Chapter – VI
Discussion
In this chapter an attempt has been made to analyse the cognitive behavioural aspects and quality of life of the displaced people of Kangra district from Pong Dam more accurately. Separate tables have been made for each measure and multiple comparisons have been made for reaching at a consensus. The psychological and quality of life status of Pong dam oustees has been compared with their non-displaced counterpart. It was assumed that the displaced people will experience chronic stress that in turn will increases their allostatic load (wear and tear of body) and reduce mental resilience and quality of life. Thus developmental projects seem to plan without consideration of the negative impacts on communities has deprived people from their essential resources of livelihood: cultivable land, occupations and homes. The estimated deprivation of families here may be much higher than the displacement of families. In the villages, small and marginal farmers SC/ST has been pressurized into parting with their lands for projects, while the large and medium farmers often appropriated the direct benefits from the establishment of this. The deprivation of land amongst dalit families is higher than the other castes in the villages. The small proportion of landholding among dalit families will never be able to regain their property unless special measures are taken. The underprivileged classes are generally forced to work as farm labourers in the fields of the upper caste. The women in Kangra District have suffered more from development displacement than to men, both in the home and in the planning of large development schemes. Globally, there is an inverse relationship between women’s status and increases economic growth.

Various psychologists in India have reported that the social issues may exert influence on wellbeing (Dalal, 2001; Mehta, 2002). The ecological and cultural factors may play vital role (Kapur, 2001). But it is a matter of great concern that mental health professional appears ignorant about the changes as induced by the developmental projects and neglect the environment itself from the research paradigm (Jain & Palsane, 2004). However certain psychologists in India are playing important role in tackling the challenging situations (Srivastava & Sinha, 2005) and integrative and interactive approaches are progressively developing (Bonanno, Rennicke & Dekel, 2005; Graziano & Bryant, 1998), and used (Pirta, 2003) on the displaced people.

Despite this an inadequate attempt has been made and the technocrats till today are stepping ahead and progressing more toward establishing developmental
projects without consulting community that is threatening their life. ( Forgés, 2003; Segerström & Miller, 2004). In this respects, the socially disadvantaged displaced people like SC/ST women are more likely to sufferer than to their counterpart. In establishing these developmental projects powerful minority has always dominated the helpless majority (Moscovici, 1976; Mugny, 1982). It has exerted its influence on the mind and body (WHO, 2001) of the displaced people. According to Holtzman (2003) the social and behavioural scientists could help in resolving such social problem and conflicts. In this manner understanding bio-psycho-social and cultural aspects may proves beneficial for promoting their health (Sarafino, 1998; Taylor, 1999). In this manner when the psychological and social life is adapted to ecological conditions it may promote wellbeing of the affected people (Crook, 1989). For example inner resources of the person in this respect may prove as quite resource in dealing with the negative environmental impact (Vaillant, 2003; Bandura, 2001) and promoting mental health and reducing violence among the native people (Kakar, 1995). In the below mentioned section an attempt has been made to assess the cognitive behavioural problems in general and quality of life in particular among the displaced people from the establishment of Pong Dam and formation of Maharana Pratap Sagar reservoir in Kangra district. Initially an attempt has been made to assess displaced and non-displaced Scheduled caste/Non-Scheduled caste on the psychological variables and later on the dimensions of quality of life in quantitative way. The results have been discussed by present appropriate studies. The psychological analysis on displaced people especially on State anxiety is as follows:-

6.1 Assessment of Anxiety among Displaced and Non-displaced People

Generally anxiety deals with fear, worry, nervousness and panic that may affects the way of feeling and behaving of a person. It is considered to be usual reaction to varieties of problem. The state anxiety deals with present situation whereas the trait anxiety deals with permanent behavioural characteristics. Sometimes it helps the individual to cope with a certain situation, and most of the time it hamper their wellbeing and performance. In the below mentioned table an attempt has been made to assess the state anxiety among Displaced and Non-displaced Scheduled caste/Non-Scheduled caste people of district Kangra.
Table 6.1
Average Scores of Displaced and Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste people on the Measure of State Anxiety

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>30.70</td>
<td>26.87</td>
<td>28.79</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>30.46</td>
<td>24.36</td>
<td>27.41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>30.58</td>
<td>25.62</td>
<td>28.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score of displaced group on the measure of state anxiety was 30.58 whereas average score of non-displaced was 25.62. It clearly shows that the displaced people experience more anxiety in their day to day life, because they are passing a second life after displacement. They have lost their home, land, cultural heritages, and faces trauma after displacement, thereof seems rational. Further, the average score of the scheduled caste group in state anxiety was 28.79 whereas the average score of non-scheduled caste was 27.41. This shows that scheduled caste has poor well being as compared to their counterpart non-scheduled caste. This may be due to the pressure on scheduled caste group to prove themselves because they are socially disadvantaged from time immemorial and this pressure leads to anxiety. After acquisition of already limited land for the project they have become landless, houseless and even jobless. The poor education further aggravates their state anxiety. Similarly, the mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 30.70 whereas non-displaced was 26.87, which again shows that displaced scheduled caste have more state anxiety, as compared to their counterpart. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 30.46 whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.36. It shows that displaced non-scheduled caste also have more anxiety level as compared to their counterpart. The aforesaid finding helps the researcher in reaching at a conclusion that the displaced people both Scheduled caste/Non-Scheduled caste have more State anxiety level as compared to their counterpart. It has been shown in the below mentioned figure.
Further from the table, it is quite clear that the mean score of displaced scheduled caste on State anxiety was 30.70, whereas the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 30.46. It shows that the displaced scheduled caste have slightly more anxiety level as compared to their counterparts. Further, the mean score of the non-displaced scheduled caste was 26.87, whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.36. It shows that non-displaced scheduled caste has more anxiety level as compared to their counterparts. The mean scores of displaced scheduled caste were 30.70, whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.36. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have more anxiety as compared to their counterparts. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 30.46 where as the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste was 26.87 which shows that displaced scheduled caste have more anxiety level as compared to their counterparts. The aforesaid findings clearly states that the displaced people have more state anxiety level as compared to their counterpart. The study also supports that displaced people especially Scheduled caste/Scheduled tribe was worse affected by displacement processes resulted in more state-anxiety.

For example the study of Fernandes (2001) reveals that rural poor especially the marginalized section those generally comprises 40% tribal and 20% scheduled caste are the sufferer of displacement. Sapkota (2001) also found that displaced...
families are endure from decreased lands and trees, agricultural production and number of livestock including risk of joblessness, homelessness and house reconstruction problems as well as risk of marginalization increase their level of anxiety. Such resources may generalize the anxiety among their children also. For example study of Ajdukovic and Ajdukovic (1993) reported that the refugee children exhibited a significantly higher incidence of stress reactions if their mothers had difficulty coping with the stress of displacement. World Health Organization stated that there are approximately 80 million refugees and displaced person who is internally displaced exists mostly in low income countries (WHO, 2001) experience more anxiety therefore, are the vulnerable groups.

The study of Chandel (2003) in Himachal Pradesh revealed that displaced rural population suffered from psychological aspects due to non-availability of common land, lack of fertile land, deterioration social support system, negative attitude of host population, apathy of authorities, and loss of identities and general helplessness. Pirta (2003b) found that displacement is deleterious for their mental health. The study revealed that insecure physical settings, acculturation and separation from place of attachment increase their anxiety. Sharma (2005) reach at a conclusion that the effect of displacement was significant for depression, state anxiety and general wellbeing in the oustees of Bhakra dam. Similarly Fazel, Wheeler, and Danesh (2005) found that the displaced people suffered from stress and anxiety episodes. The study of Schmidt, Kravic, and Ehlert, (2008) found that IDPs have higher PTSD symptoms, externality of control attribution and perceived incompetence, and lower on self-esteem. In their classic study, Hwang, Xi, Cao, and Xi, (2010) also revealed that forced migration elevates depression not only directly, but also indirectly by weakening the psychosocial resources. The study of Salah, Abdelraham, Lien, Eide, Martinez and Hauff (2012) shows high prevalence rates of mental disorders in both urban and rural IDP. Anurag Thakur (2013) found that displaced people of Pong dam are more vulnerable with various problems. From above studies it is quite clear that the displaced people experience anxiety and the finding of our study goes in tone with these findings.
6.2 Assessment of Loneliness among Displaced and Non-displaced People

Loneliness is a complex and usually unpleasant emotional response to isolation. It includes a feeling of lack of connectedness and emptiness. It can also be felt in the presence of others. Its causes includes social, mental, emotional, and spiritual, and may be some other. In the table 6.2 an attempts has been made to analyse the level of loneliness among displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste /non-scheduled caste people of Kangra district.

In the below mentioned paragraph the level of loneliness has been assessed among the displaced people. The displaced people experience more loneliness and secluded from other, as shown in table 6.2. the description is as follows:-

Table 6.2
Average Scores of Displaced and Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste people on the Measure of loneliness

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>55.16</td>
<td>42.93</td>
<td>49.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>54.50</td>
<td>42.53</td>
<td>48.52</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>54.83</td>
<td>42.73</td>
<td>48.78</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score of displaced group was 54.83, whereas average score of non-displaced was 42.73. It shows that displaced people have more loneliness problem as compared to their counterpart. People in villages live like live families and there is a sense of togetherness and connectedness. But after displacement they have to resettle at another place where the bond becomes weak. Therefore, the displaced people face more loneliness problem as compared to their counterpart. The average score of the scheduled caste group in the parameter of loneliness was 49.05, where as the average score of non- scheduled caste was 48.52. This shows that scheduled caste have more loneliness problem as compared to their counterpart non- scheduled caste.
Displaced scheduled castes face worst condition than to any others group. There social status leads them to live a separate life, and forced to live in isolation by the elite group. The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 55.16; where as non-displaced scheduled caste was 42.93, which shows that displaced scheduled caste have more loneliness problem as compare to their counter parts. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 54.5, where as the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 42.53. It shows that displaced non-scheduled caste have more loneliness problem as compare to their counterpart. From the above figures it is quite clear that the displaced people both Scheduled caste/Non-Scheduled caste experience more loneliness problem as compared to their non displaced counterpart. The average score of the aforesaid group is shown in the below mentioned figure.

Fig: 6.2: Average scores of displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people on the measure of loneliness

The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 55.16, where as the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 54.50. It clearly shows that displaced scheduled caste have more loneliness problem as compare to their counter parts. The mean score of the non-displaced scheduled caste was 42.93, where as the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 42.53. It shows that non-displaced scheduled caste has even more loneliness problem as compare to their counterpart. The mean scores of displaced scheduled caste was 55.16, where as the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 42.53. It shows that displaced scheduled
caste has more loneliness problem as compared to their counterpart. Finally, the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 54.50, where as the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste was 42.93 which show that displaced non-scheduled caste have more loneliness problem as compared to their counter parts. From the above quoted figures it is quite clear that the displaced SC/NSC people experienced more loneliness problems as compared to their counterpart.

Jan, Louise, Maria and Seven Erik found the impact of migration status on exposure to violence, sense of coherence, acculturation status, sense of control over one's life, economic difficulties, and education, as well as on psychological distress like loneliness. Bader, Sinha, Leigh, Goual, Andrews, Valeeva, Sirois, and Doocy (2009) also found that displaced population face threats to their psychological well-being, mental health problems, such as loneliness, depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder.

Hamid, Musa and War (2010) found the effect of conflict on mental health among IDPs. They found high prevalence of PTSD and general distress among IDPs. Female and married participants showed more somatic symptoms than to their counterparts. In her study Carla (2010) concluded that the displaced people here have suffered here from loss of community, livelihood, health and mental health problem parameters. According to Cao, Hwang, and Xi. Juan (2012) displacement in china has caused loneliness, depression and self-rated health problem including changing social integration, socioeconomic status, and community resources problems.

6.3 Appraisal of Optimistic and Pessimistic Attitude among Displaced and Non-displaced People

Optimism deals with positivity of individual at the bright side of any situation as compared to the pessimism. It is just great for attitude and outlook. On the other side, pessimism has many negative consequences. No one is born with optimistic attitude, but a person can develop it, in which learning play an important role. In the below mentioned table on Optimistic-Pessimistic attitude of displaced and non-displaced people have been shown. The description is as follows:-
Table 6.3
Average Scores of Displaced and Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste people on the Measure of Optimistic Pessimistic Attitude

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>23.58</td>
<td>25.30</td>
<td>24.44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>24.78</td>
<td>25.78</td>
<td>25.28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>24.18</td>
<td>25.54</td>
<td>24.86</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score of displaced group on the measures of optimistic-pessimistic attitude was 24.18 where as average score of non-displaced was 25.54. It shows that displaced people are strongly poor in their optimistic attitude as compare to their counterpart. It seems that once a person faces the tragedy in their life, it gives a shock to them for rest of their life. Same case may happens with the displaced people, who experience great shock. As a result it affects their inner resources like belief and attitude. Although the dam for other and nation’s temple yet for displaced people not less than traumatic memory that has changes their attitude towards life.

The average score of the scheduled caste group in the parameter of optimistic pessimistic attitude was 24.44, whereas the average score of non-scheduled caste was 25.28. It shows that scheduled caste has poor optimistic beliefs as compare to their non-scheduled caste counterpart. The displaced scheduled castes population experience more bitter experiences than to their counterpart. Such an experience changes their inner resources like confidence, and attitude towards life. The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 23.58 where as non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 25.30. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have less optimistic beliefs, as compare to their counter parts. Similarly the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.78, whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 25.78. It shows that the displaced non-scheduled caste have less optimism as compared to their counterpart.
The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 23.58 whereas the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.78. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have less optimistic beliefs as compared to their counterpart. Further, the mean score of the non-displaced scheduled caste was 25.30, whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 25.78. It shows that non-displaced scheduled caste has poor well-being as compared to their counterparts. Similarly, the mean scores of displaced scheduled caste were 23.58 whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 25.78. It again shows that the displaced scheduled caste people are less optimistic have as compared to their counterpart. Finally, the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 24.78, whereas the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste was 25.30. It shows that displaced non-scheduled caste, have poor well-being as compare to their counter parts. In nutshell, it is concluded that the displaced people have more pessimistic beliefs as compared to their counterpart.

The study of Hota and Suar (2011) also concluded that displaced persons with high self-efficacy utilized the tangible support, informational support, the compensation money in more productive ways, and have participated in more rehabilitation activities to reconstruct their livelihood than the displaced persons having moderate and low self-efficacy. The study of Thapa and Hauff (2012) found that the displaced people suffered from self-reported health, depression, and anxiety.
Further, the study of Fazel, Reed, Panter-Brick and Stein (2012) found individual, family, community, and societal risk and protective factors for mental health in children and adolescents who are forcibly displaced to high-income countries.

The psychosocial problem as faced by the displaced people seems to lower inner resources like self-esteem, self-efficacy, optimistic and pessimistic attitude. It further may exert negative impact on the wellbeing. So, in the below mentioned paragraph an attempt has been made to assess the general well-being among displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste/non scheduled caste people of Pong Dam of district Kangra.

6.4 Estimation of Well-being among Displaced and Non-displaced People

The well-being deals with happiness, confidence, physical and mental condition as well as the perception of person about the world. It connotes wisdom which we all seek in our life. Wellbeing and healthy living go side by side. In the below mentioned table an attempt has been made to assess the wellbeing of displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people of Kangra District as influenced by the Pong dam. Its description is as follows:

Table 6.4
Average Scores of Displaced and Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste People on the Measure of General Well Being

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Sc</td>
<td>16.37</td>
<td>18.71</td>
<td>17.54</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non sc</td>
<td>18.05</td>
<td>19.28</td>
<td>18.66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>17.21</td>
<td>18.99</td>
<td>18.1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score of displaced group on the measure of wellbeing was 17.21 whereas the average score of non-displaced was 18.99. It shows that displaced people reported poor well being as compared to their counterpart. After the displacement the
displaced people have to start their life from scratch which is full of challenges and problems that exert its influence on wellbeing. Similarly, the average score of the scheduled caste group on the parameter of general well being was found 17.54 whereas the average score of non-scheduled caste on the same was 18.66. It shows that the scheduled castes people have poor general well being as compare to their counterpart. Being a disadvantaged group, the scheduled caste people suffer a lot in every step of their life. The displacement increases their suffering and causes impoverishment that in turn affects their wellbeing. The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 16.37 whereas the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste was 18.71. It shows that the displaced scheduled caste have poor well being, as compared to their counterparts. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 18.05 whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-sc was 19.28. It shows that displaced non-sc have poor well being as compare to their counter part. The details of the average scores have been shown in the below mentioned figure

Fig 6.4: Average score of displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people on the measure of general well being

Further, the mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 16.37 where as the mean score of displaced non-sc was 18.05. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have poor well being as compare to their counterparts. The mean score of the non-displaced sc was 18.71, where as the mean score of non-displaced non-sc was 19.28. It shows that the non-displaced scheduled caste have poor well being as compare to their counter parts. The mean scores of displaced scheduled caste was 16.37 where as
the mean score of non-displaced non-sc was 19.28. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have poor well being as compare to their counter parts. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 18.05 where as the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste was 18.71. It shows that the displaced non-scheduled caste have poor well being as compare to their counter parts. From the above statistics it is quite clear that the displaced people faced lots of problems in their life which as affected their overall wellbeing.

In a study on hydroelectric power generation and economic development on Nathpa Jhakri project, Vries (1999) concluded that that the displaced persons experienced traumatic experiences, negative feelings, poor living conditions, that in term causes mental and physical health problems. Further Deresky (2006) believed that displaced people face family problems which, could result from homesickness and even may leads to the breakup of the family. Similarly, Porter and Haslam (2005) conducted a meta-analytically study and found that the refugees living in institutional accommodation, experience restricted economic opportunity, and conflict that has worst out comes on their health. The mega projects not only exert influence on the wellbeing of elderly but also on children and women.

According to Parasuraman (1993) and Ganguly-Thukral (1996) the women and children are more vulnerable to the negative impacts of large water management projects. Carol (2001) also found that the displaced women, men, and children in the communiity experience increased social, economic, cultural, and psychological stresses. In his study Goessling, (2010) found that there are massive human rights violations on the large scale on up on tribal and rural population in the name of progress. Mega development projects like multipurpose river dams generate few benefits for the relatively better off sections of population while produced marginalization at every footstep (Oommen, 2004, 2006, and 2008). Similarly the study of Zinta,(2008) found that the scheduled caste and females in general as well as the females of lower castes in particular are worse affected by the developmental projects. They suffer with caste stigma followed with long-term deprivation that corrodes their health and mental health.

Further, Roberts, Ocaka, Browne, Oyok, and Sondorp (2008) found that the displaced people experience exposure to traumatic events and deprivation of essential
goods and services. Zinta (2008) while studying psychological resilience among the displaced population found them with poor wellbeing, greater neuroticism, and higher state anxiety as compared to their counterpart normal subject. Further, the displaced scheduled castes showed more problem and psychological vulnerabilities as compared to the displaced general caste people as well as comparison groups. The study of Brody, (2012) also revealed that the hydroelectric power although is often considered a safe and clean source of energy yet is detrimental to environment and ecosystems. It also may cause partly temporary and partly permanent submergence of land in the upstream and displace resident from the locality. Along-with submergence of plant life, the formation of reservoir disrupt animal and insect life. Thompson (2012) found that Dam has both positive and negative socio-economic impacts. It may be associated with the quality of life as well because electricity not only has lightened the world but also has enlightened the community. Today without power nothing is possible. In the below mentioned an attempt is made to assess the quality of life of the displaced scheduled caste and non scheduled caste people of Kangra district influenced by the Pong dam.

6.5 Evaluation of Quality of life among Displaced and Non-Displaced People

Quality of life has been defined as the satisfaction of individual’s values, goals and needs through the actualization of their abilities. It is a broad concept that incorporates all aspects of life.

Table 6.5
Average Scores of Displaced and Non-Displaced Scheduled Caste and Non-Scheduled Caste people on the Measure of Quality of Life

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name of Group</th>
<th>Displaced</th>
<th>Non displaced</th>
<th>Mean</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>89.03</td>
<td>93.94</td>
<td>91.49</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NSC</td>
<td>94.20</td>
<td>104.73</td>
<td>99.47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mean</td>
<td>91.62</td>
<td>99.34</td>
<td>95.58</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The average score of displaced group on the quality of life was 91.62, whereas average score of non-displaced was 99.34. It shows that the displaced people have
poor quality of life compared to their counterpart. It is perhaps the poor resettlement policy that has made their life as more problematic and worrisome. Some of the displaced people are still in search of their allotted piece of land. We people can only imagine the pain they had felt that time. In all poor living condition, social discrimination, injustice and many other things might have caused poor quality of life. The average score of the scheduled caste group in the measure of general well being was 91.49, where as the average score of non-scheduled caste was 99.47. This shows that scheduled caste have poor well being as compare to their counterpart. Displaced Scheduled castes people face more problems than any other group and reported poor quality of life because of their prolonged socially disadvantaged tag. The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 89.03 where as the non-displaced scheduled caste was 93.94. It shows that the displaced scheduled caste have poor quality of life, as compare to their counter parts. The mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 94.20 where as the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 104.73. It shows that displaced non-scheduled caste have poor quality of life as compare to their counter part.

![Figure 6.5: Average scores of displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people on the measure of quality of life](image)

The mean score of displaced scheduled caste was 89.03 where as the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 94.20. It shows that displaced scheduled caste have poor quality of life as compare to their counterpart. The mean score of the non-displaced scheduled caste was 93.94, where as the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 104.73. It shows that non-displaced non-scheduled caste
have poor quality of life as compared to their counterpart. Similarly, the mean scores of displaced scheduled caste were 89.03 whereas the mean score of non-displaced non-scheduled caste was 104.73. It shows that the displaced scheduled caste have poor quality of life as compared to their counterpart. Further, the mean score of displaced non-scheduled caste was 94.20 whereas the mean score of non-displaced scheduled caste group was 93.94. It shows that displaced non-scheduled caste have better quality of life as compared to their counterpart. From the above paragraph it is quite clear that the displaced people have poor quality of life as compared to their counterpart.

Mishra (2002) while studying the displaced people of Rengali of Orissa concluded that dam tend to improve the quality of life of poor and marginalized people and specially the landless people. Perhaps more than any other development initiative, big dams has symbolized the progress of humanity from a life controlled by nature and tradition to one in which nature is ruled by technology and tradition supplanted by science (Khagram, 2004). Similarly, Tiwari (2006) also found that the hydel project has benefited the displaced people, because it reduced the sex ratio, improves the literacy of female, and scheduled castes as well as tribal males and females. It has increased the poverty line in the tribal areas of Kinnor district in H.P. The study of Bhatti, Singh and Vaidya (2001) however has pointed out that sex ratio has declined, literacy rate has increased and annual household income also has increased due to the construction of the Nathpa Jhakri Project in Himachal Pradesh. Tiwari and Zinta (2007) found that the socioeconomic conditions of the project-affected families were noticeably at higher side in comparison to other region/districts of the State, it improved their quality of life of the affected people. But in one study Zinta and Tiwari (2008) has found that the project affected families were poor in quality of life, high on displacement stress, less on happiness and mental health. The study of Ogaboh, Akpanudoedehe and Ushie (2010) revealed that the resettlement of Bakassi people significantly influenced their occupations, culture and accommodation pattern. From the statistics as well as studies as quoted above it is quite clear that the displaced people are suffering from physical, social and psychological problems. They need attention of the authorities in general and state as well as central in particular for the welfare of displaced people.