of data on peer interaction can be revealed that peer interaction as a variable factor X3 has a significant positive influence on the moral development of adolescents (Y). This fact is supported by the results of calculations carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Windows software where the calculated t value of $65.782 >$ from T table 1.967 and also the significance value of $0.000 < 0.05$. These results confirm that there is a significant positive relationship between peer interaction and adolescent moral development indicating that peer interaction has a positive influence on adolescent moral development. The results of the same study were also carried out by Natogar (2022) that peer interaction contributes to the moral development of adolescents.

4. The influence of Permissive Indulgent parenting, social Media use and peer interaction on the Moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district

It is proven that there is a significant influence of permissive indulgent parenting, social media use and peer interaction on the moral development of adolescents in public Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district. The calculation results using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Windows shows that the value of F count is $3401.898 >$ F table 2.63 and the significance value of 0.000 which is smaller than 0.05.

The results of the Rsquare calculation using IBM SPSS Statistics 22.0 for Windows produced a value of 0.858. This indicates that the contribution of the influence of permissive indulgent parenting variables, social media use and peer interaction on adolescent moral development variables reached 96.9%, while the remaining 3.1% were influenced by other factors not examined in this study.

Based on the above, permissive indulgent parenting variables, social media use and peer interaction affect the moral development of adolescents because the three variables are complementary in revealing the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district. With this we can understand that permissive indulgent parenting is not a good parenting style. Because as a result, adolescents never learn to control their own behavior and always expect their will to be obeyed.

In the use of social media, parents need to supervise their children in surfing social media which does not always have a positive impact, but needs to know how to use it properly and correctly, not to be abused. In addition to permissive indulgent parenting and social media use, adolescents' moral development can also be affected by peer interactions. Peer interaction as a social environment for adolescents has an important role for moral development. Kohlberg (in Santrock, 2019) believes that interaction with peers is an important part of social stimulation that challenges individuals to change their moral orientation.

When referring to the theory of stages of moral development according to Kohlberg, it can be seen that adolescence is located at the second level of moral development, namely at the conventional level based on social expectations, an act is considered correct if it is in accordance with existing regulations in society. So the orientation of the rules that will be obeyed by adolescents is social rules and public order where it is said that good behavior is behavior that obeys the order that prevails in society and existing social rules. So with this stage of moral Development, adolescents should be able to have good behavior in accordance with the stages of moral development that must be achieved.

Conclusion

Based on the data obtained from the foregoing results of the analysis and discussion, the following conclusions can be drawn:

1. Permissive indulgent parenting, the use of social media and peer interaction simultaneously significantly affect the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district with a significance level of $p 0.000 < 0.05$.
2. Permissive indulgent parenting partially negatively and significantly affect the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district
3. Partial use of social media has a positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district
4. Peer interaction partially positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in the District Langsa City
5. Permissive indulgent parenting and the use of social media significantly affect the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district
6. Permissive indulgent parenting and peer interaction significantly affect the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district
7. The use of social media and peer interaction have a positive and significant effect on the moral development of adolescents in Junior High School students in Langsa Kota district

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