

**“ A STUDY ON THE LIVELIHOOD ON MASONS IS
THE ACTIVE VILLAGES OF GOLAKGANJ”**

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In partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of
BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

SUBMITTED BY-

AMARJYOTI RAY

BBA 5th SEMESTER

ROLL NO. : UM-201-164-0001

REGISTRATION NO. : 20034104

CHILARAI COLLEGE, GOLAKGANJ

DISTRICT : DHUBRI (ASSAM)

*Diganta Basu
13/02/2023*

UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF

MR. TANMOY RAY

DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES

CHILARAI COLLEGE, GOLAKGANJ

**DEPARTMENT OF MANAGEMENT STUDIES
CHILARAI COLLEGE, GOLAKGANJ**

Ref. No.

Date.

**Prof. Tanmoy Ray
Graduate Classes
Chilarai College, Golakganj**

CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project report entitled “ **A STUDY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF MASONS IN THE ACTIVE VILLAGES OF GOLAKGANJ**” is a bonafide record of project done by **AMARJYOTI RAY** Ref No.**20034104**, Under my guidance and supervision in- partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of **BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION** and it has not previously formed the basis for any degree , Diploma and associateship or fellowship.

**PROF. TANMOY RAY
Project Guide**

DECLARATION

I, AMARJYOTI RAY hereby declare that the project work entitled "A STUDY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF MASONS IN THE ACTIVE VILLAGES OF GOLAKGANJ" is record of independent and bonafide project work carried out by me under the supervision and guidance of Asset. Prof TANMOY RAY Assistant please professor department of management studies CHILARAI COLLEGE, GOLAKGANJ. The information and data given in the report is authentic to the best of my knowledge. The report has not been previously submitted for the award of my degree.

Place : Golakganj.

Date : 13/02/2023

Amarjyoti Ray.

AMARJYOTI RAY

Reg No. : 20034104

Roll. No. : UM-201-164-0001

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AMARJYOTI RAY

Reg.No. 20034104

Roll.No. UM-201-164-0001

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CHAPTER 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 INTRODUCTION

Money is an essential commodity that help us to run our daily life. So. It should be utilized in an effective and efficient manner. A person's ability to manage his money is essential to being a successful life. Effective financial management strategies are important for all members of society, including people of Golakganj. Spending less then earings and saving for the future is a golden rule for having a good control over the personal finance. But in reality, many people fail in budget their income and saving more. Similarly, the people has become more prudence in their daily routine to satisfy their self-concepts and social circle they belong to or to wish to move on it.

With the revolution in the retail sector in India and advent mall culture, the spending and saving habits of peoples have been changed over the years. People has turned to be more brand conscious and also spend a considerable amount of their income on entertainment and gadgets. People saving accounts are one tool with the potential to encourage both people development and financial inclusion possibly even in a financially sustainable way.

This study address the question of way, where and how the masons people spend their money. The age group of 26-25 is the part of the society which is immortalized in advertisement. The west depicts peoples as financially and emotionally free, but in the case is not same. There is a radical difference observed in the spending behavior of our country.

This study has been undertaken to analyses the livelihood of masons is active villages. This study shows the various saving and spending Avenue for masons people and they manage their earnings and expenses.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

This study has been undertaken to analyse the livelihood of masons is active villages. With revolution in the retail sector in India and advent of mall culture,the spending and saving habits of people have change over the years.People has turned to be more brand conscious and also spend a savings accounts are one tool the with the potential to encourage both people development and financial inclusion possibly even in a financially sustainable way. Hence this research paper aims to analyse the spending and saving amount the middle generation.

1.3 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

With the culture shift to westernization in India and advent mall culture, the spending and saving habits of the people have changed over the years. With the increase in the standard of living of middle age people, the middle generation people have also been employed with more money and have got more spending power similarly the saving habits in mason people is drastically declining over the years. This study is conducted to understand the livelihood of masons in active villages.

1.4 OBJECTIVES

- To determine demographic profile of the respondents
- To Study on the livelihood on masons in the active villages of Golakganj.
- To identify the savings and spending status of masons people.

1.5 RESEARCH DESIGN

1.5.1. Nature of study: A descriptive cum analytical study is undertaken in this project.

1.5.2. Nature of data : Both primary and secondary data are used in this project.

1.5.3. Source of data : Data are collected from both primary and secondary sources.

- The primary data collection had been done through the use of questionnaires.
- The secondary data has been collected through website, Online articles and other research works.

1.6. SAMPLE DESIGN

1.6.1. Nature of population: the population selected for data collection

1.6.2. Sampling Unit : the sampling unit chosen are people of Golakganj.

1.6.3. Method of sampling : The data was collected using questionnaire in college. Both open ended and closed ended questions were included in the questionnaire to get answers of the objective laid down in the study.

1.6.4. Sampling size : 100 masons people in village Golakganj.

1.7. TOOL OF DATA ANALYSIS

Suitable statistical. Techniques such as percentage and used in this study.

1.8. LIMITATIONS

- The study was limited to 100 mason people of Golakganj.
- The depth analysis could not be carried out because of shorter time period.

CHAPTER 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 MASONRY

Masonry is the building of structures from individual units, which are often laid in and bound together by mortar ; the term masonry can also refer to the units themselves. The common materials of masonry construction are bricks, building stone such as marble, granite, and limestone, cast stone, concrete blocks, glass blocks, and adobe. Masonry is generally a highly durable form of construction. However, the materials used, the quality of the mortar and workmanship, and the pattern in which the units are assembled can substantially affect the durability of the overall masonry construction. A person who constructs masonry is called a mason or bricklayer. These are both classified as construction trades.

APPLICATIONS

Masonry is commonly used for walls and buildings. Brick and concrete block are the most common types of masonry in use in industrialized nations and may be either load-bearing or non-load-bearing. Concrete blocks, especially those with hollow cores, offer various possibilities in masonry construction. They generally provide great compressive strength and are best suited to structures with light transverse loading when the cores remain unfilled. Filling some or all of the cores with concrete or concrete with steel reinforcement (typically rebar) offers much greater tensile and lateral strength to structures. Masonry workers are typically paid hourly depending on their position.

Advantages

- The use of materials such as bricks and stones can increase the thermal mass of a building.
- Masonry is a non-combustible product and can protect the buildings from fire.
- Masonry walls are more resistant to projectiles, such as debris from hurricanes or tornadoes.

Disadvantages

- Extreme weather, under certain circumstances, can cause degradation of masonry due to expansion and contraction forces associated with freeze-thaw cycles.
- Masonry tends to be heavy and must be built upon a strong foundation, such as reinforced concrete, to avoid settling and cracking.
- Other than concrete, masonry construction does not lend itself well to mechanization, and requires more skilled labor than stick-framing.
- Masonry consists of loose components and has a low tolerance to oscillation as compared to other materials such as reinforced concrete, plastics, wood, or metals.

Structural limitations

One problem with masonry walls is that they rely mainly on their weight to keep them in place; each block or brick is only loosely connected to the next via a thin layer of mortar. This is why they do not perform well in earthquakes, when entire buildings are shaken horizontally. Many collapses during earthquakes occur in buildings that have load-bearing masonry walls. Besides, heavier buildings having masonry suffer more damage.

CHAPTER 3
THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Theoretical Framework

Getting richer is not income, it is all about how we spend it. Spending less than earning and saving for the future is most essential habit that needed to be built in every individual at the initial stage of growing up through the saving pockets money in piggy banks which creates the saving habit and financial management strategies for all the member of society.

Money is any clearly identifiable object of worth that is generally accepted as payments for goods and services. The spending and savings of youth in India has changed severly in the past few years as a result of westernization and higher spending power. With cultural Shift to westernization in India and beginning of mall culture, the spending and savings behavior of the masons people have distorted over the years. Based on the recent studies showed that Indians expenditure and purchasing power increasing day by day due to global scenario. Especially in people's mind. They have shown keen interest towards fashion updates. Youth is spending more money on entertainment and Lifestyle and has become more brand conscious. With the increase in standard of living of adults, the young have also been empowered with more money and have got more spending power. Youth is shifting towards enthusiasm, energy, education, enjoyment. They should not take enjoyment as first and rest of the things as last. Now a day's most of the masons people consider vital things as first and enjoyment as last due to awareness, Technology up-date, Education and Socio-Cultural groups. Youth can do the positive and negative with incredible energy. In this stage, youth may go with their own thoughts; it may be a pessimistic or optimistic for their self or others. If it is optimistic it will be good for all. If it is pessimistic their self or others may suffer. So we should find out that whether the youth are travelling on right path or not, especially on their savings and spending habit.

3.2 Definition

Saving habits were defined as frequently practiced behaviours, done without a particular sense of awareness, with the goal of freeing up funds for saving or debt reduction.

Spending habits can be defined as the amount that individuals and households spend on goods and services such as food, clothing, health etc and the frequency at which they do so.

3.3 Benefits of saving habits

1. Helps in emergencies
2. Cushions against sudden job loss
3. Helps to finance vacations
4. Limits debt
5. Gives financial freedom
6. Helps prepare for retirement
7. Helps finance further education
8. Helps to finance the down payment for a mortgage
9. Helps to finance a wedding
10. Helps to finance the down payment for a car

3.4 Different ways of saving habits

1. Auto- Transfer money into savings.

Setting up automatic transfers is one of the easiest ways to save. To make headway on your goals, auto-transfer a few dollars into your savings account each week. For instance, if you're trying to save \$1,000 in six months for a new computer or a trip, automatically transfer \$42 a week into your savings account.

2. Plan your purchases.

Instead of making a quick run to the drugstore to buy a few items here and there, plan out your shopping trips. Make a list of exactly what you want to buy, and how much you're going to spend. By having a list and sticking to it, you'll be better at avoiding impulse buys or picking up items you don't really need.

The same goes for things you buy online. Figure out what you really need, how much you can afford to spend, and wait at least a few days before making the purchase. If it's not an essential item, try to wait 30 days before adding it to your cart.

3. Save money with substitutions.

Zero in on what's most important to you and spend the most in those areas. In categories that aren't as important to you, consider economizing or finding less-expensive alternatives. If you love gourmet cheese, don't deprive yourself of your favourite Roquefort. But if you couldn't care less what kind of peanut butter is in your sandwich, get the generic brand.

4. Pay yourself first.

If you want to make sure you're not overspending, create a budget. But if you want to grow your savings, pay yourself first. That means putting your money towards savings first thing when you get your paycheck, then living off the rest. If you only pay yourself after your bills and expenses are taken care of, you run into the risk of not saving enough to hit your big-picture goals. You can do this by auto-transferring dollars into a savings account or saving a percentage of your take-home pay each month.

5. Send your savings into a savings account.

If you're making a concerted effort to save in different areas of your life, make sure the money you save goes towards your savings. Otherwise, it's easy to spend the savings, leaving you back where you started.

6. Save your bonus cash.

If you get a raise, had a fantastic month freelancing, take on a side gig, or net a work bonus, commit to putting away some of it. While you may want to enjoy some of the extra money- which is perfectly okay- allocate a percentage of this "bonus money" toward your saving goals.

7. Have a plan for spare change.

That change jangling at the bottom of your pocket? Dump it in a jar and earmark it for a specific saving goal. If you empty your jar a couple of times a year, you'll be surprised at how quickly those coins have added up.

8. Go lean in one spending category.

Trying to generate significant savings in every aspect of your life can make you feel spread thin and deprived. Instead, commit to spending less in a specific area. For starters, go for the easy wins. For example, cut back in an area where there's redundant spending. If you recently joined a sports league, you can

probably mix the gym membership. Or if you go to the gym just to use their pool, consider getting a pool pass at a nearby recreation center to save money.

9. Track your financial progress.

Set aside some time each month to see how much progress you've made on your money goals. How much debt have you paid off, and how much headway are you making on saving for a down payment on a home, or for that dream trip next year? Seeing results will help you stay on track. Plus, it'll give you a boost in motivation, and could help you ramp up on saving.

3.5 Ways to save money as a masons people

1. Make a budget

This isn't only the most basic step in managing personal finances-it's also the most important. Start by listing all your income and monthly expenses. If there's ever a case where you're unsure about a source of income or an expense, always err on the side of caution. If it's an expense, overestimate; if it's income underestimate.

2. Use Technology

The initial budget you make will probably need to be adjusted once you put it to the test of the real world. For this reason, you're going to want to track your expenses, keep records, and adjust your budget accordingly. Paper records can be difficult to maintain, and you're unlikely to carry a notepad to record every little expense. Fortunately, today's masons people can download a variety of different personal finance apps that make the process easier.

3. Avoid credit cards

Masons people make an attractive target for credit card companies. As a group, they're more likely to make unwise spending decisions, and they have a tendency to pay the monthly minimum and commit violations that result in fees. If you're going to get a credit card, only use it when you really need to, and when you do use it, pay off the balance as quickly as possible.

4. Smart banking

Every masons people needs a bank account, but there are significant differences in the types of accounts available. Don't just sign up for an account at the closest bank; go to different banks and compare your options. You should also ask about people banking options. Most banks offer people accounts that have features designed to help peoples manage their money better.

5. Find People discounts

As a masons people you're eligible for all sorts of discounts. Local businesses and organizations know that most masons people are strapped for cash, so they offer discounts to attract business and help students out. If you know where to find them, you can get discounts on food, coffee, transportation, entertainment, and more.

6. Define necessary spending

Most young people develop poor spending habits because they never take the time to differentiate between what's necessary and what's not. If they want something, they spend. If you're going to maintain a budget, you have to take the time to sort the necessary from the unnecessary. This isn't to say you can never spend on something that's unnecessary-you just need to set reasonable limits for this type of spending.

7. Establish an emergency fund

For many adults, college student or otherwise, financial trouble comes as the result of an emergency. Maybe your car broke down or you got sick-it could be anything. When emergency expenses come up, you need to have money to cover them. If you don't, you might find yourself borrowing money at a high interest rate, or it could trigger a domino effect that leads to more expenses, lost income, and mounting financial pressure.

3.6 Reasons we have money but can't save money

- Paying for things we cannot afford.
- Believing we deserve the items you buy.
- Paying too much for your cell phone.
- Not having a budget.
- Making excuses for unnecessary expenses.
- Confusing 'wants' with 'needs'.
- Thinking we have time to save later.
- Having no goals for life.
- Thinking little amount will not add up.

3.7 Risks of not having a saving habit or unnecessary spending

- Results in having more debt
- No emergency fund
- The inability to make choices
- Health problems related to stress losing the benefit of time.
- Having to work your whole life.

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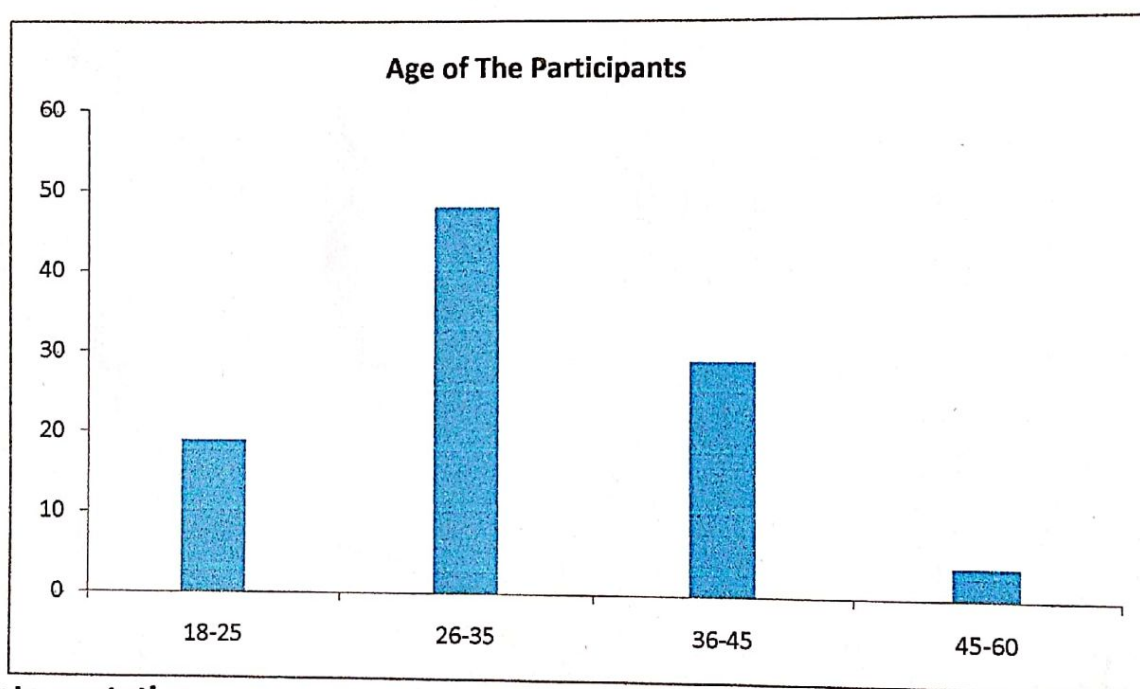
**DATA ANALYSIS AND
INTERPRETATION**

Table 4.1 shows age wise classification of respondents

Age	Frequency
18—25	19
26—35	48
36—45	29
45—60	4
Total	100

Source : Primary Data

Figure 4.1 Shows the age wise classification of respondents.



Interpretation :

Table 4.1 Shows age wise classification of respondents.

It reveals that 19% respondents aged between 18-25.

48% respondents aged between 26-35.

29% respondents aged between 36-45.

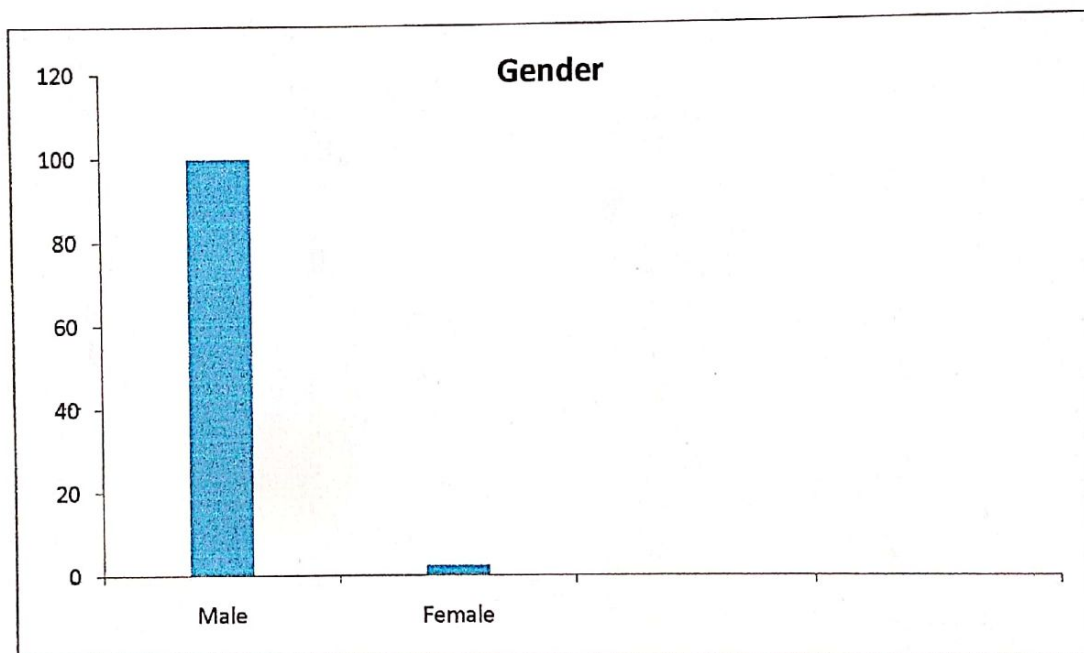
Remain 4% of respondents aged between 45-60.

Table 4.2 Shows Gender wise classification of respondents.

Gender	Frequency
Male	100
Female	0
Total	100

Source : Primary Data

Figure 4.2 Shows Gender wise Classification of respondents.



Interpretation :

Table 4.2 Shows the Gender wise classification of respondents.

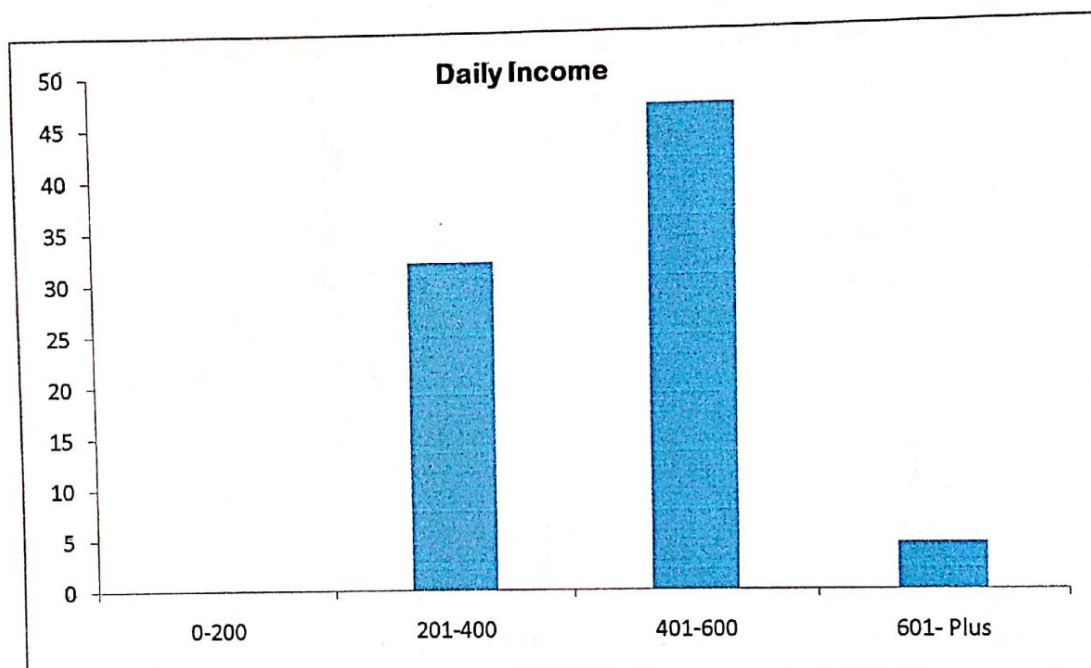
100% of respondents are Male and 0% of respondents are Female.

Table 4.3 Shows the source of income of the respondents.

Income	Frequency
0 — 200	0
201 — 400	32
401 — 600	47
601 — Plus	21
Total	100

Source : Primary Data

Figure 4.3 Shows the income of the respondents.



Interpretation :

Table 4.3 Shows of Daily Income of the respondents.

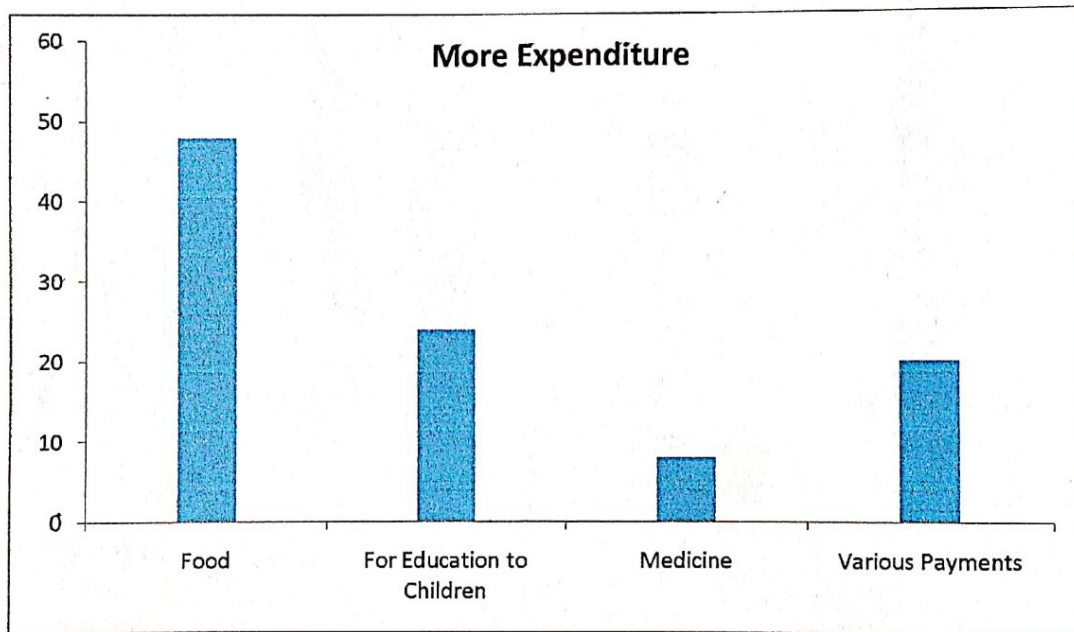
It reveals that 0% of the respondents Daily Income between 0-200. 32% respondents Daily Income between 201-400. 47% respondents daily income between 401-600. 4% respondents daily income between 600 plus.

Table 4.4 Shows the more Expenditure of the respondents.

More Expenditure	Frequency
Food	48
For education to children	24
Medicine	8
For Various Payments like (Electricity, Mobile, T.V, L.P.G)	20
Total	100

Source : Primary Data

Figure 4.4 Shows the more Expenditure of the respondents.



Interpretation :

Table 4.4 Shows the more Expenditure of the respondents.

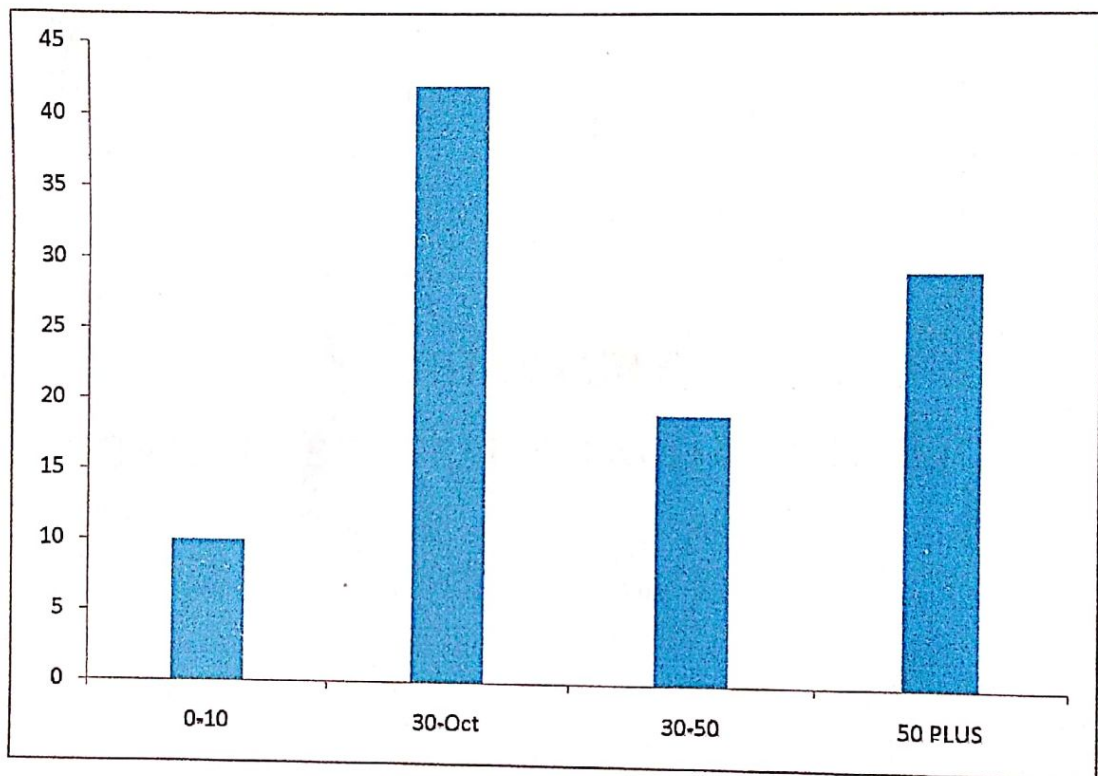
48% respondents are Expenditure food. 24% respondents are expenditure for education for education to children. 8% respondents are expenditure for Medicine. 20% respondents are expenditure for various payments.

TABLE 4.5 SHOWS THE SAVING HABITS OF RESPONDENTS.

Savings	Frequency
0 – 10	10
11– 30	42
30– 50	19
50Plus	29
Total	100

Source : Primary Data

Figure 4.5 shows the saving habits of respondents.



Interpretation :

Table 4.5 shows the saving of respondents.

It reveals that 10% respondents saved between 0-10

42% respondents saved between 10-30

19% respondents saved between 30-50

29% respondents saved between 50 plus.

CHAPTER 5
FINDING , SUGGESTION AND CONCLUSION

Findings-

- 1 . Most of the respondents are aged between 26-35, which is the age bracket for the transitions where the youths start to make their family.
- 2 . The least numbers are from the age bracket is 45-60.
- 3 . No such female masons were found in this study, which is quite obvious.
- 4 . The major chunk i.e., 47% of the masons earn amount of Rs. 400 but not more than Rs. 600.
- 5 . The masons spend most of their daily income on food, followed by education for their children; then the various payments viz. Recharges of DTH, Mobile, LPGs.
- 6 . Since most the people near by Golakganj village area with in the radius of 10 to 20 kilometres and the places are .
- 7 . Saving money these day is very important people's as they have to fulfill their family needs .
- 8 . When asked about saving option like health insurance, life insurance, fixed deposit . Only few people are found to know about these saving options and most of them do not . When explaining about such as LIC , I found that most of them know a lot about these agencies .

5.2 Suggestions :

- Conduct awareness program about the importance of saving in daily life.
- Masons people should be taught how to different between needs and wants.
- Masons people should be taught about the importance of health and spend more on them instead of spending them on entertainment, shopping etc.
- Masons people should be taught to spend first on food.
- Masons people may be directed to save more than spending.

5.3 Conclusion :

The Masons people entitled "A STUDY ON THE LIVELIHOOD OF MASONS IN THE ACTIVE VILLAGES OF GOLAKGANJ" was undertaken to know the spending and saving habits of the Masons people. It was found that most of our respondents spending Avenue are different. Most of the people are not saving and they don't know about the importance of savings. From the study on expending pattern of peoples, They are spending Higher amount in necessities like transportation and fooding. It is also noticed that majority of the respondents get their income through pocket money. People commonly prefer Saving bank account as their saving avenues. The spending status of the respondents showed status of the respondents showed they were spending is higher than their savings.

The spending pattern of peoples on non- academic items shows that it depends on the people gender itself. It offers different things to be spent based on their desire. For peoples they tend to spend their money to fulfill their money on their desire towards entertainment. On the other hand, spending money of food and beverages are the most important for peoples life as they need to consume to stay healthy.

CHAPTER -6

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