INTRODUCTION
Rapid population growth is critical especially in developing countries because rapid population growth is often time not matched with the socio-economic demands of the people. For instance prolonged high fertility rate may lead to a relatively high proportion of children and high dependency caused and events poverty and other social problems. Of the three major reason by which population size can change, fertility seems to be a bit difficult to influence. For instance family Planning Methods were adopted as a panacea to reduce the high fertility rates and slow down the rapid rate of population growth, with women as the primary target due to the high level of maternal mortality and morbidity. Population however continue to grow rapidly. For instance, as at today, Nigeria’s population is the third largest people, growth rate of 2.2% per annum is the highest in Africa. 6.6 is one of the fastest growing population in the world (NPC/FMOH, 2014). With this population size, Nigeria ranks the 7th largest population in the world and will rank 5th with a population of 443 million in 2050 (Undelikoko et al., 2013). Ilorin West Local government Area of Kwara state the study area, also increased from 209,567(2000) to 365,221(2006) (NPC, 2010).

RESEARCH PROBLEM
Fertility issues in not only about women. It take a man and a woman through culture to produce babies. Men are also crucial in influencing fertility level and trends. The need to pay more attention to the role of men (male) in issues of family planning especially in Nigeria cannot be over emphasized. This assertion was also echoed at the 1994 International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD) and that man need to be integrated into family planning programmes and jointly share the responsibility especially in contraceptive usage. Butressing this fact, Oni and McCarty (1991) in a study carried out amongst married women, concluded that men’s objection is the reason for their non-use of contraceptive. As such is, slow or non-use of contraceptives in some parts of the world. For example in Nigeria the contraceptive prevalence of all methods is 15%, resulting in the persistent rapid population growth rate (Ringheim, 1996; Pop. Ref. Bureau, 2014).

RESEARCH QUESTION
The following research questions are asked in order contribute to the knowledge needed to encourage and enhance men’s understanding regarding the why they should be included/involved in the family planning programmes.

- What are the men’s level of understanding of family planning and its acceptability?
- Does couples’ level of communication affect family planning decision making?
- Are men responsible for family planning decision?
- What are the roles of socio-economic characteristics in fertility behaviour among men?
- To what extent does place of residence influence on family planning practice in the Study area?

OBJECTIVES
This research work examine the role of men in decision family planning decision making. Specific objectives is intended to:

- identify the major determinant of fertility behavior;
- examine the factors that impacts men’s adoption of family planning;
- explain the relationship of communication and family planning practice;
- examine the effect of socio-economic status of couples on family planning decision making; ascertain the influence of place of residence on family planning practice.

LITERATURE
The fertility rate in Nigeria has been persistently high 5.7%, despite the family planning programme adopted in the national population policy to reduce fertility levels. Probably because the targeting females was not good enough because in some cultures like the ethnic group in Ilorin, husbands (males) decides when to have children. It is therefore not surprising that Fakayede and Babayal (1998) in their study concluded that husband’s opposition to family planning programmes is one of the commonest reason for non-use of contraception in Ilorin. Furthermore, with respect to the wives involvement in family planning, one-third of all couples using family planning rely on a male method (condom, vasectomy, or withdrawal) or no periodic abstinence) which requires full male co-operation (Osagbemi et al., 1998). Islamic religion gives room for polygamy, a source of large family size or men-children planning home on spouses. Family planning programme emphasizes spacing by ensuring that a woman breastfeeds for two full years.Cultural as well as religious inclination may work against the full co-operation and practice of family planning. Caldwell (1976b) explain that wealth flow (up-down or down-up) is a direct link between family structure and fertility. In other words, in traditional society (Nigeria inclusive), wealth primarily flow upwards; children were sources of wealth and security in old age (to take care of the parent when they are old). This therefore could be one of the reason for large family size in Nigeria. The traditional family structure therefore shape individual spousal perception of child related process and affects individual’s decision making and actual fertility behavior.

METHODOLOGY
The Krezic and Morgan (1970) formula was adopted to select 265 males from the 2011 voters list of Ilorin West Local government, the study area. The voters list was used as the sampling frame because majority of voters are expected to be 18yrs and above and could be married going by the age of adulthood. This is addition to the fact that the breaking of the former Ilorin local Government Area into three (Ilorin West, Ilorin East and Ilorin South) is only on paper. And therefore difficult to disaggregate the population figures for the three local government areas. Copies of questionnaire were administration on the sampled respondents to obtain the needed data for the study. Simple descriptive analysis and Multi Regression analysis was employed to explain the relation between the use of family planning methods and spousal communication for the research

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION
Men adoption of Family Planning Factors
Majority (68.00%) agreed to be discussion family planning issues with their wives. About 66.40% of the respondents that discussed family planning issues adopted one form of male specific family planning method or the other while 33.60% have not been using. The three common methods of family planning for men include the use of condom (36.4%), vasectomy (20.4%) and natural system (43.18%) as explained by the respondents.

Effective of Spouse Communication on Family Planning
Result indicates that the rate at which men discuss family planning issue with their wives and their visitation to health center for family planning service is positively and moderately correlated (r = 0.50) at 95% level of significant. This result may be attributed to the fact that some of the respondents allowed their wives to make use of some form of family planning methods.

Determinant of Fertility Behaviour in Family Planning
Concerning the determinant of fertility behaviour, the age, employment, occupation, monthly income, duration and age at first marriage were considered as determinant. Duration of marriage contributed the highest contribution (0.633), followed by the age of the respondents. Monthly income (0.346) and age at the first marriage (0.431) also play prominent roles in the determinant of fertility behaviour. The nature of occupation (0.028) has the least contribution among the examined factors.

CONCLUSION
Generally, most family planning policies are targeted against women, however, traditionally, Nigerian men take most decision affecting the family including the fertility of their women, because they are seen as the dominant source of authority and also as the head, protector and main breadwinner of the family (Osagbemi et al., 1998). Odusola et al. (2001) states that other important influences on fertility change include religion, urbanization, sex preferences and others. Findings from this study revealed that men’s role in family planning decision-making cannot be underscored from religion, cultural and socio-economic lifestyle in society. Even those who use some forms of family planning methods it’s the male type (condoms) or traditional which are both controlled by men.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND POLICY IMPLICATION
Since men dominate decision making in the family, they should therefore be involved in the planning and implementation of family planning programmes; educate men on the benefits of family planning probably at work place, sports viewing center. The men will in turn encourage their partners to use contraceptives and therefore reduce the total fertility rate and eventually slow population growth. Consultation with the religion leaders and sensitized husbands about the implication of large number of children on society, if these suggestions or recommendations are made use of, there will be a major decline in fertility rate and eventual slowing down of population growth, a demographic dividend for Nigeria.