

Pattern information

Pattern	Pattern 19		
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>	0.675	
Answer faithfulness (Mean)	<div><div></div></div>	0.74	
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_c31cb2df_20250526061646
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	👁
<hr/>		
Truncate input tokens	512	
<hr/>		
Truncate strategy	Left	

Retrieval

Retrieval method	Window
Number of chunks	5
Window size	3

Generation

Context template text	{document}
Foundation model	mistral-large 
Decoding method	Greedy
Maximum new tokens	1000
Max sequence length	128000
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]

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Word to token ratio	2.1606
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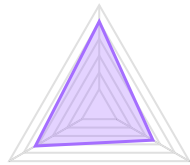
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### Sample Q&A

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## 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:

1. **\*\*Stakeholder interests and influences\*\***: This theme focuses on understanding the diverse needs, objectives, and impacts of various stakeholders involved in mega construction projects.
2. **\*\*Stakeholder management process\*\***: This theme explores the systematic approaches and strategies used to manage stakeholders effectively throughout the project lifecycle.
3. **\*\*Stakeholder analysis methods\*\***: This theme examines the techniques and tools used to identify, classify, and assess stakeholders, helping project managers understand their interests and potential impacts.
4. **\*\*Stakeholder engagement\*\***: This theme emphasizes the importance of active communication, collaboration, and involvement of stakeholders to ensure their concerns are addressed and their positive input is maximized.

These themes are identified in the review by Mok et al. (2015) titled "Stakeholder management studies in mega construction projects: A review and future directions."

View expected answer (1) ^

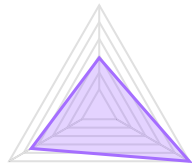
Expected answer 1

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



## Answer

The key trade-offs and constraints firms must consider when investing in stakeholder relationships include the potential complementarities and trade-offs between investments in different stakeholder groups, the costs associated with these investments, and the various contingencies that mediate their effect on firm performance. According to recent stakeholder management theory, "the relationship between stakeholder investments and firm performance does not follow a simple monotonic function; there are potential complementarities and trade-offs between investments in several stakeholder groups that have not been fully investigated in the literature" (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur, 2016). Additionally, investing in stakeholders is costly, and managers may overinvest in some stakeholders, overestimating their contributions' bottom-line impact (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur, 2016). Lastly, the effectiveness of stakeholder investments is contingent on factors such as firm strategy, industry features, and national-legal systems (Garcia-Castro and Francoeur, 2016).

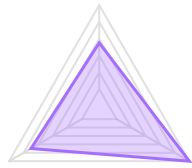
View expected answer (1) ^

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

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



## Answer

The main benefits of integrating construction risk management (RM) and stakeholder management (SM) include mutual enhancement of effectiveness, improved project performance, and potential cost savings. According to the article "International Journal of Project Management" by N. Xia et al., integrating RM and SM can lead to a more holistic approach, reducing objective conflict and achieving more efficient resource allocation. The authors state, "Integrated management in the project and the organization context has been demonstrated to reduce objective conflict, achieve more efficient resource allocation, improve mutual management effectiveness, and bring new perspectives for managerial practices, sustainable development, and so on" (Xia et al., 2018). Additionally, the integration can result in improvements such as cost savings and a more positive organizational image, as seen in other integrated management systems (Bernardo et al., 2015).

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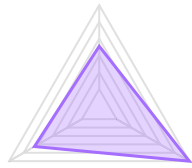
Expected answer 1

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 responsibility stakeholder engagement proposed in the literature?**



## Answer

The main components of the revised framework for corporate social responsibility (CSR) stakeholder engagement are:

1. **Context**: This element reflects how managers are required to understand and respond to the external and internal factors that influence CSR behavior. It includes aspects such as the external PEST environment, stakeholder pressure, media influence, industry/competitor activity, and the business role, as well as internal factors like company culture, values, leadership, vision and mission, employee interest, and company profile (O'Riordan and Fairbrass).
2. **Choice**: This component involves the selection of CSR themes and projects that align with the company's specific competence and can improve its corporate image (O'Riordan and Fairbrass).
3. **Calculation**: This element involves the evaluation and implementation of ethically enabled choices into business operations along key areas of the value chain (O'Riordan and Fairbrass).
4. **Communication**: This component emphasizes the importance of declaring sincere and meaningful CSR after ethically enabled choices have been genuinely evaluated and authentically implemented. It includes methods such as person-to-person stakeholder dialogue, use of websites and chat, and dissemination of transparent information via reports and auditing (O'Riordan and Fairbrass).

These components are designed to be worked through in a series of

interlinked phases to help business executives systematically manage the CSR stakeholder engagement decision-making process (O’Riordan and Fairbrass).

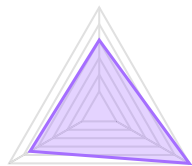
View expected answer (1) ^

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 theories of strategic management rather than the project management field itself. R. Edward Freeman, a professor at the University of Minnesota in the 1980s, published the book "Strategic Management: A Stakeholder Approach" in 1984, which encouraged a Stakeholder View of the Firm. This perspective aimed to enhance other views of companies, such as The Production View of the Firm and The Managerial View of the Firm (Freeman, 1984). Freeman defined stakeholders as those "who can affect or is affected by the

achievement of the firm's objectives." Following this notable publication, different perspectives of stakeholder management research emerged, including the three aspects (descriptive, instrumental, and normative) of categorizing stakeholder theory (Jones, 1995), the concepts of stakeholder dynamics (Freeman, 1984), and the stakeholder salience and typology (Mitchell et al., 1997). These developments have significantly influenced the understanding and practice of project stakeholder management. (Eskerod, Huemann, & Savage, "Project Stakeholder Management—Past and Present")

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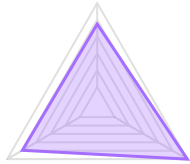
Expected answer 1

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

Answer

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



Public–Private Partnerships (PPPs) present several challenges in managing stakeholder responsibilities and inclusion. Firstly, PPPs make the stakeholder environment more complex due to the increasing importance of the stakeholder context and dynamics. This complexity arises from the need to balance reactive and proactive responses to stakeholder claims, which can be problematic when allocating responsibilities between the public initiator and private consortium. Additionally, the absence of clear guidance on responsibility and accountability issues surrounding stakeholder management in PPP projects further complicates the process. To address these challenges, the use of a dynamic dual stakeholder management tool and the identification of governance structures that allow for the sharing and division of responsibilities between stakeholders are recommended. These insights are drawn from a comparative case study analysis of four PPP infrastructure projects, as discussed in the article "Stakeholder dynamics and responsibilities in Public–Private Partnerships: A mixed experience" by Steven De Schepper, Michaël Dooms, and Elvira Haezendonck.

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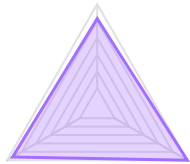
Expected answer 1

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

The concept of organization-stakeholder fit (O-S fit) describes the compatibility that exists between an organization and a stakeholder when their characteristics are well matched. It explains cooperative behavior by highlighting two dimensions: value congruence, which is the supplementary fit of organizational and stakeholder values, and strategic complementarity, which is the complementary fit of strategic needs and resources. For each dimension, unique relational factors such as trust, predictability, attraction/exchange, and communication motivate cooperation. The article "Organization-Stakeholder Fit: A Dynamic Theory of Cooperation, Compromise, and Conflict Between an Organization and Its Stakeholders" by Jonathan Bundy, Ryan M. Vogel, and Miles A. Zachary details these aspects.

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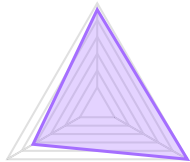
Expected answer 1

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 a critical component of innovation management in entrepreneurship development. According to the article "An integrative framework of stakeholder engagement for innovation management and entrepreneurship development" by Erasmia Leonidou, Michael Christofi, Demetris Vrontis, and Alkis Thrassou, stakeholders can be important sources of innovation for businesses. The interaction of entrepreneurs with their various stakeholders can offer valuable social, knowledge, and human capital that may enhance entrepreneurs' success in innovation management. This engagement is essential for achieving sustainable competitive advantages and is a task of growing significance, forming the cornerstone of a win-win outcome.

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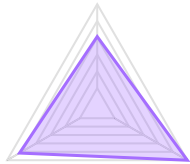
Expected answer 1

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. Research suggests 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. This is because megaprojects have an unavoidable impact on both people and places, and understanding the social and political impacts on secondary stakeholders, such as the local community, is essential. According to Di Maddaloni and Davis, "The output provides scholars and practitioners with future research directions and practical implications for an inclusive stakeholder management approach in construction megaprojects" (Di Maddaloni and Davis, 2017).

View expected answer (1) ^

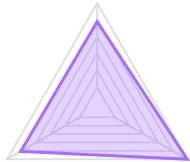
Expected answer 1

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 primarily concerned with their personal payoffs and do not value fairness as such. In contrast, reciprocal stakeholders are inclined to reward fair treatment and punish unfair treatment, even if doing so is personally costly. These motivations influence management strategies by affecting stakeholder behavior and the firm's approach to stakeholder management. For instance, a firm that adopts a fairness approach is more likely to attract and retain reciprocal stakeholders, while an arms-length approach may be more effective in motivating self-regarding stakeholders and attracting those with high bargaining power (Bridoux and Stoelhorst, "Managing Stakeholders with Heterogeneous Motives").

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.