



Contemporary Challenges: Making a Difference

Name : Jansika A/P Ganesan
Student Number : 2226195



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Task 1 – Summary – Leading a Global Team

In the associated universe of today, the idea of administration has risen above geological limits, prompting the formation of worldwide groups that cooperate across societies, time regions, and dialects. Grasping the critical effects that moral authority, balance, variety, and consideration can have in overseeing such different groups as organizations keep on extending is fundamental. Without a trace of a drawn out fix, capable stewardship, as per the National Research Council (1995), involves finding a way to remediate a site to more readily defend individuals and the climate.

Responsible stewardship goes above and beyond conventional leadership approaches by emphasizing a holistic and long-term perspective. Organizational leaders must consider the interests of all stakeholders, including those of the workforce, communities, and the environment, while seeking profit. This necessitates a dedication to supply chain ethics, environmental preservation, and human capital development (Bansal & Song, 2017). The essence of responsible stewardship is understanding the links between organizational success and sustainable practices, particularly in light of climate change.

Environmental change is quite possibly the most squeezing issue the world is currently encountering, and it requires fast activity. Responsible stewardship and the maintainability rule of limiting environmental change remain forever inseparable. Organizations are being encouraged to turn out to be all the more naturally cognizant by lessening their carbon impression, using sustainable power sources, and setting up eco-accommodating practices (Aguilera et al., 2007). Although responsible stewardship offers a way to long haul initiative, appropriately executing its standards includes various difficulties. The principal challenge is beating short-termism, which happens when authoritative pioneers focus on quick benefit above long haul reasonability (Boulouta and Pitelis, 2014).

Here, we investigate the association between actual wellbeing and variety programs, showing how stewards might lay out comprehensive working environment societies that help representative wellbeing and a feeling of having a place. Variety, balance, and incorporation are usually assembled because of their relationship and the way that they can apply their full impact when they work together (McKinsey, 2022). Appreciating the novel impacts and implications of

every one of these sayings is fundamental. Variety alludes to the scope of individuals addressed in the labor force. A few sorts of variety in the working environment incorporate orientation variety, age variety, and social variety. At last, the expression "consideration" depicts how the labor force sees the work environment and how much organizations invite all representatives and offer them the chance to definitively contribute. Populist treatment, all things considered, no matter what their starting points or individual qualities, is alluded to as equity.

Various benefits of assorted groups at work have been shown through research. Variety gives a scope of viewpoints, which improves inventiveness, innovativeness, and critical abilities to think (Cox and Blake, 1991). Different groups advance open correspondence, balance mindless conformity, and eventually bring about superior direction. Regardless of the advantages, various groups might run into issues because of contrasts in correspondence styles, social standards, and perspective. Pioneers may really oversee variety by having open conversations, getting social responsiveness preparing, and making a comprehensive working environment where all perspectives are esteemed.

Mindful stewards might profit from this cooperative energy by creating health programs that address the different necessities of their staff. Social contemplations will assist actual activity and wellbeing drives with speaking to a bigger scope of people. Moreover, by empowering staff to participate in health exercises unafraid of separation or rejection, a comprehensive working environment advances a culture of physical and mental prosperity.

The main pressing concerns confronting pioneers today are supportability and great stewardship. To incorporate the thoughts of responsible stewardship, initiative should examine how to find some kind of harmony between momentary monetary achievement and long haul ecological maintainability. Second, variety, value, and incorporation. Pioneers should successfully deal with the confounded elements of changed groups while embracing the expected advantages of various perspectives and tending to potential correspondence issues and clashes.

The capacity to effectively oversee worldwide groups requires a complicated mix of abilities and ideas in the present universally interconnected society, when authority rises above conventional boundaries. The expansion of responsible stewardship standards powers pioneers to find some kind of harmony among benefit and ecological safeguarding while at the same time

overseeing assorted groups requires cultivating a comprehensive working environment that supports participation and development. By effectively tending to these five key worries, pioneers might help their organizations in flourishing in a ceaselessly moving worldwide setting.

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

In the ongoing environment of quick mechanical headways, world leaders should battle areas of strength for them to embrace new advances for hierarchical development and strategic advantage. Man-made consciousness is a creating innovation that guarantees adopters cutthroat advantages by endeavoring to copy human mental capacities and judgment (Munoko et al., 2020). Artificial Intelligence (AI) stands apart as a vital accentuation among these outlook changing innovations since it has the ability to in a general sense modify efficiency, imagination, and thinking skills. Be that as it may, when leaders consider the sending of computer based intelligence, it is fundamental to painstakingly think about its advantages, downsides, and troublesome moral problems.

Artificial intelligence, or AI, refers to a machine's capacity to display cognitive abilities comparable to those of humans and other animals. AI is a technology that tries to imitate human cognitive skills and offers adopters competitive advantages, according to a study by Saleh (2019). This emerging technology has the potential to dramatically enhance education by providing students with access to AI-based knowledge and problem-solving (Hwang et al., 2022). This advantage, which fosters a comprehension of mechanical thought and encourages creation, is especially apparent in situations when human supervision is constrained. For instance, it's likely that the students will have trouble locating a user in the metaverse who can assist them. Of course, the instructor can aid with this, but he or she is not always able to assist every student. By deliberately attempting to mimic mechanical thinking, this aids students in developing the capacity to describe what it is and is not (Shubhendu et al., 2013).

AI has advantages outside of the classroom, too. Artificial intelligence (AI) applications that replicate human intellect for problem-solving and decision-making offer permanency, reliability, cost-effectiveness, and speedy responses to issues (Chowdhury & Sadek, 2012). However, challenges also show up. According to Campion et al. (2020), societal challenges include unrealized aspirations, false public perceptions, work loss fears, and growing inequality. The expenses and investments related to the adoption of AI by public entities are another example of an economic barrier. These impediments to profitability and economic sustainability

also fall under this category. Adoption costs create financial hurdles, while political, legal, and policy challenges that typically entail blunders, copyrights, and a lack of comprehensive laws hinder implementation (Dwivedi et al., 2019; Sun & Medaglia, 2019).

Ethics, a key element of AI integration, is explored from the perspective of moral philosophy (Singer, 2023). Global leaders who are exploring the use of AI must carefully assess ethical considerations before proceeding. Leaders must emphasize the security of sensitive and personal data while following data protection laws since data privacy is one of the most crucial ethical challenges (Acquisti et al.). Transparency of AI algorithms is a significant ethical issue that encourages accountability, trust, and error detection since it allows stakeholders to see how decisions are made (Singer, 2023). AI systems may encourage accountability, trust, and the ability to recognize biases or errors and remedy them when they can explain their behavior in language that people can understand. This transparency encourages moral usage while also enabling stakeholders, users, and regulators to evaluate the outcomes and implications of the technology.

In conclusion, it is clear that artificial intelligence (AI) has the disruptive potential to revolutionize industries through enhanced productivity, creativity, and decision-making abilities. However, ethical issues must be disregarded even in the face of evident profits across many businesses. A full analysis of all of AI's implications, including societal, economic, and legal ones, is required before it is adopted. Experts stress the need of upholding moral standards and urge policy makers throughout the globe to handle the challenging adoption of AI with a balanced strategy that fosters innovation while safeguarding individual liberties, cultural norms, and social harmony.

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

In the dynamic climate of today's interconnected world, the ability to successfully manage a global team has developed into a defining trait of remarkable leadership. When businesses expand their reach across national boundaries and cultural obstacles, leaders require a unique set of skills that go beyond conventional management paradigms. This study focuses on the fundamental traits and competencies that enable leaders to not only lead multinational teams to success but also to foster an atmosphere of collaboration, innovation, and inclusion in the face of the unique challenges posed by this globalized environment.

A leader is someone who guides, inspires, and motivates a team of others to achieve common goals. A leader's role includes establishing a clear direction, motivating others, making sensible decisions, and fostering a cooperative and progressive culture. A leader is someone who possesses the ambition, abilities, personality, and other traits to influence a group of individuals to accomplish a shared objective, according to Strait (2020). Leaders can operate at many levels within organizations and in a variety of areas, and their effectiveness is typically evaluated by the results of their teams.

On the other hand, a global leader is a specific type of leader that works in a global context, managing teams and projects that span several countries, cultures, and time zones. Global leaders possess the skills and traits necessary to successfully navigate the difficulties of working in various and varied contexts. A leader who acts on a global scale with an open mentality in a complex and varied environment is said to possess global leadership.

To effectively lead a global team, a leader must have strong communication, team-building, and emotional intelligence abilities. Since it is so important, communication is mentioned as the first ability. Global leaders need to be able to communicate clearly and effectively with a wide range of audiences. It will have an effect on every aspect of how the workplace operates and is essential for global leadership. When delivering presentations, global leaders must be comfortable holding an audience's attention. They can work on their public speaking skills because doing so will boost their confidence significantly (Eurac, 2019).

Next, team-building abilities. It is essential that the team's global leader be fully aware of the potential and diverse personalities on the team. When it comes to team management, global

leaders must be able to energize their groups and position themselves as an employer of choice (Eurac, 2019). Team building skills are crucial for promoting cohesion and harmony at work, much like motivation. According to the University of Arizona Global Campus (2012), a leader must be able to collaborate well with others. If they have previous experience inspiring teams, they will find it easier to rally individuals to fulfill both major and minor tasks.

Last but not least, emotional intelligence in leadership is defined by Jaiswal (2022) as the capacity to comprehend and regulate one's own emotions as well as perceive and manage those of others. Self-awareness and self-management are elements of leadership and emotional intelligence. Relationship management and social consciousness. This ability is crucial because emotional intelligence fosters a healthy working culture, which in turn increases efficiency and production (Jaiswal, 2022). As a consequence, growth, innovation, and creativity are experienced by the company and team members. It consistently motivates team members and leaders to provide their best effort. In difficult situations, leaders and workers may make better decisions with the help of emotional intelligence.

As a result of these changes, the leadership landscape now demands remarkable skills, especially in the area of overseeing a worldwide workforce in our interconnected world. A unique set of skills, such as high emotional intelligence, adept team-building, and superb communication, are required of global leaders. As businesses transcend international borders, cultural barriers, and time zones, these traits become more crucial for fostering cooperation, innovation, and inclusion across different teams. Leaders must not only inspire their teams and establish clear goals, but also have a keen understanding of cultural nuances in order to promote a productive and harmonious workplace across cultural boundaries.

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