

Building Multidisciplinary Knowledge for Global Scholars and Professionals

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Abstract

The current study's researchers planned to execute specific steps to better understand Multidisciplinary Knowledge for Global Scholars and Professionals by following organized structure: Define the Scope and Objectives -Conduct a Literature Review by identifying academic and professional papers that discuss cross-cultural collaborations, disciplinary knowledge, and technologies. -Define gaps in the existing literature and discussion from the sources: Journal articles, case studies, examples, government documents and reports, and research papers. Develop a Theoretical Framework - Design the Research Methodology - This study examines cross-cultural collaboration, knowledge sharing, and technology-based solutions to global problems enhanced through multidisciplinary perspectives. This paper employs secondary data and content analysis to understand the importance of interdisciplinarity and the application of advanced technologies to strengthen cooperation and innovation. Using findings based on previous research. The study suggests creating a multilateral platform to guarantee balanced coverage of developed and developing countries and funding and low-cost applications for underfunded organizations. In this case, cultural sensitivity training and ethical consciousness are the most important parameters of global partnership. Furthermore, incentive financing, fellowships, and multidisciplinary institutions in terms of research will promote interprofessionalism and contribute to the creation of sustainable solutions for world problems.

Keywords:

Cross-Cultural, Globalization, Multidisciplinary, Scholars, Professionals

1. Introduction

Multidisciplinarity involves the strategic collaboration of two or more distinct academic disciplines to achieve specific objectives. For example, a team of computer scientists, psychologists, and sociologists might work together to optimize the design of human-computer interfaces by leveraging their diverse yet complementary expertise. This collaborative approach facilitates the integration of knowledge and methods across various fields while preserving the integrity of each discipline's specialized knowledge. The distinctions between these disciplines can often be intricate. In the construction industry, architects, engineers, and quantity surveyors collaborate on complex projects, with each professional contributing their unique skill set to their respective areas. Typically, these professionals return to their disciplines after completing the project to start new initiatives. The multidisciplinary framework is prevalent in healthcare and social work. An interdisciplinary team is essential for

addressing patients' complex clinical and psychosocial needs. For example, a coordinated effort involving nurses, social workers, general practitioners, and psychotherapists during stroke rehabilitation can significantly enhance the process through tailored interventions that utilize their collective expertise (Frodeman et al., 2010). The integration of knowledge, the need for global attention, and the contributions of scholars and professionals in science and technology are of great importance. The expertise of these scholars and professionals is crucial for advancing science and academia. Knowledge in this context refers to assimilating and deploying skills beyond geographical, cultural, and disciplinary boundaries to address complex global issues. This knowledge connects various fields and aspects, enabling individuals to be effective in an interconnected world. Through this research, international scholars and professionals will employ solution-oriented and interdisciplinary approaches to tackle complex problems and create innovative solutions within their respective specialties.

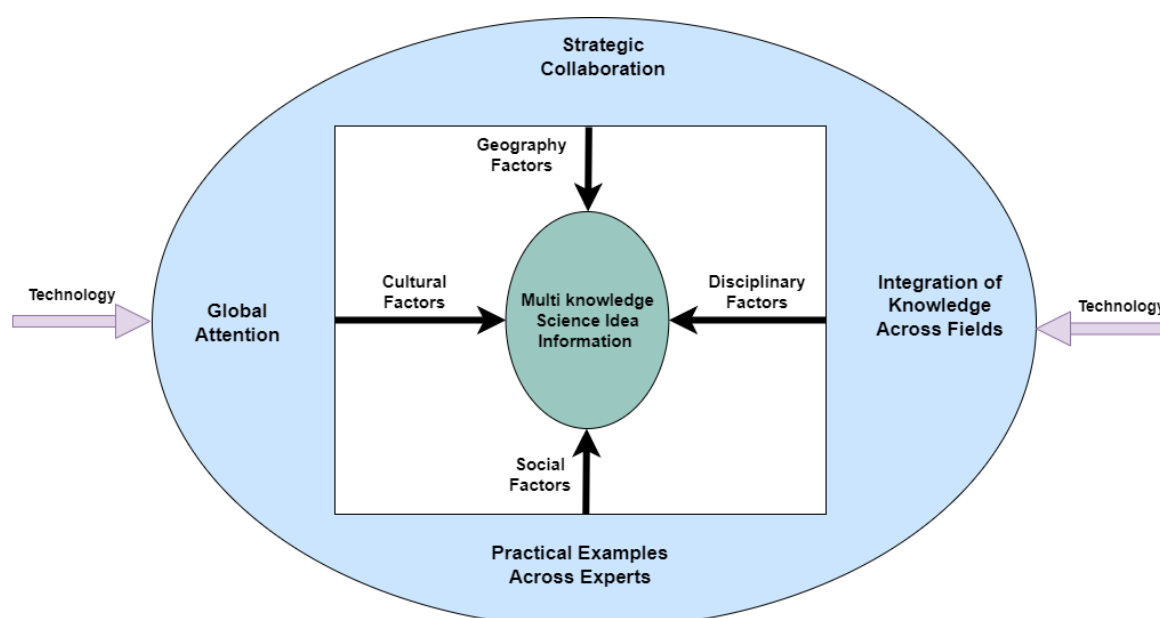


Figure 1: Global Knowledge in Simple Word

Globalization and technological advancements have fundamentally reshaped the structure and operations of institutions and organizations worldwide. These changes have created new opportunities for cross-cultural collaboration and pose significant challenges. Therefore, this study aims to demonstrate how global scholars and professionals develop multidisciplinary knowledge that is more applicable to other researchers and academia.

In general, global and technological innovation have transformed the structure and function of various institutions and organizations, including educational institutions and the workforce. Numerous scholars have commented that diverse experiences and tools can be effectively utilized cross-cultural in sectors ranging from education and healthcare to technology and international trade (ÓhÉigeartaigh et al., 2020). However, this study will highlight that while cross-cultural collaborations are essential, they come with substantial challenges. In light of these challenges, the study will analyze strategies for cooperation that can enhance academic and career outcomes, explicitly focusing on managerialism and the integration of advanced technologies, including artificial intelligence (AI) by focusing on Multidisciplinary approach.

1.1 Importance of Multidisciplinary Approaches

Many issues faced cannot be easily solved by a single sector; they require an interdisciplinary approach. By integrating professional knowledge from various fields, problem-solving becomes more effective due to the diverse perspectives and methods available (Gibbons, 2021). This is particularly important in environmental, health, and technology industries, where problems are often interconnected and require comprehensive understanding. Research suggests that interoperability across learning contexts makes systems more proactive and robust in responding to emerging challenges (Carayannis & Campbell, 2020). For instance, when addressing climate change, collaborating with environmental science, and economics, is crucial for developing practical and viable strategies that do not harm the economy (Lang et al., 2012). Additionally, cross-disciplinary studies enhance decision-making since researchers from different fields may approach problems differently or identify concerns that others within the same discipline might overlook (Pohl & Hadorn, 2007). This interdisciplinary approach also improves educational outcomes by incorporating critical and heuristic elements in learning. Students trained in multiple disciplines tend better to understand task complexity (Frodeman, 2024). Organizations that adopt a cross-disciplinary approach in their professional practices often see increased innovation and enhanced problem-solving behaviors among their teams (Carayannis & Campbell, 2020). These benefits highlight the necessity for organizations to foster cultures that support the integration of diverse expertise into collaborative structures.

1.2 The Role of Technology

Modern technologies have significantly improved information sharing across various fields and nations. Digital tools such as social media, collaborative platforms, applications, and artificial intelligence have eliminated temporal and spatial barriers to collaborative work. AI stands out because of its capabilities, including language translation, big data analysis, and the customization of learning experiences (Piorkowski et al., 2021). Furthermore, AI enhances the effectiveness of collaborative technologies that address logistical challenges, thereby improving the functionality of joint multidisciplinary programs. However, implementing these technologies must be supported by robust policies that address data protection and ethical concerns.

1.3 How to Build Knowledge with Globalization?

Technological advancement has dramatically facilitated globalization by increasing interactions among institutions, businesses, and governments in the transfer of information. This enhances knowledge flow, empowering innovation, cooperation, and economic development (Castells, 2009). As organizations expand their operations cross-cultural the ability to transfer knowledge, research findings, and innovations has become a critical measure of competitiveness. A key aspect of this is the support that technology provides for globalization. Social platforms and corporate communication tools have effectively eliminated space constraints, allowing real-time knowledge sharing across different time zones (Friedman, 2005).

Additionally, more researchers are internationalizing their collaborations, which enhances the quantity and quality of academic and professional research by incorporating diverse cultural and specialized perspectives (Held & McGrew, 2007). For instance, scientific cooperation between developed and developing countries has stimulated growth in the health sector and the development of sustainable energy sources. Globalization and rapidly advancing technologies

significantly impact how institutions and organizations operate, interact, and collaborate globally. This growing interconnection expands knowledge, ideas, and skills across various fields. International partnerships have become essential for addressing global issues and provide opportunities for development in areas such as education, healthcare, business, and technology (ÓhÉigartaigh et al., 2020). Such partnerships require coordinating diverse approaches, perspectives, and resources to align on goals and achieve objectives. However, risks associated with cross-border partnerships persist, including cultural differences, geographical distance, and uneven resource and technology distribution (Brett et al., 2020). However, globalization also creates barriers to knowledge sharing, particularly related to disparities in resources and technological capabilities. Universities in Less Developed and Middle-Income Regions (LDMR) often struggle to compete on equal footing with their counterparts in international networks, resulting in an uneven distribution of knowledge (Altbach & Knight, 2007). Policy interventions are necessary to increase access to technology and resources to address these inequities (Stiglitz, 2017). Effective knowledge management in a globalized environment also depends on robust national laws regarding intellectual property. Policies related to data protection and multilateral governance frameworks recognize the complexities of cross-cultural and cross-legal systems (Brett et al., 2020). Organizations that adopt effective knowledge-sharing policies can achieve excellent innovative capabilities, enhance international relations, and secure their positions in the global economy (Friedman, 2005). A literature review indicates that cross-culture collaborations necessitate structured managerial systems, governance frameworks, and appropriate technology integration. Accountability in partnerships relies on well-developed managerial systems to enhance clarity in communication, relationships, and make partners responsible to one another (Chan, 2004). Other critical operational issues include language translation, project planning and scheduling, and data sharing. Advanced technologies, particularly artificial intelligence (AI), are invaluable. For example, AI translation capabilities and real-time translation in communication have been shown to improve teamwork among multilingual teams, thereby increasing productivity and value (ÓhÉigartaigh et al., 2020).

The importance of addressing these challenges is heightened by increasingly complex global problems that need interdisciplinary and international approaches. Research shows that institutions that adopt different cross-cultural training practices and more flexible structures tend to perform better in cooperative tasks (Abdullah & Ferris, 2014). Nevertheless, disparities in technology and resource distribution can lead to inequities between institutions in the global north and the global south. These imbalances can undermine trust, equity, and the efficacy and quality of interprofessional cooperation (Chan, 2004). Thus, this study aims to build the necessary knowledge by examining ways to enhance the sustainability and effectiveness of cross-cultural partnerships. By analyzing managerial configurations, governance arrangements, and AI implementation, the research provides practical recommendations for representatives of various institutions and organizations seeking a deeper understanding of the landscape of international partnerships.

1.4 Global Attention to Real-World Issues

This step is crucial by defining real-life problems that require investigation and solutions. In a world that is interconnected culturally, economically, and politically, issues such as health crises (pandemics), climate change, and social and economic injustices demand research

propositions that are well-coordinated and based on interdisciplinary foundations. Research needs to create knowledge, but it must also apply that knowledge to address social problems that society faces occasionally. For instance, scientific studies have indicated that implementing health interventions is less expensive, challenges in dissemination and implementation can reduce their effectiveness (Pablos-Mendez et al., 2005). Translating knowledge into action goes beyond the simple concept of the science; it involves collaborative, cross-disciplinary efforts aimed at developing varied scientific, technological, and social solutions (Pohl & Hadorn, 2007).

The interconnection of economics and technology with societies necessitates collaborative solutions to the challenges commonly faced in today's globalized world. Addressing the interdisciplinary issues of climate change and global health requires understanding scientific, economic, and social contexts to develop effective solutions (Lang et al., 2012). One advantage of globalization is the enhanced dissemination of knowledge; however, unequal access to material and human resources widens existing gaps, highlighting the need for collaboration across various disciplines (Altbach & Knight, 2007). The technological demands of globalization significantly heighten the need for diversity across a range of fields, especially in artificial intelligence, where ethical, technical, and legal challenges intersect (Friedman, 2005). By integrating transdisciplinary approaches and global contexts, organizations can foster creativity, diversity, and sustainable growth (Chen & Dahlman, 2020; Stiglitz, 2017).

1.5 Concluding Global Knowledge

Despite recent advancements, translating research-based interventions into practical applications remains a challenge. Effective health interventions, which are both cost-efficient and backed by research data, often fail to reach their intended target groups due to various macro and meso factors (Pablos-Mendez et al., 2005). Such factors include inadequate infrastructure, a shortage of human resources, and policies that hinder the successful implementation of strategies (Lang et al., 2020). Successfully coordinating these approaches requires dissemination strategies that connect research institutions, policymakers, and the communities most affected by extreme weather conditions (Friedman, 2005). The knowledge gap refers to the disparity between those who can access information and those who cannot. Several factors contribute to this divide, including differences in educational attainment, access to information technology, and socioeconomic status (Altbach & Knight, 2007). This paper examines the knowledge gap as a central issue in the context of globalization. To bridge this divide, measures can be taken to address the four dimensions of the digital divide. These measures include providing better and more affordable digital technology, educating policymakers on equipping individuals and society with new skills, and fostering international cooperation through resource and knowledge sharing (Stiglitz, 2017). Equalizing information dissemination can empower disadvantaged groups with knowledge, leading to more balanced development across the global community (Chen & Dahlman, 2020).

2. Literature Review

Globalization has significantly transformed how knowledge is produced and shared, making interdisciplinary approaches essential. These approaches allow for integrating various specialties to address today's complex global challenges effectively. For instance, interdisciplinary collaboration in education, healthcare, and information technology leads to more productive outcomes that are also more sustainable. In this case, Leikas et al. (2024)

emphasize that transdisciplinary teamwork is crucial for tackling environmental and social issues like climate change and global pandemics. This collaboration enhances problem-solving capabilities and ensures that diversity is considered in the decision-making processes (Cummings & Kiesler, 2019). Likewise, Globalization offers unique opportunities for advancing interdisciplinary knowledge. Online access institutions create equal opportunities for enhancing learning by enabling scholars from underrepresented areas to share and acquire knowledge within the global marketplace (Suber, 2012). Multilateral cooperation promotes problem-solving by exchanging solutions and shared learning experiences (Marginson, 2012). Furthermore, international networks effectively disseminate scientific progress worldwide. This can stimulate innovation in various fields, including climate change adaptation and public health.

This research highlighted multidisciplinary collaboration which provided several advantages, it also presents significant challenges that can reduce overall efficiency. One key issue is a lack of understanding of other team members' perspectives, which leads to differing expectations and conflicts in communication (Hofstede et al., 2014). Furthermore, inequalities related to technological and societal resources create developmental disparities between developed and developing regions, which in turn restricts the participation of under-resourced academic institutions (Dodgson et al., 2020). Additionally, organizational structures and policies pose challenges in cross-border projects. Baldwin (2020) emphasizes that the absence of standardized intellectual property policies and the limited global processes for transferring information and knowledge hinder effective knowledge exchange.

2.1 Best Practices for Multidisciplinary Knowledge Building

Multidisciplinary collaboration does need to focus on institutions for support, skill, and technical development for care information technology. Organizations' effective leadership and clear and strong governance frameworks are critical for building a collaborative culture within organizations (Adler, 2019). Skills training in formats that enable personnel to address organizational relations issues within a globalized environment can help prepare professionals to engage in knowledge production (Raelin, 2016). In addition, new technologies like AI and blockchain can enhance the security of knowledge sharing since the odds of data leakage and theft of intellectual property are minimized (Kewsuwun, 2020).

As shown in Figure 1, **Knowledge, Science, Ideas, and Information** surrounded by Geographical, Cultural, Social, and Disciplinary factors can bring a wide range of data and attitudes in academia and research. Additionally, by this role of factors and bonch of knowledge, linking and combining them correctly for better understanding is important and essential in the investigation area. In the area of these factors, as shown in Figure 1, one shouldn't neglect the effect of Collaboration Strategies, Global Attention, Practical Examples Across Experts, and Integration of Knowledge Across fields. Additionally, technology and modern lifestyle influence different aspects of people's lifestyles; the role of technology and using modern devices in the concept of study, research, teaching, working, etc., shouldn't be forgotten, and they have a brilliant role in the process of multidisciplinary research and combining the knowledge. Undoubtedly, linking these steps needs more updated information and creativity, which brings traditional methods to update and modern techniques by integrating them into acceptable and understandable knowledge that scholars and professionals present.

3. Research Problem

In today's interconnected global landscape, effectively linking research, policy, and practice is crucial for optimizing knowledge transfer and application. Multidisciplinary collaboration is vital, enabling scholars and practitioners to synthesize various perspectives and expertise. Despite the opportunities that globalization presents, significant barriers still impede cross-cultural collaboration. These challenges can be categorized into three domains of influenced conflict: culture, communication, and resources/structure. Such obstacles often result in time inefficiencies and unmet objectives (Liu et al., 2021). For instance, discrepancies in time zones and diverse working conditions can disrupt project timelines, while limited access to advanced technology restricts participation from institutions in the developing world (Chan, 2004).

A comprehensive legal framework for incorporating technology and modern research styles into cross-cultural systems is often lacking. It is essential to update and give this idea to everyone they are studying, researching, teaching, etc. Bringing different knowledge is necessary, explaining how to be flexible in accepting different expertise and having a good analyzer to recognize which factors and information can be helpful in academia and research and how to apply them. In fact, in the past, most scholars only focused on a single aspect of study and topics. At the same time, in this era, it is essential to develop the area of study and research in different aspects by bringing upgraded information and transferring it well. This purpose will happen by explaining this fact with logical reasons, teaching the focused group of people, and offering workshops and seminars accordingly. This study shows how this idea is better for those who are interested in research and want to develop their knowledge.

This study aims to address the question: This paper seeks to explore how scholars and professionals can enhance production and application of updated Interdisciplinary knowledge to solve complicated global problems and how they can also share such knowledge across different technology, culture and institutional frameworks. Addressing these challenges is essential for institutions and organizations to achieve global collaboration outcomes (Abdullah & Ferris, 2014).

To effectively enhance cross-cultural communication and multidisciplinary knowledge, several important considerations must be addressed when creating a bridge for knowledge integration through critical thinking. This involves analyzing the relative significance of available materials and recognizing the limitations of case studies. Utilizing partial progressions by drawing connections between logical theories and practical research is essential. Adopting a collaborative mindset is crucial; consulting with specialists from different fields can provide multiple insights. Advocating for cooperation and accepting information and advice from various disciplines is necessary. An evidence-based approach should be employed, drawing conclusions and making recommendations based on empirical data collected during the analysis.

4. Methodology

This study employs a qualitative approach to analyze the proposed research's multifaceted nature. It integrates methodologies to establish strong connections between these topics and provide practical knowledge that can be applied in real-world scenarios. Embracing multidisciplinary research is essential for transforming educational practices. Scholar can develop more comprehensive and effective teaching methodologies by integrating insights

from various fields. This approach fosters innovation and helps address complex challenges in education.

The study will begin with an analysis of secondary data, incorporating the researcher's insights. It will then conduct an extensive literature review of scholarly works on cross-cultural cooperation, focusing on the relational context within academic and professional fields. Additionally, the study will explore secondary data to examine cross-cultural collaborations, new technologies, and modern research methodologies. Analyzing data collected from journal articles, reports, and other sources aims to gain a deeper understanding of the opportunities and challenges associated with international partnerships.

4.1 Research Process

The following section will identify the current problem and outline a clear objective for the study. The researchers will define specific objectives to manage these challenges based on this foundation. Establishing a comprehensive blueprint for a practice-based, interprofessional approach regarding the research objectives is essential, as it will guide the selection of areas related to different places. Mehrad et al. (2024) highlight significant potential for integrating reverse logistics, educational psychology, and AI research. Several studies offer valuable insights into these fields. The researchers will identify the shortcomings and potential growth areas within current research. This literature review of this study contributed to the study's theoretical foundation and helped formulate the study's aim. It connected the present study with existing knowledge while presenting unique findings.

4.2 Research Design

This section will utilize a qualitative approach, incorporating various qualitative strategies. The method of data collection will involve secondary data collection. This approach translates the theoretical framework into practical solutions and coordinates data collection techniques across multiple disciplines.

The qualitative research focuses on analyzing conceptual, behavioral, and practical issues related to cross-cultural collaboration, sustainability, education, and the use of technology in managerial systems. It provides an overview of proposed concepts and reviews relevant literature, highlighting strategic issues, opportunities, and potential threats. Additionally, it integrates both theoretical and practical knowledge through theoretical synthesis.

The research approach is both exploratory and analytical. It is theoretical and comparative, aiming to identify existing weaknesses, potentials, and threats concerning cross-national partnerships while suggesting ways to address them. This research is cross-cultural and grounded in literature theories, rather than tracking changes over time. The emphasis is on critically integrating the collected materials and information relevant to the current context to address present issues and indicate appropriate strategies.

The study adopts a descriptive-exploratory design To provide a methodical review of present-day issues and corresponding approaches toward interdisciplinary collaborations. Exploratory: To explore possible solutions, including using enhanced technologies and structures to improve cross-border cooperation.

4.3 Data Collection

Literature Review, due to the lack of prior information on interdisciplinary collaboration, globalization, and knowledge-sharing frameworks, requires a synthesis of existing literature related to these concepts. They include scholarly journals, books, and research reports from journals and related organizations such as UNESCO and the World Bank, where global attention is given.

4.4 Data Analysis

Content analysis shall be predominant in making sense of secondary data. This method is achieved by labeling and categorizing the content of texts in a standard manner in search of patterns. It will be applied by analyzing data from academic journals and articles and scholarly sources from internationalization, cross-disciplinary studies, and collaboration. Reports example books and articles by organizations that focus on world issues and embrace inter and multidisciplinary fields, such as UNESCO and World Bank.

4.5 Interlinking of Steps

From Problem to Solution: There is a continuous flow of concepts between identifying challenges and finding solutions, promoting a seamless progression from one stage to the next.

4.6 Iterative Nature: Each stage informs the following, allowing for drafting, critique, and ongoing dialogue to enhance subsequent steps. For example, data analysis can refine earlier stages, such as the theoretical framework.

4.7 Multidisciplinary Integration: Each step's components integrate concepts from diverse disciplines, creating a balanced approach throughout the research process.

5. Results

The researchers of this study discovered that it is possible to combine and integrate different disciplines using appropriate and acceptable methods, in collaboration with knowledgeable scholars from various fields. They found that multidisciplinary approaches offer numerous advantages for those interested in gaining a deeper understanding, as well as the ability to multitask effectively. Below are the findings elaborated in more detail:

Firstly: The study validates several established issues in the context of international projects. Some of the key challenges include communication problems due to cultural diversity, legal restraints, and disparities in the resources of partners (Abdullah & Ferris 2014). Some of the challenges cited were that due to differences in time zone, language, and working culture, the projects took longer than the normal time expected by the clients. Furthermore, institutions for developing regions also complained of poor access to advanced technologies and funding, which made them weak partners in collaborative projects (Chan, 2004).

Secondly: All these indicate that a good, well-structured managerial system plays a big role in reducing these challenges. Common success factors included well-coordinated engagements that supported partner governance structures, articulated organizational responsibilities and roles, and decision-making protocols of collaborating institutions. For example, joint advisory boards and committees enable stakeholders to air some of the critical decisions and address any emergent issues as and when they occur (Brett et al., 2020). Also, resource distribution procurement structures, which include budget interfaces and common funding proposals, were deemed important in solving resource imbalance problems among the partners (Chan, 2004).

Thirdly: Cross-cultural collaboration has been defined as a feasible area that benefits from the support of AI technologies in many fields, specifically academic research and professional development. The companies observed that using AI-driven platforms enhanced the flow of communication, and where language was a potential barrier, the issue was effectively dealt with. AI translation tools, for instance, facilitated the work of partners from different linguistic backgrounds (ÓhÉigeartaigh et al., 2020). Furthermore, the present project management systems based on artificial intelligence enable real-time tracking of project progress, defining possible problems, and considering how to solve them. In professional areas, AI's most influential role was observed in the speedy transfer of massive global data. (Tetiana, 2024) revealed that cross-border projects that employed AI analysis tools made better decisions in contrasting business entities.

Fourth, technologies are greatly enhanced in transnational affairs, and collaborative work is crucial in academia and career enhancement. Key contributions include AI translation tools, some of the most critical barriers to multilateral communication. Honest-time communication with partners from different linguistic backgrounds is made possible through AI translation tools. ÓhÉigeartaigh et al. (2020) pointed out that AI translation platforms kept the processes coming through language barriers intact. They also enhance how diffused teams share ideas, documents, and knowledge within a holistic partnership to avoid misinterpretation, thus bringing effectiveness to global partnerships. Tetiana (2024) mentioned integration enhances the flow and management of significant data across various geographic locations. Technological tools are instrumental in processing big data, enabling a transformation that keeps all collaborators updated with the latest information, thereby improving decision-making and coordination.

Fifth, The work outlines certain factors that may improve the effectiveness of cross-border cooperation. First, one realizes that communication processes must consider cultural variations. For example, the banks that included cross-cultural training sessions as routine activities had lower levels of cross-cultural communication breakdown and were more trusted (Alabdullah& Ferris 2014).

6. Discussion and Conclusion

Concerted efforts are required to integrate research and practice to effectively bridge the gap in multidisciplinary knowledge building. By fostering collaboration across various disciplines and addressing systemic barriers, scholars and professionals can enhance the dissemination and application of knowledge, ultimately contributing to more effective solutions in our interconnected world.

6.1 Cultural and Ethical Awareness

Research has numerous barriers to cross-cultural collaborations; valuable experiences can be gained in academic and professional education. Essential factors include establishing thorough and efficient managerial structures and leveraging AI-powered technologies. Given these collaborations' cultural, logistical, and technological challenges, institutions and organizations must adopt more detailed and flexible governance structures, allocate resources more equitably, and utilize modern digital technologies. Cultural and ethical considerations are crucial in cross-cultural co-creations, particularly in diverse environments. Technologies such as translation are used in communication while considering different cultures. Consequently, strategies for

multinational relations must align with the various countries' cultural norms. The researcher emphasizes the importance of establishing ethical guidelines that respect each country's cultural and legal peculiarities and maintaining people's control over their data. It is vital to avoid ethical violations and to adhere to cultural differences.

6.2 Policy Development and Advocacy

In the context of globalization and the integration of diverse fields, developing and advocating for effective policies is crucial. These policies should encourage innovation while addressing critical social issues affecting stakeholders involved in collaborative initiatives. For example, Brett et al. (2020) emphasize aligning cross-cultural policies with international standards to enhance cooperation. Additionally, there is a strong push for interdisciplinary practices focusing on tackling complex problems with comprehensive, multidisciplinary solutions. This approach acknowledges that organizations can draw on expertise from various fields to develop unique and sustainable outcomes. Governments and policymakers should foster open ecosystems that unite universities, industries, and government entities. For instance, integrating knowledge from environmental science, economics, and technology has proven advantageous in addressing climate change.

In conclusion, it is essential to bridge knowledge and maintain integrity in our attitudes toward various aspects of learning, and investigation is necessary. It emphasizes that scholars and professionals should strive to share their knowledge and engage with other researchers, considering existing insights and adapting to technological advancements and modern lifestyles. Being open-minded and flexible is crucial for those interested in pursuing research and scientific endeavors. Furthermore, it is recommended that this mindset be instilled in future scholars and those eager to learn and connect with global scientific communities. This study aimed to underscore this concept and encourage all professionals and scholars to communicate and share their knowledge effectively to promote the contemporary educational system and further knowledge development.

7. Recommendations of the Study

7.1 Building Multilateral and Cooperation Platforms: Institutions should develop and pursue capacity-building programs to ensure equal representation of developed and developing countries. For example, developing countries grant initiatives for funding and technological support for less endowment research organizations to enhance global equity research partnerships. Collaborative AI platforms should be provided at lower prices or costs to favor institutions with relatively less coming in.

7.2 Strengthen Policy Frameworks: Governments and organizations should establish measures to ensure an agreement on technology regulations for diverse international systems concerning privacy and ethical issues. For instance, making specifications across the globe can enhance information sharing while enhancing data integrity on AI.

7.3 Make Culture and Ethics Awareness and Sensitisation: Multicultural relationships call for cultural sensitivity training of individuals heading for international cooperation during their research. For example, workshops on cultural dimensions assist the team members in understanding diverse cultural values, including power distance and uncertainty avoidance.

These guidelines cannot disregard the socio-political aspects of the parts that participate, for instance, the privacy regimes may not be the same.

7.4 Utilise Technologies for International Collaboration: Organisations should embrace technologies that help break limitations of culture and language, including mechanisms that facilitate simultaneous translation and display a collaborative work environment. For instance, Google Translate or DeepL can be used while collaborating internationally. Another area where technology can be beneficial is the distribution of resources, where data is analyzed to solve problems related to fairness in funding or providing technologies between different company partners, branches, or divisions.

7.5 Promote Multidisciplinary Study: Financial incentives and prizes should be awarded to multidisciplinary collaborations. For example, starting fellowship schemes where interdisciplinary work is required, such as creating awards or research grants for teams that work on solutions to global issues. Governments and academic institutions must create collaborative research institutions through interdisciplinary faculty research focusing on finding innovative solutions.

8. Limitations of the study.

8.1 Reliance on Secondary Data: This work mainly uses literature review approaches, which can also prevent the study from getting deep insight into the real issues affecting cross-border collaboratives. Example: Although these dimensions of culture are used, there are no field studies and no live cross-cultural teamwork experiences incorporated, which can be helpful in practice. The current study's researchers recommend conducting interviews or meetings with scholars and professionals to obtain reliable and better information.

8.2 Lack of Generalizability: The research cannot be applied to health care or public administration sectors. Example: These insights, therefore, do not necessarily reflect the challenges healthcare professionals experience in cross-cultural engagement, including the emergency response to pandemics.

8.4 Geographical Bias: The research does not focus on internal differences, for instance, the differences between developed and developing countries in the region. For example, the effect of the resource distribution differences between rural and urban areas in developing countries is not considered, which could probably affect the output of collaboration.

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