1.1 INTRODUCTION

In the present day investing money has become a complex task. Most of the investors are unaware of the fact that investing is both an art and science. Majority of people irrespective of their education, status, occupation etc are fascinated by investments. Investment is an economic activity in which every person is engaged in one firm or another. Even though the basic objective of making investment benefit from it. Those who incur losses have not managed their funds scientifically and have just followed others blindly. All investments are risky to some degree or other as risk and return go together.

The developing countries like India face the enormous tasks of finding sufficient capital in their development efforts. Most of these countries find it difficult to get out of various circle of poverty of low income, low saving, low investment, low employment etc. With high capital output ratio, India needs very high rate of investments to make a leap forward in their efforts of attaining high level of growth. Since the beginning of planning, emphasis was on investment as the primary instruments of economic growth and increase in national income. In order to production as per target, investment was considered the crucial determinant and capital formation had to be supported by appropriate volume of saving.

Investment is the process of 'sacrificing some thing now for the prospects of gaining something later'. Our definition implies that those are three dimensions to an investment time which involves creation of assets or exchange of assets, with profit motive. It is the employment of funds with purpose of earning additional income or growth in value. The person making investment has to part with his funds. The funds may be converted to monetary assets or a claim on future money for a return. This return is an award for abstaining from present consumption for parting with the money or liquidity and for taking a risk. The risk may be about the return on investment, time of waiting, the cost of getting back funds, safety of funds and variability of the return.

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

People earn money by undertaking different activities and they spent money for different purposes. When they reduce consumption that will result into savings. The saved portion of income may be temporarily put to avenues until they are to be utilized for future expenditures. This results into savings and investments. The quantum of earnings, consumption behavior, attitude towards various savings and available investments avenues etc. determines savings and investments of the people. This study aims at exploring different savings and

investments avenues used by the Govt. employees. Hence the study is entitled as **"A STUDY ON THE SAVINGS AND INVESTMENTS BEHVAIOUR OF GOVT. EMPLOYEES"**

1.3 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

There are many investment alternatives available for investors in order to secure their savings. It is important to know whether these alternatives are used by them seriously as investment involves many crucial decisions which would affect the rate of return and also contributes to the economic development. This is a study which deals with various investment alternatives of government employees.

1.4 OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

- To identify the major savings and investment avenues currently used by the Govt. Employees.
- To analyze the duration of investment the Govt.employees prefer.
- To identify the level of awareness of teachers on investment avenues.
- To examine the perception of the Govt. Employees in respect of their current savings and investment behaviour patters.
- To find the problems faced by the investors.
- To identify factors responsible for varying savings and investment pattern across different categories of Govt. Employees in the study region.

1.5 SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The study covers the savings and investments pattern of selected persons from govt. employees.. The details about savings and investments of salaried people, used in this study, were related to the year 2019-2022 only.

1.6 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The study focuses on the savings and investments pattern of salaried class by collecting information from selected Govt. employees. Information was collected from selected respondents of govt. employee through survey, by issuing a structured questionnaire.

SOURCES OF DATA

Both primary and secondary data are used for the study. Primary data were collected from Teachers, Bank employees, Clerks, Nurses, Police Personnel, Soldiers, Pharmacists and other employees with the help of preset questionnaires. Secondary data were collected from text books, journals, internet etc.

SAMPLE DESIGN

To gather primary data, convenience sampling technique was used. For the purpose of the study, samples are selected from salaried people. Salaried people are those who are working under an employer and receiving salary every month for their services. For data collection, survey was conducted among 25 employees including Teachers, Bank employees, Clerks, Police, Soldiers, Pharmacists and other officers and employees in Government and Non-Government offices, non teaching staffs in schools and colleges etc.

ANALYSIS OF DATA

The data collected were analyzed with the help of tabular and graphical presentation tools.

1.7   LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY

The major limitations of the study are:-

- The study confines only to selected samples of the salaried class. Hence generalization cannot be possible.

- To represent a large population only a small number of samples are selected, that is 50 respondents, due to lack of time.

- Respondents hesitate to reveal some financial details. So the accuracy of findings depends upon the information supplied by respondents.

1.8 CHAPTER SCHEME

The study has been divided in to 5 chapters

- The first chapter deals with Introduction of the study.
- The second chapter deals with Review of literature
- The third chapter deals with Theoretical frame work of the study.
- The fourth chapter deals with Data analysis and interpretations of the study.
- The final chapter furnishes the findings, suggestions and conclusion for the study.