

Comprehensive Assessment on Structural Aspects and Risk Governance in Construction Enterprises

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The influence of internal factors on risk administration in building organisations has been the subject of inconsistent findings in previous empirical studies. These findings imply that a moderating variable should be included in this field of investigation. The absence of uniform procedures for identifying, evaluating, and mitigating risks results in disparities in risk management approaches across different construction companies. The study highlights the significant influence of demanding situations on the interaction with internal organizational elements and risk management within the construction industry. The effect of inner organisational elements and coercive force on the handling of construction risk was examined in this inquiry through an analysis of the relationship between institutional psychologies; discourage theory, and organisational control theories. Employees of construction companies in the India were given forms to complete to collect data, which were analysed using partially least-squares model of structural equations. The results revealed a robust positive link between internal organizational attributes and the management of construction risks. Furthermore, a significant correlation has been observed among coercive pressure and managing building risks. The connection among organisational inner elements and

structure danger organization was mediated by coercive pressure. The result of the study took place in the Indian setting. Risk events during the building process are declining because to active management and a solid organisational climate. Furthermore, fewer mishaps have occurred between and after erection as a result of the application of forcible influence. In addition, numerous building businesses are in the position to deliver assignments within the specified parameters of time, quality, and price, setting a standard for a successful completion of projects, due to the effective use both outside coercive tactics and internal organisational elements for managing risks.

Keywords: Construction Risk Management, Partial Least Squire (PLS), Construction Industry, Organisational Internal Factors, Coercive Pressure.

1. Introduction

The methodical process of identifying, analyzing, reacting to, managing, and monitoring project risk is risk management. While it cannot be feasible to remove or minimize hazards from occurring the building process, effective risk management should create appropriate measures to minimize or limit the chance of risk to prevent from a detrimental effect on the construction process [1]. This accomplished by using the right tools and strategies to help the decision-maker manage the risk in the most ideal and suitable way possible [2]. The building industry's heightened risk aversion compared to other sectors stems from the inherent uncertainty of construction projects. Moreover, this suggests that actions or events within uncertain and risky conditions are prone to deviate from their anticipated outcomes [3]. As a result, risk in building projects may have devastating consequences. Risk affects the project's cost, effectiveness, output, and efficacy at once. Due to a lack of necessary tools and appropriate risk management approaches, Wainwright offers several examples of projects that are not completed on schedule in budget, or the quality is expected [4]. As a result, every undertaking member's ability to manage risk will determine the project's achievement in terms of finishing time, adherence to the original budget, and compliance with standards [5]. Additionally, mention how risk management could help to increase revenues. The capacity of a project to succeed depends on risks managed. The risk management is a subject that merits more study. To completely remove all hazards from an assignment is not the primary goal of risk management. The objective is to establish a framework that empowers individuals to adeptly and productively oversee risks [6]. Managing the various risks associated with a project at each point of its lifecycle necessitates the use of management tools and methods from the planning to the closing phases [7]. Therefore, it can be said that risk management is an essential component of management of projects. Provide specific instances when construction risk management is related to internal organizational concerns [8]. Coercive pressure has been recognized as a catalyst for advancing our theoretical understanding and validating its impact on the interplay between internal organizational elements and risk management in construction.

1.1 Research Gap

The construction sector is susceptible to range the natural hazards and unknowns that may have a substantial influence on project results, profitability, and overall company success. Although some risks are directly associated with the nature of building operations, other risks arise from fundamental weaknesses in the organizational structure of building company. Thus,

for the purpose of reducing possible risks, guaranteeing project success, and promoting sustainable development, it is important to comprehend the structural features and risk governance processes inside the building sector.

1.2 Significance of the Study

By implementing a methodical risk governance framework, organizations can ensure that their decision-making is supported by risk assessments and analyses. This empowers businesses to make astute and strategic choices, considering potential risks and their potential implications for the organization's goals. This systematic approach minimizes the probability of making decisions that might unnecessarily jeopardize the organization.

1.3 Objective of the Study

The aim of this research was to validate the significant influence of high expectations on the relationship with internal organisational components and the handling of risks in the build segment.

2. Related Works

According to the author of, [9] demonstrated that active pollution management by businesses could be encouraged by government oversight, which has a good impact on environmental governance. The revenue and expenses of businesses limit the impact of government oversight, and stiffer fine should be imposed for passive pollution management. Simultaneously, enhancing the government's loss of reputation may incentivize its officials to monitor environmental issues. To assess the digital economy development level in construction companies, it first builds a model using the technique of analytical hierarchy [10]. The framework comprises three first-level metrics, six second-level metrics and eighteen third-level signs. The author [11] examined hypothesis of technical innovation in developing economies gains support from this research. Practically speaking, it results imply that developing nations could embrace arms-length governance to promote innovation and unleash these powerful forces to support long-term, equitable economic growth. To examine public involvement, government oversight of the environment and their combined effects increase REQ [12], a comprehensive indicator determined by wastes gas, wastewater, and solid waste emissions. The relationship in the Board of Directors, the primary governance body, and the execution and application of plans for avoiding corruption and the study presents preliminary findings from a sample of companies, identifying key concerns and forces behind feasible corporate governance [13]. Study [14] looked at the critical roles that ambiguous and public/private hybrid entities played in a government program of house rebuilding after a significant earthquake. Using a perspective and pushing the limits of societal isomorphic structure longitudinal research aims to shed light on accounting and performance issues as well as offer understanding of the computational methods related to evacuee housing. The examine the way executive authority and network prominence impact a business's ability to innovate in a context of big data by combining the lessons of internal as well as external management in a creative way [15]. The report also conducts categorization study to investigate the distinctions across diverse regional big data environments. To provide a more comprehensive and methodical analysis of the kind of governance China is really

implementing via the Belt and Road Initiative (BRI) [16]. To investigated the relationship among the city-planning process and the financial zed economy. The banking on the value of real estate has been the subject of scholarly study [17], but it is unclear how planning systems are being modified to promote an urban expansion regime driven by finance or how the "real estate-financial complex" aims to change planning laws to suit its objectives. The presented the case for expanding the ground-breaking cities pilot program [18]. The creation of a green and creative development environment as well as the cyclical development of technology and knowledge should be taken into contemplation in charge to support the improvement of urban ecological efficiency. To examined the economic, social, and environmental effects of CRS [19]. To presented beneficial effects of practical behaviour and business environmental management on business value [20]. It also gives businesses a theoretical foundation to build their internal environmental management capacities, actively fulfil their social and environmental safeguards duties, or an increase legal value to them. To evaluated reproducible business intelligence governance framework for Universidad of la Costa is presented in the paper [21]. A diagnostic was done to determine the analytics maturity stage for this reason. A model to improve corporate culture, facilities handling of data, data analysis, or administration was created using the previous state.

3. Internal Organizational Variables and Building Risk Mitigation

Researchers want to find out more about how organization internal factors affect risk management in construction. In the background of this study, construction risk management refers to builders control risk occurrences during task completion; this can be achieved by managing risk associated with management, materials, funds, strategies, employees, and tools, among other areas. Prior investigations have employed correlation research methods to examine the internal structures and various areas of risk management within construction organizations. However, the results of these studies have been inconclusive. The results of study showed a positive association between communications and risk management during construction. It was shown that lack of interaction has a major negative impact on Indian construction risk control. Results showed that there was no meaningful relationship between efficient interaction and construction risk control among Indian businesses.

Nevertheless, research's result shows that convenient a bad association among the effective interactions and the handling for development risk. Similarly, additional research verified that the distinct proficiencies held by various people and expertise impacted project risk mitigation. Thus, it is imperative that suppliers, management, and collaborators recognize the value of skills and unique capabilities to respond to unforeseen events and accomplish building assignments. Furthermore, there was no discernible relationship between the team members' competency and skill and the management of construction risk.

However, research indicated that there was a positive relationship in management engagement and build risk management, and study confirmed that there was a negative correlation between leadership involvement and build risk oversight. Studies additionally demonstrated that the amount of executive activity had an advantageous effect on managing construction risks. Organizational Control Theory (OCT) highlights that as long as operations are controlled by teammates including the task supervisor, there will be a reasonable reduction in the incidence

of safety hazards on job sites. The prevalence of risk on initiatives can be decreased by controlling and responding to building operations, even though this idea remains to be given careful consideration of the ideas that are widely accepted.

4. Using Coercion as a Mediator

Context is a key component of the study of institutions. The concept highlights that including established guidelines, expectations, and timetables for social behaviour is necessary to create procedures that have an impact. A significant portion of the early research on institutional theory focused on the idea that organizations and actors are under pressure to comply with the rules of institutions in a particular setting.

Several manifestations of these phenomena were classified as recognised an isotropic adaptations:

- The legitimacy concerns and directed forces are the sources of isometric coerciveness.
- Mimetic an isomorphic appears as a typical way of reacting to unforeseen circumstances.
- The professionalization is associated with norm an isomorphic

The term "formal and unstructured pressures set on organizations by other organizations which they are dependent" is used to describe coercive constraints. The several authorities in the powerful leadership are the foundation of coercive pressure. The many governments that can have extensive influence over organizational behaviours are a good example of strong management. Coercive demands come from other organizations that an organization depends from the accepted social norms of the community in which it operates. An isotropic state is predicated on the differences in authority stemming from the directive, sanctioned role, or control of necessary resources. Stated differently, skills, unpredictability, plus influence all contribute to an isomorphic. Examining the impact of force on the competence of building businesses, the author argues that offering incentives and creating safe and healthy work environments are two indirect ways to push employees to enhance their performance and meet objectives related to standard risk administration in the course of building. Furthermore, enforcing requirements for risk management along with surveillance and clear penalties for disobedience is an improved method to force organizations to improve their risk management procedures. The adequate application of performance and standard coercive pressure will significantly impact the companies' decision-making regarding the right course of action for construction-related operations such purchasing building supplies.

5. Research Hypothesis

H1: There is a beneficial connection among managing risks related to construction and having strong relationships.

H2: Cultural norms and risk administration within the construction industry have a beneficial association.

H3: Dynamic leadership and the control of building hazards are positively correlated.

H4: Coercive persuasion has a beneficial moderating impact on the relationship between project risk control and effective communicating.

H5: The relationship between corporate culture and building risk administration is enhanced by coercive force.

5.1 Conceptual Framework

The relationships between the variables are described in the theoretical framework. Nonetheless, it has underlying theories and independent, dependent, and moderating variables. A separate variable influences and evaluates the impact of a moderator-dependent variable. Inside characteristics of the organization are variables that are autonomous in this research. Risk administration for building projects is the factor that depends. Thus, seen in Figure 1, the investigation structure of this study examines the association among institutional internal characteristics and the handling of structure risks among Indian building-related companies in the India, with coercive force playing an ameliorating role.

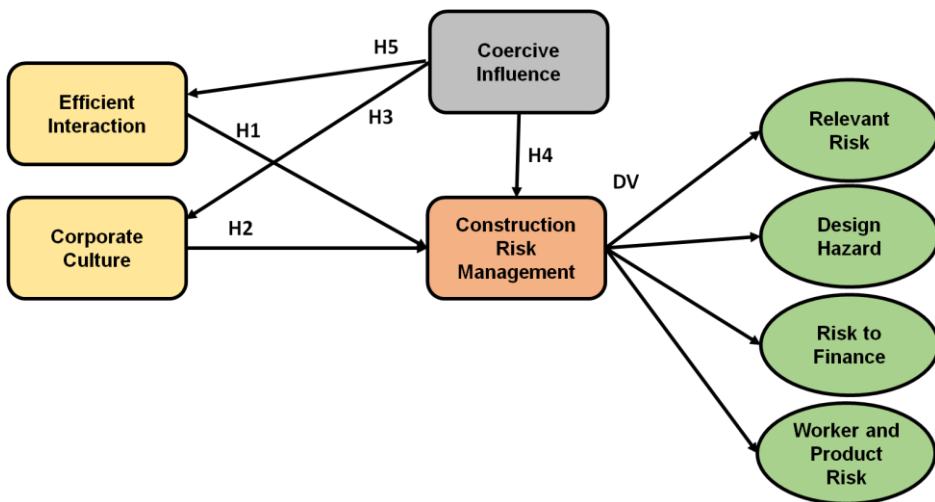


Figure 1: Conceptual structure Procedure Constructing size and metrics

The structure of the chosen survey for this study was informed by an investigation of previous research that had been published. Following that, the current scales was appropriately adopted, modified, and expanded. A trial research was conducted. Forty-five (45) printed versions of a survey were distributed to developers operating in India. Using alpha coefficients, the measure's internal level of dependability was determined. A significant reliability coefficient, which is ranging from 0.805 to 0.924, was observed. The application form was given one last polish. The eight-page mail and in-person distribution of printouts of the survey, which examined the following topics: organizational factors, oppressive the pressure and project risk mitigation, were used to collect the information gathered for the research. Data was gathered using a rating system based on scale with an appropriate range: "very low, low, medium, high, and very high." Without changing the meaning of the hidden structures, the indicators for the variables accurately indicated how their main constructions originated them.

6. Sample and Data Collection

The main source of data for the present research is Indian construction businesses. Managers of projects, chief executives, technicians, marketers, and contract workers made up the majority of the respondents. These individuals were selected on their ability to answer questions on the survey due to their necessary professional participation in the building process. The Indian Construction Industry Development Board's 2018 generated list of 9316 architects who have been licence and actively working. It produces a ninety-five percent level of assurance of importance and to estimate the appropriate sample size. According to the specifications, 369 construction firms are the minimum number that must be included in a study involving 4520 building-related companies. The study size was determined by using a stratified selection procedure. Subsequently, the investigator employed a proportional stratification sampling technique. In this instance, the representation of each selected section's constituents was suitable and proportional to the overall amount of components contained in the respective portions.

7. Statistical Method

The data gathered for both outer and inner models were analysed using the “Partial Least Square Structural Equation Modelling (PLS-SEM) technique”. The aim of this research was to forecast potential modifications that the endogenous latent variables may induce in response to observed alterations in external latent variables. The investigation's model, which included many ideas, path linkages, and hints with intricate elements like the mediator variable and hierarchical elements, was backed by the well-established approach that was used.

8. Models for Measurements

Evaluating every component's reliability was the first step in measuring the model (Table 1). The loadings of the first-order constructs linked to reflected second-order concepts exceeded the permissible measure level of 0.7. By evaluating the construct reliability, the composite reliability was observed. The necessary construct dependability for all of the higher-order constructions was found to be more than 0.7, as indicated by Table 1, 2, 3. Moreover, as indicated in Table 1, all of the concept assessments involved convergent accuracy because “Average Variance Extracted (AVE)” was higher than the 0.5 limit. The AVE squared and the associations across latent constructs were compared to determine the validity of discrimination. As seen in figures 2 and 3, it was a stronger correlation among the latent constructs on its measurement results with all of them.

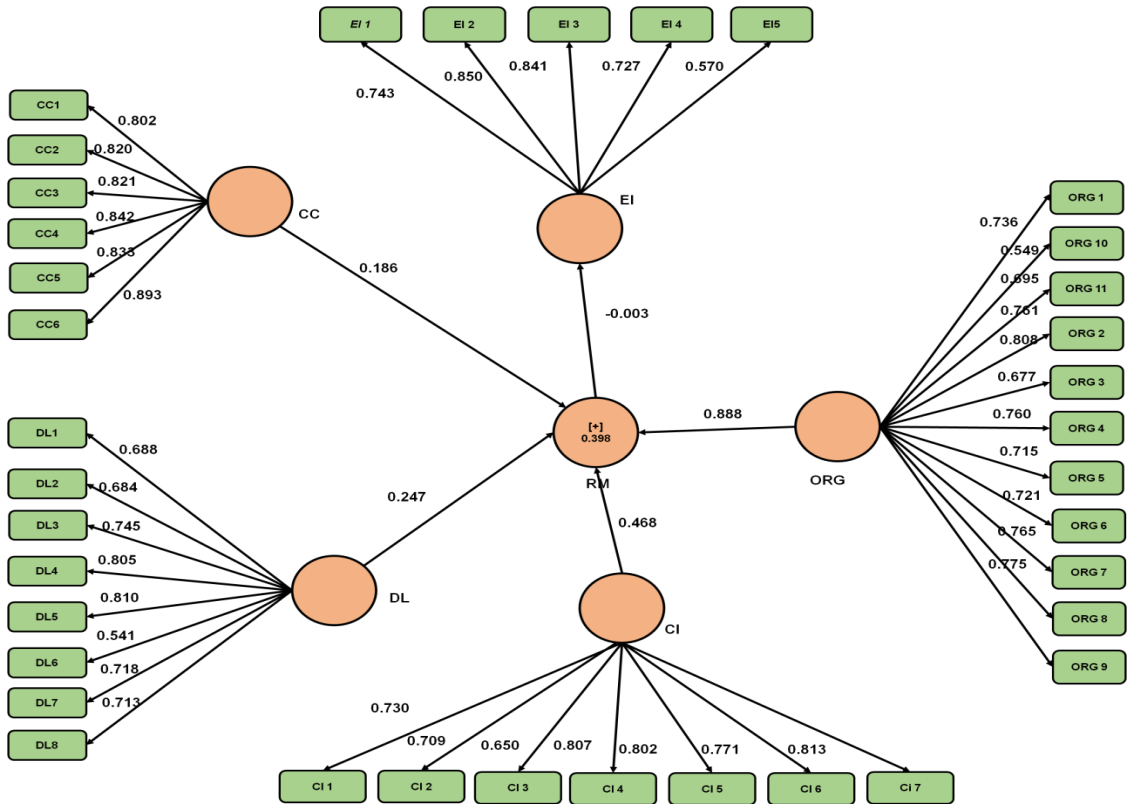


Figure 2: Structure model's assessment using PLS

Table 1: Establish credibility and consistency

Substance	CR	(AVE)	Cronbach's Alpha
EI	0.866	0.568	0.806
CC	0.934	0.699	0.914
DL	0.894	0.516	0.865
CI	0.904	0.574	0.877
ORG	0.925	0.529	0.910

Table 2: The outcome of using bootstrapping to assess models of structure

Hypothesis	Path	SE	Beta	T-Rate	Choice
H1	EI->RM	0.073	-0.076	1.175	Not support
H2	CC->RM	0.083	0.144	2.128	support
H3	DL->RM	0.98	0.280	2.850	Support
H4	CI*EI->RM	0.092	0.097	1.146	Not support
H5	CI*CC->RM	0.109	-0.015	0.698	Not support

Table 3: Using the Fornell-Larcker discrimination score and statistical descriptions

	DL	CI	EI	Mo	Wo
DL	0.718	-	-	-	-
CI	0.059	0.758	-	-	-
EI	0.699	0.095	0.754	-	-
Mo	0.242	0.339	0.133	0.842	-
Wo	0.323	0.44	0.240	0.635	0.84

The RR^2 values, impact size, and predicted significant targeted at the study model were assessed following the confirmation of the momentous coefficients for path of the real research reproduction. In this explore method, the total variation for project risk mitigation was 39%. Stated differently, the four endogenous fundamental variables demonstrated a variation in the oversight of development risk of 39%, and they recommend a most suitable level of 0.10 for a RR^2 . Impact magnitude in Table 4:

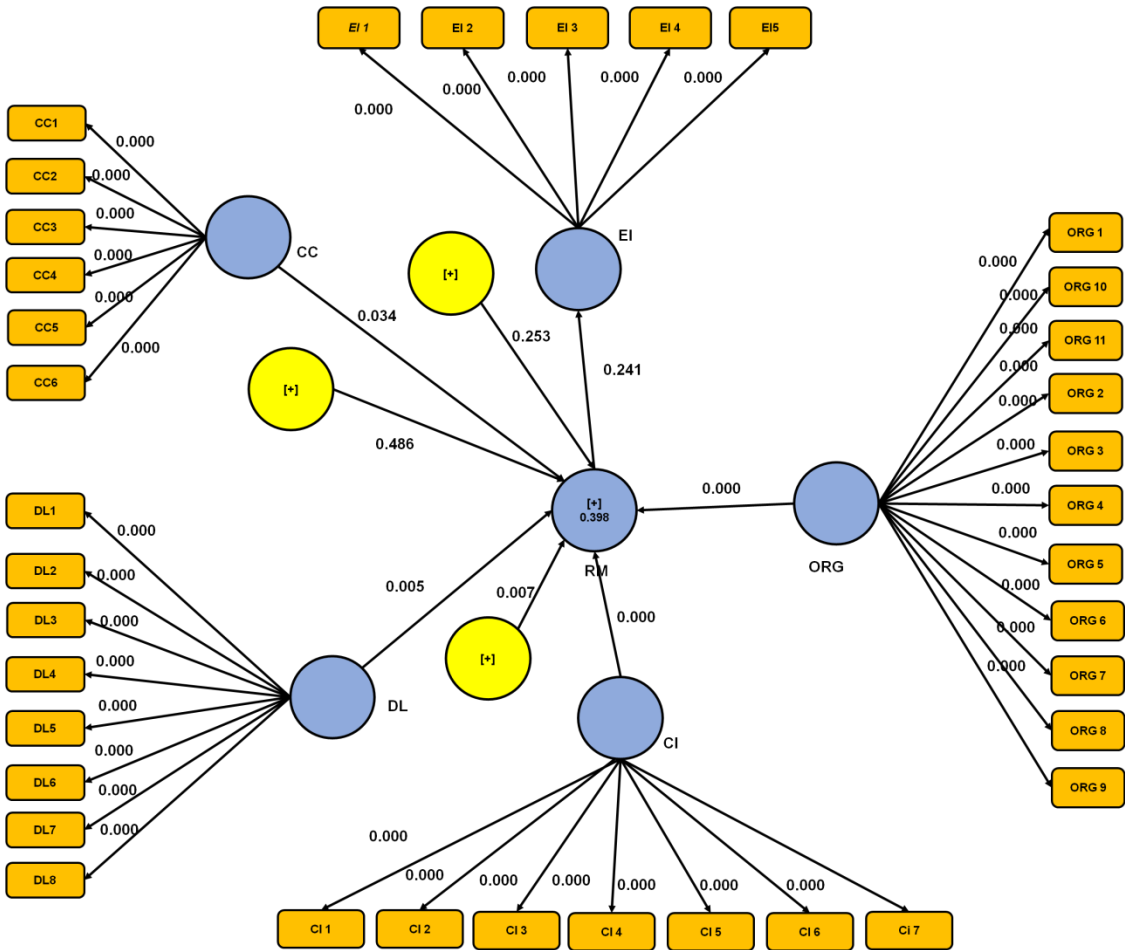


Figure 3: Structure model's assessment using PLS iteration

Table 4: The underlying factors' effect sizes on Cohen's suggestion Quantity of effects and prediction significance

R ²	Included	Excluded R ²	Effect size
EI 0.399	0.388	0.019	None
DL 0.399	0.376	0.039	Small
CC 0.399	0.382	0.029	Small
CI 0.398	0.182	0.361	Large

9. Examining the Calming Effect of Coercive Power

The investigators conducted the test using a product-indicator approach. Using PLS model of structural equations, the impact of a moderating factor on the relationship between internal organisation characteristics and the creation of risk management was observed and evaluated. To be able to build the model's autonomous latent variables and assess the direct authority, it was first necessary to combine the exogenous latent variables that were present with the moderating factor. Secondly, a latent term for interactions has to be identified. This was accomplished by breeding each moderating factor indication with an indicator of the exogenous latent variables to produce every possible product. Thirdly, the standardised coefficients of paths needed to be estimated. The purpose of this action was to confirm the importance of the interaction effects inside this research model. Lastly, it was necessary to determine the intensity of the moderating impact using Cohen's magnitude of effect method.

The results of the first premise showed an adverse relationship between managing construction risk and effective communicating. The findings imply that businesses face significant risk when performing construction jobs, even when effective communication techniques are used. Moreover, it was thought that organisational climate and the handling of construction risks would be positively correlated. As anticipated, the outcome validated assumption 2. These additionally implies that having the necessary knowledge and skills among workers, project managers, and others on the team is essential for both successfully completing construction projects and responding to unforeseen events that arise during the course of work. These pressures would include following proper processes both before and after the project begins, as well as at the implementation of every operation on the construction site. H5 were not significant, however, the product term technique further strengthened the beneficial connection among the handling of risk associated with edifice and the unique internal organisational elements. Recall that coercive pressure was mentioned in Hypotheses (H5) through as a moderator of the connection among organisational characteristics and structure risk administration. However, only Proposition was positively correlated with construction risk management out of the three internal organisational elements; the other two showed a negative association with coercive force and risk management for construction.

10. Calculating the Modifying Effect's Effectiveness

The impact sizes proposed by Cohen were computed. Research occurred in an effort to show exactly how coercion could mitigate the impact that internal organisational elements had on construction risk management. The determination coefficient of the definite outcome reproduction and the W2 principles of the entire model, encompassing the mediator variable and endogenous latent factors on both ends, can be utilized, akin to this, for gauging the impact of the mediated variable. Consequently, the equation that follows was used to determine the degree of bridging action as shown in Equation (1).

$$f^2 = \frac{R^2_{\text{included}} - R^2_{\text{excluded}}}{1 - R^2_{\text{included}}} \quad (1)$$

As per the suggestions put forth the reducing effect (f^2) values in the following figures 4 and 5, which illustrates the impact of coercive influence interface on variables within organisations

and construction risk mitigation, are 0.35, 0.35, and 0.02, signifying strong, moderate, and weak effects, as well. However, effect sizes may not always indicate a negligible moderating influence as shown in Equation (2).

Effect size: $f^2 = \frac{R^2_{\text{model with moderator}} - R^2_{\text{model without moderator}}}{1 - R^2_{\text{model with moderator}}}$ (2)

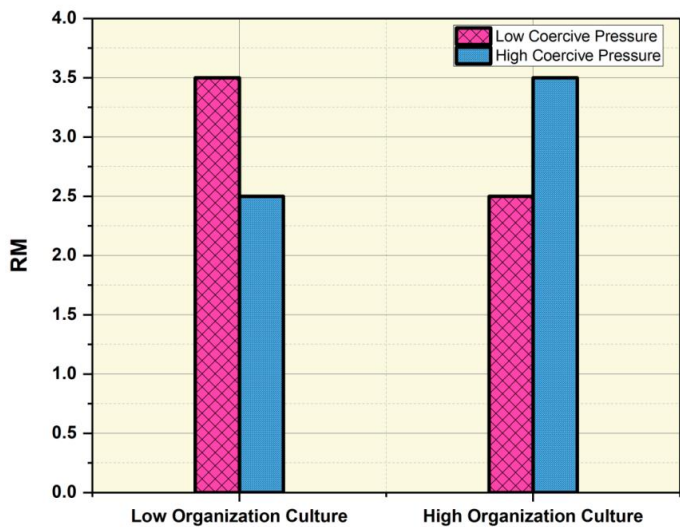


Figure 4: Cohen's suggestion and the effect magnitude for the latent factors Impact magnitude its prediction significance

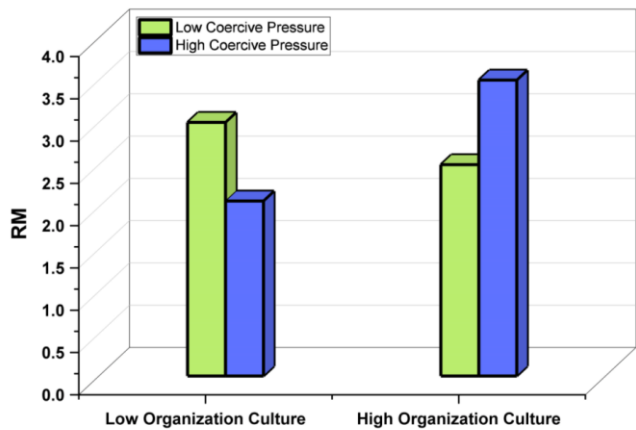


Figure 5: Impact of coercive coercion on building risk control and efficient interaction

Even under severe regulating scenarios, a small interface impact may occasionally become important if the resulting b-changes are significant. This indicates these conditions shouldn't be completely disregarded. In terms of the moderate effects of oppressive pressure, Table 5

summarises the final product power.

Table 5: Adherence grade is significantly impacted by Cohen's regulating

Endogenous variables	Covert	R ²	F ²	Effect size
	Included	Excluded		
Coercive stress	0.519	0.168	0.168	Average

11. Conclusion

A few investigations have been conducted on the relationship between coercive forces and the association between organisational characteristics and project risk management, despite the abundance of study on the subject. Because of this, building businesses have a restricted awareness of some factors. Accordingly, the point of this study whether external organisational characteristics impact risk administration and then determine whether pressure from in influences the relationship among the two factors. Thus, the inner determinants of construction firms, risk administration in building organisations, and the mediation role of coercion in the same building industry are the main subjects of the present research. The research project was conducted using a quantitative method to achieve its aims, and it is regarded as a cross-sectional study because data collecting took place in the designated timeframe. The research project's unit for analysis consisted of individuals working for Indian construction organisations, including engineers, project managers, and G7 subcontractors. PLS-SEM, a technique for analysing data, was applied utilising the Smart PLS Programme. Based on the data presented in this study, it is highly likely that forceful influence will enhance the relationship of internal organisational elements and the oversight of construction projects. Set differently, organisations that use forceful means will find it easier to control risk.

11.1 Limitation of the Study

To ensure the results have broader reliability, the research has to be replicated in other locations. There are certain constraints, even with the knowledge this study offers regarding the impact of aggressive exertion on the relationship between organisational structure and building danger organisation. First, the group under study makes it hard to draw firm conclusions from the cross-sectional method that was used. Therefore, a longitudinal approach can be used in father studies to find any trends that may emerge as time passes. Second, future research should include a larger range of locations in India and use a bigger sample size. In addition, this variation can be expanded upon in addition to taking the total variance of 39% in the endogenous variable used for construction risk management.

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