

# Analysis of the Positive and Negative Effects of Using Smartphones in Learning for Children with Special Needs

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## ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to determine the impact of smartphones on social and social aspects. A scholar for children with special needs at the Putra Mandri Lebo Special School in Sidoarjo. This study in a descriptive qualitative study. Results show that researchers have found affects social aspects: child addiction, the occurrence of certain behaviours Copy from the internet. The academic implication is that children get used to long sleeps, at night, as the child may get sleepy in the morning or at school and affect the child's performance.

**Keywords:** smartphones, positive and negative impacts, children with special needs.

## 1. INTRODUCTION

The existence of gadgets / devices and the internet Easy and quick at the same time almost everything today. A smartphone or smartphone that is just getting started Switching features based on secondary needs The main need for its sophistication, Especially during the current COVID 19 pandemic Most people happened in Indonesia Indonesian schools apply learning Online (online), via zoom application Google Meet, Google Classroom, WhatsApp, Other online learning support applications. The most important and common features of smartphones for communication and media information. Like the benefits of smartphones Explained by Deilami. et.all. [1]: "Simple communication. Smartphone is a tool that has advanced technology. Anyone can do it Communicate easily. Build Children's creativity (provided by smartphones) there is also a lot of encouraging information Children will be more creative). Children are growing All information and news can be easily found especially he needs Learn while playing or while playing to learn. Children are still this age is in an exciting time for I played [2]. But don't let go of one A learning process that must also be performed "But despite being sophisticated Equipment, sometimes smartphones Abuse and the average society Indonesia is using more smartphones Reasonable restrictions. Number of connected smartphones reached about 400 million units

on average there are multiple Indonesians smartphone. The number of users is Social media make up 80% of people and on average Up to 4 to 10 hours of use per day, unfortunately, 25% of users Social media is a child. From the above data, we can conclude that: Indonesia now needs proper education don't forget to use your smartphone and internet Number of smartphone users in Indonesia. In addition to backing up content Negative, you need to tighten the net considering the number of children on your smartphone. With the director the parent role also needs to be reorganized as follows Pradipta [3]: Children can't see content that shouldn't be seen Children can see. Based on Author's environment, now parents Use of smartphones as a parent medium, In other words, it makes children noisy, annoying parents. This phenomenon is very Children can see, Copy negative content on the internet Via his smartphone including children with special needs, especially Intellectual barriers when content is negative He saw it over and over again. Handle [4]: "Children with special needs are children Experience obstacles to development Intellectually, socially emotionally, psychomotor ally, as it affects cognitive development and adaptive behaviour, So that you can't concentrate on your thoughts and feelings Unstable, distant, quiet, sensitive Light etc. " Emotional instability in children If not, special needs are the cause of the tantrum His will, even if he is not given a smartphone. This should be avoided as soon as possible,

as smartphones can be addictive, including children with special needs [5]. Based on the above explanation of the use of smartphones as a learning necessity during a pandemic and the abuse of smartphones as a care medium, especially for children with special needs, the authors have a smartphone in children with special needs.

## **2. METHOD**

The research approach used in this research is a descriptive qualitative research. A type of descriptive research method used to explain or analyse findings in the form of explanations rather than drawing further conclusions [6], [7]. Data sources required for all research required for research. Two data sources are used in this study: primary data source and secondary data. A primary data source is a data source that provides live data to researchers as a data collector. How about the main sources of data used in this study are interviews, individual or group opinions, and observations. The informants for this survey interview are parents and teachers of children in need of special assistance at the Putra Mandiri Lebo Sidoarjo Special School. Secondary data sources are sources of research data obtained from researchers, but data collectors indirectly, for example, through others, or documents and intermediate media (received and recorded by others). Make the data available through. For the secondary data sources used in this study, researchers use documents, such as documents, to support the study. The data collection techniques used in this study are:

### **2.1. Observation**

Observation is one of the data collection techniques in research where researchers observe directly into the field to collect data needed in research. In this study, researchers will go directly to the field and observe directly the subject to be studied regarding the negative and positive impacts of smartphones on the learning of children with special needs who are housed in Special Schools. In this study, researchers used three subjects who were children with special needs who attended the Putra Mandiri Lebo Sidoarjo Special School.

### **2.2. Interviews**

Interviews are a data collection technique in which researchers will ask questions according to interview guidelines to informants relating to the positive and negative impacts of smartphones on the learning of children with special needs at the Putra Mandiri Special School, Lebo Sidoarjo.

### **2.2. Documentation**

Documentation is a collection of data in the form of written documents, images, videos, or sound recordings

related to the research subject. In this study, researchers used documentation data collection techniques in the form of recording, recording, and analysing written data such as archived data that had been collected by researchers.

## **3. RESULT AND DISCUSSION**

Based on the results of the survey conducted, we found the following results: 1) based on the data found, there was no significant impact on social aspects. They are sociable and playing with friends. 2) Children can even set tasks and ask how the teacher is doing. This includes socializing. 3) The emergence of specific behaviours, both behavioural and verbal, imitated from the Internet. 4) The subject becomes addicted and continues to use the smartphone, so he forgets the time and does not care about his surroundings. When prevented, they become angry and angry. 5) Does not affect the performance of children with special needs, especially in the subject. 6) School assignments given by the teacher will continue to be done by the subject. 7) Students can use their smartphones to ask teachers questions about learning. 8) Students may sleep late into the night and get sleepy in the morning (school). This can interfere with the communication of the teacher's lessons.

Using smartphones with children with special needs certainly has a variety of positive and negative effects. However, since the main function of smartphones is to find communication devices and infrastructure to find information, basically smartphones provide convenience to children in many ways[8], [9]. Smartphones are not only a means of communicating and searching information, but also a means of discussing various services such as games, music, and videos. This is one of the useful features that smartphones offer. Still, based on the data the researchers found, it turned out that smartphones did not interfere with their social activities [10], [11]. They still do not play with friends, play with friends, or leave the teacher's homework. In addition, the presence of smartphones makes learning logically easier because smartphones provide a collection of information from around the world. Children with special needs, especially those of this study, are fine at school, even though they like or are addicted to smartphones. Nonetheless, two of the three subjects suffer from sleep deprivation, which can disrupt the learning process of the class and impair their performance at any time[12]–[14]. Smartphone addiction is what parents are currently expecting from their children. In this study, two of the three sub-junkies were angry when they brought their smartphones. This is a parental concern and should not be left unattended. Especially for children with intellectual disabilities, family attention needs to be increased. Do not make your smartphone an educational parenting medium for your child so as not to affect your child with special needs. Parents must be the barrier that

separates the positive and negative effects of smartphones, as children with special needs cannot tell what is good or right. Therefore, to help parents educate their children about smartphones [15], [16].

#### 4. CONCLUSION

Based on the researcher's research on the negative and positive effects of using smartphones on children in need of special needs at the Putra Mandiri Lebo Sidoarjo Special School, we can conclude: 1) The social impact of using smartphones on children with intellectual disabilities is not significant, but certain behaviours that the subject mimics from the internet or smartphone addiction should be avoided. Subject still likes to play with his friends and meet his friends. 2) From a scientific point of view, children with special needs do not show performance impairment. You continue the task set by the teacher. But I'm worried that I'm using my smartphone to get sleepy in the morning and at school, so I sleep late into the night.

#### AUTHORS' CONTRIBUTIONS

The author's contribution in this case is as chairman and research member who conducts research which is then converted into an article published in proceedings or in a journal that has an active and quite extraordinary role in providing input and suggestions so that it becomes an article that has quality.

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