



Examine the relationships between socio – cultural factors with the tendency of men to participate in family planning

Abstract:

Family planning as a whole is the main Part of reproductive health and the key to the health of mothers, children, families, communities and societies, that One of the success factors in family planning and population control in Iran is male involvement . The main purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between social - cultural factors with propensity of men to participate in family planning is in Baghmalek city. The research method is survey. The population of this study included all married men in baghmalek city in 2017. Sample was determined based on Coke ran frame of 320 people. The questionnaire is self-made, that with multistage cluster sampling among respondents was divided. In general, the findings show a correlation between the amount of piety, fear of side effects of contraceptives, and patriarchal gender attitudes of men to participate in family planning programs there were significant relationships. Stepwise multiple regression analysis shows that the changing attitudes of patriarchal gender have been most affected by the tendency of men to participate in family planning programs . Overall, the independent variables have been able to explain 43/25 percent of dependent variable .

Key words: the piety, fear of side effects of contraceptives, gender patriarchal attitudes, family planning.

1. Introduction:

Family planning as a whole is the main Part of reproductive health and the key to the health of mothers, children, families, communities and societies, that One of the success factors in family planning and population control in Iran is male involvement . Although the participation of men in family planning methods is not mean that they use the methods for men, But the partnership includes a proper understanding of the constraints and needs that by using contraception happen to their spouses. (Zanjani et al., 2013: 128).

According to the World statistics, Despite the fact that the use of contraceptive methods in women who are eligible for family planning, rose from 30 percent in 1960 to 62 percent in 1997. Still about 150 million women around the world still tend to limit their children do not use effective methods of contraception, that the most common cause is doubt to methods of contraception, fear of side effects, poor quality of health services of the countries concerned, beliefs and negative attitudes of men in particular (Jahanfar, 1997: 56). Using the methods of contraception and that what method is using, it depends on different factors such as: Such as age, education, number of children and the amount of access in different ways, and so on (Hoseini, 2012).

Due to the use of contraception is a social -rational behavior, individual and social characteristics of couples, plays the main role in the process of selection and use of methods of contraception. In recent years, organizations, experts and scholars who work in the field of population, have felt the need for participation of men in family planning and contraception, In a word, to make a better family or health for the whole family. Interpretation of the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) is one of the factors contributing to the success of men's participation in family planning programs. The findings of : "ghodrati (2011) ,shirvani (2012) ,tourajian far (2007) ,Cola (2010) ,Zolfagharizadeh, Kashki (2010), frost (2008), Babalola (2008), Dylbaz (2008),Indongo (2007), and Stephenson et al. (2007) Kolomegah (2006),Bungardz (1983) Dantabalya and others (2005), This is evidence that social and cultural factors oriented towards participation of men in family planning programs has a direct impact. The findings also showed that the number of deaths of children, abortion, wanted children, with fertility have direct relation, and variables such as the amount of piety, fear of side effects of contraceptives, gender patriarchal attitudes, parents' education, and of course, husband's jobs had a negative correlation with fertility rates.



Considering the discussions, the main question of this study is: the tendency of men to participate in family planning programs look like? And what relationship between social and cultural factors with men tend to participate in these programs exist?

2- Hypotheses of research

Determine the relationship between gender patriarchal attitudes and propensity of men to participate in family planning programs

Determine the relationship between fear of side effects contraceptives with men tendency to contribute to family planning program

Determine the relationship between religiosity and the tendency of men to participate in family planning programs.

3-Research Methodology:

This study used a questionnaire survey was conducted in the Baghmalek city.

The population owas all males (25-65 years old) of Baghmalek city and had a sample size of 320 that was calculated by using the Kokeran formula. The number of multi-stage cluster sampling were selected from different parts of city and randomly different parts of the questionnaire were given to them. To measure each of the variables in this study, and other items using Likert scale questionnaire.

designed and by using the technique, the required data were collected (Goudarzi, Saeed (2008).

After completing the questionnaire respondents, the data Is processed by using SPSS software,in two levels of: descriptive and inferential statistics. For data analysis, statistical indices, mean, standard deviation, regression analysis was performed step by step.

Credit spectrum measured in the study, and other types of measures, with formal validity (in consultation with teachers and experts) were investigated.

4- Analytical findings:

First hypothesis: Between the gender patriarchal attitudes and men tendency to family planning there is a relationship.

(Level Significant (p)	F	The mean squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Source changes	Variables
/001Level Significant (p)0	271.525	385.223	8	2156.365	Among a group	Patriarchal attitudes on gender
		251.335	198	45778.543	Intergroup	
			206	47934.908	Total	

Table 1: Results of ANOVA for comparison between men's attitudes to family planning programs with patriarchal attitudes on gender.

As shown in Table 1 can be seen among men with patriarchal attitudes on gender bias in terms of family planning programs there is a significant difference. In other words, men with masculine gender have differences in attitudes toward family planning programs. So, there is difference between gender patriarchal attitudes and trends among men in family planning programs. And based on this, hypothesis is confirmed.

The second hypothesis: Between the fear of side effects of contraceptives and tendency of men to family planning There is a relationship.



(Level Significant (p)	F	The mean squares	Degrees of freedom	Sum of squares	Source changes	Variables
0/003	165.30	522.123	6	3234.332	Among a group	Fear of side effects of contraceptives
		231.312	193	65436.656	Intergroup	
			199	65759.988	Total	

Table 2: Results of ANOVA for comparison between men's attitudes to family planning programs with a fear of side effects of contraceptives

As shown in Table 4-4 can be seen among men with a fear of side effects of contraceptives for family planning programs in terms of trends, there is a significant difference.

In other words, men with fear of side effects of contraceptives to family planning are different.

So, between the fear of side effects of contraceptives and tendency of men to family planning programs there is a different. And based on this hypothesis is confirmed.

The third hypothesis: between religiosity and the tendency of men to family planning programs there is relationship.

Level of significance	The correlation coefficient	Number	variable
0/001	0/285	320	The religiosity

Table 3. Pearson correlation test to examine the relationship between religiosity and the tendency of men to family planning programs.

Based on the results, the correlation coefficient between these two variables in the table equal to 285/0, which is significant at alpha level 01/0. So the hypothesis is confirmed.

In other words, whatever the level of religiosity more; the amount of tendency of men in family planning programs is more.

5- Regression Analysis:

At this stage in order to investigate the effects of independent variables and set the predictive equation, stepwise multiple regression analysis was used.

In this method, first, the variable that is most correlated with the dependent variable and then the variable that has the highest correlation after the primary variable is selected.

In this way, at every stage variable or variables remain, which after separation of prior variables to their participation are highest R-squared correlation. After stepwise multiple regression six variables remain in the equation. They are close to 43/25 percent of variations propensity of men to participate in family planning programs have been accounted for Table 4, shows elements of the independent variables in the equation to explain the tendency of men to participation in family planning.

After patriarchal attitudes and gender with the amount 204/0 Beta = 002/0 = sig is most relevant to the tendency of men to participate in family planning programs. Other variables in the regression model are capable to explain 43/25% of the changes in dependent variables. Overall, the regression model can be said that the most important variables in explaining examine the relationships between socio - cultural propensity of men to participate in family planning programs.



Significance level	Amount of (t)	Standardized coefficients (Beta)	The regression coefficients (B)	Independent variables	
0/002	3/49	0/204	0/257	Patriarchal attitudes on gender	-1
0/003	2/11	0/175	0/222	The religiosity	-2
0/005	2/38	0/115	0/167	Fear of side effects of contraceptives	-6

Table 4. Stepwise multiple regression analysis to predict the dependent variable.

Summary and Conclusion:

One of the most important issues in demographic research is family planning, and its main indicators and also It is how couples' participation in.

Due to the rapid increase in population, economic and social development in any society without knowing the demographic changes and the better use of the potential of human resources will not be fulfilled. So, the balance between population and available resources and a fair distribution in determining momentum towards economic growth and development is very important.

The main objective of the study was to investigate the relationship between socio - cultural propensity of men to participate in family planning programs in the Baghmalek city. In this regard, the relationship between independent variables and the tendency of men to participate in family planning is investigated.

Now consider the results of the data analysis:

First hypothesis: Between the fear of side effects of contraceptives and tendency of men for family planning there is a relationship.

Test results showed that among men with a fear of side effects of contraceptives in family planning orientation there is a significant difference. In other words, men with fear of side effects of contraceptives for family planning are different than programs. And based on this hypothesis is confirmed. Our initial assumption about this variable was that with respect to these variables, People mentally and not objective in their minds have a number of effects and risks of using some means of contraception. And therefore do not show a tendency towards the use of these devices. The findings also showed that the relationship between these two variables was significant, and whatever the fear of the use of contraceptives increase, on attitude and practice of people to participate in family planning programs have touched and reduces it. Research findings are fit to ZolfaqaryZadeh (2007), Abbas Shavazi, Jalal and KhademZadeh (2004) Shahydzadeh (2003) Bongarts (1983).

The second hypothesis: Between the gender patriarchal attitudes and trends among men to family planning programs there is relationship. Test results showed that among men with patriarchal attitudes on gender bias in terms of family planning programs there is a significant difference. . In other words, men with masculine gender have differences in attitudes toward family planning programs. And based on this hypothesis is confirmed.

In patriarchal societies, men from childhood have been objectivist and realistic training to view external jobs. While the women for household activities with a high degree of social isolation, were preparing. In the field of family planning as well as documents and evidence suggests that the men have such a vision and know this state of affairs largely the responsibility of women . Stated explain this result is that in our society and culture especially



male-dominated Khuzestan province or many men, non-specific behavior is unbelievable that participate in the women's class, and doing it is detraction for them. These findings is fit with researchs of: Ghodrati, Hosein,(2009), Gashtasbi (2003), Parsa, Mansourian, Mohammad Karim and AzamKhoshnevis (2007), Babalola (2008), Bershed (2000), Mahryar et al (1997) ,Yildirim, Turgal (2008) and BayaSitavan(2004).

The third hypothesis: between religiosity and the tendency of men to family planning programs there is relationship.

The results showed that whatever the level of religiosity is more, the greater is the tendency of men in family planning. Most research on the role of religion in support of family planning have confirmed, but some of the research findings of others show in the fertility decline in the relative convergence between religions, ethnicities. This shows that there are macro factors that decisions and preferences of a large part of the population in terms of individual furnaces being affected belongs to the religion or origin. The results is fit with the study of Erfani (2010), Nakhaei and Mir Hamid-Zadeh (2005), Mirzaei (2004).

Such findings consistent with research and Tensher (1984), which acknowledge religiosity couples a direct impact on their participation in family planning.

In whole recommended that pre-marital counseling, educational programs in the field of family planning, the mass media, television, radio, books, magazines and so on, So that countries are not inconsistent with Islamic culture, is On the agenda of policy-making and planning managers and the entities related to family.

References:

1. Parsa, A. (2006). "Spacing births and factors affecting it among women Boyerahmad city". Dissertation Shiraz University.
2. Tourajyan far, H. (2007). "Investigate the relationship between social and cultural factors with men's attitudes towards participation in family planning programs". Master's thesis Demography, Faculty of Social Science and Planning Department of Sociology, University of Shiraz.
3. Jahanfar., M. (1999). Population and Family Planning. Dehkhoda publication. Tehran Iran.
4. Hosseini, H. (2012). Introduction to socio-economic demography and family planning. Fourth edition, the second edition. Hamedan: Bu-Ali Sina University Press.
5. Dewas, D.A (2001). Navigating Social Research. HooshangNayebi, Tehran: Reed Publishing.
6. Zolfaqary-Zadehkashky, Abolfazl. (2006). "The social and economic factors affecting the fertility rate of women in Iran." Thesis Master of Engineering Economic Planning systems
7. Zanjani, H. MIRZAEI, Mohammed, Shadpour, Kamel and Amir HoushangMehryar (2011). Population, Development and Reproductive Health. Tehran: human.
8. Shahydzadeh, A. Mirmoeini, EfatAlsadat, Azimian, Mohammad Hussain and Mani KashaniKh (2003), Pages 9-1. "Check the quality of family planning services at health centers in Hamedan in 2003". Journal of School of Public Health and Institute of Health Research, the first, second edition.
9. Shirvani, M, and AmanehOmidian. (2007), p. 47-37. Using natural methods of contraception and related factors. Tehran University of Medical Sciences Faculty of nurses and midwives (life) Volume 13, Number 3.
10. Shavazi, A. M, and AtiyehKhadem-Zadeh (2004, "Reasons for choosing withdrawal method among women at Rasht city". Medical Journal of Reproduction and Infertility 54: 2004 (4).), pp: 337-323.
11. Alavi, H. (2001), pp. 98-92. Reasons for not using reliable methods of contraception in women using the withdrawal method in Amol. Journal of Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Volume XV, Issue 48.
12. Ghodrati, H. (2008). "The socio-economic factors, affecting the fertility of women in high schools in Marand" demographic .payan a graduate of Tehran University.
13. Goshtasebi, A. and Vahdany-Niya, Maryam Alsadat(2003). Template use of contraceptive methods in urban areas of Kohgiluyeh and Boyer-Ahmad. Journal of Reproduction and Infertility, Fall 2007- pp. 259-252.



14. Goudarzi, Saeed (2010). Application of statistics in the social sciences. First Edition. Tehran: Sociologists.
15. Statistical Center of Iran (2014), Census of Population and Housing 2012, Tehran: Iran's statistics center.
16. -Mansourian, M. Karim and AzamKhoshnevis (2007). "Sexual preferences and orientation of married women of reproductive behavior: A Case Study of Tehran". Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences, University of Shiraz Volume 24 Number 2 Summer .

Author(s) & Affiliation(s)

Mahmoud Yaghoubi doust,*¹Halimeh Enayat,² Amir Azarkamand,³Parvin Gangi,⁴Manouchehr Ghalandar⁵

1. Department of Law, Ahvaz, Islamic Azad University, Ahvaz, Iran
2. professor sociology at the University of Shiraz, Iran
3. Master of Sociology, University of Shushtar, Iran
4. Master of Demography, University of Shiraz, Iran
5. Master of Sociology, University of Shushtar, Iran



THE
EXPERIMENT

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

ISSN-2319-2119

RESEARCH ARTICLE

Mahmoud Yaghoubi doust, The Experiment, 2017., Vol.40.(4), 2382-2387