Project Decision Making

Student’s Name

Institution affiliation

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1. to make impactful, most informed, and timely decisions, the rational conclusion is the project manager's primary key competence. From our case study, the two boys, mike and josh. When the idea of a project or a trip comes into the picture, josh's perception of the country they should visit during the two-week trip, one can simplify this by dividing $3,500 to finance the journey into all expenditures required (Sinha & Labi 2011). Whether to go for the trip is only possible if firstly they have enough finances to cater for the trip. Also, there is a conflict of interest; Mike is reluctant to visit European countries in Europe because he has been in Europe; hence he feels South Africa or Vietnam will be a completely different environment for him. Another fact is geography speaking, Europe is near USA Minnesota, compared to South Africa and Vietnam. From this, Mike can swallow his pride and accompany his friend to trip Europe. This decision may sound unfavourable to Mike, but he has been in Europe, Denmark but no other European countries such as Spain and France. Both have never been to France and Spain. Mike is also not rational when he says that they will realize the amount they would have spent after they arrived in Vietnam. In project management, one notes down the expenses incurred. Via a feasibility study projection, if the project is viable, one can quit the project, but one continues to pursue it if the project is possible. Unplanned projection of costs incurred in projects leads to project failure. Therefore, Mike's suggestion does not follow the project decision-making since they are only beneficial to one party.

2. With the options the scenario has provided, for one trip, the journey must cost less than $1750. Keeping in mind that the longer the journey, the higher the price, visiting Europe would be the most suitable decision. This is because Minnesota is located in the USA and is close to the Atlantic Ocean that runs to Europe. Factoring finances, it is possible to travel from the USA to Europe by water which cost-effective. Having financial constraints, travelling to Europe is cheap hence the best option.

3. Many factors lead to decision-making. They include the relevance of the place the two are projecting to visit based on their studies. The last previous experience or the anticipated experience, the decision should also favour all the involved parties, the attraction features of the place of the trip, accessibility of the place, mode of transport, among other factors that favour the accomplishment of the journey. After contemplating favourable options at the end of the say, the decision must be made (Dietrich, 2010). Since trips, just like projects, are timely, josh and mike should sit down and eliminate the options that are caused due to personal interests and concentrate on the decision that helps the project/trip.

**References**

Dietrich, C. (2010). Decision making: Factors that influence decision making, heuristics used, and decision outcomes. *Inquiries Journal*, *2*(02).

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