

Doctoral Education & Research Capacity

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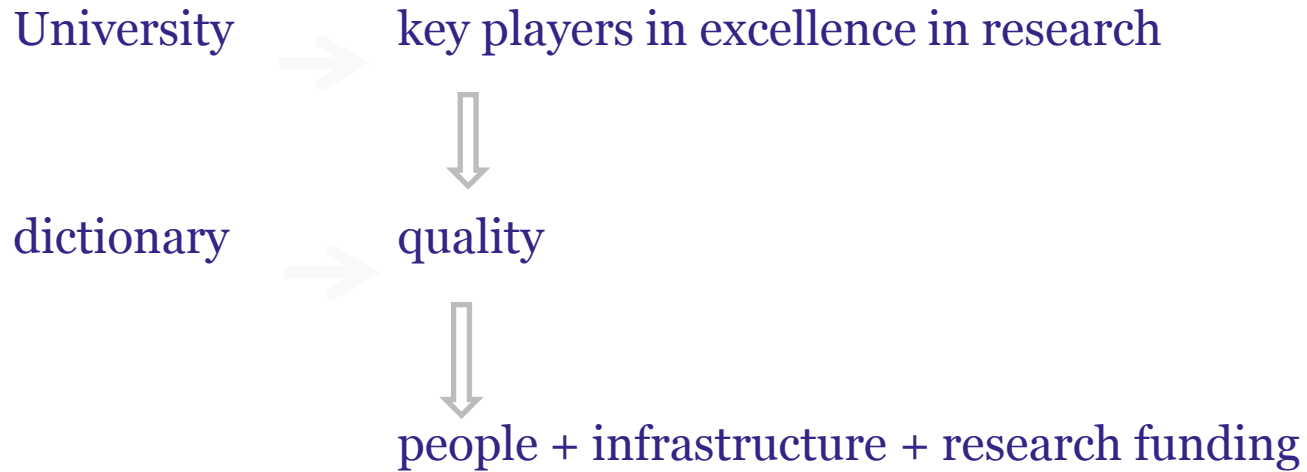
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The key concept is **capacity**





- Do we have it?
- In what areas?
- What does it mean a critical mass?
- How to improve it?



- doctoral education
- good quality research
- recognition of research groups
- to make a research profile of the institution
- better usage of existing infrastructure

Regional efforts:

- establishment of joint and collaborative doctoral programmes
- shared infrastructure
- research cooperation
- collaborative research programmes
- mobility of researchers
- establishment of regional centres of excellence with mutual funding

regional research feasibility   **trigger of regional development**

putting doctoral education to work

→ real challenge to academic work

→ PhD as a hallmark of university

→ the core role of it's mission



Challenges:

- impetus for new forms of doctoral education
- the process itself
- new divisions/distributions of roles
institution – supervisor – doctoral student

- doctoral education is a global issue
- the needs of local education and research
→ **towards solving global problems**



Salzburg II - main points

- The doctorate is and must be **research based**
 - It has a specific nature that makes it different from the types of education in the first and second cycle – research must be the leading principle
 - Important to stress that training through research creates a certain mindset for many sectors and careers – but it is cultivated by having done original research

Salzburg II - main points

- Space for **individual development**
 - Doctoral education obtains a large part of its value from the unique and individual paths that doctoral candidates take. They meet unforeseen problems and obstacles and learn to tackle them
 - Doctoral holders have individual career profiles as a product of their research experience and/or exposure to different environments
 - Academia, management, NGO, industry and much, much more...

Salzburg II - main points

- **Supervision** is central to doctoral education – and a problem where serious problems can arise

- At the heart of '**de-privatisation**'
 - Taking institutional responsibility by making it a collective effort
 - Formally by having clear rules and guidelines on responsibilities, rights and duties
 - Informally by stimulating a 'culture of supervision' and making it a source of professional pride

Salzburg II - main points

■ **Outcomes:**

- The outcome is the doctorate holder – the person trained through research with an individual professional profile
- Important to have developed a high level of autonomy and ability to 'manage the unknown'

■ **Credits**

- Can be used to measure workload
- ... but not research
- A 'hunt for credits' does not bring the right outcome

Salzburg II - main points

- **Autonomy** for the institution to choose mission and strategy and to set up the appropriate structures
 - Universities have demonstrated their will and capacity for reform; they have the most extensive experience in how to develop doctoral education
 - Autonomy will secure the **critical diversity** needed to sustain a vibrant European environment for doctoral education
 - However, this requires a large degree of accountability for the institutions

Funding-related issues

- Financing of doctoral schools
 - Securing and developing critical mass of research (excellence and capacity building)
 - Funding for experiments such as physical space, inventive career development etc.
 - Funding for grants/salaries for doctoral schools with excellent research and structures
 - Matching funding with research and supervisory capacity

Thank you!

