THE FINAL SOLUTION FOR PROBLEM-SOLVING

When standards are defined, it is easy to determine which solution is best.

Can the author of a problem-solving model claim that his model is the final (best) solution for solving any problem?

Yes, under the following conditions:
1. If all thirty (30) conditions given below are met,
2. If there is no solution on the world education market that meets all thirty (30) conditions:

STANDARDS FOR DETERMINING THE BEST SOLUTION FOR PROBLEM MANAGEMENT

1. No one suggests a single correction of the elements of the problem-solving model: To add something because something is missing, to remove something because it is redundant, no one suggests reformulating something.

2. The model is complete - not a single element will be missing while solving any problem.

3. The model is universal - all problems are solved in the same way, regardless of the problem, users (individuals and communities), the current state and goals, and the availability of resources.

4. No prerequisites are needed to start acquiring specific competencies for solving problems by applying the model.

5. Comparison (benchmarking) can unequivocally determine the value of the model concerning other ways of solving problems that are available in the education market.

6. Situations when what is a problem is precisely defined.

7. The procedure is precisely defined, which completely excludes any improvisation in the process of solving the problem (everything is done "mechanically" according to the defined procedure).

8. Application of the problem-solving model must be accessible to any average individual.

9. Help/interactivity with the author of the model is available.

10. The model can easily, simply and quickly show how any problem can be solved.

11. Solutions to problems must be with optimal (minimum) consumption of resources.

12. Control of the implementation of problem-solving by individuals and in the community must be simple with the possibility of control without interference (virtual control).

13. Problem-solving should not disrupt existing technological processes but should speed them up and rationalise the use of resources.

14. Any solution to the problem by applying the model must prevent (prevent) every subsequent occurrence of the same problem.

15. The application of the problem-solving model must be easily transferable to other people in the environment.

16. Measurement of the results of the application of the problem-solving model must be possible immediately after solving the first problem.

17. The problem-solving model must be based on solving the current biggest problem (CSF - Critical Success Factor: "bottleneck").

18. Problem management must be feasible remotely (virtual).

19. Possible solutions to the problem are defined in advance.

20. The training for the application of the problem-solving model takes a very short time.

21. Solving problems is the primary driver of the development of individuals and communities.

22. The problem-solving model must give the best ROI (return on investment: small investment - big results).

23. A problem-solving model that is a final solution must generate a large number of solved problems (number of solved problems / total time spent solving the problem).

24. The problem-solving model must unambiguously enable objective evaluation of the performance of individuals who are obliged to solve the problem.

25. The choice of solutions for determining/solving/removing the problem is objective concerning the set goals for everyone involved in the problem (there is no subjectivity in solving the problem).

26. There is support on the Internet for users of the problem-solving model.

27. The Program for training individuals and togethernesses (groups, organisations and communities) for the application of problem-solving models has been defined.

28. Training individuals and togetherness (groups, organisations and communities) for the application of problem-solving models is possible virtually (remotely).

29. In the togetherness (group, organisation, community), a Change Manager is appointed who operationally manages the introduction and application of the problem-solving model in the community.

30. Management of the problem-solving system is possible by mobile phone in real-time and with the possibility of immediate intervention, when necessary, without investment in new software solutions.

DETERMINING THE FINAL SOLUTION TO SOLVING THE PROBLEMS

A problem-solving method that meets the thirty (30) conditions listed above is the **FINAL PROBLEM-SOLVING SOLUTION**.

Is there a problem-solving method in the education market that can be said to be the final (best) solution to the problem?

- **There is**!

BOOK

BECOME AN EXPERT IN PROBLEM-SOLVING

1. **MUPS - Model of Universal Problem-Solving** fully meets all thirty (30) stated conditions.

2. It is easy to determine that there is no other method, tool, procedure, model, workflow, ... which meets the thirty (30) stated conditions in the education market.

3. For these reasons, it can be said freely and objectively that the MUPS - Model of Universal Problem-Solving is the final (the best) solution for solving problems.

PRACTICAL WORK

1. Analyse all thirty (30) conditions that make the way to solve the problem final (best) and determine if a new conditions should be added.

2. Contact the author of the model to determine if your new conditions are included in the MUPS - Model of Universal Problem-Solving.

CONCLUSION

MUPS - Model of Universal Problem-Solving is the final problem-solving solution for you if:
1. You have no new conditions for determining the choice of the final solution for solving the problem that MUPS does not meet.
2. You do not have any objections to the existing content from the book "BECOMING AN EXPERT IN PROBLEM-SOLVING", nor any suggestion for any additional content.
3. You don't know a single way to solve problems in the world education market that meets all thirty (30) of the above-mentioned standards for assessing the value of the model.

MUPS - Model of Universal Problem-Solving is the basic driver for achieving the desired goals of individuals and any form of togetherness (groups, organisations and communities).