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POSITIVE AND NEGATIVE EFFECTS OF ELECTRONIC GADGETS ON CHILDREN'S EDUCATION

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Abstract: In this article, the advantages and disadvantages of electronic gadgets (smartphones, tablets and other devices) in child education are classified, modern knowledge and experience, issues are expressed.

Keywords: gadget, mobile device, education, method, children.

Аннотация: В данной статье классифицированы преимущества и недостатки электронных гаджетов (смартфонов, планшетов и других устройств) в образовании детей, изложены современные знания и опыт, проблемы.

Ключевые слова: гаджет, мобильное устройство, образование, метод, дети.

Annotatsiya: Mazkur maqolada elektron gadjetning (smartfon, planshet va boshqa qurilmalar) bola tarbiyasidagi zarari va afzalliklari tariflangan, zamonaviy bilim va tajriba, masalalari o‘z ifodasini topgan.

Kalit so`zlar: gadjet, mobil qurilma, tarbiya, metod, bolalar.

INTRODUCTION

Globalization processes taking place in the world impose new tasks on all of us. One of such tasks is to educate the young generation in the spirit of patriotism, nationalism and tolerance, to strengthen their feelings of vigilance and awareness, to raise them to become well-rounded individuals who respect the elders and honor the children and respect the national traditions and values.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

At the moment, the rapid development in all areas, including the information and telecommunications sector, is the actual result of this consistency. Currently, not only the cities, but also the mountainous villages and remote villages of our country, there are more and more service branches that provide modern telecommunication systems - internet, mobile phone connection, and various services on the computer. It should be noted that the number of mobile communication service subscribers in rural areas has reached 20 million, which is 80% of the total number for our country, and that this number is growing rapidly.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Scientists are conducting research on the proper use of the possibilities of communication technologies. According to the results of these studies, ear and brain tumors are more likely to develop in children who use cell phones for a long time. In particular, Professor Steward said that the younger generation is the first to be exposed to radiation. From this point of view, parents should be concerned about the health of their children, consider the norms of mobile phone use and recommend them to avoid using mobile communication as much as possible.

According to another group of scientists, the bioelectrical activity of the child's brain can decrease for the next two hours due to the use of a mobile communication tool for just two minutes. If teenagers use cell phones since childhood, they may develop brain tumors when they are 20-29 years old. It has also been found that mobile communication is especially harmful for children whose nervous system is just developing [5].

Without limiting ourselves to the opinion of scientists, it is permissible to dwell on the innovation that has entered the practice of a number of foreign countries.

Practical steps have been taken in many countries to restrict the use of mobile phones by schoolchildren. For example, in Bangladesh, the use of mobile phones by children under the age of 16 is completely prohibited. France, Spain and England have also imposed restrictions on the use of mobile communication services for children.

These days, schools in New Waltham, England have installed scanners at the entrances that reveal special instant communication devices. If a student's phone is found, the representatives of the special service immediately confiscate it and charge a fine from the parents.

Taking into account that mobile communication devices are a distraction for students, it is necessary to turn off the personal mobile phone when entering universities and schools and not to use it during lectures and classes [4].

The use of mobile communication devices in educational institutions can be limited in order to ensure the effectiveness and safety of the educational process, the physical, intellectual, spiritual and moral development of students, the protection of life and health, honor and dignity, equality of rights and duties, freedom and responsibilities.

CONCLUSION

It is advisable to regularly teach students the ethics of using mobile communication tools in public places through educational hours and spiritual-educational events. It is necessary to convey to students that the following are prohibited:

- use of mobile communication devices in educational institutions during exams, cultural events, information resource centers, study halls, common use and dining areas;
- using cell phones during class to talk, exchange short messages, play games, access Internet sites, listen to music, and for other purposes;
- insulting others and using offensive words while talking on a mobile phone;
- through cell phone communication tools to educational institutions that degrade human dignity and value, promote various forms of moral corruption, pornography, alcoholism, drunkenness, carnage, contradict moral values generally recognized in society, harm the physical and spiritual maturity of students, as well as, importing and disseminating information of any kind related to religious and national conflicts, religious fanaticism and missionary work;

In the case of the third or second serious violation of the requirements, at the initiative of the pedagogues, in the presence of 2 pedagogues (one of whom should be the head of the class) and 2 students, the mobile communication device will be taken away from the student will be returned after action is taken.

Students and their parents should be introduced to these requirements at meetings.

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