



***Significance of the global team in effective
problem solving***

Contemporary Challenges: Making a Difference

Assignment 2

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Section 1 – Notes on the Presentation

1.0 Wicked problems the challenges difficult or impossible problems where the affecting variables are not known or quantifiable.

According to (Stony Brook University, 2021) Horst Rittel and Melvin Webber, design theorists, coined the phrase "wicked problem" in 1973 to highlight the difficulties and complexities involved in solving planning and social policy issues.

Our reliance on plastics has caused the world to have a "Wicked Problem" for the past 50 to 60 years. A problem with such complexity that no one field can resolve it. Plastic pollution might be considered waste, a resource, a societal issue, or a systemic issue. Therefore, tackling the cycle of plastic manufacturing, consumption, and trash demands a multidisciplinary approach on a regional scale (Galapagos Conservation Trust, 2022).

Plastic trash was relatively easy to handle during the 1950s to 1970s because so little plastic was created during that time. However, plastic trash generation more than quadrupled between the 1970s and the 1990s, which was consistent with an increase in plastic production.

Plastic pollution can be seen as an issue with resources, waste, the economy, society, or systems. By doing this, several and perhaps incompatible sets of desired solutions emerge, such as better waste management, recycling and reuse, the imposition of levies, taxes, and bans as well as ethical consumerism, increased awareness, and the move toward a circular economy (Wagner, 2021).

Besides that, one of the reasons why it becomes worse after a decade is by increased plastic production. During the mid-20th century, global plastic production skyrocketed which is driven by its versatile use in various industries. This has led to a massive increase in plastic waste generation, overwhelming existing waste management systems thus it is difficult to achieve by leaders.

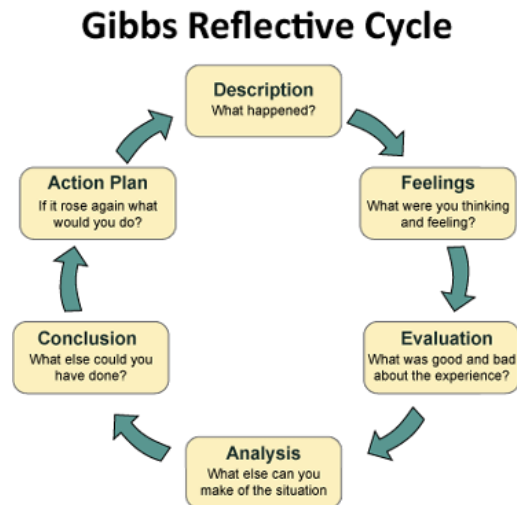
Furthermore, global cooperation challenges. This is because coordinating efforts among different countries, industries to address plastic pollution requires complex negotiations and agreements, which can be difficult to achieve. It also relates to the challenges and impediments encountered in fostering collaboration and coordination amongst different stakeholders, such as governments, businesses, NGOs, communities, and people, in order to successfully address the problem of plastic pollution.

However, various efforts and initiatives are being conducted by governments, international organisations, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), businesses and people to address plastic pollution on a global scale. Despite the advancements, the complexity of the issue continues to provide difficulties.

Referring to (January 09 and Lindwall, 2020) one of them is reduce plastic production. This is because bans or limitations on single-use plastics, micro plastics, and other harmful plastic products have been imposed in some nations and regions. Government policies and regulations that limit the manufacture and use of specific plastic products frequently serve as the impetus for these initiatives.

Furthermore, innovation in recycling and waste management. Global leaders have made investments in the study and creation of cutting-edge waste management and recycling technology. These initiatives seek to raise plastic recycling rates and identify long-term solutions for plastic waste.

2.0 Design thinking to investigate, define, propose and evaluate problem solutions.



According to the picture above, it shows the Gibbs Reflective Cycle.

Based on the Gibbs Reflective Cycle, it is a framework that can be applied to address complex issues like plastic pollution through global leadership. To grow as a person and learn from experience, Gibbs' reflective cycle can be quite helpful. Great leaders may inspire their teams by exhibiting the ability to evaluate their own performance, admit where they fall short, and turn a bad circumstance around (Wallbridge, 2022).

Conforming to (The University of Edinburgh, 2020) the Gibbs Reflective Cycle is firstly about description. A global leader needs to recognise the extent of plastic pollution in the world today. assemble information on the scope of the issue, its effects on ecosystems and human health, and the present measures. This could have involved the global leader's efforts, initiative and challenges related to plastic waste management and recycling on a worldwide scale. For example, as a global leader in sustainability, the leader has been actively involved in promoting policies to reduce plastic waste and increase recycling rates globally.

Secondly, feelings. This refers to the reflection on the emotions, thoughts and reactions during the experience. As an example, at first, the leader felt a feeling of urgency and obligation to address the challenge of increasing plastic pollution. Then, the leader felt a mixture of frustration and resolve to find common ground.

Thirdly, evaluations which means a global leader needs to examine the success of the current laws and programmes designed to combat plastic pollution. It can also consider both the good and the bad aspects of the encounter, as well as what worked well and what could have been done better. Example, the coordinated efforts of numerous stakeholders produced positive results in some areas, raising recycling rates and consumer awareness.

Fourthly, analysis. A global leader can dissect the underlying factors that contribute to plastic pollution, such as excessive plastic production, poor waste management, and consumer behaviour. Identify the systemic elements that are causing the issue. Example, after further investigation, the leader has discovered that there were considerable regional differences in cultural attitudes towards the usage and disposal of plastic.

Fifthly, is a conclusion. Write a summary of the analysis's main findings which also means the global leader needs to recognise the seriousness of the plastic pollution problem and the requirement for worldwide cooperation in action. For example, leader came to the conclusion that a one-size-fits-all strategy for managing plastic trash is ineffective on a global scale.

Lastly, action plan. A global leader can create a thorough action plan that addresses plastic pollution that includes laws, rules, and programmes. For successful implementation, take into account working with organisations, businesses, governments, and communities. Example, the leader action plan calls for starting educational campaigns about the environmental effects of plastic (Maitlo et al, 2022).

As a conclusion, The Gibbs Reflective Cycle can have a significant impact on both professional and personal development. By giving a platform for helpful criticism and self-development, it assists in identifying strengths, flaws, and improvement opportunities. Gibbs' concept encourages adaptation and ongoing learning in the context of professional development (Main, 2023).

Section 2 – Reflection

In this section you need to reflect on the process you went through using Gibbs Reflective Cycle – (500 words). Consider including:

- **Description** of the experience
- **Feelings** and thoughts about the experience
- **Evaluation** of the experience, both good and bad
- **Analysis** to make sense of the situation
- **Conclusion** about what you learned and what you could have done differently
- **Action plan** for how you would deal with similar situations in the future, or general changes you might find appropriate.



In this project, our group had to come up with a solution for a problem that was challenging to answer because of the variety of factors that needed to be taken into account. The issue we settled on as a group was the disposal of single-use plastics because it is one that numerous organisation is attempting to. In order to arrive at a conclusion that is appropriate for the current situation, the assignment required discussion of a number of a few students doing this assignment. The assignment was split into two parts, the first part involved pitching ideas for how to solve the problem using design thinking meanwhile the second part involved a discussion of the issue and potential solutions using analysis and explanation of other process elements.

Description

Our group had begun by presenting the issue of single-use plastic, including its prevalence, negative effects on the environment and ecosystems, and accompanying difficulties. Plastic pollution is a complex issue with sociological, systemic, economic, and environmental components. Setting the stage of the discussion, our group had present data and figures that demonstrate the severity of the problem.

Feelings

As we learn more about the subject, emotions start to surface. As we consider the negative effects of single-use plastic, concern, empathy for the environment, and a sense of responsibility for the welfare of the earth come to the surface. We acknowledge the gravity of the situation and their emotional attachment to it. The cycle fits with multidisciplinary thinking, which necessitates an emotional attachment to diverse aspects of the issue in order to provide substantial solutions.

Evaluation

We assess the programmes and policies already in place to lessen the usage of single-use plastic. We talk about the advantages and disadvantages of some plastic products. We are prompted by this review to think about potential areas for improvement. By using multidisciplinary thinking, we can assess the effectiveness of current strategies for reducing plastic pollution from a variety of perspectives. We can thoroughly evaluate the benefits and drawbacks of existing strategies by combining knowledge from several disciplines such as environmental science, public health, economics, and sociology.

Analysis

Interdisciplinary thinking encourages us to explore further into the primary causes of plastic pollution, mirroring the analytical stage. This method views a number of interconnected elements as contributing to the problem, including excessive plastic manufacture, poor waste management, consumer behaviour, and industry practises. Our understanding of the intricacy of the problem is aided by this analysis.

Conclusion

Based on our findings, we draw conclusions and acknowledges that combating single-use plastic calls for a diverse strategy. Just as the Gibbs Reflective Cycle guides us to make a conclusion from our experiences, interdisciplinary thinking empowers us to think that an all-encompassing approach is essential to effectively address plastic pollution. But, we also had come to the conclusion that in order to effectively address the issue, a mix of behavioural changes, regulatory interventions, package innovation, and consumer education is required.

Action Plan

The Gibbs Reflective Cycle emphasises the value of acting on learned lessons. Similar to this, interdisciplinary thinking inspires us to develop strategies that make use of the advantages of other fields. To create multifaceted answers, this may entail working together with scientists, lawmakers, business owners, and community leaders.

References

The submission should contain at least 10 references and details of these references should be included here

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Appendix

The plan for the presentation – who did what? What was the plan.

This does not have to be in any detail but just so we can clearly see who was supposed to cover each section. If someone does not turn up then others will not be affected as long as the plan evidences this.