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## **FUTURE OF URBAN DEVELOPMENT SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS FOR EXTERNAL STAKEHOLDERS**

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### **ABSTRACT :**

Large construction projects can create many hazards and risks, making it one of the most dangerous industries to work. This risk factor increases during urban development, which can negatively impact external stakeholders involved in the project as well as their surrounding environment. Therefore, this article aims to identify and document many of the issues faced by external stakeholder project managers and how they affect construction projects, especially in Limited construction site.

Additionally, the importance of external stakeholders in various issues has been identified in this work. This was done using a prepared survey and questionnaire and the respondents were different project managers. The second part of the work is devoted to the study of the influence of the parties involved in the implementation of the project. The only requirement to participate in the survey is project management.

The study was conducted using a questionnaire with questions, divided into three parts. The first part is the mark, which includes three questions about the restaurant. The second part included a question regarding how to define the word "stakeholder". The third part is related to the research topic and includes 11 questions. The results received from the survey are analyzed and interpreted making it possible to identify the work that stakeholders as a whole are important for the implementation of the entire project. Their impact is so important that it can be said that they also determine the success or failure of the project. Respondents indicated that stakeholders influence all sectors to a large or even very large extent. This fact is demonstrated in Table 4.5, which shows the answers chosen most frequently by respondents.

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**Keywords** – Construction, hazards, external stakeholders, respondents, surveys.

### **CHAPTER-1 INTRODUCTION**

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#### **Introduction**

As of 2011, 3.6 billion people worldwide lived in urban areas, equivalent to half of the world's population (World Bank 2013). Along with the continued creation of city and urban priorities, the need for alignment between partners or stakeholders in choosing to develop these priorities also requires change (Isaacs, et al.2010). With the permanent convergence of populations to these urban centers, there is a need to constantly stimulate, update and renew old and neglected conditions (Jones and Evans 2008) to support and replenish energy for future development. To limit and encourage the growth and expansion of these urban centers, it is essential to facilitate and address various natural or environmental, social and financial variables. As scientists have pointed out (Giddings, et al. 2002; Isaacs et al.2010) sustainable progress will integrate these three components in the development process towards urban events. Special attention must be paid to managing various external partners who can have a positive or negative impact on the company's overall performance. However, studies on the possible management of this condition are rare and creators have neglected to explore this topic in detail (Gilchrist et al. 2002; Spillane et al. two thousand and thirteen); thus neglecting to recognize and solve many problems and issues achieved in that field.

#### **Urban Construction**

The subject of the construction project is one that has been debated for a long time. It has sometimes been argued that development programs and projects are among the most unpredictable and complex events (Winch 1987), and Bertelsen (2003) agrees that they should be viewed as a complex context, intricate and complicated. The development sector is one of the most dangerous and challenging business departments (Bal et al. 2011), incorporating different materials, components and stakeholders applied to the structure and design, construction and construction activities of works. Cooke and Williams (2004) also agree that development is certainly a dangerous activity.



**Figure 1 Urban Construction**

Due to the increasing scale and unpredictability of many operations, Maytorena et al. (2007) point out that the ability to manage risks throughout the development phase has become a key factor in avoiding undesirable outcomes. Since urban areas are generally very densely populated, there is a need for an effective government to avoid any risk of accidents occurring nearby and to ensure the prosperity of the people and individuals nearby. Construction destinations are a typical feature of urban areas with a significant and growing number of projects (Hendrickson 1998), but if not managed effectively, they can disrupt the surrounding network.

#### ***Who are the Project Stakeholders?***

One of the more common sources, similar to that of the Project Management Institute (2001), describes the characteristics of stakeholders as follows: 4,444 "people and associations actually involved in the development process and project adventure, or their concentration may be graded or negatively affected by project implementation or complete a task successfully."

An increasingly relevant meaning of stakeholder will be: "groups or persons with whom the association cooperates or with which there may be interdependence, any individual, organization or which group can control or be influenced by the activities, choices, approaches, practices, or goals of the association" (Carroll, 1993).

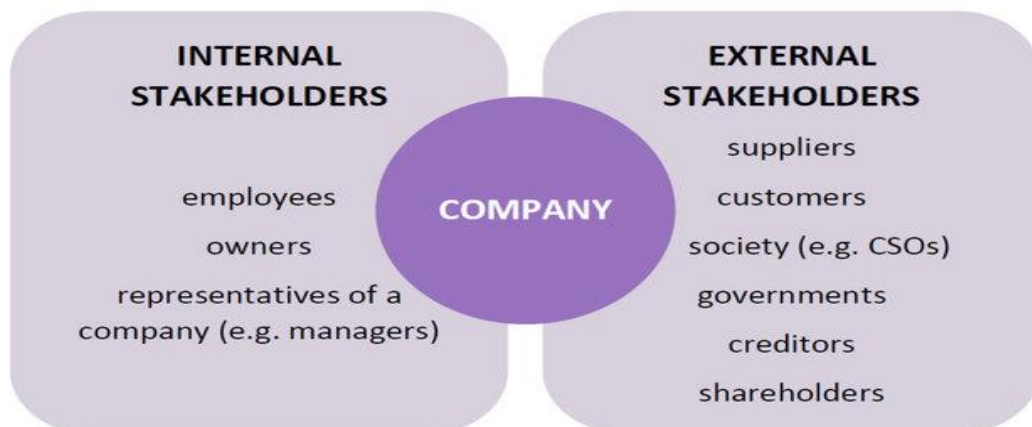
The stakeholder partner in a task can be categorized into (Calvert 1995; Winch and Bonke 2002):

**Internal stakeholders** of the association, who are colleagues of the company or those who secure finances for the association.

**External Stakeholders** such as individuals significantly affected by the project.

In most development activities, there will be many stakeholders and the diversity of their tendencies and needs will lead to conflicts of interest. The agenda of stakeholders in a development project is often huge and includes office owners and clients, managers, co-workers, office administrators, fashion designers, investors, open organizations, workers, subcontractors, competitors in administrative services, banks, insurance agents, media, networks, dealers, neighbors, people in general, customers, local improvement offices. Each of them can have an impact on the entire project. While some may impact project tasks more frequently, most will do so at some point in time.

If we have the ability to recognize and identify the same number of stakeholders in the project development and development process, then development and construction companies will have a chance to meet their expectations practically from the beginning of the project. Associations often rely on external actors for finance, authorization, management, assets, etc.



## Figure 2 Project Stakeholders

### *Stakeholder influence in the implementation of construction projects*

Stakeholder management is the main concern about the connection between the association and the groups, scam schemes or stakeholders. These types of connections have been assessed to have the ability to control people and their associations, which can certainly or influence any successful and completed endeavor of the project. In this way, the stakeholders of any project development project must be monitored and controlled by the associations to limit unenthusiastic and harmful effects, and ensure that there are no problems.

Currently, the leaders of the stakeholders are carefully considered and considered, from a certain point of view in the development part of the structure, the importance for their corporate organization as well as the different fields, such as authorization and contracts, security or nature. Three Aspects of Stakeholder Theory

Stakeholder theoretical hypotheses lie at the intersection of different speculations, for example, framework and systems theoretical hypotheses and authoritative theoretical hypotheses. Therefore, Mainardes et al. 2012 argues that experts need not view theoretical assumptions of stakeholders as lacking participation and isolation. Essentially, Donaldson and Preston (1995) posit that theoretical hypotheses about stakeholder leadership are a set of different speculations, including three perspectives: (a) explicit or descriptive, relating to the serious and community-oriented interests of groups and gatherings; (b) tools, linking leaders' practices with organizational governance; and (c) regularization and standardization, which describes the organization's behavior towards its stakeholders. Donaldson and Preston recommend that a prescriptive approach should be at the heart of the stakeholder hypothesis because it depends on the ethics, deep quality and social obligations of the company, while other perspectives instrumental and clarifying are organized around a normative center, as shown below.

### *Shareholder versus Stakeholder Perspective*

There are two alternate points of view on how associations need to be situated opposite their internal and external stakeholder executives. On one side when a stakeholder could be translated as the investor and shareholder in a tight feeling of the expression (Friedman and Miles, 2002), and then again on the other side, could be anybody in the organization (Miles, 2012). In light of the decent variety of recognitions, specialists and experts have attempted to successfully utilize stakeholder theoretical hypothesis since they are puzzled and become confused over the meaning of the expression stakeholder (Lucae, Rebentisch, & Oehmen, 2014; Mishra and Mishra, 2013).

### *Stakeholder Identification*

The project manager begins the executive stakeholder management process by conducting an assessment to differentiate the leaders from the project's implementing stakeholders. For example, Santana (2012) proposed a framework for stakeholder authenticity that depends on three dimensions (a) stakeholder authenticity as a factor, (b) authenticity of related party situation and (c) the authenticity of the related party's conduct. Similarly, Mitchell, Agle, and Wood (1997) took an instrumental perspective on the stakeholder theory hypothesis and recommended that associations should recognize notable levels of stakeholder quality by how to calculate whether they possess partial or mixed, intensity, authenticity or seriousness.

## CHAPTER-2

### LITERATURE REVIEW

(Curran and Spillane, 2016) Huge construction development project undertakings can make various threads and can carry numerous dangers, making it one of the most unsafe enterprises in which to employ. This component of hazard increments in an urban growth, which can contrarily affect the external stakeholders related to the construction project development venture, alongside their general surroundings. Along these lines, this document means to recognize and report the various issues experienced by project development venture administrators from external stakeholders and how they influence construction development project development ventures, especially in a limited site condition. Intending to this point, the central goal is to distinguish what issues are engaged with dealing with the stakeholders in these inalienably hazardous conditions. A subjective approach enveloping a useful writing audit is attempted, trailed by five contextual investigations with experts in the industry. The information assembled is evaluated subjectively utilizing mind mapping programming, and intellectually summed up. Twenty-six issues are recognized, and all in all five principle topics happen; natural, traffic, legitimate, wellbeing, and security and correspondence issues. A wide scope of issues can create contingent upon the unpredictability of each task, yet this examination will outline and fortify to extend supervisors that early distinguishing proof of issues, joined with powerful reaction procedures, can be utilized to deal with the issues considering external stakeholders on urban construction development project ventures.

(Karimi and Rahim, 2015) The growing significance of ecological and environmental problems needs endeavors in various regions of investigation and functioning. Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) tenders extraordinary possibilities for the development and enhancement of biological execution of producers. The motivation behind this paper is to investigate the stakeholders' which are leaving any affect or pressurizing on green supply chains, and to build up a scientific categorization system known as taxonomy structure that can be utilized for green supply chain makers dependent on the fundamental measurements for the green supply chain. The ordered structure taxonomic is created through (i) investigation of various component of green supply chain found in existing observational work or contextual investigations recorded in the writing, (ii) distinguishing proof of key stakeholders' weights that impact green supply chain management activity.

(Li, Verhagen and Curran, 2020) Prognostic and health management (PHM) portrays a set of capacities that empower to distinguish abnormalities, depicts diagnose burdens, and foresee remaining useful lifetime (RUL), prompting the viable and productive upkeep and activity of assets, for example, airplane. Earlier investigation has taken these mechanical variables of the PHM scheme structure, yet regularly; just one or a couple of viewpoints are attending to. For instance, a number of investigations concentrate on system engineering (SE) standards for submission in the direction of PHM plan philosophy, and an idea of prerequisites from a hypothetical point of view, despite the fact that different papers present necessity detail and flow down methodologies for PHM schemes. Notwithstanding, the best in class comes up short on a systematic procedure that details all parts of structuring and exhaustively business engineering a PHM organization. In the meantime, the system and clear implementation of capturing stakeholders' wants and needs are generally not enough with consideration to subtleties and its details. To defeat these cons, this paper and documents offers a stakeholder-arranged structure approach for building up a PHM system from a systems engineering point of view, adding to a reliable and reusable representation of the plan. Additionally, it stresses the procedure and organization of stakeholder desires definition in detail, including the means of distinguishing stakeholders, captures their desires/necessities, and stakeholder and prerequisite investigation. Two cases examine delineate the relevance of the proposed system. The proposed stakeholder-arranged structure technique empowers the combination of the bespoke fundamental assignments to plan a PHM system, wherein adequate stakeholder contribution and thought of their inclinations can prompt progressively precise and better structure data. Also, the procedure completely covers the parts of discernibility, consistency, and reusability to capture and characterize stakeholders and their desires for a fruitful structure.

(Surucu-Balci, Balci and Yuen, 2020) Web-based life gives an essential road to stakeholder commitment which is vital to guarantee the dedication and fulfillment of stakeholders who have significant assets that can impact the business results. Holder lines – basic individuals from worldwide supply chains and facilitators of universal exchange – use online networking to draw in their stakeholders because of the natural and business intricacy of their business. Be that as it may, not every social medium posts produce a similar measure of stakeholder commitment. This investigation means to distinguish and look at the internet based life present attributes that lead to higher stakeholder commitment in the holder dispatching market. The investigation applies a Chi-Squared Automatic Interaction Detection strategy to classify web-based social networking posts dependent on their commitment levels. The examination is led on the tweets of four worldwide compartment lines which are shared between 1 September 2018 and 31 January 2019. The outcomes show that internet-based life posts of compartment lines effectively affect commitment level. We found that familiarity of tweets, substantial quality of organization assets in the tweet, distinctiveness level, content sort, presence of a connection, and presence of a source of inspiration fundamentally impact the holder lines' stakeholder commitment rate. This examination is the principal that discovers online networking post classes dependent on the communication between their attributes and commitment rates by utilizing a choice tree procedure. The outcomes are relied upon to help holder lines in their internet-based life managerial executives and stakeholder commitment strategies.

(Aragón-Beltrán, García-Melón and Montesinos-Valera, 2017) In this document, we projected a strategy to determine stakeholders' persuasions internal a project undertaking from the perspective of the Project administrator. It is an original proposition for the meaning of "impact" among stakeholders dependent on a multi perspective methodology. The idea of impact is separated into standards, assessing various perspectives that together characterize a file that gauges the impact of every stakeholder as for the remainder of the project development venture group. This record is determined with the Analytic Network Process. The procedure has been applied to a support project development venture for the Spanish National Railway Infrastructure organization. Results show that the most persuasive stakeholders are the Contractor and the Signaling frameworks supplier representing 40% of the absolute impact. These outcomes have assisted the Project Manager with being mindful of the two most persuasive stakeholders and set the rules for the stakeholder administration in the upcoming events.

(Lehtinen and Aaltonen, 2020) External stakeholder executives' commitment is significant for conveying an incentive to different stakeholders in between authoritative tasks; in any case, it isn't clear to sort out this such that includes esteem. The intra-hierarchical focal point of past research offers restricted bits of knowledge into the pertinent jobs, obligations, game plans, and exercises in between authoritative settings. In addition, thorough observational investigations of the wonder are uncommon. This examination elucidates how interior stakeholders arrange external stakeholder commitment in between managerial project development undertakings. Our different contextual analysis of two foundations extends in Northern Europe distinguished three arranging arrangements dependent on administration, qualities, and dynamism. While administration based arrangements give a general structure to sorting out external stakeholder commitment, esteem based arrangements guarantee certified participation and dynamism-based arrangements encourage opportune sorting out. The examination creates recommendations that comprise a model of how external stakeholder commitment can be sorted out in between managerial project development undertakings. The discoveries have suggestions for project development venture stakeholder's administration and standard stakeholder inquires about.

(Parretti *et al.*, 2019) A crucial viewpoint for an effective administration of marine non-indigenous species (NIS) is the collaboration with neighborhood stakeholders. In this examination we evaluated stakeholders' pattern information and observations on marine NIS anticipating support for their administration in the Azores and Madeira archipelagos (Portugal). Review polls were intended to evaluate: i) current information and stakeholder impression of NIS and related issues; ii) impact of correspondence media on NIS spread; iii) stakeholder ability to be associated with NIS administration activities and; iv) which elements foresee stakeholder investment in NIS the executives activities. Eye to eye review surveys were administered in recreational marinas of São Miguel (Azores) and Madeira Islands. Four gatherings of stakeholders ordered dependent on their putative connection with NIS were chosen as target. Altogether 214 review surveys were gathered and broke down. Our outcomes indicated no critical contrasts between stakeholders situated in São Miguel and the ones from Madeira. By and large solid determined information on NIS and related results was found yet a feeble precision to distinguish NIS models was illustrated various kinds of social media uncovered to be stakeholder-explicit and data explicit. Choice tree prescient models demonstrated three ground-breaking variables to estimate the respondent's interest in NIS the executive's activities: 1-to have a place with one of the four stakeholder gatherings; 2-to have a decent degree of NIS information; and 3-to have the observation that NIS presentation is a significant issue. Regardless of the inspirational mentality showed by stakeholders in drawing in NIS administration, our outcomes featured an agreement to credit legislative obligation to such exercises. The consequences of this work comprise a standard to grow further administration activities expecting to decrease the nearby spread of marine NIS thus adding to a superior natural status of Portuguese sea and marine waters.

(Bahadorestani, Naderpajouh and Sadiq, 2020) The nonattendance or nonexistence of viable stakeholder commitment during the project development venture life cycle, particularly at the prior phases of arranging and usage frequently contrarily impacts the normal execution of activities. These coupled results of the absence of relevant information from the stakeholders just as the absence of their help in the field require successful stakeholder commitment. In any case, this reconciliation faces difficulties, for example, impediments of task assets and clashing interests of the stakeholders. In this sense, project development venture assets can be assigned depending on the needs of the fields of contentions to encourage stakeholder commitment to the tasks. The objective of this paper is to give a structure to upgrade the adequacy of the stakeholder commitment in project development ventures by methodically positioning the potential clashes while joining the perspectives of stakeholders and task supervisory group. For this reason, we illustrate on stakeholder theoretical hypothesis, esteem based administration such as value based, grid-based or matrix bases reliance demonstrating, and Total Quality Management to build up a stakeholder commitment system while considering fluffy contributions for mirroring the ambiguities at the project development undertaking life cycle. The proposed approach is then applied to design stakeholder commitment if there should arise an occurrence of a green structure project development venture in Iran. Basically, utilization of the proposed system encourages stakeholder commitment for project development venture managers and chiefs in accordance with practical objectives through early appraisal of the fields of potential irreconcilable circumstances.

(Blackstock *et al.*, 2012) Internal the normal asset management and natural administration writing, various writers have contended that there is a need to give better consideration to how the social procedures of planning and management impact the results of such procedures. These results are regularly estimated through the nature of their yields (plans or techniques) just as whether the destinations of the plans or systems are accomplished. This paper adds to this discussion by covering a longitudinal assessment of stakeholder partner commitment in creating and executing River Basin Management Planning (RBMP) in Scotland. We outline what number of the procedure and result standards advanced in the writing (the peripheral point of view) seems, by all accounts, to be less imperative to stakeholder partners than would be normal (the interior viewpoint). The paper contends that a mix of internal and external models is best put to see how to pass judgment on a 'decent' process. This paper draws on writing from water management, other characteristic asset

older relationships is personally associated with making an incentive for stakeholders through making the moral relationship with them. In this unique situation, this investigation places that with expanding accentuation from the general public to guarantee firms' responsibility to various stakeholders including the environmental stakeholders, the multifaceted nature of social burden is more prominent, when a business works in cross- outskirt market places. Moreover, such burden are likewise advanced in compound stakeholder connections, when a business endeavor to incorporate internationalization and stakeholder executives speculations in CSR-based worth making parameters, as an important relationship with the natural setting, as a essential stakeholder in worldwide markets. In this specific circumstance, we have projected recommendations at the crossing point of the previously mentioned theoretical hypothetical zones. Our combination gives fresh experiences on how business could proactively deal with their connection with the environmental surroundings that are a center stakeholder in the cross-fringe marketplace to make stakeholder esteem.

(Khosravi and Izbirak, 2019) Social maintainability is rapidly turning into a deliberate risk to manageability with human exercises taking contributing considerable causes. In spite of tremendous writing that has contributed, yet the component of social maintainability is by all accounts extremely new in the administration segment; the medicinal services zone to be indicated. This examination shows a stochastic exponential dissemination model for estimating the social manageability status of a supply chain dependent on stakeholder theoretical hypothesis. Iranian medicinal services arranged in Tehran are concentrated to delineate the materialness of the proposed system. In the outcomes acquired, the manageability file for Suppliers, Patients, Patient family members, Employees, and Government and Decision producers are 47%, 60%, 59%, 75%, and 56% individually. The project presentation can be imposed as a broad instrument for estimation of the community supportability level of any supply chain framework.

(Koistinen, Upham and Bögel, 2019) This article investigates a circumstances and stakeholder administration in maintainability advances. We utilize the instance of aeronautics biofuel (biokerosene) to investigate the confusion around motioning in vital specialty the executives' forms. Biokerosene is right now provided at a few Scandinavian air terminals in a low rate mix, either as standard or upon demand, in spite of the fact that preliminaries propose that cutting edge stream motors can dependably deal with a lot higher rate mixes. Carriers, air

(Stahl *et al.*, 2019) This document centers around the growing burden for partnerships to take part in corporate sustainability (CS) and corporate social responsibility (CSR) so as to address the present emergency of trust in industry, adjust their exercises to the requirements and desires for a more extensive stakeholders and partners, and assist undertaking the globe's big challenges. We contend that human resource management (HRM) has a possibly essential task to carry out in adding to a company's CS/CSR endeavors, however so far has neglected to convey. We investigate the explanations behind this disappointment and conference ways for HRM to meet a progressively essential job in the plan and execution of an association's CS/CSR technique. Expanding on prior endeavors to coordinate corporate responsibility and sustainability into the HRM execution build, we propose a multidimensional, multi-partner way to deal with practical HRM that includes exercises pointed both at staying away from unsafe ramifications for stakeholders partners and adding to constructive results along with the triple main concern (i.e., individuals, planet, and flourishing). We talk about suggestions to examine and build up a lot of recommendations and rules for future investigation work.

(Svensson and Hambrick, 2019) The motivation behind this investigation was to look at how imaginative SDP associations' collaborations with external stakeholder partners impact the social advancement procedure. Advancement speaks to the execution of fresh or enhanced approaches to advance social transformation. The creators directed semi-organized meetings and center focus groups and individual gatherings with 48 SDP managers speaking to associations situated across six landmasses. Imaginative SDP offices occupied with various non-monetary associations with a solid accentuation on aggregate learning, a common

concern to spread the danger of development and innovation transversely to managerial limits, and an equal procedure for co-making as enhanced answers for how the game can be utilized superior to advance helpful social transformation. Social development with regards to SDP has come across various levels (intra-, inter, and extra-gathering) from a group and intelligent procedure between SDP associations and external stakeholder partners. Their advancement exercises comprises of recognizing openings and producing thoughts for actualizing new practices and scaling innovative arrangements. This examination expands the current SDP writing literature and underscores the requirement to embrace a progressively explicit external point of view while analyzing the procedure of advancement in sports associations.

(Tevapitak and (Bert) Helmsing, 2019) Small and medium-sized enterprises (SMEs) occupy a significant and developing job in the financial system, yet they additionally add to unenthusiastic natural impacts. It is regularly contended that local governments (LGs) would be preferred capable over the central government to tackle these ecological impacts. LGs can produce nearby explicit arrangements and activate other limited stakeholder partners. This document analyzes (1) how Thai SMEs react to objections about their mechanical water contamination and (2) to what degree LGs have had the option to address such ecological corruption. Thirty instances of modern water contamination were examined, and stakeholder partners (business owner, LGs, influenced networks, and NGOs) were met about their activities and reactions. We reason that none of the stakeholder partners on their own make a huge commitment to the ecological results. We projected two situations itemizing how industries, LGs, and networks communicated with one another after some time and how this collaboration molded the ecological results. The reactions of contaminating business visionaries were driven by communication between different stakeholder partners. This finding proposes that LGs alone can't address water contamination, regardless of whether they have the power and limit. LGs should need to connect with different stakeholder partners to seek after this project undertaking.

(Tumpach *et al.*, 2018) Forestry Ranger service Best Management Practices (BMPs) are basic in guaranteeing feasible wildlife management in the United States in view of their viability in securing water quality, lessening soil disintegration, keeping up riparian living space, and continuing site profitability. The accomplishment of ranger service BMPs relies vigorously upon coordination among essential stakeholder partner gatherings and group of individual. It

is imperative to understand the impression of such group of individual and gatherings for a fruitful rules and strategy creation. We utilized the SWOT-AHP (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats examination with the Analytical Hierarchy Process) system to evaluate the impression of stakeholder three partner gatherings (agency and logger, landowners, organization foresters) about ranger service BMPs in Georgia, the biggest wildlife delivering state in the United States. The organization, agency and logger partner bunches gave the most elevated need to improved status under the quality classification, though the landowner partner bunch apparent economical ranger service as the most not able and remarkable need under a similar class. Absence of landowner instruction was the most elevated need under the shortcoming classification for landowner and office stakeholders partner gatherings, though the agency and logger partner bunch chose the absence of prepared staff as the most remarkable need under a similar class. Organization and landowner stakeholder partner gathering gave the most remarkable need for preparing and instruction while loggers demonstrated preservation of wildlife-based ecological advantages as their most elevated need under the opening class. In the end, landowners and organization stakeholder partner various groups evident more guidelines and limitations as generally huge in the danger classification while the logger stakeholder partner bunch was generally worried about the deficient bookkeeping of cost-sharing under a similar classification. Generally speaking, chosen stakeholder partner various groups to perceive the significance of ranger service BMPs and had positive observations about them. A community-oriented methodology dependent on nonstop criticism can smooth out desires for stakeholder partner various groups about ranger service BMPs in Georgia and a few different states that are keen on keeping up the high consistent rapidity of ranger service BMPs for guaranteeing economical wildlife administration.

(Uddin *et al.*, 2019) Village Common Forests (VCFs) are patches of hot and tropical evergreen and semi-evergreen hill forests in the Chittagong Hill Tracts (CHTs), Bangladesh that is preserved through intentional group of people cooperation for population saw food of environment administrations. VCFs are as of now under casual administration with no ideal model of Community-Based Management (CBM). By utilizing strength, weakness, opportunity, threat (SWOT) strategy joined with the Analytical Hierarchy Process (AHP), this paper surveyed the impression of four significant stakeholder partner meeting and gatherings. Their observations were dissected to learn the need factors identified with CBM

selection in VCFs of CHT. The four stakeholder partner bunches were – analysts from the scholarly world, government authorities, NGO staff members, and nearby indigenous community pioneers. Results showed a general negative recognition among all the stakeholder partners with respect to the selection of CBM in VCFs. "No land residency security" was the most genuine weakness factor for the usage of CBM in VCFs among all stakeholder partners various groups and meetings with the exception of government authorities. "Solidarity and simple choice process" "Positive community disposition" and "Low management cost" were the most significant strength factors individually from the scholarly world known as academia, government, NGOs, and community managers, leaders and pioneers. All the partner various groups and gatherings distinguished "Relationship improvement among government and community" as the most significant opportunity factor for CBM of VCFs. "Vulnerability of harmony accord 1997 and 1900 CHT guideline usage" was treated as the most harming threat factor against the appropriation of CBM in VCFs. In this way, remaking indigenous people groups' trust in government activities by including them in the significant level dynamic process, guaranteeing land residency security, has been distinguished as the explanation introductory intercessions.

(Vershina *et al.*, 2019) In this document we have mentioned and have given bits of knowledge into the basic offered by stakeholder partner connections for female-owned high- innovation firms in their quest for the authenticity they have to gain the assets that, consequently, will prompt supportable development and firm development. By detailing the discoveries drawn from interviews directed with Russian female entrepreneurs, we have shown off how, being confronted with the liabilities of minute and originality—which are additionally exacerbated by gender connected orientation related liabilities—these business people create techniques fit to help their enterprising undertaking improvement adventures. Within the beginning high-innovation worldwide circle, these female business people create authenticity for their task advancement adventures abroad by getting to outside universal partners, which drives them to make sure about genuinely indispensable money related and information assets. Moreover, their ties with global stakeholder partners empower them to pick up authenticity among internal Russian stakeholder partners, in this manner further improving the advancement and execution of their project development undertaking enhancement adventures.

(Wang and Aenis, 2019) Earth and Land administration execution incorporates the activities of various stakeholder groups of individuals at various scales and levels, starting from nearby computation to territorial land use techniques to land use approaches. For sustainable land management (SLM), especially in its arranging phase, it is fundamental to know stakeholders executive and if possible, to include them in dynamic, or possibly to understand a given circumstance as per their point of view trying to focus on their issues and interests in arrangement improvement. In spite of the fact that stakeholder analysis (SA) has been embraced in different activities with the point of getting a grip on stakeholders' discernments and empowering their more profound association in land management, the "how to" stays hazy. Current rules for SA stay obscure and neglect to lead functional

applications. One explanation is simply the multifaceted nature of land use. SA is case explicit for each task and requires profoundly adaptable undertaking management that modifies techniques and instruments as per given conditions. This article and document gives a useful model and talks about encounters from a sustainable elastic management project development venture in Southwest China. This contextual investigation demonstrates how, to a limited degree, "usage-arranged" SA can strengthen joint dynamics in SLM. With an increasingly broad point, we think about the procedure and its management. Subsequently, we recognize some center management issues: the heterogeneity of stakeholder various groups of individuals with their numerous advantages, stakeholders' association in dynamic, the need for emphasis, and changes concerning the social setting.

(Xia *et al.*, 2018) We suggest that incorporated administration of construction development risk and stakeholder is doable and can advance the viability of both risk management (RM) and stakeholder management (SM). A precise writing audit is led on the present development writing including both RM and SM, through which we recognize four linkage modes among risk and stakeholder management. We further propose future headings that empower incorporating risk and stakeholder management to profit the management procedure and/or administration result of RM and SM. These linkages and headings shed light on upgrading the viability of RM and SM through better approaches for pondering, examining, and then overseeing risks and stakeholders in an all-encompassing and coordinated manner, however not the conventional project development undertaking in singular regions. Incorporating risk and stakeholder administration is testing, yet it can be a novel path for improving task performance for which this examination reasonably legitimizes its possibility and advantages, which values further investigation.

(Yu *et al.*, 2019) Offsite construction development has been recognized as a powerful methodology for improving the supportability of the construction and development business. On the other hand because of the divided creation procedures of offsite construction development, quality imperfection power has become a critical test in the advancement of offsite construction development project ventures. Offsite construction development project ventures include various related stakeholders in the close joint effort. These stakeholders assume different jobs in quality management and have various degrees of effect on the event of value absconds. To improve quality deformity management in offsite development ventures, it is imperative to assess the diverse stakeholder impacts on the moment of value imperfection. Through effect assessments, basic stakeholders can be recognized and their duties explained as for project enhancement venture quality, in this way persuading these explanation stakeholders to improve their quality imperfection control. In this examination, we built up an assessment model utilizing the Bayesian system's way to deal with measure stakeholder impacts on imperfection events in offsite construction development project ventures. Quality excellence imperfections and stakeholder-linked variables that may bring about deformities were demonstrated as a Bayesian system and the conditions among organize hubs inspected. At that point, the stakeholder impacts on the event of value

abandons were assessed utilizing Bayesian psychoanalysis. At last, this Bayesian-arrange supported by the assessment representation was applied to a genuine project development venture in Shenzhen, China. The outcomes demonstrate that utilization of precast parts with quality deformities, disoperation by development laborers, and incapable quality examination and testing during on location get together and development was the central point influencing quality and excellence imperfection control. Moreover, for this situation study, we found the contractual worker to have the most elevated level of effect on the event of value abandons. This investigation adds to the fields of stakeholder influence and control assessment and quality deformity psychoanalysis, and connections imperfection administration with solution project development undertaking stakeholders.

### CHAPTER 3

## METHODOLOGY

### *Introduction*

This section discusses the procedures used in this investigation. This incorporates the establishment of probes, system testing, information gathering procedures, investigations and the validity of authorizations from various stakeholders. The party legitimizes the chosen technique, which will be applied to achieve the research goals set. Likewise, various measures and steps are also mentioned to further develop the management of external actors.

### *Stakeholder Management Step*

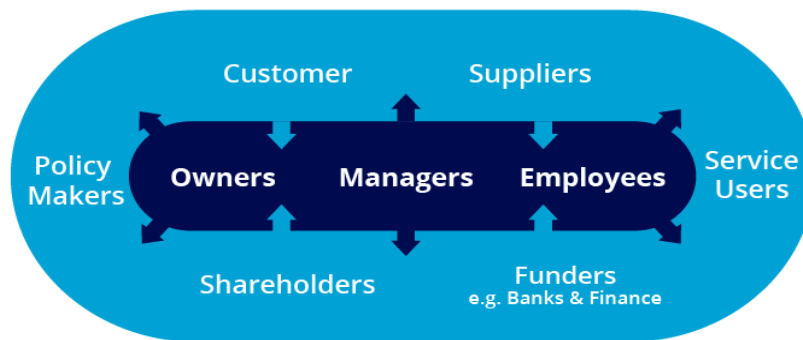
Among the stakeholders is a group of individuals called key champions because they are essential to this process. They have close links with the associations that bring projects to life, for example through enterprise management agreements. The executive meeting of external stakeholders includes many people who are not officially the association imposing the development. In any case, they can be of greater or less importance to the project development project. Due to its technical characteristics, the meeting requires regular supervision by the project development project manager (IFC, 2007). T.L. Young (2000) distinguished two main stakeholders in each project: the customer and the creator of the project development company. The manager of the project development company should carefully review the project development company's stakeholder leaders. Stakeholder leadership surveys are one of the most important initial elements of a project development project.

This method includes three different stages:

- Identify and verify stakeholder leadership;
- Research and maintain their characteristics and attributes, along with ranking their power level;
- Production engineering diagrams and formats to suggest to everyone.
- The stages described above involve referring to contrasts between different yet logically coherent groups of individuals, people or companies:
- project will take effect;
- who will be involved in the development project;

- people can be maintained, can become leading partners in the project development company, still in the stage where the project development company can establish itself without them;
- This can become an inconsistent part of the project development business.

They may view its implementation as a danger to their organization. There are various methods for collecting identifiable evidence from counterparties; one of them is discussion or brainstorming. During the conceptualization process, all teams in the project have the name of a common person (Calvert, 1995). One of the least demanding and best known approaches to working with stakeholder partners is the separation of external and internal partners (Winch, 2004). An example of this separation appears in the images above. Below **Figure 3.1**, the separation between stakeholder partners is shown.



**Figure 3 Project Stakeholders Division**

The next step in the stakeholder partnership management process is to create attributes and evaluate the strength of their impact. Attributions must be made along these lines, in that the article must express the normal commitment of the stakeholder partners and their wishes and expectations regarding cash flow. The participation of relevant partners in using the project development company can have many different structures; it is often a thing, an explicit behavior (e.g. quick choice skills), or psychological persuasion. The behavior of stakeholder partners that can be considered supportive of project development can be assessed by the participation of stakeholder partners in the network. The framework is built in a way that shows the alignment of each stakeholder at the time and the compelling type of contribution from the task manager to complete the development project effectively.

The creators of the network determine the types of inclusion involve:

- Active opposition;
- Passive opposition;
- Neutral position;
- Passive support;
- Active support.

Project The next step in the stakeholder partnership management process is to create attributes and evaluate the strength of their impact. Attributions must be made along these lines, in that the article must express the normal commitment of the stakeholder partners and their wishes and expectations regarding cash flow. The participation of relevant partners in using the project development company can have many different structures; it is often a thing, an explicit behavior (e.g., quick choice skills), or psychological persuasion. The behavior of stakeholder partners that can be considered supportive of project development can be assessed by the participation of stakeholder partners in the network. The framework is built in a way that shows the alignment of each stakeholder at the time and the compelling type of contribution from the task manager to complete the development project effectively. The creators of the network determine the types of inclusion involved.

#### Characteristics of Stakeholders

The attributes of the stakeholder executives can be completed based on the pursuing below criteria:

- The importance and significance of stakeholders to the development project;
- Approach and behavior of stakeholders towards development projects;
- Project authority and impact on overall business and transaction activities;
- Strong phase and weak phase of the agent; • Industrial deployment facilities and opportunities;
- Qualitative and quantitative properties;

#### Second Stage

The next stage in the stakeholder executive review process is to assess their level of impact on their project development business. This exploration must be completed for all recent prominent actors in the project development process. To further test the accuracy of their impact, scoring can depend on two models. One of them is the statement of objectives and the second concerns the potential outcomes of the impact on the project development project to achieve them. The review team can be evaluated by the project oversight team or by the project administrator, depending on the experience and experience he or she has used in the project development project. Stakeholder features will be actionable based on the big picture and one-on-one conversations.



### *Third Stage*

The third and performance evaluation phase of the stakeholders includes operational planning techniques for each party. The system should be implemented in this direction to convey necessary data on the tendency of each stakeholder in communicating the required commitments and resources. It is possible and even prescribed to create a framework for stakeholder engagement during this phase. One notable explanation is that stakeholders with ideal mandates are significantly more permissive than those with negative behaviors and styles.

### *Survey questionnaire*

The survey reviewed consisted of two different pages and was then summarized into three parts. The initial segment is design, which includes three surveys. The next section includes two studies related to methods for characterizing the meaning of "stakeholders". The third element concerns the topic of exploration and includes 17 surveys. The entire survey consisted of 22 surveys. At the time the author conducted the survey, the author chose to pool a large number of such surveys to ensure solid quality and respondent focus from the first survey to the last together. The number of applications selected will encourage individuals to participate in the review. The creators asked survey experts to complete a survey on the impact on stakeholders during each phase of the project's development. During the evaluation, the stakeholders are treated as a meeting of individuals, without individual rooms and a specific test meeting. The survey is guided by five progressive Likert levels, where intensity is defined as:

**Table 1 Impact Level and Ratings**

Impact Level	Points
Very big impact	5
Big impact	4
Limited impact	3
Small impact	2
No Impact	1

34 project development company leaders from the above regional assessment survey were invited to join the project development company of the 29 respondents, 26 returned a completed survey (82.45% pass rate). The survey was conducted using coffee shop questionnaires and pertinent questions. The purpose of the exploration is to study the impact of stakeholders on the implementation of the development project (without distinguishing stakeholders into different groups and meetings). Due to the very careful examination of the study, the entire study was of excellent quality and the test was completed using enlightening information devices. The goal of exploration is to analyze the impact of stakeholders on task execution (do not separate stakeholders into different meetings and sections). Due to the very careful scale of the research test, the entire research and discovery is of excellent nature and the test is completed with the help of graphical analysis devices.

### *External Stakeholder Themes and Issues*

Some issues are also measured and separated into five different key themes to really predict which areas attract the most external stakeholders and who those external stakeholders actually. These five themes are separated according to the impact of organizations and associations. These issues and concerns were also measured in the survey and are the subject of the assessment. These five basic subjects are:

#### *Environmental*

The Duty and permit requirements, wildlife issues and pollution management factors are the main ecological issues that appear as often as possible and score high in the exam group alongside issues and ideas universal ecological problem. This reinforces the view of Weng and Yang (2004), according to which a development project in an urban area has a major impact on the planet because it causes some significant changes in land distribution. Shen and Tam (2002) agree that development in general is not an environmentally friendly movement and is a strong driver of ecological pollution. In the contextual survey of street planning, interviewees emphasized these priorities when the land surface of the task was shifted from urban cities to provincial rural areas, where there were obvious changes in Natural environmental factors during the development stage.

#### *Traffic*

The problem of traffic management, including street completion and short-term reception, is clearly presented in five logical examinations, outlining the importance of the problems they can solve for the goals limitations of urban structure. Kim and Kim (2010) advance these findings by recognizing that most urban environments are currently experiencing more severe traffic conditions, such that traffic at various stages may increase in an extraordinary manner, both on and off site, when the construction site opened. Furthermore, Pheng and Chaun (2001) expressed that due to the movement of vehicles in and out of the proposed area, along with the general population and workers obstructing the area by entering the proposed site area project (Spillane, et al. 2013), construction zones will appear and large areas will engage and attract sustained traffic during peak periods.

### **Health and Safety**

Health, Health, fitness and protection issues are another hot topic with a specific focus on traffic management and excessive noise/dust/vibration from localization efforts. These problems are a way to create a surprising problem for a project development project, and two of the interviewees consistently focused on the importance of their work as people. project managers to find ways to mitigate these risks in a feasible way while they are on site. These findings are highlighted by Chapman and Ward (2004) who express that there are many risks and vulnerabilities associated with development activities. Cooke and Williams (2004) further strengthen this assertion by stating that development is clearly a dangerous activity, and Maytorena et al. (2007) believe that hazard monitoring is essential to prevent undesirable outcomes nearby.

### **Legal**

The different types of issues that have been noted during group testing, such as cluster analysis, are jurisdictional issues, for example, issues related to the law of arrangement, legal features and official in management conferences and certifications as well as redundant materials during training and research. Extension development applicants note that these types of problems will often wreak havoc on a project's development plans before development work even begins nearby. Furthermore, it was pointed out that in most cases, project managers have little control over these factors. As these issues take into account some of the limitations of current practice, Alshawi and Ingirige (2003) consolidate the findings by distinguishing the key factors that challenge and present issues that new needs must be addressed for example, increased project complexity and new acquisition experiments. Egan's (1998) original report demonstrated managers' desperation to integrate all stages of a business, as this would lead to improved exposure and, moreover, increased input from planners to develop their own understanding of the task in question.

### **Communication**

Another important issue to consider is issues of breadth and board communication, including the speed of response from various stakeholder leaders. Alshawi and Ingirig (2003) also acknowledge various limitations in monitoring the management of development projects due to lack of adequate correspondence, appropriate dynamic tools for organizing development projects and Standard procedures for project management. Additionally, Dang et al. (2001) show in their work how the electrical correspondence in the field of construction development is confused by its ancillary issues. Issues of suitability were clearly highlighted by all candidates based on their personal and past experiences, reaffirming the need for a compelling combination of all parties involved in urban project development businesses.

### **External Stake Holder Issues**

The concerns received ratings based on the 5 rated topics shown in the table below. These issues are distinguished based on reasonable survey and circumstances. The contribution of each issue identified within a theme will be separated into point 1 and the final point will be included. These concerns are presented in Table 2.

**Table 2 Categorization of issues in different themes**

<b>Issues</b>	<b>Environmental</b>	<b>Traffic</b>	<b>Health and Safety</b>	<b>Legal</b>	<b>Communication</b>
Road Closures	1	1	1		
Traffic Management Issues	1	1	1	1	1
Noise from Site Works	1	1	1	1	1
Water Mains Turned Off	1			1	
Electricity Turned Off	1			1	1
Excess	1			1	1
Documentation and Paperwork	1			1	
Wildlife – Fisheries – Pollution Controls	1	1	1	1	
Criticism of the Project Necessity		1	1	1	
Timely Notice of On-site Issues	1	1	1	1	
Obstruction of Water Traffic	1			1	1
Pavements - Pedestrian Access Closed		1		1	

Public Condemnation		1		1	1
Temporary Road Closures	1	1	1	1	
Temporary Access - Pedestrian Routes Set Up		1	1		1
Dust and Vibrations	1	1	1	1	1
Live Classrooms Nearby		1	1		
Disruption of Lectures and Classes			1	1	
Problems with Planning Permission		1	1	1	1
Project Support		1		1	1
Slow Response Rate	1		1	1	1
Legal Issues	1		1		1

#### CHAPTER-4

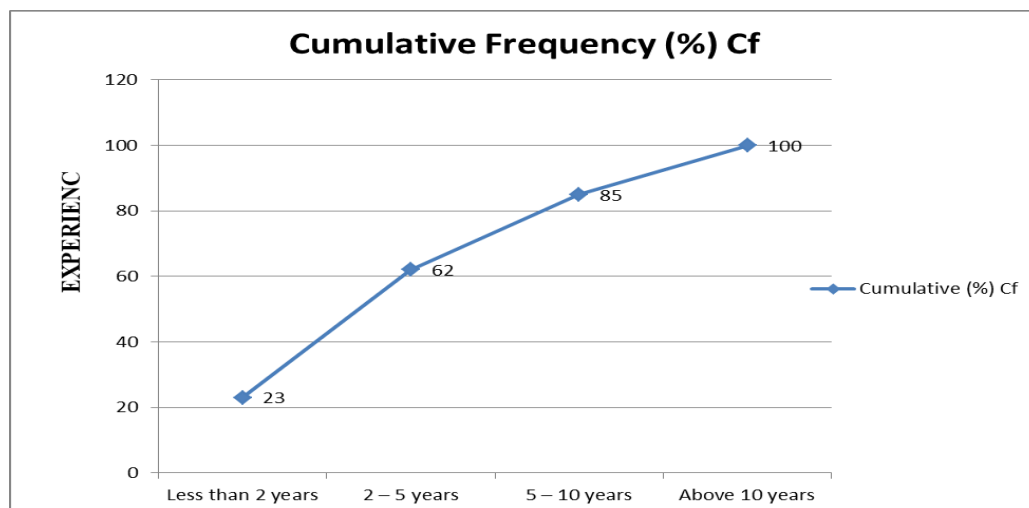
## RESULT

### Introduction

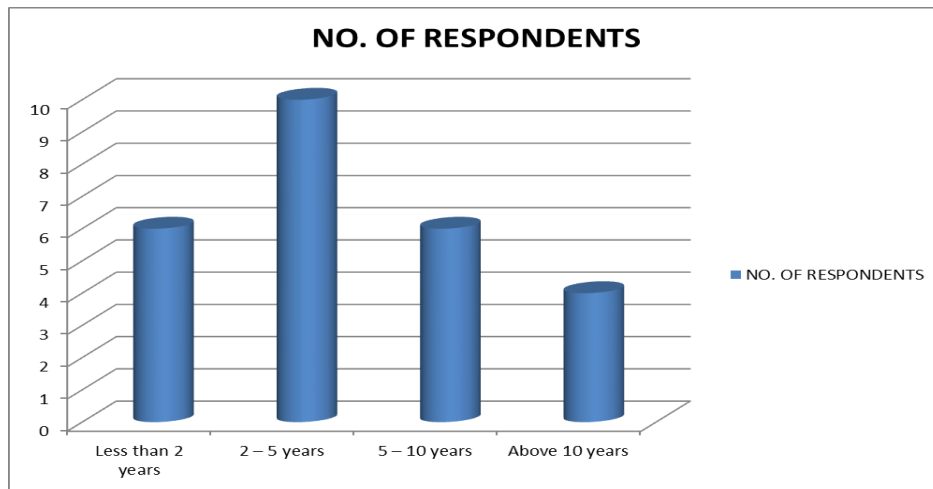
This chapter present the discoveries of the distinct measurements is utilized for encouraging important examination.

**Table 3 Frequency distribution of respondents by experience**

Experienc	Frequency	Cumulative Frequency	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%) C <sub>f</sub>
Less than 2 years	6	6	23	23
2 – 5 years	10	16	38	62
5 – 10 years	6	22	23	85
Above 10 years	4	26	15	100
Total	26		100	



**Graph 1 Line Curve for Cumulative Frequency Percentage**



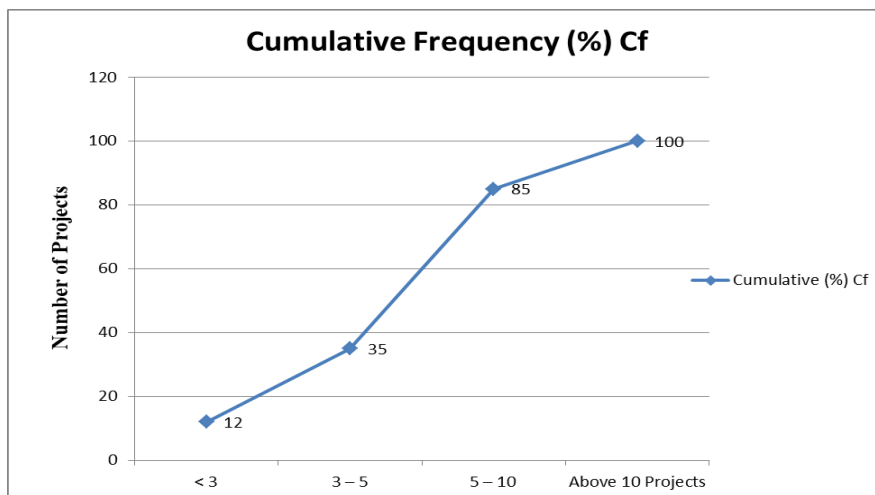
Graph 2 Distribution of respondents by age

**Distribution by projects undertaken by respondents**

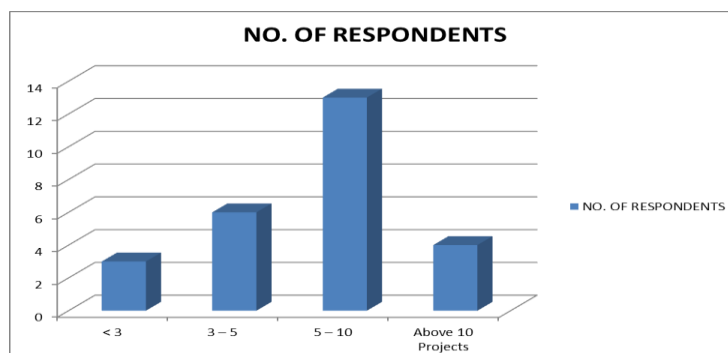
In the following survey, respondents were asked about the number of project tasks completed. The results are as follows: 8% of them completed no more than 3 activities and tasks, 23% of respondents choose suitable solutions between 3 and 5. The largest group, at 50%, is a group that has completed five to ten tasks. Nearly 10 activities were completed by 15% of respondents.

Table 3 Frequency distribution of quantity of projects undertaken

Number of Projects	Frequency (f)	Cumulative Frequency (Cf)	Valid Percentage (%)	Cumulative (%)
< 3	3	3	12	12
3 - 5	6	9	23	35
5 - 10	13	22	50	85
Above 10 Projects	4	26	15	100
Total	26		100	



Graph 3 Line Curve for Cumulative Frequency percentage



**Figure 4.4: Distribution of respondents by number of projects undertaken****CHAPTER-5****CONCLUSION AND FUTURE SCOPE**

This planned work has the important aim of studying the impact of external stakeholders on ongoing development and the importance of a governance perspective for project managers and bosses. In this management, essential work is done by the construction development project manager.

Some documents have been researched and precisely conceptualized stakeholders as individuals, communities or organizations that can influence project decisions, activities or outcomes. They can feel the real or assumed identity impact caused by the group's judgments, behaviors, or project outcomes. There is a need to effectively manage stakeholders throughout the project implementation process. Unfortunately, due to lack of resources due to strict schedules or lack of experience and expertise in project management, project managers often miss out on this essential aspect of the entire operation. This will have negative effects on the entire program, including lengthening processing times, which will increase the possibility of destroying the entire company. It should be noted that stakeholders can be the project leader's closest friends or his biggest opponents, which can hinder the successful implementation of the project.

The research findings of the review and evaluation process are important for the overall implementation of the program. Their impact is so great that it is difficult to see that they are in agreement about the progress or failure of the project and they must be addressed not only during preparation by definition but also during the development phase (by measuring their effects) and activities during project implementation) and in the final stages of development. Respondents indicated that these stakeholders have significant or very significant influence on the developing region. Details are presented in Table 4.5, which presents the solutions most consistently chosen by stakeholders. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the impact of the parties involved in project adoption is important, since in three cases the impact was determined to be a significant impact (BI), in three cases the impact was determined to be a significant impact (BI). In one case, the impact was determined to be a limited impact (LI) as well as in five cases, the impact was very significant (VBI). There is no impact response (NI) or low impact response (SI) in the response category. Even in the question of the overall impact of implementing an initiative, the first and most common answer is major impact (BI). Project managers will then view potential partners as their best friends, not as threats. Throughout the above section, many factors have been shown in Table 4.7 to have a significant impact on the project and therefore, by average standards, impact on stakeholder identity, importance to project costs, affecting the performance of the project team and influence on the direction of the project in general, are reported to have the greatest impact and have the highest impact score, i.e. VBI Very large impact and of a On the other hand, impact on the project preparation phase projects and influence on authorization are influences that are strongly influenced by the SI Minor Impact classification.

There are also a number of important issues that affect potential customers and an assessment is made based on the level of discomfort that arises. In this case, road safety issues and immediate travel restrictions are the two main concerns related to the five themes of current stakeholders. Disruption to water flows and nearby classrooms is the lowest impact but still a concern. So, these are the concerns that business analysts must keep in mind while dealing with respective stakeholders.

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