LUMEN ET VIRTUS
ISSN: 2177-2789

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH: A LITERATURE REVIEW

https://doi.org/10.56238/levv16n46-022

Submissão date: 10/02/2025 **Publication date:** 10/03/2025

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ABSTRACT

This study seeks to analyze the impact of artificial intelligence (AI) from a multidisciplinary approach, considering the various areas of knowledge based on a literature review of the last five years. The method used was an inductive analysis with a qualitative approach, through documentary analysis, an exhaustive review of 35 corresponding articles was carried out between the years 2020-2025, immersed in the areas of knowledge that encompass the disciplines: administration, law, education, technology and medicine. As a result, AI has been widely applied in business management and the technological management of data governance, likewise, articles on labor law, Education Management, Public Administration Management, and medicine were found in fewer quantities. It was concluded that AI has had a significant impact on the disciplines under study, with an impact on the technological, economic, organizational, social, and ethical, which leads to the transformation of various sectors of society. A greater number of articles referring to AI in the administrative discipline concerning business management were found, which refer to constant practice and operability, by facilitating and integrating automatic and deep learning, artificial vision, and robotics, among other administrative actions. In the field of commercial services, AI strengthens data analysis and decision-making, in addition, it is a powerful tool for advancing the customer experience.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence. Multidisciplinary. Business management. Technology.

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INTRODUCTION

AI has emerged in recent decades as a disruptive technology, transforming various sectors and disciplines. It is capable of creating skills to process large volumes of data; as well as to extract lessons that lead to significant advances in the areas of education, health, law, and economics. AI has also optimized accessibility to information and facilitated administrative tasks, although it also poses ethical and social challenges that require attention from a legal perspective (Medina et al., 2024).

In general, AI is the central and most important topic that focuses on computer science and engineering to philosophy and sociology, it even has an immediate impact on people's lives; by influencing not only the way you work and communicate but also the way you make decisions. This multidisciplinary approach allows us to understand in depth not only the transformation of technology but also the cultural, ethical, and economic dynamics that surround us. By exploring AI from various perspectives, it is possible to address its challenges and opportunities more comprehensively, thus promoting a construct that enriches conceptions about the future that is being built.

Despite the progress noted, the incorporation of AI in various disciplines requires deep reflection on its implications. In this sense, it is essential to establish regulatory frameworks that regulate its use and promote responsible implementation, which guarantees equity in the benefits offered by AI to minimize possible harms. Collaboration between researchers, practitioners, and policymakers is crucial to address these challenges to make the most of AI's potential for societal well-being and foster growth by generating new jobs and optimizing productivity.

However, the continuing social inequalities for vulnerable populations, including access to education and employment opportunities, remain a concern. In the current educational context, AI has become the main tool in teaching practice, creating interactive and adaptive teaching environments to develop personalized learning (Arias et al., 2024). An example of the above is observed when learning is personalized, adjusting the content to the specific needs of each student and thus improving academic results (Cocha et al., 2024).

On the other hand, AI in the field of health has improved accuracy in the diagnosis and treatment of diseases, personalizing medical interventions, and optimizing patient care (Jaramillo & Alarcón, 2024). It should be noted that a social context influenced by AI in the socio-emotional development of adolescents offers tools that promote inclusion and personalization of learning. However, risks related to privacy and equity have also been

identified, and it is important to adopt ethical aspects for the application (Cocha et al., 2024).

This research was characterized by being a bibliographic review, whose main objective was to analyze the impact of AI from a multidisciplinary approach, considering technological, economic, organizational, social, and ethical perspectives in recent years. The approach adopted was qualitative, because it sought to interpret and discuss the results of scientific studies on the subject, based on documentary sources represented in scientific articles supported by recognized academic databases in the field of research such as Google Scholar, Scopus, Scielo, and other digital libraries specialized in Spanish, Portuguese, and English. Regarding the analysis of the sources, it was carried out inductively, it began with a review of particular cases to reach general conclusions, and emerging issues were addressed by various authors, to build a reflection of the perspectives on the use of AI in various areas of knowledge.

BIBLIOGRAPHIC REVIEW

The integration of AI into various areas of knowledge is a phenomenon that is receiving considerable academic attention. Table 1 presents the main bibliographic references consulted for this research, and sources that provide the necessary theoretical basis to support the debates presented to analyze the impact of AI in the areas of knowledge, for this, 35 articles were selected.

MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

From a multidisciplinary perspective, a panorama of opinions of various authors is glimpsed that specifies the impact that AI has had by penetrating different scenarios of knowledge, for this, the emerging issues that allow associating AI with the disciplines according to the areas of knowledge are presented in a summarized way. In this way, various topics of interest are highlighted, which were analyzed considering the technological, economic, organizational, social, and ethical perspectives in recent years, that emerged from the selected articles. Table 1 shows the relationship between emerging topics and the various disciplines of the areas of knowledge.

Table 1. Thematic relationship of AI with areas of knowledge and disciplines

Areas of Knowledge	Disciplines	Emerging Themes	Number of Articles
Trade and Administration	Administration, Economics	Artificial Intelligence Business Sector	13

Engineering	Technology	Artificial Intelligence in the Technology Management of Data Governance	10
Social sciences	Right	Artificial Intelligence in Labor Law	7
Health Sciences	Medicine	Artificial Intelligence in Medicine	3
Humanities and Philosophy	Education	Artificial Intelligence in Education	2
Total			**35**

Artificial Intelligence in Administration and Business Economics

AI has revolutionized the business administration environment in Latin America and around the world in an accelerated way, where it has the potential to radically transform the operation of the commercial service of companies, both in decision-making and in the way they interact with their customers, it is used to improve processes, facilitate decision-making and adapt the customer experience and increase operational efficiency.

From an economic point of view, companies that invest in adaptive governance frameworks and collaborate with governments and private actors will be better prepared to face the changing challenges of AI and compete in the global market (Ordoñez-Iturralde and Proaño-Piedra, 2024). Hence, AI has helped open up possibilities for future advancement in risk management and big data analytics, in which process automation has reduced operating costs in the financial, healthcare, and public administration industries, thus increasing the responsiveness of organizations (Lau et al., 2023; Lim, 2024).

Therefore, rapid advances in AI make it difficult for companies to keep up and identify the right governance mechanisms to realize the economic benefits of AI. At the same time, companies must comply with a growing body of regulations, because AI has characteristics that make it attractive but also difficult to trust (Schneider et al., 2023).

On the other hand, the achievement of transformations in management through emerging technologies, such as AI, is closely related to the connection between the organization's culture and the implementation of effective leadership styles (Torres et al., 2024). There are significant obstacles, as well as opportunities to promote the integration of AI in business, which could contribute to economic development and competitiveness in the global market (García et al., 2024).

Ethically, concerns arise about privacy, transparency, and the need for adequate regulatory frameworks. Faced with this reality, UNESCO calls on countries and companies that develop this technology, to develop a legal framework that ensures the protection of people and promotes AI as a tool at the service of humanity, to improve efficiency in

decision-making and promote business innovation in the areas of logistics, medicine, finance, services, human talent and especially in the field of security, with the benefits and disadvantages that this entails, taking into account the ethical and social aspects that arise in its implementation in the development of algorithms (Oladele et al. (2024; Villarreal & Flor, 2023).

In this way, business management faces difficulties due to the progress of technologies and the rebirth of AI (Rodríguez-Alegre et al., 2023), which leads to social and economic disadvantages; since States must implement public policies for the rational use of AI for the benefit of citizens. Therefore, its application in supply chain management has demonstrated tangible benefits in reducing inventories for better sales projections (Divino, 2024). For companies like Procter & Gamble, it's a sign of a 30% reduction in inventory levels and a 20% improvement in the accuracy of sales forecasts thanks to AI algorithms" (Calle et al., 2024).

In addition, the use of AI in the optimization of storage spaces offers a series of significant benefits, because it leads to an efficient and necessary management of inventories, generating a decrease in expenses and an increase in the quality and use of available space. Likewise, using advanced AI algorithms, extensive data sets can be examined in real-time to recognize patterns and trends, which helps in the decision-making process to inform about the disposition and distribution of products in the warehouse, to perform predictive analysis to lead to more effective demand planning and supply chain optimization (Tamayo et al., 2024).

In this way, Rangel et al. (2024) highlight that AI transforms business management through automation and the use of assertive decision-making, optimizing efficiency in data collection and study, in addition to automating repetitive tasks, allowing focus on strategic work.

In short, companies must take a strategic approach to AI implementation, considering not only the technological and economic benefits, but also the organizational, social, and ethical impacts. It is crucial to invest in talent development, technological infrastructure, and the creation of an organizational culture that considers innovation and continuous learning within an interdisciplinary framework.

Artificial Intelligence in Labor Law

From an ethical approach, artificial intelligence can be analyzed from two angles: one that promotes progress and another that highlights the negative effects that could arise in the absence of appropriate regulation. Given this, new forms of work emerge that are

quickly introduced in a context where regulations are practically non-existent, thus evidencing risks such as unfair competition, the formation of monopolies, and the precariousness of work (Ortiz, 2022).

The legal professional must reflect on the effects that AI can have on ethical challenges, in acting as a legal assistant (Abarca, 2022); its application can benefit the work of the legal professional to glimpse its potential in favor of society, a fact that is usually exhibited with science in general, likewise, AI presents significant risks against the objectives that justify law (Cáceres, 2023). However, it is crucial to start working on new regulations and on updating existing ones, to prevent a deterioration in the quality of work in the future.

In the context of the conflict inherent in labor relations, the position of these groups is evident: although machines can be seen as an extension of human power, this power is generally exercised by the owners of the companies, not by the workers who run them. Therefore, when the primary objective of technological activities is profit, people are inevitably considered as mere instruments, objects, or commodities (García, 2024).

From a societal perspective, AI's influence on the community encompasses the transformation of the work environment and safety at work. According to Macías (2022), the use of AI in anticipating accidents shows that technology can improve working conditions, but also raises concerns about automation and job displacement. AI also creates new job opportunities; In addition, it presents challenges regarding professional retraining and the potential widening of the digital divide.

In the legal sector, Cordeiro and Alves (2025) report that AI has improved efficiency in legal processes without replacing professionals, suggesting that its integration must be accompanied by adequate ethical frameworks to ensure a just transition. It is essential to create a set of rules that regulate the responsibility of AI, fundamental rights, and data protection to guarantee technological development aligned with bioethical principles and the protection of workers' privacy (Zabala & Zuluaga, 2021).

As for the most vulnerable social sectors, the effective use of these new technologies is essential, which requires a significant investment in human talent to strengthen and ensure the productivity of the public sectors continuously. To achieve this, it is necessary to establish in a planned manner the ideal conditions for the transition to the new work environment, providing the essential tools that promote the development of a workforce that collaborates with the incorporation of AI in the public sector (Ortiz, 2022).

Artificial Intelligence in the Technology Management of Data Governance

In the public sphere, AI transforms the services and policies implemented by government entities, it is presented as a growing advance, that provides solutions, although it faces challenges in terms of infrastructure and specialized talent. Public administration is simplified by managing large databases that help to improve the work of specialists, by combining various types of internal and external information (Salvador, 2021), we are facing a change in the governance model that concentrates all the keys to digital risks in general (Vida, 2022).

When addressing the organizational context, it is linked to the procedures related to data, focusing on departmental elements capable of establishing work methods that facilitate coexistence and minimize tensions within the organization that generate and collect large volumes of information, which have various purposes and applications, as well as categories and levels of structuring (Salvador, 2021). From this organizational perspective, strategies such as digital marketing have been used, which have favorable effects on information management and the adaptation of the user experience (Chang & Chinchay, 2023).

It should be noted that, in the technological field, digital marketing has enhanced collaboration and digitalization of strategies. Although AI will help solve the major economic and social problems that are increasingly complex, it also poses numerous ethical dilemmas and the necessary formulation of modern legislation by the reality to be regulated (Porcelli, 2020).

AI has dramatically transformed data governance in Latin America, by facilitating the automation of procedures and decision-making based on compliant data. It has also increased the effectiveness of information and communication technology (ICT) by improving the quality, security, and accessibility of data within the organization (Bernardo et al., 2022; Schneider et al., 2023).

However, the lack of technological infrastructure in some parts of the world and the absence of particular governance frameworks have made it difficult to use these resources, creating a gap between countries that spend more and those with low digital development (Schlick, 2024; Gupta & Parmar, 2024). This gap not only affects the quality of data governance but also presents challenges in terms of fairness and availability of information.

However, investment in AI remains heterogeneous due to budgetary constraints and dependence on foreign technology providers, which may deepen the region's economic vulnerability to global technology monopolies (Schneider et al., 2023; Neelakrishnan, 2024). AI and machine learning, without clear regulations to guide data exploitation, further put

Latin American countries at economic risk from the uncontrolled use of sensitive information.

From an organizational perspective, AI has improved data governance by automating quality assurance processes and tracking information. Companies and governments have begun to use artificial intelligence algorithms to ensure regulatory compliance and fraud identification, which has increased accountability in operations (Oladele et al., 2024; Zulkarnain et al., 2024).

However, many organizations continue to have difficulties with the integration of AI systems, as evidenced by the resistance to transformation, hindering the potential of these technologies due to the lack of trained personnel (Bernardo et al., 2022; Gupta & Parmar, 2024). Training strategies and change management guidelines need to be developed to achieve effective and sustainable data governance with AI technologies.

From a social perspective, AI has contributed to improving accessibility to digital services and the integration of public care in Latin America. Governments have used technological tools to examine patterns in data and develop effective intervention strategies in health, education, and security (Schlick, 2024; Fay, 2024). However, the technology has not been accessible to everyone, so disadvantaged communities have been left in a more complex situation than communities that have the infrastructure to use these technologies (Neelakrishnan, 2024; Lau et al., 2023). To address these challenges, it is critical to establish policies that facilitate access to and use of artificial intelligence for the greatest number of people in the region.

The ethical effect of AI on data management is considered one of the most pressing challenges facing Latin America right now. Data collection and bulk data processing pose threats to privacy, misuse of information, and algorithmic bias (Oladele et al., 2024; Zulkarnain et al., 2024). The lack of specific regulations in several Latin American countries has facilitated the development of AI systems without proper oversight, which could translate into algorithmic discrimination and human rights abuse (Schlick, 2024; Lim, 2024). Governments need to establish robust regulatory frameworks that ensure the ethical and responsible use of AI in data management.

In the context of regulations, there is a need to update governance frameworks using international regulations, to safeguard the security and privacy of information (Fay, 2024; Schneider et al., 2023). However, variation in legislation in the region makes it difficult to establish common standards, which could create legal ambiguity and undermine trust in the application of AI within public and private institutions (Lau et al., 2023; Neelakrishnan,

2024). To improve data governance, it is important to improve regional collaboration and design policies that respond to local contexts.

Also, sustainability in data management with AI is another aspect that must be considered about the environment, due to the intensive use of computing resources to process large amounts of data; therefore, it is essential to carry out the adoption of energy efficiency and carbon emission reduction strategies in data centers (Gupta & Parmar, 2024; Fay, 2024). Likewise, these technologies can generate dependency that accentuates disparities in access to digital services in low-income populations (Schlick, 2024; Lim, 2024). Therefore, it is necessary to establish environmental protection postures in data management to reduce the impact of AI and its irresponsible use.

AI has led to the emergence of new technologies in the field of data governance, facilitating the development of prediction models and automated decision-making systems (Neelakrishnan, 2024; Fay, 2024). However, the low investment in R+D in Latin America has been a major limitation on the region's autonomy, increasing dependence on foreign solutions (Schlick, 2024; Schneider et al., 2023). These efforts must focus on strengthening investment in AI projects and promoting the connection between educational organizations and the business sector so that investment is directed toward fostering innovation.

In short, AI is a resource that has changed the technological logic of data governance in Latin America, but it has also brought with it new challenges and opportunities. Although there has been progress in operational processes and in the execution of strategic decisions, problems such as the lack of policies, the technological gap, and ethical problems remain barriers of great relevance. Solutions must be designed that are inclusive and reinforce regulatory policy, as well as increase investment in the region's technological advancement to create a balance and a positive impact on the implementation of AI.

Artificial Intelligence in Education

The application of AI in education raises important ethical, social, technological, and economic perspectives that need to be analyzed. Among the ethical aspects, there is privacy the protection of student information and the algorithms used to personalize learning are the main concerns that prevail in educational processes. Studies have shown that AI, processes are usually effective when using this teaching support tool by promoting the personalization of learning and improving administrative efficiency (De Vasconcelos et al., 2024).

It should be noted that ethics and clarity in the use of AI are essential elements that must be addressed urgently to ensure fair and equitable practices in their development and use, where the transparency of algorithms and the ability to understand automatic decisions foster trust in these technologies and can reduce the possibility of bias or discrimination. AI has also transformed the research process, offering new visions and tools expanding the horizons of knowledge, because they have not only optimized efficiency in the production of knowledge but have also helped to develop novel solutions to social and scientific challenges (Valle, 2024).

From a technological perspective, AI has established itself as an essential resource in higher education, creating new opportunities to optimize processes and increase efficiency in institutions. In this scenario, AI-driven administration is transforming the connection between universities and the fourth industrial revolution, internal communication between academic and administrative staff has been revolutionized (Valle 2024).

However, there are technological constraints that cause educators' resistance to change, together with insufficient training, to hinder the completion of its implementation. Moreover, AI is not presented as a substitute for the educator, but rather as an incomplete complement to pedagogical practices. The final considerations suggested that it should be integrated into teaching in a balanced way, preserving the role of teachers as mediators of learning whose importance focuses on the effectiveness of AI in various educational settings (De Vasconcelos et al., 2024).

Likewise, Torres-Alegre et al. (2023) emphasize that AI systems could enhance educational objectives, starting with the improvement of opportunities and equity thanks to their innovative development. Also, educational practices can be optimized as AI systems are automated, integrated, and interacted, promoting not only the efficient management of information but also boosting speed in decision-making and causing cooperation within educational institutions.

In economic parameters**,** if universities opt for a thoughtful strategy in the integration of AI into their administrative processes, it is essential to allocate resources to the training and professional growth of teachers and administrators. This will ensure that they have the right skills and knowledge to use technology effectively. It is also essential to consider the effect of artificial intelligence on teacher training, as preparing educators to effectively integrate this technology into their teaching methods is essential. In this sense, the different applications and repercussions of AI in the educational field are analyzed, to understand how this technology can enhance both learning and academic management within the university environment (Valle, 2024).

At the organizational level, the integration of AI in the education sector has had a significant impact on the administrative practices of universities, transforming the way resources are managed under strategic decisions. In addition, technology can improve the process of socialization and appropriation of information by teachers and administrators in universities (Valle, 2024). Given the above, universities have adopted AI in their administrative practices to improve efficiency, as well as incorporate it to optimize administrative processes and enhance the quality of education. However, these transformations require a rethinking of regulatory frameworks that allow for the effective adaptation and ethical management of technology.

Artificial Intelligence in Medicine

The use of technology in the area of medicine has grown significantly, impacting diagnostic imaging, treatment prediction, and the analysis of medical records. It is applied in clinical decision support systems, such as dynamic Bayesian networks, to predict the evolution of diseases. It is also vital to investigate their impact in less explored areas, such as psychiatry and pediatrics. In addition, in public health and regions with less access to advanced technologies, it is essential to promote democratization and equity in health care (Dias et al., 2025).

In this regard, AI has revolutionized the field of health, especially in the early diagnosis of gynecological diseases, by contributing to significant advances in precision, efficiency, and personalization of care. Its cognitive technology has high potential for the early diagnosis of uterine cancer, endometriosis, and polio syndrome; in addition, it optimizes treatment and reduces late diagnoses (Da Silva et al., 2025).

In this way, AI can revolutionize the field of medicine, improving diagnoses, treatments, and health management, as well as expanding access to quality care. However, it is essential to address challenges such as ethics, data privacy, and the inclusion of all patients, regardless of their socioeconomic status. Constant training of healthcare professionals and the creation of clear regulations are key to ensuring the fair and effective use of AI in medicine (Pereira et al., 2024).

In short, AI is revolutionizing the field of medicine by increasing accuracy in diagnoses, tailoring treatments to individual needs, improving hospital administration, and accelerating the progress of clinical trials. However, ethical challenges and trust issues also arise regarding the algorithms that are used.

FINAL CONSIDERATIONS

AI has had a significant impact on Latin America from a multidisciplinary perspective. Its influence on technology, the economy, organizations, society, and ethics has transformed various sectors. However, its implementation requires an appropriate governance strategy, updated regulatory frameworks, and a just transition to minimize inequalities and maximize benefits. Joint work between companies, governments, and academia will be essential to promote the use of AI.

It should be emphasized that the administration of organizations faces challenges due to the development of new technologies such as AI, which generates the need for a process of adaptation and restructuring of the planning and execution of tasks. Also, Latin American organizations face social and economic disadvantages, where States must implement public policies for the rational use of AI for the benefit of citizens. Without leaving aside, educational policies should focus on Internet connectivity and teacher training.

Likewise, the tool enhances the ability to make decisions and optimize processes in business administration, by anticipating and avoiding problems in supply chain operations and production, since the automation of routine tasks allows employees to perform strategic tasks. It should be noted that companies resort to adapting operations to local contexts because international standards are not well defined. Indeed, balancing innovation, ethics, and compliance is crucial for the multinational adoption of this technology.

Regarding solid governance frameworks, these optimize risk management and maximization of returns in AI; since the ethical tools of this technology need external verification for effective implementation. Hybrid governance models also promote collaboration and trust in applications, highlighting the importance of establishing a unified strategy for institutional strengthening.

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