Management Theories

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For the purpose of earlier study, the Science of Management Theory was employed in order to study ways that can enhance productivity, revise the present procedures of an organization, and ultimately improve performance. It helps increase the workflow while also redesigning the process that is in place to improve the overall management of the organization (Sharp & McDermott, 2009).

The early study sought to address the issue with plastic waste and how this problem can be dealt with effectively to reduce plastic pollution in a company as global as Starbucks. One of the many recommendations given to deal with the issue in a productive manner, one that without negatively impacting sales would remove the element of pollution from the equation was recycling and reusing existing material. However, the proposed solution is not practically effective (Woods & Bakshi, 2014).

Under the Science of Management Theory, the proposed system could have operated in a productive manner, one that could contribute in a positive manner to both the planet as well as the system in place at present. In terms of the theory, one of its various advantages is how it provides opportunities for higher degree of excellence. It even removes the possibilities of delays and reduces the amount of waste being produced on a daily basis. However, at the same time, the process is rather expensive, unfair and can give the bosses autocratic control over the entire system. This makes this theory a little difficult to apply in a practical manner (Waring, 2016).

As far as the solution is concerned, asking the company to reuse and collect the wastes produced is only time-consuming and detrimental to the efforts being made. In fact, a better remedy here would be to ask the consumer that is taking their drinks away is to come in with a travel mug. The barista can prepare the drink in the consumer’s personal mugs as opposed to the ones provided by the company and this would deal with the plastic waste and pollution problem much more effectively (Sherman & Gaal, 2015).

**References**

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