

Abstract of the study

Natural disaster occurs almost every year in Bangladesh. Flood and cyclone are the very common phenomenon in this country. Every year it causes extensive damages to the lives and properties. Cyclone S/DR attacked on November 15, 2007 to the south and southwestern part of Bangladesh and caused devastating damage to the socio-economic and physical sectors. Damage of agriculture sector was havoc in SIDR, especially to the hardest hit Sharankhola area. Farmers have been facing a lot of problems to bring all of their arable land under crops cultivation, especially, during winter Boro crops season a lion portion of their land remain untilled only due to salinity problem, and non-availability of quality seeds, agricultural equipments, timely low interest or interest free loan.

The present study data revealed that due to cyclone SIDR 89% of the crops land was damaged and the post S/DR land cultivation recovery was about 65%, which was again affected by cyclone Aila. Few people could save their crops from damage of cyclone Aila. Crops land damage due to Aila was 21 % compare to the affect intensity of SIDR. Out of total 484 acres of arable land farmers' cultivated 84% of land in the present post Aila Aman crops cultivation. Due to lack of some essential agricultural support and some other constraints farmers could not bring all their arable land under cultivation, especially during winter crops (Bono) cultivation. Study results showed that even after one and half year of cyclone SIDR, farmers could not return to their normal livelihood based activities. fully. But meanwhile, again they were attacked by cyclone Aila. During this cyclone agriculture sectors were affected adversely, return to the normal lives by the farmers' now has become tougher for them unless they are supported externally. From the study findings, it was evident that most of the middleclass family became lower middle class and poor in post SIDR, and a slight improvement was found in post Aila in this regard. In terms of household level income it was found that in post SIDR most of the families were found economically became worst. At present, number of economically worst household has improved by 24%compare to post S/DR status. In house hold level members' occupation, agricultural wage laborer and ricklvan puller number has increased slightly. On the other hand number of farmers' and service holders has also increased in the family. From the sampled villages quite a big number of people dislocated to different places in the country.

Farmers became more interested to grow high yielding varieties through adopting new technology in cultivation for getting quicker and increased amount of production. It is essential to ensure all the agricultural support related to crops cultivation and to remove all hindrance in the process of smooth HYV cultivation and to setback the disaster victim farmers' to their original state of life, and agriculture based activities. By ensuring all these necessary agricultural supports the national food security can be strengthened.