**Abstract**

Antenatal care among pregnant women’s is one of the important factors in reducing maternal morbidity & mortality Unfortunately, many women in developing countries do not receive such care .This cross sectional descriptive study was carried out among 116 rural mothers having last child 2 years or less during the period of March 2012 in two villages of Golapgonj Upazilla ,Sylhet. Data ware collected by face to face interviews using a semi- structured questionnaire to evaluate the knowledge & practice of antenatal care among rural mothers. The mean ± SD age of women was 33.5 ± 10.4 years .Reproductive history of the women reveals that mean ± SD age at marriage &age at first child were 15.3 ± 2.9, 18.2 ± 3 respectively. 91.38% had the knowledge of importance of antenatal care & 64.65% had the knowledge about the timing of receiving antenatal care during pregnancy .It was found that 55.17% mothers had proper knowledge about WHO recommended minimum 4 antenatal visits & 33.62% took 4 antenatal visit during their last pregnancy. 44.68% respondents knew about upazilla health complex provider antenatal care. 35.34% received antenatal care from upazilla health complex & 26.72% received care from privet doctors. 96.55% mothers took TT vaccine & among them majority 57.76% took two doses of TT vaccine during pregnancy. Regarding warning sign of pregnancy 23.51% mother knew about the vaginal bleeding, 23.19% knew about swelling of the foot, 24.76% ware aware of fits, 19.44% knew about headache, and 9.09% knew about severe fever. About the place of delivery, majority 63.03% respondents delivered at home. There is a need for enhancing awareness about the importance of ante-natal care and for motivating women to utilize maternal care services.