**Review of the Research Article:**

**Bangladeshi Parents’ Awareness of Young Children’s Smartphone Use**

**Title and Abstract**

The title is concise and relevant, accurately reflecting the study's focus on **Bangladeshi parents’ awareness** regarding their children's smartphone use. The abstract provides a good overview of the study, including the aim, methodology, key findings, and implications. However, a more detailed breakdown of the findings, including both positive and negative effects, could enhance its effectiveness.

**Introduction**

The introduction effectively frames the global context of **smartphone usage trends** and highlights their relevance in the Bangladeshi context. The citation of relevant statistics (e.g., smartphone usage among children in the U.S. and Bangladesh) is commendable, as it establishes a solid background for the study's significance. The references to studies linking excessive smartphone use to developmental problems are apt and help build a rationale for the study. However, the section could benefit from more detail on previous Bangladeshi studies to emphasize the research gap.

**Research Questions and Objectives**

The research questions and objectives are clear, focusing on understanding parents' awareness of **AAP guidelines** and the effects of smartphone use on children's development. These objectives are well-linked to the study's structure.

**Methodology**

The study employs a **mixed-methods approach** by combining both quantitative and qualitative data, which strengthens the validity of the findings. However, the sample size of 83 participants seems limited given the population of smartphone users in Bangladesh. The choice of **purposive sampling** is justifiable, given the study’s focus on parents of children aged 0-5 years, but a larger sample could provide more generalizable insights.

The **questionnaire design** is comprehensive and covers both closed-ended and open-ended questions. The use of online data collection tools like Google Forms makes the process efficient, but the study lacks discussion on how this method might introduce biases (e.g., internet access bias). Moreover, the potential limitations of **self-reported data** should have been addressed.

**Findings and Discussion**

The findings are organized clearly under four main categories, each contributing to the overall understanding of Bangladeshi parents' awareness and practices. The results highlight a **high prevalence of smartphone use among young children** (98% of children aged 0-5), which is a crucial finding, particularly when compared to U.S. data.

1. **Smartphone Use Among Children**:
   * The data reveal that most children do not own their smartphones but use their parents' devices. This aligns with global trends, but the study could delve deeper into the cultural factors influencing this behavior in Bangladesh.
2. **Parental Awareness of AAP Guidelines**:
   * A significant 75.6% of parents were unaware of the **AAP guidelines**, which is a critical finding. This suggests an urgent need for awareness campaigns. The study could benefit from exploring why this gap exists and what barriers prevent parents from accessing or adhering to these guidelines.
3. **Steps Taken by Parents**:
   * While most parents take steps to mitigate excessive smartphone use, the study shows that these steps are not always aligned with AAP guidelines. This finding underscores the importance of disseminating accurate and accessible information.
4. **Positive and Negative Effects of Smartphone Use**:
   * The qualitative data offer insightful personal experiences from parents, showing both the educational benefits and the developmental risks of smartphones. This dual perspective adds depth to the findings, but the discussion on **long-term effects** could be expanded.

**Strengths**

* The mixed-methods approach enriches the data and allows for a nuanced analysis.
* The comparison of the study's findings with international data (e.g., from the U.S.) adds a valuable global perspective.
* The thematic analysis of qualitative data provides a deeper understanding of parents' experiences and concerns.

**Limitations**

* The small sample size limits the generalizability of the findings. The study could have provided more details on how representative the sample is of the broader population of Bangladeshi parents.
* The lack of discussion on **socioeconomic factors** influencing smartphone use and awareness among parents is a missed opportunity.
* The reliance on **self-reported data** may introduce biases, and this limitation should have been acknowledged.

**Conclusion and Implications**

The conclusion effectively summarizes the key findings and emphasizes the **need for increased parental awareness** regarding smartphone use and its effects on children. However, the study could propose specific policy recommendations or interventions to address the awareness gap, such as **education programs** or public health campaigns.

**Overall Assessment**

This research article provides valuable insights into an under-researched area in Bangladesh, but it would benefit from a larger, more diverse sample and a deeper exploration of the cultural and socioeconomic factors at play. The study's findings have important implications for public health policy, particularly in promoting awareness of AAP guidelines and reducing the negative effects of excessive smartphone use on children.

**Decision:**

The article can be accepted, but further revisions would improve its quality.

**Reviewer:**

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