

Lo singular del empleo de los cirujanos dentistas

The unique employment of dental surgeons

A singularidade do uso de cirurgiões dentários

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Cándido González Pérez¹

Universidad de Guadalajara, México

candido195913@yahoo.com.mx

Resumen

Este trabajo es producto de una investigación que en su primera parte se basó en una metodología cuantitativa al aplicar una encuesta a la totalidad de estudiantes de primer ingreso de la carrera de cirujano dentista, en la segunda en una cualitativa donde se entrevistó a los egresados de dos generaciones y a un empleador que ofreció información desde su perspectiva como investigador, docente, funcionario y patrón. Se contrastan los resultados con dos teorías antagónicas entre sí donde una privilegia el actuar del individuo para basar sus sustentos, y la otra le otorga el papel determinante a la sociedad donde el seno familiar es definitorio para que los estudiantes accedan al éxito escolar y laboral. Una de las características de este escrito es que la totalidad de la información presentada fue extraída de primera mano.

Palabras clave: formación universitaria, empleo, capital cultural.

Abstract

This work is the product of an investigation that in its first part was made using a quantitative methodology when applying a survey to the totality of Dental Surgeon Major freshmen. In the second part, there's a qualitative analysis of the graduates of two generations and an employer who offered information from his perspective as a researcher,

¹ Investigador del Centro Universitario de Los Altos de la Universidad de Guadalajara, miembro del Sistema Nacional de Investigadores.

faculty member and employer. The results are contrasted with two opposing theories where one privileges the individual's action to base his or her livelihoods, and the other gives the determining role to the society where the family sine is defining for students to access school and work success. One of the characteristics of this writing is that all of the information presented was obtained first-hand.

Key words: University education, employment, cultural capital.

Resumo

Este trabalho é o resultado de uma investigação que primeira parte foi baseada em uma metodologia quantitativa, aplicando uma pesquisa para todos cirurgião-dentista carreira calouros, o segundo de uma qualitativa onde os graduados foram entrevistados em duas gerações e um empregador que forneceu informações de sua perspectiva como pesquisador, professor, diretor e padrão. os resultados com duas teorias conflitantes juntos são contrastadas onde privilégios ato do indivíduo a basear seus meios de subsistência, ea outra dá o papel de uma sociedade onde a família está definindo para os alunos a acessar a escola e trabalhar sucesso. Uma característica deste trabalho é que toda a informação apresentada foi extraído em primeira mão.

Palavras-chave: ensino universitário, de emprego, de capital cultural.

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Introduction

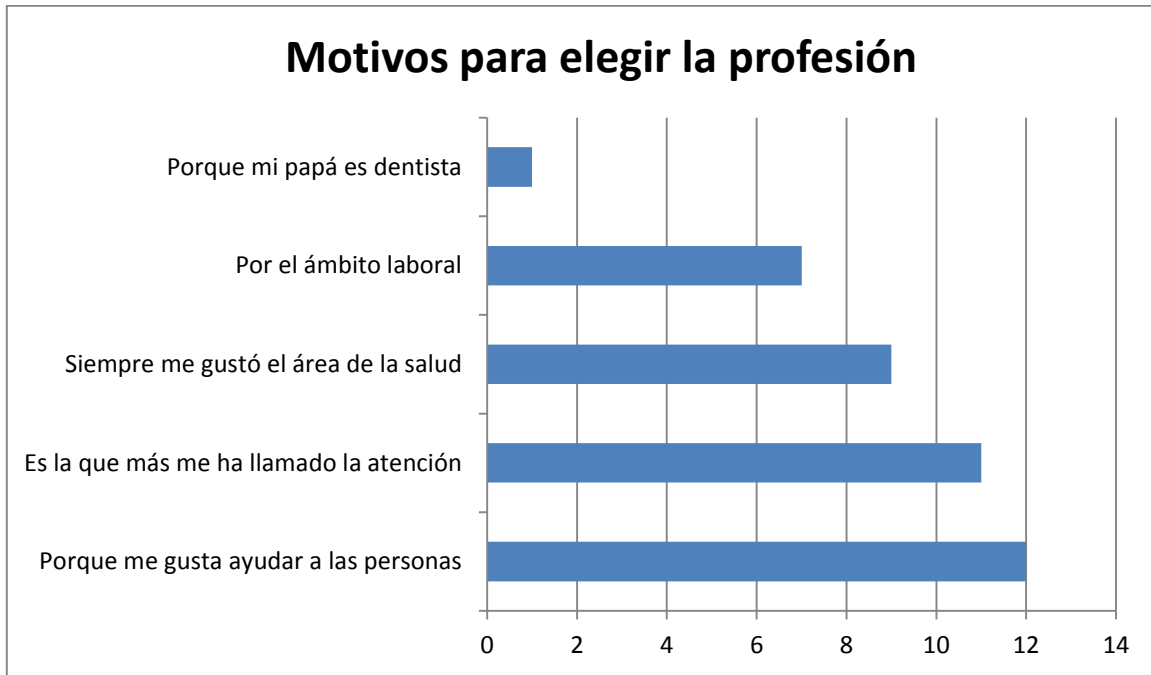
The expectations

To describe the expectations that the students of the Career of Dentist's Surgery are formed, I am based on a survey that was applied to the totality of the students of first admission in the University Center of Los Altos² during the month of August of the year 2016. The most important information to explain what they are looking for must be obtained from two sources: their individual characteristics and what they think about their university education. Of the first, it is noteworthy that a high proportion of students (43%) come from populations that do not belong to the area of influence of the University Center of Los Altos; This quality is common to observe in careers in the health area and is that due to the high academic assessments required for admission, positions are competed among a larger number of students and come from more distant locations. For example, of the careers in administration and psychology only 10% come from municipalities that do not correspond to Los Altos Sur, and from agroindustrial engineering 5%, while from medicine 47.7%. Another characteristic that distinguishes even within the health area is that, for example, those in medicine opted for this career as the first option, 96% while those of dentist surgeon only 76%, and 24% who did not, They had opted for the medical school.

With regard to the way of thinking of students, those who opted for the training of dentists chose their training in the first place because they like to help other people, because they attracted attention, because of the attraction of the health area, for The labor market and by family tradition as can be seen in the graph. It contrasts in a great way the way of thinking of students who aspire to culminate another type of training as it is the public accounting that gives the full weight to vocational guidance and their particular needs; The international business by the labor market and own motives, or agroindustrial engineering where their individual inclinations were defining.

² El abanico de pregrado corresponde a: abogado, administración, cirujano dentista, contaduría pública, enfermería, ingeniería agroindustrial, ingeniería en computación, ingeniería en sistemas pecuarios, veterinaria, medicina, negocios internacionales, nutrición y psicología.

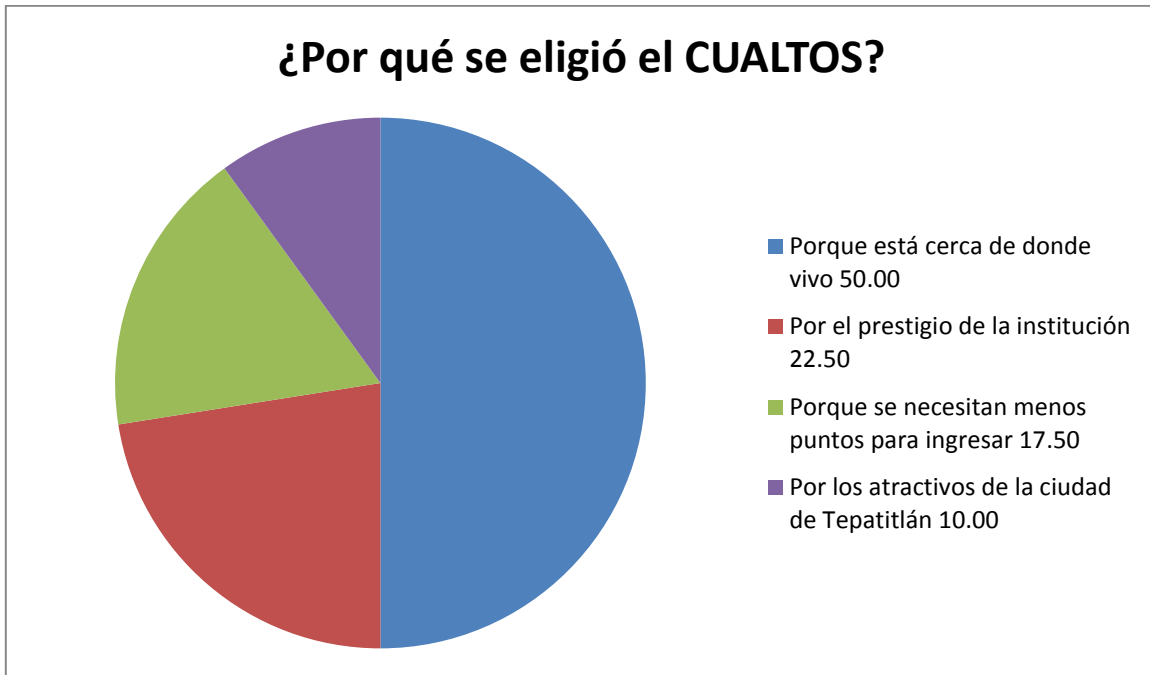
Figure 1. Reasons to choose the profession.



Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de la encuesta aplicada en agosto del 2016.

The main situation for which they chose the University Center of Los Altos and that unfortunately reaches a consensus among the majority of the students of first income, is because it is located with proximity to its population of origin. The careers that were chosen by this circumstance and at least half of the students are: public accounting, nursing, agroindustrial engineering, computer engineering, international business, nutrition and psychology.

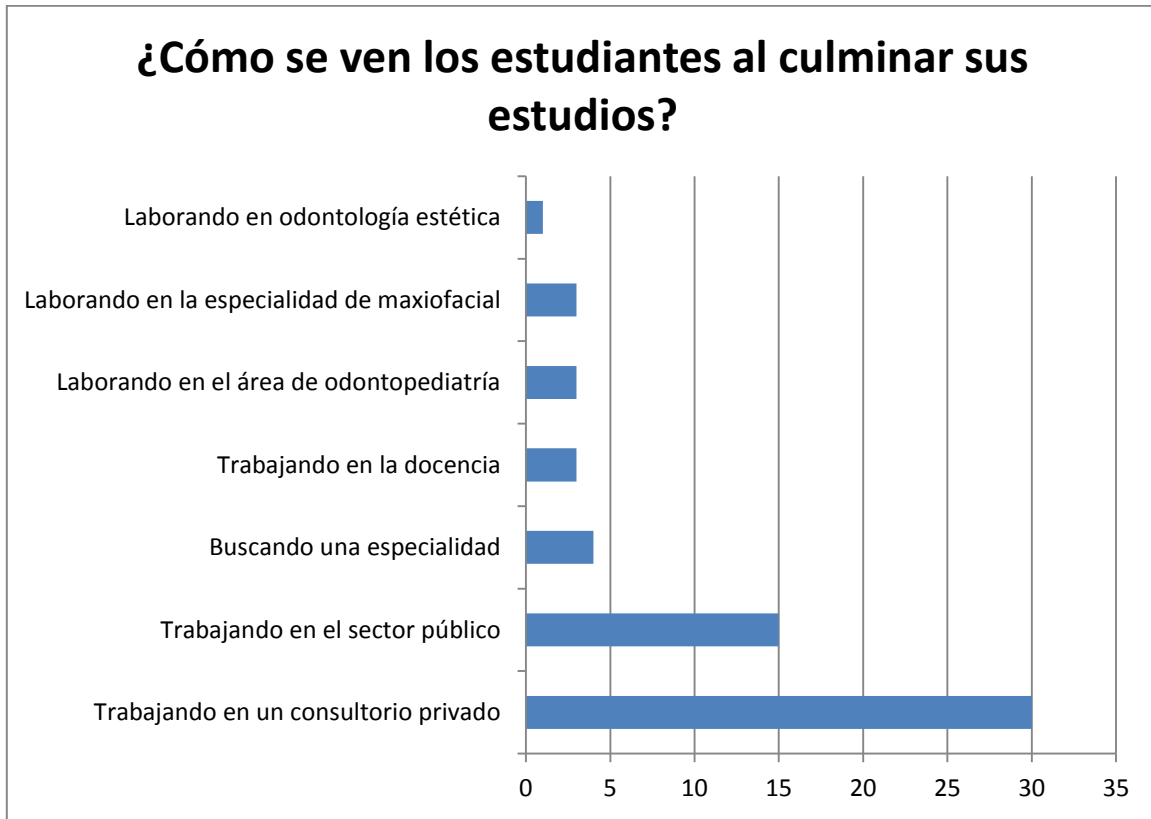
Figure 2. Why CUALTOS was chosen?



Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de la encuesta aplicada en agosto del 2016.

What they expect to learn from the profession is to receive high quality training (37.50%), to help others (20%), the labor aspects (20%), the practical ones (17.50%) and to know the pathologies of people 5%). These qualities are in tune with the motives that manifested to have chosen this race. These figures form the preamble of the expectations that have been formed when they finish their career and that in particular terms, concentrate on two options: creating their private practice or working for the public sector. This information is relevant because it serves as a comparison for results obtained from interviews with students and graduates of two generations.

Figure 3. What do students look like when they finish their studies?



Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de la encuesta aplicada en agosto del 2016.

Characteristics of the use of dental surgeons

This section presents the results of the application of interviews to graduates of the career of dental surgeon of the University Center of Los Altos corresponding to two generations: the one of the year 2012 and the one of 2013³. They are very young and that influences their incorporation into employment, the average age is 26 years for the first and 23.17 the second. Rows above mentioned that 43% of first-entry students came from localities outside the Altos Sur region and they mean that the proportion has been declining since the proportion of those who graduated in 2012 and 2013 was 56.25%. However, they are high proportions when compared to the conformation of groups outside the health area. A

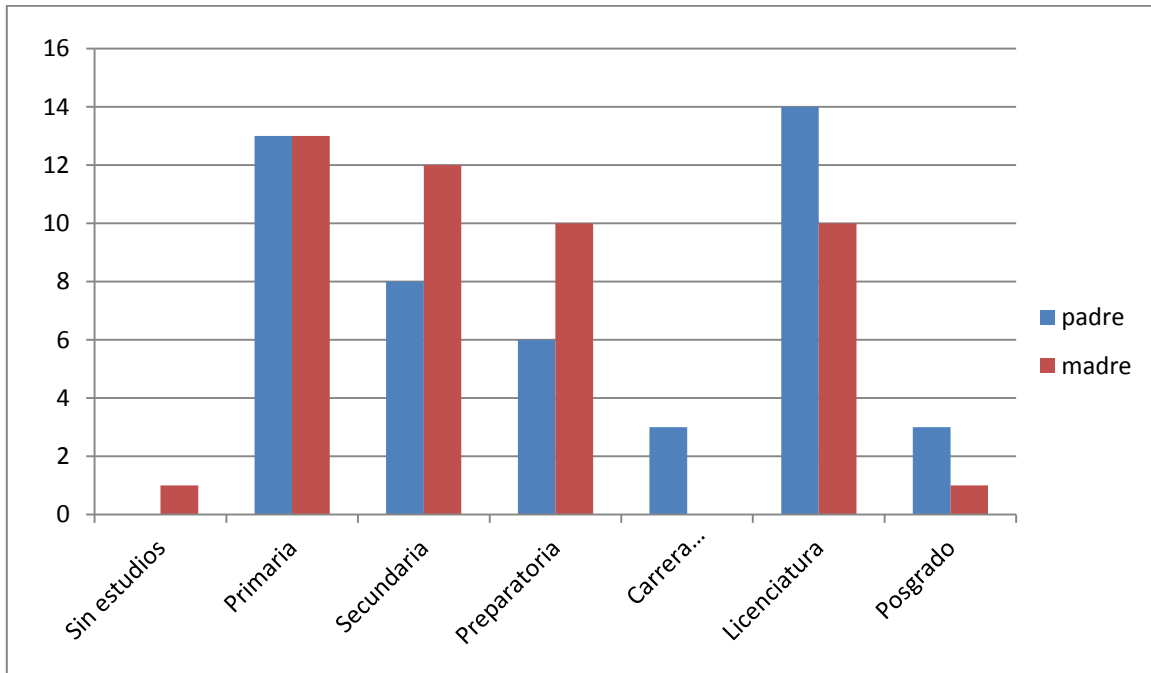
³ De un total de 92 egresados fue posible localizar a 49 y ellos conforman nuestro universo de estudio en los resultados aquí presentados. Los entrevistados representan el 53.25% del total.

substantial change in the area of vocational guidance is that 92.5% of graduates opted for the university option of dentistry as their first choice, while for first-time students, only 76 % Did, this means that more and more are looking to join a type of training and then modify their choice.

The aspects that have the greatest influence on the incorporation into the labor market are the following: financial resources for the maintenance of studies came from the following sources, by the parents 60%, by a combination of providing emoluments themselves and their Parents 16%, through student scholarships plus parental contest 14%, and through themselves 10%. In other follow-up studies of graduates who have taken place in this same university center, the proportion of students who are supported exclusively by their parents is significantly lower, for example, those of the public accounting career are 22% (González y Ortega; 2015).

Knowing the parents' schooling is fundamental to confront the theoretical knowledge of two currents of thought that have an influence on the relationship between university education and employment, the Human Capital and the Cultural Capital, their representatives Schultz and Bourdieu (1997, 2002) offer alternative optics that should be discussed. In particular, the spectrum offered by the description of academic degrees of both the father and the mother, serves to highlight two aspects, first, the low level on average, and second, the woman has the lowest proportion. However, it should be noted that when comparing this characteristic in particular with that observed in the graduates of other races, it is noticeably higher. For example, the parents of public accounting graduates have no higher education level and the highest concentration is located in primary studies (González and Ortega, 2015); Nursing and administration although some parents have a degree, the highest concentration is also located in primary studies (Machaen y González; 2016. González y Padila, 2016).

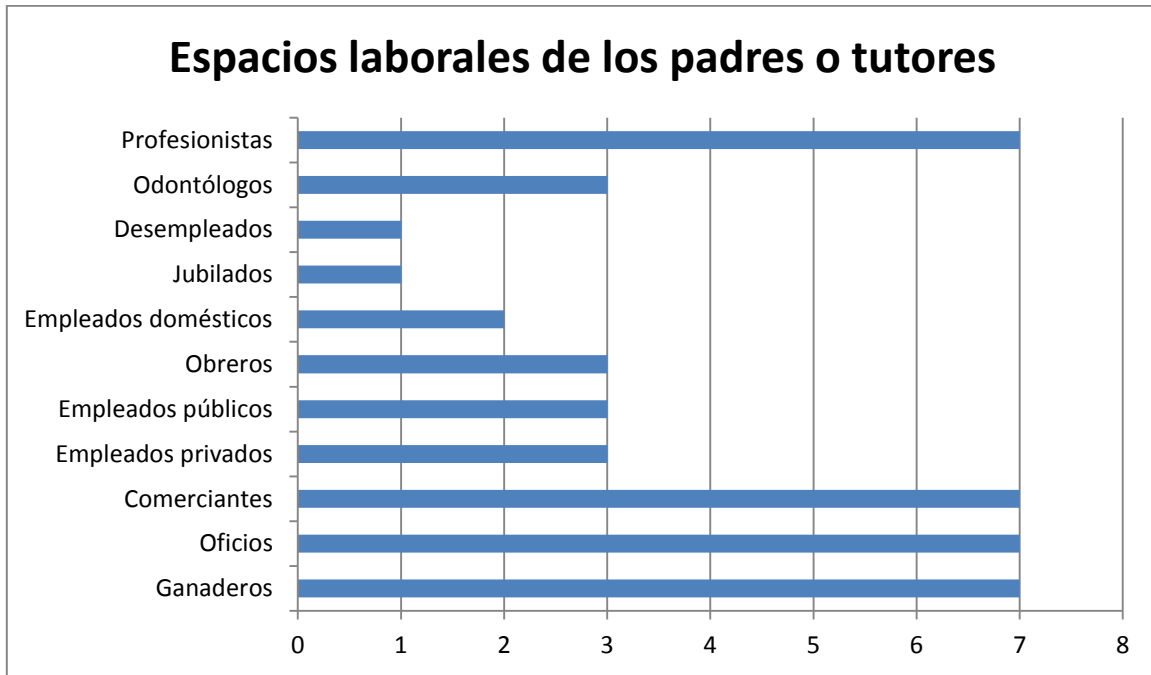
Figure 4. Schooling of parents.



Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de entrevistas directas.

The parents' schooling and the work environment in which they are developed are the two most important points to determine the social origin of the students. Graduates of dentistry in a very similar way to computer engineering, have the lowest school standards of the parents of graduates of the University Center of Los Altos (Gonzalez and Carrillo, 2015). For the current of thinking called Cultural Capital, both characteristics (schooling and the work space of the parents) are determinant to provide the children with the necessary tools that lead them to succeed in their formation and a good future in their position Social, mainly the acquisition of a good job (Bourdieu, 1997). The work spaces in which the parents or guardians of dentistry graduates are characterized are characterized by a low proportion of them as qualified workers, in particular: dentists, professors or professionals practicing in a liberal way (24.44%); The rest are unqualified employees, most notably ranchers, who perform in trades such as carpenters, turners, electricians, drivers, and traders.

Figure 5. Workplaces of parents or guardians.



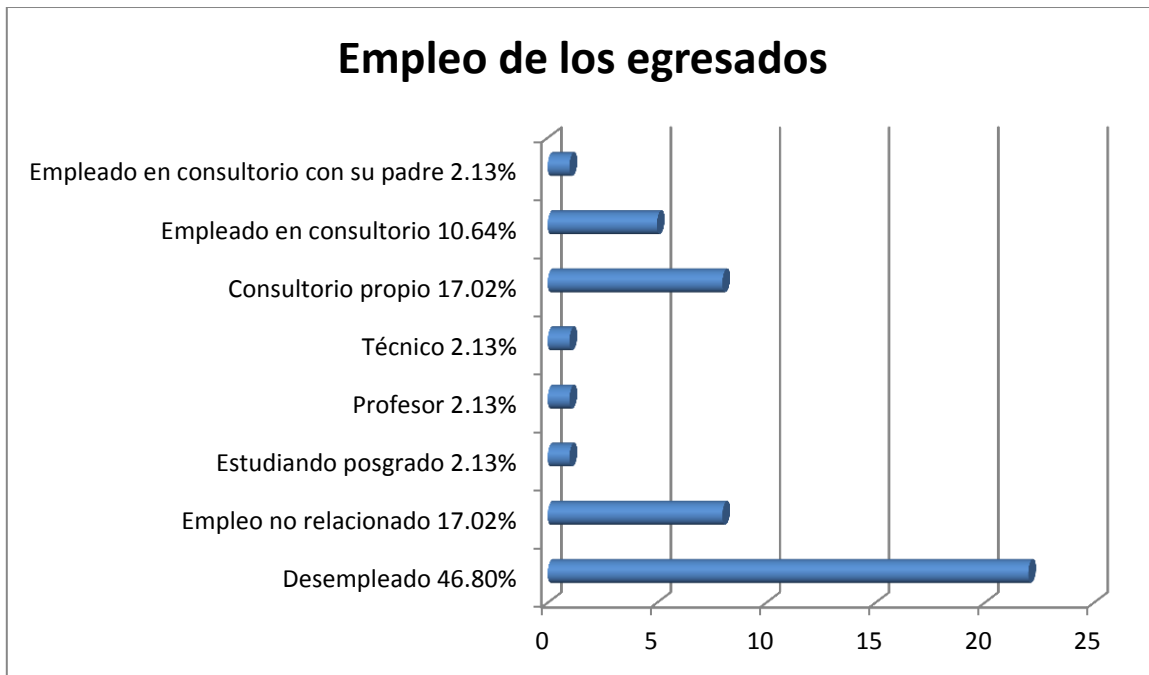
Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de entrevistas directas.

The following is the way in which the employment of the graduated dentists is distributed. The main objective of conducting studies for graduates is to know the degree of influence that university education had on employment; For the case of the two generations who were interviewed for the realization of this work, three aspects stand out, the first one, which a considerable proportion is unemployed (46.80%), the second, who work directly with their training represent 29.79 %, And third, representing the lowest proportion of employed professionals who have graduated from the University Center of Los Altos⁴ And of which follow-up studies have been developed for graduates. To end this part of the professional employment of dentists, you can not pass up an aspect of importance and is related to what is called a hidden curriculum. This concept means that there is knowledge acquired by professionals from different areas and that are not covered in the different study programs, that is, they are transmitted by teachers through personal experiences and are taught with the daily practice of Which are colloquially called tips but should not be analyzed

⁴ Entre las carreras que se consideran son: contaduría pública, veterinaria, negocios internacionales, ingeniería en computación, administración, psicología y nutrición.

superficially. The knowledge originated by the way described is applied constantly and is the living representation of the professional practice; If the main interest of the follow-up studies to graduates is to know the degree of influence of the knowledge acquired in the university and its application in the medium, this means that we are talking about the most important aspects. Specifically, the knowledge that students claim to have obtained without having been a subject of formal study in the development of their career and which I describe here, are exposed assuming that the former are the most mentioned, ie in descending order: Learned in private practice how to contain hemorrhages, how to treat children as patients, how to reduce anxiety, a maxillofacial took them to their practice to teach them with practical examples, cases of endodontics, cases of prosthodontics, theoretical cases that were shown in form Practice, how to wear teeth in particular areas, and finally, a teacher would put them to work as auxiliaries so that they were knowing each step in the different problems that were presented.

Figure 6. Employment of graduates.



Source: información obtenida en forma directa a través de entrevistas directas.

Work experiences

In this section we present information related to the experience of a professional that has combined stages of the most varied in dentistry: as teacher, researcher, employee, owner of a clinic, employer and official. In the previous section I mentioned that one of the main objectives of a follow-up study for graduates is to know the degree of knowledge acquired by professionals, I now present the case that the other side of the coin is not less important: Employers. What knowledge was acquired and used? The answer or answers to this question can be given by an employer. What are the avatars for a dental professional? They are known by a professional who has performed for a long time. What should be done to continue the preparation? The three questions are answered by the same person because it covers the different facets of a dental surgery professional and also explains in a particular way what are the main obstacles that the graduates go through to join the labor market.

The dental career, being a clinical area is very different with the employers, for them but in particular, only the Ministry of Health, Social Security and ISSSTE ⁵ Are the ones who can give them work. In private institutions is a little more complicated because there goes through the prestige of a person or a group. For example in my case I have a dentist who is full time with me, I give him employment. There are not many different ways to do it, in my case, I am the owner of everything, the facilities, the whole team and I pay you a salary. In other cases, if they are associated, they have to buy between several the equipment, to divide it of the rent and all the expenses. But they enter into equality of circumstances in every sense and obligation, also in benefits. In my case no, he works for me, I'm an employer.

There are two very important factors to take into account in that of employment, first, young people to graduate, to start a big business, they have to equip an office, that is very difficult. They face that reality. It is very expensive to start a business even if it is from the most basic and consists of a dental chair, an X-ray device (even a used one), an autoclave, that is, the least indispensable; This means more than 100,000 pesos plus what it costs them for the forced expenses of rent, maintenance, promotion and all that. The second part is the clients, the graduates are desperate because they

⁵ Instituto de Seguridad y Servicios Sociales de los Trabajadores del Estado.

think: I had only one patient in a week. They say, I already have many expenses and with what little I enter I can not support myself. Then, of all that is spent now must see the other side: the profits. And when you start that goes very slowly. They do not understand that part, because it always starts one with the family, attending to the cousins, attending to friends, brothers, charging cheaper. That's how they start, forcibly. Many are despairing and deserting. They do not see the benefits soon and decide to give up. More when they leave and they already bring a commitment. They think of earning money at a faster rate, they think that as they already invested in the race, now it is to recover and faces one with reality. These two factors are very important, is the main reason for them to desert.

Generally young people who study dentistry are those who have a capacity a little higher than the average because it is an expensive race, it requires a lot of materials to invest, equipment is expensive, it is not economic, then the boys face a Reality a bit difficult. The reality in the economic part is one of the obstacles that the students face. It has been my job to sign voluntary hires even on the egress part, but before, at the beginning or the middle of the race. It is sad to see that they go and say:

-I could not, I want to cancel.

Then I tell you: make a greater effort and say:

From the first, fifth, sixth semester, they thrive economically and go out. The family and the people who support them no longer find a way to solve them and is one of the reasons why I have signed casualties. The number of defections is high. With us, we need a lot of infrastructure, in the careers of administration or lawyer, we do not need anything, but with us, we can not provide them with instruments, that's what they must acquire and that's where the difficult thing is. Complicates

The university does not have the economic capacity to say I'll loan you this or I'll lend you the instruments, I'll put the equipment on you. We in the clinical area have the basics but we can not deliver the equipment. In the laboratory or in the clinics we have the minimum. They need to buy material, articulators, many things in the course, those things are expensive. In a semester they must invest between 5,000 and

10,000 pesos, which is not much but there are families that means eating or not eating. Not much for some, but there are families that do. The parents say with 10,000 pesos we eat at best two months. I have signed definitive losses, the only reason being the economic one.

The boys sometimes get misguided, maybe what they heard was not the right thing and sometimes they think something else, but when they face reality, they see that the thing was different. You can think when you hear the comments that in dentistry things are going well, yes, but they know the successful cases, and when they see that most have to invest from the race to take momentum, it is not as they had heard it. What they want and more than one has deserted is because they have not known well what they want, sometimes it is not until the moment of leaving but that is since they are in the race. There are many filters that they do not know and when they run into them, things change a lot. The economic factor is to run into the wall because it is since they are students and also at the time of discharge, if they do not have the resource to set up a practice, it is the same thing that happened to them since they were students who did not have the money to buy the materials and the team. And then a rented office. For example, over time I own my office, my team; I have been setting it up little by little and fortunately, it has gone well for me. Not the same with everyone. They clash and despair. The technological advance is huge, but by logic, every advance means more expensive equipment, yes it serves you much more, but it's worth a lot more, it's a race for many unattainable.

On the hidden curriculum, in dentistry it looks a lot. That happens in the clinical part, which suddenly knows a tip, a strategy, a trick or a method, can be called different ways to solve a problem directly in a clinic with a patient. It is a way of solving a problem at work and you can never know it through theory. It is something very day to day in dentistry. Finally that already goes in a landed way in the clinical part. In fact I had a good relationship with my teachers, some of them invited me to see how their practices were in their offices, at the undergraduate and specialty level I was going to work with some of my teachers four hands with their patients and In his private practice, that is a very difficult experience to match, is that there you work

hand in hand with your teacher and you do learning a lot. It is very different to be explained to you to see and do it yourself with your mentor. We did it in their private clinics. What I learned there is very difficult for you to get to know within the classroom. That which I assimilated with them, it is impossible that you understand it in the classroom, there is no such practice. What I learned there still helps me in the experience I acquired, and it is true, these things are not learned in books, practice in many richer aspects. And I can say that same can be applied at the level of specialty, not only in the course of the race.

To enter the Career of Dentist Surgeon requires a score of the highest in the university, always the highest is between medicine, accounting, nutrition and dentistry. Among the great number of professional offer, dentistry is one of the most difficult of income. Unfortunately, as far as the admission requirements are concerned, it is necessary to add the income requirements. Two months ago I signed another release of a boy who told me that he had already stuck here and there and that definitely his relatives and supporters could no longer support him. And they are definite casualties, they move away completely, not that they fail, but that they are impossible to keep for the resources that are needed. Already looking for alternatives? Asked them.

-Ya, I talked to my parents, my friends who can support me and is definitive, I have to abandon the race, I am told.

I graduated in 1995, I am from Tepatitlán, graduated from the career in what is now the University Center of Health Sciences that did not exist before, it was only the University of Guadalajara, I graduated and as at 8 years it opened This possibility in Tepatitlán, here is new the option. I have a specialty in Endodontics also in Guadalajara at the University of Guadalajara. There are like 6-8, well, there are many more, the ones I know in our institution are around 6 or 8. Here at ANYTHING we have two. As for specialties, we are at a good level in the University of Guadalajara, including here in the University Center of Los Altos, the two that we have are recognized in the Register of Excellence of the National Council of Science and Technology, are very good, Were evaluated very seriously and we achieved the

incorporation. They are the only two programs of our university that have reached that level. We have been completing the team with people from here, we started with some from outside, from our own institution but not from our own center, and over time we have already been completing a good home team. The requirements are very high, and we manage to be admitted. We teamed up with people from Guadalajara and they keep coming but as time goes by, we already have a generation that graduated and then we have now prepared new full time teachers and we are giving shape so that every time we require less of people from outside. They are the only two programs of quality, are those of pediatric dentistry and endodontics. In fact we implemented them from when I started as coordinator of the race, that was about three years ago; I proposed to the previous rector of Dr. Mara, she believed in me, they supported me and we could do it. We did it against wind and tide, there were people who opposed it. Now we can see that we could achieve it, but it must be said, there were people who opposed it. We have been equipping as much as we can because it is one of the things they always check when requesting the incorporation of a program in the standard of excellence. We have managed here and there and we are doing well, we are committed to our programs because we did them. It is easier when you consolidate, when you start to believe you less. There have been external efforts and there has been support from many people, notwithstanding those who opposed it. As a newly created program, we enter it, now it continues to support us and then consolidation. Before CONACYT we are the pride, it was not easy to achieve what we crown. Within the difficult, we graces how easy it was to enter, now we have to reach the consolidation. We have already had prizes nationally and internationally with our students, including in the University Center of Health Sciences, we brought first and second place contesting with the students of the specialty, went and took jobs and we brought a first and a Second place at the undergraduate level, at the level of interns we brought the first place and bachelor's level a second place, all students here CUALTOS. The judges went from there and finally we brought the first places. At the national level in what is the Mexican association of endodontics we brought a first place in this year's congress. At the international level, we competed in Barcelona last year and we brought a third place. It is published in the baner of

CUALTOS and in the spots here of the local media. I can say that we are the example to follow. We must stay and keep going.

I started here in Tepatitlán to work since I was giving my social service. There was an office in my parents' house, I started there. I started a December when I was as an intern, I finished my internship in July and from there, five months later I had my practice. I started attending patients as an intern. In April of the year that followed, I rented an office at Los Altos Clinic here in Tepatitlán, with the full support of Dr. Arturo Bayardo and Mrs. Reyna his wife, absolutely supported me and rented a premises, I began to do Relationships, to gain the confidence of the people and I lasted almost ten years there and then I had the opportunity to buy the property together with my brothers to one side exactly of the house of my parents, we bought the property, we constructed starting from zeros, From below, already designed for what is, not adapted, an architect built us. They are going to be 14 years now in April and there we continue, I already in my own clinic, with own equipment and now even with the possibility of hiring people. Now I am working and contract people who attend my clinic. I am working in the university and my well equipped office is giving attention to clients because there I have people working. When I was in the Bayardo clinic I was the only dentist, there were other professionals but they were from other areas of medicine, as a dentist only me. Everything else was from the medical team, there were doctors from various specialties. We were renting and it was there in the directory of the clinic that provided these services, just as I had several who offered their knowledge. The only compromise was that when more attention was required right there they were offered the full service, that is, to hospitalization. It is a very good practice because one is in a clinic that offers a lot of services where everyone is responsible for their own but the administration also served because there was full attention there. That's what "win-win" is all about. My commitment was to pay my rent, all equipment was mine, the accounting was mine, the administration was own, each one does his own. Of the almost 10 years that I was there, an internist doctor was already there, he continues in that space, he continues to rent his office, he receives his patients in the same hospital. There he continues to attend but his commitment is to attend there. I'm sure 98% of your patients are there.

At the death of Dr. Bayardo his nephew Mario Caboada continues to attend, now has built his own clinic half a block and continues to provide the service.

I am a dental surgeon because of family influence, my father is a doctor, my grandfather was a family doctor; My father is still active I have two medical brothers with a specialty, I had an uncle who was a dentist, he died twelve years ago, he was my father's brother. We all work here in Tepatitlán, we have always exercised here. Since my great-grandfather, he was one of the first doctors to have been here in Tepatitlán, he had the first drugstore there was, even my father still keeps the books where the records of the medicines prepared there. The books with the original formulas, with their handwriting. The same medicine was prepared for a person as for a cow, it was for veterinary care as well. The formulas were made and my father has the books where my great-grandfather kept the formal information, the official and also his own formulas. As time went by, the pharmacies started to appear and the pharmacies were closed. My grandfather began to be more interested in the clinical part, not the pharmacy and the pharmacy was removed. My grandfather as a doctor went to medicine and never focused on pharmacy. My grandfather practiced all his professional life here in Tepatitlan until he died. Then the Martin del Campo are from the area of health from my great-grandfather, my grandfather, my father, my brothers and some uncles. Since I was a child, I liked to play with the carts and the sick and the cared for, I always liked it, since I was a child, of course, because of the family influence. In fact I liked the area of medicine because I saw my father and of course, he was my idol, he was my role model, so I wanted to study medicine, but then my older brother who goes to medicine and the next one too And that the first one gets into the specialty and already worked, and then the second was going to start also his specialty and it was where I thought as that doctor was already much. Dentistry I had it as a second alternative. Finally I saw that they were called by some emergency situation and even if we were at a party or at Christmas or even asleep in the house and had to go to attend and I thought, I will be professional but in the day I go to Work and at night to sleep. I decided on dentistry but for the influence and the taste I acquired in the family.

Confrontation of Cultural Capital Theory

In order to verify if Cultural Capital Theory offers insights on our subject matter, I describe in these lines two types of confrontation, the first analyzing separately the group of students who presented the greatest school success in the development of their professional training, and the Second, by observing separately the group of students who came from a family in which their parents or at least one of them had university preparation. The presentation is made in the aforementioned way because Pierre Bourdieu, the father of the above-mentioned theory, asserts that students who come from a high cultural environment are those who are most likely to succeed both at school and at work. Based on these assertions, his followers claim that the university has shaped itself as an institution that reproduces social inequalities (Casillas, et.al; 2007).

Of the first group described above, those who had the greatest school success, correspond to 6 graduates who obtained the highest evaluations of their entire generation. If Bourdieu's predictions were affirmative, most of them should come from a family setting in which their parents would have obtained a high school grade and would work in an above-average work environment. The first of these is the daughter of a father and mother who studied only the primary school and their father lives in small farming, that is to say, it does not come from a favorable family environment; In terms of professional performance, is currently unemployed. The second of the cases corresponds to a young person whose father studies primary and his mother is illiterate; The office of the father is blacksmith and the graduate does not have work. The third one comes from a family in which her parents studied until high school, her father is dedicated to construction as a bricklayer and she has a job in which she offers consultations at weekends. The fourth is the son of a lady who studied bachelor's degree and her father has a postgraduate degree; The office of his father is a dentist and the graduate works supporting him in his office. The fifth comes from a lady who studied secondary and her father only primary education; The office of the father is employed in a small trade in the sale of plastic articles; The young woman installed her own practice in partnership with other friends and works in her field of work completely according to her training. The schooling of the last of them is primary for his mother and secondary school for his father, who works as a mechanic; She dedicates herself completely

to dentistry and her specialty is in the care of adult patients. In short, only one case of the six described is congruent with the designs of Cultural Capital Theory, the rest is totally or partially outside of that logic, in short, there is no concordance between the assertions of the theoretical current and the observed reality In this particular case. Casillas (2007) catalogs students who, despite coming from a difficult social milieu because their parents did not have access to the university and their employment is among the lowest on the general scale, such as "Heroes" or "Successful Poor". The Theory of Human Capital, on the other hand, offers more adequate explanations in that it leaves all the weight of its postulates in saying that the people when they choose to study, are failing to obtain economic resources because they stop working; When they give up a salary, are betting on the future because when they graduate being already qualified workers they must obtain higher salaries and with that it is compensated their choice of having left the employment years before. Formichela (2013) states that employers pay two types of salaries: one for those with basic education, and a higher one for those who have access to university students. For this current of thought, the individual is the most important as an object of analysis, he places at the center of the discussion the fact that they are the people, each without family influence, who decide their future and those who agree to school success and / or Always do so on their own merits..⁶ On the contrary, Bourdieu's postulates point out that the advantage that individuals have is based on the accumulation of cultural capital in the people's home ⁷.

The second group of graduates is also constituted by 6 people, the characteristic that separates them from the previous one is that in this case the students did not have school success, they are below the average. The quality that gives content to this new team is that they are children of people who had access to higher education. The first one, and who

⁶ Cabe mencionar que han surgido voces críticas al interior de esta corriente del pensamiento económico donde manifiestan que la diferenciación de los pagos por trabajo calificado que se obtiene en las universidades, tiene cada vez menor influencia porque el avance de los nuevos conocimientos. En lugar de considerarse como una ventaja, es ahora una obligación el mantenerse actualizado en el desarrollo tecnológico (Ospina Ramírez, 2015).

⁷ En un estudio realizado a la Universidad de Guadalajara que es la institución a la que corresponde el Centro Universitario de Los Altos, Ávila (2013) llega a afirmar que existen diferencias importantes en cuanto al espectro del origen social de los estudiantes entre los que se ubican en un centro metropolitano y uno regional. La Universidad de Guadalajara cuenta con 6 metropolitanos y 8 regionales; los primeros están asentados en la zona metropolitana de Guadalajara y el resto en el interior del estado de Jalisco.

fulfills this second category, is special because it is the only one that also fulfills having been successful in school, is the one that we had already described that his father has postgraduate, his mother degree, who works in the office of his Father and at the same time he studies a postgraduate. The second is the son of a father and mother who studied for a degree and is not working because he is studying for a postgraduate degree. From the third, his father studied until high school and his mother attended a technical career, is working in his own office after having prepared for a year and a half as an assistant in a private. The fourth is the daughter of a dentist, she worked as an English teacher at the same time she supported her father's office, she became independent and had her own patients and equipment in her office. The fifth is the son of a graduate and his mother has a technical career, works in the office with his father, has not become independent. And the last is the daughter of an agronomist and an odontologist, since completing her studies, she worked in two private practices for two years, and has her own space that closed for a year that was academic exchange specializing in the United States. Opened again. This set of graduates is fully explained with what was formulated in Cultural Capital Theory except that they were not successful at school. The Cultural Capital, according to the maximum exponent of the theory, is incorporated to the person until it forms part of it, and disappears when the person dies (Bourdieu; 1987)

Conclusions

In the first part, which corresponds to the application of a survey to the students of recent admission, it is important to know that a proportion very close to half of the students come from populations that do not belong to the area of influence of the University Center of Los Altos , Is the case of students of dentistry and other health areas, but not of "traditional" careers such as administration, accounting and counseling, or agro-industrial engineering and livestock systems. The explanation is that to enter dentistry or medicine requires a higher score in the grades obtained in high school and in which there is greater competition in those races offered in the metropolitan area of Guadalajara. Notwithstanding the above information, it is flattering to know that the proportion of students from other areas has been declining since interviewing the graduates revealed that the proportion was higher three years earlier (from 56.25 to 43%). The reasons why dental students chose this

professional option are very different from those who have opted for other careers, the first ones explain reasons of the main ones as "serving others" while others, the reason for That "is the one that was closer to my address" is more forceful. Another differentiating scenario is the fact of pretending to be employed in a space of its own when, in the great majority of university options, what is of interest is to be located in the public or private sphere, very few plan to create their own place.

In the second part, it was possible to account for the labor characteristics of the graduates, exposing particular influences such as the origin of the financing of their training, which in the case of students of dentistry is considerably different from those of other careers: The proportion of students who sustain themselves financially is significantly higher in other careers than in dentistry, that is, this career is "expensive." The average schooling of the parents is significantly higher of the students of dentistry than of the other professional options. This aspect is fundamental to determine the degree of accumulation of cultural capital within the family because it is the basis of one of the main theoretical explanations of success or failure at work. With respect to the work space in which the parents of the graduates work, the main characteristic is that there are two very differentiated groups: in one of them the parents are all professionals and, in particular, the training of dentists; In the other, all are located in labor spaces of the lower social strata or at most, means; Are engaged in the most varied forms of trades (mechanics, electricians, drivers, welders) who have no chance to accumulate cultural capital. With respect already to the work to which the graduates have been able or not, it presents / displays two characteristics also very marked: on the one hand, a considerably high proportion obtained the dream of the expectations of gold, that is to say, it managed to establish its own office. 30% of first-year students had set that goal and the proportion of graduates reached a negligible 17%. However, speaking of the second peculiarity, 46.80% are unemployed and that number places them as the highest proportion of the total graduates of the University Center of Los Altos. An important quality to be highlighted and few studies of this kind are taken into account is the fact that the so-called hidden curriculum has been successful because of the amount of practical knowledge that graduates claim to have obtained with the support of their mentors.

In the third part, the experience of an employer who is an official and teacher, gives us many insights to understand the limitations and understand the singularities of the employment of dentists. The first reason is the financial question that represents for many the strongest decision of whether or not to apply to the higher level of education in the area of dentistry. The same economic reasons are the main obstacle to survival in the university, and also, the money factor is fundamental to access to work practice. What is unique about the employment of dentists is the financial reason, this quality more than others is what determines the success or failure in the entry, course and occupation once graduated. Family traditions have a defining influence for many dentistry professionals, no other career has so accentuated this feature.

The last part, referring to the usefulness of the theoretical resources of the two opposing currents, based on the results obtained as a result of the qualitative research part, could be verified that in the case of students who obtained the highest Academic achievements in terms of evaluations, the vast majority do not coincide with the fact that the students were the children of professionals and that the work of their mentors were among the most socially quoted. However, when considering the group of those who were positioned in a good working space, there is a high relationship with having been the children of the professionals who were better quoted. The Theory of Human Capital provided insights that the graduates who found a place in the labor market rose on the social scale on their own merits, not because the family conditions were favorable to them.

In summary, the unique employment of professionals in the area of dentistry, consists in its dual result: that the highest proportion of its graduates compared to other graduates, does not find employment even when the social spectrum from which they come is substantially higher in terms of the school level of their parents. And second, that a minority that comes from favorable family contexts, finds work space in the best conditions of the market, that is to say, it has the possibility to create its own office.

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