



Assess Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Family Planning Method among the Male Population - A Descriptive Study

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ABSTRACT

Men's attitude towards family planning influences their partner's attitudes and eventual adoption of contraceptive method. Therefore, present study has addressed men's attitudes towards the use and choice of contraception by women in India. The objectives of the study is to assess knowledge and attitude regarding family planning method among males and to find association between knowledge regarding family planning method among males with selected demographic variables. Result revealed that majority 74% of male had poor knowledge, 67% of male had Average knowledge and 9% of male had good knowledge with obtained score range of 2 and an average mean score was 1.5667 and SD= 0.6066. majority 118% of male had agree attitude score, 27% of male had disagree attitude score and 5% of male had don't known attitude score with obtained score range of 1 and an average mean score was 2.8133 and SD= 0.3909. The conclusion of this study offers insights about the knowledge and attitude, the main aim was to decrease the overflowing population and increase the awareness regarding family planning method among males, that mainly focuses the rural and community people.

Keywords: knowledge, attitude, family planning, community males, descriptive study.

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INTRODUCTION

Men's perception, knowledge and attitude are very important in family planning issue. Men's attitude towards family planning influences their partner's attitudes and eventual adoption of contraceptive method. Present study has addressed men's attitudes towards the use and choice of contraception by women in India. The National Family Health Survey-3 (NFHS-3) data has been used. Bivariate and multivariate analyses are used. Finding show 22% men in India think contraception is women's business and men should not have to worry about it. 16% males believe, by using contraception, women may become promiscuous. According to 49% men, a lactating woman, can't become pregnant. 66% men accept that male condom if used correctly in most of the time, can protect unwanted pregnancy. Men with higher education level having media exposure and with knowledge of modern family planning are significantly more likely to agree that wife can ask her husband to use condom if he has STDS. Hence, men can support the choice and use of contraception made by their wives or partners, and can adopt any modern contraception method which can protect the males from STDS. Awareness programs and family planning services should target men from disadvantaged background.^[1]

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study used a Quantitative research Approach. Having a research design which is descriptive design. The setting consists of selected villages of Waghodia taluka. The target population of the study is adult and married males. The inclusion criteria of our study is those who are willing to participate in the study, whereas the exclusion criteria is those who are unmarried and those who are not available at a time of data collection. The sample size for this study was 150. And the sampling technique is Non probability convenience Technique. The tools and technique consist of Section A: Socio-demographic Variable, Section B: Knowledge Questionnaire, Section C: Attitude Questionnaires. The pilot study has been conducted on 10% of population of our main study in selected villages of Vadodara district. Data collection has been done by using validated and reliable tools. Data was analyzed by using both descriptive and inferential statistics, wherever required the data has been shown in graphical representation. Ethical permission has been taken from the institutional ethical committee and the approval number is PUIECHR/PIMSR/00/081734/5419.

RESULTS

Section-1 is Frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of male,

Section-2 is Knowledge regarding family planning methods among males,

Section-3 is Attitude regarding family planning methods among males

Section 4 is including the association between knowledge regarding family planning among males with selected demographic variables.

1. Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Demographic Variables Of Male. N=150

Result depicts the frequency and percentage distribution of demographic variables of patients. According to age of patients, majority 42% were in age group of 31-40 years, 28.66% were in age group of 41-50 years, 22.66% were in age group of 21-30 years, 5.33% were in age group of 51-60 years, and 1.33% were in above 60 years of age. As per religion of patients, majority 96% were belongs to Hindu, 2% belongs to Muslim and 2% belongs to other Religion. As per the types of family 67.5% were living in join family, 31.1% living in nuclear family and 0.7% living in Extended family. regard to educational status of patients, maximum 38.4% patient's education were High school, 29.1% had up to Primary Education, 28.5% had up to graduate, and 3.3% had Postgraduate education. According to occupation of patients, maximum 54.3% were doing business, 27.3 were in labor worker, 9.3% were Private Services, and 8.6% were other occupation. Data on family monthly income of patients revealed that majority 53% had income of Rs 10001-30000/ month, 29.1% had income of Rs below Rs 10000/month, 11.9% had income of Rs 30001-50000/ month and 5.3% had income of above Rs 50000 / month. As per the no of the family members living in the family that Majority 40.66% 7-9 member living in the family, 31.33% 4-6 member living in the family, The research sample was comprised of 140 married participants, representing over 92% of the total sample. This was followed by nine divorced participants (6%), and one widowed participant (0.7%). No cohabiting participants were included in the study. This research statistic reveals the number of children in a particular sample size. Of the total sample size of 100, 43 (28.5%) had one child, 77 (51.0%) had two children, 20 (13.2%) had three children, and 10 (6.6%) had more than three children. This data can inform further research into the factors that influence the size of families. This research statistics is about housing types in a certain area. It shows that of the 148 housing units, 28 are kaccha houses (18.5%), 115 are pakka houses (76.2%), 6 are huts (4.0%), and 1 is made of bamboos (0.7%). This data helps to show the variety of housing types in the area and can be used to inform further research and policy decisions.

Table 1: Knowledge Regarding Family Planning Method among Males. N=150

Knowledge score	f (%)	Score Range	Mean	SD
Poor knowledge	74	2	1.5667	0.6066
Average knowledge	67			
Good knowledge	09			

Result revealed that majority 74% of male had poor knowledge, 67% of male had Average knowledge and 9% of male had good knowledge with obtained score range of 2 and an average mean score was 1.5667 and SD= 0.6066.

Table 2: Attitude regarding family planning method among males. N=150

Attitude Score	f (%)	Score Range	Mean	SD
Agree	118	1	2.8133	0.3909
Disagree	27			
Don't Know	05			

Result revealed that majority 118% of male had agree attitude score, 27% of male had disagree attitude score and 5% of male had don't known attitude score with obtained score range of 1 and an average mean score was 2.8133 and SD= 0.3909.

Association between knowledge regarding family planning among males with selected demographic variable

Result revealed the association between which Knowledge regarding family planning among males with selected Demographic variable was tested by using chi-square test. The chi square values revealed that housing, family monthly income, were found statistically significant association at $p < 0.05$ level with knowledge score. The other demographic variables such as Age, religion, types of family, education level, occupation, total no of family member marital status, number of children were statistically non-significant with knowledge regarding family planning among males.

DISCUSSION

The similar study was conducted by Abdelrahman, Sahar Abdelrahman Abdella on Married Male' Knowledge and Attitude Regarding Family Planning at Soba University Hospital, Khartoum State, Sudan. Results shows that (63.7, 91,7 and 75%) of married males' responses with correct answers regarding family planning, coitus interrupts and condom respectively. Only (33.3%) of the study sample responses with correct answers about oral contraceptive pills. only(8.3%) of the study sample responses with correct answers about implantable contraception

The similar study was conducted by Ademola *et al* on Knowledge, Attitude and Practice of Husbands towards Modern Family Planning in Mukalla, Yemen. Result shows that most of the husbands (89.3%) have positive attitudes towards family planning and agreed that modern methods are more effective than traditional methods [5].

CONCLUSION

The conclusion of this study offers insights about the knowledge and attitude, the main aim was to decrease the overflowing population and increase the awareness regarding family planning method among males, that mainly focuses the rural and community people.

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