The present study attempts to investigate in an exploratory manner the relationship of Maternal Stress, Expectation, Acceptance, Mode of Delivery, Gestation Period, Gender and Birth Weight with Neonatal Reflexes of Kerala and Bahrain neonates. The sample comprised of 360, 1 to 3 day old healthy Neonates. The reflexes studied were babinski, grasping and rooting reflexes. For studying the neonatal reflexes a Neonatal Reflex Test is modified from Brazelton scale by the investigator. For measuring the Maternal Stress, rating scale in the form of questionnaire is modified from the Hamilton Anxiety Rating Scale and for assessing the Maternal Expectation and Acceptance questionnaires were constructed by the investigator. Data was collected in three sessions. In the first session the two questionnaires that is Maternal Stress Scale and Maternal Expectation Scale were given to the expectant mothers. In the second session the neonates of the respective mothers were subjected for the Neonatal Reflex Test. In the third session, Maternal Acceptance Scale is given to the mothers. The collected data was treated statistically using Pearson’s product moment correlation and Paired sample ‘t’ test. The results indicated that maternal stress, gestation period and mode of delivery influence the neonatal reflexes. The results also showed that maternal expectation, maternal acceptance, birth weight and gender have no influence on the neonatal reflexes. Further a relationship between maternal stress and maternal expectation with birth weight was observed. The caesarean delivered term neonates of Bahrain took more time to exhibit the reflexes whereas there was no difference between the normal delivered term neonates born in Bahrain and Kerala. When Kerala and Bahrain mothers were compared, no significant difference was seen in Maternal Stress, Expectation and Acceptance.