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Substation Automation System (SAS) as a Catalyst for Effective Project Implementation in the Energy Sector

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Abstract: SAS enable them to meet workplace challenges and make sure that they are exploring accessibility ideas with the support of a better use of tools of monitoring. This study aims to shed light on the critical role of SAS in energy project management. It will provide actionable strategies for project managers to harness creativity and innovation, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable project outcomes. By bridging the gap between creativity and project success, this research will contribute significantly to the discourse on innovation and leadership in the energy sector. A sample of 100 respondents has been chosen from the relevant group practising SAS at their workplace. The data has been further executed with the help of relevant approaches of PLS software where statistical operations are applied to ensure validity and reliability in the output. The output justifies that there is a positive role of SAS in increasing the project success parameter because of positive implications in the perspective of a theoretical outline and solutions for the problem-solving techniques application. The study recommends that policymakers should facilitate the project managers to meet the challenges in the energy sector by implementing SAS. The study has positive implications and is helpful for the project managers and the decision-makers in the energy sector to apply the modern tools of SAS.

Key Words: Project Management, Project Manager, Problem-Solving, Emotional Intelligence, Knowledge Sharing, Project Success

Introduction

The energy sector is playing an essential role in meeting global demands and making sure that sustainability and innovation are the driving agents for effective resource management (Silva et al., 2021). The project managers can do better with the help of using some skilled automated plan to handle the automation apps over the Internet and make sure that they can show the emerging trends in the project's success with time. Substation Automation System (SAS) is helpful to project managers because it allows them to connect with others and make sure that the user can handle things over the Internet (Mnukwa & Saha, 2020). The use of this skill helps the project managers to provide control automation and monitoring in the context of communication capabilities to offer quick solutions. The energy sector is comprised of companies for the production, marketing, exploration, refining, and transportation of oil and gas products. It needs to be supported with the use of automation solutions like SAS. The main energy sections are electricity oil and natural gas which need to be supported with SAS as a priority (Wulf et al., 2021).

Problem Statement

It is important to make things easier for the project manager so they can apply cost-effective tools in addition to the sustainability and innovation support in the energy sector projects using creativity. Silva et al. (2021) claim that SAS is found to be helpful in this regard because it acts as an automated plan service

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that deals with the sustainability targets meeting for the project manager and makes things easier for them than ever before. The study investigates the use of automated plans to understand how managers can meet challenges and make sure that the relevant tools have been emphasized while doing so with the satisfaction of the stakeholders and make sure that things are cost-effective in the energy sector. The study is essential because it also meets the needs of the consumer and makes sure that the consumer can handle the scenario with the help of desired creative solutions and helps the managers learn more about the comprehensive substation and make sure that how the combination of hardware and automated plan can be productive in remote monitoring. Valuable literature has been reviewed in this regard and it has been found that some literature can be met in the current study to make it more significant for the reader.

Research Aim and Objectives

This study aims to shed light on the critical role of SAS in energy project management. It will provide actionable strategies for project managers to harness creativity and innovation, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable project outcomes. By bridging the gap between creativity and project success, this research will contribute significantly to the discourse on innovation and leadership in the energy sector.

1. To analyse the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects.
2. To examine the impact of knowledge sharing and emotional intelligence on enhancing SAS uses in energy project management.
3. To assess the influence of SAS as a problem-solving tool on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals.

Research Questions

1. What is the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects?
2. What is the impact of knowledge sharing and emotional intelligence on enhancing SAS in energy project management?
3. What is the influence of SAS as a problem-solving on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals?

Literature Review

SAS

Substation Automation System (SAS) is an automated plan distribution model that helps the automation provider understand the first application and deal with the various challenges to make sure that the host is available online and things are managed with automation use. Mnukwa and Saha (2020) analysed that the idea helps deal with the automation processes because it offers highly automated plan safety and makes sure that the substation is capable of not only setting up the transmission but also stepping down later to handle the distribution channels. This is why it has been employed for the project managers so they will be able to meet the challenges and make sure that they are using advanced technology to facilitate the workplace (Silva et al., 2021). It has been found that the product is helpful for most companies. This is why it should be explored in project management to make the challenges at the workplace.

The main categories of the application help handle the personalized applications and make sure that the platform can be explored as a service as well and the infrastructure of the task has been also explored as a service for monitoring. The automated plan worker when the automation delivery model has been applied can compute the resources and make sure that automation services are under the privilege of a provider data center. Singh et al., (2022) reviewed that it is good to use at the workplace by creating the web and making sure that the connections are stronger than before so the managers will be able to meet the challenges and make sure that they are handling the things in a better way.

Benefits of SAS

The automated plan has many benefits that have increased its application at the workplace and it has been found that it is supporting the project manager in the right manner. They will be able to meet the workplace challenges and make sure that they are exploring the accessibility ideas with the support of a better use of tools of monitoring. Mnukwa and Saha (2020) claim that accessibility is a popular advantage that is offered

by SAS applications because it facilitates businesses to allow employees to operate around the world and make sure that they have accessibility at the global level. The project managers can apply this skill for switching to the new devices and making sure that the staff can learn about the new ideas (Zúñiga et al., 2023). Another advantage is the automatic update that supports the working teams not going for the installation and updates instead the team can manage things by automatically updating automated plan versions from time to time.

Monitoring is found to be an essential application in the workplace that can be enhanced with the help of the SAS automated plan because it allows the data space and makes sure that the usage can be increased with the computer power. Vo et al. (2023) analysed that the use of the application helps show data values and make sure that the retrieval is possible to apply simple computing applications in addition to complex statistical analysis. The use of the automated plan can be productive for the company because subscriptions can enhance cost-effectiveness and the project manager can continue the subscriptions and avail the packages to meet the needs of the workplace.

SAS in Project Management

Project managers use SAS as an application management application to meet the needs of the user and make sure that the company has been facilitated by creative ideas to manage a variety of teams at a time (Singh, et al., 2022). This is possible when the project manager has been facilitated with the unique automated plan and makes sure that the project manager can explore the automated plan for better applications and enhance the efficiency of the company. Project managers can explore such automated plans not only to make things easy but also to increase efficiency with cost-effectiveness in the workplace in the energy sector. It is also known as a true innovation that aims to organize the development and design in addition to meeting the deadlines to make sure that the projects are in progress in alignment with the technological applications.

Project managers can also use the ideas of tracking bugs and tickets to make sure that the feedback provided by the SAS helps manage the human resources and develop the database with the help of skilled tools that encourage the manager to emphasize the activity plans and make sure that the staff is also aware of their implementation. The project manager scanners make plans that allow them to avail the help of a minimal viable product. Which is also giving the idea that how the key stakeholders can be kept engaged in the businesses and the clients can work better (Pakulska, and Poniatowska-Jaksch, 2022). Project managers can take advantage of the automated plan for enhancing the creativity at workplace not only to enhance the projects but also to make sure that the energy sector progress has been aligned with the help of modern automation innovations.

SAS Use in the Energy Sector

SAS is explored in the energy sector to facilitate various features and streamline operations to enhance the working efficiency of customers and make sure that the resources are explored according to the news of the sector (Kompalli, et al., 2023). The popular uses of stars in the energy sector include the ending of renewable energy products with the help of Aurora solar task tools of SAS to facilitate the installation processes and making sure that the project has been done with the reduction of financial importance. Park (2022) reviewed that some other examples include the use of carbon chain tracking for energy analytics in the sector to understand how the carbon emissions have been traced to maintain the sustainable development concept in projects. Jackson and Tseyi (2024) analysed that SAS is explored as a customer engagement support and billing process by popular solutions like open energy market utilities that automate the billing processes and make sure that the customer service has been improved in the context of dealings in financial and non-financial applications. All of these show that project management has been done by the facilitation of stars to make sure that sustainability is helpful because digital applications have been explored to increase efficiency and reduce the cost of the projects.

Theoretical Framework

Building on the creativity dimensions using SAS can help the growth of the energy sector. This research focuses on how SAS influences project outcomes in the energy sector using active knowledge-sharing theory, emotional intelligence theory, creative problem-solving theory and transformation leadership

theory. Tacit Knowledge Sharing applies the informal exchange of expertise and insights among energy project managers, contributing to innovative and efficient solutions (Aftab et al., 2020). This shows how the project managers can add value with the help of innovation and make sure that element expertise has been informally exchanged to deal with battles in the sector. Emotional Intelligence elaborates on the capacity of energy project managers to manage emotions and foster a collaborative, creative environment. It shows how emotional intelligence can be supportive for the energy sector project managers to apply automation innovation ideas and make sure that the collaboration is fostering the gap with critical human behaviours.

Creative Problem-Solving applies the development of novel solutions to overcome complex challenges related to energy production, distribution, and sustainability. It justifies how the problem-solving techniques enhance the working efficiency of the project managers and support them, in the long run, to handle different activities in encouraging the project plans and facilitating the idea of better goals for project managers (Zúñiga et al., 2023). Transformational Leadership claims that how leadership styles can promote creativity within energy project teams and help navigate the complex demands of the industry. All in all, the theories are important in fostering the gap of project management issues and making sure that the loopholes have been addressed with the help of skilled automation applications.

Conceptual Research Framework

The study aims to shed light on the critical role of SAS in energy project management. The dependent variables are energy sector success and sustainability. The independent factors are actionable strategies of managers to harness innovation. It study provides an actionable plan with a review of some strategies for project managers to harness creativity and innovation, ultimately leading to more successful and sustainable project outcomes. The framework shows the connection of SAS technology in addition to transformation leadership and implementation in the context of applications in the overall process. It is narrating that the positive impact has been there according to the hypothesis on knowledge sharing in addition to emotional intelligence. The hypothesis also reveals how it has an impact on emotional intelligence and collaboration on the project's success in the long run. The dominant impact that is persisting in the timeline has been mentioned with the support of leaving behind the traditional practices for problem-solving processes.

Figure 1
Conceptual framework
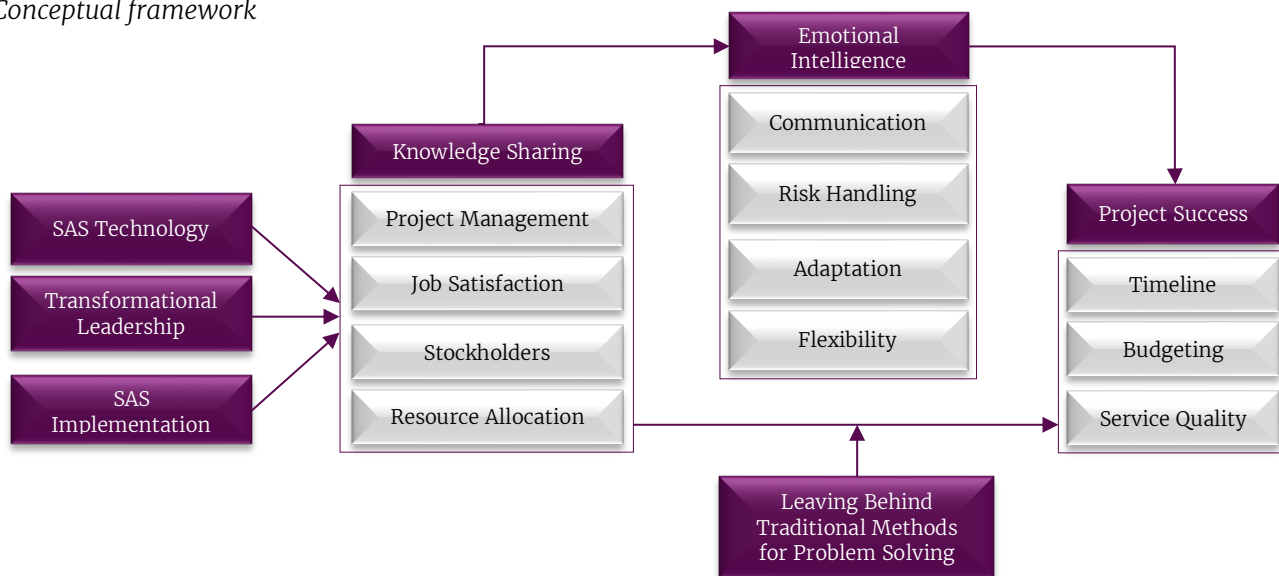
Hypothesis
The hypotheses are:
‣ H 1: there is the positive impact of SAS technology on knowledge sharing
‣ H 2: there is the positive impact of transformational leadership on knowledge sharing
‣ H 3: there is the positive impact of SAS implementation on knowledge sharing

- ▸ H 4: there is the positive impact of project management knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence
- ▸ H5: There is a positive impact of job satisfaction knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence
- ▸ H6: There is the positive impact of stakeholder knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence
- ▸ H7: There is a positive effect of resource allocation knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence
- ▸ H8: There is the positive impact of communication of emotional intelligence on project success
- ▸ H9: There is the positive impact of risk-handling emotional intelligence on the project success
- ▸ H10: There is the positive impact of adaptation in emotional intelligence on project success
- ▸ H11: There is the positive impact of flexibility in emotional intelligence on project success
- ▸ H12: There is the positive impact of leaving behind traditional methods on the project success in SAS

Literature Gap

It has been found that the literature gap exists in the previous review of various authors because the topic for specific applications of SAS has been discussed by various authors however there is a need to review it critically in the energy sector because it is an important sector and it is essential to emphasis more on the need of customers when the project managers can do it better. The current study has met that literature gap by answering the research questions and making sure that the relevant tools are applied in handling critical situations and dealing with unique ideas to meet the gap.

Methodology

Research Philosophy

The study explores the exploratory philosophy with the help of the data from the quantitative paradigm. The positivist philosophy is suitable as compared to other ones to guide the researcher and find the answers to the study questions (Pandey & Pandey, 2021). It helped to analyse the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects.

Research Design

The quantitative method helps reveal unbiased data (Verma et al., 2024). The specific pattern of the method is helpful in analysing the influence of SAS as a problem-solving on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals. It helped to examine the impact of knowledge sharing and emotional intelligence on enhancing SAS uses in energy project management.

Research Approach

The study has adapted the primary quantitative paradigm to reveal the data from the primary respondents. In this manner, the researcher is adapting the deductive approach to support the evidence and align the content (Pandey & Pandey, 2021). It is relevant to analyse the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects. The study method supports the data collection and analysis because it is helpful to the researcher to reveal the content for reviewing the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects.

Data Collection

The data has been collected with the help of the primary method. The method is helpful because it enables the researcher to reach the main points and take the relevant data from the sources (He, and Jiang, 2020). The data has been collected from the primary respondents. A questionnaire tool has been used to collect the data. The sample size is 100 for the data collection. It has been chosen with the help of purposive sampling. It is collected with the help of Google Survey Form using closed-ended answers to make sure that the quantitative paradigm has been used. The data has been collected online because the Google Form link has been shared with the respondents so they send back the relevant information by marking the correct choices. The questions are aligned according to the needs of the study to get data about the influence of SAS as a problem-solving on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals.

Data Analysis

The data has been analysed and interpreted with the help of Smart PLS. It is helpful to explore the data. It has been further discussed with the help of discussion to find the answers to the research questions. The

schematic discussion has been done to review the content and justify the hypotheses one by one. It helped to reveal that the answer for SAS is problem-solving on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals.

Ethical Considerations

The study followed ethical considerations for the approval of the study plan and sharing of the data from the respondents/ the respondents were informed that the data would not be misused so they provided authentic content and did not misguide the data collection process. The data has been kept in the passcode-locked laptop which will be discarded after the approval of the study.

results

Results are executed and are discussed for measuring the applicability in the perspective of understanding that how they are revealing the results and justifying the statement in collaboration to answer the research questions.

Statistical Results

Statistical results execute the collaborative output for most of the variables your data has been taken from the smart PLS evaluation and revealing the justification based on the SAS using problem-solving processes.

Table 1
Path coefficient

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics ($|O/STDEV|$)	P values
EI -> PS	0.157	0.168	0.145	1.085	0.278
KS -> EI	0.666	0.672	0.073	9.170	0.000
KS -> PS	0.261	0.239	0.130	2.004	0.045
PST -> KS	0.647	0.648	0.076	8.462	0.000
PST -> PS	0.331	0.356	0.142	2.335	0.020

Notes: PS: project success, EI: Emotional intelligence: KS: knowledge sharing, PST: project success tech
The path coefficient is mentioning that the value of most of the variables is below 0.7 however 0.666 value has been recorded for only one variable KS -> EI. It is showing a significant impact as compared to others.

Table 2
Outer loading

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics ($|O/STDEV|$)	P values
EI 1 <- EI	0.752	0.746	0.070	10.819	0.000
EI 2 <- EI	0.784	0.785	0.054	14.432	0.000
EI 3 <- EI	0.727	0.726	0.071	10.245	0.000
KS 1 <- KS	0.847	0.853	0.023	37.010	0.000
KS 2 <- KS	0.807	0.798	0.060	13.434	0.000
PS 1 <- PS	0.740	0.747	0.070	10.509	0.000
PS 2 <- PS	0.812	0.807	0.059	13.848	0.000
PS 3 <- PS	0.489	0.465	0.130	3.768	0.000
PS 4 <- PS	0.593	0.577	0.114	5.194	0.000
PS 5 <- PS	0.663	0.662	0.079	8.419	0.000
PST 1 <- PST	0.718	0.715	0.071	10.130	0.000
PST 2 <- PST	0.795	0.794	0.039	20.474	0.000
PST 3 <- PST	0.727	0.721	0.084	8.642	0.000
PST 4 <- PST	0.746	0.748	0.049	15.318	0.000
PST 5 <- PST	0.679	0.676	0.069	9.773	0.000

The outer loading value is showing different statements in collaboration where most of the values are below 0.8 however some of the variables of knowledge sharing are showing a linkage of value above 0.8. this is just to find its dominance and significance as compared to other parameters. The least value has been recorded for the project success comparison due to traditional practices.

Table 3
R square

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
EI	0.444	0.457	0.096	4.604	0.000
KS	0.419	0.426	0.096	4.351	0.000
PS	0.424	0.466	0.082	5.150	0.000

R square shows showing average value for all the indicators, which shows there less significance.

Table 4
R square adjustment

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
EI	0.438	0.452	0.097	4.502	0.000
KS	0.413	0.420	0.097	4.249	0.000
PS	0.406	0.450	0.085	4.793	0.000

R adjustment is also showing the same as R value which justifies their less significance.

Table 5
RHO c

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
EI	0.799	0.797	0.037	21.439	0.000
KS	0.813	0.811	0.033	24.735	0.000
PS	0.797	0.790	0.052	15.476	0.000
PST	0.853	0.852	0.024	34.912	0.000

RHO value has been high for most of the variables where the peak value has been recorded for PSP for 0.853 followed by KS for 0.813. This is proving the significance of these two agents as compared to EI and PS only.

Table 6
RHO a

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
EI	0.623	0.626	0.086	7.225	0.000
KS	0.544	0.546	0.088	6.172	0.000
PS	0.734	0.733	0.073	10.045	0.000
PST	0.790	0.793	0.041	19.159	0.000

RHA value has been recorded for peak value as PST as compared to other 3. PS is also following PST for a value offer above 0.7 however EI and KS are below 0.7 with less significance.

Table 7
Cronbach alpha

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	Standard deviation (STDEV)	T statistics (|O/STDEV|)	P values
EI	0.622	0.614	0.089	7.027	0.000
KS	0.540	0.534	0.095	5.689	0.000
PS	0.689	0.684	0.069	10.044	0.000
PST	0.787	0.784	0.040	19.487	0.000

Convex alpha value has mention significance for PST which is about 0.7 however all the values are below 0.8 so the significant parameters have been low for SAS use in this context of project management.

Table 8
HTMT

	Original sample (O)	Sample mean (M)	2.5%	97.5%
KS <-> EI	1.145	1.188	0.894	1.633
PS <-> EI	0.791	0.825	0.621	1.074
PS <-> KS	0.899	0.935	0.749	1.223
PST <-> EI	0.738	0.748	0.495	1.002
PST <-> KS	0.951	0.966	0.697	1.271
PST <-> PS	0.717	0.752	0.556	0.953

The values are showing better results with the top record for 0.951 in one comparison for PST <-> KS however the rest of the values are not significant where only one value in addition to previously stated has been recorded for 0.899 with some significance for PS <-> KS.

Validity and Reliability

The validity of the data is high because it has been found that the various variables are contrasted in collaboration and it has been executed that comparative analysis has been done to justify the statement and make sure that a qualitative paradigm has been prepared while discussing the events in alignment. This has helped the researchers to explore the SAS activities and understand how the collaboration is possible not only in justification but also in understanding that the variables are contrasted individually and in comparison. The data has been taken from a small set of respondents comprised of 100 samples from the whole population. However, the use of smart PLS has helped the researcher not only to justify the existence of the operators but also to make sure that collaboration and comparison have facilitated to discussion of the variables critically and in contrast.

Descriptive Review

The descriptive data explains the percentage of demographic details of the respondents their gender description, experience and job details are mentioned here:

Figure 2
Gender data
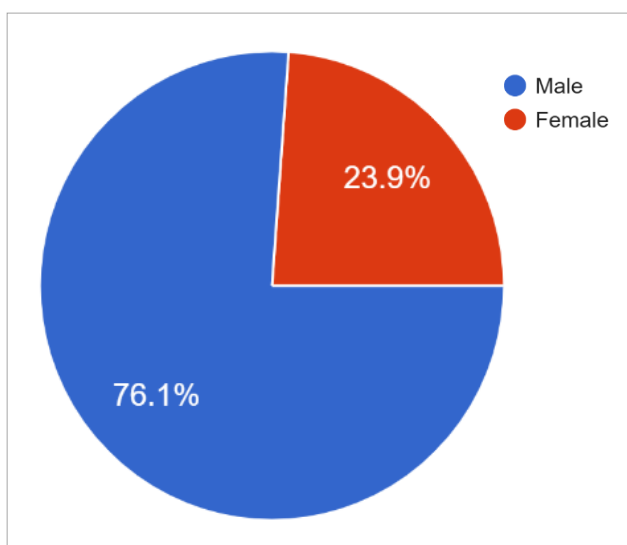
The dominant percentage of the respondents is comprised of male constructing 76.1% however the females are covering 23.9% of the whole respondents.

Figure 3

Professional data
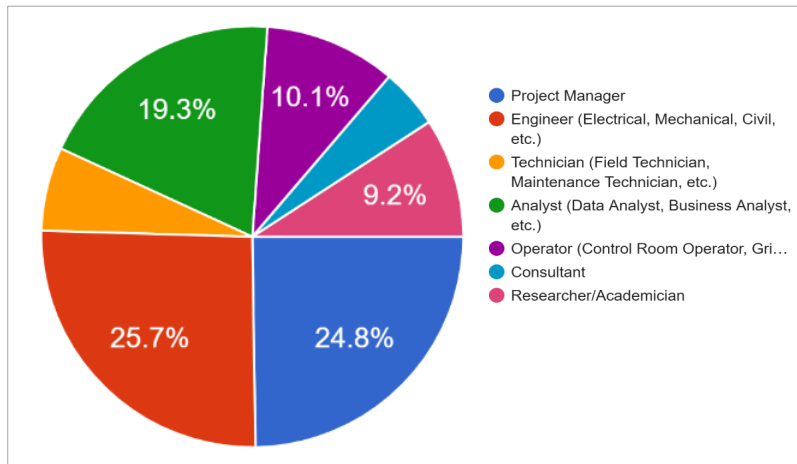
The professional data shows that the maximum percentage of the respondents reviewing the SAS are from the engineering sector comprising 25.7% where they are including electrical, mechanical and civil engineers. It has been followed by the project managers comprising about 24.8% which has been followed by another maximum group of data analysts and business analysts comprising 19.3% as analyst group. Operators make making about 10.1% while the research and academics people comprise 9.2%. The minimum percentage has been recorded for the field and maintenance technician which is comprising another group.

Figure 4

Experience of respondents
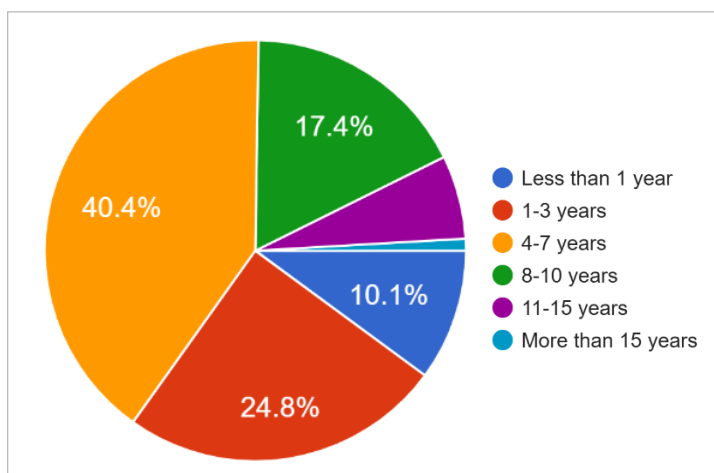
The experience of the respondents has been reviewed to understand their working efficiency at the workplace. It has been found that the dominant group is comprised of four to seven years' experience which is making 40.4%. This has been followed by another group of 24.8% which is comprised of people starting from experience of one to three years in the same field. This has been followed by another group of 17.4% for inexperienced high percentage and proficiency for 8 to 10 years. About 10.1% has been recorded for the highest potential of experience making about 15 years.

Hypothesis Discussion

The study has reviewed about 12 hypotheses to justify the influential support of a conceptual framework where every analysis has been outlined in implementation in analyzing the role of SAS.

The first hypothesis has been reviewed for the justification H 01: there is the positive impact of SAS technology on knowledge sharing. Project managers use SAS as an application management application to meet the needs of the user and make sure that the company has been facilitated by creative ideas to manage

a variety of teams at a time (Cacereño, et al., 2024). It has been revealed that the positive impact has been recorded because the value of KS has been high at some of the places in P results.

The other hypothesis is H 02: there is the positive impact of transformational leadership on knowledge sharing. The path coefficient mentions that the value of most of the variables is below 0.7 however 0.666 value has been recorded for only one variable KS -> EI. It is showing a significant impact as compared to others. This proves its existence and reliability factors.

The other hypothesis is H 03: there is the positive impact of SAS implementation on knowledge sharing. This is possible when the project manager has been facilitated with the unique automated plan and makes sure that the project manager can explore the automated plan for better applications and enhance the efficiency of the company. It has been outlined with the implementation of knowledge sharing because the high percentage of knowledge will be helpful not only in justifying the parameters but also in encouraging emotional intelligence. Keeping in the role of a project manager it has been justified that productive efforts can support the growth of the project timeline.

The other hypothesis is H04: there is the positive impact of project management knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence. The outer loading value shows different statements in collaboration where most of the values are below 0.8 however some of the variables of knowledge sharing are showing a linkage of value above 0.8. this is just to find its dominance and significance as compared to other parameters. It narrates how the variable has an influence on the handling of project management knowledge and dealing with the activities at the workplace however the least value has been recorded for the project success comparison due to traditional practices.

The other hypothesis is H5: There is the positive impact of job satisfaction knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence. Project managers can explore such automated plans not only to make things easy but also to increase efficiency with cost-effectiveness in the workplace in the energy sector. It is also known as a true innovation that aims to organize the development and design in addition to meeting the deadlines to make sure that the projects are in progress in alignment with the technological applications. This is justifying that it is also proved as positive.

Moving to the next hypothesis, H6: There is the positive impact of stakeholder knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence. Park (2022) reviewed that some other examples include the use of carbon chain tracking for energy analytics in the sector to understand how the carbon emissions have been traced to maintain the sustainable development concept in projects. It is proving a positive because the KS value has been significant in outer loading as well.

The next one is H7: There is a positive effect of resource allocation knowledge sharing on emotional intelligence. R adjustment is also showing the same as R value which justifies their less significance. This shows the limited impact however; the hypothesis is proven positive.

The other one is H8: There is the positive impact of communication of emotional intelligence on project success. Here, Zúñiga et al. (2023) analysed that SAS is explored as a customer engagement support and billing process by popular solutions like open energy market utilities that automate the billing processes and make sure that the customer service has been improved in the context of dealings in financial and non-financial applications. This is justifying the existence of the potential role of the hypothetical approaches. All of these show that project management has been done by the facilitation of stars to make sure that sustainability is helpful because digital applications have been explored to increase efficiency and reduce the cost of the projects.

The other hypothesis is H9: There is the positive impact of risk handling emotional intelligence on the project success. The values are showing better results with the top record for 0.951 in one comparison for PST <-> KS however the rest of the values are not significant where only one value in addition to previously stated has been recorded for 0.899 with some significance for PS <-> KS.

This is in collaboration with H10: There is the positive impact of adaptation in emotional intelligence on project success. Mnukwa and Saha (2020) claim that accessibility is a popular advantage that is offered by SAS applications because it facilitates businesses to allow employees to operate around the world and make sure that they have accessibility at the global level. This proves positive from the analysis as well.

The next one is H11: There is the positive impact of flexibility in emotional intelligence on project success. The project managers can apply this skill for switching to the new devices and making sure that the staff can learn about the new ideas (Zúñiga et al., 2023). It is narrated that the positive justifications are high.

The last hypothesis is H12: There is the positive impact of leaving behind traditional methods on the project success in SAS. Here, another advantage is the automatic update that supports the working teams not going for the installation and updates instead the team can manage things by automatically updating automated plan versions from time to time. This shows that all the hypotheses are proved as positive. The claims are high with the justifications and statements.

Discussion

The discussion has supported the evidence based content and answered the research questions to justify that hypothesis if are approved positively then how they are collaborating with the answering of research questions. It has been narrated that hypothetical foundations are supporting evidence based content and justifying the existence of research in the context of support to facilitate the diagram provided by the hypothesis.

RQ1: What is the role of SAS in the successful implementation of energy sector projects?

The research question has inquired about the implementation of SAS in the energy sector to understand how the sector can be facilitated by the implementation of these projects. In a study, Silva et al. (2021) claim that SAS is found to be helpful in this regard because it acts as an automated plan service that deals with the sustainability targets meeting for the project manager and makes things easier for them than ever before. This has been justified in the current study with the help of a hypothetical framework where statements have been proved better the use of automated plans to understand how managers can meet challenges and make sure that the relevant tools have been emphasized while doing so with the satisfaction of the stakeholders and make sure that things are cost-effective in the energy sector.

RQ2: What is the impact of knowledge sharing and emotional intelligence on enhancing SAS in energy project management?

The next question inquires about the role of knowledge sharing and emotional intelligence in the context of an enhancement of SAS in the energy sector project management where the answer has been justified by the respondents working in the same field. The data narrates that it is helpful to project managers because it allows them to connect with others and make sure that the user can handle things over the Internet (Mnukwa & Saha, 2020). The use of this skill helps the project managers to provide control automation and monitoring in the context of communication capabilities to offer quick solutions. The value of P has been dominant for most of the knowledge-sharing processes which justifies that emotional intelligence and non-sharing tendencies cannot be ignored while dealing with the context of SAS usage.

RQ3: What is the influence of SAS as a problem-solving on key project outcomes such as efficiency, stakeholder satisfaction, and adherence to sustainability goals?

The third question interrogates the problem-solving orientations office as in the project outcomes not only to satisfy the stakeholders but also to adhere to the sustainability target in addition to efficiency applications. The hypothesis proves that the energy sector is comprised of companies for the production, marketing, exploration, refining, and transportation of oil and gas products. It needs to be supported with the use of automation solutions like SAS. The main energy sections are electricity oil and natural gas which need to be supported with SAS as a priority. This has been agreed in the literature as well where justifications are high and support has been evaluated with the privileged application of SAS in the context of theoretical support.

Hypothetical Prove

The framework shows the connection of SAS technology in addition to transformation leadership and implementation in the context of applications in the overall process. It is narrating that the positive impact has been there according to the hypothesis on knowledge sharing in addition to emotional intelligence.

The positive narration has been found where implementation is productive not only in the energy sector but also in various project management activities. The collaborative effect has been justified by the application of a narration that the dominant factor is persisting where traditional practices should be left behind in collaboration. The hypothesis also reveals how it has an impact on emotional intelligence and collaboration on the project's success in the long run. The dominant impact that is persisting in the timeline has been mentioned with the support of leaving behind the traditional practices for problem-solving processes.

Figure 5

Diagrammatic view of hypothesis (Author)
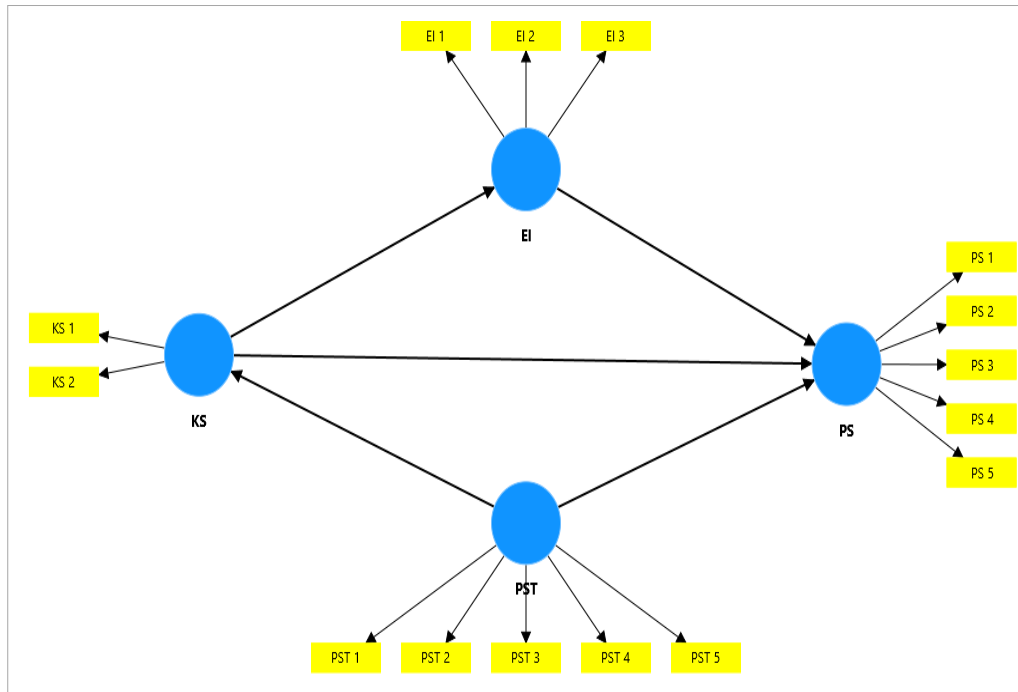
The parameters are also proving that there is no doubt that the project success rate is high if the emotional intelligence has been influenced under the privilege of relevant practices not only in the application of creative problem-solving techniques but also in the application of distribution and sustainability parameters. The study is supportive for it also meets the needs of the consumer and makes sure that the consumer can handle the scenario with the help of desired creative solutions and helps the managers learn more about the comprehensive substation and make sure that how the combination of hardware and automated plan can be productive in remote monitoring. Valuable literature has been reviewed in this regard and it has been found that some literature can be met in the current study to make it more significant for the reader.

Theoretical Prove

There is a positive link between research questions during the hypothesis however the theoretical foundations are also justified as mentioned here.SAS has been found as a problem-solving contact list that has been discussed previously in the context of theoretical outline. Creative Problem-Solving applies the development of novel solutions to overcome complex challenges related to energy production, distribution, and sustainability. It justifies how the problem-solving techniques enhance the working efficiency of the project managers and support them, in the long run, to handle different activities in encouraging the project plans and facilitating the idea of better goals for project managers (Zúñiga et al., 2023). It has been narrated that energy production and distribution can be productively applied in the facilitation of project plans and making sure that the distribution and sustainability are occurring at the same time.

The literature claims that Tacit Knowledge Sharing applies the informal exchange of expertise and insights among energy project managers, contributing to innovative and efficient solutions (Aftab et al., 2020). It has been discussed under the privileges of a hypothetical diagram where leadership has been

promoted under the privilege of the dominant variable in collaboration with PKS. This shows how the project managers can add value with the help of innovation and make sure that element expertise has been informally exchanged to deal with battles in the sector. Emotional Intelligence elaborates on the capacity of energy project managers to manage emotions and foster a collaborative, creative environment. Teaching review the role of leadership it is not ignorable that the theory has been proved as positive under the privilege of hypothetical applications. Transformational Leadership claims that how leadership styles can promote creativity within energy project teams and help navigate the complex demands of the industry.

Conclusion

Summary of Findings

It is found that SAS has a positive impact on the growth of a project because project managers feel comfortable while dealing with the challenges at the workplace due to the collaboration of emotional intelligence and project success activities. All the hypotheses are proven as positive, justifying that the collaboration of the project knowledge sharing is helpful not only in meeting the challenges of emotional intelligence but also in knowing that the project's positive parameters are leading towards economic instability goals target achievement. SAS is found to be an essential application in the workplace that can be enhanced with the help of the skilled automated plan because it allows the data space and makes sure that the usage can be increased with the computer power.

Recommendations

Based on the review it has been recommended that SAS is already playing a professional role in the various project management sectors so the energy sector should also execute it because it has a positive impact of emotional intelligence on the project success parameters. Policy and procedures can encourage the project managers when their expertise can provide facilitation under the privilege of government regulations to promote training and skilled efforts to enhance project managers for application of SAS.

Future Implications

The study has reviewed a critical topic of SAS applications in the paradigm of energy sector which is a truly growing sector. Most of the respondents were belonging to the expertise with the better experiences in the field of SAS applications This is why the results are reliable and the future implications of the research are possible for the project managers and decision makers in the context of skill application in project handling.

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