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**AUSTRALIAN ACADEMY OF BUSINESS RESEARCH**

**A Systematic Content Analysis of Research Trends on Adolescents' Psychological Capital  
(2016–2025)**

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**Abstract**

This study examined articles published in Taiwanese journals, focusing on adolescent psychological capital as the central dimension of inquiry, to explore recent research trends in the domestic context. Employing systematic content analysis of journal articles published between 2016 and 2025, three indicators—research themes, methodological approaches, and research orientations—were analysed. The findings indicate: (1) Research themes primarily revolve around positive psychology and resilience, with a noticeable concentration; however, issues related to well-being, cultural contexts, and other micro-level dimensions warrant further expansion. (2) Research participants are predominantly university students and adolescents, with relatively limited focus on children and adults; future work would benefit from longitudinal, cross-age investigations. (3) Methodologically, quantitative approaches remain dominant, yet the application of qualitative and mixed-methods designs has been gradually increasing; thus, greater encouragement of methodological pluralism and cross-contextual validation is recommended. Future research can enrich empirical foundations and localized practices by diversifying themes, integrating methodological paradigms, and broadening participant groups.

**Keywords:** adolescents, psychological capital, systematic content analysis, positive psychology, resilience

**Enhancing Decent Work and Welfare for Construction and Migrant Labourers: An Empirical Assessment of the e-Nirman Card and a Gamified Awareness Model in Ahmedabad and Gandhinagar, India**

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**Abstract**

Construction and migrant labourers form a critical yet vulnerable segment of India's informal workforce, often experiencing limited welfare access, low digital awareness, and precarious working conditions. This study examines how digital welfare mechanisms—specifically the e-Nirman Card—can strengthen Decent Work outcomes. It further explores whether a Gamified Awareness Model can bridge persistent information and behavioural gaps in welfare participation. Existing research highlights the promise of digital identity and welfare systems in formalizing informal labour, but significant gaps remain in awareness, last-mile implementation, and behavioural engagement. Limited scholarship examines how migrant labourers interact with digital welfare tools, and few studies test participatory models like gamification for labour-rights education. This research addresses these gaps in the Indian construction sector.

A mixed-method approach was employed, combining a survey of 250 construction and migrant labourers with semi-structured interviews and field observations. Quantitative data were analysed using descriptive statistics and cross-tabulations, while qualitative insights were examined through thematic coding to capture lived experiences and barriers in accessing digital welfare.

Preliminary results indicate that while the e-Nirman Card has high policy potential, labourers' awareness and usage remain limited due to low digital literacy, inconsistent field-level facilitation, and trust deficits. The Gamified Awareness Model showed strong promise in improving comprehension, engagement, and recall of welfare-related information, especially among low-literacy and mobile-first workers.

The study contributes to Decent Work and digital inclusion scholarship by demonstrating that technology alone cannot ensure welfare access; behavioural engagement tools are equally essential. For practitioners and policymakers, the findings suggest integrating human-centred design, community-based facilitation, and gamification into welfare outreach strategies.

The study is geographically limited to two cities and relies partly on self-reported data, which may affect recall accuracy. Broader longitudinal research is recommended.

**Keywords:** Decent Work; Migrant Labour; Digital Welfare; e-Nirman Card; Labour Mediation; Gamified Awareness

## CEO General Managerial Skills and Stock Price Informativeness

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### **Abstract**

The present work investigates the implications of CEOs' general human capital for stock price informativeness (SPI). By conveying information about firms' fundamentals and prospects, informative stock prices not only facilitate more efficient capital allocation in financial markets but also provide valuable external information for managers' decision-making. Extant literature has primarily investigated the antecedents of SPI from the perspectives of agency theory, information diffusion, and environmental complexity, while the impact of CEOs' transferable knowledge and skills has received little attention.

Based on a dataset of listed Chinese firms, we offer compelling evidence that CEOs' general skills are positively correlated with stock price non-synchronicity. Consistent with the view that generalist CEOs have higher tolerance for failure and are longer-term oriented and thus are less likely to hoard or manipulate firm-specific news. The result remains robust to multiple identification tests, including the IV and DID methods, that mitigate endogeneity concerns. In addition, we document that the effect is stronger when CEOs work in non-state-owned enterprises, have longer career horizons, and manage more complex firms, where CEOs' general skills are expected to play a more prominent role. Further analysis reveals that reduced earnings management, improved internal governance, and enhanced management forecast accuracy are key channels underlying the main relation.

Our research offers nuanced theoretical and empirical insights into the role of CEOs' transferable skills and knowledge in accelerating the diffusion and incorporation of idiosyncratic information into stock prices, thereby enriching the research on upper echelons theory and stock price informativeness.

**Keywords:** CEOs; general managerial skills; stock price informativeness; information transparency

## **The Upcycling Paradox: A Moderated Analysis of the Intention-Behaviour Discrepancy for Upcycling in the Bangladeshi Apparel Market**

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### **Abstract**

This study investigates how ethical consumption attitude, collective eco-norms, and perceived behavioural control jointly shape consumers' upcycling intention and subsequent behaviour in Bangladesh's dynamic apparel market. To further explain the well-documented intention-behaviour gap, the model incorporates lifestyle orientation and related-content communication as moderating influences that illuminate how personal values and digital engagement shape sustainable behaviour.

Existing research consistently shows that ethical attitudes and collective norms are central predictors of sustainable consumption intention, including upcycling, across various cultural contexts. However, the persistent intention-behaviour gap remains insufficiently addressed in emerging markets such as Bangladesh. Furthermore, limited empirical work has examined how lifestyle orientation and digital content communication interact with these psychological drivers.

This study has focused on the quantitative survey questionnaire method. A purposive sampling technique is being implemented with a 5-point Likert scale through a Google form. 525 responses are being collected. SPSS is used for demographic analysis, and SmartPLS4 is implemented for calculating the structural equation model.

This study anticipates that all six hypotheses will have positive effects on their relationship. Ethical consumption attitude, collective eco-norms, and perceived behavioural control have a positive direct path with intention for upcycle adoption. Upcycle intention has a strong relational dimension to behavioural adoption. Lifestyle orientation and related-content communication as moderating influences on upcycle intention and behaviour relation with a  $\beta$  (Coefficient) 0.26 and  $\beta$  (Coefficient) 0.18, respectively.

Theoretically, this study resolves the "Upcycling Paradox" by showing how lifestyle orientation and content communication moderate the intention-behaviour gap in sustainable fashion, thus extending the Theory of Planned Behaviour (TPB). For markets like the Bangladeshi RMG industry, these results create a strategic roadmap that shifts from generic messaging to lifestyle-based consumer segmentation and targeted communication.

Future researchers can focus on the longitudinal study with panel data for better insight. As this study focuses on purposive sampling, snowball or cluster sampling can also be applied.

**Keywords:** Upcycle intention, sustainable behaviour adoption, Lifestyle orientation, related-content communication, moderating relation.

## Research on the Impact of Supply Chain Finance on Investment Efficiency of Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Manufacturing Industry

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### Abstract

Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) in the manufacturing sector, characterized by strong flexibility and innovation, meet diverse market demands, drive technological innovation and industrial structure upgrading. However, due to the industry's multiple production links, long cycles, and complex structure, these SMEs face financing difficulties, high costs, and slow disbursement stemming from insufficient credit, which restrict operational turnover, hinder investment plans, and result in inefficient investment. Supply chain finance not only compensates for their credit inadequacy by providing convenient and flexible funds to meet production and operational needs but also breaks down information barriers among supply chain participants, integrates capital, information, business, and logistics flows, and fosters a sound investment ecosystem—rendering it theoretically and practically significant to explore whether supply chain finance enhances their investment efficiency, as well as its influencing factors and mechanisms. This study based on theories of alleviating information asymmetry, enhancing supply chain network relationships, and optimizing capital structure, measures investment efficiency via Richardson's residual model, takes manufacturing enterprises listed on the ChiNext and Science and Technology Innovation Boards from 2013 to 2022 as samples, and empirically tests supply chain finance's impact using a time and industry fixed effects model. It further explores the underlying mechanisms, the moderating role of digital transformation, and heterogeneity across SMEs of different natures. The results indicate that supply chain finance improves manufacturing SMEs' investment efficiency through three channels—reducing financing constraints, mitigating operational risks, and alleviating debt default risks—with digital transformation playing a positive moderating role, and the effect being more pronounced for capital-intensive, technology-intensive, high customer concentration, and growth-stage SMEs. Finally, based on the findings, the study proposes countermeasures regarding supply chain finance business innovation, digital infrastructure investment, and supply chain ecosystem construction.

**Keywords:** Supply Chain Finance, Investment Efficiency, Small and Medium-sized Enterprises in the Manufacturing Industry, Corporate financing

## Index of Authors

Aurora, Samiha Sazi .....	21
Marufa, Rumana Siddika .....	21
Pan, Yun-Tsan .....	18
Prajapati, Krishna .....	19
Shen, Zhihan .....	20
Tasnim, Jarin .....	21
Wang, Chengchao .....	22



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