**Half-Yearly Examination**

**Paragraphs**

**1, Life of a farmer**

A farmer is a person who cultivates land and grows crops. He is a very important person in our society. Generally, he lives in a village. His house is made of corrugated. iron sheets or straws. An ideal farmer lives a very simple life. He earns his livelihood the sweat of his brow. He works from morning till evening. He gets up very early in the morning and takes a little breakfast. He goes to his field with and wooden plow and a pair of bullocks. He cultivates and prepares his land with simple hand-made tools. Sometimes he is so busy that he cannot make time to go home for the noonday meal. He has both pleasures and pains in his life. He gets pleasures when he has a good harvest. But he gets pains when his crops are destroyed by droughts, floods or cyclones. Though a farmer works hard, he cannot meet the basic needs of his family. He lives from hand to mouth. He also suffers from many diseases. However, a farmer can improve his condition by availing of the easy loans and by planned use of it. He should take advantage of scientific mechanized tools and the latest method of cultivation. In our society, a farmer is meant to belong to the lower class. But in reality, an ideal farmer is an asset to the country. He contributes a lot to the economy of the country. We can better their overall condition taking concerted steps.

**2, A school library**

A library is a place which can help a man to satisfy his unquenchable thirst for knowledge. A school library is a part and parcel of an educational institution. [Our school](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/short-paragraph-on-our-school/) has a rich library. It is housed in a separate building. [Our school library](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/short-paragraph-on-our-school-library/) is well-decorated. There are three big rooms in it. Two rooms are used as reading rooms. Boys and girls have separate rooms. In the other room, books are arranged in almirahs. There are about 5,000 books in our library. They include many reference books on our different subjects. It also contains some rare books on history and culture. Only the students can read and borrow books from the library. For this, they have to issue library cards. A student can borrow two or three books at a time and keep them at home for a week. But in the reading room, he is allowed to read as many books as he can. It remains open from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. except on holidays. Our school library is a great attraction for us. We are really proud of it.

**3, Tree Plantation**

Tree plantation means to plant as much as planting a tree in a planning way is called tree plantation. It is the part and parcel of our life and also for the environment. Without the tree, we can’t imagine our life. But day by day the increasing rate of population trees is damage. More people need more food, more shelter, and more things. To meet up their demand trees are cut down. Trees play a vital role in the ecological balance. Without tress, cause natural hazards, drought, soil erosion, global warming, and many other bad things. From trees, we get a lot of things. We take oxygen which is gifted from trees. Furniture, wood, medicine, shade, air, etc. are the gifted item from trees.

To keep the earth calm and peaceful need to keep our world under forestation. A country needs at least 25% forest area of its total land area. If we are not aware of this our future generation will suffer from environmental pollution. Also, may appear different type of diseases. We use our fallow area for deforestation. Such as our homestead, the two sides of roads and railways, unfertilized area, etc. Both govt. and common people should take proper steps to increase the tree plantation rate. So, plant more trees and save the world.

# **4, A School Magazine**

A school magazine is an annual publication of a school. It contains the literary writings of the students and the teachers. It is a forum through which our young learners can get the opportunity to express the green ideas of their minds. It is published every year with an interesting and significant title almost all aspects of the school are reflected in it. It is an in important milestone of the progress and prospect of a school. A school magazine generally contains poems, Short stories, essays, one-act plays, jokes, and reports of cultural activities of the school. Usually, there is magazine commerce in a school for publishing a magazine. A teacher is usually given the charge of guiding the work of publication. A group of students works together with much encouragement. The headmaster is the chief patron of the magazine. The magazine editor at first invites writings on different subject forms the student. After proper scrutiny of the collected writings for the magazine, the editor selects good ones and sends them to press for printing. The school authority bears the total expenditure of publication. The school magazine can help the students to develop their latent faculties as well as their power of thinking and writing. Infect, the school magazine is the first stepping stone for future writers. A young learner really feels proud and happy when he finds his writing in the magazine.

**5, Life of a rickshaw puller**

The man who pulls a rickshaw for earning bread is called [a rickshaw puller](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/paragraph-on-a-rickshaw-puller/). A rickshaw puller is quite a familiar figure in cities and towns. He lives in a worn-out house in a slum with his family. He gets up early in the morning, wears a shabby dress and goes out for passengers. He takes a rickshaw on hire for a half-day or for a full day. He earns money by the sweat of his honest brow and supports his family. He drives rickshaw both in fair or foul weather. He gets drenched in the rain and burnt in the sun. he bargains with passengers and fixes up the fare. He demands more when the weather is very hot or foul. He has to lead a very miserable life. His life is full of sorrows and sufferings. He cannot enjoy peace and happiness. If he becomes sick, he and his family have to starve. Thus, a rickshaw puller has to lead a very hard life amidst dire poverty.

**6, A railway station**

A railway station is part and parcel of train communication of a country. It is a place where trains stop and start from. There is a plat form here. Passengers get down and get into a train from a railway station. The buildings of a station are generally made by red bricks. One can see from the distance the green, red and blue signals and painted houses of a station. There are a waiting room for male and female passengers. It is a temporary shelter for the passengers. There is ticket counter, the booking office for goods, restaurants, books stalls and stations master’s room etc. There bare tow or more railway tracks in every stations. There are two signals- one inner and other outer. Before the arrival of a train points man gets them down. The points man moves with his red and green flags. There are stands rickshaws, auto-rickshaws and others vehicles in a railway station. Before the arrival of a train passengers stands in a line to buy their tickets. When a train arrives, the station become busy and noisy. When a train leaves the station, it again become calm and quite.

**7, Load shedding**

[Load-shedding](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/short-paragraph-on-load-shedding/) is the suspension of electricity on certain lines when the demand is greater than the generation. Load-shedding plunges the city or part of it into darkness and it seems that we are living in a village. During summer, load-shedding causes unbearable torture on the people. The only good it does is that it gives us a chance to see the stars or the moon. It also makes some particular traders happy as they can sell candles and instant power supply machines. The students and the patients are the worst sufferers. They sit idly in the dark closing their books. They suffer terribly owing to load-shedding on the night before their examination. Besides, due to load-shedding foods kept in the refrigerator get rotten, the commodities preserved in the cold storages get spoilt. So, load-shedding is a great problem. We want to get rid of this problem. The government should take steps to remove it.

**8, A rainy day**

 If it so happens that it rains all day long, we call it [a rainy day](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/short-paragraph-on-a-rainy-day/). In such a day, the sky remains cloudy. The sun is not seen at all. The day looks dull and gloomy. Sometimes it rains heavily and sometimes it drizzles. Often there are flashes of lightning and roars of thunder in the sky. Birds are hardly seen to fly. They keep standing on the branches of trees. Cattle keep standing on their sheds. In such a day, people have to remain indoors. The roads become almost muddy and desolate. One cannot mob easily from one place to another. One does not generally come out without compulsion. The poor suffer much. They cannot go out to earn their daily bread. It is a great joy for the students. Because classes are not held on such a day. Some people than spend time gossiping, playing cards, singing or hearing songs. After all, a rainy day gives us both joy and sorrow. It comes to different classes of people in different ways. I feel delighted in such a day.

**9, A good teacher**

He must be honest, dutiful, punctual, sincere, hardworking and a talented person, efficient in teaching or presenting his subject, A good teacher is the possession of our society. He is sincere in his work. He should have a pleasing personality. amiable with the students, caring help, enterprising and rich with current knowledge. A good teacher must always encourage learners to develop their latent talents. He also helps the students to understand their lessons and to develop their creativeness. A good teacher discovers the treasure hidden inside each student. He also wants the students useful and happy. He must be a dedicated soul. A good teacher is he who can attract the attention of the students to his personal character. He is, in fact, a friend, a philosopher and a guide to the students. Teaching is a noble profession and Bertrand Russell calls such kind of teachers as the guardians of civilization. He is honored and respected by all.

**Annual/Model test**

**10, A winter morning**

There are six seasons in our country. Winter is one of them. It is the season of mist and cold. So, [a winter morning](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/paragraph-on-a-winter-morning/) is misty and cold. There is dense fog everywhere. Everything looks hazy. Things at a distance can hardly be seen. The tall trees are covered with fog and they cannot be made out. It dews at night. When the morning sun peeps the dew-drops look like glittering diamond on grass and plants, in this season, the poor people suffer a lot because they do not have warm clothes to put on. The condition of birds and animal’s beggar’s description. They feel happy to see the rays of the sun. Sweet date juice is available in this season. People like to drink the juice. The scene of the winter morning gradually changes as the day advances. The sun goes up and fog disappears. Then people go to their respective works.

**11, A book fair**

 A book fair is a fair where different types of books are brought for sale and show. A book fair is usually held in the month of January and February. In our country, it is held in almost all cities and towns. The largest book fair is organized by bangle academy on the occasion of the 21 February. The main purpose of a book fair is not a sale but it offers a rare opportunity to assess the advancement made in the publication of books. It helps to create new writers also as well as new readers. It inspires people to form the habit of reading books. A book fair reminds us that books are our best companion. They change our outlook on life and widen our domain of knowledge. Again, we get these best friends at a cheaper rate from a book fair. In order to organize the fair, a committee is formed. The committee makes all the arrangements to make the fair successful. It should be made sure so that all the stalls might sell books. There should have an arrangement for refreshments. Seminars and cultural programmers should be arranged. Moreover, strict security measures should be taken. The government should encourage the writers and the writers and the publishers to publish creative books. Books should be sold at a cheap price.

**12, A street hawker**

[A Street hawker](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/paragraph-on-a-street-hawker/) is a petty businessman. He is a very familiar figure. He is seen in cities, towns. Even in villages and at different stations. He carries everything with him and moves from place to place. He carries things sometimes on his hand. Sometimes in his hands, sometimes in a bag and sometimes in a small handcart. He sells various kinds of things including sweets, drinks, ice-cream, Chana Chur (Bombay mix), fancy goods, cosmetics, utensils, books, newspapers, clothing, and hat not. He uses various tricks to draw the attention of the buyers. He cries out the names of articles in a peculiar voice. Sometimes he starts singing, dancing or even action. He is a very clever fellow. He knows the time of his business. He approaches the women and children at noon while the male members remain busy outside. He sells things at a cheaper rate than that of permanent shopkeepers. The things he sells are mostly chefs. They have only-catching outward shows. He has to lead a very hard life with poor income.

**13, Life of a day laborer**

A day laborer is he who does heavy manual labor in various fields. He is quite known to all. He is to be healthy, strong and stout. He lives with his family in a slum, He gets up early in the morning and goes out in search of work. He works hard from dawn to dusk for his employer and gets his wages in the evening. Then he goes to market, buys his daily necessaries and returns to his slum. He is always dependent on his employer. When he gets more work, he earns more and then he and the members of his family eat to their heart’s content. Sometimes he and his family go without food if he cannot manage work. However, he is in great demand in harvesting season. [The life of a day laborer](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/paragraph-on-a-day-laborer-or-the-life-of-a-day-laborer/) is full of sorrows and sufferings. He can hardly enjoy peace and happiness. In all weathers-good and bad he works hard all day long and earns his livelihood by the sweat of his brow. He does not know what is rest. Though the service of a day laborer is of great importance, he is very much neglected. He is ill-paid and can hardly make both ends. He is not held in due respect. So, we should have a soft feeling for him so that he can lead a decent life with dignity.

**14, Traffic jam**

 Traffic jam is a serious road hazard to-day; it is a common affair in the big cities and towns. It occurs due to a heavy rush of vehicles on the roads. It occurs mainly near the bus stand, railway crossing and turning off a road or near a big market. Many are the causes of traffic jams. They are the rapid growth of the population, increasing the number of vehicles. Want of sufficient spacious roads wants sufficient traffic police, violation of traffic laws and the like. Heavy traffic jam occurs during the peak hours of the day. It causes a lot of suffering to the people. It kills our time and hampers our works greatly. It causes much more sufferings to the ambulance carrying dying patients and the fire brigade vehicles. The solution to the problem is the crying need of the day. The sooner the problem is solved, the better not only for saving time but also for saving a life.

**15, A tea stall**

[Tea is the most popular drink](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/paragraph-on-the-tea-a-popular-drink/) in the present-day world. A modern man cannot think of starting his day’s work without taking a cup of tea. A tea stall is a place where tea is prepared and served to the customers. It is found both in towns and in village markets. It is visited by people from almost all walks of life. Daily or other papers are found spread on the table in a tea stall. They give the customers good topics for discussion. People of the village gather in a village tea stall and discuss village politics. Many disputes and problems of the village are also discussed here and settled. The manager of the tea stall sits behind the cash box and receives payment from the customers. A tea stall opens early in the morning and remains open until the late hours of the night. Thus, we find that a tea stall plays a very important role in our day-to-day life.

**16, A bus stand**

Bus stand is a place where buses start and stop. Buses stay here for a few minutes. It is a very busy place because passengers get into buses and get down from here. Rounding a bus stand some small stalls are made. It is a very common place. Mostly young men gossip here nearby [tea stall](https://paragraphs.xyz/a-tea-stall-paragraph/). Some bus stops are big and some are very small. Some bus stops have sheds to give shelter for the passengers. But some are without sheds. In big bus stops the serial of buses is maintained for starting. There are ticket counters in some important bus stands. Maximum bus stops have no sanitation facilities. Very few bus stops have these facilities. There are tea stalls, confectioneries, cigarette and betel leaf stalls, book-stalls in some bus stands. The place of a bus stand remains crowded almost all hours of the day. When the buses stop or start, the conductors and helpers shout to get on buses and get down buses. A bus stand is always busy for movement. None stays long time there. It is public gathering place. At the time of general election this place becomes more busier for canvass. Hawkers sell different kinds of things in the stand. However, this place is very important for daily movement.

**17, Our national flag**

 Every free nation has a [national flag](https://www.ghior.com/paragraphs/short-paragraph-on-our-national-flag/) of its own. It is the symbol of independence and sovereignty of a free, country. Bangladesh is also a free country. So, she has got a flag of her own. Her people feel proud of her flag because it means that Bangladesh is a free and sovereign country. It reminds us of the valiant struggle of our freedom fighters to set the country free. Its shape is 10:6. It is of different sizes according to its use. The flag is made by cotton, silk and different fabrics. The flag is hoisted every day on top of our important government buildings and educational institutions. It is hoisted everywhere on the occasions of the Independence Day and the victory day. There are two colors. They are green and red. The green is the symbol of the youth and the red is the symbol of the sacrifices of the freedom fighters who laid down their lives. We salute the national flag and remember the supreme sacrifice of our freedom fighters. I feel very proud of my national flag because whenever and wherever I see the national flag it reminds me that I am a citizen of a free country. I can uphold its honor by doing our national duties properly.

**18, Environment pollution**

The environment is very necessary to lead a healthy life. Our environment shapes a very important aspect of human life because that is where we find the requirements of life like air, water, and food. Due to global industrialization and modernization, there has been environmental pollution. Our lifestyle has also changed. The animals are on the verge of extinct day by day. The panda, the white tiger, Albatross are now not to be seen. They are few only and if environmental pollution continues then we are going to lose our animals in a few decades. The harmful and toxic gases which release 24×7 from the factories are mixing with air, thus causing air pollution. People dump all the waste materials in the river and sea, this way the water is also getting poisoned every day.

The marine species like fish, whales, and dolphins are the worst sufferers. Their valuable lives are also lost. Soil erosion is one of the causes of soil pollution. We humans can save our Earth by planting trees. If we plant trees then once again our Earth will be green. We should not cut trees also, then it will make deforestation, and the top portion of the soil will be lost.

**19, Your visit to a historical place**

A historical place means a place which bears the testimony of history. It surely has some important past events worth notable in history. A visit to a historical place is not only interesting and exiting but also educative. It is my spontaneous habit to visit the historical places of our country whenever I get time and chance because it gives me much pleasure.

Last winter, I visited Bagerhat, a historical place. The place is famous for the Shat Gombuj Mosque and the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. I along with my two friends started our journey on the fixed day, and reached the destination after an eight hours journey. When we reached there it was night. So, we spent the night at a residential hotel in Bagerhat. Next morning, we went out to visit the Shat Gombuj Mosque and the Majar of Khan Jahan Ali. It is three miles away from Bagerhat and we reached there by rickshaw. We were surprised to see the architectural structures of the mosque. It stands on sixty pillars and has seventy-seven exquisitely curved domes.

The area of mosque is very large and charming. There is a long tank near the mosque named ‘Ghoradighi’. The mosque has been declared as a world heritage site. In fact, this mosque is one of the greatest tourist attractions of Bangladesh. We came to know that this mosque was used not only as a prayer hall but also as a court of justice. We also felt ecstasy to see the unique design of the Mazar of Khan Jahan Ali. It stands on a raised ground. The tomb is made of cutting stone. There is a big tank in front of the mazar. There are some crocodiles in this big tank. When the caretaker called them, they came near. It was a wonderful experience. Then we visited many social works of Khan Jahan Ali such as roads, public buildings etc.

It was a great pleasure for me to be at Bagerhat. It was indeed a rewarding visit. The sweet memory of this visit will remain ever fresh in my mind.

**20, The importance of learning English**

Language is one of the main ways to communicate and interact with other people around us. Among all English has emerged as the international language. The language which is used all over the world for smooth communication is called international language. There is hardly any country in the world where English is not used, spoken or taught. Almost 350 million people speak in English as their mother tongue. In addition to that is the second or official language of a number of countries and of many international organizations. International organization held their meeting in English. One can communicate in English all most all over the world. Moreover, about 80% of the all the information of the computer is in English. E-mail, fax and internet also run though English. The business word also conducted by the language. So, the importance of learning English cannot be denied. English is also important for the students. In many countries, children are taught and encourage to learn English as a second language. Not only this, but also be a higher educated person English is a must. If we want to learn vast knowledge and higher education in any branch, we are to take help from the books which are written in English. It is clear to us that the world seeks the person who knows English well. It helps to get a good job and better salaries. Multinational business organization and many international corporations ask for people who have a good working knowledge of English. People who go abroad for also need to know English. English is important for to maintain international relation and communication. It is the language of diplomacy, international politics and meetings and conferences. So, learning English is very important.

BNCC

ব্রিটিশ সরকার ১৯২০ সালে ভারতবর্ষের বিভিন্ন বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের শিক্ষার্থীদের নিয়ে গঠন করেন "ইউনিভার্সিটি কোর।" ১৯২৩ সালে ভারতীয় দেশরক্ষা বাহিনী আইন-১৯২৩ অনুসারে এর নাম পরিবর্তন করে রাখা হয় "ইউনিভার্সিটি ট্রেণিং কোর বা ইউটিসি।" একই সালে ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে ইউটিসি চালু করা হয়। ১৯২৭ সালের নভেম্বর মাসে ক্যাপ্টেন ই. গ্রুম ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের ১৬ জন শিক্ষক ও ১০০ জন ছাত্রকে প্রথম সাহায্যকারী কোরের সামরিক প্রশিক্ষণ দেয়ার ব্যবস্থা করেন। ১৯২৮ সালের জুন মাসে আনুষ্ঠানিকভাবে একে কোম্পানিতে উন্নীত করা হয়। এটি ইউটিসি'র ১২ টি ইউনিটের মধ্যে একটি ছিল। এর নাম দেয়া হয় "১২ ঢাকা কোম্পানি।"

১৯৪২ সালে একে একটি একক কোম্পানিতে উন্নীত করা হয় এবং ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ের তৎকালীন উপাচার্য ড. মাহমুদ হাসানকে অবৈতনিক লে. কর্ণেল পদবী দিয়ে কোম্পানির ভার দেয়া হয়। ১৯৪৩ সালে এর নাম দেয়া হয় "ইউনিভার্সিটি অফিসার্স ট্রেণিং কোর।" ১৯৪৬ সালে শিলং-এ এর প্রথম বার্ষিক অনুশীলন ক্যাম্প অনুষ্ঠিত হয়।

১৯৫০ সালে ৬২৫ ক্যাডেট এবং ৪০ কর্মকর্তাকে পদোন্নতি দিয়ে একে একটি ব্যাটালিয়নে উন্নীত করা হয়। পাকিস্তান সরকার ১৯৫৩ সালের ৩০শে জানুয়ারি ইউটিসি'র কার্যক্রমকে নিষিদ্ধ করে। কিন্তু ছাত্রবিক্ষোভের পর ১৯৬৬ সালে পুনরায় এর কার্যক্রম শুরু হয়। একই সালে এর নামকরণ করা হয় "পাকিস্তান ক্যাডেট কোর বা পিসিসি" এবং স্কুল-কলেজের ছাত্রদের জন্য "জুনিয়র ক্যাডেট কোর বা জেসিসি" গঠন করা হয়। ১৯৭১ সালে পিসিসি ও জেসিসি'র ক্যাডেটরা গুরুত্বপূর্ণ ভূমিকা পালন করেন এবং ২২ জন ক্যাডেট শহীদ হন। স্বাধীনতার পর "পাকিস্তান ক্যাডেট কোর" নামটির স্থলে "বাংলাদেশ ক্যাডেট কোর" নামটি প্রতিস্থাপিত হয়। ৩১ শে মার্চ, ১৯৭৬ সালে জাহাঙ্গীরনগর বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়, চট্টগ্রাম বিশ্ববিদ্যালয় ও রাজশাহী বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়ে বাংলাদেশ ক্যাডেট কোরের তিনটি পদাতিক ডিভিশন প্রতিষ্ঠা করা হয়। ২৩ শে মার্চ, ১৯৭৯ সালে তৎকালীন রাষ্ট্রপতি জিয়াউর রহমান একটি সরকারি আদেশ বিসিসি, জেসিসি কে সংগঠিত করে বাংলাদেশ ন্যাশনাল ক্যাডেট কোর বা বিএনসিসি প্রতিষ্ঠা করেন ।

## **রেজিমেন্ট[**[**সম্পাদনা**](https://bn.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%82%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B6_%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B6%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B2_%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A1%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%9F_%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%B0&action=edit&section=5)**]**

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* ক্যাডেট
* ক্যাডেট ল্যান্স কর্পোরাল
* ক্যাডেট কর্পোরাল
* ক্যাডেট সার্জেন্ট
* ক্যাডেট আন্ডার অফিসার[[৩]](https://bn.wikipedia.org/wiki/%E0%A6%AC%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%82%E0%A6%B2%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A6%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%B6_%E0%A6%A8%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B6%E0%A6%A8%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%B2_%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%8D%E0%A6%AF%E0%A6%BE%E0%A6%A1%E0%A7%87%E0%A6%9F_%E0%A6%95%E0%A7%8B%E0%A6%B0#cite_note-3)

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* পিইউও/টিইউও
* ২/লেফটেন্যান্ট
* লেফটেন্যান্ট
* ক্যাপ্টেন
* মেজর
* লেফটেন্যান্ট কর্নেল
* BA-3791. Brig Gen Md Abdul Baten Khan, psc, G.
* BA-3832. Lt Col Salahuddin Al Murad, G.
* BA-3858. Lt Col Md Zayed Hossain.
* BA-4175. Lt Col Towfique Nowshad.
* BA-4201. Lt Col M Khaled Mahmud Tarek, G+
* BA-4596. Lt Col Md Imran Azad, SUP, G.
* BA-4984. Lt Col Md Shafiqur Rahman, G.
* BA-3706. Maj Md Kawser Jahan Akand.