

Pattern information

Pattern	Pattern 20		
Composition steps	Model selection → Chunking → Embeddings → Retrieval → Generation		
Score type	<input checked="" type="radio"/> Mean <input type="radio"/> CI High <input type="radio"/> CI Low		
Answer correctness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.654	
Answer faithfulness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.738	
Context correctness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.95	

Vector store

Vector store datasource type	In memory (ChromaDB)
Vector store distance metric	Cosine
Vector store index name	autoai_rag_f8dcb9b0_20250526055747
Vector store operation	Upsert

Name	Description	Role	Type
document_id	document name field	document_name	string

Vector store schema fields	sequence_number	chunk number per document	sequence_number	number
	start_index	chunk starting token position in the source document	start_index	number
	text	text field	text	string
	vector	vector embeddings	vector_embeddings	array

Vector score schema ID	autoai_rag_1.0
Vector store schema name	Document schema using open-source loaders
Vector store schema type	struct

Chunking

Chunk overlap	256
Chunk size	1024
Chunking method	Recursive

Embeddings

Embedding model	multilingual-e5-large	👁
Truncate input tokens	512	
Truncate strategy	Left	

Retrieval

Retrieval method	Window
Number of chunks	5
Window size	2

Generation

Context template text	[document]: {document}
Foundation model	llama-4-maverick-17b-128e-instruct-fp8 ⓘ
Decoding method	Greedy
Maximum new tokens	1000
Max sequence length	8192
Minimum new tokens	1

<s>[INST] <<SYS>>
You are a Stakeholder Management expert. Answer all questions using only the documents provided in the context. Do not rely on external knowledge, summaries, or references cited within those documents.

- Your response must:
- Be concise and clearly answer the question in 3–5 sentences.
 - Include a direct quote or paraphrased passage from the supporting article.
 - Always cite the article title and author(s) you used. Do not refer to documents by number or generic labels like “Document 1.”
 - If multiple sources are used, cite each with its correct title and authors.
 - Do not create any question in your response.
 - Do not include headers like “Question:”, “Response:”, “##”, or markdown sections.
 - Do not use any HTML, XML, code formatting, or block tags in your output.

If none of the documents contain a valid answer, clearly state that the question cannot be answered based on the provided information.

Always remain helpful, respectful, and safe. Do not generate harmful, unethical, or biased content.

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{reference_documents}

{question} [/INST]

Word to token ratio	2
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Sample Q&A

Question

What are the four main research themes identified in the literature on stakeholder management in mega construction projects?



Answer

The four main research themes identified in the literature on stakeholder management in mega construction projects are "stakeholder interests and influences", "stakeholder management process", "stakeholder analysis methods", and "stakeholder engagement" (Mok et al., "Stakeholder management studies in mega construction projects: A review and future directions"). These themes were identified through a systematic review of selected articles published from 1997 to 2014. Mok et al. emphasize that understanding these themes is crucial for effective stakeholder management in mega construction projects. (Mok et al., "Stakeholder management studies in mega construction projects: A review and future directions").

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Literature reveals that stakeholder management research in relation to mega construction projects is categorized under four major themes, namely (1) stakeholder interests and influences, (2) stakeholder management process, (3) stakeholder analysis methods, and (4) stakeholder engagement.

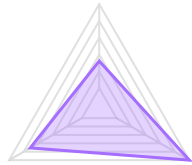
Question

What are the key trade-offs and constraints firms must consider when

Answer

Firms must consider the trade-offs and constraints between investments in various stakeholder groups, the costs associated with these investments,

**investing in stakeholder relationships,
according to recent stakeholder
management theory?**



and the contingencies that mediate their effect on firm performance, such as firm strategy, industry features, and national-legal systems (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur). The law of decreasing marginal returns to stakeholder investments establishes an upper bound, indicating that very high investments in any single stakeholder group can be detrimental to firm performance (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur). Additionally, complementarities between stakeholder investments and firm strategy, industry differentiation, and innovation levels can impact the effectiveness of stakeholder investments (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur). "Complementarities, Costs, Contingencies in Stakeholder Management" by Garcia-Castro and Francoeur.

View expected answer (1) ^

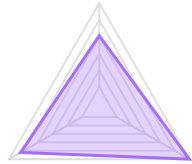
Expected answer 1

Investing in stakeholder relationships yields benefits, but firms face diminishing marginal returns beyond a certain point. Effective stakeholder management requires a minimum investment in all primary stakeholders, as these are essential for firm survival. However, excessive investment—particularly beyond the 75th percentile—can incur costs that outweigh benefits. Additionally, these effects are contingent on factors like industry type, innovation strategy, and national regulatory environments.

Question

Answer

What are the main benefits of integrating construction risk management and stakeholder management?



The main benefits of integrating construction risk management (RM) and stakeholder management (SM) include enhanced mutual effectiveness in both process and outcome domains, more efficient resource allocation, and improved overall project performance. According to Xia et al., integrated management can "reduce objective conflict, achieve more efficient resource allocation, improve mutual management effectiveness, and bring new perspectives for managerial practices." This integration is feasible and can promote the effectiveness of both RM and SM, ultimately leading to the establishment of integrated management systems (IMs) for construction risks and stakeholders (Xia et al., International Journal of Project Management). Xia et al., International Journal of Project Management.

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Integrating risk (RM) and stakeholder management (SM) is feasible and can promote the effectiveness of both RM and SM. These linkages and directions shed light on enhancing the effectiveness of RM and SM through new ways of thinking about, analyzing, and then managing risks and stakeholders in a holistic and integrated way.

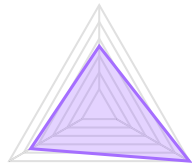
Question

What are the main components of the revised framework for corporate social

Answer

The revised framework for corporate social responsibility (CSR) stakeholder engagement comprises four inter-related components: Context, Choice, Calculation, and Communication. These elements are designed to help

**responsibility stakeholder engagement
proposed in the literature?**



business executives systematically manage the CSR stakeholder engagement decision-making process (O'Riordan and Fairbrass 2008; O'Riordan 2010, p. 354). The Context element reflects the external and internal factors influencing CSR practice, including company culture, leadership, and values (O'Riordan 2010, pp. 355-357). "Managing CSR Stakeholder Engagement" by L. O'Riordan and J. Fairbrass.

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

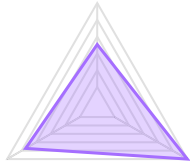
The new explanatory framework comprises four interrelated elements: context, choices, calculation, and communication — designed to depict how decision-makers manage corporate social responsibility (CSR) stakeholder engagement. These phases are structured to support systematic and comprehensive decision-making, emphasizing both input (e.g. CSR expenditure) and output (e.g. social benefit) communication.

Question

**What are the origins and key
developments in project stakeholder
management theory?**

Answer

The origins of project stakeholder management are rooted in strategic management theories, specifically R. Edward Freeman's 1984 book "Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach," which introduced the Stakeholder View of the Firm. This perspective was needed to enhance the understanding of companies beyond the dominant Production View and



Managerial View of the Firm. According to Eskerod, Huemann, and Savage, "The origins of project stakeholder management are not found in the project management field itself, rather they stem from theories of strategic management" (Project Stakeholder Management—Past and Present). Key developments include the recognition of stakeholder analysis as a crucial aspect of project management and the shift from a "management-of-stakeholders" to a "management-for-stakeholders" approach, which prioritizes fairness and engagement of all stakeholders (Eskerod and Huemann, 2013; Freeman et al., 2007). Eskerod, Huemann, and Savage, Project Stakeholder Management—Past and Present.

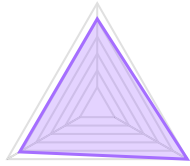
View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

The origins of project stakeholder management stem from theories of strategic management. Freeman (1984) encouraged a Stakeholder View of the Firm, suggesting that businesses should consider 'any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the firm's objectives.' This perspective evolved from earlier views of firms focused on production and managerial interests. Furthermore, project stakeholder analysis increases the possibility of combining 'management of' and 'management for' stakeholder approaches, thereby improving project and product success (Eskerod et al., 2015).

Question

What challenges do Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) present in managing stakeholder responsibilities and inclusion?



Answer

Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) present challenges in managing stakeholder responsibilities and inclusion due to the complexity of the stakeholder environment and dynamics. Allocating stakeholder responsibilities between the public initiator and private consortium becomes problematic as it involves balancing between reactive and proactive responses to stakeholder claims (De Schepper et al., "Stakeholder dynamics and responsibilities in Public–Private Partnerships"). The case study findings indicate that a PPP makes the stakeholder environment more complex to manage, and that stakeholder issues are often the result of the imbalance of reactive and proactive stakeholder management approaches (De Schepper et al., "Stakeholder dynamics and responsibilities in Public–Private Partnerships"). To address these challenges, the use of a dynamic dual stakeholder management tool is recommended, as well as the identification of governance structures that allow the sharing and division of responsibilities between stakeholders (De Schepper et al., "Stakeholder dynamics and responsibilities in Public–Private Partnerships"). De Schepper et al., "Stakeholder dynamics and responsibilities in Public–Private Partnerships"

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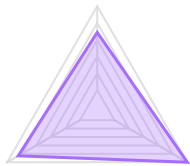
Expected answer 1

The literature indicate that a PPP makes the stakeholder environment more complex to manage, due to the increasing importance of the stakeholder context and dynamics. Hence, allocating stakeholder responsibilities between the public initiator and private consortium

becomes problematic as it goes hand in hand with balancing between reactive and proactive responses to stakeholder claims.

Question

What is the concept of organization-stakeholder fit (O-S fit) and how does it explain cooperative behaviour?



Answer

Organization-stakeholder fit (O-S fit) refers to the compatibility between an organization and its stakeholders when their characteristics are well matched. According to Bundy, Vogel, and Zachary, O-S fit exists in two dimensions: value congruence and strategic complementarity, which motivate cooperative behavior through relational factors such as trust, predictability, attraction/exchange, and communication. "O-S fit describes the compatibility that exists between an organization and a stakeholder when their characteristics are well matched" (Bundy, Vogel, and Zachary, "Organization-Stakeholder Fit: A Dynamic Theory of Cooperation, Compromise, and Conflict Between an Organization and Its Stakeholders"). The authors argue that cooperative behavior is maximized when relational partners share both core values and strategic priorities. Bundy, Vogel, and Zachary, "Organization-Stakeholder Fit: A Dynamic Theory of Cooperation, Compromise, and Conflict Between an Organization and Its Stakeholders".

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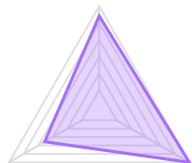
Expected answer 1

O-S fit describes the compatibility that exists between an organization and a stakeholder when their characteristics are well matched. We highlight two

dimensions of O-S fit: value congruence, or the supplementary fit of organizational and stakeholder values, and strategic complementarity, or the complementary fit of strategic needs and resources. For each dimension, we detail the unique relational factors - including core elements of trust, predictability, attraction/exchange, and communication - that motivate cooperation.

Question

What is the relationship between stakeholder engagement and innovation management in entrepreneurship development?



Answer

Stakeholder engagement is crucial for innovation management and subsequent entrepreneurship development, as it enables entrepreneurs to develop strong relationships with various stakeholders, enhancing their chances of success. According to Erasmia Leonidou, Michael Christofi, Demetris Vrontis, and Alkis Thrassou, stakeholder theory states that engagement and development of strong relationships with a wide variety of stakeholders is an important component of value creation in businesses. The interaction between entrepreneurs and stakeholders can offer a valuable source of social, knowledge, and human capital, enhancing entrepreneurs' success in innovation management. "An integrative framework of stakeholder engagement for innovation management and entrepreneurship development" by Leonidou et al. highlights the significance of stakeholder engagement for innovation management, citing that stakeholders can be important sources of innovation for businesses. (Leonidou, Christofi, Vrontis, & Thrassou, "An integrative framework of stakeholder engagement for innovation management and entrepreneurship development") .

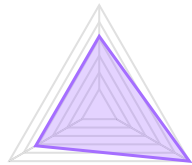
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Expected answer 1

The interaction of entrepreneurs with their various stakeholders can therefore offer a valuable source of social, knowledge and human capital that may enhance entrepreneurs' success in innovation management.

Question

What is the role of local community stakeholders in improving the performance of megaprojects?



Answer

Local community stakeholders play a crucial role in improving the performance of megaprojects by providing their opinions and concerns during the initiation phase, which can help align project objectives with their interests. According to Di Maddaloni and Davis, "seeking local community opinions in the initiation phase of the project and monitoring the megaproject impact at the local level can help to improve project performance." This inclusive stakeholder management approach can enhance transparency and accountability in decision-making, ultimately leading to better project outcomes (The influence of local community stakeholders in megaprojects: Rethinking their inclusiveness to improve project performance, Francesco Di Maddaloni, Kate Davis). By managing the local community's needs and expectations, project managers can improve project performance. Di Maddaloni and Davis also state that "managing the local community will help to manage benefits... by aligning major PIC objectives and interests with those of the local community." (The influence of local community stakeholders in megaprojects: Rethinking their inclusiveness to improve project performance, Francesco Di Maddaloni, Kate Davis).

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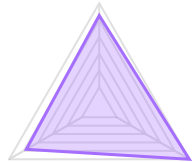
Expected answer 1

Due to the unavoidable impact of major Public Infrastructure and Construction projects on both people and places, it is suggested that seeking local community opinions in the initiation phase of the project and monitoring the megaproject impact at the local level can help to improve project performance. Managing those

‘secondary’, but legitimate stakeholders such as the local community, will help manage the benefits by reducing planning misjudgment and increasing transparency and accountability in the project decision making process.

Question

What types of stakeholder motivations are typically considered in stakeholder theory, and how do they influence management strategies?



Answer

Stakeholder theory typically considers two main types of stakeholder motivations: self-regarding and reciprocal. Self-regarding stakeholders are driven by personal payoffs and do not value fairness, while reciprocal stakeholders are inclined to reward fair treatment and punish unfair treatment, even if it is personally costly (Fehr and Falk, 2002; Engelmann and Strobel, 2004). These motivations influence management strategies, as a fairness approach is more effective in attracting and motivating reciprocal stakeholders, while an arms-length approach is more effective in motivating self-regarding stakeholders with high bargaining power (Bridoux and Stoelhorst). "The empirical evidence suggests that individual stakeholders can be categorized into two main types: self-regarding and reciprocal stakeholders" (Bridoux and Stoelhorst). Managing Stakeholders with Heterogeneous Motives, Bridoux and Stoelhorst. Additionally, Garcia-Castro and Francoeur discuss how stakeholder management can be influenced by firm strategy, industry features, and national-legal factors, highlighting the complexity of stakeholder management (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur). The Law of Contingent Performance, Garcia-Castro and Francoeur.

View expected answer (1) ^

Expected answer 1

Individual stakeholders can be categorized into two main types: self-regarding and reciprocal stakeholders. A fairness-based approach is more effective in attracting, retaining, and motivating reciprocal stakeholders, while an arms-length approach is better suited to managing self-regarding stakeholders, especially those with high bargaining power.