



Challenges: Making a Difference

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Content Page

Task 1 – Summary 1 Leading a Global Team.....	Pg.3
Task 2 – Summary 2 – Advantages, Disadvantages and Ethics around Introducing New Technologies	Pg.5
Task 3 – Summary 3 – Skills Required to Lead a Global Team	Pg. 7
References.....	Pg.9

Task 1 – Summary – Leading a Global Team

The word "responsible stewardship" describes the moral and diligent management of resources, obligations, and responsibilities with an emphasis on long-term sustainability and the welfare of stakeholders, both present and future. It comprises the responsible and meticulous management of resources, whether they be financial, environmental, social, or organisational, in a way that upholds and enhances their value for the benefit of all stakeholders. Responsible stewardship involves a wider perspective that goes beyond the corporate sphere, in contrast to corporate social responsibility (CSR), which primarily focuses on a company's voluntary efforts to contribute positively to society beyond its financial interests. Based on research, the link between responsible stewardship and sustainability and climate change are such sustainable resource management. Sustainable resource management is inextricably linked to responsible stewardship. According to research, using responsible resource extraction, consumption, and waste management techniques can help preserve natural resources and ecosystems and lessen their detrimental effects on the climate and environment.

Next, technological solutions and innovation. Research demonstrates how innovation in clean technologies, renewable energy sources, and climate-friendly processes is stimulated by responsible stewardship. Stewardship-oriented businesses are more likely to spend money on R&D to produce products that support sustainability objectives. It entails putting the greater good ahead of self-interest or short-term goals. Finally, resilience to climate risks also links responsible stewardship with sustainability and climate change. According to research, companies and organisations that engage in responsible stewardship are better able to resist the effects of hazards associated to climate change, such as supply chain disruptions, extreme weather events, and legislative changes. They improve their overall resilience by taking these hazards into account while making decisions. Moving on, the problems a responsible steward will face are such as short-term financial pressure. The upfront costs associated with many climate change mitigation methods may not immediately pay for themselves. Stakeholders that are just concerned with immediate financial results could be hostile to responsible stewards. It can be extremely difficult to balance short-term financial concerns with long-term sustainability.

Next, they may also face some lack of technological solutions. It's possible that some industries lack readily accessible and affordable carbon emission reduction methods. Finding appropriate technical solutions that support organisational objectives and market realities can be difficult for responsible stewards. Finally, they may also face some resistance to change. It may be necessary to make considerable adjustments to current procedures and practises in order to implement climate change mitigation methods. The adoption of new tactics might be hampered by resistance to change among employees, stakeholders, or even the broader public. Leaders have a critical role in maintaining the welfare of their team members as deft stewards. For an organisation to succeed over the long term, its personnel must be healthy and engaged. Promoting employee wellbeing can involve incorporating the idea that "Sitting is the new smoking," which emphasises the risks of extended sitting.

The ways are to promote more physical movements. Encourage employees to stand up, stretch, and move around throughout the course of the workday. Implement walking meetings, offer standing desks, or designate specific locations for exercise. By adding exercise into their personal routines, leaders can set an example for others. Next, they can also plan flexible work arrangements. Provide employees with flexible work arrangements that enable them to balance their professional and personal lives and participate in daily physical activity, such as telecommuting or flexible hours. Finally, they can show some more supportive leadership behaviour. Leaders should conduct in a way that shows they care about the welfare of their team members. This includes not sending emails or requests after hours and urging staff to prioritise breaks and exercise.

Moving on, to guarantee a fair, respectful, and equitable environment for all people within an organisation or community, responsible stewards should take equality, diversity, and inclusion into account. Let us dive into their respective definitions. In terms of rights, opportunity, and treatment, equality is the condition of being treated equally regardless of disparities in racial, gender, age, ability, or other qualities. It highlights the lack of prejudice and the idea that everyone should have equal access to resources and opportunities. Next, the term "diversity" refers to a wide range of human distinctions, including but not limited to traits like race, ethnicity, gender, age, sexual orientation, religion, socioeconomic background, and physical capabilities. Recognising and appreciating these

distinctions is a key component of embracing diversity, which can result in a workplace that is richer and more welcoming. Then finally, creating an environment where everyone feels appreciated, respected, and empowered to contribute completely regardless of their varied origins or qualities is referred to as inclusion. It prioritises making sure that everyone's viewpoints are heard and considered and goes beyond simply having varied representation. Regarding a diverse team, there are its advantages and disadvantages. The advantages are such as better decision making and improved problem solving. Meanwhile, the disadvantages are communication challenges and tension or conflict.

Task 2 – Summary – The Advantages, Disadvantages and Ethics of implementing New Technologies

In this modern era that we live in, countless technologies have been created to ease the lives of mankind. One of those technologies that has risen in popularity is called artificial intelligence or AI. Artificial intelligence is the capacity of a computer or robot controlled by a computer to carry out actions frequently performed by intelligent individuals. The phrase is widely used to refer to a project that involves creating computer programmes that have the mental faculties that distinguish humans from other animals, including the capacity to reason, find meaning, make generalisations, and learn from previous mistakes. Looking at how heavily AI is being implemented these days, we can obviously tell that AI has a lot of advantages.

A few of those advantages are that it helps in efficiency and automation. Automating monotonous processes with AI may enhance productivity and decrease human error. This is especially helpful for businesses in the manufacturing, logistics, and customer service sectors. Next, another huge advantage of using AI is that it can greatly help in insights and data analysis. AI can easily analyse huge amounts of data to derive insightful knowledge that helps with decision-making. Trends, consumer preferences, and market potential may all be identified by businesses. Moving on to the third and final advantage is that AI is ubiquitous. Humans are only productive for three to four hours a day, according to several studies that have been done. In order to preserve a good work-life balance, they require breaks and time off. Artificial intelligence (AI) comes into play in this situation. AI is capable of working continuously without a pause or vacation. Humans cannot think as quickly as machines, which can also execute numerous jobs at once and produce reliable results. They are designed to

work longer hours without getting bored or disturbed, unlike humans. They can readily tackle laborious and boring tasks with the aid of AI algorithms.

Although AI has its numerous advantages, it also comes with its disadvantages. One of the major disadvantages that is caused by AI is job displacements. Certain activities and tasks that have historically been carried out by humans might potentially be replaced by AI and automation technology. As a result, people may lose their jobs and need to pick up new skills in order to stay competitive. Next, AI can also have some issues in fairness and may tend to be biased. Biases contained in the data that AI systems are trained on might be inherited, producing discriminating results. The AI may make inaccurate judgements or reinforce preexisting societal biases if the training data is biased. This problem is especially problematic in fields like criminal justice, financing, and hiring. Lastly, issues regarding privacy will also arise with the use of AI technology. Large-scale data access is frequently necessary for AI systems to operate efficiently. Concerns regarding privacy and data security are raised by the gathering and use of personal data. Sensitive information runs the danger of being abused or exposed.

Moving on, when talking regarding the topic of ethics, first we must understand what the word means. Ethics is defined as the study of what is ethically good and evil, as well as right and wrong, or sometimes known as moral philosophy. Any theory or system of moral ideals or principles can also be included under this umbrella phrase. Now relating ethics to the use of AI in this modern age, organisations might profit greatly from implementing new technology, but doing so also brings up a number of ethical issues that leaders need to carefully evaluate. Before integrating new technology, leaders should think about the significant ethical issues. One of them regards data security and privacy. Leaders must address concerns about how new technologies will use customer data, who will have access to it, and how it will be protected from unauthorized access or breaches. Next, leaders should be concerned regarding job displacements and reskilling. As tasks become automated, the adoption of AI technology may raise worries about job displacement. Leaders should examine their ethical obligation to help people transition into new jobs when AI systems take over monotonous tasks through reskilling and upskilling efforts.

Task 3 – Summary - Skills Required to Lead a Global Team

A leader is defined to be as someone who assists their team to achieve their goal, someone who has a vision and knows how to realize it, also someone who sparks motivation and passion in the hearts of their followers. Meanwhile, global leaders are the next generation of leaders who are adept at navigating the global environment, forging cross-cultural relationships, and promoting development in nations and communities all over the world. The two terms have their similarities, but they are not synonyms to each other. A leader can be anyone in any level of organization or group. For instance, a father is a leader to his family, a group presentation leader is a leader as well, and Prime Ministers are the leaders of their respective country. However, global leaders are a much higher position of leaders who are in power in leading or influencing the globe. Hence, the name global leaders. In order to be a good global leader, there are a lot of skills that they must possess. Three of the crucial skills are having good communication skills, inter-cultural skills and diplomacy.

Communication skills are the ability to give and receive various types of information. Examples include sharing fresh perspectives, emotions, or even project updates. Speaking, listening, noticing, and empathising are all essential communication abilities. In general, communication skills are important to every individual to possess. However, this skill becomes a must-have for a leader. This is due to the fact that they are responsible in leading

a large group of people, so they must know the proper ways to communicate with their subordinates and followers so that the messages are well-received, and no misunderstanding occurs. A leader with good communication skills will be able to solve conflicts easily, give orders clearly and will gain the respects of their subordinates and followers easier by portraying themselves as someone professional who can communicate well. Next, intercultural skills are the capacity to grasp and adjust to various cultural contexts and views. They may entail being open to new ideas and responsive to other languages. There are numerous races of humans who inhabit the earth. All of them have their own unique cultural backgrounds and customs. In order to be a good “global leader”, they must be able to follow and accept different ways of different cultures to ensure harmony while leading. Since global leaders are highly likely to be involved with other nations or cultures, thus this skill is also obviously important to possess.

Then, diplomacy refers to the art, science, and methods of conducting international contacts in a way that protects one's interests and advances one's political, economic, cultural, or scientific ties while upholding goodwill. These two skills are strongly related with each other, thus making diplomacy also crucial for a global leader to have. Having the knowledge and skill to establish new connections with other nations are essential for a nation's development. There are so many things that we can share to each other that will help to boost our economy and technologies. For a country to advance forward in this modern era, the leader must be able to have connections with other global leaders. It is not hard to see why all these three skills are crucial for global leaders to have, they will certainly not be able to lead properly if they do not possess these three skills at least. We can see how strong nations can get when they are united and allied with each other if we take a look in our history. This proves that having good global leaders will certainly provide huge benefits for mankind to advance as time progresses.

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