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 **The Author**

**Abstract**

A cross-sectional study was conducted to observe the performance of dairy cattle in rural area at Sadar thana of Gaibandha district. A total of 105 cows were randomly selected where 85 (80.95%) cows were local and 20 (19.05%) cows were cross breed. A univariate logistic regression, expressed by odds ratio with 95% confidence interval was used to determine the association of daily milk production (≤ 2 and > 2 liters), categorized on the basis of median . The result demonstrated that the probability of milk production (>2 Liters) was 6.16 times, 4.5 times, 20.65 times and 5.7 times higher with animal body weight (>140 kg) (CI=2.501,15.192), age at first calving(>36) (CI=1.849,11.353), lactation period (>8) (CI=7.352, 58.003) and vitamin use (CI=2.260, 14.377) than that of body weight of $\leq $ 140 kg, age at first calving(≤36 m), lactation period (≤ 8 m), and not vitamin used respectively. The chance of milk production (> 2 liters) was 0.25 times and 0.218 times lower of mud floor (CI=0.103, 0.612), owner (CI=0.088, 0.541) than that of brick floor and gowala respectively.

**Keywords:** Breed, factors, milk production, odds ratio, logistic regression

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