

**Smartphones and Other Technological Gadgets: Impact on a Child's Education**

Student's Name or Students' Names

Department Affiliation, University Affiliation

Course Number: Course Name

Instructor's Name

Assignment Due Date

## **Smartphones and Other Technological Gadgets: Impact on a Child's Education**

The use of smartphones and other technological gadgets has been gaining popularity and becoming more useful in human lives. Daily inventions and interventions in technology have seen improvements in different sectors, including education. Technology has made it easier for researchers who now get access to information quickly through the internet. Noor et al. (2021) revealed that the increasing familiarity with technology gadgets gives teachers and students a tough choice on the ones to use. For instance, most schools now allow online gaming for students during short school breaks. Many people acknowledge the benefits of smartphones and other technological gadgets in education. However, a significant population of both researchers and parents still holds that students' uncontrolled use of smartphones and other gadgets significantly interferes with their educational development.

The use of smartphones and technological gadgets helps children familiarize themselves with complex concepts from a young age. Whereas most recent studies focus on the negative impacts smartphones and other technological devices have on children, their importance cannot be ignored (Radesky et al., 2015). The wide use of technology across the learning sphere, from junior schools to higher learning institutions, makes it easier for students to develop long-term skills that will be helpful in the future (Raja & Nagasubramani, 2018). Most researchers believe these tools can impact education by helping children have easier access to emergency services during research. Again, due to ease of access to information from the internet, children have become more knowledgeable about getting information from online sources.

Parents can easily assess their children's academic schedules by using technology. More often, parents and teachers help the students develop a plan and stick to it. Once students master the technique, they become more aware of their self-management and therefore improve their

performances. Also, from this planned program, students tend to have enough time to read and engage in activities that are important to their mental health (Aghamdi, 2016). When students have high digital literacy, it becomes easier for them to bridge the education gap. For instance, when a school provides smartphones and other learning tools to all students, it becomes easier for students from all backgrounds to access learning materials that their parents would not have provided.

Perhaps the negative effects of smartphone use by school-going children have been more than can be seen. Most researchers and members of society from different lines of work, including the media and academia, have had a contrasting perception of smartphone technology's effects on students. The extensive use of smartphones has exposed children to technology from a very tender age. According to Gowthami and Kumar (2016), frequent exposure to smartphones and other devices results in behavioral change in children. In most instances, the behavioral change is always negative and affects the students' order of activities. Children are also predisposed to health risks, such as the effect of screens on their eyes (Popper, 2020). In addition, the more frequently children use smartphones and other gadgets, the more they become exposed to dangerous radiofrequency radiations emitted by these electronic devices. The accumulation of those radiations in the children's bodies can lead to physiological complications such as tumors.

In a nutshell, technology is valuable yet awful in the education of children. Society cannot ignore the fact that almost everything has now been made easier through technology. Technological gadgets have mainly been given to children to help them eliminate fatigue by playing games that make them active. Besides, digital platforms make it easy for children to develop researching skills at a young age. Thus, they are more likely to become better

researchers in the future. However, the significant effects of the use of smartphones can be seen as more children tend to develop complications such as brain tumors and eye problems following the excessive use of these devices. Therefore, parents and teachers should devise better ways to help children make smartphones and other components of technology more useful.

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