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SHORT COMMUNICATION

Determinants of permanent family planning method among male eligible couple in selected hospitals at Madurai

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Abstract

Determinants on permanent family planning method for male eligible couple in selected hospitals at Madurai were evaluated in this study. A descriptive approach was adopted with non-probability purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from 30 male eligible couples by using structured interview schedule. Conceptual frame work for the study was based on Pender's Health Promotion Model. The content validity of the tool was established by obtaining suggestions from experts. The tool was statistically significant, the data analysis and interpretation was done by descriptive and inferential statistical method. The major findings of the study showed the frequency distribution of determinants on physical factors. Thirty out of 30 (100%) responded agree. psychological factors namely 24 out of 30 (80%) recorded agree, socio-cultural factor 19 out of 30 (63.3%) recorded agree, socio economic factor around 17 out of 30 (56.7%) recorded agree and spiritual factor 6 out of 30 (20%) recorded agree. The association between determinants score and selected demographic variable such as age (χ^2 = 15.19), residence (χ^2 = 16.99), education (χ^2 = 11.72), source of information (χ^2 = 16.79), age at marriage (χ^2 = 13.274), type of family (χ^2 = 6.857), time interval (χ^2 = 16.48), service approached (χ^2 = 13.13) and counseling (χ^2 = 11.25) were statistically significant analyzed by chi-square tests.

Keywords: Family planning, purposive sampling, age, residence, education, counseling.

Introduction

India is facing an acute problem of population explosion. The present population of India is around 1.4 billion and about 20% of the eligible couples in the age of 15 to 24 years constitute about 168 million in number (Satyasundaram, 2011). Acceptance of male permanent family planning method is very poor when compared to female. China introduced No scalpel vasectomy in 1974 which is a simple and safe procedure. By motivating men to accept permanent family planning technique helps in improving the health of the women (Panigrahi, 2010). India currently the second most populous country in the world, awareness of healthy family living habits is woefully lacking. With large sections of the female population adopting family planning compared to male population, affect the female occupation, house management work, family care, children care, self-empowerment and physical weakness due to anemia. So a close inspection of the nature of these inequalities reveals a root causes lying at the core of the great obstacle to live a satisfactory healthy life in our nation. Against these backdrops, this little piece of investigation is aimed with the following objectives.

1. To assess the demographic data of the male eligible couple.
2. To find out the determinants of permanent family planning method among male eligible couple.
3. To associate the determinants of permanent family planning method among male eligible couple with selected demographic variables.

Materials and methods

Non-experimental descriptive research design was used in this study. Purposive sampling technique was used to collect data from 30 male eligible couple by using structured interview schedule (Nirmal *et al.,* 2001). Conceptual frame work for the study was based on Pender's Health Promotion Model (Ann Marriner, 2006).

Results and discussion

The data showed that among male eligible couple 2 out of 30 (6.7%) were within 20-25 years of age, 20 out of 30 (66.7%) were within 25-30 years and 8 out of 30 (26.6%) were above 30 years (Fig. 1a). Regarding religion, 2 out of 30 (6.7%) were Christian and 28 out of 30 (93.3%) were Hindu (Fig. 1b). With reference to occupation, 2 out of 30 (6.67%) were professional workers and 28 out of 30 (93.38%) were farmers. Regarding monthly income, 2 out of 30 (6.67%) were earning above 2,000 rupees and 28 out of 30 (93.3%) were earning within 101-749 rupees (Fig. 1c).

The study findings were consistent with Sandhya Barge *et al.* (2007). The study interviewed 120 Non-scalpel vasectomy clients in Karimnagar, Andhra Pradesh among which 92% were from rural area and the remaining 8% were from the urban area. The study found that almost all the clients were satisfied with the method. Religion wise, 86% of the clients were Hindus whereas Muslims and Christians constituted around 7% each.

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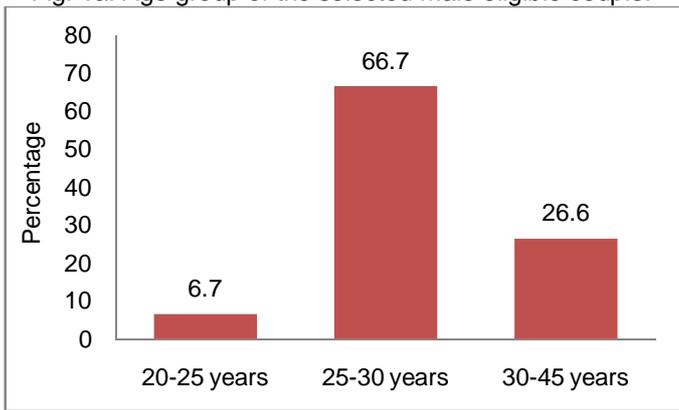Fig. 1a. Age group of the selected male eligible couple.

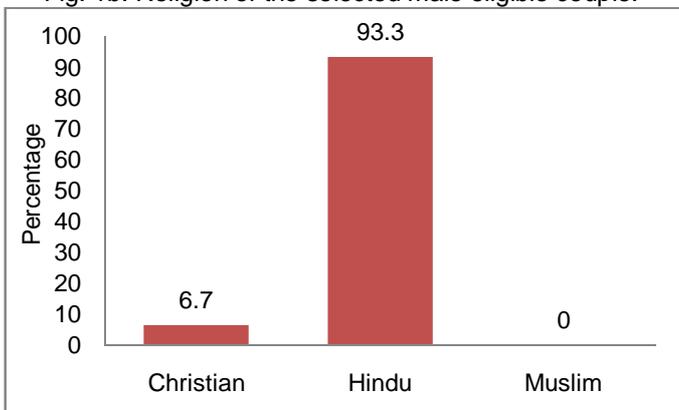Fig. 1b. Religion of the selected male eligible couple.

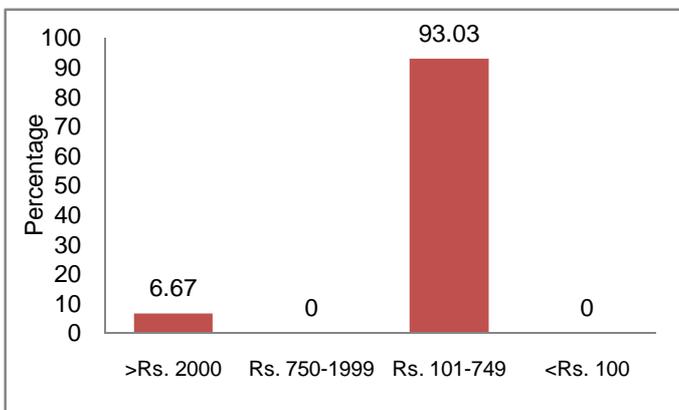Fig. 1c. Monthly income of the selected male eligible couple.

Table 1. Association of determinants of permanent family planning method among male eligible couples with selected demographic variables.

Demographic data	Df	Table Value	χ^2 value	P value
Age	2	9.21	15.19	0.001
Residence	2	9.21	16.99	0
Education	3	11.34	11.72	0.008
Information	2	9.21	16.79	0
Age-marriage	1	6.63	13.274	0
Type of family	1	6.63	6.857	0.009
Time interval	1	6.63	16.48	0
Service-approached	2	9.21	13.13	0.001
Counseling	1	6.63	11.25	0.001

Figure 2 showed that frequency distribution of determinants on physical factors. Thirty out of 30 (100%) responded agree. With reference to psychological factors, 6 out of 30 (20%) were uncertain, 24 out of 30 (80%) recorded agree, socio-cultural factor namely 2 out of 30 (6.7%) recorded disagree, 9 out of 30 (30%) were uncertain, 19 out of 30 (63.3%) recorded agree, socio-economic factor about 2 out of 30 (6.7%) recorded disagree, 10 out of 30 (33.3%) were uncertain. Spiritual factor 7 out of 30 (23.3%) recorded disagree, 17 out of 30 (56.7%) were uncertain and 6 out of 30 (20%) recorded agree, 1 out of 30 (3.3%) recorded strongly agree. The data χ^2 chi-square value computed can be inferred that there is a significant association between determinants score and selected demographic variable such as age (χ^2 = 15.19), residence (χ^2 = 16.99), education (χ^2 = 11.72), source of information (χ^2 = 16.79), age at marriage (χ^2 = 13.274), type of family (χ^2 = 6.857), time interval (χ^2 = 16.48), service approached (χ^2 = 13.73) and counseling (χ^2 = 11.25) (Table 1). The study findings were consistent with Landry (2006). Perspectives from couples on the vasectomy decision study done in Geneva examined the key factors that led men to choose vasectomy and what role their partners played in this decision. The reasons for choosing vasectomy were similar in all despite many cultural, economic and racial differences; importantly, both men and women cited concern for the woman's health as a principal reason encouraging men to have vasectomy for their partners' sake and stressing that it is the man's 'turn' to take responsibility for family planning.

Fig. 2. Frequency and percentage distribution of determinants on permanent family planning method among male eligible couple.

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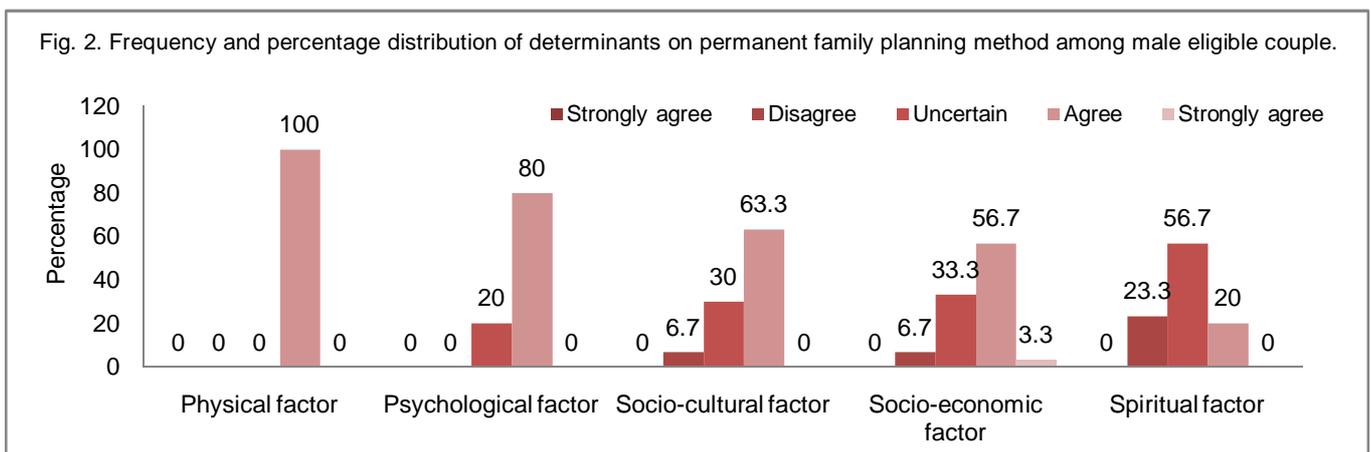
Conclusion

Findings suggest that the non-scalpel vasectomy among eligible couple showed remarkable significant and agree statement based on physical, physiological, socio-cultural, economic and spiritual factor. Based on the conclusion, the following recommendations can be made out of the study.

- Comparative study could be performed to assess the determinants among men and women eligible couple (Shaista Jabeen, 2006).
- Experimental study could be done on acceptors and non-acceptors of permanent family planning method among eligible couple (Dolma, 2010).

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