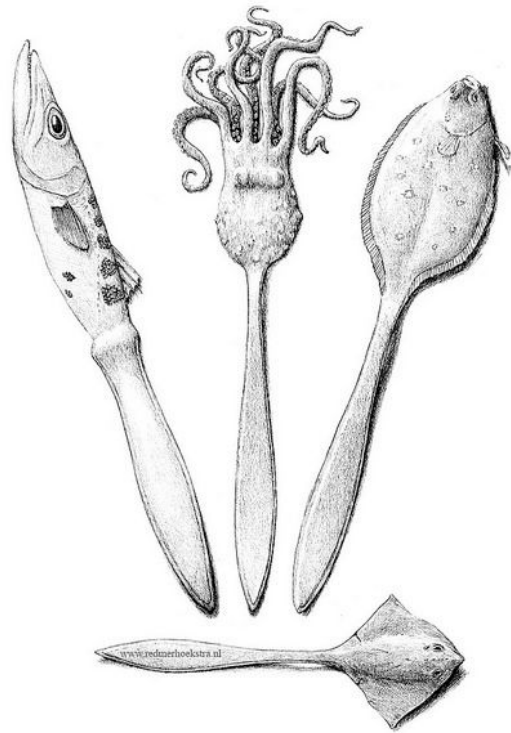


## “Wicked problems”



## WICKED PROBLEMS (RITTEL)

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- “Wicked problems”-määrittely haastaa ns “lineaarisen ongelman” mallin, eli sellaisen, jossa designityö nähdään suoraviivaisena ongelman määrittelyn ja ratkaisun mallina.

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- Buchananin mukaan wicked problems ovat “indeterminate”: ongelman piirteiden määrällä ei ole rajaa, ja ongelman määrittely riippuu siitä, miten kokonaisuutta määritellään.

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# WICKED PROBLEMS (RITTEL)

1. Wicked problems have no definitive formulation, but every formulation of a wicked problem corresponds to the formulation of a solution.
2. Wicked problems have no stopping rules.
3. Solutions to wicked problems cannot be true or false, only good or bad.
4. In solving wicked problems there is no exhaustive list of admissible operations.
5. For every wicked problem there is always more than one possible explanation, with explanations depending on the *Weltanschauung* of the designer.
6. Every wicked problem is a symptom of another, “higher level,” problem.
7. No formulation and solution of a wicked problem has a definitive test.
8. Solving wicked problem is a “one shot” operation, with no room for trial and error.
9. Every wicked problem is unique.
10. The wicked problem solver has no right to be wrong — they are fully responsible for their actions.

Horst W. J. Rittel & Melvin M. Webber. “Dilemmas in a General Theory of Planning,” working paper presented at the Institute of Urban and Regional Development, University of California, Berkeley, November 1972. Cited in p 16, Buchanan, Richard. 1992. Wicked problems in design thinking. Design Issues 8, no. 2: 5-21.

“Design problems are ‘indeterminate’ and ‘wicked’ because design has no special subject matter of its own apart from what a designer conceives it to be. The subject matter is *universal* in scope, because design thinking may be applied to any area of human experience.

But in the process of application, the designer must discover or invent a *particular* subject out of the problems and issues of specific circumstances. “  
(Buchanan 1992: 16)

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