

Association between Lockdown and Family Bonding

Kaushik Vishnu Rajkumar

Saveetha Dental College and hospitals
Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS)
Saveetha University
Chennai, India.
E-mail id: 151901010.sdc@saveetha.com

S. Sangeetha

Lecturer
Department of Anatomy,
Saveetha Dental College,
Saveetha institute of medical and technical Sciences,(SIMATS)
Saveetha university,
Chennai,India
E- mail I'd: sangeethas.sdc@saveetha.com

Corresponding Author*

S.SANGEETHA

Lecturer,
Department of Anatomy,
Saveetha Dental College,
Saveetha institute of medical and Technical Sciences,(SIMATS)
Saveetha university, Chennai.
160,Poonamalle high road, Chennai 600077,
Tamilnadu, India
E-mail id: sangeethas.sdc@saveetha.com
Ph no.: +91 9944953239

ABSTRACT

Family bonding was the time the family spends together meaningfully. This was a designated time your family plans to interact with each other over a group of activities or a major fun project. Beneficial effects of spending time together, with family members learning how to listen and work together. Family bonding goes a bit deeper as emotions were involved. This type of bonding helps people to learn more about each other's likes, loves, and passions. It helps solidify a love like no other person or group will ever provide to the family members. The aim of the study was to assess the knowledge and association of family bonding during lock down period. A cross-sectional survey was conducted among mixed populations of the members of the family about the family bonding and togetherness. The questionnaire was distributed among 106 participants through an online survey link. The responses were collected and analysed using SPSS software. The Pearson Chi square test was also done associating gender with the family bonding during lock down that majority of 78.3% of the population spent adequate time with their family members during lockdown. P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant, with a confidence interval of 95%. From the result The study concludes that the family bonding between the members of the family were improved and created a bonding among themselves during this lock down period.

KEY WORDS: Bonding, Family, lockdown, relationship, adequate.

INTRODUCTION

Bonding is not just an important word for family. It makes us feel united as one. Strangers all over unite to bond over a similar passion or cause all of the time. Family bonding is much like those instances when a portion of society meets up to discuss their favorite cause, passion or business goal. Family bonding goes a bit deeper as emotions are involved. This type of bonding helps a group of people who call each other family learn more about each other's likes, loves, and passions. It helps solidify a love like no other person or group will ever provide to the family members. When children grow up in a home that puts bonding time as a priority, they tend to foster healthy connections with others in society. Children who spent quality time with their family unit have a more positive outlook on life and know how to maintain healthy connections with their friends and love partners. Family bonding time helps children learn how to communicate, listen and act appropriately within a safe environment.

Recently there has been a wild outbreak of the virus COVID-19. Almost all the places in the world were under lockdown. People undergo a lot of mental trauma and stress due to the isolation and inactivity during this period, which may develop severe complications, such as mental stress and physical inactivity and can cause metabolic and cardiovascular problems. Nowadays children suffer from various problems like obesity due to changes in the new lifestyles being followed. Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) was a chronic cardiopulmonary disorder arising from the vasoconstriction of arteries wherein the blood flow was restricted, resulting in increased blood pressure(Johnson *et al.*, 2019). At this time people get to spend more time with their family which increases their bonding with family. Sometimes this could have a positive influence or sometimes may even have a negative influence. Being idle with family members can cause a negative impact on the bonding within the family, to prevent this, individuals can involve themselves and their families in activities that can help build closeness among family members without requiring much time or preparation. Bonding as a family can be quick and simple, and most of the time, not require anyone to even leave home.

In October 2009, a large public university in central Florida experienced a "lock down" in response to a reported bomb at campus library and two other threats(Baer *et al.*, 2014). Those who indicated receiving conflicting information about the lock down reported greater acute stress(Mohamedou, 2018), This stress alters the way they behave in a social setting, drastically. The article describes a model program for music education in this setting and explores the past to changes in attitude and behaviour that occurs for the students assessment of music participation(Marcum, 2014). The article presents a conceptual analysis of nature and the family bonding patterns. It identifies and measures four dimensions of bonding: family conflicts, intra-family concern, parental authority structure, and family community(Cornell, 1990).Our baseline parameterization was conditional on 1% of infected agents and the outbreak, no cure for the disease, and possibility of testing (Alvarez, Argente and Lippi, 2020).

Previously we have done so many bioinformatics studies (Johnson *et al.*, 2019)(Sekar *et al.*, 2020), morphological and morphometric studies(Nivesh Krishna and Yuvaraj Babu, 2016)(Nandhini, Yuvaraj Babu and Mohanraj, 2018)(Subashri and Thenmozhi, 2016)(Keerthana and Thenmozhi, 2016)((Ashwatha Pratha and Thenmozhi, 2016)(Hafeez and Thenmozhi, 2016)(Choudhari and Thenmozhi, 2016)(Kannan and Thenmozhi, 2016), in vivo animal experimental studies (Seppan *et al.*, 2018; Sekar *et al.*, 2020) and other survey analysis and Review analysis(Sriram, Thenmozhi and Yuvaraj, 2015; Kannan and Thenmozhi, 2016; Zayed, Lilo and Lee, 2017)(Samuel and Thenmozhi, 2015; Menon and Thenmozhi, 2016) led us to conduct awareness study over the past 5 years. The idea for this survey stemmed from

the current interest in our community. The aim of the present study was to determine the prevalence of family bonding between family members during quarantine period.

Our team has rich experience in research and we have collaborated with numerous authors over various topics in the past decade (Ariga *et al.*, 2018; Basha, Ganapathy and Venugopalan, 2018; Hannah *et al.*, 2018; Hussainy *et al.*, 2018; Jeevanandan and Govindaraju, 2018; Kannan and Venugopalan, 2018; Kumar and Antony, 2018; Manohar and Sharma, 2018; Menon *et al.*, 2018; Nandakumar and Nasim, 2018; Nandhini, Yuvaraj Babu and Mohanraj, 2018; Ravinthar and Jayalakshmi, 2018; Seppan *et al.*, 2018; Teja, Ramesh and Priya, 2018; Duraisamy *et al.*, 2019; Gheena and Ezhilarasan, 2019; Hema Shree *et al.*, 2019; Johnson *et al.*, 2019; Rajakeerthi and Ms, 2019; Rajendran *et al.*, 2019; Sekar *et al.*, 2019; Sharma *et al.*, 2019; Siddique *et al.*, 2019; Janani, Palanivelu and Sandhya, 2020; Jose, Ajitha and Subbaiyan, 2020).

MATERIALS AND METHOD

A cross-sectional survey was conducted among the public on the association between the lockdown and family bonding. This was a questionnaire-based survey study. The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board. The sample size of the study was 106 participants. The study had self administered open and closed ended questions. The questionnaire included around 16 questions which consisted of demographic details also. The questionnaire was circulated through an online platform Google forms survey link. The data was collected from the Google docs forms. The data was later analysed and the results were tabulated in excel sheet using SPSS software. The Pearson Chi-square test was also done in association with gender. The confidence interval was found to be 95% .P-value < 0.05 was considered statistically significant. The data was analysed statistically and was finally represented in the form of a pie chart and bar graph

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Our institution is passionate about high quality evidence based research and has excelled in various fields ((Pc, Marimuthu and Devadoss, 2018; Ramesh *et al.*, 2018; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, Smiline Girija and Paramasivam, 2018; Ezhilarasan, Apoorva and Ashok Vardhan, 2019; Ramadurai *et al.*, 2019; Sridharan *et al.*, 2019; Vijayashree Priyadharsini, 2019; Chandrasekar *et al.*, 2020; Mathew *et al.*, 2020; R *et al.*, 2020; Samuel, 2021)

The results were collected and the data was analysed and observed that majority of the participants have a family bonding which has increased during lock down and have spent more valuable time together. The participants were enquired about their gender, and it was known that 59.4% females and 38.7% were males and a minority of 1.9% prefer not to reveal their gender. About 78.3% were staying with their family and 21.7% were staying alone (Figure-1). Bar graph representing the association between the gender and staying with the family. Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. Chi square value was 1.251 and p-value: 0.263 (>0.05), statistically not significant. More females tend to stay with their family than males (Figure-10). The participants have answered that 9.4% do not have valuable time with their family, 34% spend little time with their family, 42.5% spend a moderate amount of time with your family and 14.2% spend a satisfactory amount of time with your family (Figure-2). Bar-chart representing the association between gender and the importance of spending valuable time with the family. Association was done using Pearson Chi square test. p-value: 0.221 (>0.05) statistically not significant, females spent more valuable time with family than males (Figure-11) . When they were asked how they kept their family members

engaged, 15.1% replied that they would play indoor games and a majority of 44.3% in all 10 household work, 18.9% would read books and 21.7% said that they would do all of the above activities (Figure-3). Bar-graph representing the association between the gender and the ways they engage their family members during lockdown. Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. p-value: 0.330 (>0.05) statistically not significant. Majority of females keep their family engaged by involving them in household works than males (Figure-12). When asked if their family helps them in their online academics 14.2% have replied that they don't, 43.4% have replied that they help "a little" 29.2% said yes, 13.2% have replied satisfactory (Figure-4). Bar-graph representing the association between the gender and the valuable support from their family members for online academics. Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. p-value: 0.322 (>0.05) statistically not significant, though females tend to give more support for online academics than males.(Figure-13:)

When asked if they shared their family member's workload the average rate of 50% said yes and 43.4% said no the remaining 6.6% replied maybe(Figure-5). Bar-graph representing the association between the gender and sharing the workload of their parents. Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. p-value:0.565(>0.05) was found to be statistically not significant though females tend to share more workload with their family than males.(Figure-14)

When asked how often they talk to their relatives over phone, the majority of 49.1% speak once in a month, 37.7% speak very often (Figure-6), in a previous study by Scott cruise Brennan Smith 32% have replied yes and 60% said no(Austin, Smith and Williams, 2010). When asked about the number of times that they dine with family, 29.2% dined thrice a day with their family, 45.3% dine 2 times a day, 24.5% only dine one time a day with their family, 0.2% never dine with their family (Figure-7). When asked about the influence over the participants by their family members, 2.83% replied, grandparents, 33.02% replied parents, 36.72% said siblings and 26.42% said spouse (Figure-8). When asked about the usage of gadgets 0.9% used it for less than one hour and 6.6% used it for two hours and 20.8% used it for three hours, 24.5% used them for four hours and 47.2% used them for more than 5 hours (Figure-9).

It was evident that gadgets aid in children's education. At the same time apart from education purposes, they also use gadgets for playing and chatting which creates a lot of side effects. Excessive usage of mobile phones, especially before sleep, affects the sleep quality and it reduces the sleep duration also. iPad were environmentally beneficial still it carries a huge aspect on optic defects(*Website*, no date). The participants found siblings more influencing of 37.1%, followed by their parents of about 33.3%, followed by their spouse of 26.6% and finally by their grandparents by 2.9% when asked about the knowledge on the family situation 32.1% had replied that they had a satisfactory amount of knowledge, 18.9% had replied that they have a moderate amount of knowledge and 2.8% Had little knowledge. you focus your attention and eliminate the stream of jumbled thoughts that may be crowding your mind and causing stress for perceived stress level 28.2% of females reported highest stress level which of greater than that of males which was 21.4% (Noh *et al.*, 2017)Female children were more anxious. And according to another survey, 11% responded that they were highly dissatisfied due to the selfish attitude of younger family members(Goel and Goel, 2013).

CONCLUSION

A family is understood as an integral homogenous unit of the larger social systems. It plays an important role in providing stability and support at times of crisis. From the present study it is concluded that the quarantine period paved way to stay with family and to spend much valuable time with each other and thus it created a bonding between family members. Our

study reveals that females play an important role to build and create bonding among members of family and in many other activities of the family members. The members of the family develop nurturing, emotional bonding and socialisation.

REFERENCES

1. Alvarez, F., Argente, D. and Lippi, F. (2020) 'A Simple Planning Problem for COVID-19 Lockdown'. doi: 10.3386/w26981.
2. Ariga, P. *et al.* (2018) 'Determination of correlation of width of Maxillary Anterior Teeth using Extraoral and Intraoral Factors in Indian Population: A systematic review', *World journal of dentistry*, 9(1), pp. 68–75.
3. Ashwatha Pratha, A. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'A Study of Occurrence and Morphometric Analysis on Meningo Orbital Foramen', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(7), p. 880.
4. Austin, A., Smith, B. and Williams, L. (2010) 'Towards improved security criteria for certification of electronic health record systems', *Proceedings of the 2010 ICSE Workshop on Software Engineering in Health Care - SEHC '10*. doi: 10.1145/1809085.1809094.
5. Baer, R. *et al.* (2014) 'Lockdown: Applied Anthropology and the Study of Campus Emergencies', *Human Organization*, pp. 326–339. doi: 10.17730/humo.73.4.a4j559nm2h17p177.
6. Basha, F. Y. S., Ganapathy, D. and Venugopalan, S. (2018) 'Oral hygiene status among pregnant women', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 11(7), p. 3099.
7. Chandrasekar, R. *et al.* (2020) 'Development and validation of a formula for objective assessment of cervical vertebral bone age', *Progress in orthodontics*, 21(1), p. 38.
8. Choudhari, S. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'Occurrence and Importance of Posterior Condylar Foramen', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(8), pp. 1083–1085.
9. Cornell, L. L. (1990) 'Constructing a Theory of the Family: From Malinowski through the Modern Nuclear Family to Production and Reproduction', *International Journal of Comparative Sociology*, pp. 67–78. doi: 10.1177/002071529003100104.
10. Duraisamy, R. *et al.* (2019) 'Compatibility of Nonoriginal Abutments With Implants: Evaluation of Microgap at the Implant-Abutment Interface, With Original and Nonoriginal Abutments', *Implant dentistry*, 28(3), pp. 289–295.
11. Ezhilarasan, D., Apoorva, V. S. and Ashok Vardhan, N. (2019) 'Syzygium cumini extract induced reactive oxygen species-mediated apoptosis in human oral squamous carcinoma cells', *Journal of oral pathology & medicine: official publication of the International Association of Oral Pathologists and the American Academy of Oral Pathology*, 48(2), pp. 115–121.
12. Gheena, S. and Ezhilarasan, D. (2019) 'Syringic acid triggers reactive oxygen species-mediated cytotoxicity in HepG2 cells', *Human & experimental toxicology*, 38(6), pp. 694–702.
13. Goel, R. and Goel, A. (2013) 'Interactions between carvedilol and sodium valproate along with neurobehavioural co-morbidities in various epilepsy models', *Drug Invention Today*, pp. 87–91. doi: 10.1016/j.dit.2013.05.003.
14. Hafeez, N. and Thenmozhi (2016) 'Accessory Foramen in the Middle Cranial Fossa', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(11), pp. 1880–1882.
15. Hannah, R. *et al.* (2018) 'Awareness about the use, ethics and scope of dental photography among undergraduate dental students dentist behind the lens', *Journal of*

- advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 11(3), p. 1012.
16. Hema Shree, K. *et al.* (2019) 'Saliva as a Diagnostic Tool in Oral Squamous Cell Carcinoma - a Systematic Review with Meta Analysis', *Pathology oncology research: POR*, 25(2), pp. 447–453.
 17. Hussainy, S. N. *et al.* (2018) 'Clinical performance of resin-modified glass ionomer cement, flowable composite, and polyacid-modified resin composite in noncarious cervical lesions: One-year follow-up', *Journal of conservative dentistry: JCD*, 21(5), pp. 510–515.
 18. Janani, K., Palanivelu, A. and Sandhya, R. (2020) 'Diagnostic accuracy of dental pulse oximeter with customized sensor holder, thermal test and electric pulp test for the evaluation of pulp vitality: an in vivo study', *Brazilian dental science*, 23(1). doi: 10.14295/bds.2020.v23i1.1805.
 19. Jeevanandan, G. and Govindaraju, L. (2018) 'Clinical comparison of Kedo-S paediatric rotary files vs manual instrumentation for root canal preparation in primary molars: a double blinded randomised clinical trial', *European archives of paediatric dentistry: official journal of the European Academy of Paediatric Dentistry*, 19(4), pp. 273–278.
 20. Johnson, J. *et al.* (2019) 'Computational identification of MiRNA-7110 from pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) ESTs: a new microRNA that links diabetes and PAH'. doi: 10.1038/s41440-019-0369-5.
 21. Jose, J., Ajitha and Subbaiyan, H. (2020) 'Different treatment modalities followed by dental practitioners for Ellis class 2 fracture – A questionnaire-based survey', *The open dentistry journal*, 14(1), pp. 59–65.
 22. Kannan, A. and Venugopalan, S. (2018) 'A systematic review on the effect of use of impregnated retraction cords on gingiva', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 11(5), p. 2121.
 23. Kannan, R. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'Morphometric Study of Styloid Process and its Clinical Importance on Eagle's Syndrome', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(8), pp. 1137–1139.
 24. Keerthana, B. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'Occurrence of Foramen of Huschke and Its Clinical Significance', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(11), pp. 1835–1836.
 25. Kumar, D. and Antony, S. D. P. (2018) 'Calcified canal and negotiation-A review', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 11(8), p. 3727.
 26. Manohar, M. P. and Sharma, S. (2018) 'A survey of the knowledge, attitude, and awareness about the principal choice of intracanal medicaments among the general dental practitioners and nonendodontic specialists', *Indian journal of dental research: official publication of Indian Society for Dental Research*, 29(6), pp. 716–720.
 27. Marcum, T. (2014) 'Artistry in Lockdown', *Music Educators Journal*, pp. 32–36. doi: 10.1177/0027432114552568.
 28. Mathew, M. G. *et al.* (2020) 'Evaluation of adhesion of Streptococcus mutans, plaque accumulation on zirconia and stainless steel crowns, and surrounding gingival inflammation in primary molars: Randomized controlled trial', *Clinical oral investigations*, pp. 1–6.
 29. Menon, A. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'Correlation Between Thyroid Function and Obesity', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(10), pp. 1568–1570.
 30. Menon, S. *et al.* (2018) 'Selenium nanoparticles: A potent chemotherapeutic agent and an elucidation of its mechanism', *Colloids and surfaces. B, Biointerfaces*, 170, pp. 280–292.
 31. Mohamedou, M.-M. (2018) *A Theory of ISIS: Political Violence, and the*

Transformation of the Global Order. Pluto Press (UK).

32. Nandakumar, M. and Nasim, I. (2018) 'Comparative evaluation of grape seed and cranberry extracts in preventing enamel erosion: An optical emission spectrometric analysis', *Journal of conservative dentistry: JCD*, 21(5), pp. 516–520.
33. Nandhini, J., Yuvaraj Babu, K. and Mohanraj, K. G. (2018) 'Size, Shape, Prominence and Localization of Gerdy's Tubercle in Dry Human Tibial Bones'. doi: 10.5958/0974-360x.2018.00663.7.
34. Nivesh Krishna, R. and Yuvaraj Babu, K. (2016) 'Estimation of stature from physiognomic facial length and morphological facial length', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(11), pp. 2071–2073.
35. Noh, J.-W. *et al.* (2017) 'Relationship between the number of family members and stress by gender: Cross-sectional analysis of the fifth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey', *PloS one*, 12(9), p. e0184235.
36. Pc, J., Marimuthu, T. and Devadoss, P. (2018) 'Prevalence and measurement of anterior loop of the mandibular canal using CBCT: A cross sectional study', *Clinical implant dentistry and related research*. Available at: <https://europepmc.org/article/med/29624863>.
37. Rajakeerthi and Ms, N. (2019) 'Natural Product as the Storage medium for an avulsed tooth – A Systematic Review', *Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi dergisi*, 22(2), pp. 249–256.
38. Rajendran, R. *et al.* (2019) 'Comparative evaluation of remineralizing potential of a paste containing bioactive glass and a topical cream containing casein phosphopeptide-amorphous calcium phosphate: An in vitro study', *Pesquisa brasileira em odontopediatria e clinica integrada*, 19(1), pp. 1–10.
39. Ramadurai, N.*et al.* (2019) 'Effectiveness of 2% Articaine as an anesthetic agent in children: randomized controlled trial', *Clinical oral investigations*, 23(9), pp. 3543–3550.
40. Ramesh, A. *et al.* (2018) 'Comparative estimation of sulfiredoxin levels between chronic periodontitis and healthy patients - A case-control study', *Journal of periodontology*, 89(10), pp. 1241–1248.
41. Ravinthar, K. and Jayalakshmi (2018) 'Recent advancements in laminates and veneers in dentistry', *Journal of advanced pharmaceutical technology & research*, 11(2), p. 785.
42. R, H. *et al.* (2020) 'CYP2 C9 polymorphism among patients with oral squamous cell carcinoma and its role in altering the metabolism of benzo[a]pyrene', *Oral Surgery, Oral Medicine, Oral Pathology and Oral Radiology*, pp. 306–312. doi: 10.1016/j.oooo.2020.06.021.
43. Samuel, A. R. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2015) 'Study of impaired vision due to Amblyopia', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 8(7), pp. 912–914.
44. Samuel, S. R. (2021) 'Can 5-year-olds sensibly self-report the impact of developmental enamel defects on their quality of life?', *International journal of paediatric dentistry / the British Paedodontic Society [and] the International Association of Dentistry for Children*, 31(2), pp. 285–286.
45. Sekar, D. *et al.* (2019) 'Methylation-dependent circulating microRNA 510 in preeclampsia patients', *Hypertension research: official journal of the Japanese Society of Hypertension*, 42(10), pp. 1647–1648.
46. Sekar, D. *et al.* (2020) 'Methylation-dependent circulating microRNA 510 in preeclampsia patients', *Hypertension research: official journal of the Japanese Society of Hypertension*. Available at: <http://dx.doi.org/> (Accessed: 2 June 2020).
47. Seppan, P. *et al.* (2018) 'Therapeutic Potential of Mucuna Pruriens (Linn.) on Ageing

Induced Damage in Dorsal Nerve of the Penis and Its Implication on Erectile Function: An Experimental Study Using Albino Rats', *The aging male: the official journal of the International Society for the Study of the Aging Male*. doi:10.1080/13685538.2018.1439005.

48. Sharma, P. *et al.* (2019) 'Emerging trends in the novel drug delivery approaches for the treatment of lung cancer', *Chemico-biological interactions*, 309, p. 108720.
49. Siddique, R. *et al.* (2019) 'Qualitative and quantitative analysis of precipitate formation following interaction of chlorhexidine with sodium hypochlorite, neem, and tulsi', *Journal of conservative dentistry: JCD*, 22(1), pp. 40–47.
50. Kwok, M., Tran, T.M.L. For the future and possible ensuing waves of COVID-19: A perspective to consider when disseminating data(2020) *Journal of Population Therapeutics and Clinical Pharmacology*, 27 (SP1), pp. e53-e57.
51. Sriram, N., Thenmozhi and Yuvaraj, S. (2015) 'Effects of Mobile Phone Radiation on Brain: A questionnaire based study', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 8(7), pp. 867–870.
52. Subashri, A. and Thenmozhi, M. S. (2016) 'Occipital Emissary Foramina in Human Adult Skull and Their Clinical Implications', *Research Journal of Pharmacy and Technology*, 9(6), pp. 716–718.
53. Teja, K. V., Ramesh, S. and Priya, V. (2018) 'Regulation of matrix metalloproteinase-3 gene expression in inflammation: A molecular study', *Journal of conservative dentistry: JCD*, 21(6), pp. 592–596.
54. Vijayashree Priyadharsini, J. (2019) 'In silico validation of the non-antibiotic drugs acetaminophen and ibuprofen as antibacterial agents against red complex pathogens', *Journal of periodontology*, 90(12), pp. 1441–1448.
55. Vijayashree Priyadharsini, J., Smiline Girija, A. S. and Paramasivam, A. (2018) 'In silico analysis of virulence genes in an emerging dental pathogen *A. baumannii* and related species', *Archives of oral biology*, 94, pp. 93–98.
56. Website (no date). Available at: https://www.researchgate.net/publication/283935265_Educational_Research-iPad_System_vs_Textbook_System (Accessed: 2 June 2020).
57. Zayed, M. A., Lilo, E. A. and Lee, J. T. (2017) 'Impact of an Interactive Vascular Surgery Web-Based Educational Curriculum on Surgical Trainee Knowledge and Interest', *Journal of surgical education*, 74(2), pp. 251–257.

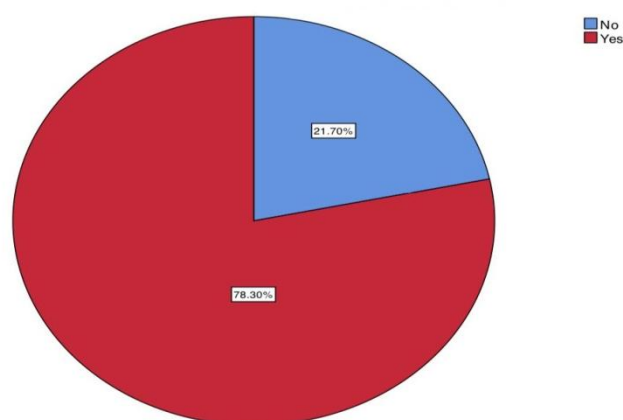


Figure-1: Pie-chart representing the distribution of participants staying with the family, red denotes “yes”(78.3%) and blue denotes “no”(21.7%). Majority of the participants were staying with their family

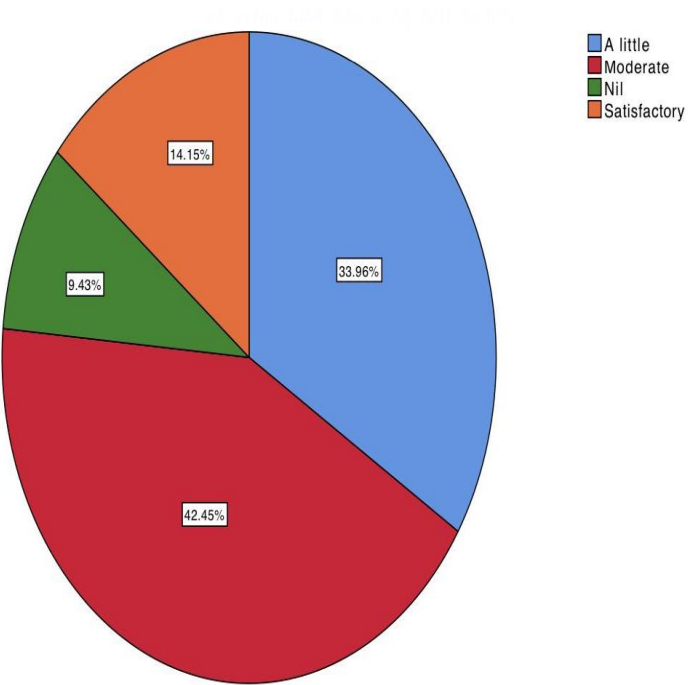


Figure-2: Pie-chart representing the distribution of the valuable time spent with the family. blue (33.96%) denotes “a little”, red(42.45%) denotes “moderate”, green (9.43%) denotes “nil”, and orange (14.15%) denotes “satisfactory”. Majority of the population spend a moderate amount of time with family.

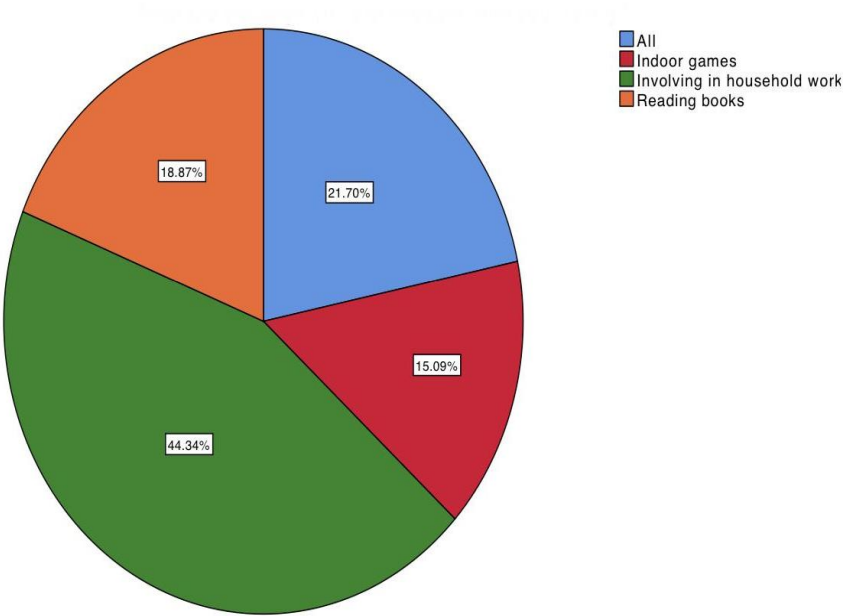


Figure-3: Pie-chart representing the distribution of population, on what they do to keep their families engaged,where blue(21.7%) denotes “all of the above”, red (15.09%)denotes “indoor games”, and green (44.34%) denotes “household work” and orange(18.87%) denotes “reading books”.Majority of the participants engage their family members in household works.

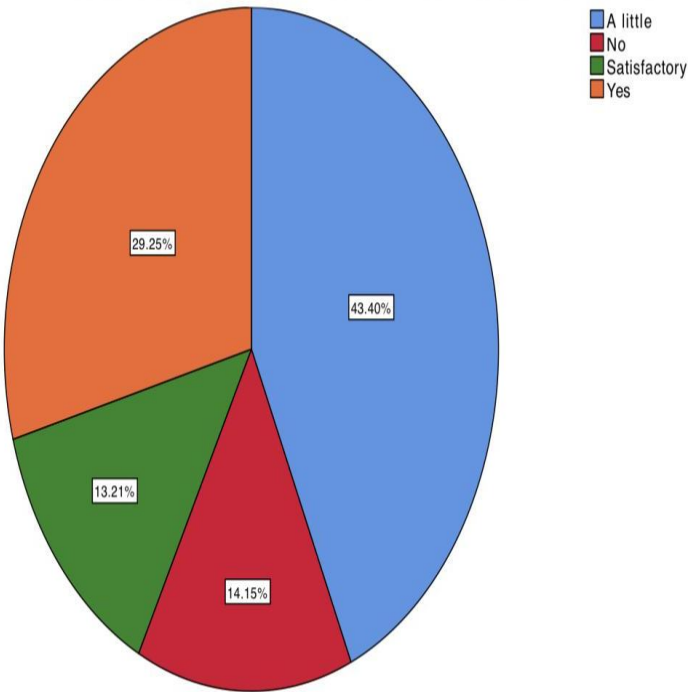


Figure-4: Pie-chart representing the distribution of participants whose parents give valuable support for the online academics,where blue (43.4%) denotes “a little” red (14.15%) denotes “no”, green (13.21%) denotes “satisfactory” and orange (29.25%) denotes “acceptance”.Majority of the parents give minimum support for online academics.

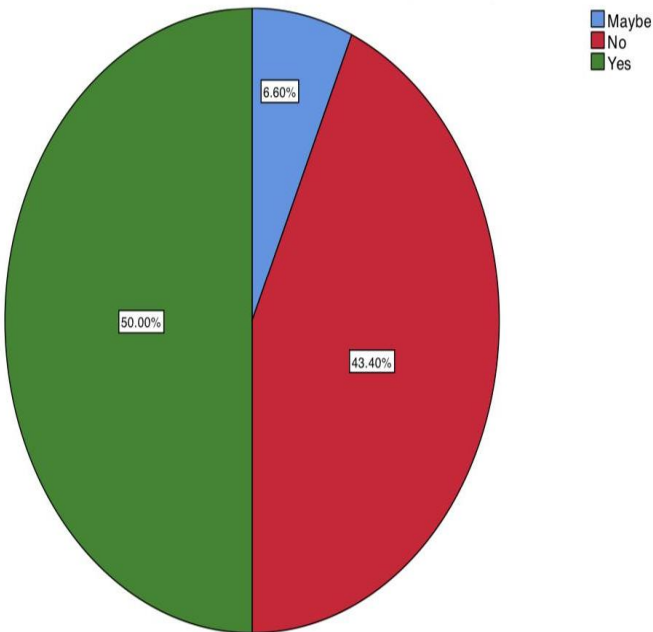


Figure-5:Pie-chart representing the distribution of population sharing their parents workload.where blue (6.6%) denotes “maybe” red (43.4%) denotes “no”, green(50%) denotes “yes”.Majority of the participants do not share the workload with their parents

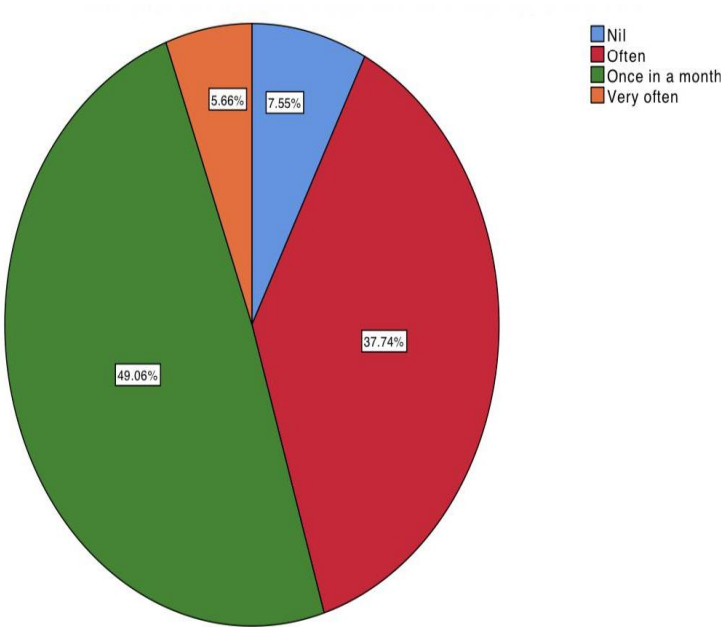


Figure-6:Pie-chart representing the distribution of population communicating with their relatives over phone, Where blue (7.55%) denotes “nil” , red (37.74%) denotes “often”, green (49.06%) denotes “once in a month”, orange (5.66%) denotes “very often”. Majority of the population communicates once in a month with their relatives.

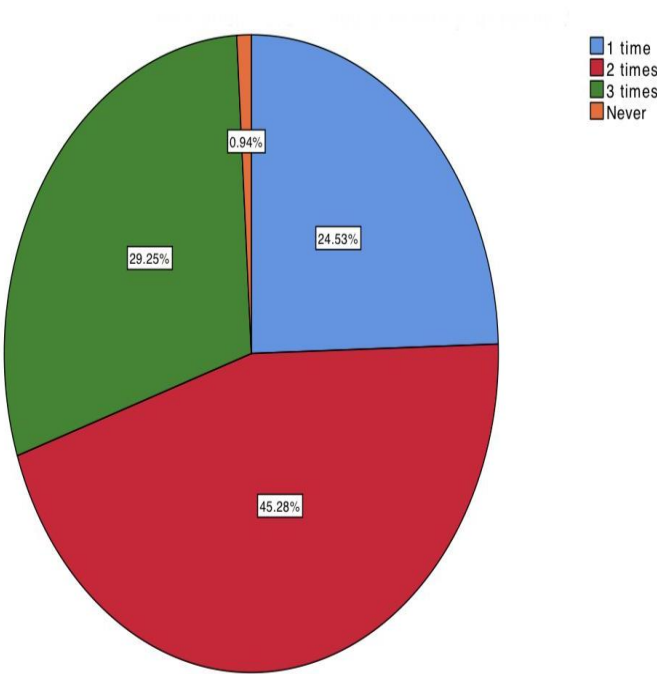


Figure-7:Pie-chart representing the distribution of the number of times the population having dinner with their family,Where Blue (24.53%) denotes one time, red (45.28%) denotes two times, green (29.25%) denotes three times, and orange (0.94%) denotes never. Majority of them spent time with family when dining

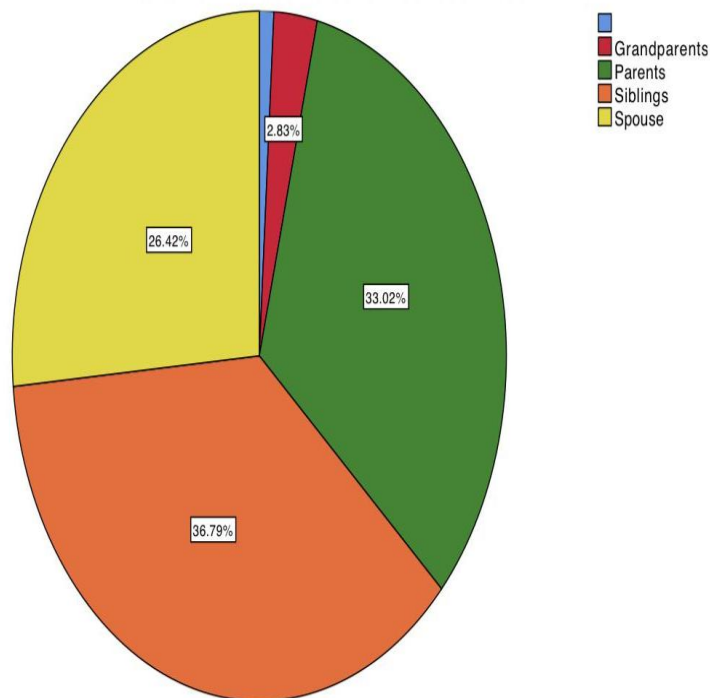


Figure-8: Pie-chart representing the distribution of population who have the most influence over them in their family, where red (2.83%) represents “grandparents”, Green (33.02%) denotes “parents”, Orange (36.79%) denotes “siblings” and yellow (26.42%) denotes “spouse”. Majority of them have influence from their silings

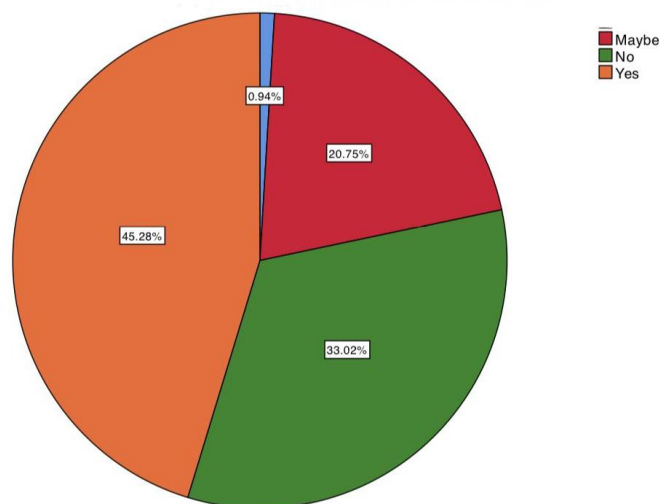


Figure-9: Pie-chart representing the distribution of population thinking if the survey was valuable and of good use, where red(20.75%) denotes “maybe”, green (33.02%) denotes “no”, orange (45.28%) denotes “yes”. Majority of them felt this survey is of good use

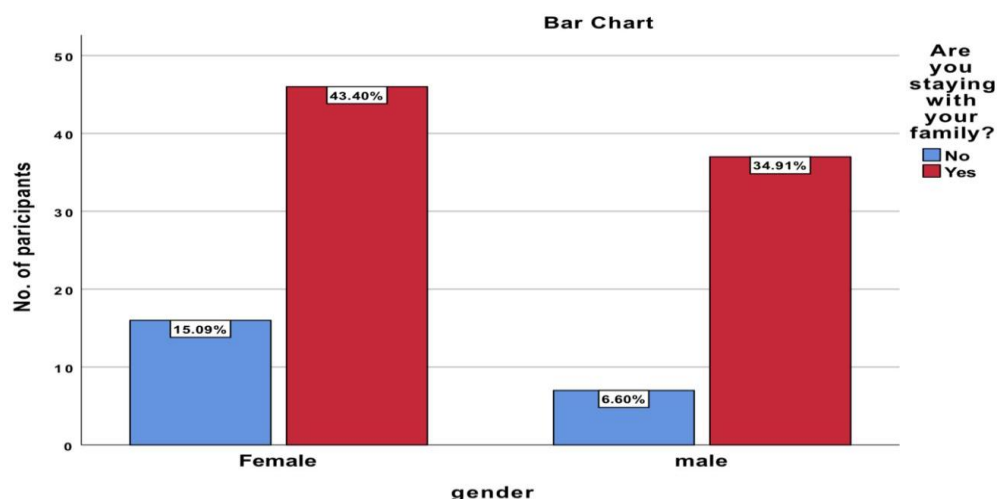


Figure-10: Bar graph representing the association between the gender and staying with the family. X-axis represents gender and the y-axis represents the number of responses; where yes (red) and No (blue). Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. Chi square value:1.251 and p-value: 0.263 (>0.05), statistically not significant however more number of females tend to stay with their family than males.

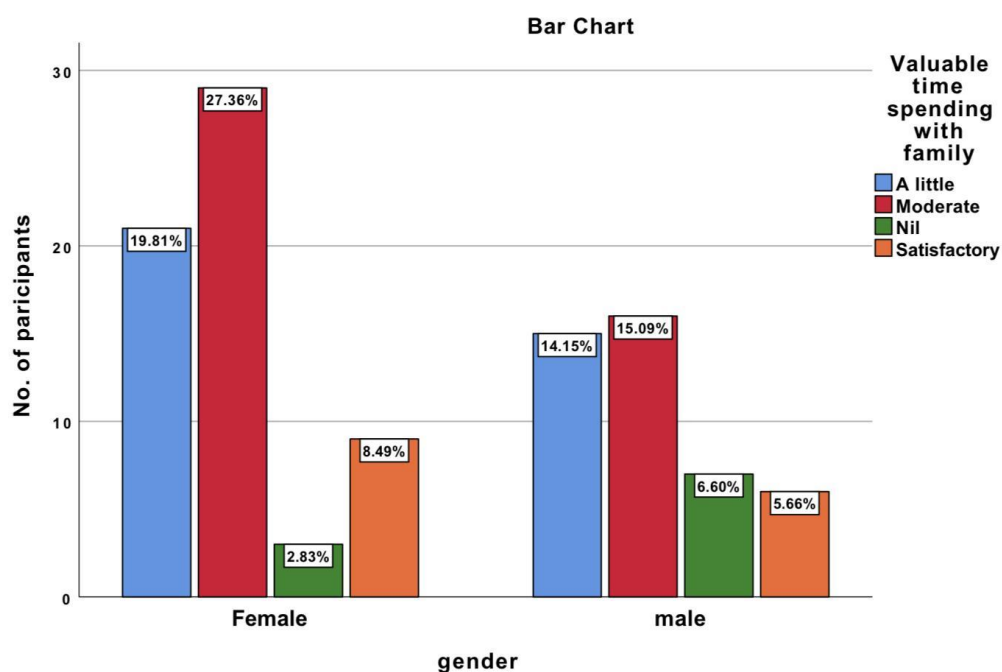


Figure-11: Bar-chart representing the association between gender and the importance of spending valuable time with the family. X-axis represents the gender and y-axis represents the number of responses; “a little (blue), moderate (red), nil (green), satisfactory (orange). Association was done using Pearson Chi square test. p-value:0.221 (>0.05) statistically not significant however females tend to spend valuable time with family rather than males.

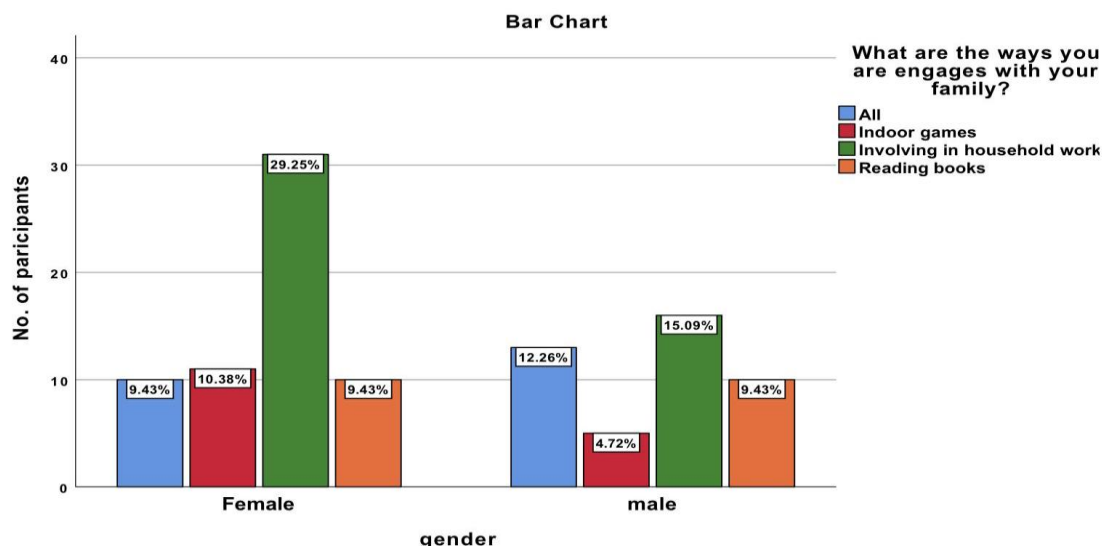


Figure-12: Bar-graph representing the association between the gender and the ways they engage their family members during lockdown. X-axis represents the gender and y-axis represents the number of responses; where all of the above (blue), indoor games (red), involving in household work (green), reading books (orange). Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. p-value: 0.330 (>0.05) statistically not significant though majority of females keep their family engaged by involving them in household works than males.

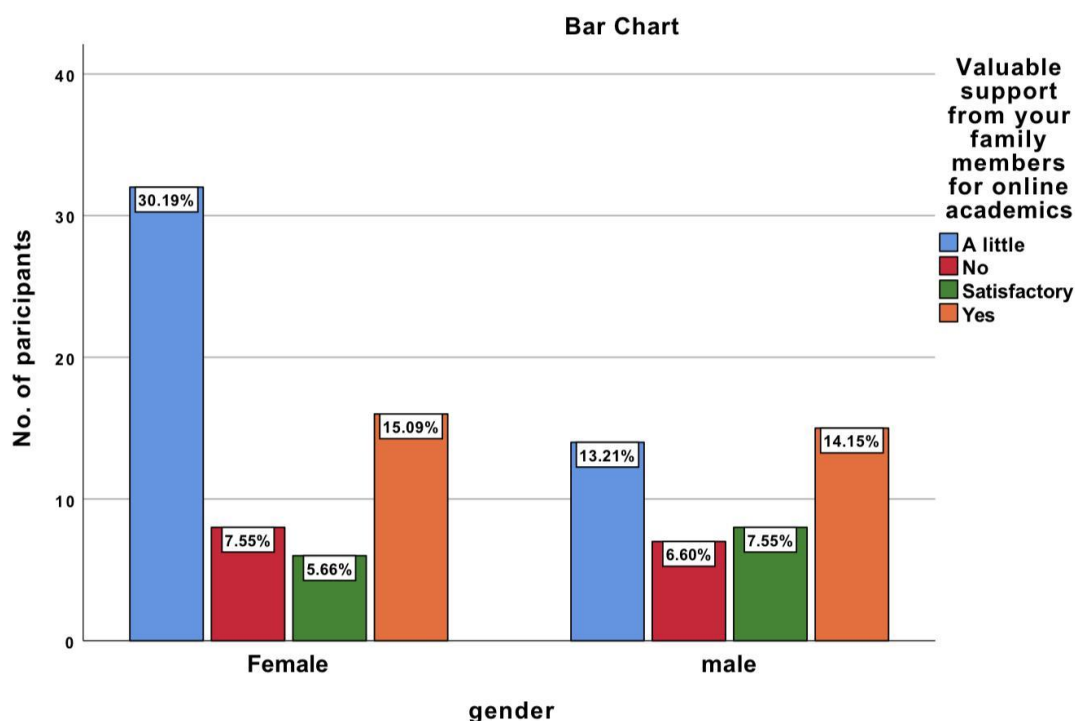


Figure-13: Bar-graph representing the association between the gender and the valuable support from their family members for online academics. X-axis represents the gender and y-axis represents the responses; where, a little (blue), no (red), satisfactory (green), yes (orange). Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. p-value: 0.322 (>0.05) statistically not significant, though females tend to give more support for online academics than males.

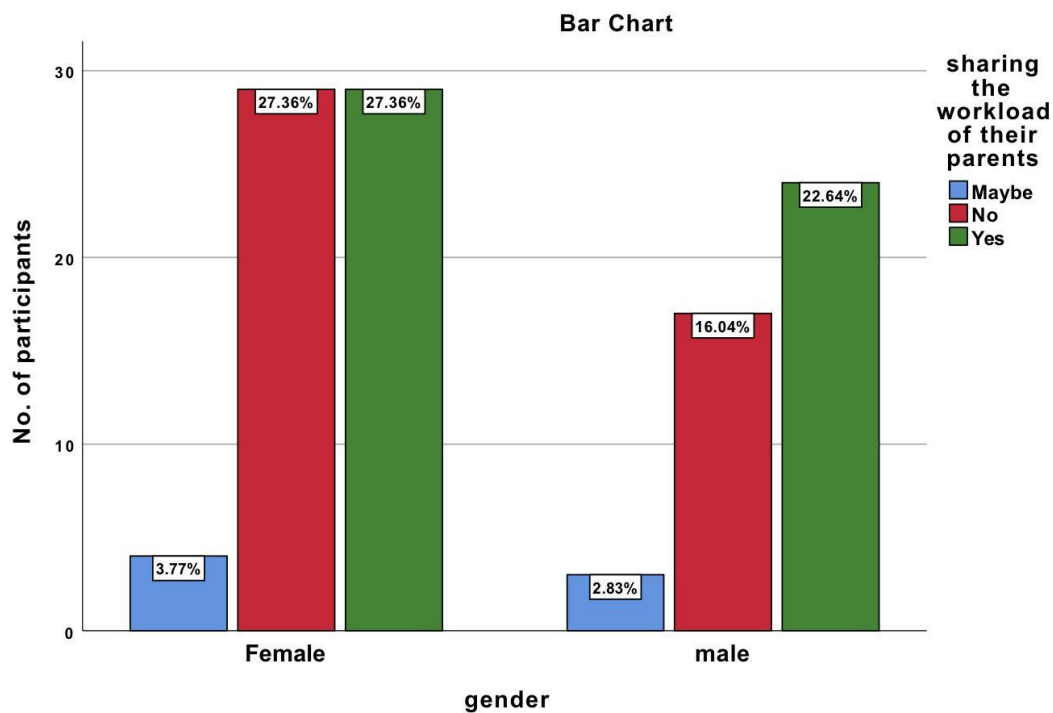


Figure-14: Bar-chart representing the association between the gender and sharing the workload of their parents. X-axis represents the gender and y-axis represents the number of participants; Where, for maybe (blue), no (red), yes (green). Association was tested by Pearson Chi square test. $p\text{-value}: 0.565 (>0.05)$ was found to be statistically not significant though females tend to share more workload with their family than males.