

Editorial

There is a huge demand on healthcare providers worldwide to provide healthcare services which are equal for all, is of high quality and is responsive, efficient and affordable. With this background, we welcome you to the sixth issue of Amity Journal of Healthcare Management. This journal is unique and publishes leading advances in the broad area of healthcare management including inter-disciplinary research to become a knowledge disseminating forum at an international level.

The first study reveals that HIV/AIDS responds more to government health investment; and looks at the dynamics of interrelationship among HIV/AIDS, government health investment and economic growth in Nigeria. It confirms that the disease has the power to raise government health investment and reduce economic growth through its negative effect on labor force. Nigerian economy being labor intensive; HIV/AIDS increase can easily disrupt production, lower investment undertakings, decrease economic growth and raise poverty rate. The study recommends that government should pay policy attention to HIV/AIDS reduction by increasing resources to health investment. The second literature examines and confirms that the magnitude of sexual offences is rising at an alarming rate, leading to public outcry. Sexual violence impacts on victims psychologically, physically, socially and otherwise. It destabilizes a society's sense of safety and security. Despite all these there is a paucity of data on sexual offences in Nigeria and indeed Africa. It revealed that perpetrators of sexual offences range from adolescents to the elderly and victims range from children to adults. The study recommend parents, schools and authorities should take steps to prevent the crime against children, women and other weaker sections.

The next research identifies that Public Health spending has an inverse and significant impact on the rate of Infant mortality and general health in Nigeria. The Government of Nigeria should improve on budgetary allocation to healthcare. The study establishes the relationship between government expenditure on health and health status in Nigeria, using annual series that span from 1981 to 2015, in conjunction with some covariates that influence health status. There is need for the Nigeria Government to place emphasis on long term linkage of health spending and health outcomes by formulating policy and allocating scarce resources to the health sector thereby resulting in improvement in the quality of health. Inadequate funding of the health sector and inequity in the distribution of health facilities across regions are the main constraints of providing basic health facilities in Nigeria. The fourth paper analyses the compulsory licensing provisions in India which have been under criticism particularly at the international front. Developed economies, under the guise of R&D, justify patent protection. However, Doha declaration forced many countries to amend their patents rights for compulsory licensing to enable economic medicinal access to developing and least developed countries. Compulsory licensing breaks up monopolies, cartels agreements and provides poor access to life-saving drugs at an affordable price. Patent holder shall be compensated for developing the economic status of country, so this will help the innovator pharmaceutical company to shield their patents and accessibility for the developing countries.

The last is a viewpoint on the status of Allied Health Professionals in India. The Government of India is planning to integrate allied healthcare professionals into main stream to set right the

imbalance of demand and supply of health care professionals. The country is feeling the absence of body to regulate the training and services of Allied Healthcare Professionals and the Government is working in that direction. By identifying the strong and weak attributes, AHPs can overcome existing threats in a systematic way by assimilating the opportunities in the best manner. This will further help to establish a quality foundation for reintroduction of AHPs into the future public health care delivery system of India. By integrating the new team of healthcare professionals into the existing Indian healthcare delivery system, it is possible to bridge the gap between supply and demand for medical workforce in the country.

A high quality journal is a direct product of high quality review process. We sincerely thank our esteemed Editorial Advisory Board, Editorial Board and Editorial Review Board members for their sustained encouragement and motivation and guidance thorough the entire review process.

Last but not the least, we would like to extend our heartfelt appreciation to the authors who have shown immense faith and contributed their research papers to Amity Journal of Healthcare Management. We also invite suggestions from our readers to help us improve the quality of the journal further.

We hope your encounter would be enjoyable and will gain some valuable insights in to the world of healthcare management.

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Editor-in-Chief