

# Impact of the graduates from the UCEVA law program in the workplace in the years 2013 – 2017

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*Abstract:* - This article is the product of a research project called Impact of the graduates of the Law Program attached to the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences of the UCEVA in the labor field of the municipalities of Tuluá and Guadalajara de Buga from 2013 to 2017, a project that was developed between February and November 2018, within the research group "Law, Culture and Society". The objective was to study and characterize the graduates of the Law Program of the Faculty of Juridical and Humanistic Sciences of the Unidad Central Del Valle Del Cauca, in labor and academic aspects and to analyze the impact of the graduates in their fields of action and influence.

*Key-Words:* Graduate, education, high quality, university, Law, work, labor impact.

## 1. Introduction

The purpose of this research is to inform, what has been the impact that the graduates have had on the Law Program of the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences in the municipalities of Tuluá and Guadalajara de Buga?, because it is the context where influx of graduates there are according to the databases of the Institution; all this with the purpose of establishing the approach that post-graduates have taken both labor and academic. For what it is necessary to clarify the term graduated, as established by the Royal Spanish Academy (RAE, by its acronyms in Spanish) a graduate is named as that person who finished his studies and therefore leaves the establishment of studies to perform a profession according to the area of knowledge which He prepared.

Since the research is based on legal professionals it was necessary to recognize the concept of Law as defined by Kant, "the right is reduced to regulate the external actions of men and make their coexistence possible". He defines it as "the set of conditions by which the discretion of each can coexist with the arbitrariness of others, according to a universal Law

of freedom" (Abarca, 2007), a concept that has evolved to currently be called the set of rules that exist in a certain State and that therefore govern their society, in order to preserve an individual and social order; because these rulings are of an imperative nature, that is, they are mandatory taxes for citizens.

However, analyzing the law from its different perspectives is complex, due to the breadth of the subject, it can be said that the law does not date a specific day as an origin, but it is logical to recognize that where there is a society, there must be a right, seen in the early times as the custom that people followed. On the one hand, throughout history they were able to demonstrate that the first great legal text of the history the Code of Hammurabi elaborated by the sixth Babylonian king Hammurabi (1728-1686 BC), which included among its precepts the law of Talion Later there are the tables of the law, that is to say the Mosaic Law, as well as the Greek and Roman constitutions; in parallel, it evolved over time and with the contrast of cultures around the world, to the present day.

In addition to the above, all the information researched to the graduates of the Law Program in the years between 2013 and 2017, was carried out in order to analyze the quality indicators of the Unidad

Central Del Valle Del Cauca, as well as to observe if they are meeting the academic objectives, so this research became necessary and prevailing to locate the reality of the graduates of the Law Program to assess the relevance of the programs dictated in classrooms compared to the needs that praxis requires. The concept of high quality was also found, which according to what is stipulated by the Colombian Ministry of Education (MEC, by its acronyms in Spanish), is the categorization received by universities that have excellent results, both in their training and in their prestige part of the National Accreditation Council (CNA, by its acronyms in Spanish) attached to the Ministry of Education. (MEN, 2007).

Always with the purpose of providing an excellent superior education to students who will later be competent professionals for the jobs offered in the market; for this it is fundamental that for the definition the category education is evidenced that has been debated by diverse authors throughout the history, it was affirmed about the education: "It is to temper the soul for the difficulties of the life." (Pythagoras). Meanwhile (Plato) said education is the process that allows man to become aware of the existence of another reality, and more full, which is called, which comes from and towards which he directs.

Therefore "Education is misalignment, science is liberation and philosophy is birth." On the other hand, (Aristotle) pronounced on the matter stating that "education is of a somewhat material nature and understands that only through the relationship of the individual with other people can a man be made: if this relationship is qualified it can become a good man". But it is unreasonable to talk about education without touching on the subject of pedagogy "is the set of knowledge that is oriented towards education, understood as a phenomenon that belongs intrinsically to the human species and that develops in a social way".

Additionally, the concept of the Research Project is clarified; related to the term found in the journal Gaceta Médica Espirituana 2004; 6 (3) in which "The project is a document that specifies what the researcher intends to study and how the study is planned, so it must always be prepared before starting the investigation." (Count, 2004). While scientific

research becomes the procedure in which a particular topic is reflected or criticized, in which the proposal is made to provide new features, such as new facts, relationships, data and so on, reflection that will lead to specify information that will be relevant and high credit.

Finally, it should be mentioned that this investigation was carried out in accordance with the Colombian legal system, because it is a Social State of Law and subscribed to the different international treaties on Human Rights, constitutionally protecting education as a fundamental right: "**Article 67. Education (...)**", *the defense of the right to freedom, enshrines constitutionally the right to free education:*" **Article 27. The State guarantees the freedoms of teaching, learning, research and teaching**", *simultaneously the universities at the constitutional level have autonomy:* "**Article 69. University autonomy is guaranteed**", *also people are free to choose their profession or their trade, according to what is established in* "**Article 26. Everyone is free to choose profession or trade.**" In turn, the right to work is established as a fundamental right, in accordance with what is established in "**Article 53. The Congress shall issue the statute of work**".

From the legislative in the legal system is the Law 115 of 1994 that under the agreement with art. 68 of the constitution; raises how the educational community is formed and that it is the one that has interference in the Institutional Educational Project; "**ARTICLE 60. Educative community. According to article 68 of the Political Constitution, the educational community will participate in the direction of the educational establishments, in the terms of this Law. The educational community is made up of students or educators, educators, parents or relatives of the students, graduates, teaching directors and school administrators. All of them, according to their competence, will participate in the design, execution and evaluation of the Institutional Educational Project and in the good progress of the respective educational establishment**". And the law of higher education is to say Law 30 of 1992, establishes within it the importance of research and in its art. 4 of the same reiterates the freedom of teaching, learning, research and professorship; "**Article 4 Higher Education, without prejudice to the specific aims of each field of knowledge, will awaken in the students a reflective spirit, oriented towards the achievement of**

*personal autonomy, in a framework of freedom of thought and ideological pluralism that has tells the universality of knowledge and the particularity of cultural forms existing in the country. Therefore, Higher Education will be developed within a framework of freedoms of teaching, learning, research and teaching. "*

## 2. Methodology

The methodology proposed for this research project contributes to the production of knowledge, in any area of knowledge and is an indispensable tool for the researcher to address the findings and their analysis from the sources.

Methodological approach: For the specific case, the methodological approach was mixed, from the qualitative because it was a description of the perceptions that employers have about the work performed by graduates of the Law Program and was quantitative because a study was done Statistical of the labor positioning of the graduates of the Law Program. What is sought is to immerse oneself in the most recent circumstances of the graduates of the UCEVA Law Program, to know the work they are doing in the labor sphere of the municipalities of Tuluá and Guadalajara de Buga (V). Building a new knowledge, not as an absolute truth, but from the perspective of each of the participants of the project.

Population: Graduates of the Law Program attached to the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences of the Unidad Central Del Valle Del Cauca for the last five (5) years, that is, from the years 2013 to 2017.

Through the work observatory of the graduates of the Academic Registry of the UCEVA, the contacts made of the graduates of the Faculty were ascertained, such as cell phone numbers, emails and addresses. Once the primary sources were contacted, a series of ethnographic interviews with focus groups was carried out. This type of technique is intended to record the experiences of the interviewees about a particular reality, that is, to find out what another person thinks or feels about a specific situation. In this regard, Monje (2011, page 161) points out that "because it is a communicative act that takes place within a specific context, the researcher must have an understanding of that context, in accordance with the society and culture of which the interlocutor participates. . The ethnographic interview can be

based on questions that guide the development of the topic "(« Qualitative Research Methodology - 9788487767562 - ATRIL - La Central - Barcelona - 2018 », s.f.). The ethnographic interview can be recorded through recorders, film cameras, web links of questions and answers, among others.

However, the qualitative approach allows carrying out processes of a cyclical nature, since it does not pursue the explanation of numerical indicators, rather it focuses on interpretative aspects of the phenomenon studied, in this regard Monje (2011, page 13) argues that " qualitative research is interested in capturing social reality through the eyes of people who are being studied, that is, from the perception that the subject has of its own context ".

In the middle of the realization of this research project valuable pre-existing research was found that provided an excellent theoretical framework, because studies that coincide with the object of this research, some of them are related below, first of international level and later on national.

A first study "The study on the labor insertion of the graduates of the faculty of statistical studies" of the Complutense University of Madrid (UCM, by its acronym in Spanish), carried out in the promotions of 2009 - 2011, in which this type of research is considered as an obvious and constant need, which is being generated by the circumstances that currently have to face the graduates of the various faculties, to adapt to changes and developments in the world of work, such as economic crises, unemployment, among others. Testing their talents, their knowledge and what they have contributed to society. (Arcadio Flores Vidal María Gutiérrez Del Río, 2009). It is necessary to mention that the recent graduate comes to the working world with many and high expectations, but that, at the time of facing the reality of unemployment, sometimes it is rethought, if HE/SHE made a good decision when choosing his/her profession or if in definite it is better to dedicate to another job? What leads us to reflect on what the State is, in the first place, is responsible for guaranteeing strategies so that recent graduates have the guarantees or opportunities to obtain a first job that gives them work experience and the necessary expertise; Secondly, it is the university, responsible for providing its graduates with the indispensable tools to fulfill their professional profile, and all this is achieved only through a good curriculum and highly

qualified teachers who guarantee pedagogical processes of excellence.

On the other hand, the University of Granada, is also one of the creators and follower of research in this area, with respect to its faculty of Hebrew Philology, evidencing through research entitled "Monitoring the graduate and integration in the labor market", carried out in graduates between 2001 and 2008; (Ruiz, Salvatierra & Montañez, 2008), the project was carried out based on three analyzes of personal data, academic level and orientation and job placement. Meanwhile the academic level was analyzed predominant aspects when choosing the degree; arriving at clear conclusions as it is a higher percentage of women graduates which were, performing professionally with 67.70% and the remaining percentage to improve the cultural level; They also analyzed the educational offer with which a satisfactory evaluation was achieved through general academic support, career content, practical teaching, among others.

It was also found that many of the graduates complement the degree with other careers, that 83% of the interviewees have been granted scholarships, 100% of the graduates have been useful the title in the face of labor issues. Regarding orientation and job placement, half of the group agreed, in which while studying simultaneously they worked, they evaluate the outputs offered by the degree, so that generic results are obtained in which it is evident that half of the interviewees are employed and the other half does not, expressing that there are even people who accept jobs different from the object of the degree because they have not coincided with more appropriate job opportunities. It is clear to deduce, as already mentioned, that it is the university, in large part, responsible through their curricula and pedagogical model, that the graduate can perform adequately in the workplace, either as an employer or employee, but it is timely to establish that the personal effort that each graduate prints to their job search and to permanently update their knowledge, the most appropriate way to find a job that emotionally and economically fulfills their expectations.

Another important perspective provides what was proposed by the Cucostra Sur University of Mexico in its book; Ortega et al. (2013), "The follow-up of the graduates in the Cucostra sur- the perception of the graduates and employers on competences", (chapter

1). Justify your project in the interest of promoting this type of research by the (ANUIES, by its acronym in Spanish) National Association of Universities and Institutions of Higher Education and the Secretary of Public Education, because they contribute and represent for universities and higher education institutions, the main characteristics with which their graduates count, from the labor point of view and the impact they have on society. Being useful to review and confirm that the curriculum and the line in general of this, if they are well structured.

In addition to the above, the monitoring of graduates by universities is fundamental, since it allows both the academic community (students, teachers, managers and graduates) and society in general, to know the results of the study plans, the pedagogical processes and the impact on the working environment that the graduates, thus becoming a hallmark of the institution.

In turn, the Central University of Ecuador (hereinafter. UCE, by its acronym in Spanish)) also made a "Follow-up report graduates 2015-2016", in order to adjust the curricular design in relation to the social, legal and political changes of today, adopting tactics and general strategies to identify and simultaneously strengthen the weaknesses that have arisen in the training of professionals in UCE Law (2016). This is how the data collected according to this type of studies are fundamental to update the profile of professionals, identifying weaknesses such as lack of oral communication and the use of a second language, entrepreneurship, absence of employment, lack of monitoring of graduates; they also find great strengths such as: positive conceptual and theoretical learning, individual and group learning, high quality teaching, develop skills and skills for the application of knowledge, writing documents and reports, express themselves and argue in audiences, among others.

As it is appreciated, the follow-up of the graduates is indispensable for all the academic programs, but especially for the Law program, since the same one is changing and evolves as technological advances are presented and social behavior changes, that is to say, transformations in the community give rise to the need to change pedagogical models, study plans and, therefore, the university must be in permanent contact not only with the region, but with its graduates to reformulate possible solutions to improve coexistence Social.

Likewise, the Polytechnic University of Madrid University School of Technical Telecommunications Engineering, (Gómez, Hernández & Sanz, 2009), managed to implement in its institution an investigation that establishes "The process to regulate the follow-up of graduates", in which they analyze the theme from three different perspectives, first the point of view of the recently graduated, of the graduate with 4 years of seniority and of the employers. With which they present a series of guides and ideal characteristics for the follow-up of the graduates in their different stages; In sum, the results showed reports of satisfaction in both graduates and employers, with which the tools to improve the quality of the programs were analyzed and implemented. The radical is in the strategy implemented in the analysis from different populations, which helps to generate different opinions, therefore it focuses the university making the project on different causes or items through the conclusions, which are key to improving the quality of the institution, of course, the 4-year graduate will have a slightly broader perspective for the length of time he has been a graduate, while the one who just graduated is probably looking for a job, which is why his vision will be a little more limited ; Finally, it is the employers who, in order to need a professional, choose the profiles of their workers, who may qualify or provide a critical point regarding their performance.

Then the book "Methods of analysis of the labor insertion of the university students", (García, s. F.) It raises its investigation from a necessary point by the labor competition that generates the increase of graduates in the last years. Analyzing the teaching method and focusing the degree; additional indicators were obtained indicating that the interviewees, 3 years after graduates are in jobs that are to your satisfaction, also found obstacles with reference to the difficulty that causes universities to analyze their results, because they do not find a point of reference with which you can compare, to reach conclusions if your programs are being better or not than they consider. Due to the above, several universities participating in the book in question hold a seminar in order to consolidate the methodology applied in this type of studies; identifying both successful tools and the problems that were found, providing recommendations to reestablish the needs of the

educational programs so that they are convergent with the labor insertion.

This document is a good contribution because from great points raised they study in depth the needs to do these works, as well as the parameters that must be met and, finally, exemplifies the topic from global levels, with an amplitude, which invites and serves as an example for the realization of these and as from the guidelines, the structure and results of these studies begin to be built in different ways.

On the other hand, the Diego Portales University of Chile, contributed to the topic a scientific article entitled "Design and implementation of the follow-up system for graduate students of the Diego Portales University" (Valenzuela & Pérez, 2012). As a result of its search for quality improvement, in which the strategy of carrying out an exhaustive follow-up to its educational program was implemented from the different stages of its students and graduates; as they are, the moment of beginning of their careers, the duration of it, when they are graduating and after graduation. In this way, it achieves independent analyzes, but at the same time with respect to the individual, it monitors its institutional criteria. Obtaining evident results enabling social, economic and cultural analysis; as well as the early start of employment. The large percentage of attrition was also analyzed.

Meanwhile, the students who were in the process of obtaining a degree did not present any inconveniences, in the same way they qualified positively the level of the professors and finally they are the graduates who after 2 or 3 years of their degree, find favorable employment rates, for example, of the graduates 97% have had stable and remunerated jobs since the time of their degree. Among the researchers studied, this one is quite particular, since from a certain point it poses an imperative follow-up that, although it frames the graduates as a study priority, is also a decisive study regarding the quality of the institution, expanding its horizons starting with investigate even from those who start the race.

Another important aspect is provided by the Autonomous Metropolitan University that runs a study called "Student, Graduates and Employers Information System (SIEEE, by its acronym in Spanish)", with respect to the follow-up of graduates,

it was carried out in graduates from 1998 to 2003; posing as a need to achieve high quality: to know the possibilities and tools that provide these to compete in working life and in the professional market; therefore, everything related to the respective development, such as the continuity of their studies, their opinions regarding the development of the activities, and with these results, nourish and reconstruct the programs in order to be in line with the current competition, which it constantly evolves. Its results provide the majority location of its graduates, the academic divisions, the sexes, the marital status, the integration of the family, among others. In addition to the monthly income, the housing, the schooling of the father and of the mother, their occupations, also analyzes the schooling of the graduate, as well as the work trajectory and its position in front of the labor market. By the way, a good approach to the study of graduates would be an integral one as presented by the research of the Autonomous Metropolitan University, which ranges from academic and work levels of their families, as well as the own and individual situation of their graduates from a broad and exhaustive concept, which in depth manages to identify the possibilities and useful tools for the excellence of its programs.

It is imperative to mention the research on the subject at the national level, so in the journal CES Psychology, education and pedagogy, is the scientific article "Characterization of graduates of the university CES in the cohorts of 2003, 2005, 2007 and moment "0" "; Marulanda, Ortiz, Semenova, Moratto and Arcila (2009), in which the follow-up is carried out and evaluated; As with other research of the University in question, this activity was achieved thanks to the exhaustive monitoring of the place where the graduates are, the level at which they interact with their profession in the middle and if they meet the criteria of social work that provides the institution. Analyzing the characteristics of the institutional life, directing the program and its decisions oriented to the financial structure of the environment, as well as the social environment. As has been commented, the work of monitoring graduates of an academic program is extremely important for the realization of all academic and administrative processes of a higher education institution, through its analysis can identify the shortcomings in the training of professionals, if the work environment accepts and requires graduates with the professional profile that is a distinctive

feature of a university and thus be able to adjust curricular meshes, pedagogy and profile of teachers.

At the same time, in the Theory and Praxis Investigative Magazine under the criterion of the scientific article "Monitoring graduates. Its importance for institutions of higher education "the issue is taken again from the start as expressed; Aldana, Morales, Aldana, Sabogal and Rodrigo (2008) "strategy as evaluation and feedback" (page 01). With the purpose of improving, driving, aligning and restoring the education parameters of the institution. From the self-knowledge that is generated in the alma mater thanks to the study in mention, with direction of the improvement and quality of this. In the same way, many of its utilities are in discovering methods of teaching, innovating the resources so that the interventions and information of the graduates are of utility and impact for the approaches of the institution. The above is a sample that the follow-up study to the graduates is one of the useful points to reach high quality standards, as indicated by the National Accreditation Council of Colombia (CNA, by its acronym in Spanish)( 2013). For the guidelines of the CNA the follow-up study of the graduates is one of the factors to evaluate an academic program or a university institution, hence the importance of such work, since it is not only important to know what is the job and social positioning of the graduate but also to mediate the quality of the universities, in relation to the academic processes and the impact on the environment.

It should be added that, the Ministry of National Education (hereinafter, MEN, by its acronym in Spanish) is one of those who have spoken about it; in his press release "Monitoring graduates, information for relevance" in which he explains that observations have been made to define profiles and competitive abilities of the graduates; with experts from various countries, such as Italy, Germany, France and Austria, seeking to socialize the labor field.

While this type of research or monitoring has become something generic, that is, a trend and not only nationally, but also internationally; this is because it is an instrument by which academic quality is evaluated as the coherence of the programs; This is how the information collected is analyzed to compare the objectives (mission and vision) of universities, the public sector, professionals, among others. Arriving the guests to the conclusion of importance of

"Education for Competitiveness (...)" (MEN, 2007) analyzing the points raised by the guests, we find that all presented similar methodologies, with things in common such as: periodic evaluations evaluating topics such as: economic income and work skills, and a difficulty in sustaining the continuity of the information.

Regarding the above, the same Colombian government, more precisely the Ministry of National Education, is aware of the need that universities must permanently search their graduates, to know how their work and economic life has changed, that is, Make a before and after your graduation day, to identify the changes you have had at work and economic level, additional if your work has impacted the environment in which it operates.

It should be said that the National University (hereinafter, UN, by its acronym in Spanish) stands out as a pioneer in Colombian education, which presents a theme, in its magazine *Claves para el público pública*, "The public publishes" "The graduate of higher education", with a striking and harmonic slogan: "the fruit of the academic and research management of universities"; UN (2011), stating that although it is very important, in the classrooms there are strong debates, writing, investigative capacity, competences and in general, all the characteristics that by vocation and logic must have high education. quality; it is in the daily life, in the exercise of the career specifically, in the work performed by the graduates, in the income of the same where the quality of the institution of higher education is measured; as textually explains: "produce graduates who end up in positions of influence and / or authority (as prime ministers or presidents)" - (UN, 2011, p. 03. as quoted in Salmi, Jamil.) The challenge of creating universities of world ranking, Washington: World Bank, in co-edition with Mayo Ediciones SA, 2009, page 65.).

In line with the above, the National University is correct in its assertions, since, as each university is measured in its academic processes in view of the high employability of its graduates, it is also entirely appropriate to assert that the quality of the alma mater is It can measure with the amount of income of the graduates and their economic, labor and social positions. Hence, that the university hand in hand with education is the call to contribute to the development of a region and a country. Hence,

governments, without any excuse, must invest more resources to education, to promote the economic development of the country, to greater job opportunities, greater opportunities for high wages, flexible hours and high economic stability.

It is also stated that since 2000 in a sector of Europe, the "Tuning Project" was designed, being applied for the first time in 2001 in the same continent, with the focus of monitoring the graduates, under the principle "To occupy a place in the knowledge society, the training of human resources is of vital importance and, likewise, the adjustment of careers to the needs of society, locally and globally, is an element of undeniable relevance" (UN, 2011, page 05. As cited in Beneitone, Pablo et al *Reflections and perspectives of Higher Education in Latin America Final report - Tuning Latin America Project 2004 -2007*, Bilbao: University of Deusto, 2007, p.12. ) Simultaneously, in Latin America in 2004, the radical importance in defining profiles for professionals in general as well as in specific competences was studied, analyzed and found. Of course, it is each nation and university that individually have highlighted in their studies and experiences in countries such as Germany and France, contributing in such a way to enrich the university systems and their quality, to compete in the productive and labor sector.

As just stated, the only way to ensure the proper use of natural resources is through the comprehensive training of professionals who ethically contribute not only to respond for performance in the labor sector in which they operate, but to preserve the care of the environment in a conjunctural moment where man indiscriminately abuses nature. The university is called to work for all areas that actively and passively affect the coexistence of every society.

Also in the "Virtual Magazine Universidad Católica Del Norte" a scientific article was presented in 2011 "Characterization and impact of the graduates of the Northern Catholic University Foundation"; focused from the generality of human capital (graduate and employer) of various university programs, as were engineering, bachelor degrees, among others. Made to show if their programs are relevant to society, quality and coordinated with established educational services. Concluding this with an effect that transformed concepts of the educational traditions in favor of improving educational trends. (Maya & Herrera, 2011). According to the statement, it is timely to

clarify that the study of graduates not only allows knowing their location in the labor sector, if the curriculum and profession are relevant to the community in which they work, but also provides relevant information to know what are the perceptions of the employers or employees of the graduates, is a very valuable perspective since it is a direct access to know how the graduates work, measure their group capacities, their work skills and the human quality they print when interacting with your co-workers.

Similarly, one of the studies found in the subject under discussion was the one carried out in 2015 by the Free University of Cartagena, entitled "Impact of graduates of the Law Program" by the lawyer Elizabeth Ramírez Llerena; which highlights the importance of doing studies of graduates from the global trend in favor of improving the quality and relevance of the academy, because these spaces generate their own inputs to take labor decisions that fit the business market of a competent form; applying (Ramírez, 2015) "the evolutionist theory of Darwin in which it is proposed that the one that is most apt will survive" (p.13).

It should be added that, the Law is the call to study the behavior of the human being in community, consequently and as indicated, tends to evolve along with human behavior, so it is imperative that, especially, Law programs follow the track to their graduates to know what are the trends in the labor market?, What are the profiles required in the region to solve the different conflicts or problems where the lawyer should intervene?.

Another feature to add is the "Impact Analysis Study of Graduates of the Law Program of the Caribbean University Corporation (CECAR, by its acronym in Spanish)", carried out with the purpose of studying the graduate population between 2009 and 2014 of the Faculty of Law ; managing to analyze the impact of graduates on specific topics such as their capital income, the handling of the foreign language, their civil status, positions held; in general, the projection that the graduates had of the dynamics that characterized the market in their work. Throwing evident results as expressed (CECAR, 2014) "To conclude this report, two very important aspects were evaluated, the first of them corresponds to the relevance of the curriculum according to the work experience of the graduates, in table number 6.2 we could notice that 74% consider their knowledge very

useful and 22% consider the useful study plan for their working life, which are encouraging data, since they show that the current curriculum is in convergence with the requirements of the labor market." (p.15).

As it has been mentioned throughout the article, the curriculum in an academic program is of vital importance, since it gives the graduates the total theory, the knowledge itself, to function in the workplace. Likewise, it is valuable to analyze the economic income of the graduates, since being professionals is guaranteed not only to have specific knowledge about a science or profession, but also to improve their quality of life in economic terms, that is, to be Professional guarantees you will have a better job with a well-paid salary compared to people who do not have the possibility of pursuing university studies.

It should be noted that there must be coherence and interrelation between the needs of today's society, with the specific objective that the knowledge acquired in the university or institutions of higher education, have relevance and external validation in everyday life, being of use and application in companies, public debates and other positions, outlining professional careers in the real context; in the statistics made, it establishes that (Perdomo & Parra 2015) among the same graduates there are marked differences such as the percentage of unemployment is 12.76%, of employers or independents is 87%; meanwhile the salaries were between \$ 1,000,000 = and \$ 3,000,000 = 60% of the interviewed population and the 37.4% less proportion accrued between \$ 1,000,000 = and 2,000,000 =; It was established by the study of "The Characterization of Graduates at the University of San Buenaventura Medellin and its impact on the environment" of the year 2015.

In accordance with the above, the curricula or educational projects of the program should be aimed at the struggle to provide solutions to the problems that afflict the community where the university has influence. Hence the valuable role that the university has in all areas of society; it is the university that must ensure that human and constitutional rights are met, from its air of knowledge to answer the questions that assail the conglomerate on a daily basis.

In addition, the EAFIT university in the city of MEDELLÍN (2008) carried out an investigation headed by Isabel Cristina Montes Gutiérrez entitled "Evaluation of the working environment, academic trajectory and quality of the Law program", with the purpose of evaluating the social impact that has had throughout his career, with results of surveys conducted to graduates of the law program: which have good conditions to perform, also characterizing the level of schooling of their parents, quite high; At the same time, they made a comparison of the market with respect to the labor focus of said region, showing that positive indicators are presented from the global rate, showing that the labor opportunities came thanks to the influences of friends and family, presenting as a higher rate the jobs generated in companies as service providers.

In accordance with the above, one aspect that is taken into account when it comes to monitoring graduates, important when organizing information, is the family nucleus in which he was educated. The influence of the parents or the persons who were in charge of the education of the graduates throughout their childhood and adolescence is determinant at the time in which the student, future graduate, chooses his profession or the office he will perform. This aspect leads us to reflect that the family, under all the criteria of research and education, is fundamental not only for the construction of ethical values, but also for the definition and decision when choosing a profession or trade.

Then, the Cooperative University of Colombia, has been one of the many partisan universities to include within their studies and interests in this regard, as is the scientific article "Follow-up to graduates of the law program of the cooperative university of Colombia, Carthage headquarters, from the profile of formation", (Venegas, 2010); providing results that seek to show whether the profile of training of the university and that established by the Ministry against the performance of current lawyers graduates; From different points of view, whether focused on the area of specific law that has more incidence of specialization, clear examples are: Civil, administrative, criminal, among others. In addition, the analytical and critical capacities of real cases are. The functions of mediator and conciliator; property of the second language, among others. In that order of ideas, they also managed to show qualities to improve in the current students, thanks to the statistics of the

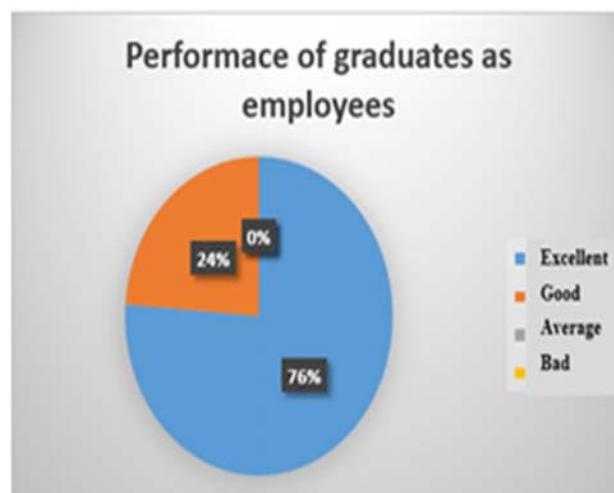
graduates who in the past were also in the classrooms and feel the need to reinforce those shortcomings such as orality, the practices of legal office, among others.

Serving as a support to refocus and restructure features of the Law program that are not being focused on the needs that arise at national and international levels. It follows that this institution evidences the interest of this type of studies, in order to evaluate the guidelines required by the ministry and those provided by it. After the evaluation, they managed to establish many well-directed aspects while facing others they had to reconsider and reconstruct key points to improve, in order to strengthen their law teaching focused on the needs of the graduates for their job performance.

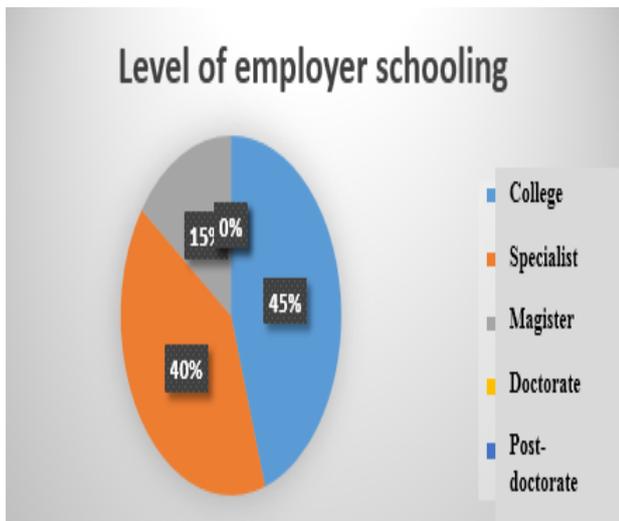
### 3. Results:

#### 3.1 Surveys Employers 'Surveys

As a result of the twenty (20) surveys made to the employers of the graduates of the Law Program of the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences, of the Unidad Central Del Valle Del Cauca, from the years 2013 to 2017; we found a series of important data that are broken down below.

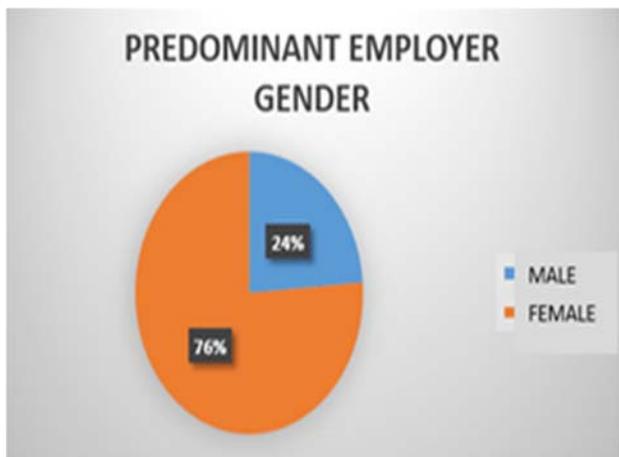


Employers surveyed stated that over 100%, 76% declared that the performance of the graduates was excellent, while 24% stated that the exercise of their employees was good; finally, none of the employers showed having any worker with regular or bad service.

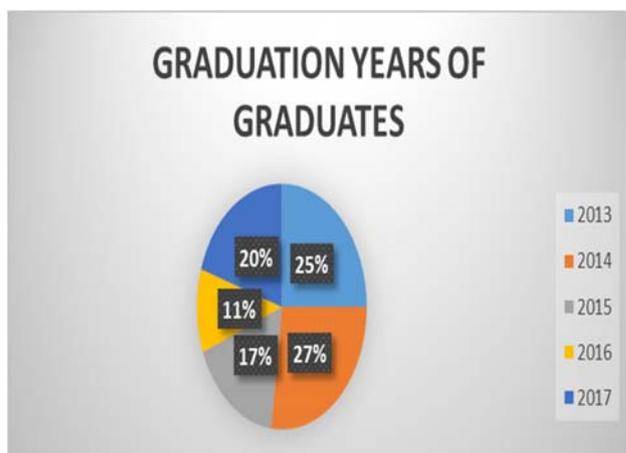


In addition, among the employers of the graduates of the Law Program of the Unidad Central Del Valle Del Cauca, who were surveyed, in terms of their level of education, 45% of them were university students, 40% were specialists, 15% are Masters and none of them had PhDs or postdocs.

However, finally, it was asked about what was the perception or what did the employers think of the academic training of their graduates ?, which gave the following results: 48% of employers said that the training of their graduates is excellent , 29% state that it was very good, 9% that was good and 14% average.

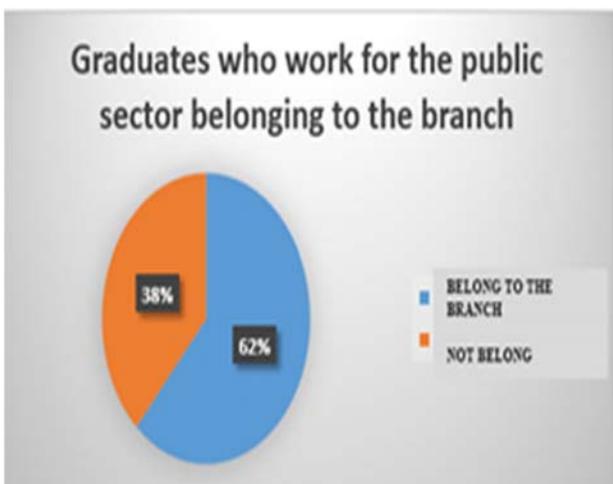
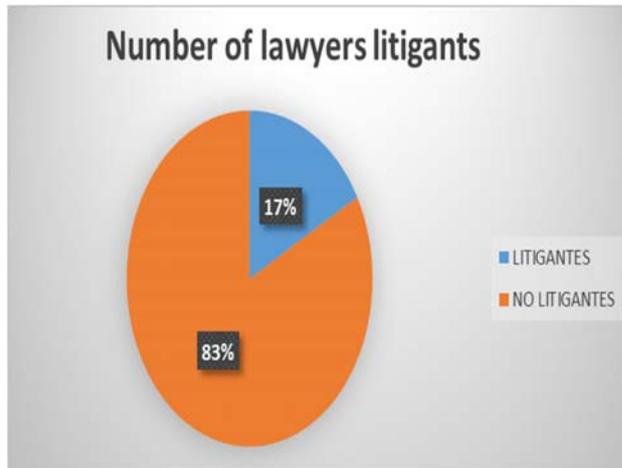
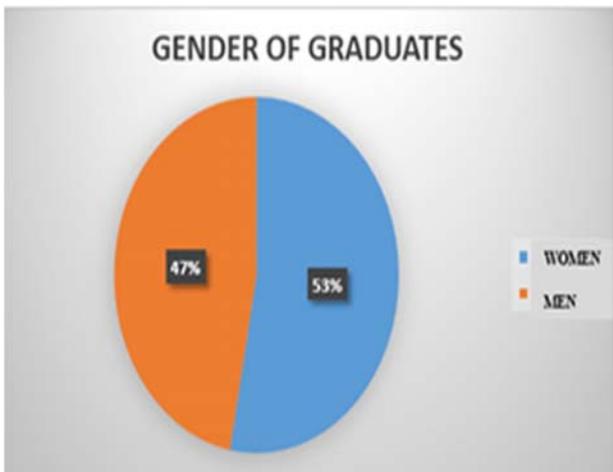


### 3.2 Surveys of the graduates

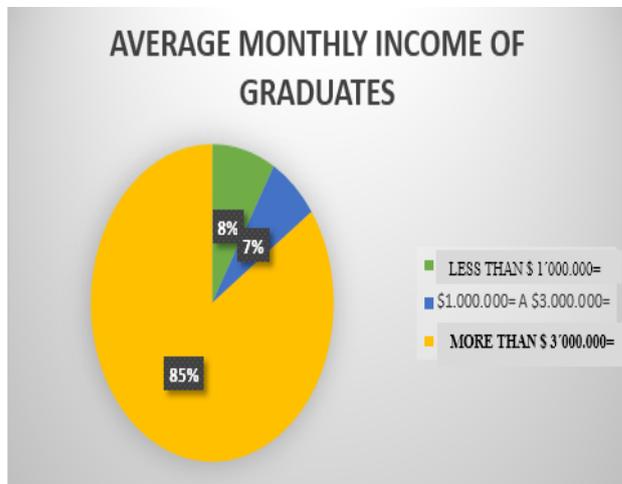
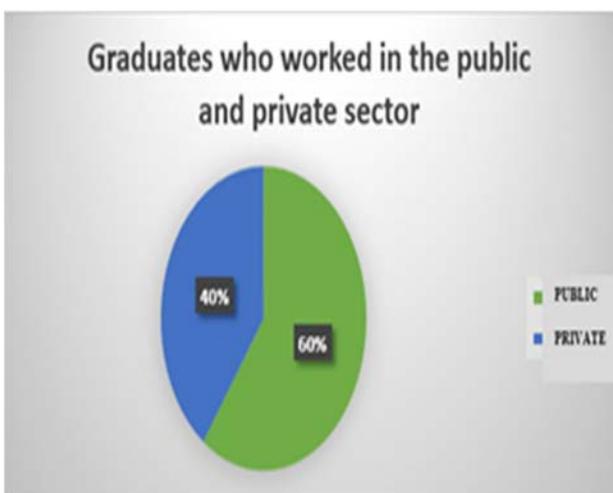


On the other hand, through the surveys it was possible to show that 76% of the employers of the graduates of the Law Program of the UCEVA, from 2013 to 2017; they are male, while the remaining 24% are female. In turn, it was found that the predominant gender of graduates employed by employers surveyed is 52% male and 48% female.

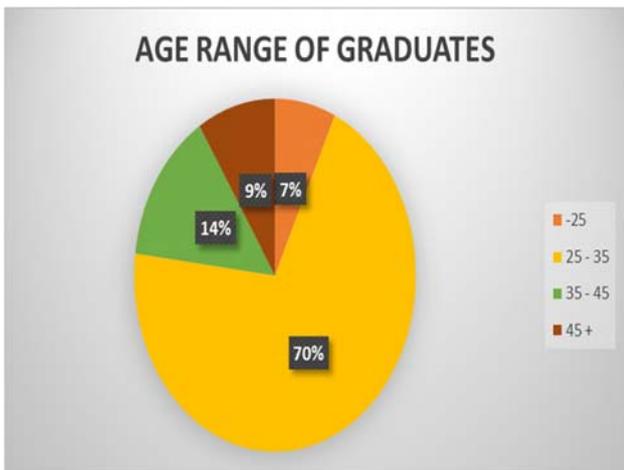
As for the surveys carried out on the population of 100 graduates of the Law Program of the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences, of the Unidad Central Del Valle del Cauca, from the two years 2013 to 2017; of 100% total, 25% of graduates graduated in 2013, 27% graduated in 2014, 17% graduated in 2015, while 11% graduated in the year 2016 and finally 20% graduated in 2017.



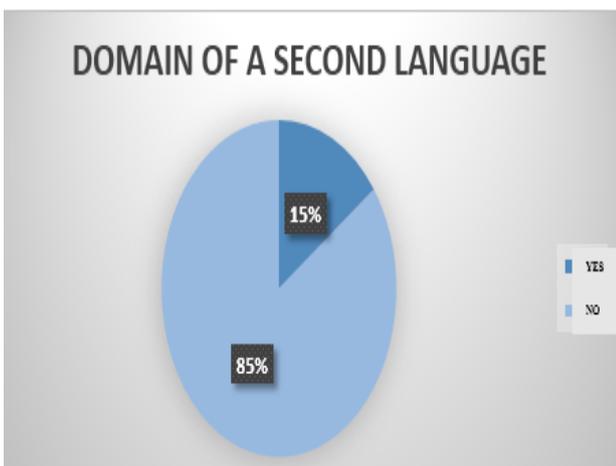
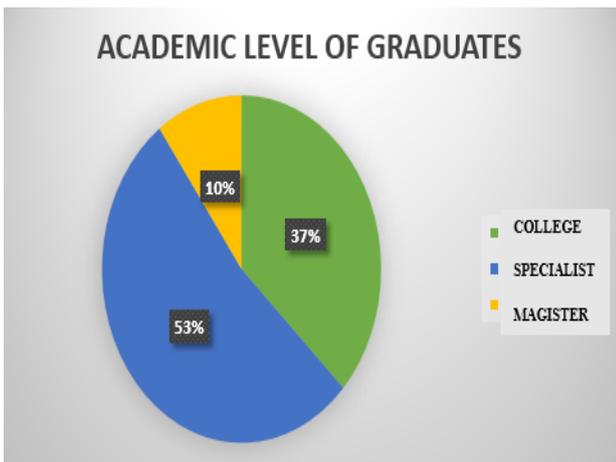
Another feature that the surveys show is that 100% of the graduates, 53% were women and 47% were men. On the other hand, 60% of the graduates work in the public sector and the rest, that is, 40% of the graduates work in the private sector. Of the lawyers graduates who work in the private sector, 17% are litigating lawyers, 83% work in private companies such as sugar mills, among others. Meanwhile, among the graduates who work in the public sector, 62% belong to the judicial branch and 38% belong to other entities of the public sector.



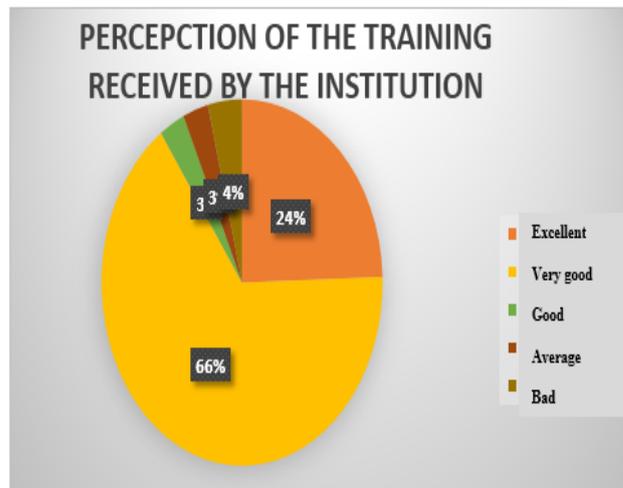
As regards the average monthly income of graduates, 85% earn more than \$3,000,000 =, 7% earn between \$1,000,000 = and \$3,000,000 =, finally, 8% earn less than \$1,000 .000 =.



On a personal level, the age range of the graduates of the Law Program of the Faculty of Legal and Humanistic Sciences of the UCEVA, from 2013 to 2017, are: 7% under 25 years old, 70% between 25 and 35 years, while 14% are between 35 and 45 years old and finally 9% are older than 45 years.



With respect to the academic level of the graduates of the Law Program, of the UCEVA, from two years 2013 to 2017, 53% of the graduates are specialists, in various areas such as Constitutional Law, Administrative Law, Human Rights, Criminal Law, Civil Law o Procedural; 37% are university students and 10% are magister. Regarding the mastery of the second language, 15% of the graduates dominate it and 85% do not dominate it.



Another important aspect that was obtained by means of the surveys made to the graduates is the thought or perception that they have about the training they received in the Unidad Central Del Valle Del Cauca; is that 66% revealed that the education received was good, while 24% said it was excellent, 3% said it was fair, 3% said it was bad and 4% did not answer the question.

#### 4. Conclusion

Through the study carried out for approximately one year, it was found initially that research projects about the impact that graduates have on the environment in which they operate are of vital importance. Reason for which, there are broad and substantive research projects both nationally and internationally, from various universities, associations and even the Ministry of Education. All this because they represent an introspective analysis of the strengths and weaknesses that exist in the same universities, with respect to the academic and practical preparation that the students receive, who will be the future professionals and graduates.

So it is suggested simultaneously to the other universities to elaborate, this type of research since they provide many strategies for the improvement of the academy itself, in addition to which it is possible to perceive the place that graduates are working, for example, Through the study carried out by the National University of Colombia, they were able to observe that many of their law students have held important positions as President of the Republic, ministers, congressmen, among others.

Now, entering into the matter, it was possible to show through the results of this investigation carried out in the UCEVA that the graduates of the law faculty have had a positive impact on society, it is evident that their employers describe their work impeccably, stating that They are excellent and good.

On the other hand, a result that although it is very even and the difference is really small, is that the predominant gender is masculine, since the majority of employers, employees and graduates interviewed were men.

At the same time, through the employers it was realized that most of them consider that the training of their employees has been excellent and very good, which shows the UCEVA has marked an important influence in the region and in a general way in the country. It should be noted that all this from the perspective of the same employers, which are people studied; a high index of these are university students, specialists and even magisters.

Currently, the lawyers UCEVISTAS (Demonym used for UCEVA students) are very well placed in the labor market, most of them earn above 4 minimum wages, in addition a dominant percentage of the interviewed graduates are part of the public power and these in the vast majority belong or occupy charges of the judicial branch, either as clerks, senior officials, judges and among others. Simultaneously, lawyers who do not belong to the public sector in general are linked to private companies or entities, while a small proportion litigate.

Another aspect to conclude is that most of the graduates consulted are in a very young age range; between 25 years and 35 years. This does not take into account the year in which they graduated, due to the fact that there was not a noticeable difference between the graduates, from 2013, 2014 and 2015, of

course the previous ones prevailing over the graduates of 2016 and 2018.

Academically, a considerable superiority of graduates is that they are specialists in various branches of law, specializing in constitutional specialization, as the basis of Colombian law, but also major features of criminal, civil and administrative law. In spite of the fact that the academic training was brought up earlier, aspects that were found to improve were, for example, a lower population dominates a second league and the few graduates who do so predominantly dominate English.

Finally, regarding the training that the graduates had in the UCEVA there is an excellent perception of them, many of the respondents mentioned their professors with a good and excellent performance, stating additionally that the education of the institution is in agreement to cover the labor needs represented by society, obviously there were many aspects to improve, for example, suggest that they increase the practices in the institution, that add some subjects in the curriculum or that are seen with greater intensity, among others. This shows that this research was extremely constructive for the improvement of the Institution, besides that it was logically proved that the UCEVA represents a good performance and useful academic preparation for the development of competent professionals for the current work needs.

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