Increasing suicidal cases in students: a major social concern

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Abstract

There are many problems inside and outside of every country. But most of the countries are facing "suicide" as a major social problem in present time. Every year, more than 1,00,000 people commit suicide in India. There are various causes of suicides like career problems, sense of isolation, violence, family problems, mental disorders, addiction to alcohol, financial loss, pressure of studies etc. A lot of efforts are still required to stop and prevent this unsocial act at every level of life. People who commit suicide are often plagued by feelings of hopelessness and they think they have no other alternative left. This paper focuses mainly about the increment in the suicidal tendency of students in India. Possible prevention steps to stop suicides cases are also contemplated.

Poverty Alleviation of Jhumi as through Fish Cultivation: A Case Study in Gomati District of Tripura, India

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Abstract

The study makes an attempt to assess the poverty alleviation of Jhumias through the fish cultivation in Gomati district of Tripura. The present study is an empirical study based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data was collected with the help of a well-structured questionnaire from 150 fish cultivating households randomly (who previously involved in shifting cultivation) selected from the three subdivisions of the Gomati district. The result indicates that poverty among the jhumias are reduced after rehabilitation through the fish cultivation. The headcount index, poverty gap index, human poverty index and multidimensional poverty index showed that during shifting cultivation respectively 100 per cent, 93 per cent, 89.3 per cent and 87 per cent jhumias were fallen under the poverty line in Gomati district. It means poverty were very high during the shifting cultivation. Headcount index, poverty gap index, human poverty index and multidimensional poverty index showed that after rehabilitation of jhumias through the fish cultivation respectively zero per cent, zero per cent, 4.06 per cent and 0.28 per cent are under the poverty line. It means poverty among the jhumias are effectively reduced after fish cultivation. Thus the paper suggests that fish cultivation will be a useful strategy for rehabilitation of jhumias and poverty alleviation.

Determinants of Turnover Tax (TOT) Tax Collection Effectives in Ethiopia: The Case Hosanna Town.

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Abstract

Purpose- This paper aims to explore that factor influencing the effectiveness of Turnover tax collection in Hosanna Town. The study organized factors into four categories: Tax-administration related, Tax officers-related, Taxpayers-related and Tax systems related factors. **Approach-** The study used an explanatory approach, whereby data from 276 taxpayers' for three sub-cities in Hosanna Town were collected using administer the questions. The questionnaire had 38 statements representing factors and12 statements representing the Turnover tax revenue collection effectiveness. The collected data were analyzed using both descriptive and inferential statistics. In the case of descriptive statistics, the study used frequency, percentage, mean and standard deviation. For the inferential statistics, the study used multiple regression analysis. **Findings –**The study findings showed that there were eight main critical factors turnover tax effectiveness. The results showed that turnover tax rate, mode of payment, Government policy formulation and services to taxpayers, Taxpayers knowledge of obligations and rights are factors that positively significantly effective on turnover tax revenue. However, punishment by tax office, detection capabilities of tax offices, education and advice from tax office were not significantly at 5 % significance effective on turnover tax revenue. **Research Limitations -** Despite the contributions of this study, there are some limitations which need to be acknowledged. First, data were collected from taxpayers only. Secondly, only 12 statements for factor were used. Thirdly, the study has used only primary data. Last, perceptual measures of turnover tax collection effectiveness. .The authors consider that if other approaches were used, they could have reached different conclusions. Therefore, future studies could be conducted in the areas where limitations have been identified. **Practical Implications –**From a practical perspective, revenue authority may be relying on taxpayers, as well as regulations, directives and proclamation, for turnover tax collection effectives. The study shows that mode of payment, taxpayer right and obligations on proclamation and tax policy on turnover tax are critical factors too. However, the study also has practical implications for local (Town) governments, revenue authority, turnover tax collection and taxpayers at large. **Value-** This paper extends prior research in the area of turnover tax collection and is the first paper to use four categories of factors to analyze

the influencing of turnover tax collection effectiveness, taking into consideration both tax authorities and taxpayers. It is used the model, which helped to generate variables with multiple prior theories (i.e. theoretical triangulation). Hence, new theories were combined with old theories to produce findings which take into consideration the context of the country.

Provision of Rehabilitation Services to People with Physical Impairment in Bahir Dar Physical Rehabilitation Center, in Bahir Dar, North West Ethiopia

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to explore provisions of rehabilitation service in Bahir Dar Physical RehabilitationCenter. Types of rehabilitation service, main challenges and strategies used to solve the problems were the specific objectives of this study. Qualitative research approach and case study design were employed. Multiple data sources which include in-depth interview and key informant interview were used to generate the relevant data. This study employed purposive sampling methods in order to incorporate participants based on their knowledge, expressing ability, and voluntarism. Thematic types of data analysis was used to categorize and labeled ideas in to meaningful themes through the process of transcribing, translating, categorizing, schematizing and interpreting of data. This study found that provisions of basic necessities, transportation cost coverage, physiotherapy, artificial limb and leg replacement service, (prosthesis and orthotic service), provision of walking aid were provided for physically impaired people attended at BPRC. The main challenges of BPRC found to be financial constraints, scarcity of man power, shortage of training service, information gap, lack of locally owned workshops, shortage of technologies and absence of community based rehabilitation program. Besides, to reduce the effect of the aforementioned challenges, promoting partnership and collaboration, strengthening outreach program, conducting beneficiary assessment were identified. This study concluded that attention needs to be given for people with physical impairment and legal frameworks need to be implemented at grass root level to create disability friendly environment.

An Empirical Investigation of the Impact of Export, FDI and Gross Domestic Savings on the Economic Growth in Bangladesh

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Abstract

Bangladesh is a developing country with huge population. So it is necessary to ensure better economic performance for this country. The purpose of the paper is to empirically investigation of the impact of export, FDI and gross domestic savings on the economic growth of Bangladesh and also tries to show the impact of inflation, industry value added and population growth on the economic growth. We conduct the research with data covering year from 1972 to 2017. ARDL BT and Error Correction Model (ECM) are applied. The result of ARDL model shows 1% rise in exports lead 0.03% rise in growth. The coefficient of FDI is 0.05 indicating that if FDI rises 1%then growth of the GDP will rise 0.05%. The coefficient of one year lag FDI is negative but insignificant. Gross domestic savings positively affect GDP growth but statistically not significant. Inflation negatively affects the economic growth of Bangladesh. If inflation decreases by 1% then GDP growth will increase 0.04%. Industry value added has positive effects on growth,1% increase in Industry value added leads significant increasing in growth by 8.68%. Population growth negatively impacts economic growth. If growth of population decreases by 1% then 1.88% will increase the growth. Long run relation of the variables is ensured by bound test and ECM_{t-1} is significantly negative and indicating that adjustment is corrected by 145%. Hypotheses testing ensure except export others variables are short run determinants of growth.

Exchange Rate Fluctuation and Selected Sub-sectors Performance of Agriculture in Nigeria: A Var Model Approach

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Abstract
The study investigates the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on selected subsector of Agriculture in Nigeria using time series data from 1970 to 2018.The study used Augmented Dicky Fuller unit root and Phillips Peron (PP).The Vector autoregressive model was used to estimate the impact of exchange rate fluctuation on agricultural sub-sectors performance in Nigeria. Findings revealed that livestock output response more to shocks on exchange rate in the long run than in the short run, while Livestock output response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector. Findings also revealed that livestock output response positively to shocks on agricultural labor force, while fish production response positively to shocks on exchange rate in both the short run and long run but the magnitude of the response was higher in the long run than in the short run. Similarly, findings from the study revealed that fish production response negatively to shocks on commercial banks loan to agricultural sector and the magnitude increases in the long run while fish production response negatively to shocks on agricultural labor force in the short run but positively in the long run. The study therefore recommends that Central Bank of Nigeria should adopt an exchange rate that can be managed such that the rate of exchange does not exceed required threshold. Also central bank of Nigeria should adopt a policy that will increase commercial bank loans to agricultural subsectors to boast commercial farming in Nigeria and a follow up measure should be ensured.