



Australian Academy of Business and Economics Review (AABER)

ISSN (Online) 2205-6726

ISSN (Print) 2205-6734

Editorial

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Welcome to this issue of the Australian Academy of Business and Economics Review (AABER). This issue of the AABER features five papers chosen based on their conceptual merits each offering interesting insights into an unexplored issue in the world of business and management.

In the first paper, Erbas and Ozbek (2016) present the effect of psychological capital on work engagement. They find that the component of hope, durability, and optimism were to be significant to predict work engagement, and self-sufficiency component was found to have no effect on work engagement; durability component was seen to be the psychological capital component predicting the work engagement best.

In the second paper, using vector error correction model, Ahmed and Kenji (2016) present the source of economic growth in Ethiopia. By emphasizing on the role of investment (gross fixed capital formation), human capital (employment and labor productivity growth), and trade openness (export and import) and by using time series data that covered from 1981 to 2014, they show that gross domestic product (GDP) growth has long-run relationship with independent variables and short-run causality from export, import, and employment but gross fixed capital formation and labor productivity growth have no impact on GDP growth in short run.

In the third paper, Boylu et al. (2016) examine the influence of gender on the use of domestic technologies. From the participations of 177 married men, this study uses demographic variables such as age, working status, education, and spouses' working status. The results of this study show that cooker was the technology the male participants use the most.

In the fourth paper, Gurcay and Ferah (2016) report the effect of students' academic self-efficacy and achievement motivation on their learning approaches. Stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that physics achievement motivation and physics self-efficacy were significant predictors of tenth-grade students' meaningful learning scores and the whole model explains 20.5% of the variance. They also find that improvement of students' physics self-efficacy will increase their tendency towards meaningful learning. Activities supporting sources of self-efficacy can be used to improve students' physics self-efficacy.

The last paper by Widjayanti and Pare (2016) examines the package color of a local product in Indonesia on consumer response. The result indicated that different package color of local food product in Indonesia significantly had different degree of impact on consumer responses.