CHAPTER VI

RESULTS AND CONCLUSIONS
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In order to ascertain the relationship between the family background and postural defects in primary school boys, the following aspects of the family background were studied:

(i) Type and composition of family

(ii) Caste

(iii) Religion

(iv) Dwelling conditions

(v) Occupation

(vi) Economic Status

(vi) Educational status of parents.

The following five postural defects were detected among the primary school boys for investigation:

(i) Kyphosis

(ii) Lordosis

(ii) Scoliosis
(iv) Knock knee

(v) Flat foot

The data in respect to the above mentioned aspects of family background were analysed using percentage analysis and their relationship to the postural defects presented logically in the preceding chapter.

In the light of the findings and limitations of the study, the following conclusions may be drawn:

1. The number of boys suffering from single postural defect was higher in comparison to those suffering from multiple postural defects.

2. Among the different types of postural defects identified, the prevalence for the flat foot was the highest followed by scoliosis, knock knee and then kyphosis and the prevalence for lordosis was the lowest.

3. The prevalence of postural defects was higher in the nuclear families as compared to the joint families.

4. The occurrence of postural defects was the highest among the scheduled castes followed by other backward classes and scheduled tribes. Among the minorities the occurrence of postural defects was the minimum in boys.
5. Among different religions, the posturally defected boys in case of the Muslims were the highest followed by the Hindus, the Sikhs and then the Christians. The number of posturally defected boys was the least in case of boys belonging to the Jain religion.

6. Number of boys suffering from postural defects was higher in the case of those residing in kutch houses as compared to those residing in pukka houses.

7. The number of posturally defected boys was the highest among the parents who were employed as workers and was closely followed by the boys whose parents were involved in agriculture. The number of boys suffering from postural defects among business and private service families were found to be less as compared to the above two categories; whereas, the posturally defected boys were the least among the parents who were in the Government service.

8. The number of posturally defected boys was the highest in the upper-lower economic class, followed by lower-lower, lower-middle, middle-middle, upper-middle and higher economic classes.

9. Health and education may have a positive influence on reducing the occurrence of postural defects. The number of posturally
defected boys was much less in the case of higher economic class where adequate attention was paid to the above two aspects.

10. The education of parents was found to be related to the occurrence of postural defects among the boys. The number of posturally defected boys was the maximum in case of illiterate parents; whereas, as the level of education increased, the number of posturally defected boys gradually reduced.