Why is the decision to terminate a project often as much an emotional one as an intellectual one?

Step 1:

The project's termination stage, sometimes known as the "close" stage, is all about analysis and evaluation. According to traditional project management, the PM and teams will evaluate the project throughout this phase to determine what worked well and what could have been better.

Step 2:

At the conclusion of a project, small-business owners and their staff members may experience emotional reactions. A person or group might have a sense of personal and professional investment after they have worked closely on a project for any period of time. When a project comes to an end, such emotions can cause a sense of loss, and those feelings can change depending on whether the project termination was forced or voluntarily.

Professional tasks might become irrational, especially in a small-business environment. Employees probably collaborate on projects together, fostering a friendly workplace. When the project is over, a sense of loss may be experienced, which may result in depressive symptoms.

If a large or challenging job is completed, it's normal to feel relieved. Employees in the business world could have a sense of relief and feel more motivated to take on new tasks. When a project is killed off, there may also be a corresponding feeling of shame, especially if the project was a significant source of income for the organisation.

When employees devote a lot of time and effort to a project, its cancellation might cause resentment and fury. If feelings of blame surface, coworkers could become resentful of one another. Workers might also feel that their efforts were ineffective or that they weren't deemed competent enough to support the initiative. If project cancellation results in lower income

Comment on the different methods for project termination. How have you seen an example of one of these methods, through either your school or work experience?

Step 1:

When attempting to reduce sunk costs, decrease risks, or acknowledge an idea that is not materialising as expected, terminating a project may be the best course of action. Searching for lessons that can be learned and used to future projects is a crucial phase in the termination process.

Step 2:

Project termination techniques and illustrations include:

Extinction-based termination: This technique is used to end or close out a project that has already been finished or that will not succeed. The release of a piece of software, for instance, may signal the end of a project. The development of a novel drug is halted when it is determined that it will not meet Food and Drug Administration standards and regulations.

Termination by addition: Using this technique, a project is transferred to a separate team affiliated with the organisation. An illustration would be giving a project to a third party to run on the parent company's behalf.

Integration-based project termination: This technique is used when a smaller project is absorbed into a larger one or when a project completes a component or segment that is later integrated into a larger process. For instance, numerous major business units are developing separate systems for registering customers, which will later be incorporated into a larger project to develop a master system for client engagement.

Termination by starvation: This technique is used when a project's necessary resources are withheld, effectively putting it on hold or heading in that direction.

suspension-based dismissal. When projects are formally postponed, suspended, or put on hold, this technique is used. An illustration would be when a new product development endeavour is shelved following unfavourable customer comments on the design or an initial prototype.

I have personally seen termination by integration, where a smaller warehouse was put under the control of a larger one because it was integrated into the same project, and termination by starvation, where a hiring development project was given more resources than an effort to develop a company-wide manual because it was deemed to be more pertinent to the company's immediate needs.