

University of Zagreb



Doctoral Education: European and Regional Perspective

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Topics:

- Doctoral education reform
- The central position of research
- University strategies
- Removing the obstacles
- Leading role



Ten basic principles Salzburg, February 2005

- 1. The core component of doctoral training is the advancement of knowledge through original research
- 2. Embedding in institutional strategies and policies
- 3. The importance of diversity
- 4. Doctoral candidates as early stage researchers
- 5. The crucial role of supervision and assessment
- 6. Achieving critical mass
- 7. Duration
- 8. The promotion of innovative structures
- 9. Increasing mobility
- 10. Ensuring appropriate funding



Conferences and seminars on doctoral study programmes

- Maastricht, October 2004
- Salzburg, February 2005
- London, September 2005
- Vienna, June 2006
- Brussels, October 2006
- Nice, December 2006
- Lausanne, June 2008
- London, January 2009
- Lausanne, June 2009
- Zagreb, December 2009



Doctoral education reform

- doctoral education central to ERA and EHEA
- research the core of doctoral education
- main driver of the doctoral education reform are universities
- European landscape profoundly changed



The central position of research

- main goal
 → to nurture research mindset
- bachelor ← → master ≠ doctoral education

teaching

research

- HE institutions need to develop new methods and tools
- need to create research environment (more than research itself) research capacity



Doctoral education as a framework of change

putting doctoral education to work



→ PhD as a hallmark of university





Doctoral education as a framework of change

challenges:

- → impetus for new forms of doctoral education
- → the process itself

→ new divisions/distributions of roles institution – supervisor – doctoral student



University strategies

- doctorate specific approaches and tools (supervision, mentoring, employability....)
- structuring doctoral education, but be careful not to overstructure
- need to assess (and be critical about particular strengths and weaknesses of the University)
- to implement national, regional and international strategies



What is crucial for good quality doctoral education

Critical mass

Not to be reduced on quantity

Networking (national, regional, European)



Removing the obstacles

- regulatory flexibility (on the national and European level)
- sustainable funding
- transparent rules
- international outlook
- new forms of research environments



Leading role

- doctoral education is a global issue
- the needs of local education and research

_____ towards solving global problems

global research community

co-operation competition

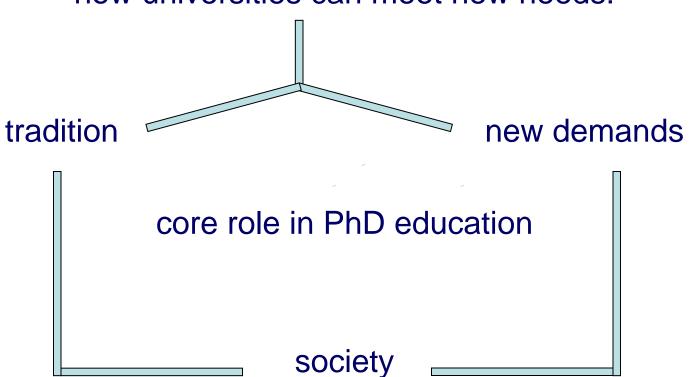
brain – circulation

spreading research mentality

to be flexible
to be creative
to be autonomous



how universities can meet new needs:







the result of a good doctoral education is not a good doctoral thesis but **good new doctor**



much harder goal to achieve



University of Zagreb

340 years

Thank you

