

## Editorial from Co Editor

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*RADS Journal of Business Management*

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*RADS Journal of Business Management* is a peer-reviewed research journal published biannually by the Reyazuddin Research and Development Society, Jinnah University for Women. The journal is managed independently by the senior faculty of higher education institutions. The aim of the journal is to cover topics and issues in the different fields of finance and business management in emerging and developing economies. The journal covers the following areas: Business Strategy & Policy, Organizational Behavior, Human Resources Management, Organizational Theory, Entrepreneurship, and Research Methods. The unifying thread of all papers in Management Science is an empirical focus on improving management comprehension. Appropriate dissertations must be applied to management theory or practice, and a group of management science scholars must be of wide interest. The journal particularly welcomes submissions covering the topical areas of finance and business management in emerging and developing economies.

The Second Issue consists of six papers. Talha Iftikhar Khan Durrani investigates and discovers the factors that affect the success of a private secondary school teacher. He used exploratory factor analysis and regression, and found a constructive relationship with the performance of Teacher and the management of the school. Whereas there is a weak relationship between training and development, workload, and organizational identification with school management. He suggested that school management make future strategies and constructive planning to increase their teacher's motivation, performance and productivity, which will ultimately impact their student's outcomes.

Mujahid Zaman and Rana Ejaz Ali Khan have been attempting to investigate the connection between food prices and non-food prices. They used Granger's causality test and determined that the food price index had a positive effect on the non-food price index and that the causality was from the food price index to the non-food price index. They suggested that any attempt to control inflation by supplying food by domestic production or imports would limit price rises.

In the case of Pakistan, Mohammad Rizwanulhassan examined the real long-term exchange rate and its misalignment. Their study based on Montiel's (1997) model found that overvaluation is one of Pakistan's main reasons for declining economic performance and losing competitiveness on international markets. They suggested that a rational exchange rate policy should be adopted by the government to strengthen the economy.

Faisal Saleem Mushabbar explores the effect of the cost of warehousing and transportation on the perceived cost to the supply chain. He used multiple regression based on 254 consumer goods respondents and found that warehousing and transport have a significant relationship to the perceived cost of the supply chain. In

addition, the perishability and transit time have also been significantly related to the perceived cost of the supply chain.

Study by Fawad Hussain Paul, Ramzan Soomro and Muhammad Arif based on the impact of remittances on Pakistan's fertility rate. This study uses Pakistan's annual data for the period 1975-2015 and established an insignificant relationship between remittances and fertility rates, both long-and short-term through the use of ARDL and ECM methodology. However, in the short run, a number of socio-economic components, namely: average host fertility rate, female literacy rate, percentage of rural population, GDP per capita and female labor force participation, affect fertility rates.

Salma Niazi is studying the impact of globalization in the form of CPEC through language as a lingua franca for trade and business. She found that with China's rising economy, one can compete with knowledge and trade only after gaining the command of language. She suggests that the future of Chinese is going to be brilliant in Pakistan.