

# A Statistical Analysis of Impact of Mobile Usage of Children's in Pondicherry

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**C. Anantharaj**

*Assistant Professor, Department of Statistics*

*Kanchi Mamunivar Government Institute for Post Graduate Studies and Research  
Lawspet, Puducherry*

**H. Sri Sweetha**

*Department of Statistics*

*Kanchi mamunivar Government Institute for Post Graduate Studies and Research  
Lawspet, Puducherry*

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## Abstract

*The Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) is a critical component of India's social security framework, designed to ensure financial stability for workers post-retirement. The EPF plays a pivotal role in ensuring social security for salaried employees, and understanding its financial trajectory at the regional level is critical for policy and planning. India's North Eastern region—commonly referred to as the Seven Sisters, the states are Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland, and Tripura. There exist a significant inter-state disparities in EPF contributions, influenced by differing levels of industrialization and formal employment. This study employs a stochastic modeling framework to analyze and forecast the net payroll dynamics of the Employees' Provident Fund (EPF) across the Seven Sister states of India. The stochastic approach allows for the identification of risk scenarios and helps forecast the fund's sustainability under various economic conditions. This study provides actionable insights for policymakers, EPFO administrators, and state governments to strengthen regional labour welfare frameworks.*

**Keywords:** Employees' Provident Fund, Seven Sisters of India, Stochastic Model, Labour welfare.

## Introduction

In 2026, mobile usage has moved beyond being a "convenience" to becoming the primary digital layer for human interaction. With over 5.1 billion smartphone users globally, these devices act as the central remote control for our personal and professional lives. Mobile usage has moved beyond being a "trend" and is now the primary way most of the world interacts with the internet. On the other hand, apart from all these benefits, mobile phones come with their own drawbacks such as addiction, over-usage, an inactive lifestyle, etc. This also brings us to the bad effect of mobile phones on children. Kids being addicted to cell phones is one of the greatest concerns in today's times. Kids of the past grew up with physical toys, playing with bricks and mud; but

today's kids grow up with mobile phones. They begin to consume YouTube movies, songs, videos, games, etc. from a very early age which brings us to a debatable topic of weighing the benefits Vs. risks of cellphone effects on the child. Mobile phone addiction” may refer to a compulsive and excessive reliance on mobile devices that causes negative consequences in various aspects of life. Some studies suggest children and teens may experience an overwhelming preoccupation with cell phones. This preoccupation may lead to an inability to control or limit phone usage, even in situations where their use is inappropriate. It may cause them to neglect their responsibilities and relationships and exhibit restlessness and anxiety when unable to access their phones. Smartphones emit radio frequency (RF) radiation, which can raise body temperature. Some worry that this radiation could cause health problems like brain tumors or headaches. When parents tell their children not to use their mobile phones, it can trigger anxiety in children due to a feeling of being disconnected from their peers, potential social exclusion, and a fear of missing out on important information or updates, especially if they heavily rely on their phones for social interaction and entertainment; this anxiety can be amplified if the child perceives the parental restriction as overly strict or unfair. Many children rely on their phones for entertainment like games or videos, and not being able to access them can lead to boredom and frustration, contributing to anxiety.

A meta-analysis found the pooled daily screen time for Indian children under five is 2.22 hours, significantly higher than the recommended limits. For children under two, the average is 1.23 hours, despite guidelines suggesting they avoid screens entirely (Varadarajan et al., 2025). While urban residence is often associated with higher addiction risks, rural usage is rising. In rural Telangana, 13.5% of adolescents exceed two hours of daily use, though some studies in other rural regions have reported rates as high as 83.2% (Prasad & Vangala, 2023). Addiction rates are significantly associated with older age (13–16 years) and being male, though usage patterns for general internet tasks are becoming more gender-neutral (John et al., 2024; Kaur & Singh, 2023). There is a “bidirectional” relationship where smartphones support learning (downloading materials, research) but also act as major distractors, leading to lower GPAs when usage becomes compulsive (Gondi & Itti, 2024; Sharma & Kumar, 2025). In Punjab, rural youth use mobile applications specifically for exam preparation, though they face significant challenges regarding connectivity among the rural region students and digital literacy (Arora, 2024).

## Methodology

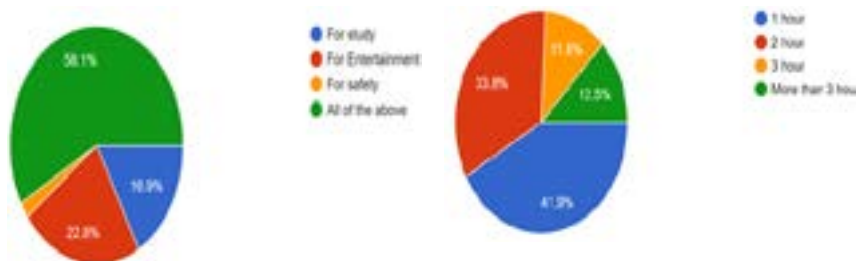
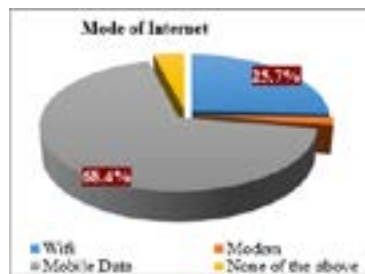
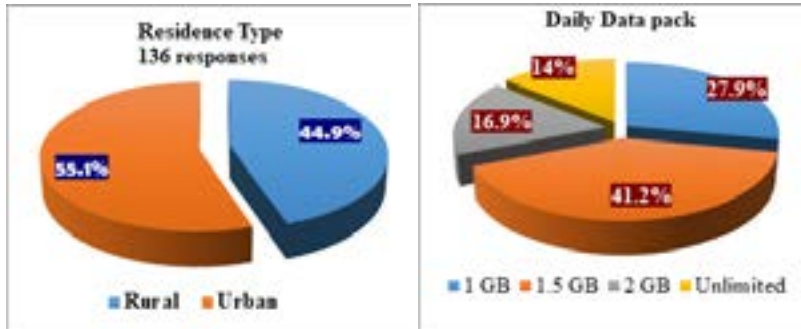
### Objectives

- To check the usage of mobile phone by
- Gender, Locality, Mobile Storage, Mode of Internet connection, parental control option, purpose of mobile phone, children while eating food.
- To check what they prefer to watch in mobile
- To determine how much time children spent on mobile in their daily lives.
- To find how the children react while parents getting back their mobile phone from children

### Population: Children residing in Pondicherry

Sample size: 136





**Summary and Conclusion**

- From the above Bar diagram, It is observed that majority of the respondent are female representing 56.6% and male representing 43.4%.
- It is observed that 55.1% of the family lives in Urban and 44.9% of the family lives in Rural.
- It is observed that 35.3% of children having mobile with 256GB storage, 31.6% of children having mobile with 64GB storage, 27.2% of children having mobile with 32GB storage.
- It is observed that 41.2% of the children aren using 1.5 GB of mobile data when compared to others
- It is observed that 44.1% of the parents enable parent control in which mobile used by children but 53.7% of the parent did not enable a parent control in their childrens mobile
- It is observed that 58.1% of children having mobile for the purpose of study, Entertainment and for safety but 22.8% of children having mobile for the purpose of Entertainment then 16.9% of children having mobile for the purpose of Study and 2.2% of the children having mobile for the purpose of Safety.
- It is observed that 92.6% of children preferred to watch Youtube when compared to others
- It shows that 41.9% of children using mobile 1 hour per day, 33.8% of children using mobile 2 hour per day, 11.8% of children using mobile 3 hour per day and 12.5% of children using mobile more than 3 hour per day.

- It is observed that 58.1% of the parents allow their children to use mobiles while eating but 41.9% of parents did not allow.
- It is observed that 43.4% of the parents giving their mobile to compromise their child but 56.6% of child did not give their mobile to compromise
- It is observed that 50.7% of the children refuse to give mobile when parents ask to give and 49.3% of the children will give it calmly.

Based on the study of Mobile usage by Children at Pondicherry District that we conclude that Majority of the parents allow their children to use mobile for the purpose of Study, Entertainment, Safety, but most of the children using mobile phone for Entertainment Purpose, If the parents ask to return the mobile, They Strongly Refuse to give the Mobile. Usage of mobile phones cause severe health issues in future i.e, Eye sightedness, Depression, Anxiety, Isolation, Sleeping disturbance, etc..Rather spending time in mobile phone than spend time with your family, play games with your siblings and friends. Avoid giving mobile phones to compromise your children.

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