



First some history ...

The PhD Discussion Groups - a small beginning in July 2010

Van Schalkwyk S. (2014). Evolving doctoral identities: understanding 'complex investments'. In: Bitzer, EM, Prick, BL, Albertyn, R, Grant, B & Kelly, F. (eds.). Pushing boundaries in postgroduate supervision. Stellenbosch: SunMedia. 215–250.

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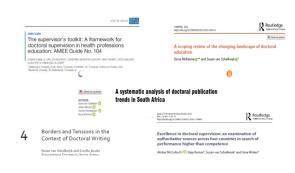
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My premise

The process of supervision is central to the doctoral journey as it seeks to facilitate student's negotiating their transition into their chosen disciplinary community.





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A conceptual framework

Doctoral endeavour:

- Extending the boundaries of what is known; making a knowledge contribution
- Being and becoming 'legitimate' within a chosen disciplinary community

Postgraduate supervision

An initial scoping review

- A variety of terminology (one-onone; Oxbridge model; team; cohort; etc.)
- · A move towards 'curriculum'
- Increasing evidence of structure (NB inclusion of coursework)
- Collaborative approaches (even with master's and postdocs)
- One-on-one model less suitable for low-income contexts where capacity is limited

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Drivers for these shifts

- Demands of the knowledge economy efficiency across the system
- · Linked to funding and incentives
- · Changing relationship with industry
- Focus on internationalization, globalization, research mobility
- Emphasis on interdisciplinary work
- Technology
- Lower completion rates when one-on-one model is adopted versus collaborative and structured models

Benefits of more collaborative, structured approaches

- Mitigate against the sense of isolation (Carter-Veale et al 2016), feeling like an outsider (Lau et al. 2019)
- Power dynamics that positioned the student under the 'watchful eye of the master' was challenged (Zeegers and Barron 2012)
- Collaborative approaches allow for nurturing spaces (De Lange, Pillay, and Chikoko 2011); creates a doctoral community
- Exposure to wide range of skills; to different methods and methodologies (Doonan et al 2018)

Challenges collaborative, structured approaches



- \bullet Functioning of the team requires 'harmonious power relations' (Robertson
- Student needs to manage diversity of opinions (Guerin and Green 2015) could also be a strength
- · Can be contestations around legitimacy of knowledge (Wilmot 2021)
- Differing rates of progress become more noticeable (Carr 2021)
- Tension between completing coursework and generating publications (Bursztyn, Maury and Litre 2016)
- Significant investment in time and resources (Choy, Delahaye and Saggers 2015)
- · A culture of collegiality and supportive criticality is key

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Research question: what are the mechanisms that influence the doctoral supervisory relationship in health professions education

Phase two

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Methodology



- Critical paradigm recognizing socially constructed nature of individual realities (Scotland 2012)
- · Series of individual or dyad in-depth interviews
- 1 focus group discussion
- 23 doctoral candidates and 10 supervisors
- 10 different countries
- Reflexive thematic analysis (Braun & Clarke 2021)
- Focus in this presentation is on the doctoral candidate's responses

Aspects of structure (process)



- ${}^{\bullet}$ '... you are the leader ... the chair of the meeting, you guide it ...' (FG5)
- $\,\,$ 'My supervisors, one supervisor is well experienced, and one ... just got their PhD ... there is a hierarchy between them' (FG8)
- 'So it's always hard to see where I fit in that dynamic, because they are still trying to figure out their dynamic ...' (FG6)
- · 'I started my PhD here with the Writing Course. It was like an adventure
- · ' ... a PhD platform, which is a six weekly meeting where PhDs come together on the Friday afternoon ...' (P2)

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Being supervised (power)

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CROWDING: 'I felt quite lonely with my supervision ... I have three supervisors and they're all medical professors, are very renowned in their field ... I've no clue what I'm doing' (FG2)

TAKING TIME: 'But those four meetings, ... they gave me that space, to be able to work with the ideas until I could actually explain to someone what I wanted to do ...' (FG3)

LANGUAGE/CULTURE: 'And then they will come up with an analogy that is supposed to help me that I also don't understand ... it's actually when we have the written conversation, that I actually then understand what they're saying, because ... I can't hear the words, its almost like there's too much information coming at me when they're speaking' (FG1)

RELATIONSHIPS: '... the relationship was always good and that was ... kind of misleading because it felt like we were doing well, but we weren't making any progress, maybe not doing so well (P11)

An individual journey (power)



- BEING EQUAL?: 'We just had some coffee ... and after five minutes they had
 these amazing next level, intelligent conversations ... and then they were like,
 ... you can say something, we're on the same level. I was like, you can't see
 that we're not? I'm totally not on your level' (FG7)
- STRUGGLE: '... they framed it as being an integral part of your PhD journey that you first have to struggle, you cannot do your PhD and not struggle ... They are really just actually facilitating this struggle. (FG5)
- HAVING AGENCY: '... if I need to code or I need to use Atlas software, I didn't ask my supervisor. I consult tutorials for example' (P17)
- EXPECTATIONS: 'I guess what I always was expecting was the metaphor of flying underneath the wings of your supervisor ... that wasn't the case in my case' (P11)

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What does this all mean?

There's a need for supervisors with adaptive expertise	Reframe 'the struggle'
	Slow scholarship
	Open conversations/acknowledge expectations (more than once) Acknowledge, and then manage, the power

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