Conclusion
The objective of the present study was to analyze the difference between displaced and non-displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people in terms of cognitive behavior aspects and quality of life variables. Further the purpose was to establish the relationship and linkages between psychological variables to the dimensions of quality of life. Finally, the study intends to see the impact of psychological variables on quality of life among displaced and non-displaced socially advantaged and disadvantaged people of Kangra District as influenced by the Pong Dam.

The study has been conducted on a sample of N = 280 subjects with age ranging from 50 years onwards of Pong dam affected area. More appropriately, the study has been conducted at Dehra, Haripur, Jawalaji, Jwali, Dharamshala, Kangra, Shahpur, Nurpur, Baadi, Fatehpur, Raja ka Talab and Nagrota areas of Kangra district. Both quantitative and qualitative measures have been used. The quantitative measure include, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI-HX-1), Loneliness Scale, Optimistic-Pessimistic Attitude, PGI General Well-being measure, and Quality of Life Scale whereas the qualitative measures include Field Observation, Interview, Fuzzy Cognitive Mapping, Case Study and Photography. Multiple analyses have been performed. For knowing the difference between displaced and non-displaced people in general as well as displaced scheduled caste and non-scheduled caste people in particular, two way analysis of variance has been used. For knowing the relationship between psychological variable and dimensions of quality of life, correlational analysis has been performed. Finally to see the impact of psychological variable on the quality of step-wise regression analysis has been performed. The result obtained from two way analysis of variance as performed on the state anxiety among displaced and non-displaced socially deprived and non-deprived as influenced from the Pong Dam is as follows :-

The main effect of Caste on the measures of state anxiety was found F (1,276) = 16.17, p < 0.01 as statistically significant. Average score of the scheduled caste people was 28.79 whereas as of non-displaced as 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 state anxiety” got accepted. The average score of displaced people on the same measure was found as 30.58 whereas of non-displaced as 25.62. It shows that the displaced people have 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 verifies the importance of caste and displacement as the influential factors. In this manner, the caste and displacement appeared as influential factors behind heightened state anxiety.

The main effect of Caste was found F (1,276) = .89, p > 0.005 as statistically non-significant. Only the main effect of Displacement on the measures of loneliness 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 as 42.73. It shows that the displaced people reported more loneliness problem 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.

The main effect of Caste on the measure of optimistic and pessimistic attitude was found F (1,276) = 6.56, p < 0.01 as statistically significant. Average score of the scheduled caste people on the said measure was found 24.44 whereas in non-scheduled caste as 25.28. It shows that the non-scheduled caste people have more optimistic beliefs 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 on the aforesaid measures 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 more pessimistic as compared to their non-displaced counterpart. 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.
Further, the main effect of Caste on the measure of general wellbeing 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 people reported more wellbeing as compared to their counterpart. Similarly the main effect of Displacement on the aforesaid measure was also found $F(1,276) = 31.581$, $p < 0.01$ 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 as compared to their displaced 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".

The main effect of Caste on the measures of quality of life was found $F(1,276) = 57.40$, $p < 0.01$ as statistically significant. Average score of scheduled caste people on the quality of life was found 91.49 and of non-scheduled caste 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 on the said measure 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. 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" got accepted.
In displaced scheduled caste group a negative and significant correlation ($r = -0.345$, $p < 0.01$) was found between loneliness and wellbeing. In non-displaced group a positive correlation ($r = 0.410$, $p < 0.01$) was found between optimistic and quality of life. Further in non-displaced non-scheduled caste group positive correlation ($r = 0.301$, $p < 0.01$) was found between state anxiety and well-being. Finally, in displaced non-scheduled caste group optimistic and pessimistic attitude exerts its influence ($F = 9.69$, $p < 0.01$) on quality of life.

**Main Findings**

- The scheduled caste people reported more state anxiety as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart.
- The displaced people reported more state anxiety as compared to their non-displaced counterpart.
- The displaced people reported more loneliness problem as compared to their non-displaced counterpart.
- The scheduled caste people were found pessimistic as compared to their non-scheduled counterpart.
- The displaced people were found more pessimistic as compared to their non-displaced counterpart.
- The scheduled caste reported poor wellbeing as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart.
- The displaced people reported poor wellbeing compared to their non-displaced counterpart.
- The scheduled caste people reported poor quality of life as compared to their non-scheduled caste counterpart.
- The displaced people reported poor quality of life as compared to their non-displaced people counterpart.
- In displaced scheduled caste group a negative and significant correlation was found between loneliness and wellbeing.
- In non-displaced group a positive correlation was found between optimistic and quality of life.
- In non-displaced non-scheduled caste group positive correlation was found between state anxiety and well-being.
In displaced non-scheduled caste group optimistic and pessimistic attitude exerts its influence on quality of life.

From qualitative analysis it is quite clear that the displaced people are more narrative, reported more socio-psychological pain than to the non-displaced people.

The displaced people reported deep pain, anger towards administration, feeling of injustice and helplessness in terms of received compensation, rehabilitation and resettlement programmes.

The displaced people felt that Pong dam reservoir has snatched their livelihood, enmeshed them and their family including children in poverty and affected their life including domestic animal and wild life.

It has imposed a physical, social, psychological and cultural threat to the displaced people. Therefore, some suggestion has been presented in the next portion for the better well being and quality of life of the displaced persons of Pong Dam area.