**Abstract**

A descriptive type of cross sectional study was carried out in the village of Uttar Mithachari, Cox’s Bazar Upazila among the head of the households or their representatives . The study is intended to know the knowledge regarding indoor air pollution and the practice as well. The data were collected from 155 respondents by 4th year MBBS students (SWMC-6) of Sylhet Women’s Medical College under the guidance of teachers of community medicine department. The sampling technique was purposive type of non probability sampling. The data were collected by face to face interview using semi-structured questionnaire. Among 155 respondents 30.97% falls in the age group between 31 – 40 years; 42.58% studies upto primary level, 27.10% found illiterate; 12.90% are farmers, 23.21% are day laborers; 17.42% have monthly family income less than 3000taka and others more than that; 22.58% have 5 or more children, 37.42% have 3-4 children. Regarding dwelling house 72.90% families have house measuring less than 300 sft, 21.29% have only one bedroom, 46.45% have two bedrooms; 18.07% house has no window; 62.50% house has only one window. 70.97% respondents know ill ventilation results in different lung diseases and 29.03% don’t. 67.74% families store their agricultural product in their dwelling house and 73.55% know it may result in disease. 29.03% families have no separate kitchen and 73.55% know smoke can result in lung disease. 46.45% respondents dispose food scrapes in the morning and 87.09% know it attracts rodents. 90/32% respondents know flies and cockroaches transmit diseases due to access to foods. 13.80% families have their poultry sheds in their housing. 27.14% respondent don’t know domestic animals can transmit diseases. None of the families found in hygienic waste disposal; 49.68% have specific site of disposal. 21.29% families use open toilet, 48.39% uses water seal latrine. To increase awareness for taking contraceptive method to improve fertility pattern & improvement of educational status of rural women in Bangladesh is necessary to prevent early marriage and its consequences.