

The Power and Problems of International Collaborative Doctoral Education

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**13th in Guardian
University Guide 2019**

of 121 UK institutions ranked

**2nd in UK for Teaching
Excellence (TEF)**

Times Higher Education metrics
ranking 2017 - Gold winner

**6th for Student
Experience**

The Times and Sunday Times
Good University Guide 2018

**Queen's Award
for Enterprise**

International Trade 2015

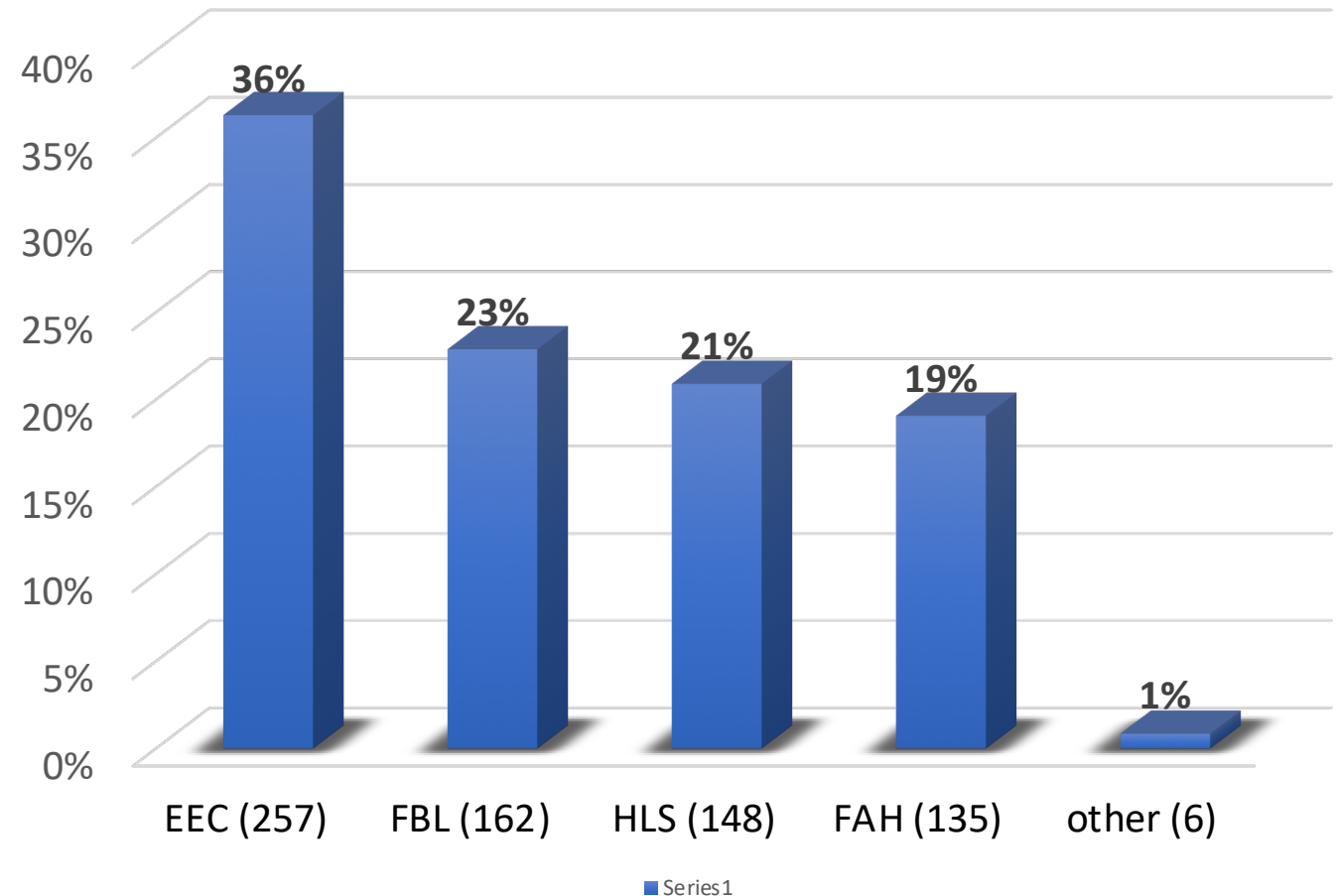
RISE University

- Founded in 1843, university status in 1992
- Highest ranking modern university for 7 years (The Guardian University Guide 2013-2019)
- 4 Faculties and 15 research centres
- 34,500 students on 3 UK-based campuses (1 new campus in Poland in Sep 2019)
including 12,000 non-UK students from c.a 150 countries
- Additional 16,000 students through transnational partnership
programmes in 47 locations in 18 countries (RISE annual report 2017/18, Corporate Strategy 2021)
- Over 700 PhD candidates: 50% British, 50% international (Nov 2018)
- 20% of staff from overseas.

PGRs distribution across faculties

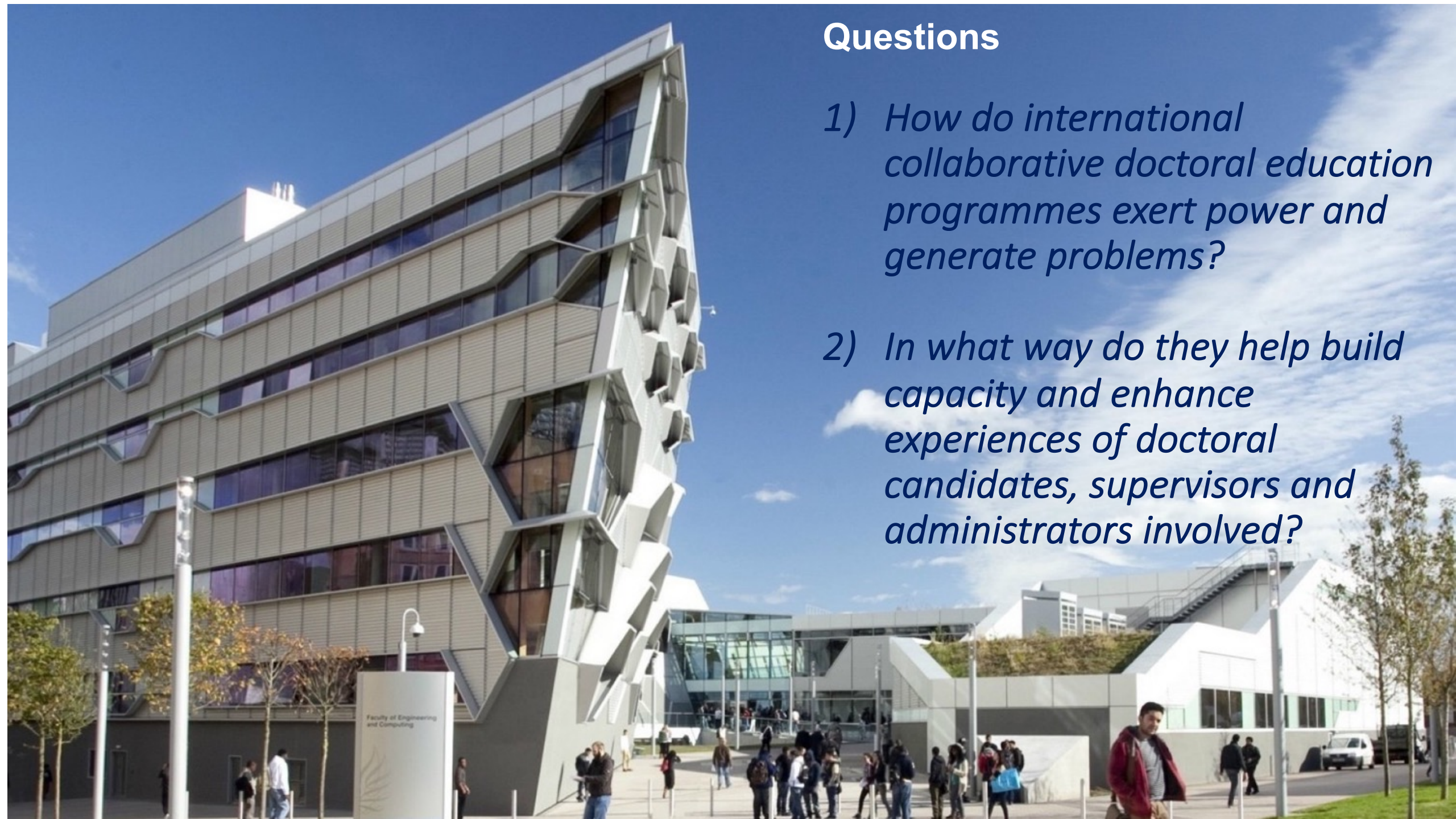
- Engineering, Environment & Computing;
- Health & Life Sciences
- Business & Law
- Arts & Humanities

(Source: RISE data Nov 2018)



Questions

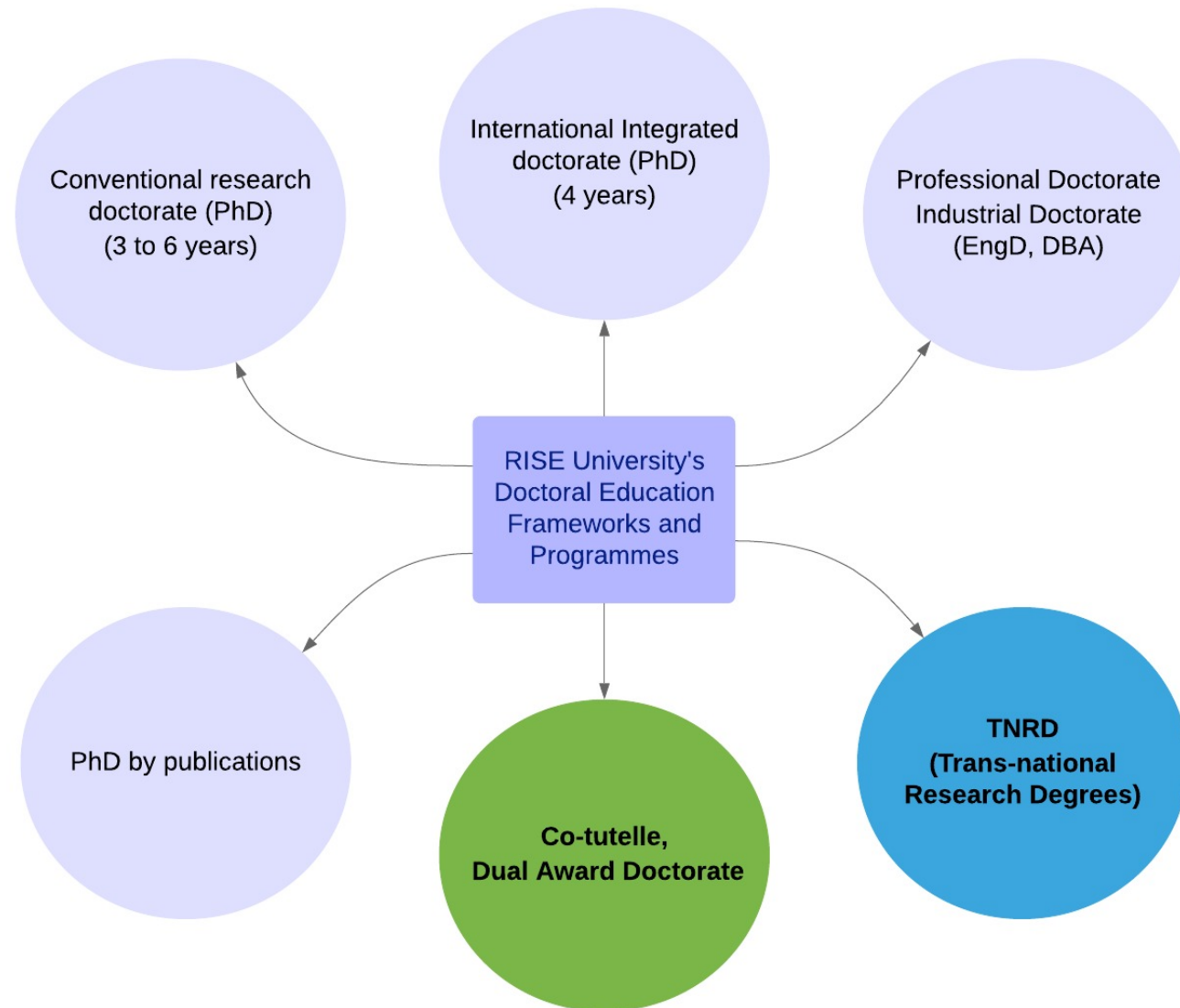
- 1) *How do international collaborative doctoral education programmes exert power and generate problems?*
- 2) *In what way do they help build capacity and enhance experiences of doctoral candidates, supervisors and administrators involved?*



Power

- Alter and create a new lexicon within the University
- Create new entities: Doctoral College, research centres, regional offices
- Change rules and regulations: new PhD frameworks and programmes
- Shuffle priorities (100 match-funded PhD scholarships)
- Classify partnerships and programmes
- Build/enhance capacity:
 - At RISE: more and better training for supervisors from Postdoc to professor, “international objectives” as part of staff yearly appraisal process, create ‘global graduates’, etc.
 - At partner uni: diversify offerings to staff development, enhance student experiences.


Types of Doctoral programmes



Phase 1 (Full time)											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
PGR Welcome Programme											
Research Degree Development Agreement <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Draft research plan Plan for researcher development activity Agreed deliverable for PRP 											
Ethics application approval Obtain ethical approval through the CU Ethics system for the project. Ethical approval certificate to be submitted at PRP. If ethics has not been obtained, a rationale and plan to outline when it is to be achieved will be required								Progress Review Panel	Approved to progress to Phase 2 or prepare for repeat Progress Review Panel	Repeat Progress Review Panel if required	
Researcher Development Activity PGRs must complete a minimum 300 researcher development activity hours by Phase 2 PRP. Evidence to be submitted at PRP											
Supervisory Meetings The fortnightly meetings are the ideal opportunity to seek advice and guidance from your supervisory they should be used to discuss the current work progress and to make plans. (evidence to be submitted at PRP)											
Draft Objectives Outline research objectives that demonstrate the potential to make an original and significant contribution to knowledge											
Working thesis chapters and content outline Brief structure of thesis. This is a plan to work on over the duration of the programme											
Deliverable between 3,000 and 10,000 words PGRs will produce a discipline specific deliverable that has been agreed with the DoS at 3 months as part of the RDDA											
Research logbook This is a general record of activities/ plans/ thoughts that should be kept up to date throughout the research degree											

Cotutelle

Year	RISE	Partner uni
Year 1	PRG 1	PGR 2
Year 2	PGR 2	PGR 1
Year 3	PGR 1	PGR 2



Which type of partner?
What is the minimum
study duration at RISE?

Key features:

- Hybrid research programme
- Complementary expertise
- Application to both universities
- Co-supervision throughout 3 years
- Follow two sets of regulations
- Undergo a single defence/viva
- 2 degree awards
- Fee waiver, stipends, return airfare.

Dual Award

Year	Partner Uni Enrolment	RISE Enrolment	Study location	Partner Progression Reviews	RISE Progression Review Panel
Year 0	Yes	No	Partner	Yes	No
Application to RISE for the dual award programme					
Year 1	Yes	Yes	RISE	End-of-semester presentations	PRP1
Year 2	Yes	Yes	Partner	End-of-semester presentations	PRP2
Year 3	Yes	Yes	Partner	End-of-semester presentations	Viva

Key features:

- Year 0 study to make the candidate eligible
- At the end of Year 0: Application to RISE only
- Research proposal to be evaluated/agreed by Partner and RISE
- Qualified PGRs to enrol in both universities for 3 years
- Joint supervision
- 2 sets of regulations.

Problems

- Lexicon: meaning in practice?
- New entities: Multi-layers?
- New PhD frameworks and programmes: monitoring tools, neo-liberalised surveillance, resistance and dissonance
- Classify partnerships and programmes: inequality, fragile collaborations
- Build/enhance institutional and individual capacity: time-consuming, whose knowledge is locally relevant?

- Culture: Fundamental differences in the way scientific research is organised and conducted;
- Different discourses about doctoral education;
- Multiple goals of collaborative programme;
- “Gentleman's handshake” .



In lieu of a conclusion...

