Chapter-V
Results
personal views, of the oustees with respect to loss of land and home and hardship during the time of displacement were also known.

The Objective of the present study therefore was to assess the cognitive-behavioural aspects and quality of life among the Pong dam oustees of district Kangra in Himachal Pradesh. For accomplishing the objective, the study has been conducted on a sample of N = 280 subjects. These subjects were divided into two categories based on Displacement i.e. Displaced (N=140) and Non-displaced (N=140) population. Similarly, these two groups were further sub divided into two categories based on their Caste status that comprises of N = 70 in SC category and N=70 in NSC category. In all there were four groups with N=70 in each. The age group of the sample was above 50 year. The subjects were given various measures of cognitive behavioural aspects and quality of life. The measures of cognitive behavioral aspects includes both qualitative and quantitative. In qualitative FCM, Interview, case study and photography were used. In quantitative measure PGI general wellbeing, Optimistic-pessimistic attitude scale; Quality of life scale; Loneliness scale and State trait anxiety inventory were used. The score were tabulated and interpreted by applying appropriate statistics, as shown in the chapter-5. The qualitative technique such as interview, case study, fuzzy cognitive mapping and photography really helped a lot to the researcher in gaining in-depth information that could not be extracted through quantitative measures. The qualitative technique was made the researcher livelier. Both researcher and respondent enjoyed a lot while doing the job. The in-depth technique helped a lot for reaching at a consensus about the cognitive and behavioral aspects on the one hand and to know the dimensions of quality of life of the people influenced from Pong dam. The detailed description of qualitative analysis has been presented in the section-II of the Chapter-5 where as quantitative description of the result has been shown in the beginning of Chapter-5.
In this chapter a pioneer attempt has been made to analyze the cognitive and behavioural aspects including quality of life in a quantitative way from the Pong Dam oustees of H.P. This chapter is divided into two sections. In first section, the quantitative observation has been presented whereas in the second section qualitative analysis has been made very deeply and carefully so as to record the suffering of the people as influenced by the Pong Dam and its reservoir. The description of Section-I is as follows:-

Section-I

5.1: Quantitative Analysis

The quantitative analysis has been presented by giving various self-reported measure to the dam oustees. These measures include anxiety, loneliness, pessimistic-optimistic, general wellbeing and quality of life measures. The differences between the groups have been computed by applying the analysis of variance at the first instance whereas correlation has been applied to see the relationship between psychological variable to the quality of life. Finally regression analysis has been performed to see the impact of psychological variables on the quality of life among the Pong Dam oustees of District Kangra, Himachal Pradesh (India). The description of A 2 x 2 ANOVA appraisal on state anxiety is as follows:-

5.1.1 Appraisal of Anxiety among Displaced People

The anxiety deals with displeasing feeling of fear and concern, whose root meaning is “trouble”, in either presence or absence of psychological stress. It can create feelings of fear, worry, tension, nervousness, apprehension, uneasiness and deadness. However anxiety should not be confused with fear that deals with more on a deadened feeling about something which appears. It is considered to be a normal reaction to the stressors that even help an individual to deal with a challenging situation by prompting them to cope with it. However, when anxiety becomes overwhelming, it may fall under the classification of an anxiety disorder that affect individual multifariously. The State anxiety deals with the present situation whereas the trait is the permanent enduring characteristics of the individual. In the table No. 5.1 an attempt has been made to see the level of state anxiety among the displaced people. The description is as follows:-
Table 5.1
A 2 x 2 ANOVA performed on State Anxiety on Displaced and Non Displaced People of Kangra District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>ms</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>225253.00</td>
<td>280</td>
<td>253.00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>133.032</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>133.032</td>
<td>16.17</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>1725.089</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1725.089</td>
<td>209.75</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C x D</td>
<td>90.289</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>90.289</td>
<td>10.98</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2269.986</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>8.225</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>4218.396</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.1 it is quite clear that the main effect of Caste was found $F(1,276) = 16.17$, $p < 0.01$ as statistically significant. Average score of scheduled caste was found 28.79 whereas non-scheduled caste was 27.41. It shows that scheduled caste people have more state anxiety as compared to their counterpart. As a result hypothesis No. 1 which states that “There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of anxiety’ got accepted.

![F-VALUES](image)

Notations: $C =$ Caste; $D =$ Displacement

Fig 5.1: Average score of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district on the measure of state anxiety
Similarly the main effect of Displacement was also found $F(1,276) = 209.75$, $p < 0.01$ as statistically significant. The average score of displaced people was found 30.58 whereas of non-displaced was 25.62. It shows that the displaced people reported more state anxiety as compared to their counterpart. As a result hypothesis No. 1 *There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of anxiety”* got accepted. Further, the interaction between Caste and Displacement was also found $F(1,276) = 10.98$, $p< 0.01$ was found as significant that again shows the importance of caste and displacement as the influential factors.

**5.1.2 Analysis of Loneliness among Pong Dam Affected People**

Loneliness is an unpleasant feeling in which a person feels a strong sense of emptiness and worthlessness. However, it is a subjective experience that varies from one individual to another. It generally incorporates a psychological mechanism that affect individual multifariously. In the below mentioned table an attempt has been made to analyze the level of loneliness in the displaced and non-displaced people of Pong dam whose description is as follows:-

**Table 5.2**

A 2 x 2 ANOVA performed on Loneliness on Displaced and Non-displaced People of Kangra District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>ms</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>682580.000</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>19.557</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>19.557</td>
<td>.89</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>10248.700</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>10248.700</td>
<td>464.25</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C x D</td>
<td>1.157</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1.157</td>
<td>.05</td>
<td>n.s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>6092.857</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>22.076</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>16362.271</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.2 it is quite clear that the main effect of Caste was found $F(1,276) = .89$, $p> 0.05$ as statistically non-significant. The average score of scheduled caste people was 49.05 whereas of non-scheduled caste was 48.52. The scheduled
caste reported more loneliness problems as compared to their non-scheduled caste candidates. As a result hypothesis No. 2 which states that “There will be a significant difference between the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of loneliness” got rejected.

Similarly the main effect of Displacement was also found $F(1,276) = 464.26$, $p<.01$ as statistically significant. The average score of displaced people was found 54.83 whereas of non-displaced 42.73. It shows that the displaced people reported more loneliness as compared to their counterpart. As a result hypothesis No. 2 which states that “There will be a significant difference between the scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of loneliness” got accepted.

![F-VALUES](image)

**Notations:** $C =$ Caste; $D =$ Displacement

**Fig.5.2:** Average score of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district on the measure of loneliness

The two way interaction between Caste x Displacement was found $F(1,276) = .05$, $p > .05$ was found as non significant. Therefore the finding negates the importance of Caste and Displacement as the factors behind the loneliness in the aforesaid group.

5.1.3 Estimation of Optimistic and Pessimistic Attitudes among Pong Dam Oustees

Optimism is a mental attitude or world view of the persons where they interprets situations or events as being best, meaning that in some way for factors may
not be fully comprehended, the present moment is in an optimum state. The concept is typically extended to include the attitude of hope for future conditions unfolding as optimal as well. Here a person is always on the bright side of things, expecting that "it couldn't get any worse," "things always get better," and all of this in spite of the evidence to the contrary. The pessimism is a state of a person where he looks on the dark side of things by expecting that things are going to get worse before they get better. The pessimistic people see very little hope for the future in spite of any supporting evidence. Therefore, it is a state of mind in which one anticipates undesirable outcomes or believes that the evil or hardship in life outweighs the good or luxuries. A common idiom used illustrate optimism versus pessimism is a glass with water at the halfway point, where he optimist is said to see the glass as half full, but the pessimist sees the glass as half empty. In the below mentioned table an attempt has been made to analyze the optimistic and pessimistic attitude of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district. The description is as follows:-

Table 5.3
A 2 x 2 ANOVA Performed on Optimistic and Pessimistic Attitude on Displaced and Non Displaced People of Kangra District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>ms</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>175384.000</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>49.729</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>49.729</td>
<td>6.56</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>128.929</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>128.929</td>
<td>17.02</td>
<td>&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C x D</td>
<td>8.929</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>8.929</td>
<td>1.18</td>
<td>n. s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>2091.257</td>
<td>276</td>
<td></td>
<td>7.577</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2278.843</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.3 it is quite clear that the main effect of Caste was found F (1,276) = 6.56, p < 0.01 as statistically significant. Average score of scheduled caste on the said measure was fond 24.44 whereas in non-scheduled caste was 25.28. It shows that the non-scheduled castes are more optimistic as compared to their counterpart. As a result hypothesis No. 3 which states that "There will be a significant
difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of optimistic and pessimistic attitude” got accepted.

Similarly the main effect of Displacement was also found $F(1,276) = 17.02$, $p<.01$ as statistically significant. The average score of displaced people was found 24.18 and non-displaced as 25.54. It shows that the displaced people are less optimistic as compare to their counter parts. Therefore hypothesis No. 3 which states that “There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of optimistic and pessimistic attitude” again got accepted.

**Notations: C = Caste; D = Displacement**

Fig. 5.3: Average score of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district on the measure optimistic and pessimistic attitude

The two way interaction between Caste x Displacement was found $F(1,276) = 1.18$, $p > 0.05$ was found as non significant that however negates the importance of caste and displacement behind loneliness.

**5.1.4 Exploration of Wellbeing among the Dam Oustees**

The well being refers to a contented state of being happy, healthy and prosperous. It has remained a pervasive and extensively researched construct in the psychology. It deals with two perspectives namely the clinical and psychological. The clinical perspective of well being dealt with as the absence of negative conditions and
the psychological perspective on the other hand on the prevalence of positive attribute. So, the dimensions of well being include physical, social, mental, spiritual, occupational, financial, environmental, intellectual and emotional aspects. Mental wellbeing is its very essential component that deals with individual's realization of his or her own potential, coping with the normal stressors of life, working productively and fruitfully, and making contribution to the community. The below mentioned table attempt to assess the general wellbeing of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district of Himachal Pradesh whose description is as follows:-

Table 5.4
A 2 x 2 ANOVA Performed on PGI General Wellbeing among Displaced and Non-Displaced People of Kangra District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>Ms</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>P</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>T</td>
<td>94088.000</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>89.157</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>89.157</td>
<td>12.61</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>223.214</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>223.214</td>
<td>31.58</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C x D</td>
<td>21.729</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>21.729</td>
<td>3.07</td>
<td>n.s</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>1950.686</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>7.068</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2284.786</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.4 it is quite clear that the main effect of Caste was found F (1,276) = 12.61, p< 0.01 as statistically significant. The average score of scheduled caste students on general wellbeing was found 17.54 whereas of non-scheduled caste was 18.66. The non-scheduled caste reported more wellbeing as compared to their counterpart. As a result hypothesis No. 4 “There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of general wellbeing” got accepted.

Similarly the main effect of Displacement was also found F (1,276) = 31.58, p < 0.01 as statistically significant. The average score of displaced people was 17.21 whereas of non-displaced was 18.99. Here, again the non-displaced reported more wellbeing compared to their displaced counterpart. Therefore hypothesis No.4 which states that “There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-
scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of general wellbeing’ got accepted.

![F-VALUES Graph](image)

Notations: C = Caste; D = Displacement

Fig 5.4: Average score of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district on the measure of general wellbeing

The two way interaction between Caste x Displacement was found F (1,276) = 3.07, p > 0.05 was found as non-significant. The two way interaction however found it as non-significant and negated the importance of caste and displacement as important factors for the wellbeing.

5.1.5 Assessment of Quality of Life among Displaced People

The term quality of life refers to the general well-being of individual and societies that has been widely used in the fields of development, healthcare and life sciences. In terms of subjectivity it deals with the degree to which a person enjoys the important possibility of his life that results from the opportunities and reflects the role of interaction of personal and environmental factors. It embodies the dimension of emotional, social and physical well-being and their ability to function in the ordinary tasks of living. The quality of life partly depends on living standard, which again depends on income and type of occupations of the individual or family; therefore is a term popularly used to convey the overall sense of well-being that includes happiness and satisfaction with life. For example The World Health Organization had defined it
in terms of individual’s perceptions of their position in life in the context of the
culture and value systems in which they live and in relation to their goals, standards,
expectations and concerns. In the below mentioned table an attempt has been made to
analyze the quality of life of displaced and non-displaced people of Pong dam of
district Kangra of Himachal Pradesh in India.

Table 5.5
A 2 x 2 ANOVA performed on Quality of Life on Displaced and Non Displaced
People of Kangra District

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Source</th>
<th>SS</th>
<th>df</th>
<th>ms</th>
<th>F</th>
<th>p</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>2582939.000</td>
<td>280</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C</td>
<td>4456.032</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4456.032</td>
<td>57.40</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>D</td>
<td>4173.432</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4173.432</td>
<td>53.76</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>C x D</td>
<td>551.604</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>551.604</td>
<td>7.11</td>
<td>.01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>E</td>
<td>21424.757</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>77.626</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>30605.825</td>
<td>279</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.5 it is quite clear that the main effect of Caste was found F
(1,276) = 57.40, p < 0.01 as statistically significant. Average score of scheduled caste
people on quality of life was found 91.49 and of non-scheduled caste as 99.47. The
non-scheduled caste people reported better quality of life as compared to their
counterpart. As a result hypothesis No.5 which states that “There will be a significant
difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-
displaced people in terms of quality of life” got accepted.

Similarly the main effect of Displacement was also found F (1,276) = 53.76,
p< 0.01 as statistically significant. The average score of displaced people was found
91.62 whereas of non-displaced 99.34. It again verifies that the non-displaced people
have better quality of life as compared to their displaced people counterpart. As a
result hypothesis No. 5 which states that “There will be a significant difference
between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced
people in terms of quality of life” got accepted.
Notations: C = Caste; D = Displacement

Fig. 5.5: Average score of displaced and non-displaced people of Kangra district on the measure of quality of life

The two way interaction between Caste x Displacement was found $F (1,276) = 7.11, p < 0.01$ was found as statistically significant. Here caste and displacement appeared as an influential factor behind quality of life. It again verifies hypothesis No. 5 which states that “There will be a significant difference between scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people in terms of quality of life”.

Table 5.6
Relationship of Psychological Variables to the Dimensions of Quality of Life among the Displaced Scheduled Caste People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Wellbeing</th>
<th>Quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAI</td>
<td>-.198</td>
<td>.147</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic-pessimistic</td>
<td>.117</td>
<td>-.053</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>-.345**</td>
<td>-.159</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the Table 5.6 it is quite clear that the state anxiety has a negative and non-significant correlations with well being ($r = -.198, p >.05$) and positive and non significant with quality of life ($r = .147, p >.05$). As per the optimistic-pessimism
dimension is concerned, it also has a positive and non significant co relationship with wellbeing \((r = .117, p > .05)\) and negative and non significant with quality of life \((r = -.053, p > .05)\). But unlike others, loneliness has a negative and significant relationship with well-being \((r = -.345, p < .01)\) but negative and non-significant relationship with quality of life\((r = -.159, p > .05)\). Although all the values are differencing in terms of magnitude and direction yet the significant difference was only found between loneliness and wellbeing. Therefore hypothesis No. 6 which states that "The relationship of psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life will differ in terms of magnitude and direction of correlation among scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people" got accepted.

Table 5.7

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Wellbeing</th>
<th>Quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAI</td>
<td>.016</td>
<td>-.108</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic-pessimistic</td>
<td>.113</td>
<td>.410**</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>.092</td>
<td>-.121</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 5.7 also it is quite clear that the state anxiety has a positive and non-significant correlations with well being\((r = .016, p > .05)\) and negative and non-significant correlation with quality of life \((r = .108, p > .05)\). As per the optimistic-pessimism dimension is concerned, it also has a positive and non significant co relationship with wellbeing \((r = .113, p > .05)\) and but positive and significant correlation with quality of life \((r = .410, p < .01)\). But unlike others, loneliness has a positive and non-significant relationship with well-being \((r = .092, p > .05)\) and negative and non-significant relationship with quality of life \((r = -.121, p > .05)\). As a result hypothesis No 6 which states that "The relationship of psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life will differ in terms of magnitude and direction of correlation among scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people" got accepted.
Table 5.8
Relationship of Psychological Variables to the Dimensions of Quality of Life among Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Wellbeing</th>
<th>Quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAI</td>
<td>-.023</td>
<td>-.037</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic-pessimistic</td>
<td>-.193</td>
<td>.038</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>-.172</td>
<td>.041</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

From the table 5.8 it is quite clear that the state anxiety has a negative and non-significant correlation with well-being ($r = -.023, p > .05$) also the negative and non-significant correlation with quality of life ($r = -.037, p > .05$). As per the optimistic-pessimism dimension is concerned, it also has a negative and non-significant co-relation with well-being ($r = -.193, p > .05$) and positive and non-significant correlation with quality of life ($r = .038, p > .05$). But unlike others, loneliness has a negative and non-significant relationship with well-being ($r = .172, p > .05$) and positive and non-significant relationship with quality of life ($r = .041, p > .05$). Only the optimistic and pessimistic dimension was positively related to the quality of life and other were found as statistically non-significant. However, all the values differed in magnitude and direction of correlation. However hypothesis No. 6 which states that “The relationship of psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life will differ in terms of magnitude and direction of correlation among scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people” got rejected.

Table 5.9
Relationship of Psychological Variables on the Dimensions of Quality of Life of Non-Displaced Non-Scheduled Caste People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Psychological</th>
<th>Wellbeing</th>
<th>Quality of life</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>STAI</td>
<td>.301*</td>
<td>.186</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Optimistic-pessimistic</td>
<td>-.036</td>
<td>-.011</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loneliness</td>
<td>.071</td>
<td>.021</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the Table 5.9 it is quite clear that the state anxiety has a positive and significant correlations with well being ($r = .301$, $p < .01$) and positive with quality of life ($r = .186$, $p > .05$). As per the optimistic-pessimism dimension is concerned, it also has a negative and non significant co relationship with wellbeing ($r = .036$, $p > .05$) and negative and non-significant with quality of life ($r = -.01$, $p > .05$). But unlike others, loneliness has a positive and non-significant relationship with well-being ($r = .071$, $p > .05$) but positive and non-significant relationship with quality of life ($r = .021$, $p > .05$).

There only appeared a positive and significant correlation between state anxiety and wellbeing while other emerged as non-significant. However, all the values differed in magnitude and direction of correlation. Therefore hypothesis No. 6 which states that “The relationship of psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life will differ in terms of magnitude and direction of correlation among scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people” got accepted. Beside correlation, regression analysis has been performed in order to see the impact of psychological variable on quality of life. The description is as follows:-

Table 5.10
Regression Analysis Performed in order to see the impact of Psychological Variables on the Dimensions of Quality of Life among Displaced Non- Scheduled Caste People

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Predictor/Independent variable</th>
<th>D. V.</th>
<th>R</th>
<th>R2</th>
<th>R2 Change</th>
<th>Beta Weight</th>
<th>t</th>
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<tr>
<td>OP</td>
<td>QL</td>
<td>.256</td>
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<td>.066</td>
<td>.256</td>
<td>9.79</td>
<td>9.69</td>
<td>p&lt;.01</td>
</tr>
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</table>

The regression analysis was performed on the displaced Non-Scheduled Caste Group groups of Kangra district in order to examine the impact of psychological factors on the quality of life. It is quite clear from the table that the Optimistic-Pessimistic attitude exerted influence on the dependent variable quality of life ($F = 9.69$, $p < .01$). The beta weight was found $r = .256$ also supports the same. In this group this factor exerted much influence on quality of life that is also clearly visible from the higher variance ($R2$ change = .066). The t-test ($9.79$, $p < .01$) also revealed significant difference. The correlation between OP and Quality of life also revealed
that there is a positive and significant relationship ($r = .256, p < .01$) between the two that again verifies the importance of aforesaid independent variables to the quality of life. Therefore, hypothesis No. 7 which states that “The psychological variables will significantly exert its impact on the dimensions of quality of life among scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste displaced and non-displaced people” got accepted. Further, qualitative analysis has also been performed on displaced and non-displaced people.

Section-II

5.2 Qualitative Analysis

The qualitative observation was collected during the field observation of the pong dam oustees as well as on local people of that area who were not displaced from the Pong dam. The investigator was interested in knowing all type of information which was useful to the study. People were asked open ended questions. Both the groups displaced and non-displaced were in the criteria of questioning. All types of problems were discussed with the concerned population. The investigator visited the villages of the oustees, from where the qualitative data was gathered. The observation was categorized in to three parts, physical, social and psychological. The in-depth information was gathered by observation, interview, FCM and case study. The non-displaced people reported poverty as their main problem. Beside this inflation, population explosion, reducing resource, unemployment, pollution, poor pedestrian and unavailability of infrastructure like road, transport, electricity and health related problem. They also reported degradation of quality of product. Beside this they also focused on climate change, costly education and technical education as well as costly medical facilities. Further they also reported their concern on hiking of rate of electricity, water, medicines and health checkup. Beside this they showed great concern about their domestic animal because of limited land and increasing attitude of local people toward horticultural products. They also reported children problem wherein peer pressure problem were reported by them. Further, they also showed great concern of wrong use of mobile, telephone, television and internet facilities. Further they also showed concerned of drug addiction proneness and misuse of time as well as busy schedule in the organization. Descriptions of problem of displaced people are as follows:-
5.2.1 Physical and Environmental Related Problem

After the displacement Oustees of the Pong Dam had to start their life from the scratch. They have faced various physical especially the health related problem in general and environmental related problem in particular, beside socio-cultural and psychological one. The detailed description of physical & environmental problems is as follow:-

a) Meager Compensation: The most important problem of the dam Oustees is that they got very few compensation from the authority. In the case of Pong dam, the displaced people got the compensation @ Rs. 130/- to a maximum of Rs. 650/- for irrigated land. Beside this they do not received fair compensation for cultivable land, forest as well as the house submerged in the dam. Very few amount i. e. Rs. 250/- were as given to the displaced people to restore their damage in the form of financial help. Thus, the merger compensation aggravated their problem.

b) No Notod or Land for Land: The people displaced from the pong dam did not receive any Notod in the vicinity. The cultivable land of the people was submerged in the reservoir. Although some of them were allotted land in Rajasthan especially in Sh. Ganganager, Bikaner and Jaisalmer yet the local people were not able to access the same due to far distance in general and local people's pressure and non-co-operation in particular followed with dispute between the two States and the people. Therefore the affected people could not get land for land that submerged in Pong dam.

c) Submergence of Fertile Land and Cultural Heritage: The fertile lands including cultural heritages of the people were submerged in the reservoir that affected their quality of life in general and the life of their domestic animal in particular. According to Sh. Lehri Ram Sharma the compensation paid to their fertile land could not bridge the value of their submerged fertile land. The displaced people felt cheated. More important is that their cultural heritage like, temple submerged in the lake.

d) Livelihood Problem: The people of that area are suffering from the livelihood problem. The area which got submerged caused them impoverishment
difficulty. All the fertile land that was submerged in the reservoir affected the life of the family in various ways. It got pressure on the forthcoming generation and school going children. The land of the concerned area according to local people might cater the need of half of the Himachal at that time. But the pong dam reservoir affected their life by exerting pressure on their domestic creature and whole family. It causes them the livelihood problem. Beside this, the fluctuation of level of water further created problem to their livelihood.

Fig. 5.6: A view of Baddi village of displaced people suffering from fluctuation of water, silt and boat

e) **Improper Rehabilitation and Resettlement:** The authority has not taken serious pain in the rehabilitation and resettlement process of the 20722 families in a proper way. They were not given due benefit in Rajasthan State in general and in Himachal Pradesh in particular. Inadequate compensation for land, homes and orchards and ghasni as well as inappropriate rehabilitation site aggravated their problems.

f) **Problems due to Formation of Lake:** Maharana Pratap Sagar Lake appeared very problematic for the population because when the water level goes down
they have to travel long distance even to reach the periphery or neighborhood village by paying more fair. At this time there is unavailability of boats and other transport. When the water in the reservoir is high then there is a problem of crossing reservoir. It has caused submergence of fertile land. During winter’s fog affects life. As a result the local people suffer from time, effort and money problems. Furthermore, the means of communication by the boat in the lake was not dependable, and at night time it was not functional. The furious waves generated in the lake would make the boat travel risky that also may erode the land on the shore as well as death like causality in particular. For the inhabitants of villages situated on the side of lake it was a continuous threat and they were spending sleepless nights during the flooding of lake. But the lowering of water level was associated to even greater variety of problems. On either shore of the lake people now needed longer walk to locate a boat and make a pathway by muddy and full of silt damaging the footwear and clothes worn by the people of Pong dam area. The increase in humidity due to lake had created local condition worst, where the area remained covered with heavy fog. Beside poor visibility for long hours in winter, people also reported about the negative consequences of fog on animal and human health.

g) **Toxic Releases from the Reservoirs:** As water levels in the reservoir comes down, there is appearance of silt, and mud that causes the area with full of bacteria that may propagate the mercury in the water into methyl mercury, a central nervous system toxin. Scientists have become increasingly aware of the accumulation of high blood mercury levels of people living downstream of dams. Methyle mercury exposure in the womb, has resulted from a mother’s consumption of contaminated fish, can adversely affect a baby’s growing brain and nervous system, impacting cognitive thinking, memory attention, language, and fine motor and visual spatial skills. Dams may also cause increase in water source illnesses like typhus, typhoid fever, malaria and cholera.
h) **Drinking Water Problem:** The most tragic thing was that despite the living of people in the periphery of lake, displaced were facing acute shortage of drinking water in general and irrigation in particular. People recalled that during the construction of the houses soon after displacement they even has to fetch water in their backs and on houses from distant sources. Now there were public water taps but the supply was irregular in particular. These populations living at the periphery of lake were neither allowed to lift water from the lake nor do they have a right to use the water from the said reservoir. The natural water sources were submerged in the reservoir and the people faced acute shortage of drinking water.

Fig 5.7: School students, employee and local people suffering from fog, silt and noxious smell of the reservoir

Fig: 5.8: Local people of Baadi suffering from shortage of water and loss of land
i) **Threat to Forest and Domestic Animal:** Formation of reservoir has created threat to forest and animal life. Everyone reported that they were firmly attached to their land and they feel lack of identity as a person, family, and community. The construction of Pong dam has affected vast area of agricultural land, forest, grazing land, fishing grounds and other resources from which the native community make their survival. For the pong dam construction approximately 339 villages, 16,400 houses and 675 thousand hectare area was acquired. This area earlier was called the heart of Kangra and also known as "Haldoon Valley" that was the most fertile soil of that area.

j) **Homelessness, Landlessness and Violation of Property Right:** The formation of reservoir got dream house of the people submerged in the reservoir. The displaced people are suffering from ownership right and landlessness. Despite their own land they now have to sway here and there for putting the land on their name. Loss of house or accommodation is a serious change in one’s life. In a non physical broader cultural sense, homelessness is also placelessness, loss of a group’s cultural space and identity and cultural impoverishment. In broader cultural sense, loss of a family’s individual home and the loss of group’s cultural space tend to result in alienation and status-deprivation.

Nirmala Devi of Raja ka talab reported that, main 80 saal ri ayi, mera sara khara time uthi hi vetya. Jan te ure aye minjo khara ni lagda. Pehle ta ahe sochya ki itna pani kutu ana ki ghar dubi jane. Hor ayen kuch biyair ni ki ti jane ri, hor ghara re mardain sara paisa sharaba ch gwayi dita. Per tan je pani chhya sab dubi gya badi mushkatayiah anjo. Khari jamin bi ni mili payi. Dam banne te bad mushkila itni vadiyan ki alhi tak ni samhli paye.

Nirmala Devi, a displaced woman told that her whole life passed in dam area. The water level of Pong dam of that time increased abruptly got submerged her land and home which caused problem to her family.
k) **Food insecurity:** After the displacement people are forced to live in such conditions where they have to consume unhygienic food. Food insecurity and undernourishment have resulted health problems. After displacement the people have very limited land which is barren in nature and less productive from which the family are unable to survive their whole family. Generally the earning member in displaced family is one and all other are dependent. Therefore, the income from one individual and less individual cannot survive the entire member and the families of displaced people. They are in a serious grip of under nourishment and clutch of poverty that is biggest factor behind their poor wellbeing.
According to Ramesh Kumar “Pehle ahan jo nokari karne ri jarurat ni hondi thi, apne hi khetan te gujara hoyi janda tha. But ek lun hor tel hi lena paunda tha bar te. Dam kari ne ahanre sare khet dubi gye. Hor itne padure hai ni ki nokari mili sake”.

Ramesh Kumar told that before the formation of dam there was no need to do private jobs. After the formation of the dam he has to locate private job for the survival of the family.

Fig 5.11: Deposit of dirt (Kai/Shaival) in the submerged areas and the people using twig to cross the silted laden areas of the Pong dam

1) **Infrastructure problem:** The displaced people all suffering from infrastructure problem. They suffer from road, electricity, school, health centre as well as from the local pedestrian. The condition of the local pedestrian is not good. The local people resettled on the mountain suffer from local pedestal as well as shrubs and there is also a threat of wild animal. When there is any causality like sickness the local people are not able to access the road and transport facility easily.

m) **Shifting of Place Threat:** The shifting of place in terms of land, house as well as school place has resulted problem to the displaced people. Abrupt decision to leave the place has resulted severe stress among them. It has affected the food habits, customs, values and culture of the people of that area.
n) **Increased Morbidity and Mortality:** Massive population displacement has threatened and declines the health levels. It has out-broken health related illnesses, particularly parasitic and vector-borne diseases such as malaria and schistosomiasis. Unsafe water supply and improvised sewage systems increase vulnerability to epidemics and chronic diarrhea and dysentery, etc. The weakest segments of the demographic spectrum—infants, children, and the elderly—are affected most strongly.

o) **Loss of Access to Common Property and Services:** For poor people, particularly for the landless and asset less, loss of access to the common property assets e.g. Ghasni that belonged to relocated communities (pastures, forested lands, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries, etc.) results in significant deterioration in income and livelihood levels. Typically, losses of common property assets are not compensated by governments. These losses are compounded by loss of access to some public services, such as school losses that can be grouped within this category of risks. The displaced people of this area suffered from the same.

![Fig. 5.12: A view of submergence of cultural heritages in Pong Dam](image)

p) **Substance abuse and Trafficking Problems:** The landlessness, houselessness and extreme poverty have caused the people to consume
substance. For overcoming their problem they are using various intoxicants like bidi, cigarette, wine and tobaccos. Further the extreme poverty has caused threat to the women in general and the children in particular as the trafficking problem. The displaced people are quite apprehensive that they in further may enmesh in trafficking in near future. For getting rid of the problem they were found consuming substances.

q) Human Rights Abuses: Some displaced people reported that they were forcefully evacuated from their houses. Their houses were adventaly submerged by abruptly increasing the level of the water. Some other fear from illegal incarceration, and rape in general and poverty, and unemployment particular.

r) Insufficient Release of Water from the Dam: The people of Kangra district reported that after formation of Pong Dam, the authority has released less water in the river. It has affected the life of the people, animal, birds and other living beings of the environment.

s) Climate Change: Formation of hydel project and the reservoir has brought changes in the climate. According to the local people the weather now fluctuate and causes problem to the local people.

5.2.2 Social Problems

The displaced population was likely to feel greater disparity in the social conditions as compared to the other rural communities living in the areas of resettlement. Although the higher education was a distant dream for these people, the primary and secondary level education was also great problem to displaced people. Keeping in view that these people over the years were spending their savings on construction of their houses and making barren land cultivable, the education of children has proved burdensome. Education of younger generation would have solved the problem of feeding the growing members in the household but this has reminded a dream for the oustees. Better educational facilities and establishment of employment opportunities to oustees might have reduced their distress. Some social problems as faced by the people are As follows:-
a) **Social Disarticulation:** Forced displacement has torn the existing social fabric in the community. It has dispersed and fragmented communities, dismantled patterns of social organization and interpersonal ties; kinship groups become scattered as well. Life-sustaining informal networks of reciprocal help, local voluntary associations, and self-organized mutual service are disrupted. This is a net loss of valuable "social capital," that compounds the loss of natural, physical, and human capital (discussed previously). The social capital lost through social disarticulation is typically unperceived and uncompensated by the programs causing it, and this real loss has long-term consequences. According to Anurag Thakur (2013) the government is not paying heed to solve the social problems of Pong dam oustees.

b) **Social Discrimination:** The Pong dam oustees suffer from social discrimination based on locality, income and area. The displaced people reported that their major problem to not to go to the Rajasthan due to social discrimination of the people of that area. They discriminate them on the basis of caste, colour, income and household as well as the pattern of land being utilized by the dam oustees. Language, dress and colour discrimination followed with intense caste discrimination also has caused problem to the affected people. Generally, the Scheduled-Caste displaced people are the sufferer of social discrimination.

c) **Loss of Cultural Heritage Sites and Monuments:** Every community and place has their own culture, tradition, festival, fairs, and local devta or devies in temples, which is the identity of that place and their people. But after facing the forced displacement people of pong dam area lost everything which connects them with their land. Temples like Bathu temple, Narayna temple, historical temple Radha-Krishn were acquired for the dam, and submerged in the reservoir. A historical palace which was in village Bhangri made by Raja Hrbinder Singh was also acquired for the dam area. Thus social monuments and heritages were destroyed by the formation of said reservoir for Pong Dam.
d) **Social Infrastructural Problem:** The dam oustees after resettlement suffer from school in terms of education institution and very far distance of the said institution including health institution and technical and vocational one. They suffer from road, transport as well as the cultivable land. The educational and health institutions animal husbandry is not situated at approachable place.
e) **Lack of Tourism and Vocational facilities:** The dam oustees suffer from vocational facilities. Initially the administration allured the dam oustees that after submergence of the land and villages it will be converted into tourist place and they will generate more money and their quality of life will be improved. But it is a great deception to them that these areas could not have catch the eye of the tourists and the revenue if earned from the said place belong to the state government and the plight of the dam oustees seems to be the status quo. It further aggravate there psychological problems.

f) **Loss of Access to Common Property and Services:** Common property is like pastures, forest land, water bodies, burial grounds, quarries etc, due to developmental project all these assets go under the project area. But this common property was not compensated by the government. For the poor people, mainly for the landless and asset less, loss of common property resulted significant deterioration in income and livelihood.

![Fig 5.15: Activist Shri Lehri Ram narrating the problem of dam oustees](image)

**g) Host Population:** Host population plays an important part in rehabilitation of the displaced people. The displaced people are not always welcome from the other side. Even the host population feels insecure about so many things. It is natural for them to feel like that. But the problem faced by them was not same
as faced by the displaced people. The displaced people feel pressure on resources (water, electricity etc.) and limited social services, as well as competition for employment. Cultural clashes are obvious and social tension tends to continue. Different type of food, culture, languages and living standard comes in between the two groups. Moreover, the displaced, people faced the negative and hostile attitude of the host population as in the case of pong dam displaced to Rajasthan. It was found that many of them were returning to their native place. The pong dam oustees reported that they had a deep rooted affiliation with the place of their birth and ultimately decided to resettle near the place of birth/uprooting.

\[ h) \textbf{Joblessness:} \] After the displacement loss of job occurs in every level. Maximum people are rural and their basic work is agriculture. All the agricultural land is submerged in lake and people become landless, so the displaced have no land to cultivate. Loss of wage and employment occurs both in urban and rural area after displacement. Those losing jobs are enterprise workers, landless laborers, employers in the service sector and others. The resulting unemployment or underemployment among displaced caused painful socio-economic. The joblessness has faced people even to play cards for earning.

\[ \begin{figure}[h]
\centering
\includegraphics[width=\textwidth]{fig516.pdf}
\caption{Displaced people playing cards due to their joblessness status at Fatehpur District Kangra}
\end{figure} \]
i) **Differential Risk Intensities**: Depending on site circumstances and season when displacement occurs, the intensity of the individual risks varies. The people suffer from administrative aggression in general and health pressure in particular. It may exert influence on their family and children. Conversely, other risks, site-specific, may emerge. The individual situation is always richer and somehow different from the general pattern.

5.2.3 **Psychological Problems**

a) **Threat from Administration and Politician**: The displaced people of Pong dam experience various psychological problems. The authority at the time of construction of Pong dam forcefully acquired the site. It was significant that the decision of the people to surrender their home and land was taken under extreme pressure of, the State as well as Central authorities. This is an example of majority bowing down before powerful minority. The people continuously reported that they visited their land until the submergence of their land and even house in the Pong dam reservoir. Some people exhibited even suicidal behaviour. Some people reported that they experienced intense threat and pressure of the administration to bow down under government and pass their land to the authority smoothly. The beneficiary State was Rajasthan and Punjab while the continuous threat was imagined by the people of Himachal Pradesh, especially by the people of Kangra districts which caused them psychological vulnerabilities.

b) **Marginalization**: The formation of land in general as well as displacement in particular has caused the impoverishes. The displaced families have lost economic power and slide on a “downward mobility” path. Small land holding are further dividing again and again causing problem to the affected people. There appeared a relative marginalization from the displaced displacement people when lands are condemned for future flooding new investments in infrastructural and social service are virtually frozen. Economic marginalization was often felt by social and psychological marginalization, expressed a drop in social status, in resettle’s loss of confidence in society and in them, a feeling of injustice, and deepened helplessness. When some group of people are not able to use their previously acquired skills at the new
location that is also a state of marginalization. The displaced people of Pong Dam were found worse off socio-economically due to lower productivity of new lands and loss diversified production that aggravated their psychological problems.

c) **Psychological Pain from Loss:** Every individual is so attached to their land or belonging so to leave that place is really difficult for anybody and in forceful displacement this is tougher. The pong dam oustees suffering was so deep that after so many years exists in the form of pain in their hearts. They still have a feeling of insecurity, helplessness and anger towards the government. Its major reason is that they could not be replaced from the loss of land and house. The land and house they received could not bridge the gap. The land continuously started dividing and the people could not survive over the scarce resource. The government played a role of hawk and the poor rural communities as the doves. Its reason is that they lost their agricultural land that aroused mode of feeling of indifference and helplessness.

![Fig. 5.17: The Dam Oustees Consulting Urdu Translator in the office of Resettlement and Rehabilitation wing at Raja Ka Talab (Nurpur)](image-url)
d) **Insecurity among the Women:** Displacement and resettlement processes due to developmental projects like Pong dam affected have increased insecurity among men, women differently than to the men. The family issues, social issues and emotional issues harm women brutally. Women found it harder to maintain their livelihoods as their access to forests and materials was cut off. Women may also be affected disproportionately in rural areas since they are more often dependent on common property resources. The women receive non-cooperation from inside and outside the home. Even within and outside the family, the women are not been able to seek better social support. Similarly the scheduled caste people who were displaced experienced intense social discrimination from the local people that further increase their insecurity.

e) **Frailness among Elderly Displaced People:** All over the world very little attention was given to the older people specially affected by displacement. Older people have their different needs and attachment with their native place, because they have spent more time there, instead of younger ones. There appeared a severe impact of displacement on the elderly population especially on their emotions and thought processes after loss of land and home that further deteriorated them multifariously. It enmeshes them in psychopathology and due to illiteracy some people even got more mental shock that could not be bridged from the policies provision like money as framed by the authority towards displaced people.

f) **Search for New Identity and Future Insecurity:** People are displaced from their places and face so many mental problems. Most of the common problem of the dam oustee of the pong dam is the search of new identity because their future seems to be insecure. The landlessness and houselessness have posed a serious problem to the oustees. They now compare themselves with the refugees because the person’s status is recognized from the land and other monetary resources. The people still have sweet dreams about their native place, land, home, culture, neighborhood and relatives. Significant memories of place, people and popularity with the local people made them helpless. The people still are in a deep pain that has caused them the tension, worry and
depression. People displaced from the dam used to live in open areas but after the displacement they were forced to live in small places which gives them a feel of uncomfortable, insecurity and varieties of other psychological problems.

g) **Injustice related to Pasteur land or Orchard:** The displaced people of the Pong dam reported to the researchers that when the land was acquired for the dam, people were not aware of their rights. Best and valuable part of the land was acquired including fruit bearing trees, agricultural land, natural water source but neither the affected persons as well as unaffected people were provided the compensation of such land that they considered Pasteur or govt. land that not only affected them but also of their domestic animal. They were miss-leded and misguided by the authority before acquiring the said land.

h) **Livelihood Stress:** Agriculture is the main source of income in villages. Maximum villagers are not very much educated, and agriculture is most appropriate occupation for them. Due to the construction of Pong dam all the people of that area faced survival problem. They are worried about their family's future and feel insecure about children. The agricultural land that was of cultivable in nature was lost in the reservoir, the Pasteur, trees or horticultural land was also submerged in the reservoir due to which the people faced acute livelihood problem. Not only this there appeared a submergence of water sources like natural bawdy in the vicinity of dam due to which the people are facing drinking water problem. As a result people are experiencing psychological problems.

i) **Failure to Provide Alternative Livelihoods:** The displacement has caused so many mental problems. The authority has failed at every step in providing the facilities to the dam oustees. The Notod being allotted by the authority is of poor quality and barren in nature that cannot be compared with their fertile and cultivable soil. Further, the authority could not provide them the alternative land, fruit trees, other tress as well as grazing land to their domestic animal that produced them the feeling of helplessness and great resentment. For overcoming the psychological problem, some severely hurted person used
to develop bad habits like alcohol that further become great source behind their helplessness.

j) **Acculturative Stress:** Some of the Pong Dam oustees were resettled in the Rajasthan. Most of them refused to go that locality and the displaced people reported that they are not being able to understand the local dialect of the Rajasthan. There is vast differentiation in the culture of Himachal Pradesh and Rajasthan as well as Haryana. The dam oustee reported that they respect their own culture and faced a problem to acquire and imitate the culture of other therefore faced acculturative stress.

k) **Environmental Coping Stress.** This was another stress for the oustees of Pong dam who here survive and reside beneath the Himalaya in a very cool and pleasant weather. The environmental situation in the Rajasthan is not so appropriate like of Himachal Pradesh. Here temperature is very high and the dam oustees are not been able to cope up the hot temperature of the locality. Further food habit is another problem that people cannot face. The water scarcity is the biggest problem that oustees repeatedly faced a problem. The health and educational institutes are not approachable that causes them psychological stress.

l) **Financial Stress:** Finance in the contemporary scenarios is like a circulation of blood in the body. Generally the displaced person already belongs to poor family and most of them are tribal and scheduled caste people. They suffer from monetary related resources. They have already lost their fertile land in the reservoir and they are not able to get any revenue from the land. Most of them are landless and have little land to survive. The land quality now is not appropriate and the produce they get is very few from it. Further, the dam oustees were not given any employment in the government job due to their illiteracy and some other reason. The business places of the locality were also submerged in the area and no new plots were given by the authority to run their business. The displaced people of Pong dam suffer from livelihood problem as their family has increased tremendously.
m) Rehabilitation/Resettlement Related Policy Stress: The most important stress the dam oustees bear belong to resettlement and rehabilitation stress. The policy lack from various perspectives, if do have them its implementation become great headache to the administration. In the policy, no special provision has been made for the resettlement and rehabilitation of the Pong dam oustees. Very few rates of cultivable land, banzar land and orchards have been paid to them and the policy lacks from inappropriate resettlement of school going children, women, and employment. The displaced people were given very few resources for construction of houses, providing business spot including plot in the market. Most of the replacements policies were based on physical and no provision in the policy have been framed in terms of social and psychological losses as faced by the dam oustees. Further the policy lacks from health, wellbeing funding, education and professional training to the children of affected people, replacement of value of land in terms of land for land etc. No special provisions in the policies have been made to restore the emotions of the displaced people towards their loved land and community. No further attempt has been made by the people to resettle the displaced people in the vicinity within the Himachal Pradesh so as to reduce their suffering. The policy therefore, requires humanitarian approach and microanalysis to understand their disgruntlement and psychological suffering.