

## Abstract

The present study investigated the relationship between Psychological Distress, Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) and Role of community (ROC) among flood victims. The role of community as a predictor of psychological distress and post-traumatic stress disorder among flood victims was also the focus of this study. The stratified random sampling was used to collect total sample of 130; consisted of 100 flood victims with the age range of 18 to 40 years ( $M=1.52$ ,  $SD=3.9$ ) and 30 community relief group workers with the age range 30-49 from most flood affected areas of district Mandi-Baha-ud-din. Kessler Psychological Distress Scale and The Impact Event Scale-Revised were used to measure the Psychological Distress and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) among flood victims after translating into Urdu language. A semi structured interview was designed to identify the Role of community (ROC). Chronbach's alpha coefficients were calculated to find out the reliability of scales which was ( $\alpha=.88$ ,  $\alpha=.86$ ) for both, Kessler Psychological Distress Scale and the Impact Event Scale respectively. The study found that there was a significant positive relationship between psychological distress and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder. Moreover Post Traumatic Stress Disorder and Education emerged as significant predictors of Psychological Distress. Findings also revealed that female victims were more prone towards developing Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) symptoms than males. The current study suggested that there was a lack of role of community in term of aids and service provision so it should be enhanced and enriched. As government role in funding and disaster management was almost invisible and people mostly cope with the disaster by helping themselves so strenuous efforts by the government is needed.