



## Editorial

### **Prof. Dr. Khalid Mustafa**

Co-Editor

*RADS Journal of Business Management*

Department of Economics, University of Karachi, Karachi, Pakistan

*RADS Journal of Business Management* is a peer-reviewed, open access research journal of, Reyazuddin Research & Development Society, Jinnah University for Women. The journal seeks to address issues and subjects in the numerous financial and corporate management fields in developed and developing economies. The journal includes business strategy and policy, corporate management, management of human resources, corporate theory, business entrepreneurship, and methodologies for research. The thread of unification of all authors' research papers is an empirical focus on improving understanding of management. Proper dissertations are to be used in theory or practice in the management and a group of scientists in management might be of wide interest. The journal especially welcomes proposals in emerging and developing economies in the topics of finance and business management.

The first issue of the second volume consists of six articles. Abdullah Hanif's study was conducted to determine whether external auditors depend on internal auditors. He assessed internal auditors in three ways: competence, objectivity, and efficiency. Its results show that the work of external auditors was of critical importance and that the internal auditors were impartial. It recommended that the adequacy of audit manuals and work programs implemented by the Internal Audit Department be reviewed periodically. Besides, he said that emphasis should be placed on the follow-up of previous audits to maintain audit findings and to make recommendations to increase their effectiveness.

Saaduddin Khan's paper focused on the impact of exchange rate volatility and exchange rate regime on Pakistan's cotton exports. The Generalized Gravity Model was used to examine Pakistan's bilateral data set with major cotton trading partners. The results show that exchange rate volatility does not affect Pakistan's cotton exports, while the exchange-rate regime has a significant negative impact on cotton exports. He suggested that the government should take steps to make cotton exports competitive.

Faheem Akhter looked at the impact of social and economic reforms on good governance. He concluded that the challenges to good governance will also be mitigated if the identified causes of economic instability are addressed.

Nooreen Mujahid and Nayab Minhaj identify indirectly deforestation drivers concerning macroeconomic factors. Using the ARDL methodology, with rapid population growth, rising unemployment, and double-digit inflation, Pakistan has a declining number of forest areas every year, increasing pressure on land resources. As a result of this enormous rate of deforestation, financial damage such as floods, drought, less rainfall, rising temperatures, air pollution, environmental damage, and all human organisms is caused by climate change. The result supports long-term and short-term inter-factor co-integration.

Seema Obaid, Ather Akhlaq, and Sofia Bano are exploring the experience of university professors working as part-time faculties in Pakistani universities. Their analysis shows that the majority of respondents expressed similar experiences and treatment, such as no allocation of the necessary resources, no entitlement, discriminatory treatment by admin, job insecurity despite being sufficiently qualified and performing well. They concluded that universities should make the necessary arrangements to carry out their work, such as a commonplace or a work station, to sit down and provide feedback to students after class.

Muhammad Abbas and Rubab Iqbal find out whether job satisfaction has any impact on the turnover intentions of the faculty members in various private universities. A sample of 200 faculty members from Private Universities and Pearson's Regression and Correlation applied and found that sub-variables in job satisfaction (workload, promotion, coworker support, compensation, student behavior, and time flexibility) had a major impact on turnover intentions.