

# Study on the Fusibility on the Extended Government Intervention in Economy and People's Daily Lives

Prem Ranganath<sup>1</sup> and Mr. A. Sivanandam<sup>2</sup>

4th Year BBA LLB (HONS)<sup>1</sup>

Assistant Professor<sup>2</sup>

Saveetha School of Law, Saveetha Institute of Medical and Technical Sciences (SIMATS), Chennai

**Abstract:** *The Government policies and interventions for development in various sectors and issues arising out of their design and implementation. India is a developing country and has implemented growth strategies in several sectors to reinforce its economic status. There has always been a conflict between free market economy and government controlled economy. India is likely a mixture of both approaches. This study aims to know about the people's opinion of the intervention of government in the economy and their daily lives opinion on sustainable development and government intervention. The present analysis was made through a convenient sampling method where the survey was taken from common public, professionals, etc. The sample size in the present analysis is 250. The findings were that The younger generation are more enthusiastic to start a business and prefer no or less government intervention or limitation in the economy or the business, this can be attributed to the views of liberalised economy and the dreams of attaining a world market space. Yet it is evident that whatever the responses on government intervention and freedom everyone agrees that sustainable growth can be achieved only by an intervening approach by the government.*

**Keywords:** Economy, Government, lives , Intervention, pharmaceutical

## REFERENCES

- [1]. Agarwal, M. (2006). India and the World Economy in 2020. In *India Quarterly: A Journal of International Affairs* (Vol. 62, Issue 2, pp. 203–227). <https://doi.org/10.1177/097492840606200208>
- [2]. Bardhan, P. (2020). Reflections on Indian Political Economy. In *Class and Conflict* (pp. 28–40). <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199499687.003.0002>
- [3]. Besley, T. J., & Burgess, R. (n.d.). The Political Economy of Government Responsiveness: Theory and Evidence from India. In *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.319012>
- [4]. Chatterjee, E., & McCartney, M. (2020). Revisiting The Political Economy of Development in India. In *Class and Conflict* (pp. 3–27). <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199499687.003.0001>
- [5]. Chaudhary, R. K. (n.d.). COVID-19 Pandemic Impact in India. In *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3637437>
- [6]. Ciuriak, D. (n.d.). Digital Trade in a Post-Pandemic Data-Driven Economy. In *SSRN Electronic Journal*. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3617251>
- [7]. Das, R. J. (2020). Towards a Political Economy of Fascistic Tendencies. In *Critical Reflections on Economy and Politics in India* (pp. 376–419). [https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004415560\\_012](https://doi.org/10.1163/9789004415560_012)
- [8]. Furnivall, J. S. (n.d.). SOCIAL ECONOMY. In *Netherlands India* (pp. 346–427). <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511707964.017>
- [9]. Ghosh, J. (2015). India in the Changing Global Economy. In *Economics* (pp. 1–20). <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780199458943.003.0001>

- [10]. Ghosh, S. K. (2020). Circular Economy in India. In *Circular Economy: Global Perspective* (pp. 157–185). [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-1052-6\\_9](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-981-15-1052-6_9)
- [11]. Joshi, V., & Kapur, D. (2014). India and the World Economy. In *China–India*. <https://doi.org/10.5871/bacad/9780197265673.003.0005>
- [12]. Kang, G. (2020). Responding to a pandemic: The COVID-19 story. In *Neurology India* (Vol. 68, Issue 2, p. 255). <https://doi.org/10.4103/0028-3886.283761>
- [13]. Koul, P., & Dhar, R. (2020). COVID-19 pandemic in India: A clarion call for better preparedness. In *Lung India* (Vol. 37, Issue 3, p. 187). [https://doi.org/10.4103/lungindia.lungindia\\_318\\_20](https://doi.org/10.4103/lungindia.lungindia_318_20)
- [14]. Mahmood, Z. (2018). Political Economy and Partisan Government. In *Oxford Scholarship Online*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/oso/9780199475278.003.0004>
- [15]. Rao, M. G., & Govinda Rao, M. (2015). Political Economy of Government Finance in India. In *India Review* (Vol. 14, Issue 1, pp. 58–72). <https://doi.org/10.1080/14736489.2015.1002300>
- [16]. Rao, M. G., Govinda Rao, M., & Singh, N. (2006). Issues in Local Government Reform. In *The Political Economy of Federalism in India* (pp. 296–344). <https://doi.org/10.1093/acprof:oso/9780195686937.003.0013>
- [17]. Ray, P. (n.d.). The Relationship between the Reserve Bank and the Government of India: Political Economy of Central Banking in India. In *Political Economy of Contemporary India* (pp. 25–51). <https://doi.org/10.1017/9781316691373.003>
- [18]. Sinha, A. (2017). Political Economy of India. In *Political Science*. <https://doi.org/10.1093/obo/9780199756223-0230>
- [19]. Sinha, Y., & Sinha, A. (2018). *India Unmade: How the Modi Government Broke the Economy*.
- [20]. Sturman, R. (n.d.-a). Property between Law and Political Economy. In *The Government of Social Life in Colonial India* (pp. 35–69). <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511851940.004>
- [21]. Sturman, R. (n.d.-b). The Dilemmas of Social Economy. In *The Government of Social Life in Colonial India* (pp. 70–106). <https://doi.org/10.1017/cbo9780511851940.005>