Abstract
ABSTRACT

The human beings since inception on the planet had aspired for attaining bliss by utilizing their brain processes to exploit environmental resources. The advent of science and technology has facilitated, fueled, progressed and flourished their life. For example invention of turbine has proved milestone for generating hydroelectricity that in present scenario not only has lightened the world but also enlightened the human being across the world. But a coin has two side obverse and reverse. Beside unprecedented progress made by the human beings by establishing developmental projects (e.g. hydroelectric projects by forming mega dam), it has its sociopsychological ramification. The present study intends to analyze the cognitive behavioural aspects and quality of life among the displaced and non-displaced scheduled castes and non-scheduled castes people as influenced by Pong Dam of District Kangra in H. P. Further, the study also has it in mind to see the relationship as well as impact of psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life. For accomplishing the objective, the study has been conducted on a sample of $N = 280$ subjects those were divided into two categories based on displacement (140 Displaced and 140 Non-displaced) and Caste (70 Scheduled Caste and 70 Non Scheduled Caste). In this manner there were four groups (Displaced SC, Displaced NSC, Non-displaced SC and Non Displaced Non-SC) with $N = 70$ subjects in each that comprises of aforesaid total sample. The subjects were analyzed quantitatively (State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Loneliness Scale, Optimistic-Pessimistic, PGI General Well-being measure, and Quality of Life Scale) as well as qualitatively (Field Observation, Interview, Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping, Case Study and Photography). Multiple analyses have been performed in the present study. For knowing the difference between displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people, the two way analysis of variance has been used whereas to see the relationship between psychological variable and dimensions of quality of life, the correlation analysis has been performed, and to see the impact of psychological variable on the quality of step-wise regression analysis has been used. The result obtained from the two way analysis of variance as performed on the state anxiety revealed that the main effect of Caste was found $F (1,276) = 16.17, p < 0.01$ as statistically significant wherein the scheduled caste people reported more state anxiety (28.79) as compared to their counterpart (27.41). Further, the interaction between Caste x Displacement was also found $F (1,276) = 10.98, p < 0.01$ as statistically significant. Similarly the main effect of Displacement on the measure of loneliness was found $F (1,276) = 464.26, p <.01$ as statistically significant wherein the displaced people reported more loneliness problem (54.83) as compared to their non-displaced (42.73) people. Further, the main effect of Caste on Pessimistic Optimistic measure found $F (1,276) = 6.56, p <0.01$ as statistically significant where the scheduled caste people were found more with pessimistic (24.44) as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart (25.28). The main effect of Displacement on
the same was also found $F(1,276) = 17.02, p < .01$ as statistically significant wherein the displaced people were found more in pessimistic (24.18) as compared to their non-displaced counterpart (25.54). In the measure general wellbeing the main effect of Caste was found $F(1,276) = 12.61, p < 0.01$ as statistically significant wherein the scheduled caste were found poor (17.54) as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart (18.66). Similarly the main effect of Displacement on the aforesaid measures was found $F(1,276) = 31.58, p < 0.01$ wherein the displaced people were found poor (17.21) as compared to their non-displaced counterpart (18.99). In quality of life the main effect of Caste was found $F(1,276) = 57.40, p < 0.01$ as statistically significant wherein the scheduled caste people were found poorer (91.49) as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart (99.47). The main effect of Displacement in the quality of life was found $F(1,276) = 53.76, p < 0.01$ as statistically significant wherein the displaced people were found poorer (91.62) as compared to the non-displaced people (99.34). Here the two way interaction between Caste x Displacement was also found $F(1,276) = 7.11, p < 0.01$ was found as statistically significant. The correlation and regression analysis was also carried out in order to see the relationship and impact of psychological variables on the quality of life. In displaced scheduled caste group there emerged a negative and significant correlation between loneliness and general wellbeing ($r = -.345, p < .01$). In displaced non-scheduled caste group there emerged a positive and significant correlation between pessimistic and optimistic attitude with quality of life ($r = .410, p < .01$). Further in non-displaced and non-scheduled caste group, there emerged a positive and significant correlation between state anxiety and general well being ($r = .301, p < .01$). The regression analysis also revealed that the optimistic and pessimistic attitude significantly exerted its influence ($F = 9.69, p < .01$) on quality of life. The qualitative analyses also unveil that the dam oustees were more narrative and felt a deep pain from the displacement as resulted from the Pong dam in general and rehabilitation, and resettlement processes of the administration, State and central government. Therefore, the displaced socially disadvantaged displaced people felt cheated, thereof are in a great of from the government to settle their socio-psychological issues in order to promote their quality of life in near future.