**Research Article**

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# A Descriptive Study to Assess the Knowledge and Attitude Regarding NSV Among Married Men in Selected Community Area of Ambala, Haryana

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**ABSTRACT**

The study is to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding NSV among Married men. A quantitative research approach with descriptive design was used to achieve the objectives of the study. A Non- probability purposive sampling technique was adopted with a sample size of 100 men. The findings revealed that majority of the women 70% were not using contraceptive methods whereas, only 30% were using contraceptive methods. 18% of the women had moderately adequate knowledge, 1% of the women had adequate knowledge and 81% of the women had inadequate knowledge regarding Copper T insertion. There was a significant association between the level of knowledge and family income and previous history of using temporary contraception where P < 0.05. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as Age, religion, type of family, educational status occupation, method of adoption and source of information where P > 0.05. As for attitude was 22% of the men favorable attitude, 59% had unfavorable attitude and 19% had most favorable attitude regarding Copper T insertion. There was a significant association between level of attitude and religion where P< 0.01. There was a significant association between level of attitude and demographic variables such as educational status and occupation where P < 0.05. There was no significant association between the level of attitude and demographic variables such as age, type of family, previous history of using temporary contraception, method of adoption and source of information where P > 0.05, p >0.01.The study revealed that 81% had inadequate knowledge regarding NSV and 19% had most favorable attitude regarding NSV.

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**Keywords:** Vasectomy, Non-scalpel Vasectomy, Married Men

**Introduction**
India is one of the many countries in the world to apply the population control programmers since 1951. The ideal of the programmer is that people should borrow a small family norm to stabilize the country's population at the position of 1533 million by the year of 2050.

The family planning programmers had always concentrated on women rather of men from last previous years. Family planning has come a sphere on women and one finds further women concluding for endless family planning methods for men. Vasectomy for fertility control became popular in Europe and Asia in the 1940s, though historically the first given vasectomy was carried out in 1893.

No-Scalpel Vasectomy is a simplified approach to vasectomy. The difference between this new method and conventional method is only in approach to the vas deferens. However, this difference is vital as it has resulted in lowered complication rate-as soon from the results of over 10 million vasectomies performed all over the world.

Men's participation is crucial to enable millions of women to avoid unintended pregnancy. Men can help to protect the lives and health of women when they become mothers and can attend to health of their children. WHO estimates 585,000 women die each year from complications of pregnancy, childbirth and unsafe abortion, about one death every minute. Men play key roles during women's pregnancy and their decisions and actions often make the difference between illness and health, life and death.

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**Objectives**
➢ To assess the level of knowledge and attitude regarding No-Scalpel Vasectomy among the married men.

➢ To correlate the knowledge and attitude of Married men regarding No-Scalpel Vasectomy.

➢ To associate the level of knowledge and attitude regarding No-Scalpel Vasectomy with selected demographic variables.

## Hypothesis

$H_1$: There will be a significant association between level of Knowledge among married men and their selected demographical variables at 0.05 level of significance.

$H_2$: There will be a significant association between level of knowledge and their selected demographical variables at 0.05 level of significance.

## Materials and Methods

The study is to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding NSV among Married men. The conceptual framework for the study was developed on the basis of Pender's Health Promotion Model. The Quantitative Approach and Descriptive design was used for this study. A Non- probability purposive sampling technique was adopted with a sample size of 100 men.

A pilot study was conducted from 13-02-2021 to 18-02-2021 before actual data collection to assess the availability of sample and feasibility of the study of NSV among married men in Ambala. Prior permission was obtained from the ethical committee of institution through Principal, Mahabir college of nursing, Ambala. Ethical approval was obtained from Sarpanch of village Bullana, Hisar. Written informed consent from adults of Bullana was obtained for the willingness to participate themselves in the study. Study was conducted in the month of March, 2021. The data analysis through descriptive and inferential statistics data to determine the knowledge regarding NSV among married men.

## Discussion

A study was conducted to assess the knowledge and attitude among men. The samples were selected by convenient sampling techniques, and their level of knowledge was assessed by a structured questionnaire. The result of the study has been discussed based on the objectives stated for the study.

The findings of the demographic variables show that majority of the men 66% belonged to a nuclear family, 34 % belonged to a Joint family. With regard to previous history of temporary contraception used, 70 % had no previous history and only 30% had previous history. The study revealed that majority of the men was in the age group of 26-30 years.

## The First Objective was to assess the knowledge and attitude of NSV among men

The analysis on the knowledge in figure 2 reveals that 18% of the men had moderately adequate knowledge, 1% of the men had adequate knowledge and 81% of the men had inadequate knowledge. The analysis on the attitude in figure 3 reveals that 22% of the men had a favorable attitude, 59% had an unfavorable attitude and 19% had the most favorable attitude. The above findings were consistent with the study conducted by Amy K Whitaker, et al. (2008) to assess the men's knowledge and attitude towards the NSV. The study concluded that the young men were unaware and unfavorable attitude of NSV. Pender's Health Promotion Model was used as conceptual framework in this study which focused on the transformation of knowledge to the men on NSV.

The researcher suggested that the proper educational programme will improve the knowledge and attitude on NSV.

## The Second Objective was to correlate knowledge and attitude of men regarding NSV

The analysis in the table 4 revealed that calculated r value showed 0.709 that there was a positive correlation existed between knowledge and attitude where p <0.001. The above findings were consistent with the study conducted by Pengpid, (2010) to assess the knowledge and attitude regarding intra uterine insertion among young women. The study concluded that the level of knowledge and attitude is low among young women. The researcher suggested that there is a need for educational programme regarding intra uterine insertion.

## The Third Objective to associate knowledge and attitude of men with demographic variables

The analysis in the table 5 revealed that there is a significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as family income, previous history of using temporary contraception where $p < 0.05$. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, educational status, method of adoption and source of information where $P > 0.05$. The above findings were consistent with the study conducted by Ristya Ira Murti, (2007) to assess the knowledge regarding Long-term contraceptives. The study shows that the type of place of residence (rural or urban), men's age, previous history of contraception, men's educational attainment, men's current work status, income, and the total number of children are the factors which are significantly associated with the use of long-term contraceptives. The analysis in the table 6 revealed that there is a significant association between level of attitude and religion where $p < 0.01$. There was also a significant association between level of attitude and demographic variables, such as educational status and occupation where $p < 0.05$. There was no significant association between the level of attitude and demographic variables such as age, type of family, previous history of using temporary contraception, method of adoption and source of information where $P > 0.05$, $p > 0.01$. The above findings were consistent with the study conducted by Masoumeh Bagheri, et al. (2007) conducted a descriptive study to assess the attitude regarding contraceptive use. The study revealed that, age, end's level of education of men and previous familiarity with contraceptive methods were the most significant factors influencing contraceptive use.

## Results

Section I: Demographic variables of men.

Percentage distribution of sample according to socio-demographic variables. According to age, shows that 46 % of the men belonged to age group of 26- 30 years, 36 % were between 20-25 years, 12 % were between 31-35 years and 6 % between 36-45 years. With regard to religion, 76 % were Hindus, 19 % were Muslims and 5 % were Christians. As Regards education, 61% were educated till High School level and 8 % Higher Secondary School level. As for family income, 45 % of them had income of Rs 5000 and below and 7 % of them had Rs 10000 and above. 53 % of them were unskilled workers and only 3% of them were professional workers. Every family had only one child. 70% had not used temporary contraception and only 30 had used it. As for adoption method 23% adopted condoms and 7% oral pills. For 36% the source of information was friends and for 6% it was from their work place. (Table. 1)

**Table 1: Frequency and Percentage Distribution of Sample Characteristics**
**N=100**

| Demographic variables | | Frequency | Percentage |
|---|---|---|---|
| Age in Years | a) 20 – 25 yrs | 36 | 36.0 |
| | b) 26 – 30 yrs | 46 | 46.0 |
| | c) 31 – 35 yrs | 12 | 12.0 |
| | d) 36 – 45 yrs | 6 | 6.0 |
| Religion | a) Hindu | 76 | 76.0 |
| | b) Muslim | 19 | 19.0 |
| | c) Christian | 5 | 5.0 |
| Type of family | a) Nuclear | 66 | 66.0 |
| | b) Joint | 34 | 34.0 |
| Educational status | a) Illiterate | 20 | 20.0 |
| | b) High school | 61 | 61.0 |
| | c) Hr. Sec. | 8 | 8.0 |
| | d) Graduate | 11 | 11.0 |
| Family income | a) < Rs. 5000 | 45 | 45.0 |
| | b) Rs. 5001 - 8000 | 40 | 40.0 |
| | c)  Rs. | 8001 | - |
| | 10000 | 8 | 8.0 |
| | d) > Rs. 10000 | 7 | 7.0 |
| Occupation | a) Home maker | 31 | 31.0 |
| | b) Unskilled | 53 | 53.0 |
| | c) Skilled | 13 | 13.0 |
| | d) Professional | 3 | 3.0 |
| Number of children | a) Nil | 0 | 0.0 |
| | b) One | 100 | 100.0 |
| | c) Two | 0 | 0.0 |
| | d) Three & above | 0 | 0.0 |
| Previous  History of Using Temporary Contraceptive. | a) Yes | 30 | 30.0 |
| | b) No | 70 | 70.0 |
| If yes, method of adoption | a) Oral Pills | 7 | 23.3 |
| | b) Condom | 23 | 76.7 |
| | c) NSV | 0 | 0.0 |
| | d) Diaphragm | 0 | 0.0 |
| Source of information | a) Mass Media | 27 | 27.0 |
| | b) Friends | 36 | 36.0 |
| | c) Relatives | 16 | 16.0 |
| | d) Work place | 6 | 6.0 |
| | e) Health personnel | 15 | 15.0 |
| | f) internet | 0 | 0.0 |

**Section II:** Assessment of knowledge on NSV
**Table 2: Mean value of overall knowledge regarding NSV among men**

| Descriptive Statistics | Knowledge score |
|---|---|
| Mean | 29.65 |
| Standard deviation | 20.08 |
| Range: | |
| Minimum score | 0.0 |
| Maximum score | 78.26 |

Table 2 reveals that the Mean and Standard deviation of knowledge regarding NSV among men was Mean = 29.65, Standard deviation = 20.08.

**Section III:** Assessment of attitude on NSV.

**Table 3: Mean of overall attitude regarding among men**
**N=100**

| Descriptive statistics | Knowledge score |
|---|---|
| Mean | 43.95 |
| Standard deviation | 25.62 |
| Minimum score | 10.0 |
| Maximum score | 98.75 |

Table 3 reveals that the Mean and Standard Deviation of attitude regarding NSV among married men was Mean = 43.95, Standard Deviation = 25.62.

**Section IV:** Correlation between knowledge and attitude on NSV

**Table 4: Correlation coefficient between knowledge and attitude**

| Aspects | Mean | Standard deviation |
|---|---|---|
| Knowledge | 29.65 | 20.08 |
| Attitude | 43.95 | 25.62 |
| Correlation value and P  Value | r=0.709P<0.001 (Significant) | |

The table 4 shows that a positive correlation existed between knowledge and attitude regarding NSV. Hence, as the level of knowledge increases and the level of attitude also increases.

**Section V:** Association of knowledge with selected demographic variables

**Table 5: Association between level of knowledge regarding NSV and demographic variables among men**

| Demographic variables | | Inadequate knowledge | | Moderate knowledge | | Chi square Test and P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Age in Years | a) 20 – 25 yrs | 29 | 80.6 | 7 | 19.4 | $\chi 2 = 0.078$, d.f. = 3 P=0.994 (N.S) |
| | b) 26 – 30 yrs | 37 | 80.4 | 9 | 19.6 | |
| | c) 31 – 35 yrs | 10 | 83.3 | 2 | 16.7 | |
| | d) 36 – 45 yrs | 5 | 83.3 | 1 | 16.7 | |
| Religion | a) Hindu | 59 | 77.6 | 17 | 22.4 | $\chi 2 = 2.893$, d.f. = 2 P=0.235 (N.S) |
| | b) Muslim | 18 | 94.7 | 1 | 5.3 | |
| | c) Christian | 4 | 80.0 | 1 | 20.0 | |
| Type of family | a) Nuclear | 53 | 80.3 | 13 | 19.7 | $\chi 2 = 0.061$, d.f. = 1 P=0.804 (N.S) |
| | b) Joint | 28 | 82.4 | 6 | 17.6 | |
| Educational status | a) Illiterate | | 85.0 | 3 | 15.0 | $\chi 2 = 6.112$, d.f. = 3 P=0.106 (N.S) |
| | b) High school | | 85.2 | 9 | 14.8 | |
| | c) Hr. Sec. | | 75.0 | 2 | 25.0 | |
| | d) Graduate | | 54.5 | 5 | 45.5 | |
| Family income | a) < Rs. 5000 | 34 | 75.6 | 11 | 24.4 | $\chi 2 = 8.090$, d.f. = 3 P=0.05 * |
| | b) Rs. 5001 – 8000 | 37 | 92.5 | 3 | 7.5 | |
| | c) Rs. 8001 – 10000 | 6 | 75.0 | 2 | 25.0 | |
| | d) > Rs. 10000 | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.9 | |
| Occupation | a) Home maker | 28 | 90.3 | 3 | 9.7 | $\chi 2 = 5.351$, d.f. = 3 P=0.148 (N.S) |
| | b) Unskilled | 43 | 81.1 | 10 | 18.9 | |
| | c) Skilled | 8 | 61.5 | 5 | 38.5 | |
| | d) Professional | 2 | 66.7 | 1 | 33.3 | |
| Number of children | a) Nil | Not Applicable because all have one child | | | | |
| | b) One | | | | | |
| | c) Two | | | | | |
| | d) Three & above | | | | | |
| P.H. of using T.C. | a) Yes | 20 | 66.7 | 10 | 33.3 | $\chi 2 = 5.721$, d.f. = 1 P=0.017 * |
| | b) No | 61 | 87.1 | 9 | 12.9 | |
| If yes, method of adoption | a) Oral Pills | 4 | 57.1 | 3 | 42.9 | $\chi 2 = 0.373$, d.f. = 1 P=0.542 (N.S) |
| | b) Condom | 16 | 69.6 | 7 | 30.4 | |
| Source of information | a) Mass Media | 21 | 77.8 | 6 | 22.2 | 2 = 5.287, d.f. = 4 P=0.259 (N.S) |
| | b) Friends | 29 | 80.6 | 7 | 19.4 | |
| | c) Relatives | 15 | 93.8 | 1 | 6.3 | |
| | d) Work place | 6 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| | g) Health personnel | 10 | 66.7 | 5 | 33.3 | |

The table 5 reveals a significant association between level of knowledge and demographic variables such as family income, previous history of using temporary contraception where p < 0.05. There was no significant association between the level of knowledge and demographic variables such as age, religion, type of family, educational status, method of adoption and source of information where P > 0.05.

**Section VI:** Association of attitude with selected demographic variables.
**Table 6: Association Between Level of Attitude Regarding NSV and Demographic Variables among men**

| Demographic variables | | Unfavorable Attitude | | favorable Attitude | | Most favorable Attitude | | Chi square Test and P value |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % | |
| Age in Years | a) 20 – 25 yrs | 22 | 61.1 | 10 | 27.8 | 4 | 11.1 | $\chi 2$ = 6.176, d.f. = 6 P=0.404 (N.S) |
| | b) 26 – 30 yrs | 26 | 56.5 | 7 | 15.2 | 3 | 28.3 | |
| | c) 31 – 35 yrs | 8 | 66.7 | 3 | 25.0 | 1 | 8.3 | |
| | d) 36 – 45 yrs | 3 | 50.0 | 2 | 33.3 | 1 | 16.7 | |
| Religion | a) Hindu | 38 | 50.0 | 20 | 26.3 | 18 | 23.7 | $\chi 2$ = 16.813, d.f. = 4 P=0.002 ** |
| | b) Muslim | 19 | 100.0 | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0.0 | |
| | c) Christian | 2 | 40.0 | 2 | 40.0 | 1 | 20.0 | |
| Type of family | a) Nuclear | 38 | 57.6 | 14 | 21.2 | 14 | 21.2 | $\chi 2$ = 0.621, d.f. = 2 P=0.733 (N.S) |
| | b) Joint | 21 | 61.8 | 8 | 23.5 | 5 | 14.7 | |
| Educational status | a) Illiterate | 15 | 75.0 | 4 | 20.0 | 1 | 5.0 | $\chi 2$ = 11.944, d.f. = 6 P=0.05 * |
| | b) High school | 38 | 62.3 | 12 | 19.7 | 11 | 18.0 | |
| | c) Hr. Sec. | 4 | 0.0 | 2 | 25.0 | 2 | 25.0 | |
| | d) Graduate | 2 | 18.2 | 4 | 36.4 | 5 | 45.5 | |
| Family income | a) < Rs. 5000 | 24 | 53.3 | 12 | 26.7 | 9 | 20.0 | $\chi 2$ = 6.363, d.f. = 6 P=0.384 (N.S) |
| | b) Rs. 5001 - | 29 | 72.5 | 5 | 12.5 | 6 | 15.0 | |
| | c) Rs. 8001 - 10000 | 3 | 37.5 | 3 | 37.5 | 2 | 25.0 | |
| | d) > Rs. 10000 | 3 | 42.9 | 2 | 28.6 | 2 | 28.6 | |
| Occupation | a) Home maker | 22 | 71.0 | 5 | 16.1 | 4 | 12.9 | $\chi 2$ = 12.710, D.F. = 6 P=0.048 * |
| | b) Unskilled | 33 | 62.3 | 12 | 22.6 | 8 | 15.1 | |
| | c) Skilled | 4 | 30.8 | 4 | 30.8 | 5 | 38.5 | |
| | d) Professional | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 33.3 | 2 | 66.7 | |
| Number of children | a) Nil | Not Applicable because all have one child | | | | | | |
| | b) One | | | | | | | |
| | c) Two | | | | | | | |
| | d) Three & above | | | | | | | |
| P.H. of using T.C. | a) Yes | 16 | 53.3 | 6 | 20.0 | 8 | 26.7 | $\chi 2$ = 1.637, d.f. = 2 P=0.441 (N.S) |
| | b) No | 43 | 61.4 | 16 | 22.9 | 11 | 15.7 | |
| If yes, method of adoption | a) Oral Pills | 4 | 57.1 | 0 | 0.0 | 3 | 42.9 | $\chi 2$ = 2.748, d.f. = 2 P=0.253 (N.S) |
| | b) Condom | 12 | 52.2 | 6 | 26.1 | 5 | 21.7 | |
| | a) Mass Media | 15 | 55.6 | 5 | 18.5 | 7 | 25.9 | $\chi 2$ = 9.797, D.F. = 8 P=0.280 (N.S) |
| | b) Friends | 25 | 69.4 | 6 | 16.7 | 5 | 13.9 | |
| | c) Relatives | 9 | 56.3 | 5 | 31.3 | 2 | 12.5 | |
| | d) Work place | 5 | 83.3 | 0 | 0.0 | 1 | 16.7 | |
| | e) Health personnel | 5 | 33.3 | 6 | 40.0 | 4 | 26.7 | |

The table 6 reveals a significant association between level of attitude and religion where p < 0.01. There was also a significant association between level of attitude and demographic variables, such as educational status and occupation where p< 0.05. There was no significant association between the level of attitude and demographic variables such as age, type of family, previous history of using temporary contraception, method of adoption and source of information where P >0.05, p> 0.01.

**Distribution of level of knowledge regarding NSV**
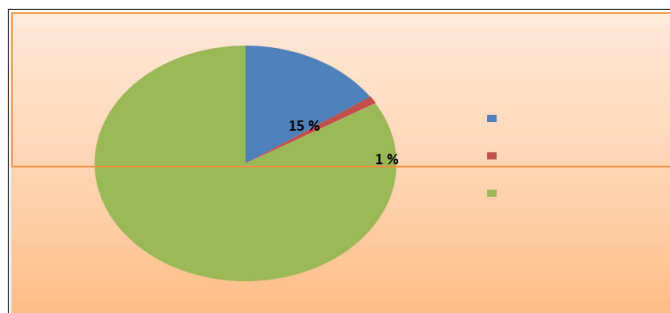


**Distribution and level of attitude regarding married men**
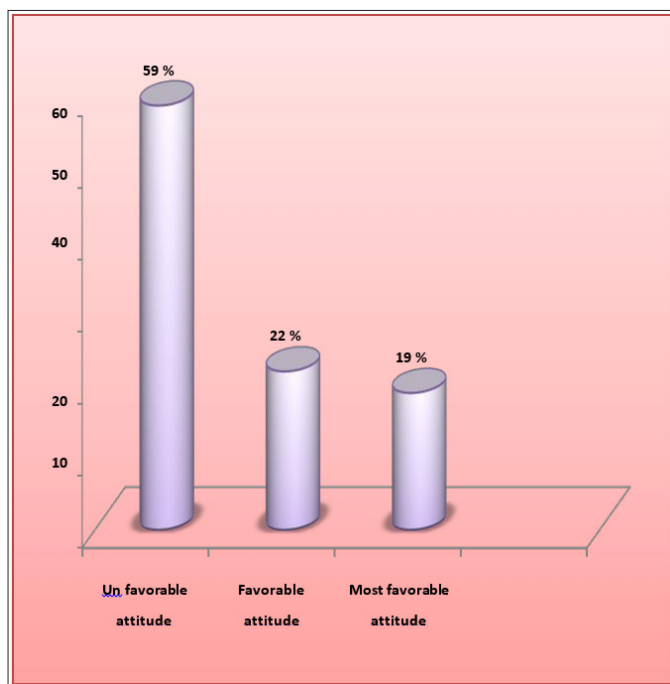


## Conclusion

The study concluded that majority of the men i.e. 70%, were not using contraceptive methods and only 30% were using contraceptive methods. 18% of the men had moderately adequate knowledge, 1% had adequate knowledge and 81% had inadequate knowledge regarding NSV, 22% of the men had favorable attitude, 59% of the men had unfavorable attitude and 19% of the men had most favorable attitude regarding NSV. It is the responsibility of community health nurse to motivate, educate and give counselling for men in the reproductive age regarding NSV. So, the researcher had completed this role by increasing the knowledge through group teaching[1-11].

## Acknowledgement

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