

# OSBORN–PARNES CPS MODEL ON POOR INFRASTRUCTURE

Poor infrastructure remains a pressing challenge in many parts of the country. It affects nearly every aspect of life — from education and economic growth to transportation, health, and communication. To tackle this issue in a structured way, the Osborn–Parnes Creative Problem-Solving (CPS) model provides a clear path forward. By following its six stages, we can move from identifying the problem to implementing practical solutions.

## 1. Mess-Finding

### *Identifying the General Problem*

The first stage, mess-finding, involves recognizing the broad problem. In this case, poor infrastructure includes deteriorating roads, weak bridges, public facilities lacking essentials, poor sanitation, and unreliable electricity. These weaknesses create daily struggles for communities and slow down national development.

## 2. Fact-Finding

### *Gathering Information and Understanding the Situation*

Next comes fact-finding, where we collect details about the situation. This means examining the current state of schools, hospitals, and transport systems to see which areas are most affected, how citizens are impacted, and what resources might already exist to address the problem. Collecting these facts helps us understand the scale of the challenge.

### **3. Problem-Finding**

#### ***Identifying Root Causes***

The third stage, problem-finding, digs deeper into the causes. Poor infrastructure often stems from limited funding, weak planning, rapid population growth, natural disasters, or a shortage of skilled labor. Identifying these root causes is important because it explains why the issue continues despite attempts to improve it.

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### **4. Idea-Finding**

#### ***Brainstorming Possible Solutions***

In the idea-finding stage, we brainstorm possible solutions. Suggestions might include encouraging public–private partnerships, promoting family planning and awareness, building proper drainage systems to reduce flooding, and training more engineers. At this point, all ideas are welcomed without judgment to encourage creativity.

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### **5. Solution-Finding**

#### ***Choosing the Most Practical Ideas***

The fifth stage, solution-finding, focuses on selecting the most practical ideas from the brainstorm. For example, strengthening drainage systems, expanding training programs for engineers, and involving private investors are solutions that balance affordability, feasibility, and long-term impact. These stand out as realistic steps toward improvement.

### **6. Acceptance-Finding**

#### ***Planning for Implementation***

Finally, acceptance-finding ensures that the chosen solutions can actually be implemented. This involves creating an action plan, assigning responsibilities, estimating costs, and gaining community support. Without acceptance, even the best ideas may fail to take root.

## **Conclusion**

By moving through these six stages, the Osborn–Parnes CPS model helps us not only understand the problem of poor infrastructure but also design and carry out effective solutions. It transforms a complex issue into a manageable process, making progress more achievable and sustainable.