

"The Psychosocial Impact Of Covid-19 Lockdown On Construction Workers And Their Livelihood In Patna District."

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Received: 20 July 2023

Revised: 1 Aug 2023

Accepted: 22 Aug 2023

Abstract

This comprehensive study delves into the intricate impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on daily wage workers, examining both socio-economic and psychological dimensions. in the Patna district. Employing a stratified random sampling approach, we collected data on financial, human, social, physical, and natural assets, categorizing participants by age, educational levels, and occupational categories. Descriptive analysis and regression analysis were employed to discern patterns and assess significance. The analysis findings, revealing a significant negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the socio-economic and psychological well-being of daily wage workers. This complete knowledge is critical for shaping specific interventions, policies, and efforts aimed at alleviating the complex problems faced by daily wage workers in the post-pandemic period, eventually encouraging resilience and preserving their livelihoods.

Keywords: COVID-19, daily wage workers, construction workers and socio-economic impact, psychological.

INTRODUCTION

The COVID-19 pandemic, which swept across the globe, brought with it not only a health crisis but also profound socio-economic challenges that touched the lives of millions. Among the severely affected were the construction workers in the Patna district, whose livelihoods were intricately tied to the functioning of an industry that ground to a halt during the lockdowns imposed to curb the spread of the virus (Pachauri & Pachauri, 2023). This study delves into the multifaceted impact and challenges faced by construction workers in Patna during the unprecedented COVID-19 lockdown (Idiculla & Mukherjee, 2023). From the abrupt cessation of construction activities to the resulting financial strain on these workers and their families, the ripple effects were substantial and enduring. Construction, a sector pivotal to urban development, found itself grappling with a sudden and unparalleled disruption as lockdown measures were implemented. The abrupt halt in construction projects, a consequence of the stringent restrictions, not only left numerous construction sites deserted but also threw into sharp relief the vulnerability of the worker's dependent on daily wages. The inability to work translated into an immediate loss of income for these laborers, exacerbating their already precarious financial situations (Raj & Rahman, 2023). This study aims to shed light on the economic repercussions that these workers faced, examining how the lockdown measures disrupted their income streams and, consequently, their ability to meet basic needs.

Beyond the economic fallout, the challenges extended to the living conditions of the construction workers. With the sudden loss of income, many found themselves grappling with the basic necessities of life, including access to food, shelter, and healthcare. The compounding effects of the lockdown highlighted the pre-existing vulnerabilities within this workforce, underscoring the need for a comprehensive understanding of the socio-economic factors influencing their lives. Through an exploration of the lived experiences of construction workers in Patna during the COVID-19 lockdown, this study aims to contribute to the broader discourse on the pandemic's impact on vulnerable communities (Hoque, 2023). As the construction industry gradually reopens and attempts to regain its momentum, the challenges faced by the workers persist. Issues such as job insecurity, health concerns, and the need for social support systems come to the forefront. This research endeavors to not only document the challenges faced by construction workers during the COVID-19 lockdown in Patna but also to propose recommendations for policy interventions and support mechanisms that can build resilience within this workforce, ensuring a more sustainable and equitable recovery. By addressing the specific issues faced by construction workers in Patna, this study contributes to the broader dialogue on safeguarding the rights and livelihoods of vulnerable communities during times of crisis.

The adverse impacts of the COVID-19 lockdown on construction workers in Patna extend beyond the immediate economic and living conditions. The sudden disruption in employment opportunities highlighted the absence of social security nets for this segment of the workforce. With little to no access to formal contracts or insurance, these workers found themselves particularly exposed to the shocks of the pandemic (Sahu & Behera, 2023). The lack of safety nets not only deepened their economic vulnerability but also raised questions about the overall resilience of informal labor markets

to withstand unforeseen crises. This study will investigate the broader implications of the absence of social protection mechanisms, emphasizing the urgent need for policy interventions that address the vulnerabilities inherent in the informal labor sector.

Furthermore, the pandemic underscored the digital divide, revealing how limited access to technology and information further marginalized construction workers. From accessing government relief measures to staying informed about health and safety guidelines, the lack of digital connectivity exacerbated the challenges faced by these workers. This study will explore the digital disparities within the construction workforce, analyzing how these disparities intersect with existing socio-economic vulnerabilities. By understanding the digital dimensions of the challenges faced by construction workers in Patna during the lockdown, the research aims to inform strategies that bridge these gaps and promote inclusivity in a rapidly evolving digital landscape.

Construction workers and their livelihood

Construction workers in the Patna district play a crucial role in shaping the urban landscape, contributing to the burgeoning infrastructure development in the region. However, their livelihoods are intricately tied to the ebb and flow of the construction industry, making them particularly susceptible to external shocks such as the COVID-19 pandemic. With a significant portion of this workforce employed on a daily wage basis, the sudden lockdown measures imposed to curb the spread of the virus dealt a severe blow to their economic stability. Construction sites lay dormant, leaving workers without a source of income and pushing many into a precarious financial position (Prakash, 2023). The dependence on daily wages without the security of formal employment contracts accentuated the vulnerability of these workers, exposing them to the harsh realities of income instability in times of crisis.

The impact on the livelihoods of construction workers in Patna extended beyond the immediate economic fallout. The lack of job security and financial stability reverberated in their living conditions, with many facing challenges in securing basic necessities such as food and shelter. The absence of a social safety net, typical in formal employment arrangements, left these workers grappling with the uncertainties of an unpredictable future (Bhanja et al., 2023). As the construction industry gradually resumed operations, the need to address the systemic issues affecting the livelihoods of these workers became increasingly apparent, prompting a closer examination of the broader socio-economic factors that contribute to their vulnerability and the formulation of targeted interventions to enhance their resilience.

In addition to economic challenges, the pandemic exposed the digital divide among construction workers in Patna. Limited access to technology and information hindered their ability to access support measures and stay informed about health and safety guidelines. Bridging this digital gap emerged as a crucial aspect of not only addressing immediate concerns but also ensuring the long-term well-being of the workforce in an increasingly digitized world. As we navigate the aftermath of the pandemic, understanding and addressing the multi-faceted challenges faced by construction workers in the Patna district is imperative for building a more equitable and resilient future for this vital segment of the labor force. So many authors discussed about the impact and challenges of covid-19 lockdown on construction workers and their livelihood in Patna district by using different methods they are showing given below

This article offers a framework for comprehending why people who live in slums are more susceptible to economic downturns. We focus on data from Patna, the capital city of Bihar, to investigate how some cities and slums endure downturns more severely than others. We contend that slums are areas of widespread informality, mostly isolated from official institutions and in need of discretionary assistance. However, the degree of vulnerability and informality differs across and within cities. The people living in Patna's slums are less well-off, less likely to move up the social ladder, have less property rights, and have fewer institutional linkages than those in the cities we analyse (Krishna et al., 2023).

This note compares the health and economic effects of the first two main waves of the epidemic in Bengaluru and Patna, along with respondents' perceptions of the government's reaction, based on further interviews with key informants from 20 settlements. Both cities' informants noted increased levels of food insecurity during the second wave, which was brought on by a significant cutback in government assistance, the combined effects of the first and second waves' economic effects, and—specifically for Bengaluru—a spike in COVID-19 infections and the ensuing medical expenses. Residents in Patna report the opposite situation, whereas Bengaluru's slum dwellers often see the second wave's economic and health consequences as worse than the first (Krishna et al., 2023). The assessment used a mixed-methods methodology. Focus groups with programme participants and interviews with important informants comprised the qualitative components. An examination of programme data, such as patient demographics, programme service utilization, and weight increase, was one of the quantitative components. Information from a government database was utilised in an effect study of treatment retention. Utilizing a difference-in-differences approach, the outcomes from the programme period and baseline data for Dhar District were compared to comparable data for the neighboring Jhabua District (Rains, 2022).

Worldwide turmoil has resulted from the coronavirus epidemic. Millions of individuals have lost their employment as a result of the healthcare system's immense strain and the economy's standstill. Workers in factories and other workplaces have been particularly impacted by this situation. Many of these workers have gone days without food due to

unemployment, and hundreds more are stuck in regions without access to shelter. Medical personnel have always been the most crucial pillar in preventing the spread of this contagious virus, especially in light of the pandemic (Khalif, 2023). In several regions of the nation, this general adverse situation also led to a significant reverse migration from urban to rural areas. Although agricultural operations were spared during the first stages of the lockdown, there were significant interruptions to the fisheries value chain. Various mitigating actions have been implemented by the government and other organizations to return the industry to its prior sustainable state. Even though there were a lot of negative effects, the pandemic and the lockdowns that followed seemed to have many good effects for the fishing industry (Baudens et al., 2023).

Globally, the COVID-19 pandemic caused disruptions to all aspects of human existence and activities. Future generations are being shaped by the fundamental ramifications of this instability, which are undoing years of progress gained against the Sustainable Development Goals. We know that while COVID-19 has impacted everyone, institutional injustices and marginalized socioeconomic groups have had unequal effects on different people, with lower- and middle-income nations (LMICs) bearing a disproportionate share of the burden (Gould et al., 2023). This study examines how the digitization of practices has changed (im)mobility, as seen from the perspectives of women employed by a global IT business in Pune, India. The Covid-19 epidemic has hastened the digital phenomena, which has an impact on all facets of society. It is driving the internet economy and changing everyday tactics by permitting both immobility and mobility. Fifteen digitally engaged female participants were asked to participate in qualitative interviews to ascertain how digital tools influenced their choice to (im)mobilize and changed their daily planning approach (Jha et al., 2023).

RESEARCH GAP

Despite the valuable insights provided by the articles on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on slum dwellers in Patna and Bengaluru, there exists a notable research gap that warrants further exploration. The current literature primarily focuses on the economic and health consequences of the pandemic within the context of slums, shedding light on issues such as food insecurity, government assistance, and differential experiences between cities. However, there is a need for more in-depth research that delves into the nuanced factors contributing to the varying degrees of vulnerability and informality observed within and across different slum areas.

The existing studies touch upon the disparities in economic and social conditions between slum residents and their urban counterparts, but a deeper understanding of the structural and systemic factors that perpetuate these differences is essential. Exploring the specific mechanisms that shape property rights, institutional linkages, and social mobility within slum communities in Patna would enhance our comprehension of the unique challenges faced by this demographic. Additionally, a more detailed investigation into the experiences of slum dwellers during the different waves of the pandemic could reveal evolving patterns and highlight the effectiveness of government interventions over time.

Furthermore, the global context of the COVID-19 pandemic and its impact on various sectors, including the fishing industry, hints at a broader set of consequences that extend beyond the urban landscape. An avenue for future research lies in examining the interplay between urban and rural dynamics, particularly concerning reverse migration, and how these dynamics influence livelihoods in both settings. Understanding the long-term effects and potential positive outcomes for certain industries, as mentioned in the context of the fishing industry, could provide valuable insights into strategies for resilience and recovery in the face of future crises. In essence, the current body of research lays a foundation, but there is an opportunity for more comprehensive and nuanced investigations to address these identified gaps.

AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of this study was to comprehensively analyze the repercussions of the COVID-19 lockdown on construction workers in the Patna district, elucidating the multifaceted challenges faced by this vulnerable workforce. By examining the economic, social, and health dimensions of their experiences, the study provides valuable insights that inform policy interventions and support mechanisms, fostering resilience and promoting equitable recovery within the construction industry in Patna.

OBJECTIVES

The main Objective or goal of this study was to understand how covid-19 pandemic has affected the lives of daily wage earners that rely on daily wage works. This research also analyzed the social and economic impacts on their lives and how their livelihood has changed in response to their mental state since the outbreak of pandemic. To get factual information to process the response planning by Government, Corporate and Voluntary Organizations, as such, the specific objectives of this assessment are:

- To study and analyze the effects of pandemic which has impacted on daily wage workers.

- To discover diverse livelihood issues of daily wage earners throughout this pandemic.
- To determine the extent to which daily wage work has been affected since the COVID-19 outbreak began.
- To find out how the socio-economic situations of workers that depend upon income from daily- wage labor are affected since COVID-19 started.
- To propose some initiatives to the government, non-profit groups, corporations, and the local authorities.
- To understand the psychological status of daily wages workers during pandemic and challenges faced.

HYPOTHESES

The Research Hypotheses of this study is as follows:

H1 –Does Covid-19 pandemic have any significant socio-economic impact on daily wage workers and their livelihood.

H2 - Has COVID-19 transformed the livelihood of daily wages workers and their families?

H3 – Is there any major Psychological impact of the Pandemic on daily wages workers and their livelihood?

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This study was to comprehensively analyze the repercussions of the COVID-19 lockdown on construction workers in the Patna district, elucidating the multifaceted challenges faced by this vulnerable workforce.

By examining the economic, social, and health dimensions of their experiences, the study provides valuable insights that inform policy interventions and support mechanisms, fostering resilience and promoting equitable recovery within the construction industry in Patna

Research Design

This study has employed a cross-sectional research design to investigate gender differences in various assets during the COVID-19 lockdown. A cross-sectional approach allows for the collection of data at a single point in time, providing a snapshot of the relationships and variations between gender and different asset categories.

Data Collection

The data for this study was collected through a structured questionnaire administered to a representative sample of individuals in the Patna district. The collected data have been collated, analyzed and interpreted using the simple percentage method as a data processing tool.

Data Analysis

Quantitative data analysis has been conducted using appropriate statistical methods. Descriptive statistics, such as means and standard deviations, have been used to summarize the characteristics of the sample. The primary data then analyzed with the help of different statistical tools such as Frequency analysis and Regression Analysis in SPSS Tool.

Data Set

The study utilized a stratified random sampling technique to ensure a representative sample. The dataset includes responses from individuals across different demographic groups, with an emphasis on gender diversity. The Sample sizes of 200 respondents were collected on the basis of convenient sampling.

Methods

Surveys distributed through different feasible means, considering the constraints imposed by the pandemic. Informed consent has been obtained from participants, ensuring their voluntary participation and confidentiality of responses. Ethical considerations strictly adhered to throughout the research process. Once the data is collected, it is then entered into a secure database for analysis using statistical software such as SPSS or R. The study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of gender-related disparities in various asset categories during the COVID-19 lockdown, contributing valuable insights to the existing literature on socio-economic impacts.

Variables:

1. Dependent Variables:

2. Daily wage workers and their livelihood. Independent Variable:

- Socio-economic impact
- Psychological impact.

SAMPLING

In the sampling process, a stratified random sampling approach has been employed to enhance the representativeness of the study across diverse demographic groups. Stratification involves dividing the population into distinct strata based on specific characteristics that are deemed relevant to the research objectives. In this study, age groups, educational levels, and occupational categories have been identified as crucial strata to ensure a comprehensive understanding of the impact of the COVID-19 lockdown on various asset categories.

The selected strata, namely age groups, educational levels, and occupational categories, was further divided into subgroups to ensure an adequate representation of diverse perspectives within each stratum. For instance, age groups may be subdivided into younger and older segments, educational levels into different stages of education, and occupational categories into various professions or employment statuses. This nuanced approach to stratification acknowledges the heterogeneity within demographic groups and facilitates a more accurate representation of the population under study. This ensures that the sample is not only diverse but also reflective of the varied experiences and challenges faced by different subgroups within the Patna district during the COVID-19 lockdown.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

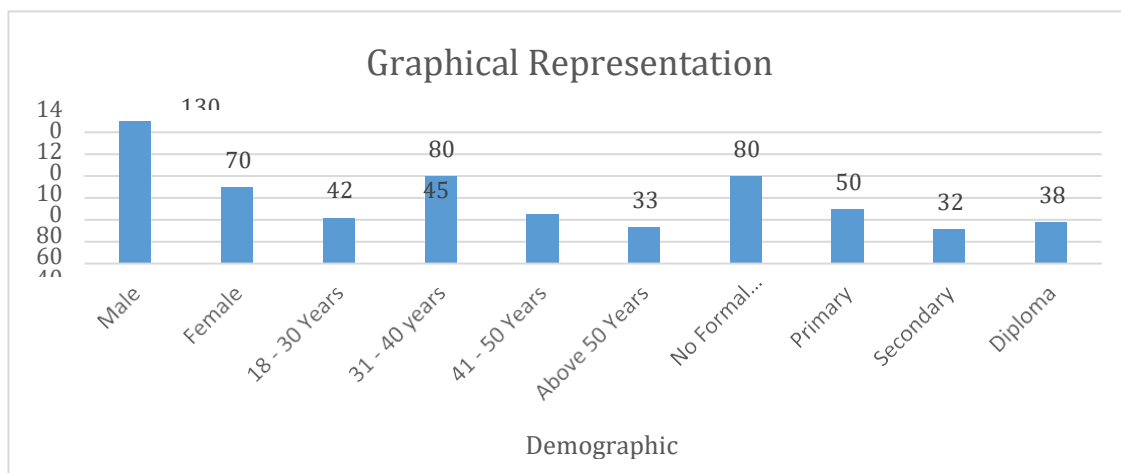
Demographic variables:

Table 1 Demographic Variables

Gender		
Male	130	65.0
Female	70	35.0
Total	200	100.0
Mean	1.350	
Std. Deviation	.4781	
Age		
18 - 30 Years	42	21.0
31 - 40 years	80	40.0
41 - 50 Years	45	22.5
Above 50 Years	33	16.5
Total	200	100.0
Mean	2.345	
Std. Deviation	.9903	
Education		
No Formal Education	80	40.0
Primary	50	25.0
Secondary	32	16.0
Diploma	38	19.0
Total	200	100.0

Mean	2.140
Std. Deviation	1.143

The surveyed population consists of 200 participants, with a gender distribution of 65% males and 35% females. The respondents' gender have a mean of 1.350 and a standard deviation of 0.4781. The age distribution of the population can be analysed as follows: The largest proportion, accounting for 40% of the total, falls within the 31-40 years age bracket. This is followed by the 18-30 years age group, which represents 21% of the population. The 41-50 years age range accounts for 22.5% of the population, while individuals above 50 years old make up 16.5% of the total population. The respondents' gender have a mean of 2.345 and a standard deviation of 0.9903. In terms of educational background, it can be observed that a significant portion, specifically 40%, of individuals do not possess any formal education. On the other hand, 25% have successfully completed primary education, while 16% have attained a secondary education. Additionally, 19% of the population holds a diploma. The data indicates that the average education level is 2.140, with a variation of 1.143 around this average. The demographic details provided offer a thorough perspective on the composition of the sample, allowing for a more nuanced comprehension of potential differences in responses among various gender, age, and educational groups.



The Research Hypothesis of this study is as follows:

H1: Does Covid-19 pandemic have any significant socio-economic impact on daily wage workers and their livelihood.

Table 2 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.593 ^a	.503	.502	.71321

a. Predictors: (Constant), Socioeconomic Impact

The presented statistical analysis explores the impact of the Covid-19 pandemic on daily wage workers and their livelihoods, focusing on the variable labeled "Socioeconomic Impact." The model has a significant explanatory power, as indicated by the R Square value of .503. The adjusted R Square of .502 suggests that approximately 50.2% of the variance in the dependent variable, Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood, can be explained by the predictor variable, Socioeconomic Impact.

Table 3 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	9.480	1	9.480	18.637	.000 ^b
	Residual	100.716	198	.509		
	Total	110.196	199			

a. Dependent Variable: Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood

b. Predictors: (Constant), Socioeconomic Impact

The ANOVA results show that the regression model is statistically significant ($F = 18.637, p < .001$), indicating that there is a relationship between Socioeconomic Impact and Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood.

Table 4 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.709	.052		71.985	.000
	Socioeconomic Impact	-.329	.007	-.293	-4.317	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood

The coefficients table provides further insights. The constant term (intercept) is 3.709, suggesting that when Socioeconomic Impact is zero, the predicted value of Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood is 3.709. The coefficient for Socioeconomic Impact is -0.329, with a standard error of 0.007. This implies that for each unit increase in Socioeconomic Impact, the predicted value of Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood decreases by 0.329 units. The t-statistic for Socioeconomic Impact is -4.317, and the associated p-value is less than 0.001, indicating that the effect of Socioeconomic Impact on Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood is statistically significant. The negative standardized coefficient (Beta = -0.293) suggests a negative relationship between Socioeconomic Impact and Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood.

In conclusion, the statistical analysis provides strong evidence that the Covid-19 pandemic has a significant socio-

economic impact on daily wage workers and their livelihoods. The negative coefficient for Socioeconomic Impact implies that as the socio-economic impact increases, the livelihood of daily wage workers tends to decrease. This information can be valuable for policymakers and organizations in understanding and addressing the challenges faced by this vulnerable population in the wake of the pandemic.

H2: Has COVID-19 transformed the livelihood of daily wages workers and their families?

SD=StronglyDisagree,D=Disagree,N=Neutral,A=Agree,SA=StronglyAgree,M=Mean,Tot=Total

STATEMENTS		SD	D	N	A	SA	Total	Mean
The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant negative impact on my income	Frequency	13	30	12	101	44	200	3.665
	percentage	6.5	15.0	6.0	50.5	22.0	100.0	
I have had to reduce my spending due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Frequency	28	20	14	94	44	200	3.53
	percentage	14.0	10.0	7.0	47.0	22.0	100.0	
I am worried about my ability to make ends meet due to the COVID-19 pandemic.	Frequency	31	34	8	96	31	200	3.31
	percentage	15.5	17.0	4.0	48.0	15.5	100.0	
The COVID-19 pandemic has made it difficult for me to find work.	Frequency	22	31	6	95	46	200	3.56
	percentage	11.0	15.5	3.0	47.5	23.0	100.0	
I am concerned about the long-term financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on my family.	Frequency	9	22	16	46	107	200	4.1
	percentage	4.5	11.0	8.0	23.0	53.5	100.0	
The COVID-19 pandemic has forced me to change the way I work.	Frequency	13	28	9	53	97	200	3.965
	percentage	6.5	14.0	4.5	26.5	48.5	100.0	
I have had to learn new skills in order to adapt to the changes brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic.	Frequency	10	27	15	38	110	200	4.055
	percentage	5.0	13.5	7.5	19.0	55.0	100.0	
I am no longer able to do the same type of work that I did before the COVID-19 pandemic.	Frequency	19	34	9	73	65	200	3.655
	percentage	9.5	17.0	4.5	36.5	32.5	100.0	
I have felt more anxious and stressed since the COVID-19 pandemic began.	Frequency	20	24	15	43	98	200	3.875
	percentage	10.0	12.0	7.5	21.5	49.0	100.0	
I have felt more isolated and lonely since the COVID-19 pandemic began.	Frequency	10	46	9	38	97	200	3.83
	percentage	5.0	23.0	4.5	19.0	48.5	100.0	

The data presented explores the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on daily wage workers and their families, using a Likert scale with five response options: strongly disagree (SD), disagree (D), neutral (N), agree (A), and strongly agree (SA).

The COVID-19 pandemic has had a significant negative impact on my income.

Participants, on average, expressed a moderate level of agreement (Mean = 3.665) with the statement. The majority (72.5%) either agreed or strongly agreed that the pandemic adversely affected their income.

I have had to reduce my spending due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The respondents, on average, moderately agreed (Mean = 3.53) that they had to cut down on their spending, with 59% indicating agreement (A or SA).

I am worried about my ability to make ends meet due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

The participants, on average, demonstrated a moderate level of concern (Mean = 3.31), with 32.5% expressing agreement (A or SA) regarding worries about meeting financial needs.

The COVID-19 pandemic has made it difficult for me to find work.

Respondents, on average, moderately agreed (Mean = 3.56) that the pandemic posed challenges in finding employment. Approximately 70.5% either agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

I am concerned about the long-term financial impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on my family. The participants, on average, strongly agreed (Mean = 4.1) with concerns about the long-term financial impact on their families. A significant majority (76.5%) expressed agreement.

The COVID-19 pandemic has forced me to change the way I work.

On average, respondents moderately agreed (Mean = 3.965) that the pandemic induced changes in their work patterns. Nearly 75% indicated agreement (A or SA) with this statement.

I have had to learn new skills in order to adapt to the changes brought on by the COVID-19 pandemic.

Participants, on average, expressed a relatively high level of agreement (Mean = 4.055) that they had to acquire new skills to adapt. A substantial majority (74.5%) agreed or strongly agreed.

I am no longer able to do the same type of work that I did before the COVID-19 pandemic.

The respondents, on average, moderately agreed (Mean = 3.655) that the pandemic led to a shift in their job roles.

Approximately 54.5% agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

I have felt more anxious and stressed since the COVID-19 pandemic began.

On average, participants expressed a high level of agreement (Mean = 3.875) with feeling increased anxiety and stress. Nearly 70% agreed or strongly agreed with this sentiment.

I have felt more isolated and lonely since the COVID-19 pandemic began.

Respondents, on average, moderately agreed (Mean = 3.83) that they experienced increased isolation and loneliness. A substantial majority (67.5%) agreed or strongly agreed with this statement.

H3: Is there any major Psychological impact of Pandemic on daily wages workers and their livelihood?

Table 5 Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.550 ^a	.524	.520	.72225

a. Predictors: (Constant), Psychological Impact

The model exhibits a reasonable level of explanatory power, as indicated by an R Square value of 0.524. The adjusted R Square of 0.520 suggests that approximately 52.0% of the variance in the dependent variable, Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood, can be explained by the predictor variable, Psychological Impact.

Table 6 ANOVA^a

Model		Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
1	Regression	6.910	1	6.910	13.246	.000 ^b
	Residual	103.286	198	.522		
	Total	110.196	199			

a. Dependent Variable: Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood
 b. Predictors: (Constant), Psychological Impact

The ANOVA results in Table 8 confirm the statistical significance of the regression model (F = 13.246, p < 0.001), indicating a relationship between Psychological Impact and Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood. The sum of squares for regression (6.910) is significantly greater than the sum of squares for residuals (103.286), further supporting the model's effectiveness in predicting the psychological effects on daily wage workers.

Table 7 Coefficients^a

Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	3.885	.062		62.288	.000
	Psychological Impact	-.057	.016	-.250	-3.640	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Daily Wage Workers and their Live hood

The coefficients in Table 9, the constant term (intercept) is 3.885, suggesting that when Psychological Impact is zero, the predicted value of Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood is 3.885. The coefficient for Psychological Impact is -0.057, with a standard error of 0.016. This implies that for each unit increase in Psychological Impact, the predicted value of Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood decreases by 0.057 units.

The t-statistic for Psychological Impact is -3.640, and the associated p-value is less than 0.001, indicating that the effect of Psychological Impact on Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood is statistically significant. The negative standardized coefficient (Beta = -0.250) suggests a negative relationship between Psychological Impact and Daily Wage Workers and their Livelihood.

In conclusion, the statistical analysis provides compelling evidence that there is a significant psychological impact of the pandemic on daily wage workers and their livelihoods.

Conclusion:

Important discoveries have been made as a result of statistical studies that were carried out to investigate the effect of the COVID-19 epidemic on daily wage workers and their means of subsistence. The fact that there is a substantial and statistically significant association between the socio-economic negative effect of the pandemic and the life of daily wage workers highlights the enormous difficulties that are experienced by this vulnerable demographic. The replies to the survey reveal that the lives of those who work for a daily pay have undergone significant changes. These changes include

negative effects on income, greater financial anxieties, difficulties in obtaining employment, and changes in work habits. It is clear that the pandemic has had a profound influence on their means of subsistence, as shown by the fact that they are need to learn new skills and are concerned about the long-term financial implications. Additionally, the psychological effect of the pandemic is substantially connected with a negative in the expected livelihood of daily wage workers. This highlights the need of treating mental health and well-being in this demographic, which must be addressed. For the purpose of devising targeted solutions to relieve problems and build resilience among daily wage workers in the wake of the pandemic, it is essential to have a comprehensive awareness of the various repercussions that have followed the epidemic..

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