

The Bachelor Project

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Formalities

- [Course description](#)
- Information [page](#) & registration form

Don't forget to register for the course!

Practically oriented projects: SDU [Jobbank](#)

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Start din karriere her

Kickstart din karriere på SDU Jobbank, det foretrukne netværk for studerende og nyuddannede. Job, studiejob, praktiksamarbejder og projekter - du kan finde det hele her.

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Er du arbejdsgiver? [Slå en stilling/projekt op](#) →

What is a good topic?

- Select a topic related to your interests, competences and perhaps career goals or planned Master program
- With theoretical, empirical and practical aspects
- The bachelor project as a 'sales object' in your job application
- Almost no limits to the choice of topic (within Business Economics!)
- BUT be realistic about ambitions, resources and time

What is a good topic?

Practicalities

- The topic can be related to the same area as your potential seminar paper BUT cannot be identical to the topic for the seminar paper.
- What if your topic is not approved?
 - The electronic registration form will be rejected, and you will be informed that you need to suggest new topics within another subject area. Do that by filling out a new electronic form

How to write a (good) BA-project?

- Problem statement / motivation
 - Why is this interesting/important?
 - Audience?
 - Delimitations?
 - Methodology
 - Related work / theory that your work is based on
 - Research design
 - Results
 - Conclusion/discussion/perspective
- Start in time!
 - Writing doesn't start with the introduction and doesn't end with the conclusion
 - Reflection and argumentation

Some advice

- Approach the BA-project as your job'!
- Develop a work structure and make a tentative/realistic schedule for the process (agree in your group, and seek advice/approval from your supervisor)
- Dedicate the last week before hand-in for proofreading and editing, take into account how many workdays are left when deducing the days you know you will not be able to work on the project (holidays etc)
- Get going! (read, write, read and write, but always check the relevance for your problem statement)
- Do not panic if it seems chaotic at the start - structure will come
- If you get tired, start working on less demanding or easier tasks
- Set fixed habits / rituals and do not forget to pamper yourself
- Be aware of formalities and avoid potential 'plagiarism' – traps

The supervision process

- When you have been assigned a topic and a supervisor, the supervision process can start. The first step is to agree on a working title and tentative problem statement (Registration on the same form as the topic choice, REMEMBER deadline)
- The supervision process is a dialogue and a help to self-help
 - No student or supervisor are exactly the same!
 - Clarify the supervision format and framework early on in the process, together with your supervisor.
- 'Plan' your use of supervision time and never meet up unprepared!
- As follow-up of the meeting, write up some meeting notes (what have you learned, what have you agreed upon) and send them to your supervisor for approval
- At minimum one meeting with the supervisor at the beginning of the process, to discuss the problem statement and method. Another meeting halfway, and one towards the end.

Q&A