

Project Definition Rating Index: A Critical Comparison between Developed and Developing Countries.		
Siglas	Nombre	Definición
APRA	Advance Planning Risk Analysis	It refers to a process or method used in project management and risk assessment. APRA involves the systematic analysis and assessment of potential risks and uncertainties that may impact a project during its planning and early stages. The primary objectives of APRA are: Identifying Risks, Analyzing Risks, Developing Mitigation Strategies, Incorporating Risk Management into Planning.
	Allocation	Distribution or assignment of resources (such as time, money, personnel, or other assets) to different aspects or components of a project.
ASCE	American Society of Civil Engineers	American Society of Civil Engineers, is a professional organization founded in 1852 that represents civil engineers worldwide.
AHP	Analytical Hierarchy Process	The analytic hierarchy process (AHP) is a method you can use to guide decision-making processes and support business goals, plans and operations. Using the AHP framework helps businesses make multiple decisions using criteria assessment and prioritization.
ANNs	Artificial Neural Networks	Artificial Neural Networks (ANNs) are a class of computational models inspired by the structure and function of the human brain. They are a fundamental component of machine learning and artificial intelligence. ANNs are used for various tasks, including pattern recognition, classification, regression, and decision-making.
BIM	Building Information Modeling	It stands for "Building Information Modeling." It is a digital representation and modeling process used in the architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) industries. BIM involves creating and managing a comprehensive 3D model of a building or infrastructure project, along with associated data and information.
	Compliance	Adhering to or meeting established standards, regulations, or guidelines related to sustainable design. It means following or conforming to the specific sustainability requirements, principles, or benchmarks that may be in place for a particular project or within the industry.

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CADD	Computer-Aided Architectural Design	is commonly used as an acronym for "Computer-Aided Architectural Design." It refers to the use of computer technology to assist in the architectural design and drafting processes. CAAD software helps architects and designers create, modify, analyze, and document architectural designs more efficiently.
CASA Colombia	Consejo Colombiano de Construcción Sostenible	refers to the "Consejo Colombiano de Construcción Sostenible" (Colombian Council for Sustainable Construction) and its certification system for sustainable and healthy housing projects. CASA Colombia is designed to recognize construction projects that prioritize sustainability and the well-being of occupants.
	Delphi Technique	also known as the Delphi method, is a structured communication method developed to systematically gather input and predictions from a group of experts. It is primarily used for qualitative yet relatively accurate forecasting about future events or outcomes.
EEWH	Ecology, Energy, Waste reduction and Health	It is a certification and evaluation system developed in Taiwan to assess and promote sustainable and environmentally friendly building practices.
EIA	Environmental Impact Assessment	Is a systematic process used to evaluate the potential environmental consequences of a proposed project, plan, policy, or program before it is carried out. It aims to identify, predict, and assess the environmental impacts and provide information to decision-makers, stakeholders, and the public to make informed choices and mitigate adverse effects on the environment.
EDGE	Excellence in Design for Greater Efficiencies	Is a comprehensive program and green building standard used in over 100 countries. EDGE is designed to promote and certify the construction of environmentally friendly and resource-efficient buildings in emerging markets. The main objectives of EDGE certification are as follows: Resource Efficiency, Green Building Practices, Market Transformation, Affordability, and Global Applicability.

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	Feasibility	Refers to the assessment of whether a project is viable, practical, and achievable. It involves evaluating whether the project can be successfully completed within the constraints of resources, time, and budget, and whether it aligns with the goals and objectives of the organization or project stakeholders.
FEL	Front End Loading	also known as pre-project planning, is a systematic process used in project management, particularly for large capital projects. It involves comprehensive planning and analysis at the early stages of a project's lifecycle, typically before significant resources are committed. The primary goal of FEL is to ensure that a project is well-defined, feasible, and aligned with the organization's strategic objectives before proceeding further.
FEL phases	Front End Loading Phases	<p>The FEL process consists of several phases, often denoted as FEL-1, FEL-2, and FEL-3, each serving a specific purpose:</p> <p>FEL-1: Opportunity Identification and Assessment: This initial phase involves identifying an opportunity for a project and assessing its feasibility. It includes options study or index engineering and leads to Gate 1: Option Selection.</p> <p>FEL-2: Scope Development and Conceptual Engineering: FEL-2 focuses on further developing the project scope and conceptual engineering. It aims to refine the project's concept and feasibility. This phase leads to Gate 2: Approval.</p> <p>FEL-3: Front-End Engineering Design (FEED): FEL-3, also known as Front-End Engineering Design (FEED), is the phase where detailed engineering work begins. It involves creating a detailed project design and often precedes the construction phase.</p>
FEP	Front End Planning	is a phase or process in project management that occurs at the very beginning of a project's life cycle. It involves defining and planning the project's scope, objectives, requirements, and strategies in detail before the project moves into the execution phase. Front-End Planning typically includes activities such as: Project Scope Definition, Objective Setting, Feasibility Studies, Risk Assessment, Resource Planning, Budgeting and Cost Estimation, Scheduling, and Stakeholder Engagement.

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JB I protocol	Joanna Briggs Institute Protocol	refers to a structured plan or outline used in the context of systematic reviews and scoping reviews. These protocols are crucial for ensuring transparency and rigor in the review process.
LEED	Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design	Is a globally recognized certification system for sustainable and environmentally friendly buildings. LEED certification provides a framework for evaluating the environmental performance of buildings and encouraging sustainable construction practices. It assesses multiple aspects of a building's design, construction, operation, and maintenance, including energy efficiency, water conservation, indoor air quality, materials selection, and site sustainability.
	Linear regression	Is a statistical method used for modeling the relationship between a dependent variable (often referred to as the "target" or "outcome") and one or more independent variables (often referred to as "predictors" or "features"). It assumes a linear relationship between the variables, meaning that changes in the predictors are linearly related to changes in the target. Linear regression is commonly used for predicting numerical values (continuous outcomes), and it produces a straight-line equation that represents this relationship.
	Logistic regression	Is a statistical method used for modeling relationships between variables, but it is specifically designed for binary classification tasks. In binary classification, the goal is to predict one of two possible outcomes, often represented as "0" or "1," "yes" or "no," or "positive" or "negative." Logistic regression models the probability of the binary outcome based on one or more predictor variables. It uses the logistic function to transform linear combinations of predictors into probabilities that the outcome belongs to one of the two classes.
	Matrix	Refers to a structured table or grid used for organizing and evaluating data. In this case, the matrix is specifically used for assessing and quantitatively evaluating various parameters related to a construction project.

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PPI	Preconstruction Plan Index	Is a subjective tool used to assess the efficiency of a project plan before construction begins. It is employed to evaluate the viability and effectiveness of the planning phase, helping project managers and stakeholders identify potential issues and optimize project strategies for successful execution.
PDRI	Project Definition Rating Index	Is a methodology used in project management, particularly in capital projects such as construction and engineering. It is designed to assess and measure the degree of scope definition in the early stages of a project, typically during the front-end planning process. The PDRI helps project teams evaluate how well a project's scope has been defined and identify any gaps or uncertainties.
PPM	Project Procurement Management	Is a crucial aspect of project management that involves the identification, acquisition, and management of resources and services necessary for the successful execution of a project. It plays a pivotal role in ensuring that a project obtains the required goods and services efficiently and effectively. Key components of PPM include: Resource Identification, Procurement Planning, Supplier Selection, Contract Management, Performance Monitoring, and Risk Management.
PIAs	Projects for Malawi's public agencies	Play a crucial role in the execution of infrastructure and development projects in the country. PIAs encompass government ministries, departments, and other relevant bodies responsible for the implementation of various projects aimed at enhancing Malawi's socio-economic development.
	Roadway projects	Refers to infrastructure projects that involve the planning, design, construction, and maintenance of roads and highways. These projects are related to the development and improvement of transportation infrastructure, specifically road systems. Roadway projects can include tasks such as building new roads, widening existing ones, resurfacing, adding lanes, installing traffic control devices, and implementing safety measures.

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	Scope	refers to the defined boundaries and objectives of a project. It encompasses what the project will include (in-scope items) and what it will not include (out-of-scope items). The project's scope statement outlines the project's goals, deliverables, tasks, and constraints.
	Scope definition	in the context of project management and planning, refers to the process of precisely and clearly outlining the boundaries, objectives, deliverables, and constraints of a project. It involves determining what work is included in the project and what is not, as well as establishing a comprehensive understanding of the project's goals and requirements. Key aspects of scope definition include: Project Objectives, Deliverables, Boundaries, Requirements, and Constraints.
SCOPUS	SCOPUS	is a bibliographic database of abstracts and citations for scientific journal articles, owned by Elsevier.
	Stakeholders	Stakeholders are individuals or organizations that have some form of internal or external involvement with a given company or organization. They are those who are affected by the decisions made by the company and can, in turn, influence the company's actions and outcomes. Stakeholders can include a wide range of entities, such as employees, customers, suppliers, investors, government bodies, and communities. The concept of stakeholders is crucial in business and project management as it helps in understanding and managing the interests, needs, and concerns of these various parties.
SWOT	Strenghts, Weaknesses, Opportunities, Threats	It is a strategic planning and analysis tool used in various fields, including business, marketing, project management, and decision-making processes. SWOT analysis is a structured method for assessing an organization, project, product, or situation by identifying and evaluating these four key factors.
SVM	Support vector machines	is a supervised machine learning algorithm used for classification and regression analysis. Its primary goal is to find the optimal hyperplane that best separates data points belonging to different classes in a dataset.

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	Sustainable construction	Refers to the design, construction, and operation of buildings and infrastructure in an environmentally responsible and resource-efficient manner. The primary goal of sustainable construction is to reduce the negative environmental impacts associated with the construction and use of buildings while creating healthier, more energy-efficient, and environmentally friendly structures.

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82R-13	82R-13	AACE® International Recommended Practice No. 82R-13. EARNED VALUE MANAGEMENT (EVM) OVERVIEW AND RECOMMENDED PRACTICES CONSISTENT WITH EIA-748-C.
	Ad Hoc	Ad hoc solutions or actions are suitable for a particular task or problem at hand.
	Análisis Iterativo	Se refiere a un enfoque de resolución de problemas o desarrollo de proyectos que implica repetir un ciclo de actividades o pasos con el objetivo de mejorar gradualmente el resultado.
NDIA	Asociación Nacional de la Industria de Defensa	Is a membership-driven association dedicated to supporting and promoting the interests of the United States government and the defense industrial base
AACE	Association for the advancement of cost engineering	Is a professional organization with a focus on cost engineering and cost management
	Bizagi Modeler	Is a powerful business process modeling software compatible with BPMN 2.0 standards. It is designed for mapping, modeling, and diagramming various types of business processes.
BIM	Building Information Modeling	It stands for "Building Information Modeling." It is a digital representation and modeling process used in the architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) industries. BIM involves creating and managing a comprehensive 3D model of a building or infrastructure project, along with associated data and information.
CSCMM	Cloud Security Maturity Model	The Cloud Security Capability Maturity Model (CSCMM) is a framework designed to assess and enhance the security capabilities of cloud systems. It provides a structured approach for evaluating and improving the security posture of cloud environments.
	Conocimiento Tácito	Refers to skills, ideas, and experiences that individuals possess but may not easily express or codify. It represents internalized knowledge gained through personal experiences and is often difficult to put into words

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	Construction Management	Involves specialized project management techniques and software to oversee various aspects of a construction project, including planning, design, procurement, and construction itself. It emphasizes effective control over the project's schedule, cost, and quality.
DBR	Design Based Research	Design-Based Research (DBR) is an approach to educational research that focuses on the design and development of educational interventions or innovations. In DBR, researchers work closely with practitioners, such as teachers or instructional designers, to collaboratively design, implement, and refine educational solutions. The primary goal of DBR is not only to study educational practices but also to improve them through iterative cycles of design, implementation, and evaluation.
	Earned Value Management Handbook	The Earned Value Management Handbook is a comprehensive resource for project professionals working on projects that utilize earned value management (EVM) principles.
	Earned Value System	The term "Earned Value System" typically refers to a comprehensive project management approach known as Earned Value Management (EVM).
EIA-748	Eia-748	EIA-748 refers to the Electronic Industries Alliance (EIA) standard that outlines guidelines for Earned Value Management Systems (EVMS). EVMS is a project management approach that helps organizations track and evaluate the performance of projects in terms of cost, schedule, and scope.
EDT / WBS	Estructura de Desglose del Trabajo / Work Breakdown Structure	It is a project management tool used to break down a project into smaller, manageable components or work packages.
EDO / OBS	Estructura Desglosada Organizacional	La Estructura Desglosada Organizacional (EDO), también conocida como Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS) en inglés. It refers to a structured representation of an organization's hierarchy and how responsibilities are distributed within that organization. The Organizational Breakdown Structure (OBS) helps depict reporting relationships, roles, and responsibilities for individuals or teams within the organization.

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	Flujo de Procesos	A "process flow" refers to the sequence or order of steps and activities that make up a specific process or procedure within an organization or system. It is a visual representation or description of how a particular task, operation, or workflow progresses from start to finish. Process flows are often depicted using flowcharts, diagrams, or written procedures to provide a clear and structured overview of the steps involved.
	Gestión de Proyectos / Project Management	Is the discipline and practice of planning, executing, controlling, and closing projects efficiently and effectively to achieve specific goals and objectives. It involves the application of knowledge, skills, tools, and techniques to oversee the entire project lifecycle, from initiation to completion.
TCM	Gestión Total de Costos	Total Cost Management (TCM) is a systematic approach to managing costs throughout the entire lifecycle of an enterprise, program, facility, project, product, or service. It involves the application of skills and knowledge from the field of cost engineering and is aimed at achieving optimal cost control and efficiency.
LBMD / PMB	Línea Base para la Medición del Desempeño / Performance Measurement Baseline	The Performance Measurement Baseline is a critical component of project management that serves as a reference point for measuring and assessing a project's performance over time. It includes a set of key project performance indicators and metrics that are established at the beginning of a project during the planning phase.
RACI	Matriz de Asignación de Responsabilidades / Responsibility Assignment Matrix	The RACI matrix is a project management and organizational tool used to define and document roles and responsibilities for various tasks and activities within a project or business process.
MM	Modelo de Madurez / Maturity Model	The Capability Maturity Model is a framework used to assess and improve the maturity and capability of processes within an organization. It provides a structured approach for organizations to evaluate and enhance their processes and practices.

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CMM	Modelo de Madurez de Capacidades / Capability Maturity Model	Is a structured framework or set of guidelines used to assess and measure an organization's or a specific process's maturity, capability, or level of development. These models are typically designed to help organizations understand where they stand in terms of their practices, processes, and capabilities and provide a roadmap for improvement.
CMMI	Modelo de Madurez de Capacidades Integrado / Capability Maturity Model Integration	CMMI helps organizations evaluate and improve their software development, project management, and other critical processes.
PMMM	Modelo de Madurez de Gestión de Proyectos de Kerzner / Kerzner Project Management Maturity Model	This model, developed by project management expert Harold Kerzner, is a tool used to assess and improve the maturity and effectiveness of project management in an organization. The Kerzner PMMM is based on the idea that organizations can evolve through different levels of maturity in project management, from initial stages to more advanced levels. Each level represents a set of project management characteristics and practices that an organization should strive to achieve to enhance its ability to execute successful projects.
OPM3	Modelo de Madurez en Gestión de Proyectos Organizacionales / Organizational Project Management Maturity Model	OPM3 is a framework and methodology developed by the Project Management Institute (PMI) for assessing and improving an organization's project management maturity and capability.
NDIA	National Defense Industrial Association	The National Defense Industrial Association (NDIA) is an American trade association that primarily represents companies and organizations within the defense and national security industries. NDIA serves as a forum for government and industry collaboration, bringing together government officials, military leaders, and members of the defense industry to address issues related to national defense, security, and technology.
PMBOK	Project Management Body of Knowledge	It is a comprehensive guide and standard for project management principles, practices, and processes. PMBOK is published by the Project Management Institute (PMI), a globally recognized professional association for project managers.

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	Sistema de Control / Control System	A "control system" refers to a set of devices, processes, or procedures designed to manage, regulate, and manipulate the behavior or performance of a system, machine, process, or organization. Control systems are used to ensure that a system or process operates effectively, efficiently, and within desired parameters.
EVM / GVG	Sistema de Gestión de Valor Ganado / Earned Value Management	Earned Value Management (EVM) is a project management technique used to assess a project's performance in terms of cost and schedule. It integrates information about project scope, schedule, and costs to provide a comprehensive view of project progress and efficiency. EVM helps project managers, stakeholders, and teams monitor a project's health and make informed decisions about its future direction
SPICE	Software Process Improvement and Capability Determination	SPICE stands for "Software Process Improvement and Capability dEtermination." It is a framework and a set of standards and guidelines developed to improve software development and management processes within organizations. SPICE provides a structured approach for evaluating and enhancing software development processes to increase efficiency, reduce errors, and improve the quality of software product.
EVMSIG	The Department of Defense Earned Value Management System Interpretation Guide	The Department of Defense Earned Value Management System Interpretation Guide (EVMSIG) is a comprehensive document that serves as the definitive guide for evaluating Earned Value Management (EVM) within the Department of Defense (DoD) projects.
	Valor Ganado / Earned Value	Earned Value is a project management technique used to assess a project's performance by comparing the value of work that has been completed to the planned value of work at a specific point in time. It is a valuable tool for project managers to track project progress, monitor project costs and schedules, and make informed decisions to keep the project on track.

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ABET	Accreditation Board of Engineering and Technology	The Accreditation Board for Engineering and Technology (ABET) is a nonprofit organization that accredits college and university programs in applied and natural science, computing, engineering, and engineering technology. ABET sets standards for the education of technical professionals and evaluates programs to ensure that they meet these standards. The accreditation process involves a comprehensive review of a program's curriculum, faculty qualifications, facilities, and institutional support.
	Bibliometrix tool	Bibliometrix is a comprehensive package for quantitative research in bibliometrics and scientometrics. It serves as a powerful instrument for science mapping analysis. This tool facilitates complete bibliometric analyses, guiding users through the entire science mapping workflow.
	Boolean equation	Boolean algebra is a branch of mathematics that deals with operations on logical values and incorporates binary variables, typically represented as 1 for true and 0 for false. It uses logical operators such as conjunction (AND), disjunction (OR), and negation (NOT) to perform operations on these binary variables. Unlike elementary algebra, which deals with numerical operations, Boolean algebra is focused on logical operations. It has various applications, including in digital electronics, set theory, statistics, computer programming languages, and finance.
	Case-based learning	Case-based learning is an instructional approach that involves the use of real-world or hypothetical cases to teach and facilitate learning. In this method, students are presented with specific situations or problems, often based on actual events, and are encouraged to analyze and solve them. The focus is on practical application and problem-solving rather than theoretical concepts alone.
	Catalyst	In the context of education, the term "catalyst" is often used metaphorically to describe something that stimulates or accelerates a process of learning, development, or change.
	Bizagi Modeler	Is a powerful business process modeling software compatible with BPMN 2.0 standards. It is designed for mapping, modeling, and diagramming various types of business processes.

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	Consensus	Consensus refers to a general agreement or harmony among a group of people regarding a particular matter. It involves a collective decision or opinion that is reached through mutual consent, cooperation, and general acceptance among the members of a group. Achieving consensus implies that there is a shared understanding or resolution, even if it doesn't mean unanimous agreement.
	Constructivism	Constructivism is a learning theory and educational philosophy that suggests learners actively construct their own understanding and knowledge of the world through their experiences and interactions. It emphasizes the idea that learning is a process of building or constructing meaning rather than passively receiving information.
	Deductive teaching	Deductive teaching, also known as deductive instruction, refers to an instructional method in which educators present a general principle or rule to students and then guide them in applying this principle to specific examples. In other words, deductive teaching follows a top-down approach, starting with a general concept and then moving to specific instances or applications.
	Discovery learning	Discovery learning is an educational approach that emphasizes students actively exploring and discovering information for themselves rather than being explicitly taught. In this approach, learners are encouraged to inquire, investigate, and experiment to gain a deeper understanding of a subject. Discovery learning is often associated with hands-on experiences, problem-solving, and exploration.
	Disseminator	A disseminator is someone or something that spreads or distributes information, knowledge, or ideas to a wider audience. The term is often used to describe individuals, organizations, or systems that play a role in sharing information or making it more widely available.
	Endeavor	Refers to a purposeful or determined effort to achieve a specific goal or objective. It signifies a conscious and earnest attempt to accomplish something. In this context, it represents the active and sustained work put into pursuing a particular aim.

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SIACES	Ibero-American System of Quality Assurance	The Ibero-American System of Quality Assurance (SIACES) is a system for quality assurance in higher education in the Ibero-American region. It is aimed at promoting recognition between systems and strengthening quality management in higher education. The system is designed to ensure that higher education institutions in the region meet the quality standards required for their programs to be recognized internationally.
	Ill-structured problems	Ill-structured problems, also known as wicked problems, are complex, multifaceted issues that lack clear definitions and do not have straightforward solutions. These problems are characterized by their ambiguity, the presence of multiple interconnected factors, and the absence of a single correct solution. Ill-structured problems often involve social, political, economic, or environmental challenges that are inherently complex and difficult to fully understand.
	Inductive reasoning	Inductive reasoning is a type of logical reasoning that involves making generalizations based on specific observations or evidence. In this form of reasoning, the conclusion is not guaranteed to be true, but it is considered probable or likely given the evidence. Inductive reasoning is often used to derive general principles or rules from specific instances or examples.
	Inductive teaching	Inductive teaching is an instructional strategy that involves presenting specific examples or observations to learners and guiding them to derive general principles or rules. In other words, it is an approach where students are encouraged to discover patterns, make connections, and formulate overarching concepts based on specific instances. Inductive teaching is often contrasted with deductive teaching, where general principles are presented first, followed by specific examples.

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	Information gathering	Information gathering refers to the process of collecting, acquiring, and assembling data or facts from various sources to obtain relevant and useful information. This activity is fundamental to decision-making, problem-solving, research, and any situation where knowledge is needed to understand, analyze, or address a particular issue.
	Inquiry	Refers to the act of seeking information, knowledge, or understanding through questioning, investigation, and exploration. It involves a systematic and intentional process of asking questions, conducting research, and making observations to discover answers, insights, or solutions.
	Metacognition	Metacognition refers to the awareness and understanding of one's own thought processes, cognitive abilities, and ways of learning. It involves thinking about one's thinking, reflecting on one's own knowledge, and having the ability to monitor and control cognitive processes. Metacognition plays a crucial role in learning, problem-solving, decision-making, and self-regulation.
PBL	Problem-based learning	Problem-based learning (PBL) is an instructional method that focuses on using real-world problems as a context for student learning. In PBL, students are presented with complex, open-ended problems that require critical thinking, collaboration, and the application of knowledge to develop solutions. The emphasis is on the process of learning and problem-solving rather than the acquisition of isolated facts.
PBL	Project-based learning	Project-based learning (PBL) is an instructional approach that engages students in the process of actively exploring and solving complex, real-world problems or completing tasks. In project-based learning, students work on projects that are designed to promote critical thinking, collaboration, communication, and problem-solving skills. The projects are often interdisciplinary, integrating knowledge and skills from multiple subject areas.

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	STEM	STEM stands for Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics. It is an acronym used to represent an interdisciplinary approach to education that integrates these four disciplines. STEM education emphasizes the interconnectedness of these fields and aims to provide students with a holistic, hands-on learning experience that prepares them for real-world challenges and future careers.
	Synergistic effect	A synergistic effect refers to the phenomenon where the combined action or interaction of two or more elements, factors, or substances produces a result that is greater or more significant than the sum of their individual effects. In other words, synergy occurs when the combined effect is greater than what would be expected based on the separate contributions of each component.
	Systematic process	A systematic process refers to a methodical and organized approach to accomplishing a task, solving a problem, or achieving a goal. In a systematic process, the steps are logically ordered, and each step is carried out in a planned and structured manner. The goal is to ensure efficiency, clarity, and effectiveness in the execution of activities.
	Tailor	As a verb, "to tailor" means to make or adapt something to suit a particular need, purpose, or individual. It involves customizing or adjusting to fit specific requirements. This can apply to various contexts beyond clothing, such as tailoring a message for a specific audience, tailoring a solution to meet specific needs, etc.