

The influence of electronic gadgets in student life essay sample

[Law](#), [Evidence](#)



1. Definition of electronics.

“ Electronics is branch of engineering which deals with the study of transport of information through the magnetic waves.”

Most of the electronic gadgets are built on the basis of this definition. As they work through or on magnetic waves. Following is the definition of electronic gadgets.

“ Electronic gadgets are the instruments which can perform many activities at a time with vast speed & makes the hard work efficient one.”

Some of them are in following figure, There are many ‘ Electronic gadgets’, which we are using in day days life such as computer, T. V., mobile, I-pod, pen drive, etc. available easily. These instruments helps us by making easy paper work, entertaining, for communication etc. But not to limit only this, these instruments are proved useful in almost every industry. Electronic gadgets operate many machines, ships, aeroplanes, and industrial activities. Also they are used to identify conditions for the performance of any works. E. g. T. V., Computer, Laptops, Palmtops, Digital Camera, Mp3 Players, Mobiles, digital pens, printers etc.

Hypothesis:

1. Spending much time on electronic gadgets effect the academic performers of PMC students.
2. Mostly more male students spend time on electronic gadgets than female students.

3. Electronic gadgets give more advantages to students rather than disadvantages in doing their daily life here in PMC.

Significance of study:

This research can be beneficial to help PMC administration to identify the effect of electronic gadgets on student academic performance. This study shows the growing popularity of electronic gadgets that enable lecturers and the administration to monitor students through these electronic gadgets hence enhancing the teaching and learning process by using electronic gadgets. As for the students, this research provides them a reference on the upcoming trend of studied by using the electronic gadgets for further research and for academic purposes.

Statement of problems:

Objective of study:

1. To find out research on electronic gadgets to PMC students.
2. To find out how do electronic gadgets effect the PMC students based on different gender in various aspect.
3. To investigate the benefit and setback on electronic gadgets to PMC student.

Background Of Study:

According to Wikipedia, The origins of the word “ gadget” trace back to the 19th century. According to the Oxford English Dictionary, there is anecdotal

evidence for the use of “gadget” as a placeholder name for a technical item whose precise name one can’t remember since the 1850s; with Robert Brown’s 1886 book *Spun yarn and Spindrift, A sailor boy’s log of a voyage out and home in a China tea-clipper* containing the earliest known usage in print. The etymology of the word is disputed. A widely circulated story holds that the word gadget was “invented” when Gaget, Gauthier & Cie, the company behind the repoussé construction of the Statue of Liberty (1886), made a small-scale version of the monument and named it after their firm; however this contradicts the evidence that the word was already used before in nautical circles, and the fact that it did not become popular, at least in the USA, until after World War I. Other sources cite a derivation from the French *gâchette* which has been applied to various pieces of a firing mechanism, or the French *gagée*, a small tool or accessory. The October 1918 issue of *Notes and Queries* contains a multi-article entry on the word “gadget” (12 S. iv. 187).

H. Tapley-Soper of The City Library, Exeter, writes: A discussion arose at the Plymouth meeting of the Devonshire Association in 1916 when it was suggested that this word should be recorded in the list of local verbal provincialisms. Several members dissented from its inclusion on the ground that it is in common use throughout the country; and a naval officer who was present said that it has for years been a popular expression in the service for a tool or implement, the exact name of which is unknown or has for the moment been forgotten. I have also frequently heard it applied by motorcycle friends to the collection of fittings to be seen on motor cycles. ‘His

handle-bars are smothered in gadgets' refers to such things as speedometers, mirrors, levers, badges, mascots, &c., attached to the steering handles. The 'jigger' or short-rest used in billiards is also often called a 'gadget'; and the name has been applied by local platelayers to the 'gauge' used to test the accuracy of their work. In fact, to borrow from present-day Army slang, 'gadget' is applied to 'any old thing.'

The usage of the term in military parlance extended beyond the navy. In the book "Above the Battle" by Vivian Drake, published in 1918 by D. Appleton & Co., of New York and London, being the memoirs of a pilot in the British Royal Flying Corps, there is the following passage: "Our ennui was occasionally relieved by new gadgets — "gadget" is the Flying Corps slang for invention! Some gadgets were good, some comic and some extraordinary." By the second half of the twentieth century, the term "gadget" had taken on the connotations of compactness and mobility. In the 1965 essay "The Great Gizmo" (a term used interchangeably with "gadget" throughout the essay), the architectural and design critic Reyner Banham defines the item as:

A characteristic class of US products--perhaps the most characteristic--is a small self-contained unit of high performance in relation to its size and cost, whose function is to transform some undifferentiated set of circumstances to a condition nearer human desires. The minimum of skills is required in its installation and use, and it is independent of any physical or social infrastructure beyond that by which it may be ordered from catalogue and delivered to its prospective user. A class of servants to human needs, these

clip-on devices, these portable gadgets, have coloured American thought and action far more deeply--I suspect--than is commonly understood.