



DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE & HUMANITIES

<b>Online Course Title</b>	Problem Solving skills for University Success
<b>Faculty attended</b>	S. Absara Fdo & S. Jothilakshmi
<b>Learning Outcome</b>	How to develop problem solving skills for University Success
<b>Summary / Content of the programme</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>➤ The scope of this course is to enhance the problem solving skills at a higher level with minimum difficulty. The learning outcomes are to<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>· Understand the definition of academic integrity and to demonstrate awareness of ethical issues related to academic integrity.</li><li>· Recognise an analytical task or problem and describe the type of response required for an analytical task or problem.</li><li>· Describe the four-step process of defining a problem, apply and evaluate the four-step process.</li><li>· Recognize the utility of applying a theory in problem solving.</li></ul></li><li>➤ The kinds of problems at academic level and different problem solving categories need to be addressed first. This course emphasizes on the importance of accurately defining a problem and the significance of steps or evaluation involved in it .</li><li>➤ This course explains the following concepts. It is essential to recognize an analytical task or problem and to understand the type of response requires to arrive at the solution. The need to use basic concepts in a straightforward way and an in-depth analysis to solve problems play an important role in problem solving skills. Specific information such as figures, facts or knowledge and their interpretation would be of great help in solving skill based problems. Case Studies or instances can also be compared with the existing theoretical problems for getting a clue to solve that problem.</li><li>➤ This course also deals with problem solving steps like understanding, strategising, executing and evaluating. The instructor explains concepts like Knowledge-lean problems (Problems that require little to no outside or background knowledge in order to solve the problem), Knowledge-rich problems( Problems that require much outside or background information) Inductive reasoning: (a form of reasoning where specific observations lead to general inferences). Deductive reasoning (a form of reasoning where general observations lead to specific inferences), Semantically lean problems (that the problem solver lacks experience or procedural knowledge of) and Semantically rich problems (problems that the problem solver is familiar with solving).</li><li>➤ This course gives an insight into aspects of problem solving necessities like applying a formula or theory in problem solving, identifying key terms, units, elements or parts of a problem and clarifying the goal of the problem. Changing perspectives and viewing problems from a different discipline, appreciating contribution from peers, engaging in discussion to generate solutions, questioning the assumptions underlying in stated problems are also dealt with in this course.</li></ul>

**Suggestions /  
comments of  
Faculty**

The PPT and content is good.