



Summary Statistics

Country: India

Site: Baharaich

disaster studied: Flood

MAP



Social Impacts

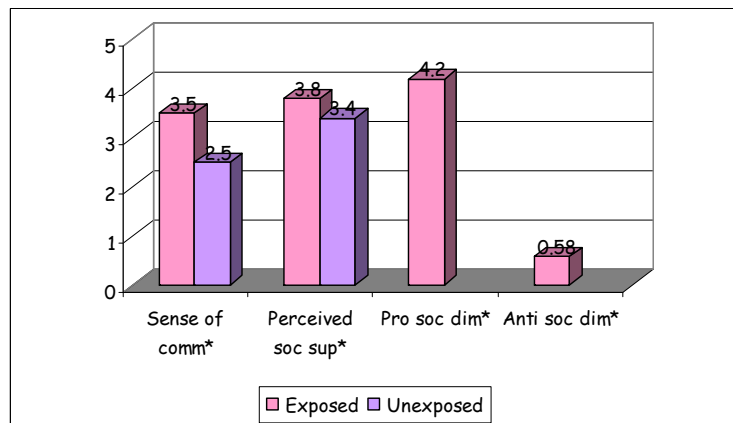


Fig 1.1: Index score of Sense of Community, Perceived social support and Communal coping: Flood Exposed and Unexposed area

- The overall composite mean score for sense of community is high among the flood exposed group than the unexposed group. It signifies that respondents in flood exposed area represent the more cohesion and trust with the other members of the community.
- In coping mechanism groups it is seen that respondents from exposed area scored very high mean for pro social activities than the anti social activities. It indicates that the respondents collective efforts, reliance and cohesion of community members.
- In exposed area more respondents agreed that they received perceived support in comparison to unexposed area. It means they depend on people for help, they have close relationships, and can count on members of their community during any crisis.



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Health Impacts

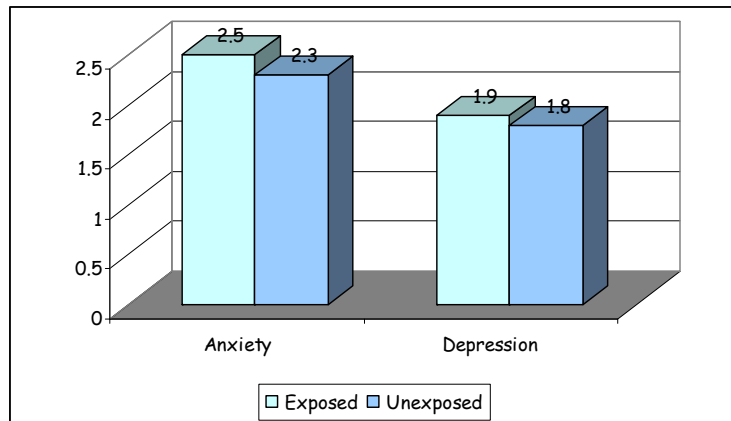


Fig 2.1: Index score of Anxiety and Depression Symptoms: Exposed and Unexposed area

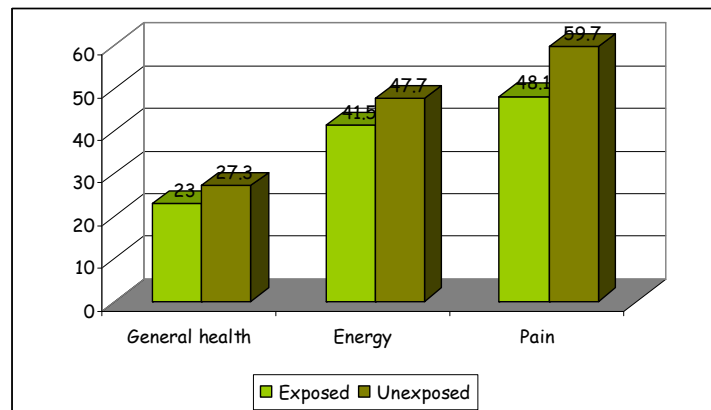


Fig 2.2: Index score of Functioning of Life: Exposed and Unexposed area

- Although the mean score for anxiety and depression do not show any differences in flood exposed and unexposed area. But the negative impact of recurring floods is very much visible in the flood affected area as the frequency for each anxiety and depression symptom is higher among the exposed group than the unexposed.



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- The impact of recurrent floods is also being reflected in the functioning of life. The flood victims reported poorer general health, less energy and experienced more pain and it affected their work activities.

Economic Impact

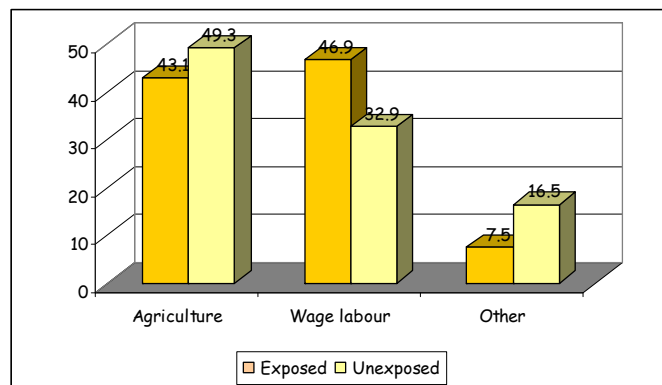


Fig 3.1: Percentage of Source of Income: Exposed and Unexposed area

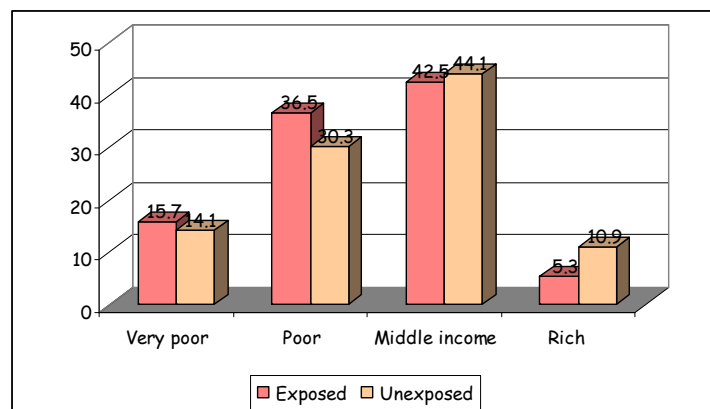


Fig 3.2: Percentage of Income Groups: Exposed and Unexposed area



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- Percentage of households dependent on wage labors and percentage of poor income group is higher among flood affected villages. It means that people who were at one point of time agriculturist but after land loss in floods they are forced to opt for wages earned through daily work.
- To cope with the damage caused to the livelihood and agricultural activities compelled 61.3% households to take loan to fulfill their basic needs.

Integrated Impacts

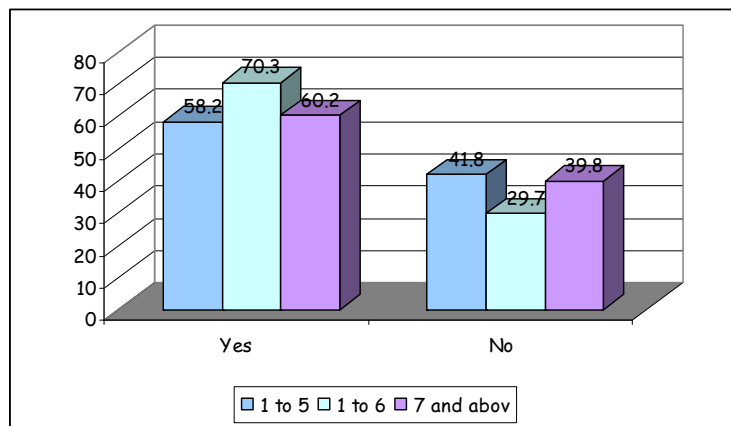


Fig 4.1: Percentage of Flood experience with Loan Procurement

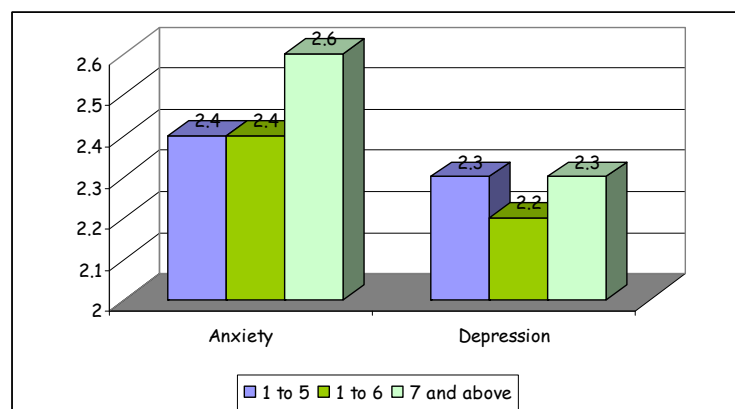


Fig 4.2: Mean Score of Post Traumatic Syndrome with Flood Experience: Exposed area



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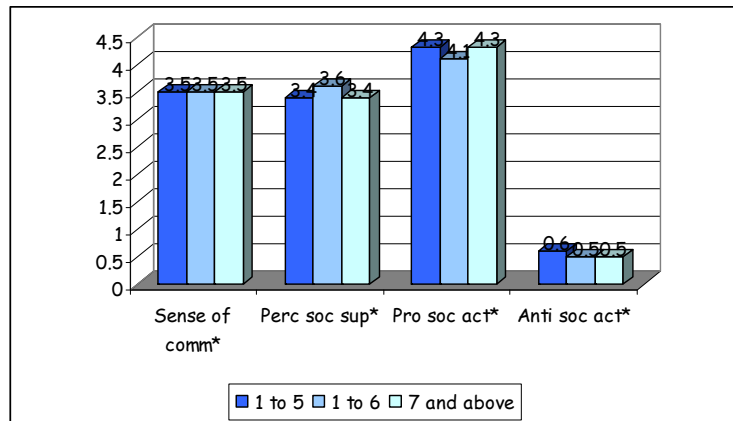


Fig 4.3: Mean Score of Sense of Community, Perceived Social Support and Communal Coping with Flood Experience: Exposed area

- Though villagers are mainly agriculturists but land erosion and damage to employment forced villagers to look for the other source of income. In the absence of less job opportunities in the villages due to agricultural damages people migrate to big cities and are engaged in wage labours. But with the wage earned they are hardly able to support their family and to minimize this economic burden, people take loans. This however further increase their difficulties as taking loan from money lender remains the only feasible option at the time of floods, since there is water all over and this makes movement restricted.
- Therefore, exposure to such multiple factors has affected the mental and emotional well being of the respondents expressed through high anxiety and depression level.
- Despite of the fact that floods has caused displacement respondents in the exposed area who have experienced flood for many years showed good score for sense of community, perceived social support and pro social activities. These three themes basically revolves around the helping each other, good networks, sharing flood experience with each other. The statistical analysis indicates that during crisis like floods and to cope with flood generated negative impacts people show strong cohesion in order to increase the trust and solidarity.



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Specific site finding:

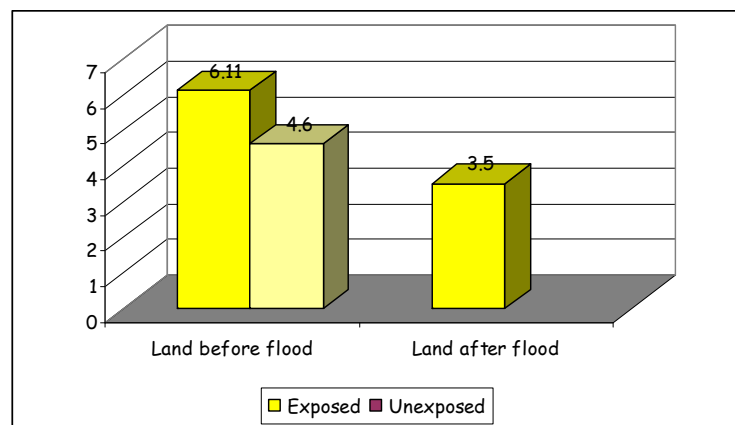


Fig 5.1: Mean Land Holding Before Flood and After Flood: Exposed and Unexposed area

- A major flood related issue impacting all the flood affected villages is soil erosion. The survey revealed that 59.4% of the households in flood affected lost their land in flood led soil erosion and nearly one third (34%) of the households losing land are now left with less than one acre land holding. Our study reveals that the average land holding among flood affected (6.11 bigha) is more than non-flood affected villages (4.6 bigha) before flood. But when average landholding of flood prone area is compared with non flood affected villages after the occurrence of flood significant differences appeared. The average landholding is more among non flood villages in comparison to flood prone villages. Thus, flood in the study area leads to extensive land erosion affecting the economic condition of the people.

