

## ABSTRACT

The MOH Kalmunai south is a densely populated and 100% Muslims living area in Kalmunai DPDHS division. It is situated in the costal area of the Ampara district. The contraceptive prevalence is very much lower (18.9%) than national level (71.1%) according to the available records in MOH Kalmunai south. It is instigated the PI to do the study in this area.

It is a community based descriptive study. The required sample of husbands from eligible families was selected by using a two stage sampling technique. Probability proportional to size sampling and simple random sampling techniques were used in first and second stages of sampling respectively. Interviewers administered questionnaires were used as study instrument.

This study has shown that 95.2% of the respondents know about at least one contraceptive method. 88.3% of the respondents know 2 or more contraceptive methods and 54.9% of them know about 3 or more contraceptive methods. Only 4.8% of them do not know any of the contraceptive methods. The overall awareness about contraceptive methods is satisfactory. In even though the knowledge about contraceptive and its practice is varies with different demographic groups.

Poor knowledge has been noted among the respondents in age groups 20 to 29years, respondents who were never attended to school and grade 1 to 5 years, the respondents in the occupational groups such as fishermen, labourers, patty traders and skilled labourers and the respondents whose monthly in come is  $\leq$  Rs 3000.

Moderate knowledge has been noted among the respondents aged  $\geq$ 30years, the respondents studied grade 6 – 10years and GCE/OL, the respondents doing cultivation and business, and the income group between Rs 3001 to Rs 9000.

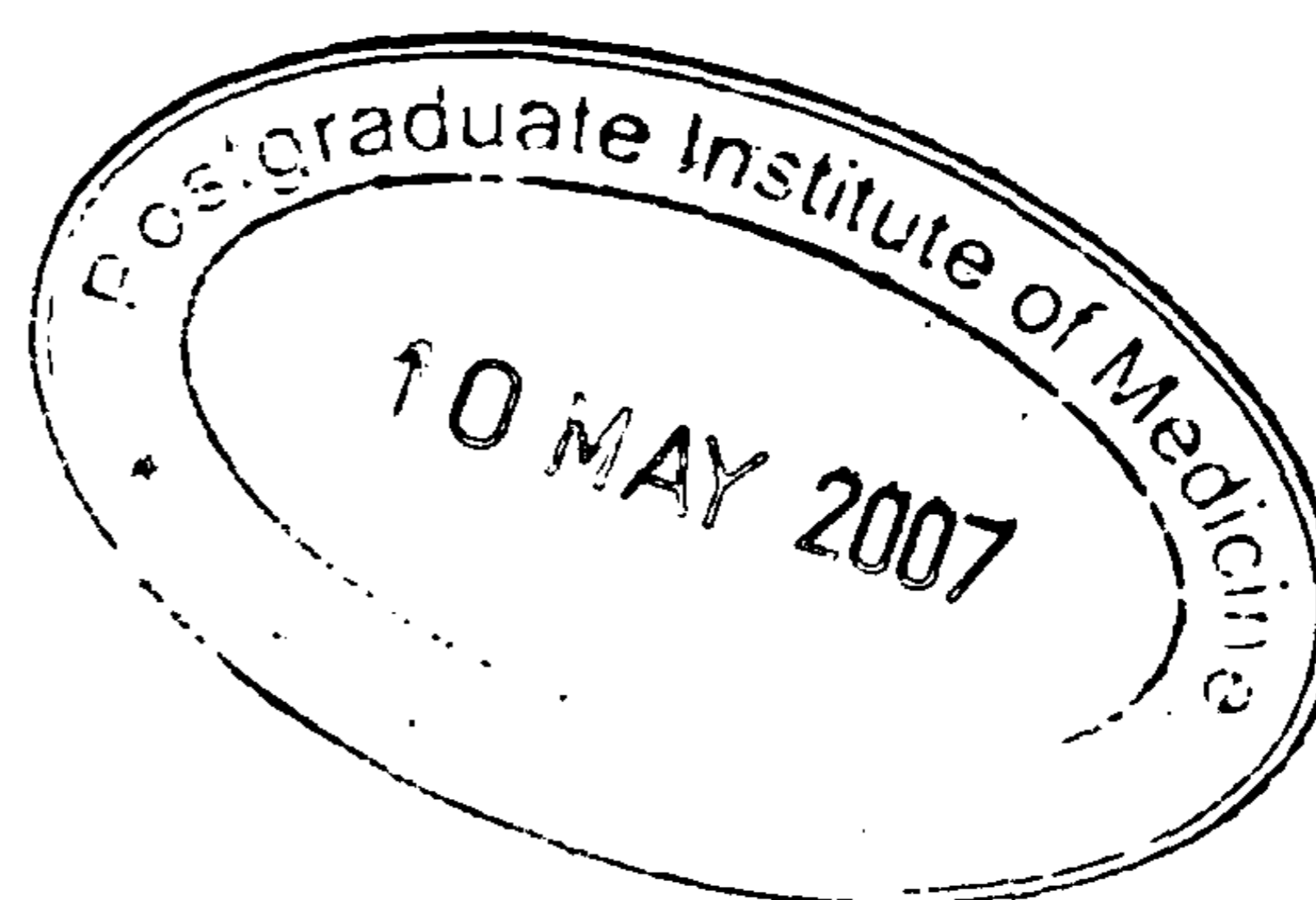
Good contraceptive knowledge has been noted in respondents studied GCE/AL and higher education, the respondents working as Teachers/clerks, Nurses / health workers and other government servants.

The attitude of the respondents is very much in favour of family planning practice. The mean positive attitude per respondent is 7.5 and the mean negative attitude per respondent is 1.4.

Involvement of the respondents in family planning practice is very much higher. 78% of the respondents discuss with their wife about family planning and in 74% of the families the family planning decisions are taken by both partners jointly. 29.8% of the respondents are practicing male contraceptive or the contraceptive method which needs active male involvement. It is higher than the national figure; it is only 25.1 %.( Rate of condom use [3.7%] and natural method) in Sri Lanka.

Only 48.3% of the respondent's houses were visited by PHM. Only 6.1% of the family planning services were delivered by them. 57.3% of the respondents preferred to accept their condoms from a male personal than a female. Majority of the family planning services (78.7%) have been provided by the general practitioners. Only 13.3% of the services were provided by the MOH office. The government hospitals are contributing only 1.1% of the services.

It is recommended to increase the IEC and counselling programmes specially targeting on the poor and moderate knowledge categories depending on the requirements by the MOH. Also increase the field supervision. And also improve or increase the available services to much the requirement of the public.



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