



# ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY

RAJAMAHENDRAVARAM

University College of Arts & Commerce  
Department of Political Science

*Organizes*

One day Webinar on

**EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC POLICY AND POLICY  
RESPONSE OF THE INDIAN STATE TO COVID-19**



**CONVENOR: Dr.N.RAJASEKHAR**

**DATE: 12TH JUNE 2020**

**TIME: 10:00 AM TO 11:00 AM**

## **Evidence Based Public Policy & Policy Response of the Indian State to Covid-19**

Policy making process is a part of politics and political action. According to Gabriel Almond, political system is a set of interactions having structures, each of which performs its functions in order to keep it like an on-going concern, it is a set of processes that routinely converts inputs into outputs. Almond classifies inputs of F political system into generic functional categories like political socialisation, recruitment, interest aggregation, interest articulation and political communication. Output activities are those which are carried on by a political system in response to demands or stresses placed upon the system in the form of inputs. Outputs can take the form of governmental policies, programmes, decisions etc.

Robert Eye Stone terms public policy as "the relationship of government unit to its environment. Thomas R. Dye says that "public policy is whatever government chooses to do or not to do" Richard Rose says that "public policy is not a decision, it is a course or pattern of activity. In Carl J. Friedrich's opinion public policy is a proposed course o: action of a person, group or government within a given environment providing opportunities and obstacles which the policy was proposed to utilise and overcome in an effort to reach a goal or realise an objective or purpose.

Public policies are governmental decisions, and are actually the result of activities which the government undertakes in pursuance of certain goals and objectives. It can also be said that public policy formulation and implementation involves a well-planned pattern or course of activity. It requires a thoroughly close-knit relation and interaction between the important governmental agencies viz., the political executive, legislature, bureaucracy and judiciary.

Public Policies are goal oriented. Public policies are formulated and implemented in order to attain the objectives which the government has in view for the ultimate benefit of the masses in general. These policies clearly spell out the programmes of government. Public policy is the outcome of the government's collective actions. It means that it is a pattern or course of activity or' the governmental officials and actors in a collective sense than being termed as their discrete and segregated decisions. This webinar aims to discuss the what are the governmental policies to overcome the Covid-19 problem.

### **Objective of the webinar**

This webinar aims to explain the meaning and importance of public policy and focus on the policies which are made by the Indian government to overcome the problem of Covid-19 pandemic. The main objective of this webinar is, to see that maximum participation of academicians, researchers, policy makers and implimentators from all over the globe to discuss the how the state responded and what are the policies made by the government and how it implemented, what is the public response and what is the overall outcome? .

The topic broadly covers the following questions

1. How to understand the Covid-19?
2. What are the models, which have been emerging to handle the Covid-19 in the world?

3. How India has been responding to the crises, which are rising in the context of Covid-19 and  
4. What is the way for the present crisis?

### **Organisers**

- Chief Guest** : **Prof. Mokka. Jagannadha Rao**  
Hon'ble Vice Chancellor  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram.
- President of the Programme** : **Prof. K. S. Ramesh**  
Principal  
University College of Arts and Commerce  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram
- Patron** : **Prof. B. Ganga Rao,**  
Registrar,  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram.
- Convenor** : **Dr. N. Rajasekhar**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram.

### **Co convenors**

**Dr. B.V.V. Balakrishna**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

**Dr. K.Yamini Josna**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

**Mr. J. Suraiyah**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Political Science  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

## Organizing Committee

**Dr. P. Lakshmi Narayana**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Economics  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

**Dr. T. Satyanarayana**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Telugu  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

**Dr. M. Ramesh**  
Assistant Professor  
Dept. of Commerce  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

**Expert Speaker**

:

**Prof. E. Venkatesu**  
Dept. Of Political Science  
University of Hyderabad  
Hyderabad, Telangana

### Brief Profile of Expert Speaker

Prof. E. Venkatesu has completed his higher education from Hyderabad Central University and Jawaharlal Nehru University. At present he is Professor in the Department of Political Science, Hyderabad Central University and part of Centre for the Study of Developing Societies-Lokniti network.

He was fellow Sir Ratan Tata Trust-Naandi Foundation for training as developmental professional. He worked as training and research coordinator in Society for Elimination of Rural Poverty (SERP), which has been working on capacity building, institution building and livelihoods support for the Self-Help Groups of women. In SERP, he has coordinated the designing, capacity building and monitoring of AP District Poverty Initiative Project and AP Rural Poverty Reduction Program. He was faculty in the National Institute of Rural Development and Panchayati Raj for training and research.

He was involved in designing, capacity building and social audit of Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. He was program coordinator, National Advisory-cum-Review Committee on Backward Regions Grant Fund appointed by the Ministry of

Panchayati Raj, Government of India (2008-10). He was member in the delegation led by the Union Minister for Panchayati Raj and Rural Development, Government of India in 2010 to Norway.

His areas of interests are Public Policy, Governance and Election Studies. His articles are published in Economic and Political Weekly and writings are published by Routledge. He has completed 30 research projects, which includes capacity building for governance, transparency and accountability, service delivery, democratic decentralisation, public policy, election studies, State of Democracy in South Asia, the state of farmers, youth, police etc. Presented 25 papers in the national and international seminars. More than 20 papers are published in national and international journals and edited volumes. He has published four books such as (1) Grassroots Politics in India, (2) Panchayats and Building of Model Villages, (3) Democratic Decentralisation in India: Experiences, Issues and Challenges and (4) Local Governance in India: Experiences after Constitutional Amendments.

He has contributed to UGC E-PG Pathshala, MOOCs-Swayam and UGC-National Resource Centre for the topics such as Actors and Institutions in Policy Making, Tools and Design of Public Policy, Advocacy Coalition Framework, Policy Network Theory, Role of Formal and Informal Institutions in Public Policy making and Public Choice Approach. He has been a regular resource person of NIRDPR, MCRHRD, Academic Institutions and Civil Society Organisations for the training of the elected public representatives, officials, academicians and NGOs. He has been a regular contributor to dailies of Telugu, English and Hindi. He has been extensively participating in the debates over to Electronic media of Telugu and English.

He has been member in the International Public Policy Association. He is the advisory committee member of UNDP Decentralization Community and Solution Exchange. He visited Norway, Bangladesh and Singapore.

## Program Sheet

Sl.No	Time	Program
1	10:00 AM	Inviting guests and Introduction to the webinar by Dr. N. Rajasekhar, Convenor of the webinar
2	10:15 AM	Introduction of Profile of the Chief Guest by Dr. N. Rajasekhar
3	10:20 AM	Inaugural Address by Chief Guest Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao
4	10:30 AM	Opening Remarks by Prof. K.S. Ramesh
5	10:40 AM	Introduction of Profile of the Expert Speaker by Dr. B.V.V. Balakrishna
6	10:50 AM	Message by Speaker Prof. E. Venkatesu
7	11:55 AM	Open for Discussion (Q & A)
8	12:15 PM	Introduction of Profile of Registrar by Mr. J. Suraiah
9	12:30 PM	Valedictory Address By Prof. B. Gangarao
10	12:45 PM	Vote of Thanks By Dr. K. Yamini Josna

Flyer: Single page brochure designed for one day webinar on “Evidence Based Public Policy & Policy Response of the Indian State to Covid-19”



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Expert Speaker

**Prof. E. Venkatesu**

Department of Political Science  
University of Hyderabad  
Hyderabad.

Inaugural Address

**Prof. M. Jagannadha Rao**  
Vice-Chancellor  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

Opening Remarks

**Prof. K.S. Ramesh**  
Principal  
College of Arts and Commerce  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram

Valedictory Address

**Prof. Battu Ganga Rao**  
Registrar  
Adikavi Nannaya University  
Rajamahendravaram



Date of Webinar : 12-6-2020 (Friday)  
Time : 10:00 AM to 11:00 AM  
Mode of Delivery : Live web session through **Google Meet App**  
How to Register : Click this link: <https://forms.gle/GEJmiFWNe72w4XBU7>  
Certificate Criteria : E-Certificate will be given after submission of the feedback form within one week to your E-Mail ID.  
Further Information : Dr.Rajasekhar - 9848119528

CONVENOR

**Dr. N. Rajasekhar**

Co-Convenors

**Dr. B. V. V. Bala Krishna**  
**Dr. K Yamini Josna**  
**Mr. J. Suraiah**

Organizing Committee

**Dr. P. Lakshmi Narayana**  
**Dr. T. Satyanarayana**  
**Dr. M. Ramesh**

## **Full Paper**

### **Introduction**

- Covid-19 is a pandemic
- Pandemic is defined as a new disease that rapidly spreads in a number of countries and continents
- In the last 100 years three deadly pandemics in 1918, 1957 and 1968 have occurred
- Covid-19 is the most recent pandemic that has been leaving enormous and unprecedented burden and impact on social and economic life all over the world

### **Evidence Based Public Policy?**

- EBP is an approach that ‘helps people make well informed decisions about policies, programmes and projects by putting the best available evidence from research at the heart of policy development and implementation’ (Davies, 2004: 3).
- EBP is a discourse or set of methods which informs the policy process, rather than one which aims directly to affect the eventual goals of the policy.
- It advocates a more rational, rigorous and systematic approach.
- The pursuit of EBP is based on the premise that policy decisions should be better informed by available evidence, and should include rational analysis.

### **Factors of EBP**

- There are three crucial enabling factors that underpin modern conceptions of evidence-based policy (EBP)
  1. High-quality information bases on relevant topic areas,
  2. Cohorts of professionals with skills in data analysis and policy evaluation and
  3. Political incentives for utilizing evidence-based analysis and advice in governmental decision-making processes.

### **Objectives of EBP**

- To improve social, economic and environmental outcomes through the application of reliable knowledge.
- To ensuring that public funds are used as effectively and efficiently as possible.
- To give evidence of program effectiveness a seat at the table when decisions are being made.



- To test of new approaches, improvement of existing programs, identification of ineffective programs, and scaling of programs with strong evidence.

### **Methodology of EBP**

- Policy decisions need to be informed by taking account of key issues and the needs of different groups, in order to deliver a fairer, more inclusive and more competitive society.
- For inclusiveness in policy EBP focus on
  - problem-framing,
  - methods for gathering and assessing reliable evidence
  - Communicating and transferring knowledge into decision making, and

Evaluating the effectiveness of implementation and program delivery in complex policy areas

### **EBP results in**

.Accuracy: Is the evidence correctly describing what it purports to do?

- Objectivity: The quality of the approach taken to generate evidence and the objectiveness of the source, as well as the extent of contestation regarding evidence.
- Credibility: This relates to the reliability of the evidence and therefore whether we can depend on it for monitoring, evaluation or impact assessments.
- Generalizability: Is there extensive information or are there just selective cases or pilots?
- Relevance: Whether evidence is timely, topical and has policy implications.
- Availability: The existence of (good) evidence.
- Rootedness: Is evidence grounded in reality?
- Practicalities: Whether policymakers have access to the evidence in a useful form and whether the policy implications of the research are feasible and affordable. (Toolkit for Progressive Policymakers in Developing Countries. P. 2)

### **Genesis of Covid-19**

- Lab Theory and
- Nature Theory
- China Virus and
- America is the Centre of virus

### **WHO (World Health Organization)**

- WHO suggested government of the nation states to quickly intensify tracing, identification, treatment, quarantine, physical distance, mask, frequent sanitization of hands etc.
- WHO data reveals that in 216 countries, 7 + MLN confirmed cases, 4+ MLN deaths and good number of recovered cases

### **Sources of Corona Virus in India**

1. Foreign Returns
2. Delhi Returns and
3. Reverse Migration

### **Impact**

- Covid-19 significantly affected cities and they became hubs for the quick transmission due to urbanization, population growth and increased global travel.
- Large Scale Human Loss
- Global slowdown in Production and Income: Unemployment and Reverse Migration
- Increasing inequalities and Policy Uncertainties
- Changes in Social Behaviour: Uncertainty, Anxiety, Stress and Strain
- Paradigm Shift in Governance
- New World Order

## Approach of China and Western countries

Response	China
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Initial Response</li> </ul>	Denial by suppression
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Governance</li> <li>Smart Technologies</li> <li>Privacy</li> <li>Information sharing</li> <li>Infodemic</li> </ul> <p>(Source: Smart Technologies for fighting pandemics: The techno and human-driven approaches in controlling the virus transmission. <a href="http://www.Elsevier.com/locate/govinf">www.Elsevier.com/locate/govinf</a>)</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Centrally controlled administrative regime was able to quickly coordinate with the cities and impose rules and regulations.</li> <li>ST are deployed everywhere</li> <li>Governments has unanswered privacy concerns</li> <li>Accused of hiding information</li> <li>Very limited due to censorship</li> </ul>

### Policy Response of the Indian State to Pandemic

- Lockdown: Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897, National Disaster Management Act, 2005 and GoI Notifications, Guidelines, Circulars and Clarifications.
- Relaxing the Lockdown: and
- Self-Reliant India

### Consequences of Lockdown

- Contractors abandoned the workers
- Transport was closed at destination
- Roads are blocked at source
- Stranded labor, students, employees and others
- Supply chain was weakened
- Basic needs were a problem
- Identification and information

### **Relief Measures**

- Free supply of groceries
- Financial support
- Postponement of EMI
- 20 Lakh crores financial package

### **Relaxing of the Lockdown**

- Adverse Impact on the economy
- Livelihoods
- Uncertainty of life in the urban areas
- Prefer to walk for hundreds/thousands of KMs
- Phased manner relaxation for works, shops, transport etc

### **Self-Reliant India**

- Atmanirbarbharath
  - 20 Lakhs Crores
  - Framework for Self-Reliant India
1. Indigenous Production system
  2. Appropriate technology
  3. Participatory Governance and
  4. Community Network

### **Alternative Interventions**

- Kerala Model: Institutionalised Decentralised governance, Social Capital, State Allocation and New Ordinance.
- Civil Society Organisations: Identification, Food, Shelter, Medical, Contact, Transport etc.

### **Suggestions**

- Apart from proposed framework of Self-Reliant India
- Intensification of MGNREGA
- Comprehensive Public Health Act

- Universal Basic Income.
- Institutional Convergence
- Universities to be the nodal agencies between local communities and governance institutions and research institutions.

This program offered a forum for discussion and clarification on government policies and other issues which are related to Covid-19.

### Number of Participants

There is no limit of the participants for registrations, finally 650 participants registered from 04 different countries and 13 different States of India comprising different academic background and branches of education.

Countries (4)	India (970)
	UK (1)
	Ethiopia (1)
	Australia (4)
	USA(2)
States (12)	Andhra Pradesh (847)
	Assam (01)
	Bihar (02)
	Chhattisgarh(2)
	Delhi (02)
	Gujarat (02)
	Haryana (02)
	Jharkhand(1)
	Jammu and Kashmir(1)
	Kerala (02)
	Karnataka (08)
	MadhyaPradesh (04)

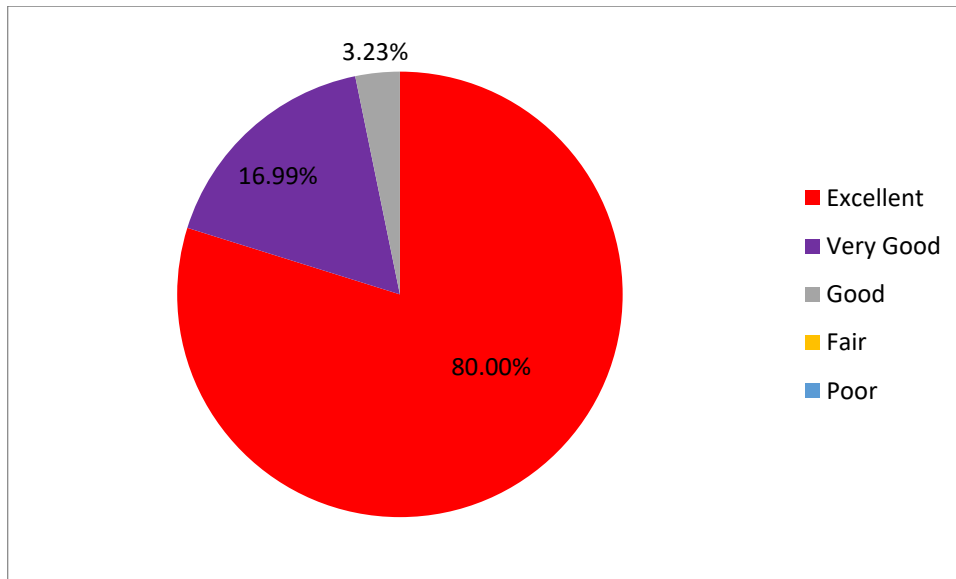
	Maharastra (02)
	Manipur(1)
	Mizoram (01)
	Odisha (02)
	Puducherry (03)
	Punjab (02)
	Rajasthan (02)
	Tamilnadu (24)
	Telangana (73)
	Tripura (01)
	U P (01)
	West Bengal (02)

### **Feedback Report**

As the feedback form is linked with automatic generation of e-certificates, participants who faced overlapping issues in their certificates submitted the form again. So, the responses were finally 932.

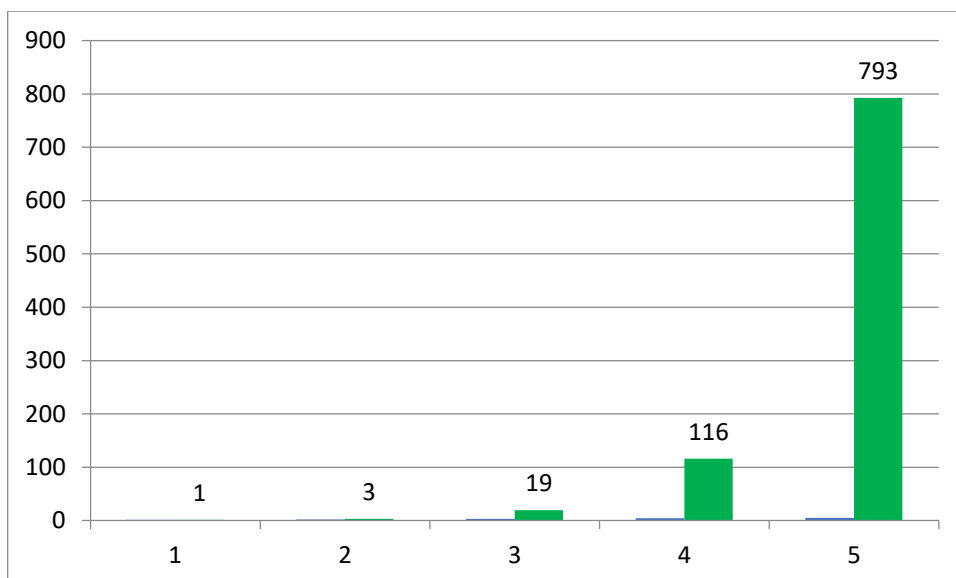
### How do you find the Content of the Session?

932 Responses



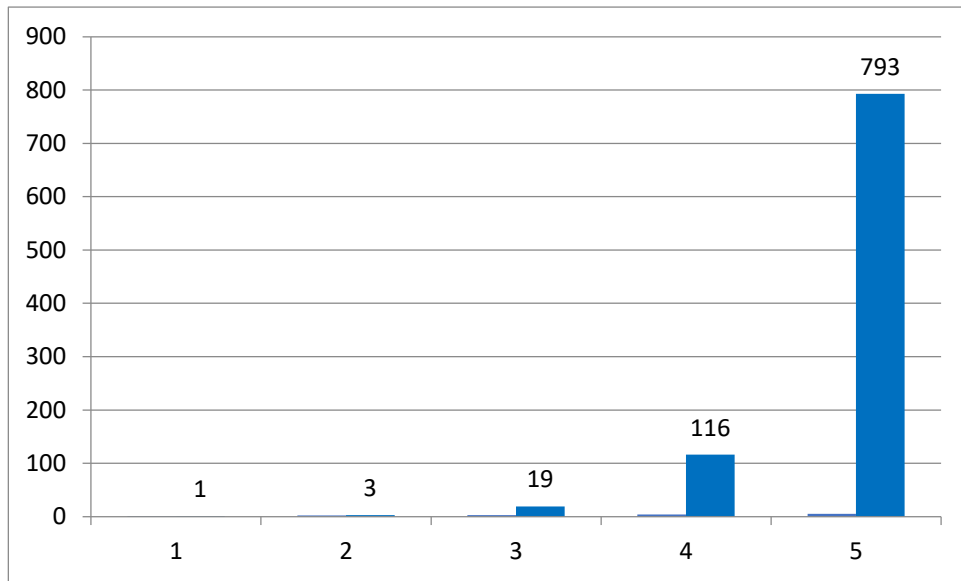
### Please rate the Resource Person (1-Lowest, 5-Highest)

932 Responses



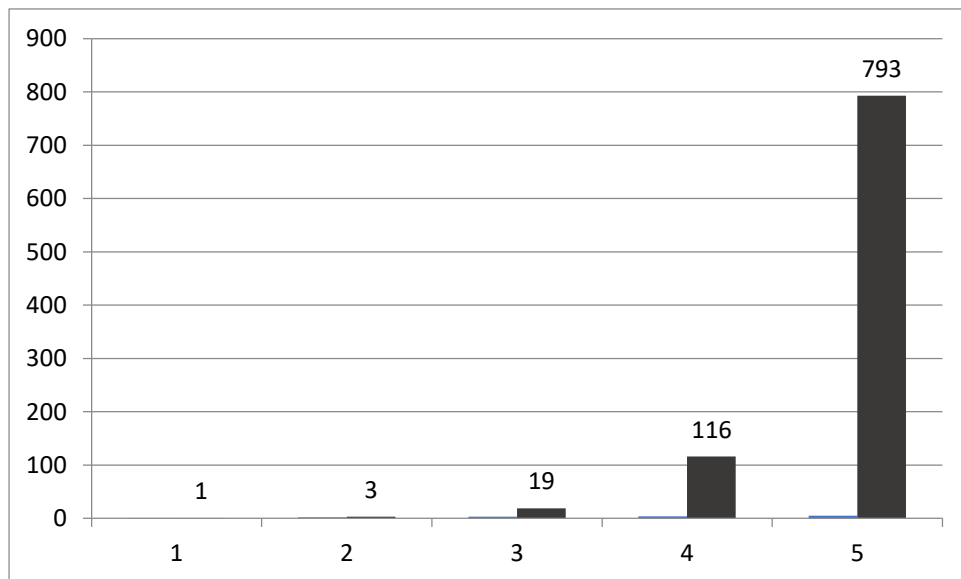
## Subject Knowledge

932 Responses



## Application of updated Information

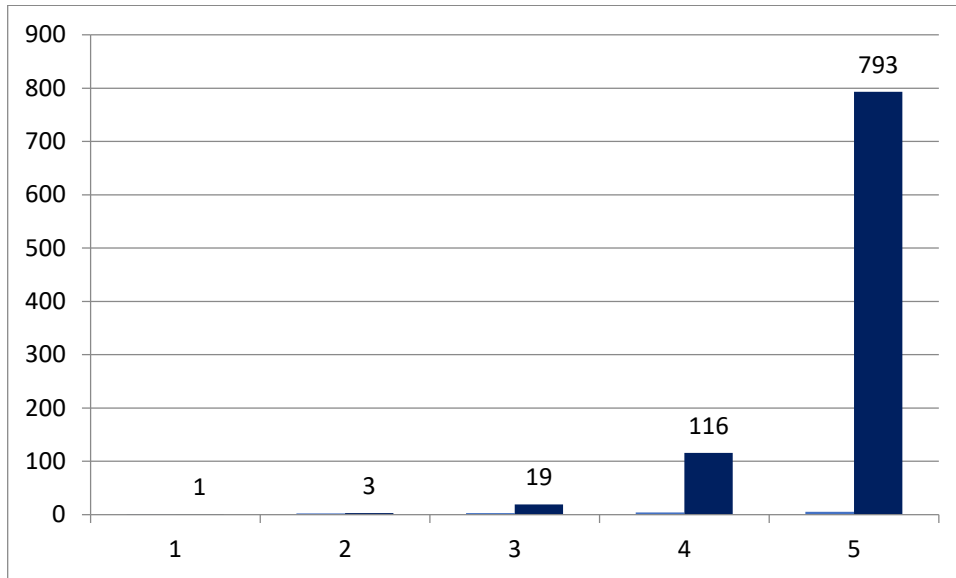
932 Responses





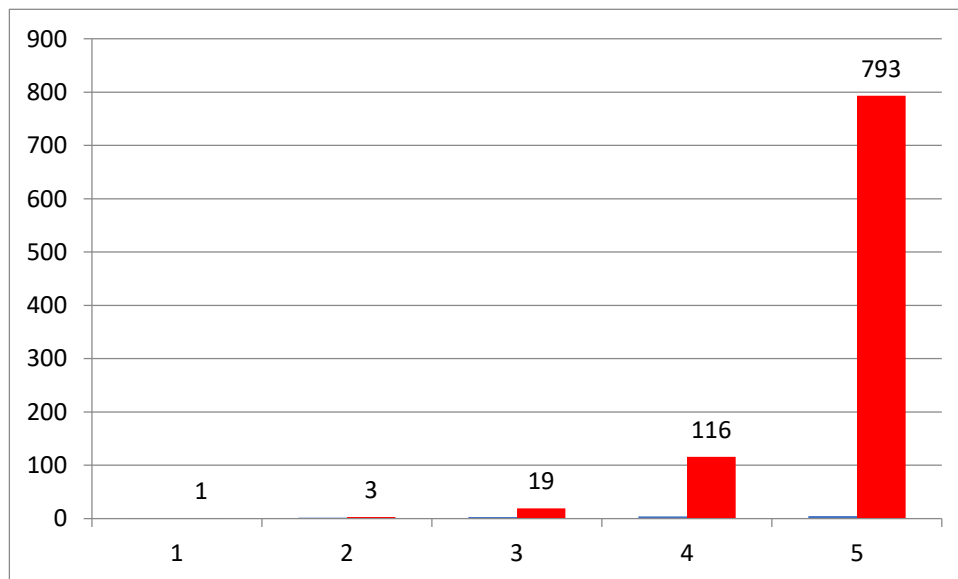
## Presentation Quality

932 Responses



## Communication Skills

932 Responses



## E-Certificate



**ADIKAVI NANNAYA UNIVERSITY**  
Rajah Rajah Narendra Nagar, Rajamahendravaram - 533296, A.P  
**UNIVERSITY COLLEGE OF ARTS & COMMERCE**  
**DEPARTMENT OF POLITICAL SCIENCE**

**CERTIFICATE**  
Of Participation

*This Certificate is Presented to*

\_\_\_\_\_

*for participating in the One Day Webinar on "Evidence Based Public Policy And Policy Response Of The Indian State To Covid-19" held on 12<sup>th</sup> June, 2020.*

*We wish acknowledge your presence. We hope you had a fruitful experience.*


*N. Raju Sethu*  
**Dr.N.Rajasekhar**  
Convenor & Course Coordinator  
Department of Political Science

*[Signature]*  
**Prof.K.S.Ramesh**  
Principal, College of Arts & Commerce  
Adikavi Nannaya University

*[Signature]*  
**Prof.Battu Ganga Rao**  
Registrar  
Adikavi Nannaya University

### Photo Gallery & Paper Clippings:

#### 1. Website Clipping:



One Day Webinar on  
"EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC  
POLICY & POLICY RESPON...  
[www.youtube.com](http://www.youtube.com)

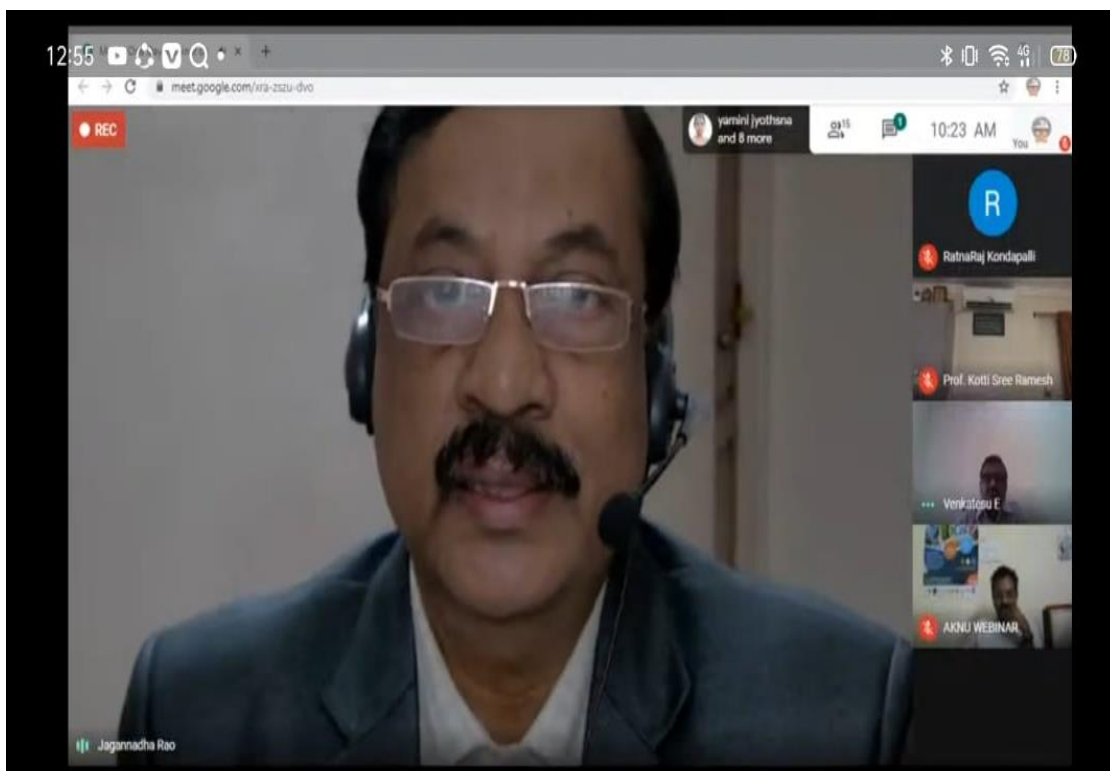
Greetings from the Department of Political Science Adikavi Nannaya University organising one day Webinar on Evidence Based Public Policy and Policy Response of the Indian State to Covid - 19 all the participants please click on youtube link given below to participate in the webinar  
Date : **12-06-2020**  
Time : 10.00 A. M

Youtube Link: <https://youtu.be/E3aU4gZSO1k>

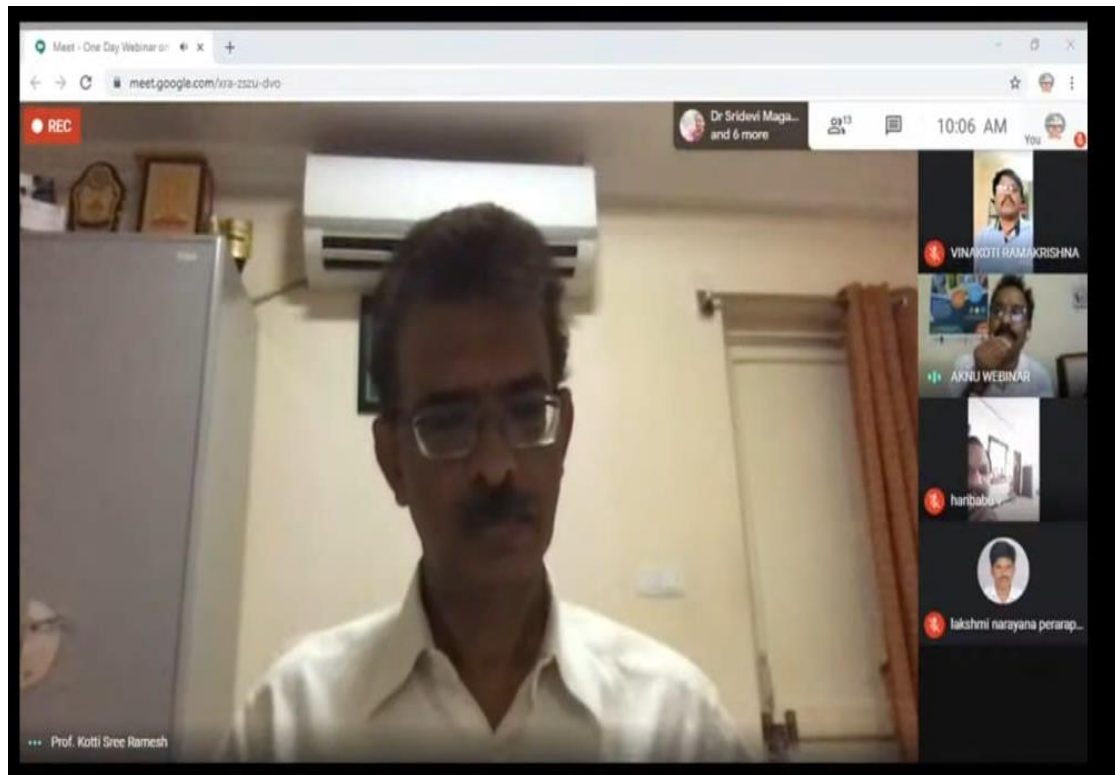
## 2.Convenor,Dr.N.Rajasekhhar Message:



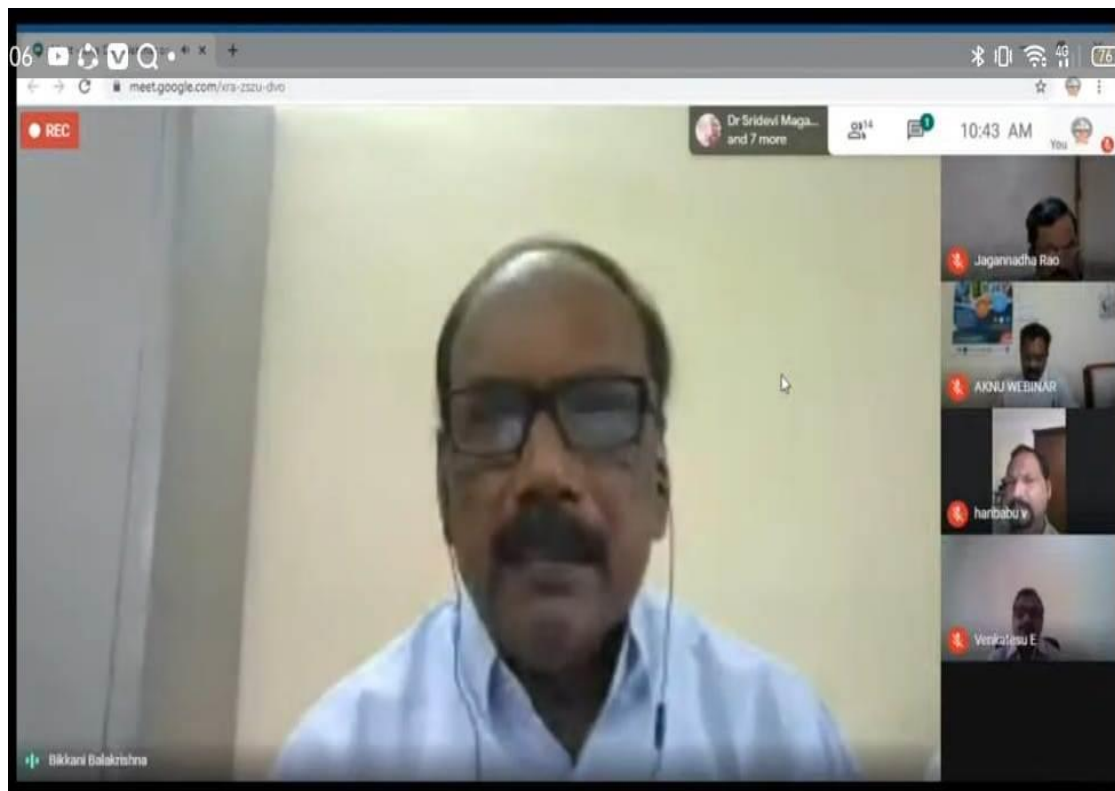
## 3.Chief Guest, Prof.M.Jagannadha Rao's Message:



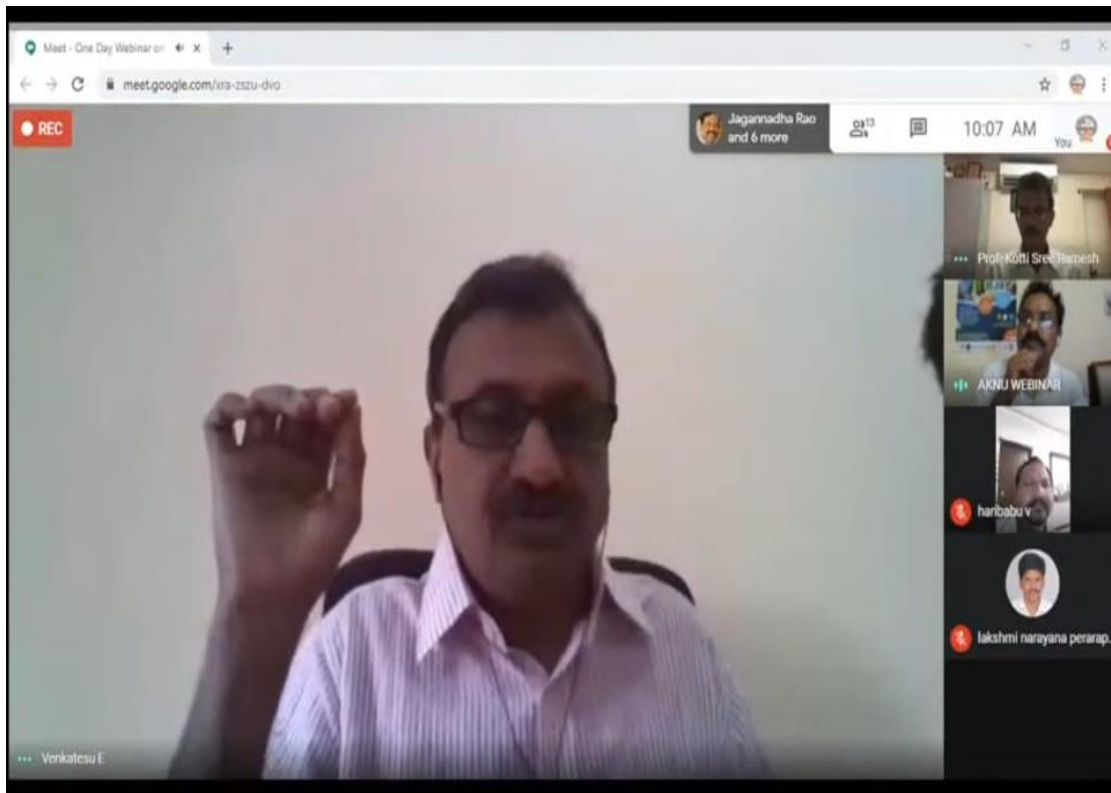
#### 4. President of the Programme, Prof.K.S.Ramesh Message:



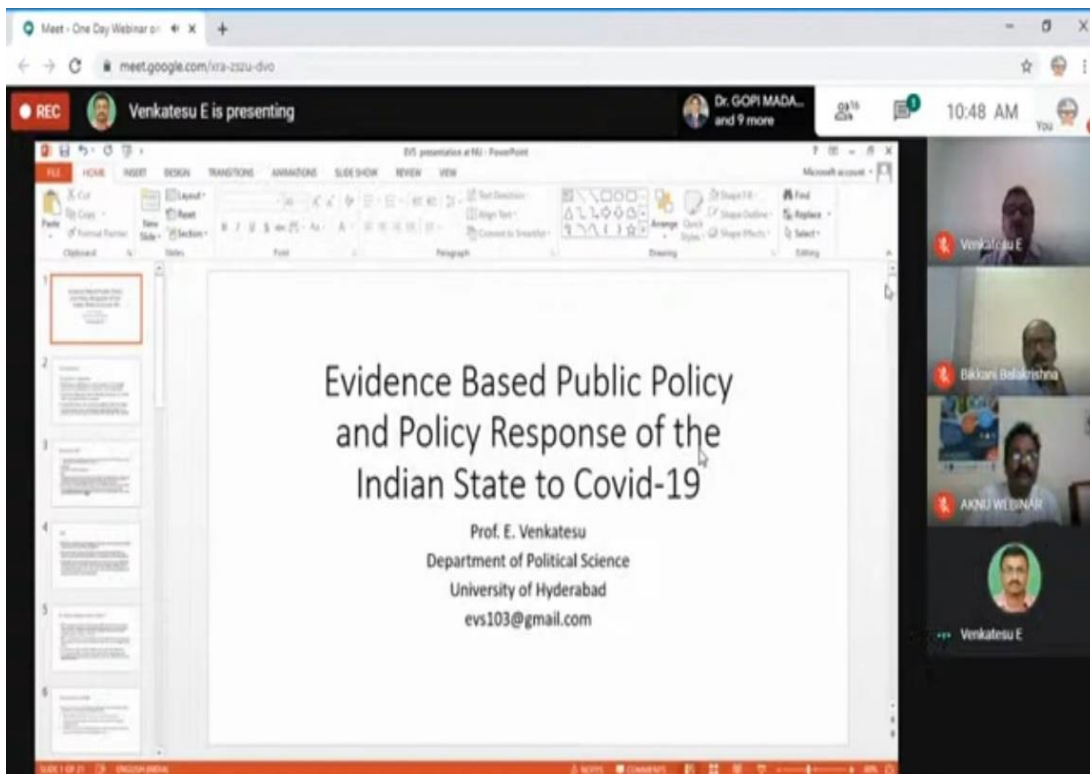
#### 5. Introduction of Resource Person Profile by Dr.B.V.V.Bala Krishna:



## 6.Resource Person: Prof: E.Venkatesu:



## 7.Presentation of the speaker during the session:



## One Day Webinar on "EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC POLICY & POLICY RESPONSE OF THE I..."

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface with a PowerPoint presentation. The slide is titled "Genesis of Covid-19" and lists four theories:

- Lab Theory and
- Nature Theory
- China Virus and
- America is the Centre of virus

The meeting interface includes a "REC" indicator, the presenter's name "Venkatesu E is presenting", and a list of participants on the right side of the screen.

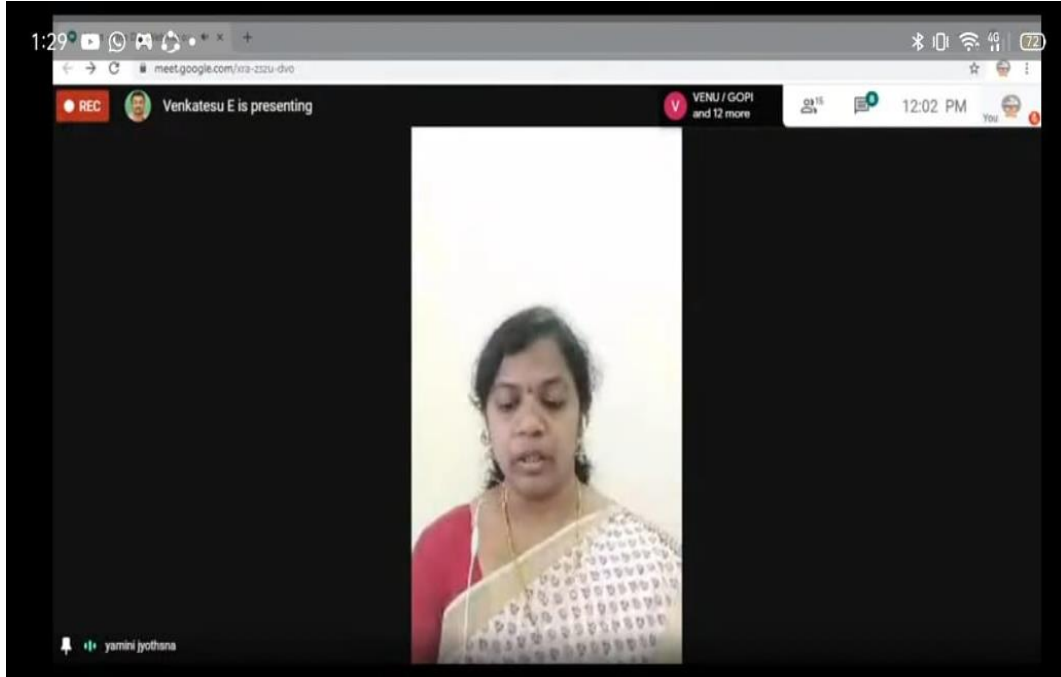
## One Day Webinar on "EVIDENCE BASED PUBLIC POLICY & POLICY RESPONSE OF THE I..."

The screenshot shows a Google Meet interface with a PowerPoint presentation. The slide is titled "WHO(World Health Organization)" and lists two points:

- WHO suggested government of the nation states to quickly intensify tracing, identification, treatment, quarantine, physical distance, mask, frequent sanitization of hands etc.
- WHO data reveals that in 216 countries, 7 + MLN confirmed cases, deaths and good number of recovered cases

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## 8. Vote of thanks by Dr. Dr. Yamini Josna Kambala:



### NEWS PAPER CLIPPINGS

ANDHRA JYOTHI DATED 13<sup>rd</sup> JUNE , 2020.  
(Rajahmundry Edition)

#### విపత్తులో ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలపై అధ్యయనాలు అవసరం: నన్నయ వీసీ

దివాన్ చెరువు, జూన్ 12: కరోనా వంటి విపత్తుల పరిస్థితుల్లో ప్రభుత్వ విధానాలు ఏ విధంగా ఉండాలి, క్షేత్రస్థాయిలో వాటి అమలు ఎలా ఉండాలి అనే అంశాలపై అధ్యయనాలు అవసరమని ఆదికవి నన్నయ విశ్వవిద్యాలయం ఉపకులపతి ఆచార్య ఎం.జగన్నాథరావు అన్నారు. రాజనీతి శాస్త్ర విభాగం ఆధ్వర్యంలో 'కొవిడ్-19 వ్యాప్తి-విధానాల ఆధారంగా భారత ప్రభుత్వ స్పందన' అంశంపై శుక్రవారం వెబినార్ నిర్వహించారు. ఎన్.రాజశేఖర్ కన్వీనర్ గా జరిగిన సదస్సులో వీసీ మాట్లాడుతూ కనిపించని శత్రువుతో యుద్ధం చేసేటప్పుడు అత్యంత జాగ్రత్తగా ఉండాలన్నారు. కరోనా కాలంలో అయా దేశాలు, ప్రభుత్వాలు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానాలు, భారతదేశానికి అవసరమైన పాలనా విధానాలపై సెంట్రల్ యూనివర్సిటీ ప్రొఫెసర్ ఇ.వెంకటేష్ చర్చించారు. రిజిస్ట్రార్ ఆచార్య బి.గంగారావు, ప్రెస్సిపాల్ కె.శ్రీరమేష్, సహ కన్వీనర్లు ఓవీవీ బాలకుష్, కె.యామిని జోతన, జె.నూరయ్య పాల్గొన్నారు.

ఆంధ్రజ్యోతి

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