



# A STUDY TO ASSESS THE PERCEPTION ON VASECTOMY AMONG EARLY ADULTHOOD IN SELECTED COMMUNITY AREA AT PUDUCHERRY

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## ABSTRACT

**Background:** India is the world's second most populous country after China. Birth control has many positive outcomes, including sustainable social and economic development and conservation of the environment. Vasectomy is a surgical procedure that offers permanent birth control for men. **objectives:** To assess the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood . To associate the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with selected demographic variables. **methdology:** Quantitative approach and Descriptive research design was adopted for this study. The study conducted at Thirubuvanai is a village in the union territory. The sample Size was 30. Convenient sampling technique was used for the present study.**Result:** The data shows that there is significance association between level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with the age and education qualification where 'p' value is < 0.05. There is no significance association between level of perception of patient with sex, religion, residential area, occupation status family income, type of family and source of information.**conclusion:** The present study assessed the perception on vasectomy among early adulthood in selected community area at Puducherry. The study findings concluded that there was a significance association between level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with the age and education qualification where 'p' value is < 0.05.

**Keyword:** Perception on vasectomy, early adulthood

## INTRODUCTION:

India is the world's second most populous country after China. This poses a threat to both economic and social development, given that India occupies only 2.4% of the global land area, but has more than 17.5%

of the world's population. In 1951, the National Family Welfare Program was launched in India with the aim of reducing birth rates and stabilizing the population. Vasectomy is a surgical procedure that offers permanent birth control for men. During the procedure, the vas deferens, which are the tubes that carry sperm from the testicles to the urethra, are cut and tied in a way that prevents the sperm from entering the semen that is ejaculated. This way, fertilization is prevented. Vasectomies are usually performed in a physician's office or medical clinic, and in the case of animals, in a veterinary clinic. Hospitalization is not normally required since the procedure is simple, the incisions are small, and the necessary equipment is routine. In India, only 2.0% of males have approved and adopted vasectomy, despite the fact that the national family welfare program noticed a proliferation in vasectomy procedures in the 1970s due to the abundance of vasectomy camps, inflated premium incentives, and immense public drives. As per the **National Family Health Survey-5**, the percentage of men using vasectomy as a contraceptive method in India is less than 1% (0.3%). The survey also revealed that around two-thirds of women in India undergo sterilization.

#### **OBJECTIVES:**

To assess the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood

To associate the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with selected demographic variables.

#### **HYPOTHESIS:**

H1: there will be significant association between the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with selected demographic variables.

#### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:**

**Research approach:** A research approach is the fundamental element of any research study. The research design used in this study was a **Quantitative research approach**.

**Research design:** The research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investigation of answering the research question. The design used for the present study was **Descriptive research design**.

**Setting of the study:** The present study was conducted at Thirubhuvanai, Puducherry. Thirubhuvanai is a village in the union territory of Puducherry, India. It is located in Mannadipet commune panchayat of the Villianur taluk.

**Description of Data collection instruments:** The tool was developed and standardized from extensive literature review, internet research, and expert discussion. The tool consists of the two sections.

**Section A: Demographic variables** The demographic variables consist of age, gender, educational qualification, occupation, religion, Marital status, family income, types of family, residential area, source of information

**Section B: Structured questionnaire on perception of vasectomy among early adulthood** Likert scale on perception of vasectomy among early adulthood. It consists of 25 questions. Each question has the scale score represents 1 = Strongly Disagree, 2 = Disagree, 3 = Neutral, 4 = Agree, 5 = Strongly Agree.

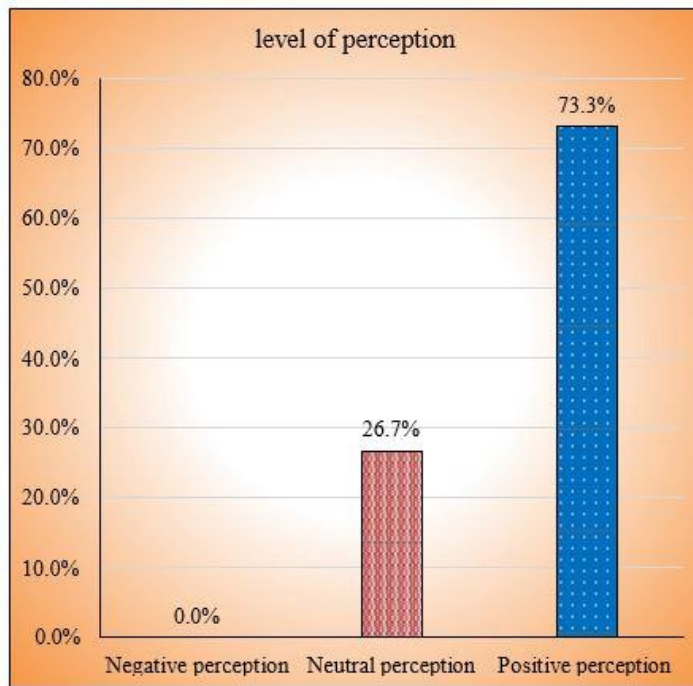
**Scoring interpretation:**

S.NO	LEVEL	SCORE RANGES
1.	Negative perception	<60
2.	Neutral Perception	60-100
3.	Positive perception	Above 100

**RESULT:****Table 1: Distribution of level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood N=30**

S.NO	LEVEL OF PERCEPTION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
		(N)	%
1.	Negative perception	0	0
2.	Neutral perception	8	26.7%
3.	Positive perception	22	73.3%

The above table reveals the frequency and percentage-wise distribution of level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood. The finding revealed that majority, 22 (73.3%) of the early adulthood had positive perception and 8 (26.7%) of the early adulthood had neutral perception.



**Figure 1: Percentage wise distribution of the level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood**

**Table 2: Association of level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with their selected demographic variables N = 30**

S.NO	Demographic variables	Level of Perception						X <sup>2</sup> value
		Negative		Neutral		Positive		
1	Age in years	N	%	N	%	N	%	X <sup>2</sup> = 8.590 p = 0.035 (S)*
	a) 21-30 years	0	0	3	10	15	50	
	b) 31-40 years	0	0	4	13.3	4	13.3	
	c) 41-50 years	0	0	1	3.3	3	10	
	d) ≥ 60 years	0	0	0	0	0	0	
2.	Sex							X <sup>2</sup> = 2.687 p = 0.101 (NS)
	a) Male	0	0	6	20	16	53.3	
	b) Female	0	0	2	6.7	6	20	
3.	Religion							X <sup>2</sup> = 3.475 p = 0.324
	a) Hindu	0	0	6	20	19	63.3	
	b) Muslims	0	0	1	3.3	2	6.7	

	c) Christian	0	0	1	3.3	1	3.3	(NS)
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>4.</b>	<b>Education qualification</b>							$X^2 = 8.101$ $p = 0.043$ <b>(S)*</b>
	a) Education qualification	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	b) Primary education	0	0	4	13.3	1	3.3	
	c) Higher education	0	0	4	13.3	16	53.3	
	d) Graduation	0	0	0	0	5	16.7	
<b>5.</b>	<b>Residential area</b>							$X^2 = 3.372$  $p = 0.337$ <b>(NS)</b>
	a) Rural area	0	0	2	6.7	3	10	
	b) urban area	0	0	2	6.7	8	26.7	
	c) Semi-urban area	0	0	2	6.7	8	26.7	
	d) Semi-rural area	0	0	2	6.7	3	10	
<b>6.</b>	<b>Occupational status</b>							$X^2 = 4.621$  $p = 0.201$ <b>(NS)</b>
	a) Employed	0	0	4	13.3	16	53.3	
	b) Unemployed	0	0	2	6.7	3	10	
	c) Self-employed	0	0	2	6.7	3	10	
	d) Daily wages	0	0	0	0	0	0	
<b>7.</b>	<b>Family income</b>							$X^2 = 3.475$  $p = 0.324$ <b>(NS)</b>
	a) Above 50,000/-	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	b) 30,000-50,000/-	0	0	4	13.3	3	10	
	c) 10001-30,000/-	0	0	0	0	18	60	
	d) < 10,000/-	0	0	4	13.3	1	3.3	

<b>8.</b>	<b>Type of family</b>							$X^2 = 2.331$ $p = 0.506$ (NS)
	a) Nuclear	0	0	3	10	14	46.7	
	b) Joint	0	0	3	10	7	23.3	
	c) Extended family	0	0	2	6.7	1	3.3	
<b>9.</b>	<b>Source of information</b>							$X^2 = 4.351$ $p = 0.225$ (NS)
	a) Newspaper	0	0	3	10	2	6.7	
	b) Television	0	0	4	13.3	16	53.3	
	c) Social media	0	0	1	3.3	4	13.3	
	d) Others	0	0	0	0	0	0	

**\*p<0.05 - Significant; p<0.01 - Highly Significant**

The above table shows that there is significance association between level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with the age and education qualification where 'p' value is < 0.05. There is no significance association between level of perception of patient with sex, religion, residential area, occupation status family income, type of family and source of information.

## DISCUSSION:

The study was conducted study to assess the perception on vasectomy among early adulthood in selected community area at Puducherry. This chapter deals with the discussion on the study's findings interpreted from the statistical analysis. The findings are discussed in relation to the study's objectives, related literature and hypotheses specified in this study.

### **The first objective assess the patient's perception on the factor affecting gender role in nursing care**

The present study revealed that majority, 22 (73.3%) of the early adulthood had positive perception and 8 (26.7%) of the early adulthood had neutral perception.

**Awube Menlah et al. (2021)** conducted a study on Perceptions and Experiences Regarding Vasectomy Among Vasectomized Men. The sample consisted of 18 vasectomized men selected through purposive sampling method. Face-face interviews were conducted with participants using a semi-structured interview guide. He concluded that vasectomized men

have a positive perception about vasectomy in terms of promoting couples sexual Health. Nevertheless, public perception regarding vasectomy was found to be poor. Socio-cultural and religious factors were also found to influence vasectomy uptake. In addition, several reasons were cited for motivating men regarding their decision on vasectomy and finally, participants shared their experiences following their vasectomy.

### **The second objectives to associate the patient's perception on the factor affecting gender role in nursing care with selected demographic variables**

The data shows that there is significance association between level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with the age and education qualification where 'p' value is  $< 0.05$ . There is no significance association between level of perception of patient with sex, religion, residential area, occupation status family income, type of family and source of information.

### **CONCLUSION:**

The present study assessed the perception on vasectomy among early adulthood in selected community area at Puducherry. The study findings concluded that there was a significance association between level of perception on vasectomy among early adulthood with the age and education qualification where 'p' value is  $< 0.05$ .

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