

**University of Lucknow**  
**Master of Arts in Economics**  
Under Choice Based Credit System (CBCS)



**Programme Brochure**  
**(Effective from Academic Year 2020-21) &**  
*Continued in 2021-22.*

**Prof. Anuradha Tiwari**  
Principal  
N.S.C.B. Govt. Girls P.G. College  
Aliganj, Lucknow



**Department of Economics**  
**University Of Lucknow**  
**Syllabus for M.A. ECONOMICS Programme**  
**(Proposed to be implemented from July 2020)**

Course No.	Name of the Course	Credit	Remarks
<b>Semester I</b>			
EOCOC-101	Microeconomics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-102	International Economics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-103	Statistical and Econometrics Methods	04	Core Course
EOCOC-104	Environmental Economics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-105	Mathematics for Economic Analysis	04	Core Course
EOCVC-101	Economics of Agriculture	04	VAC (Credited)
Semester Total		24	
<b>Semester II</b>			
EOCOC-201	Macroeconomics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-202	International Trade and Policy	04	Core Course
EOCOC-203	Econometrics Theory & Application	04	Core Course
EOCOC-204	Public Finance-I	04	Core Course
EOCOC-205	Economics of Development	04	Core Course
EOCOC-206	Resource Economics	04	Core Course
EOCVC-201	Computer Application in Economics	00	VAC (Non Credited)
Semester Total		24	
<b>Semester III</b>			
EOCOC-301	Advanced Macroeconomics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-302	Theories of Economic Growth	04	Core Course/ MOOC
EOCOC-301A	Advanced Indian Economy	04	Elective
EOCOC-301B	Industrial Economics		
EOCOC-301C	Advanced Econometrics Theory & Application-I	04	Elective
EOCOC-302A	Population Theory and Demographic Analysis		
EOCOC-302B	Quantitative Methods		
EOCOC-302C	Labour Economics	04	Summer Internship
EOCOC-301	Summer Internship/Project		
EOCOC-301	Contemporary Issues in Indian Economy	04	Interdepartmental Course
Semester Total		24	
<b>Semester IV</b>			
EOCOC-401	Advanced Microeconomics	04	Core Course
EOCOC-402	Public Finance-II	04	Core Course
EOCOC-401A	Financial Institutions and Market	04	Elective
EOCOC-401B	Advanced Econometrics Theory & Application-II		
EOCOC-401C	Gender Economics	08	Master Thesis
EOCOC-401	Master Dissertation		
EOCOC-401	Principles of Economics	04	Intradepartmental Course
Semester Total		24	
<b>GRAND TOTAL</b>		<b>96</b>	

ECO – Economics (Subject); EOCOC – Core Course; EOCVC – Value added course (Credited); EOCVNC – Value added course (Non Credited); EOCOC – Elective; EOCOC – Interdepartmental Course; EOCOC – Intradepartmental Course

Principal



**Netaji Subhash Chandra Bose Govt Girls PG College Aliganj Lucknow**

Dept of Economics, Session 2021-2022

Paper-V, Project Work List of Students

Sr.No.	Academic Session	Registration No.	Student Name	Date Of Birth	Father's Name	Mother's Name	Course
1	2021-2022	59200400318	ARCHANA RAJPUT	10-08-1999	RAMESH CHANDRA VERMA	KUSUM VERMA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
2	2021-2022	59200400774	ARTI GUPTA	29-03-1999	JAGDISH PRASAD GUPTA	VIMLA DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
3	2021-2022	59200401766	GARIMA CHAUDHARY	07-07-2001	RAJAN	MANIKA CHAUDHARY	MA-Economics-2nd Year
4	2021-2022	59200401774	JYOTI UPADHYAYA	28-07-1999	NIRAJA NIWAS UPADHYAYA	MEERA UPADHYAYA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
5	2021-2022	59200401849	KM RUPALI	10-09-1999	RAJKUMAR	ASHA KUMARI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
6	2021-2022	59200400936	KUSUM LATA	12-07-1998	RAJARAM	RAJ RANI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
7	2021-2022	59200401730	LAKSHMI SHARMA	17-10-2000	RAJKUMAR SHARMA	GEETA SHARMA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
8	2021-2022	59200401760	LAXMI YADAV	16-07-2000	SHIV NATH YADAV	URMILA YADAV	MA-Economics-2nd Year
9	2021-2022	59190401982	LAXMI PAL	19-07-1998	MADAN PAL	SANTOSHI PAL	MA-Economics-2nd Year
10	2021-2022	59200401761	MONIKA JHA	05-03-1997	VISHNU KANT JHA	KAUSHALYA DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
11	2021-2022	59200401029	POONAM DEVI	16-07-1998	GOKARAN PRASAD	MEERA DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
12	2021-2022	59200400874	RITA	10-06-2000	INDRA PAL	PREMA DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
13	2021-2022	59200701823	ROMA VERMA	07-07-2000	RAMSWAROOP VERMA	MUNNI DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
14	2021-2022	59200401769	SANDHYA MISHRA	10-10-1999	GYAN PRAKASH MISHRA	SUNEETA MISHRA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
15	2021-2022	59200401759	SHWETA YADAV	21-04-1996	NIRMAL KUMAR YADAV	GUDDI DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
16	2021-2022	59200401876	SRIHITI	02-09-1998	ARIJUN RAM	RITA SHARMA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
17	2021-2022	59200401748	URMILA TIWARI	14-04-1999	ACHARYA RAMA SHANKAR TIWARI	USHA TIWARI	MA-Economics-2nd Year
18	2021-2022	59200401739	VARSHA SHARMA	28-05-1999	MEVALAL SHARMA	GOPI SHARMA	MA-Economics-2nd Year
19	2021-2022	59200401824	VERSHA GUPTA	30-03-2000	RAJ KUNAR GUPTA	MEENA DEVI	MA-Economics-2nd Year

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# Project

## COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND MIGRANT LABOURERS



Submitted in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the degree

Of

**MA Economics**

(3<sup>rd</sup> semester)

SUBMITTED TO:

**Dr. Poonam Verma**

(Associate Professor)

SUBMITTED BY:

**URMILA TEWARI**

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# Acknowledgment

I would like to express my special thanks of gratitude to my economics teacher " Dr. Poonam verma", Department of Economics , for their able guidance and support in completing my summer Internship on the Topic "**COVID-19 PANDEMIC AND MIGRANT LABOURERS**"

I would also like to extend my gratitude to the "Prof. Anuradha Tewari" & for providing me with all the facility that was required.

Then I would like to thanks my "" who have helped me with their valuable suggestions & guidance has been helpful in various phases of the completion of the project.

JRMILA TEWARI

M.A (3<sup>rd</sup> semester)



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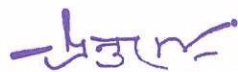


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# Context

- Abstract
- Introduction
- Review of literature
- Objectives
- Hypothesis
- Research methodology
- Analysis and finding
- Results
- Questionnaire
- References



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# Abstract

## Background and Aims:

COVID-19, a biomedical disease has serious physical and tremendous mental health implications as the rapidly spreading pandemic. One of the most vulnerable, but neglected, an occupational community of internal migrant workers is prone for development of psychological ill-effects due to double whammy impact of COVID-19 crisis and concomitant adverse occupational scenario.

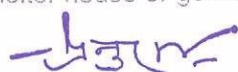
Both the experience from previous economic crises and first indications on labour market and social outcomes during the current pandemic suggest that the COVID-19 crisis is likely to have a disproportionate impact on immigrants and their children. This policy brief provides first evidence on how the pandemic has affected immigrants and their children in terms of health, jobs, education, language training and other integration measures, and public opinion, and describes host countries' policy responses. It complements a previous brief on the impact of the pandemic on migration management.

The policy brief reviews the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on migrants working in agri-food systems and their families in rural areas of origin. It points out some of the policy implications and presents key policy recommendations. Measures affecting the movement of people, (internally and internationally) and resulting labour shortages, will have an impact on agricultural value chains, affecting food availability and market prices globally.

At the same time, large shares of migrants work under informal or casual arrangements, which leave them unprotected, vulnerable to exploitation, poverty, and food insecurity, and often without access to healthcare, social protection and the measures being put in place by governments.

## Materials and Methods:

It was a cross-sectional study conducted in the Chandigarh, a Union Territory, in North India. The migrants' workers identified by the Government of India, who were living in the shelter house or government authorized buildings, were recruited.



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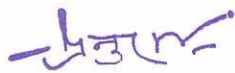
Text mining assists in knowledge extraction from an unstructured pool of textual data. This tool has been accepted widely by researchers and analysts as an analytical tool for analysing data. It is machine learning and natural language processing (NLP) which has enabled the process of mining data to identify patterns and topics in the text. Text mining enables researchers to extract high-quality information and evidence with the help of computational tools and techniques from a large quantity of unstructured data. This process of data analysis and theme extraction is also known as Knowledge Discovery and is supported by machine analysis of text. The process of finding knowledge in data is known as Knowledge Discovery in Databases (KDD). It has been defined by (Fayyad et al. 1996) as "the non-trivial process of identifying valid, novel, potentially useful and ultimately understandable patterns in data". KDD has a multidimensional method which constitutes activities from data collection to knowledge interpretation. The present study follows the KDD process of text mining for the meta trend analysis of textual data, i.e. the compendium of tweets related to "Indian Migrant workers" to analyse the impact of Covid 19 and consequently declining economic growth on the conditions of "Migrant Workers" in India.

We attempt to draw the attention of mental health professionals, general medical practitioners and occupational health policymakers to the various, interrelated and interdependent predisposing and causative factors for the development of psychological ill-effects amongst internal migrant workers with the interventions needed to address it, from an occupational health perspective angle.

## Conclusion:

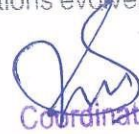
The migrants are more prone to social, psychological, and emotional trauma in such situations, emanating from fear of neglect by the local community and concerns about their families' wellbeing and safety in their native places. Migrants belong to the most marginalized sections of the society who are dependent on daily wages for their living, and in times of such distress, need sympathy and understanding of the community.

As countries all over the world are still largely at the early or acute stage of the outbreak, evidence of migrants' specific patterns of vulnerability and of effective measures that can help address them is far from comprehensive. We might see refugees and asylum seekers in low income countries increasingly affected by the outbreak, the perception of migrants as spreaders might gain traction and be instrumentalized as the patterns of first and second waves of infections evolve, border closures and restrictions to international movements might



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