**Author’s Responses to Reviewers’ Comments**

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| **Reviewer A’s Comments to Author(s)** | **Reviewer B’s Comments to Author(s)** | **Author’s Responses** |
| **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. | **Abstract**  Questionnaire for quantitative findings but how about qualitative for mixed methods?  How do you justify 83 respondents are enough for this study because a huge number of people use smartphone?  98% of children use smartphones and the excessive use of smartphones is negatively associated, how is it not problem? | The author has made the required changes.  Positive and negative effects are included in the abstract.  The mixed questionnaire includes both closed-ended and open-ended questions.  Justification provided in the Method section (please see pg. no. 6). |
| **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. | **Introduction**  What is the specific research objective or objectives? In the abstract “*The aim of this study was to explore the status of Bangladeshi children’s smartphone use and Bangladeshi parents' awareness of young children’s smartphone use in terms of AAP guidelines”* This should be at the end of introduction. | The author has made the required changes.  Actually, no previous study has investigated Bangladeshi parents' awareness of young children’s smartphone use in terms of international guidelines like the guidelines recommended by the American Academy of Paediatrics (please see pg. no. 5).  The research objective has been included in the introduction (please see pg. no. 3). |
| **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. |  | No changes need to be made. |
|  | **Literature Review**  What do you mean by The Study? Is this literature of the study? If it is, your need more research literature. What is going on around the world, especially in Asia? | The literature related to parents’ awareness of international guidelines like the American Academy of Paediatrics (AAP) is limited, however this paper includes the global literature as well as Asian, e.g. Shirley & Kumar (2019). |
| **Methodology**  RA.1: 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.  RA.2: 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. | **Method**  RB.1: Is this combining or quantitative findings should be justified by qualitative findings.  RB.2: How did you collect qualitative data? Make is more clearer, How did you collect quantitative and qualitative data in one questioner, justify and provide citations.  RB.3: Where is the research location, around the country or specific location, need justification because the rural and urban parents may differ…  RB.4: Why it is purposive sampling need justification.  RB.5: The instrument is adopted or developed by the researcher, if it is developed by the researcher, how about the validity and reliability of the instrument?  RB.6: Is this qualitative data collection procedure? Need more justification…  RB.7: Provide detail, how thematic analysis was conducted | The author has made all the required changes.  RA.1: Though the sample size is small, it is still useful and valid for meaningful results considering the research purpose and the research method.  RA.2: The author has made the required changes for establishing the trustworthiness of the data.  RB.1: Justification of the method is given in the method section (please see page no. 5).  RB.2: Justification of collecting quantitative and qualitative data in one questioner is provided along with a citation (please see page no. 6).  RB.3: The research location is the Dhaka city.  RB.4: Justification provided in the Method section (please see page 6).  RB.5: Justification provided, please see the Method section (page 6).  RB.6: Please see the Method section (page 6).  RB.7: Please see the details in the Method section (page 6). |
| **Findings and Discussion**  RA1: 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. | **Findings**  RB1: How did you categories the findings, is it based on objectives. Findings should be displayed according to the objectives of research questions? | RA1: Justification provided in the sub-section 4.3.2.1.  RB1: Suggestions incorporated. |
| **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. | The conclusion seems the repetition of findings, maybe it can avoid few sentences and words.  At the end of the conclusion, what is the suggestions for the future research? | Provided in the conclusion. |
| **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. |  |  |

Thank you so much.