



Editorial

On this issue we start with a study in Pakistan using Path Analysis with 450 participants from different sectors like banking, manufacturing and telecommunications, to show that structural and psychological empowerment have an impact on innovative behavior particularly to the extent that influence trust. Then we have a few papers from the Wuhan University. The first one is a study in Sri Lanka a country that is in transition towards efficiency driven production processes based on technology at the leather and footwear industry showing that regarding competitiveness and innovations the majority of entrepreneurs still keep on using designs already available. Next is a study on high-tech startups from 6 provinces of central China network showing in particular that network strength and breadth have an impact on innovation performance. Next paper is a study that shows the usefulness of using a new Educational Model based on a 6S Management and Competition Mechanism in a Course of Robot-Integrated Design; and then we have one that focuses on the way that Active Procrastination may Mediate the Academic Stress and Performance relationships. The last papers all come from Brazil starting with one dealing with the importance of organizational cultures to foster Sustainable Leadership through interactive and integrative collaborative group dynamics; then comes one regarding the worldwide very serious problem of Urban Sprawl and very Poorly Managed Accelerated Cities Expansion and Population Growth in Developing Countries like Brazil due to deficiencies on essential infrastructure that ends up having an impact on the Quality of Life of people without much resources moving there particularly regarding lack of basic needs like food, water, electricity and public transportation. The Human Development index – HDI, developed by Pakistani Economist Mahbub Ul Haq already in 1990, has been used and recommended worldwide by the UNDP to monitor National Human Development seeking improvements in human well-being since that time, includes three basic dimensions: Economics, Education and Health. Moreover since 2010 the UNDP observing prevailing Inequalities all around developed an adjusted Index (IHDI); as a complementary alternative many countries nowadays seek to monitor this type of index at the city level, so that more appropriate local planning for improvements may be used. In this last paper a study of Brazilian cities, focusing in particular the Educational Level which is so basic for all, clearly show that half of the 27 States of Brazil are not doing well at all, so that a great effort needs to be done fast for the social inclusion of this population particularly regarding the accelerated advances and impacts of the 4th. Industrial Revolution, particularly in Developing countries; and speaking on Developing Countries last paper explores the efficiency in the organizing of innovative IT projects in the Sri Lankan context based on interviews with open-ended questions analysed by a qualitative data tool MAXQDA that shows that innovation management may be fostered through mostly by Reward Structure, but also by Recruitment, Training and Development, Gamification, and Employee Empowerment.

Arnaldo de Hoyos