**ABSTRACT**

This survey was carried outin eleven unions under Tangail upazilla of Tangail district to identify the overall status of cattle farming along with their production and reproduction performances. Analyses of collected data revealed that the average herd size of cattle in study area was 4. The rearing system in small holder farming was recorded 22% in semi-intensive system and 78% in in-house system, respectively. On an average 64% of cattle in small holder in the study area were fed by cut and carry method, while the remaining 36% was pasture based. The total population of cattle was formed by either crossbreed or indigenous breed. The percentage of crossbred was higher than the indigenous. Milk production of crossbred was higher than local genotype. Average daily milk yield of crossbred was about 6.97 ± 0.55. The male genotypes utilized in the study area comprised 26% with Local × Sahiwal cross, 38% with Local × Friesian cross and the remaining 36% was indigenous genotype. The average number of insemination per conception in small holder farming was recorded as 1.66 ± 0.10. In case of indigenous breed conception rate was 1.79 ± 0.18 while in crossbred the rate was 1.59 ± 0.12. Cattle are rearing on semi-intensive system require more insemination when compared with pasture based cattle.

**Keyword:** Cattle, crossbreed, daily milk yield, conception rate, indigenous, semi-intensiive

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