

El empleo de los egresados de la Carrera de Medicina Veterinaria del Centro Universitario de Los Altos

The employment of the graduates of Veterinary Medicine Career of Los Altos University Centre

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Resumen

Este trabajo tiene como objetivo principal explicar cuáles son las características personales y escolares de los egresados de la carrera de Medicina Veterinaria y Zootecnia del Centro Universitario de Los Altos y cuáles han sido las maneras en que se han inscrito en el mercado laboral de su entorno. La información se obtuvo mediante una investigación cualitativa y con base en entrevistas abiertas aplicadas al 94 % de los egresados (31 de un total de 33 estudiantes aceptaron colaborar). Para ello se siguieron las indicaciones de la Asociación Nacional de Instituciones de Educación Superior (ANUIES), con el fin de obtener la información directamente de los profesionistas. Los resultados dieron a conocer el porcentaje de egresados que laboran en un área acorde con los conocimientos que adquirieron en la institución, los obstáculos a los que se han enfrentado, así como los problemas que tuvieron a lo largo de su formación académica.

Palabras clave: egresados, trabajo, formación universitaria.

Abstract

This work aims to explain what are the personal characteristics and school graduates of the career of veterinary medicine and animal husbandry of the Central University of the high and which have been the ways in which are registered in the labour market of their environment. The information was obtained through a qualitative research and based on open interviews applied to 94% of the graduates (31 out of 33 students accepted to collaborate). So the indications of the National Association of institutions of higher education (ANUIES), were followed in order to obtain the information directly from professionals. The results were announced the percentage of graduates who work in an area consistent with the knowledge they acquired in the institution, the obstacles that have faced, as well as problems that took along his academic training.

Keywords: graduates, work, University education.

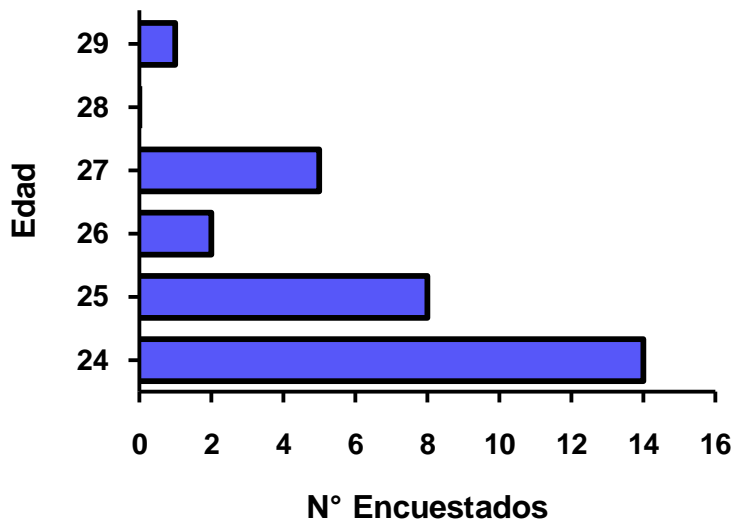
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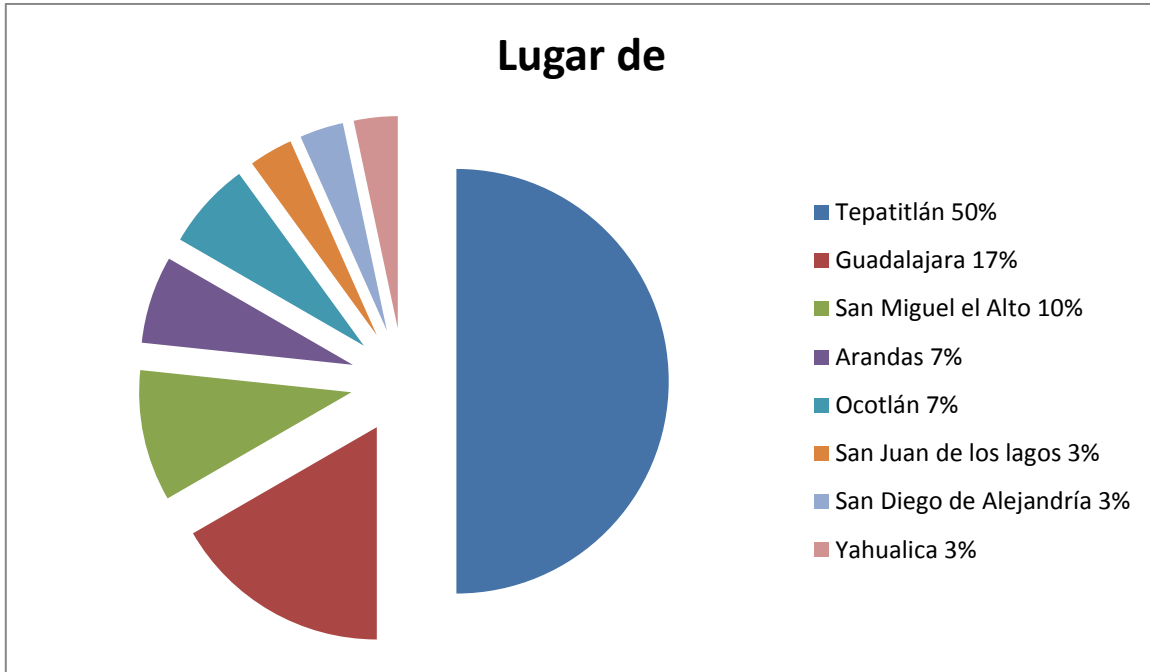
Introduction

With the help of the results of the field work, we established the characteristics of graduates who subsequently entered the workforce of veterinarians in the municipality of Tepatitlán and its surroundings. Since they graduated in 2012, it is young people who do not exceed the age of 30, no older than 30 years old.

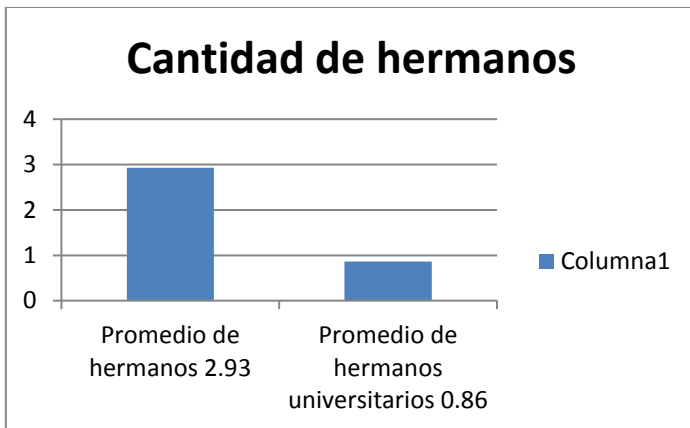
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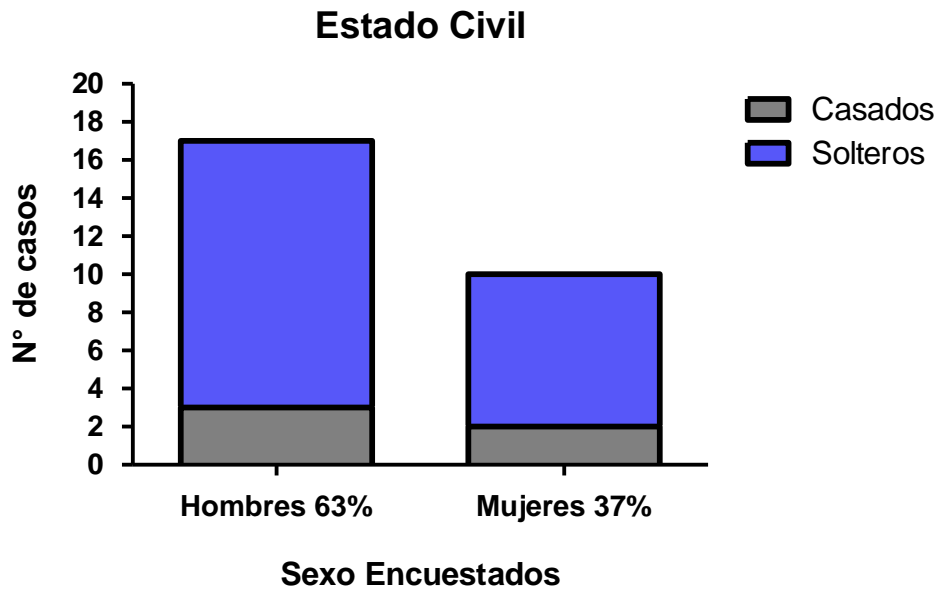
The University Centre of the high offers academic training as a zootechnician veterinary medical applicants from the municipality of Tepatitlán de Morelos, where half of students are from. This educational option has much demand from the student community, also are taught in the city of Guadalajara in the University Center of Biological and Agricultural Sciences, which occupies the second place in terms of the number of applicants. The rest of the students admitted in the school year 2008 comes from neighboring cities and the vast majority, with the exception of 7% coming from Ocotlan, born in municipalities of the high South political region, as you can see in the graph.



One feature that has been observed in this and other similar studies being conducted in the University Center of Los Altos over other races more varied nature, is that the grade of the families has been in French ascent. This can be seen in the number of brothers of graduates who have had access to higher level education. In this case, the graduates of the career of veterinary medicine, the average is 2.93 brothers and brothers who have accessed the University of 0.86, which virtually represents a third of the total.



Veterinary career was long characterized by its male dominance, that is, with rare exceptions the presence of female students was observed; today the figure tends to pair because today one in three students enrolled are women. This can not go unnoticed in a region characterized by its high degree of traditionalism in the social field. On the other hand, the proportion of married students is significantly lower due to their recent graduation and youth.



The results of the research, same as for exhibition purposes have been separated into two groups, which correspond to the best rated academically for his university studies, and evaluated with lower scores are shown. It seeks to demonstrate whether there is a correlation between the social background of students and their possible success both in academia and in the workplace. Cultural capital theory states that there is considerable influence among the accumulated knowledge in a family and his ability to move in the "Student" in this case, the university (Corvalan, 2012, p. 292).

Job characteristics of graduates with higher academic assessment during training

Theoretically there is a cultural capital that may or may not coincide with the economic capital they hold families, there are even cases where those who hold economic capital are in frequent opposition to those who hold cultural capital (Bourdieu, 1997). In this study, greater importance is given to the cultural capital because it is a work that aims to study the institutions of higher education and the labor market. In descending order of labor characteristics of students and their social origins are explained. The first, which reached the highest ratings throughout his career, the son of a poor farmer who has worked all his life in the countryside, farming and raising cattle; the graduate has not yet found permanent employment because until now labor options available are far from their home and he prefers to stay close to his family; Additional comments offered little pay. On the other hand, states that had no problems during their training, except for the economic difficulties. From their perspective, all subjects studied were important, were well designed and should not be modified. Finally, he says the training has generally been good.

Father's occupation as follows graduate works as a driver in a distributor of building materials, before it was illegal worker in the United States and its social position is low. His son found a job of a good standard which was offered to prove that he had knowledge, which acquired mainly in their professional practices rather than training in the classroom. It has not been promoted but neither has had problems due to their professional performance in a pig farm, where he is responsible. He says the key to have gained the knowledge required by the labor market was to have shown a great willingness to perform practices outside regular classes, as these lacked the necessary practice. The subjects that were more learned Physiology, Anatomy and Clinical Pharmacology, considering them should be taught more hours. It concludes that their training was adequate and in line with what he had proposed, but also considers that helped him overcome his interest.

The third daughter of a Veterinarian, has an advantage because the knowledge and practices required are within reach. He got his job shortly after completing their professional practices and in the same place where the service provided. No problem got up the post of advisor in a large company having had a professional degree. Regarding vocational training, she thinks that this was adequate although the time spent on each subject was little

and only the most basic access to be had. He suggests a deepening of knowledge. For her, the most important subjects are Physiology, and Clinical Diagnosis, without neglecting the constant contact with patients as there is always something new to learn.

The fourth graduate comes from a family where the father is a medium, independent entrepreneur. He now works as a clerk in the family business, although he has ventured into own activities in its field, which makes visits at the invitation of cattle production companies, especially in the reproductive control. He considers that during their training some teachers lacked more than necessary and practical field and laboratory were insufficient. It also considers that more time should be devoted to the subjects of Anatomy, Physiology and clinics because they are fundamental for the integral development of animal husbandry veterinarians.

The father of the fifth graduate sells products by catalog and belongs to a middle socioeconomic level; another son works in the United States as a chef in a restaurant. She works in a small trading company and had difficulty finding employment related to their training area. The most notable problem that was observed during training some teachers had not mastered the material taught. He considers that the most important classes are Surgery, Diagnosis and Pathology; also thinks they should disappear from the map curricular materials Stress and Adaptation. Finally, he said that their training was generally good and the only thing that was needed were more practical.

The sixth graduate daughter of a merchant from a grocery store; three brothers have had to emigrate to the United States in search of work. She got her first job since he studied in high school, and in total until now has had four jobs. His professional training really helped get the last, which is what has now. He had trouble accessing the work, has been promoted and is now the primary responsibility of a small farm. The only problem we had during his training was the lack of funds to purchase the materials requested in the field practices. Considers the core subjects of the race are biology, biochemistry, histology, anatomy, Clinics and Surgery; and believes that they should disappear Animal Stress and Adaptation.

The father of the seventh working as yard management responsible for a vending steel company. She got her first job since he was studying the third semester of the degree; saw

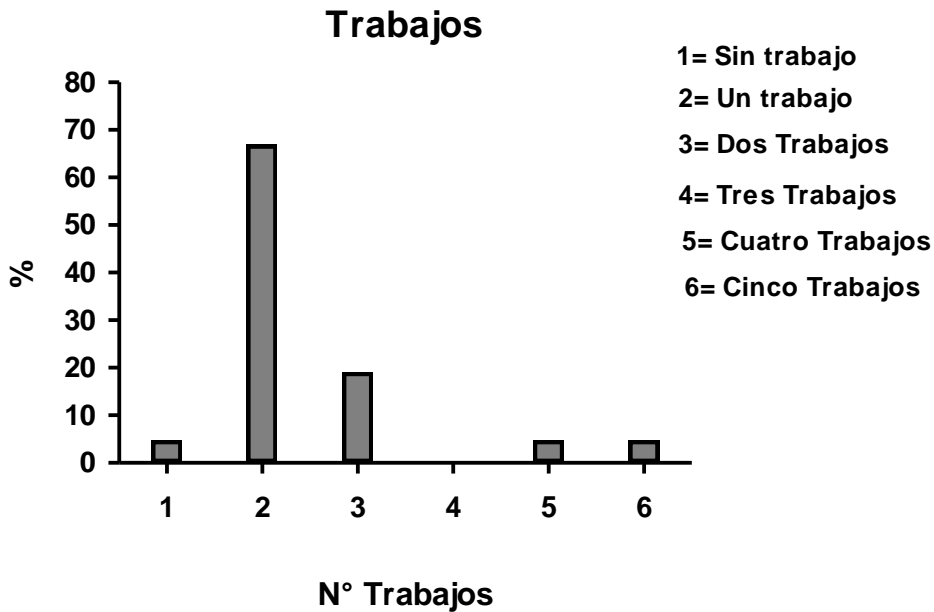
an ad in the newspaper, he answered the call and gave him the job. So far he has worked in three different jobs. It has been promoted for their dedication and works in a distribution of livestock inputs in a midsize company as technical advisor in the area of small species. Trains doctors engaged in this branch regarding drugs offer and also has a private practice where she sees cats and dogs. It also gives advice to a surgeon particularly dogs. With regard to training, she says most of her teachers were good, although there were some who could not motivate their students and showed passion for what they did. On the other hand, it considers that the matter of the English language should be mandatory and not optional because it is increasingly necessary. From their point of view, the most important matters were Anatomy, Physiology, Biochemistry and Cell Biology, which should last two semesters. In his view, it took practice more species and not just dogs. Some classes should be more practical and clinical use of small species for what it is, a clinic, not a classroom, because sometimes clinical cases studied in theory and not in practice.

The last graduate of this group is part of a family whose parents are older, at the stage of retirement. He got his first job when he finished his internship and currently works in special operations against the H7 influenza under the supervision of the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock, Rural Development, Fisheries and Food (SAGARPA). His university education was crucial for employment, which has gotten up on several occasions. A well-known doctor who was recommended. He is currently working on a commission called the US-Mexico to prevent FMD and other exotic diseases in animals. Considers that training some teachers were needed more knowledge and that are fundamental subjects Clinic Bovine, Foreign and Domestic Animal Science Meat. He believes that the training has been good and no external no complaints about the education he received throughout his career.

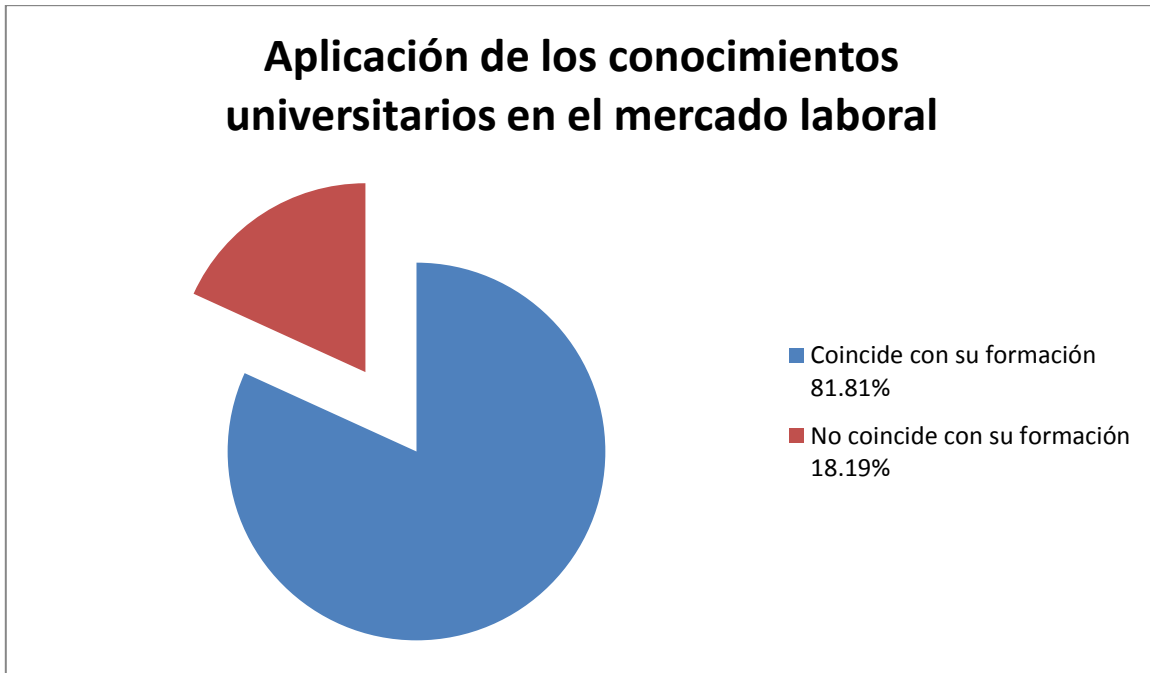
Job characteristics of graduates with lower academic assessments

The following explains in general what are the characteristics found in the jobs of veterinary professionals. The group consists of 22 members, representing the lowest 75 percentile, ie, the set of the best rated are the top 25 percentiles. Two thirds of professionals

have obtained a job; two 19%; and the remaining less than 5% each. It is considered as a great success of university education the fact that the vast majority have gotten used, in this case 95.3% of the total. One of the main objectives of the students as well as institutions of higher education is that as graduates into the formal labor market.

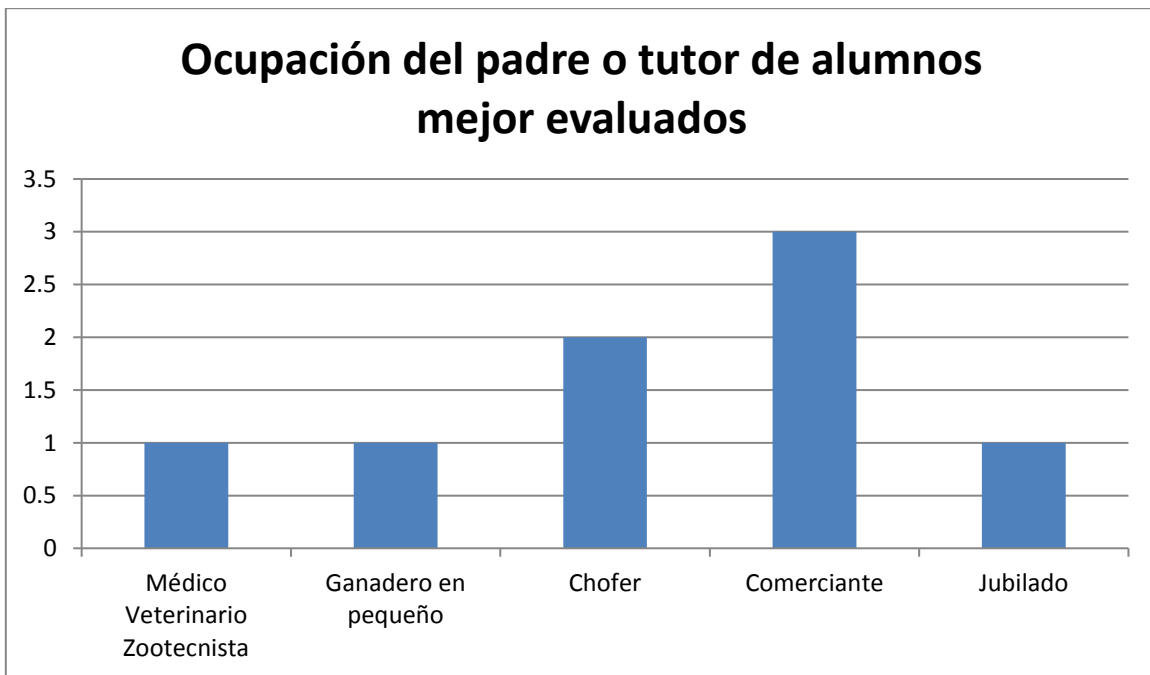
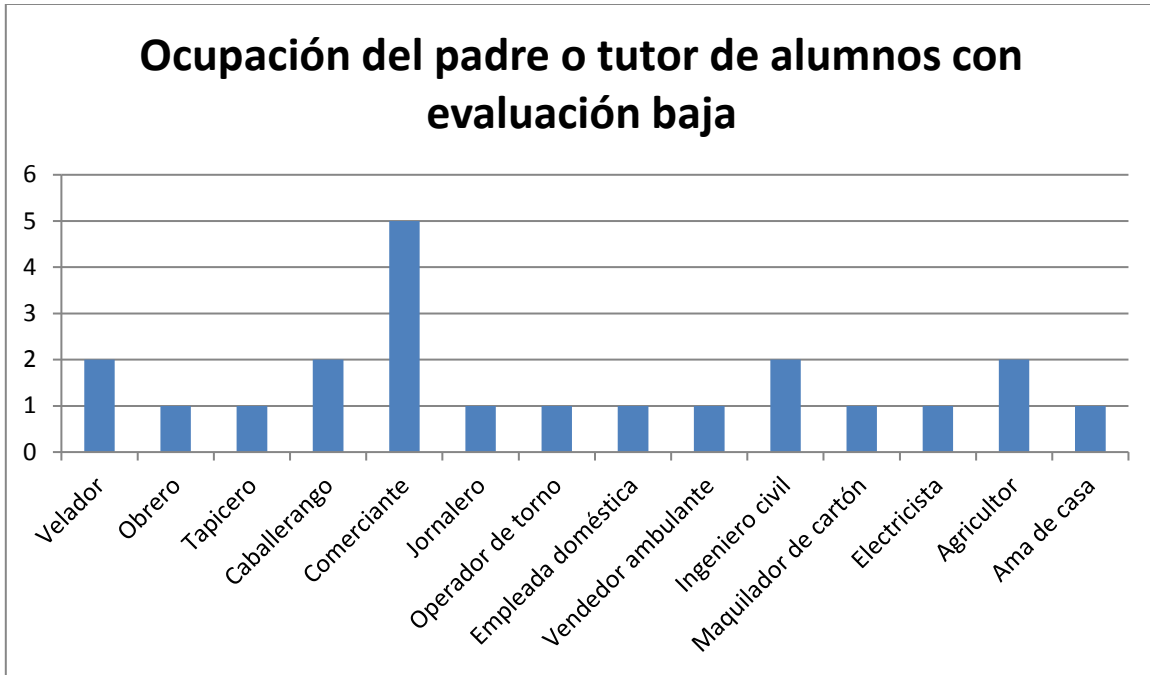


Overall, the vast majority of graduates of the career of veterinary believes that its knowledge was the main cause for which they obtained employment. The following table shows the proportion of those who apply their knowledge; in cases where they have had more than one job only considered the last point. This represents the second of the greatest successes of any educational institution; The first is access to employment; second, that the knowledge acquired during nearly five years of race are fully utilized. It is noteworthy that the proportion of those working indicated an area coincident with their knowledge (81.81%), a quarter had obtained the job before finishing their studies. This can be done two readings: one, should be considered as success that some people working in the field of veterinary medicine were chosen to study the race to hone their knowledge and professionalize their activity; and second, that the role assigned by the human capital theory to the work spaces as important trainers of skilled workers can be equated in many ways with the knowledge that can be acquired at universities.



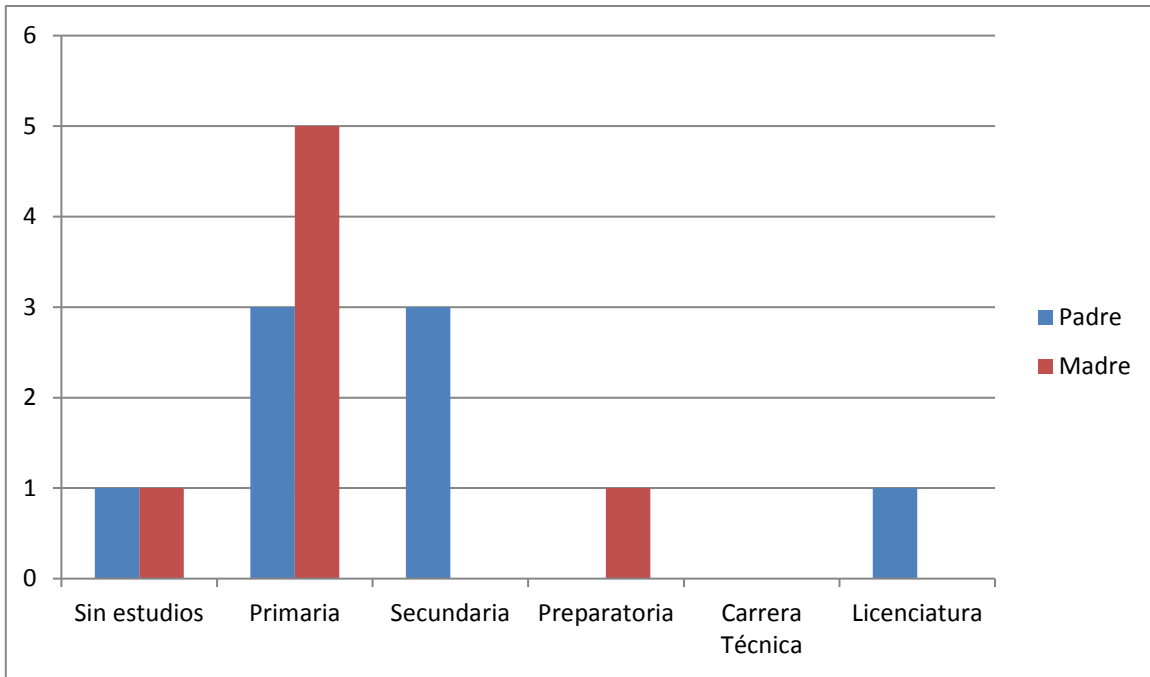
One fact that attracts the attention is that the vast majority of the parents of the students come from a limited social environment, with economic problems. The activity to which the parent or guardian is engaged clearly states that situation. Except for two of the graduates, sons of professionals who independently exercise their university education, the rest comes from economic areas where their activities provide them only the resources for daily life. This phenomenon is the third of the positive results: the professionals who went through university classrooms have moved up the social and economic scale; the vast majority work and develop their skills in the workplace and also has a university degree. It is noteworthy that after analyzing the occupations of the parents in the winning students a great similarity between them and the children of those evaluated with the lowest scores are observed, which makes us conclude that none of them was influenced by their families to have school or work success; the only exception was the daughter of a Veterinarian who decided to study the same profession. From there on out it is clear that all comes from the same social stratum. Among the difficulties that some of them identified as obstacles to getting a job or at least a better space, are: the distance from the workplace, lack of vehicle

to move, mistrust of employers towards recent graduates and the need to have greater financial resources to acquire the necessary equipment.

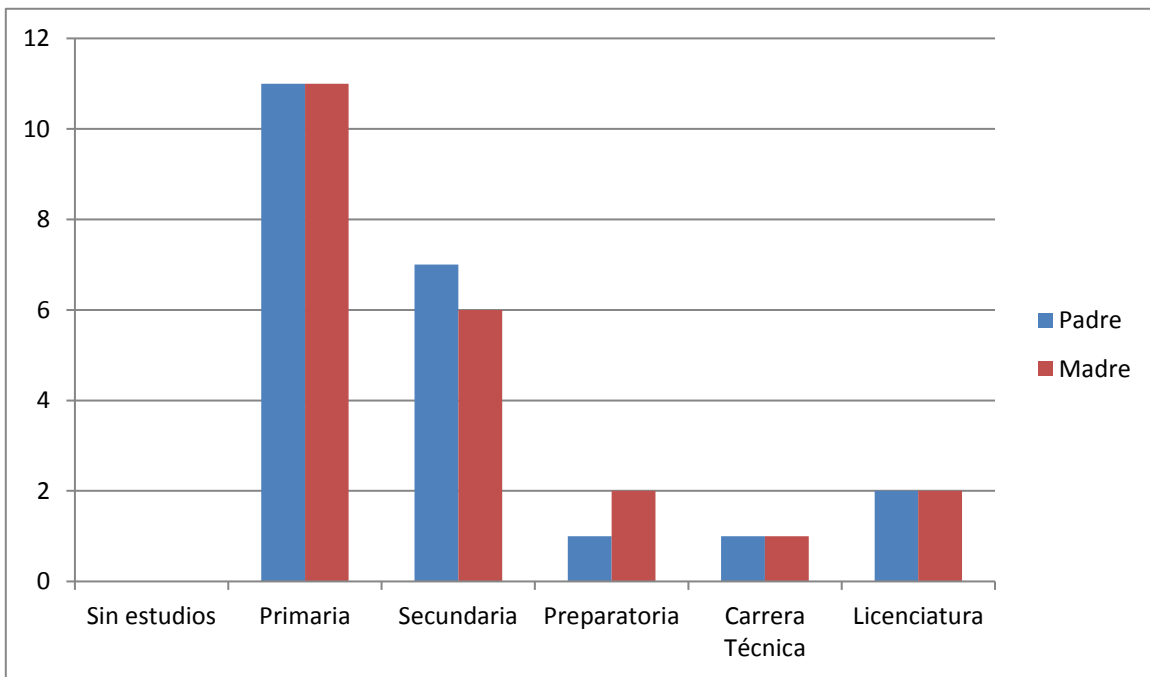


Another difference between the parents of students who scored higher for parents of students who scored lower is its degree. The results show a strong similarity, as shown in the following graphic:

Grade of parents of students with better academic assessment



Grade of parents of students with lower academic assessment



It is this information together with the fact that there are no major differences in economic families zootechnicians veterinarians graduates of the University Center of Los Altos. Child

support students throughout their academic training comes from very similar sources; so, 25% of children who obtained the highest marks were held by themselves, 50% for themselves, with the support of their parents, and 25% received only the support of their parents. And 45% of graduates who scored lower themselves were held, 41% held himself with the help of their parents, and 14% held exclusively with resources of their parents.

Elsewhere applied research at the University Center of Los Altos on the career Computer Engineering, yes there was a readily observable correlation between the degree and occupation of parents of students who obtained the highest academic assessments and success obtained at work (Gonzalez Perez Carrillo Torres, 2015). This result is surprising is that in the case of graduates of veterinary medicine there are not so remarkable about differences. It is quite likely, have full certainty that in the case of students computing was given them the equipment and knowledge about its use at an early age and that it does not compare to the expertise of the veterinary (Ávila-Carreón , Galeana Figueroa, and Aguila-socho Montoya, 2014, p. 64), as in the case of students of veterinary medicine a low percentage had previous contact with the area of the profession.

Regarding his college career, the last detected as difficulties in their schooling the following statements in the following table in descending order, ie, the most mentioned appear in the first places. They go together the two most marked aspects: the lack of laboratories to perform special practices and consequently little experience in the specific practices in real life. The growth of university facilities has lagged behind the needs and spaces have not been sufficient; the rest of the observations are rooted in very different circumstances, from the teachers' absenteeism in some cases, transport problems, not current literature and the need to devote more time to the discussion of some subjects which are considered as the most important.

1	Falta de prácticas en las empresas	8	Falta de equipo especial
2	Falta de laboratorios	9	Ver a profundidad algunas asignaturas
3	Las instalaciones no son adecuadas	10	Recursos económicos familiares insuficientes para mantener el estudio
4	Falta de experiencia en algunos maestros	11	Falta de aulas
5	Insuficiente formación en cómputo y en inglés	12	Problemas de transporte
6	Problemas de transporte	13	Bibliografía obsoleta
7	Ausentismo magisterial	14	Falta de equipo especial

To question them if they feel that the training has been solid and what subjects support them more, they noted the following; listed in descending order, ie, the first was the hint and the latter that scored lower mentions. The most named according to the experience of students are Physiology, Anatomy, Pharmacology, Clinics, Virology, Pathology, Surgery and Veterinary Diagnostic; which they were named followed them less frequently. On the other hand, there are subjects that some consider should disappear because they influence the formation of veterinarians animal husbandry, which are as follows: Rural Sociology, Stress, Ecology (note that these are the most renowned for a high proportion of students and essential, however, there were those who felt that would be candidates to disappear) and Foreign Domestic Animal, currently not considered in the curriculum.

Fisiología	Anatomía	Farmacología	Clínicas	Virología
Patología	Cirugía	Diagnóstico Veterinario	Nutrición Animal	Ecología
Embriología	Genética	Bacteriología	Química	Inglés
Histología	Precederos	Propedéutica	Inmunología	Microbiología
Parasitología	Leyes Pecuarias	Ciencias de la Carne		

Conclusions

The first feature was observed a high proportion of students enrolled in the career of Veterinary Medicine from the capital city of Guadalajara. The fact can have two readings: the universities should predominantly serve the people of their region because that was the spirit of its creation; Moreover, if the goal of this race is to train professionals to work in the field, it is commendable that students leave the city for the countryside.

According to the theory of Bourdieu's cultural capital, the existence of "camps" in society means they have created spaces for coexistence and the university is one of those special fields because that requires learning new skills and forms of communication different. It is gratifying that the vast majority of graduates come from home environments where parents have not agreed to the higher level of education, and yet they have been incorporated into a new space, but unknown by which have advanced social mobility and economic. Moreover,

it is gratifying to note that a high proportion of siblings of students have also managed to gain a place at university. We must not lose sight of another remarkable factor: the proportion of women has increased in university spaces until recently occupied only by men, a situation that is repeated in several countries, not only in Mexico but also in Europe, North and South America. It has been fading phenomenon of male and female professions professions.

One of the main findings was certainly know what the high proportion of graduates who have a job title; 95% of them have found a place in the labor market and that can only be interpreted as a great achievement of the university presence. Of course, not all develop fully the knowledge acquired in their training but the vast majority does. To this must be added that they were held financially. No less thing to note that because of their social origin also received academic support that give them advantages in their training; occupation and grade of their parents belong to a different "area" that required. Finally, the result is satisfactory application of open interviews because without limitation any graduates felt that the training they received was of poor quality and were obstacles in their path.

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