



## Research Article

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Received: 23 July 2023 / Accepted: 23 June 2024 / Published: 02 July 2024

# Happiness in Organizations and its Effect on the Culture of Entrepreneurship in Students of a University, Lambayeque Region, 2022

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DOI: <https://doi.org/10.36941/ajis-2024-0102>

## Abstract

*The title of the thesis Happiness in organizations as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in students of the university, Lambayeque region, 2021, has obtained a main objective To determine the effect of Happiness affects in organizations in the culture of entrepreneurship in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021. Likewise, this study has been developed in a quantitative approach, of a descriptive - explanatory level and non-experimental design and to test the hypothesis of this study, a survey is conducted. Its population is made up of the students of the university of the Lambayeque region, being these 30 in total, therefore a census sampling is determined in which the population is equal to the sample. A data collection instrument called a questionnaire was applied to these students to measure happiness in organizations and the culture of entrepreneurship and to determine that they are reliable and valid. Similarly, the statistical system called SPSS Vs. 26 was used, which allowed a very detailed analysis of results. Therefore, it is concluded that the independent variable happiness in organizations affects the dependent variable entrepreneurship culture in the university, Lambayeque region, 2021, thanks to the correlation coefficient Rho Spearman = 0.876, independent variable and 0.953 for the dependent variable, which allows giving a strong incidence between both variables, in the same way a significance of less than p value 0.05 was obtained.*

**Keywords:** Collaborative learning, group work, social skills, Motivation, student participation, organizations

## 1. Introduction

Currently that we are in a globalized world there are new advances in technology in continuous improvement in learning trying to link the student with the latest applications of new information and communication technologies (ICT). Therefore, its approach is mixed exploratory, taking into account the analysis of the educational experience and in addition to the principles of telecommunications. The objective is to know the perception of students about participation in the inclusion of collaborative work activities with digital tools . Therefore, using the wave generation computer programs and the virtual classroom, which are currently enabled in universities and have recorded many observations. Therefore, the data collection that has been applied, through a mixed-type survey, to a group of 28 students who took the subject. They obtained a result where it indicates that in the group there is very favorable acceptance towards collaborative work through the important use of ICT, and an integral part of their professional training. Soto, J. and Torres, C. (2016). Human beings have always sought happiness as an objective, but it is impossible for them to achieve it, so in the present contribution of Positive Psychology and Philosophy it refers to the issue of happiness and its influence in the organizational field and productivity. . Although the psychology of work and organizations seeks to promote the well-being and performance of employees, different authors do not agree on the foundations of happiness. Some authors define it as pleasure, while others prefer a mixture of pleasure, commitment and meaning, or use the word well-being instead of happiness. The thesis highlights the differences between the authors and advocates a consensus in the field of the foundations of happiness to make it more manageable from a psychological perspective. Moccia S. (2016).

Jimenez D.; Ortiz M.; Monsalve M. & Gómez M. (2020) The article is a documentary review that analyzes the measurement models of happiness in relation to labor well-being, from a global perspective and from theoretical postulates of recent research. The problem question is to identify the variables associated with the concept of happiness. A qualitative-documentary methodology is used and a systematic review of the state of the art on the subject of happiness is carried out. The results show that there is a prevalence of qualitative studies and that 51 variables associated with the concept of happiness were identified. Then the list was refined to 25 categories, which made it possible to create an indexing model for happiness and occupational well-being in organizations. It is concluded that it is important to raise awareness and train about the importance of labor well-being and the pursuit of happiness. In general, the study shows the relevance of the study variable and highlights the need to pay attention to labor well-being in organizations.

Sometimes we always ask ourselves a few questions: How many times, as a teacher, have we tried to set up work groups in our classrooms and ended up with a riot in our offices? We must take into account thanks to collaborative work, students internalize a way of working and help to develop strategies for academic work. How many times, as teachers, have we tried to establish work groups in our classes and sometimes we end up with some students having shared collaborative experiences and in other cases some students have taken advantage of opportunities not to participate due to having a certain familiarity. The incorporation of collaborative work in the classroom as a didactic strategy, which results in collaborative learning, requires the use of collaborative learning from the premise, it is also based on constructivist theory, knowledge is discovered by students, reconstructed through the concepts that can be related and expanded through new learning experiences. It emphasizes the student's participation in the process because learning arises from transactions between students; and between the teacher and the students (Revelo O., Collazos C., and Jiménez J. (2018).

Lopez, Martha; Ahumada, Eduardo and Ravina, R. (2020), Nowadays training is provided and even more so in universities, workshops are given on the topics of university social responsibility, RSU, these advances have been strengthening communication and collaboration between students with the teacher allowing integration and even more providing humanitarian support to society. In addition, students today in the 21st century are stimulated by collaborative existences fermenting in a

framework of open educational construction, not only trying to create a favorable climate environment in the transfer of their knowledge, they are also valuing, identifying with each other. company and university, developing an ecosystem that cultivates leaders who are transformative, humanitarian and who have responsibilities to society. In addition, it must be taken into account that the university has authorities and in turn delegate responsibilities that make decisions model democracy in their academic efforts where they have their designs where universities constitute one of the most outstanding entities that they can in terms of talents that they are creating, Entrepreneurial, sustainable, who are very collaborative and enthusiastic for the business. So the economic part of happiness can be accessed through education that initiatives among students are managed within the university, they are collaborative among themselves, innovation in the use of technology, they are being entrepreneurs and assuming their responsibility towards society, so that a collaborative organization can be promoted by obtaining a result.

Novo, I (2015) In his book *The law of happiness forbidden not to be happy*, He tells us that people should not be concerned about issues that can limit them so that they can undertake a satisfaction in their life. That is to say, it does not provide opportunities to improve as a person, looking for obstacles that prevent him from moving forward. In addition, keeping in mind that life gives you only one opportunity is to say that you must take it at the moment it is presented to you. We must keep in mind that life is full of obstacles or the first thing we must do is get up and be able to move forward facing those ups and downs.

Sánchez S. (2018) In medieval philosophy there were two ways to identify the first, the good enjoyed that people must seek their happiness in the moral and affective sphere, called the supreme good, that is, the doctrine of Eudaemonism that people want to be able to reach for which we must do things correctly taking the necessary measures so that later one does not regret it. So one of this representative was Aristotle based on moral standards, understanding that happiness is a full and harmonious state for the soul. Furthermore, that happiness identifies the essential part in people and fully addresses the contrary feelings and sometimes their despair in their behavior.

García G. (2016) In the philosophical field, wisdom is identified as the path to happiness, so in the field of psychology, few associate wisdom because it seeks the own experiences that people obtain over time. Throughout their lives, they must also deepen and understand their knowledge, determining their existence, what is good and what is not, on the other hand, happiness are emotions at the moment, it is a sensation of well-being and also a realization that we experience when we reach our goals. own goals and desires.

Ramírez P. (2019) in his title *Organizational Happiness. How to implement it and why?* Organizational happiness consists in the fact that people are much more identified, productive and develop a better commitment, obtaining greater profitability for the company.

What is happiness? After having carried out various analyzes and having studied, look for a goal that people always try to achieve.

In the psychological field, it consists of people maintaining an emotional side where they try to satisfactorily achieve their objectives.

Buey, F. (2009). *Ethics and political philosophy* indicates in his book where he is going to contribute to the society where racism currently exists, for this reason we do not base it on the philosophy of public matters of contemporary times, where he will cause main objectives during the last decade in a globalized world where there are social and economic differences between rich and poor countries, in addition to the racism that has always existed and xenophobia throughout Europe; the lack of identification with the environment that has affected our ecology, also highlights technoscience where an ethic of responsibility and the social aspect participate in the scientific political field where it plays an important role in the economic and political part, they are linked by a productive force.

Garassini, M. & Trujillo C. (2012) *Lasting happiness* in his book where he offers theoretical reflections and empirical research that consists of people feeling strengthened, family achievements and society in order to fully transcend and the simplicity of people to achieve your achievements. In

other words, interpersonal relationships help people to enter society, generating collective challenges, guaranteeing political and social stability achievements.

Gómez E. (2018) in his Book Note on the concept of Well-being or Happiness and Life Events: an approach based on theoretical and empirical findings where he addresses psychosocial well-being and its relationship with the events of his life, understanding as well-being part of emotional happiness is feeling good about what you do, life events, on the other hand, events are very relevant events that have occurred in life and that these will be identified as an important part of the evolutionary change of your life; Therefore, throughout life, human beings go through stages of childhood, adolescence, adulthood and old age.

García M. (1988). For Aristotle it means that living as a man has meant choosing goals and being able to direct all our behavior towards it. For the philosopher Aristotle, he is the author of more phrases known as "The supreme goal of man is happiness", this phrase has survived for more than 25 centuries, there was also a proposal by Sigmund Freud "The plan of creation has not included the purpose of may man be happy." Example: The actions of a shoemaker are intended to produce a well-made shoe; as well as the activity of a student is to adequately assimilate the knowledge of a subject. We can observe that both pursue different objectives in which they can be identified. In order to understand the dimension of happiness, it would be necessary to analyze the appetitive dimension that Aristotle takes into account after having carried out an exhaustive study of bodily desire, there are forms of appetite and desire, but with qualities and scope that will differentiate, he also indicates that Happiness must feel what is good in the aspect of pleasant, as it must also feel in disgust, which is unpleasant.

Fernández I. (2015) In his book Organizational Happiness. How to build happiness at work, allows us to identify how the collaboration or integration of an organization can facilitate its collaborators and in turn strengthen individually or as a group, leading the performance towards its organizational objectives, building an intangible asset that is difficult to mock. (p.23)

Universitas Foundation (2016) "According to the research, he has carried out a series of constantly relating to the workplace. The concept of well-being consists of people should feel satisfied and their states of people should be calm.

In an organization, it is necessary to establish certain strategies to be able to motivate and promote the well-being of the workers, to feel good and even more to identify themselves.

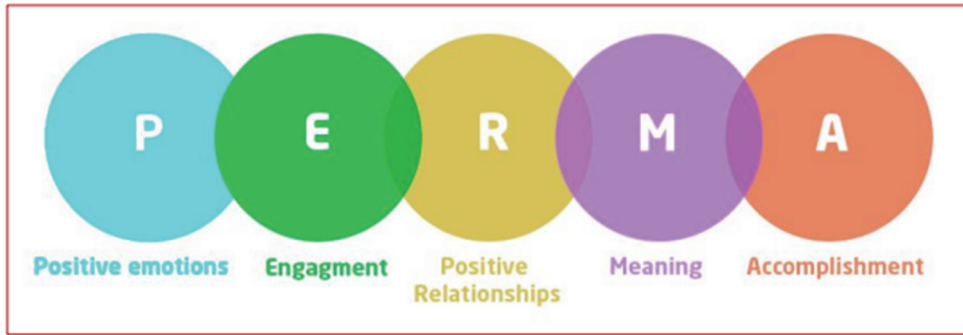
positive psychology

In the field of Psychology is where the behavior and emotional side of people are studied, so that they can build and even more so can establish coordination and cooperativism, from a scientific point of view from a scientific point of view everything that makes happy to human In this way, people could be helped to build a more satisfactory reality. In the field of psychology, he is in charge of analyzing what makes people happy where they have depended on 02 items 50% that he has determined in a generic way, his success in daily life seeks his happiness and the other 50% intervenes psychological support Seligman, M. (2002)

Seligman, M. (2002) Has experience Psychological Association, within the field of psychology where it can be rescued that people suffer from traumas, also suffer from disorders and affects the mind. It also studies the emotional side where people feel more identified in the field of their personality seeking happiness.

## 2. Theory of Well-being or Perma Model

The PERMA model tells us that there are factors that will be supported by this 05 model that will reflect a psychological aspect that will help you improve your personality in all areas: (Management consultant)



**Figure 1:** Perma Model (HR best practices, 2018)

- Positive Emotions (positive emotions): it consists of the fact that it is in charge of transferring both positive and negative emotions to be able to deal with their personality.
- Engagement (commitment): consists of people emphasizing their progress on the emotional side so that they can direct their behavior. (flow).
- Relationships (relationships): It consists in the fact that people must be linked related and as a consequence for their own benefit. In addition, he maintains very powerful relationships where he measures the protection and support factor as necessary for the well-being of the person, because he is going to seek the substantial fund of his happiness.
- Meaning and purpose (purpose and meaning): The person tries to identify his meaning of life so that he can achieve his goals, where they obtain their achievements according to their objectives. In addition, the very relevant meaning must be taken into account where it will cover the very transcendental field.
- Accomplishment (achievement): It consists in the fact that people must feel identified trying to obtain their own benefits so that they can achieve their goals and objectives as a person.

And as a second tool variable in the culture of entrepreneurship in students, we have as a quote Helliwell, J., Layard, R., & Sachs, J. (2019). The importance of entrepreneurship in education, in order to understand the meaning of entrepreneurship, we first have to analyze the attitude and aptitude. The concept refers to an initiative where there is an economic risk whose purpose is to take advantage of various opportunities offered by the market. In addition, it should be encouraged in children, young people and adults, their autonomy to be able to improve in daily life should be encouraged, providing benefits in practice, that is, it develops creativity, assertiveness, confidence and positive thinking, capable of improving certain conflicts and determine the decision.

Is entrepreneurship an inherent trait or can it be developed?

While some individuals may possess inherent qualities that make them natural entrepreneurs, a significant portion of these qualities can be cultivated. This is why implementing entrepreneurship in educational settings is crucial, as it equips future entrepreneurs with the ability to innovate, create, and adapt to change. Several key characteristics of an entrepreneurial individual include:

**Initiative:** The foundation of entrepreneurship. For instance, did you know that Steve Jobs never completed his college degree, yet he successfully launched his own company? Initiative involves taking the plunge and turning ideas into actions.

**Creativity:** It's not always about inventing something entirely new; instead, it's about being creative in problem-solving and finding novel approaches to doing things.

**Confidence:** The entrepreneur's self-trust and optimism are vital. While setbacks and victories are part of the journey, maintaining a positive outlook is essential for tackling challenges and

attracting success.

Accountability: Entrepreneurs must be responsible not only to themselves but also to others. They should have the capacity to evaluate the repercussions of each decision.

Passion: Accomplished entrepreneurs wholeheartedly dedicate themselves to their projects, showing unwavering commitment and passion in pursuit of their objectives.

How to nurture entrepreneurial qualities in young individuals?

### 2.1 *Instilling Values from Early Childhood*

Creating an innovative and imaginative learning environment from a young age is crucial. This can be achieved through games, activities, group interactions, and other avenues. Encouraging creative expression in children, especially through art, allows them to generate creative solutions to various challenges. Allocating time and space for free expression is highly beneficial, as it helps children develop reflection skills, generate ideas, and understand their motivations.

### 2.2 *Building Self-Esteem, Encouraging Dreams, and Addressing Failures*

Fostering self-esteem is of paramount importance. Teaching children to believe in their ability to achieve their goals through hard work is equally significant as helping them understand that mistakes and failures are not insurmountable setbacks. Promoting a positive attitude and creating an environment in which making mistakes is seen as part of the learning process, and being open to constructive criticism, is essential.

### 2.3 *Teaching Decision-Making and Consequences*

Allowing children to make decisions about matters that concern or affect them, as well as facing the outcomes of their choices, is a step toward building their independence. Often, fear can paralyze individuals, leaving them uncertain about how to proceed. To cultivate an entrepreneurial spirit, it's crucial to gradually empower children to make choices and take responsibility for the results of those decisions.

### 2.4 *Collaboration*

There is a growing emphasis on incorporating various exercises, activities, and team-based work. It's clear that two minds working together are often more effective than one. Teaching children the skills to communicate effectively with their peers can foster many positive attributes, including respect, trust, and security. These qualities can later be applied in their projects. Equipping them with the tools for successful and smooth communication is a critical step in effectively expressing their ideas.

#### Reinforcement and Support

Assisting children in self-discovery is a pivotal step in helping them understand their strengths, interests, and talents. If a child has a passion for drawing, it's more beneficial to nurture and support that interest rather than imposing activities that might evoke negative feelings.

In summary, reinforcing emotional intelligence, self-assurance, and the capacity to set and achieve goals is the initial step in cultivating an entrepreneurial mindset among students. The next step is teaching them self-discipline, diligence, and optimism, empowering them to become self-reliant individuals who can confront challenges with an open and creative mindset. Remember, being creative involves thinking differently, while being innovative entails taking risks and translating ideas into action.

It's not surprising that entrepreneurship is gaining momentum in the field of education. Empowering young individuals to be proactive, capable of conceiving and executing projects, not only benefits their individual success but also contributes to the development of a more

entrepreneurial and innovative society.

Educators must lead by example, embodying an entrepreneurial spirit to inspire our students. In a future marked by automation and globalization, the only way for young people to secure their place in the workforce is by having the ability to create opportunities themselves.

Lama, D. (1991) In his book, he tells us that recovering our innate state of happiness occurs:

It establishes that feelings of love, understanding that is part of happiness, so these warm states can occur in which they not only have necessary feelings of compassion, because they are considered benevolent people.

In terms of Buddhist philosophy, which is that human beings have a basic nature and are more flexible in mind, sometimes emotions encompass their negative thoughts. In addition, its nature is considerable and understandable, so there is the opposite side where conflicts and aggressiveness that involve them are generated, which is why they generate violence.

1. consists of the relationship between people generate envy
2. Avoid envy of others say that we must take things slowly to avoid making mistakes.
3. Before making the decision, the first thing to evaluate is to analyze.
4. It means that things cannot be rushed.
5. Once we have made the decision and have obtained a result, we cannot go back, but we can improve our mistakes.
6. People must find peace of mind before giving an opinion
7. you cannot anticipate things, you must first obtain the result, be it positive or negative.
8. In life we must value people as they are, because later we regret what is already too late.
9. In life we must feel grateful for what we have achieved, we must always keep moving forward and envy others.
10. In life we must feel good about what we do.
11. People today maintain a good mood where they have grown as a professional, while others are bitter, envying others.
12. According to Aristotle, people should try to find happiness, and not wait for someone else to find it.

### 2.5 *The level of knowledge of happiness:*

Pulido F; Herrera F (2018) Emotions play a crucial role in our lives, since they are fundamental tools to successfully face the challenges that are presented to us. To achieve this, we have tools that allow us to identify and properly manage our emotions. To this end, the main objective of this paper is to analyze the possible significant differences in the levels and types of happiness and emotional intelligence, in relation to sociodemographic factors such as age, gender, culture and socioeconomic status, and also to examine the Possible relationships between these variables in a multicultural adolescent population.

A total of 811 adolescents from six secondary schools participated in this study. When considering the cultural dimension, it was observed that the majority of the participants belonged to the Muslim culture-religion, representing 71.6% of the sample, while 28.4%

The rest belonged to the Christian culture-religion. Regarding gender, 46.1% of the participants were male, while 53.9% were female.

Questionnaires specifically designed to assess happiness and emotional intelligence were used as measurement instruments. The results obtained revealed medium-high levels of happiness in the sample. Happiness was influenced by age, gender, culture/religion, and socioeconomic-cultural status. On the other hand, emotional intelligence was also influenced by age, gender, culture/religion, and socioeconomic-cultural status. In addition, a statistically significant and directly proportional relationship was found between happiness and emotional intelligence.

Estrada S. (2007) tells us in his research that in large social groups it has always been led sometimes by good leaders, and in another case by bad leaders for which they have not managed well



because they have not been involved in the problem trying to get others to do their job for those people. For what exists the other of people who have been leaders and have obtained victories where the ancient history tells that the countries of Egypt, Babylon, China, Greece, Rome and Hebrews, where the Catholic Church predominated in the contribution of the military for what I cover the time of the feudal lord, when there was the time of commerce in Venice, so it exploded with the industrial revolution where the people who were considered as pack animals were replaced by machines, so those who managed were the people.

Leadership can be managed in all company departments because there must be a person in charge who can lead taking into account the objectives as a company. In addition, it indicates that in the years of the Middle Ages and today there are leaders who direct the wars so that they can obtain good results of triumph, as indicated in his book. The Art of War (130 BC) exemplifying the types of leaders.

Structure of the university model National Evaluation System (2017) has identified four dimensions: the main one is comprehensive training, then the strategic management, institutional support and the fourth is results. In order to define and develop the graduate profile of students, considering the objectives of the mission, vision and values, institutions through professional education must take into account the local, national and international environment.

Theory according to Albert Shapero

According to Valero R. (2008) It indicates that entrepreneurs are born according to the interaction according to the factors of social situation, psychology, culture and the economic part, in addition the beginning of an entrepreneur is born and occurs at an established time and It results in where people are compromised with the knowledge that represents the experiences of people, their cultural aspect in front of society. Shapero indicates that the theories are in a theory that is based on the actions you should take in the following:

- Making decisions to be able to direct a group and to be able to establish and make decisions in a business.
- The use of resources must be taken into account, because in this way they will be able to be better managed, taking into account that these resources must be executed in the field of technology, human talent and economic aspects.
- Management, it is about management giving all the scope to carry out the process of the company to obtain good positive results.
- Autonomy, The important thing is that the entire process can be carried out to start the business without depending on anyone, they make their own decisions to be able to proceed with the elaboration of their projects.
- Decision of the risk, It consists of people having to face the problems that can arise during the process in the management of the company.

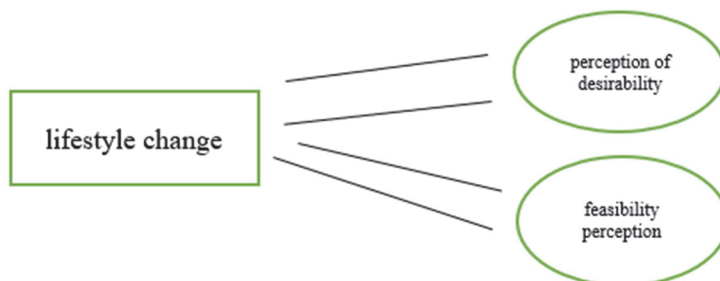


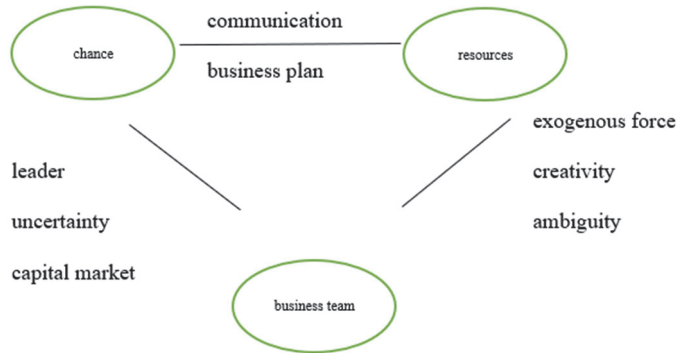
Figure 1: Albert Shapero Model

Source: Business innovation, Rodrigo Valera



In the 1970s, said author dedicated himself to studying at Harvard University.

And at Babson's school, I encouraged chains of ideas and you obtained definitions that have been obtained by various efforts to start a business, chains of thoughts and definitions that led to the activity of creating a project or business.



**Figure 2:** Timmons model.

**Source:** Business innovation, Rodrigo Valera.

- In addition, there is the ease of being able to undertake, what it would be is to motivate university students to make decisions so that they can execute them, and in turn, the support of the university to be able to have the support of state institutions to provide opportunities for that their ideas are seen, and they can identify themselves much better.
- Necessary resource, once they have obtained success, the ideas is to maintain proactive activities, and if negative results are obtained at any time, team restructuring must be carried out, it consists of seeking all the necessary resources to be able to operate, providing opportunities and in turn Detecting weak points that help you improve.
- The students who have achieved success and are considered as creative innovators, making use of the resources for which they obtain a good profit.
- The organization (Stakeholders) In companies there are creative collaborators where they make use of technology, they are good businessmen par excellence and even more so, they invest internationally in actions. In turn, they are leaders of creating groups that maintain good communication.

Unesco (2016) UNESCO indicators of culture for development during the last 20 years has played a very important role in education where culture and development where they have driven its growth where it will contribute to the various countries in their economy and for what they generate jobs are created with low profitability.

Unesco (March 16, 2021) UNESCO contributes to the creation of youth ventures in the cultural and creative sector in the City of Havana, it will contribute with the support of technology and materials, as well as recreational spaces that will promote young people between 18 and 35 years old in the field of technology, art and communication in the city of Havana will create with the philosophy of incubators by capitation in different subjects or that will generate innovative ideas taking into account in providing development of various activities.

In addition, the project they have is that once the young people finish the university or other training centers with the desire to be able to demonstrate their capacity and ability in the personal aspect, offering different young people workshops such as graphic design, industrial, fashion .

UNESCO's support will help current and future youth to excel with creative aspirations.

UNESCO-UNEVOC of TVET (July 18 to 29, 2016) The analysis that has been carried out today by the World Bank calculates that the global economy will need to create approximately 600.

2.6 *El Peruano newspaper (July 13, 2014) University Law Law No. 30220*

2.6.1 *Article 51. Public and private companies try to keep your attention*

Coordination with public and private entities The universities coordinate permanently with the public and private sectors, for attention of research that contributes to solving the country's problems. They establish strategic alliances for better basic and applied research. The research and development projects financed by the universities are evaluated and selected by them.

2.6.2 *Article 52. Business incubator The university, as part of its activity*

formative, promotes the initiative of the students for the creation of small and micro-enterprises owned by the students, providing advice or facilities in the use of the equipment and facilities of the institution. The governing bodies of the company, in a training context, must be made up of students. These companies receive technical or business advice from university professors and facilities in the use of equipment and facilities. Each university establishes the corresponding regulations.

2.6.3 *Article 53. Copyright and patents Publications that have been the product of research financed by the university acknowledge their authorship to their creators.*

Regarding the patrimonial content, the university signs an agreement with the author for the distribution of profits based on the contributions delivered.

In the other aspects related to this matter, the current legislation on copyright is applied.

### 3. **Materials and Methods**

This chapter will show methodological aspects, such as the method that was appropriate to the study, as well as the type and level of research. Also, the variables were defined, both conceptual and operational, and the data collection techniques that should be used will be mentioned.

3.1 *Research type and design*

3.2 *Kind of investigation*

Hernández, et al (2014), In the present thesis that was carried out according to its characteristics, it is of an applied type, since it is based on the basis of a theoretical framework and is maintained within it, with the objective of increasing scientific knowledge already existing.

3.3 *Research design*

The research work, according to its characteristics, is considered non-experimental, since there will be no experimentation of the variables, this is framed as indicated by Hernández, et al (2014), who point out that this research model is developed without the manipulation the variables studied, given that events will be observed in their natural environment. The investigation to be developed in a certain time is classified as cross-sectional.

### 3.4 Research level

Taking into account its presented characteristics, it is considered descriptive - explanatory, as indicated by Hernández, et al. (2014), given that initially descriptive information was collected on both variables analyzed, to later analyze the relationship between them.

### 3.5 Research focus

The approach will be quantitative, according to Hernández, et al (2014), since by collecting data it will test the hypothesis based on the numerical scale and the statistical analysis in order to determine the theory of the investigation (p.4).

### 3.6 Population

According to Arias, F. (2006) the concept that indicates population refers to a group of people that make up a certain study. (p.33)

The population is made up of 30 students of the last cycle of the university of the Lambayeque Region.

### 3.7 Sample

According to Bernal, C. (2000) mention that the sample is a representative part of the population, in such a way that, when obtaining summarized data, these will be similar to those of the population that has been studied. (p.125).

In the sample of this research, the non-probabilistic sampling technique has been used because the selection of the university students will be carried out at the discretion of the researcher.

In the same way, the present investigation will be of a census type since it will work in the sample of the university that make up the population, said amount is 30 people.

For Hayes, S. C., Strosahl, K. D., & Wilson, K. G. (1999). the census sample in his research involves a small population and therefore everything must be taken as a sample, thus the sample being equal to the population (p.6).

The present study required the use of the following data collection techniques and instruments to verify the validity and reliability of the investigation.

## 4. Results

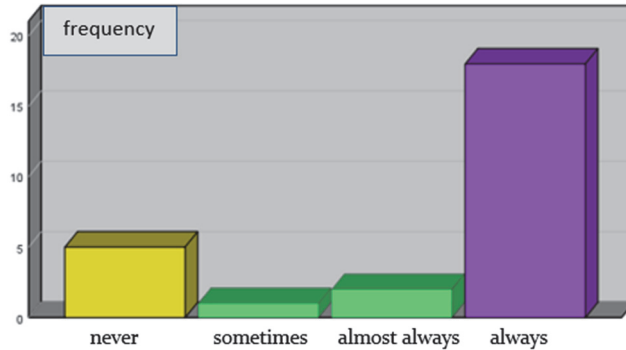
This part of our research presents the data that was collected considering the objective of the research, which is to analyze how the effect of Happiness affects organizations in the culture of entrepreneurship in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

**Table 1:** Student participation in universities

	Frequency Percent Valid		Percent Accumulated Percent	
Valid never	5	16.7	16.7	16.7
Sometimes	1	3.3	3.3	20.0
Almost always	6	20.0	20.0	40.0
Always	18	60.0	60.0	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

According to table No. 1, the majority of respondents have stated that a large part, that is, 60% of the students who have been surveyed, agree that the student must be participatory because in this way they

become involved within of society. Likewise, there is a percentage of respondents who are indifferent with this aspect to their participation as a student that amounts to 20%, which is why students are sometimes very difficult in situations that can happen. Finally, there is a minority that 16.67% university students never participate, which later has problems in being able to develop their class topic.

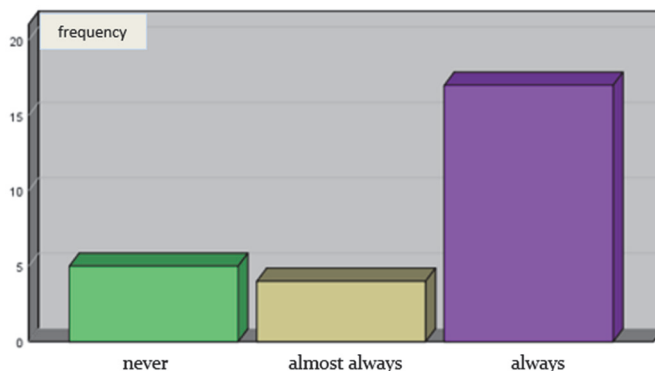


**Figure 3.** Student participation in universities

According to figure No. 3, They have stated that 60% of the students who have been surveyed state that they always agree that the student must be participatory because in this way they become involved in society. Likewise, there is a percentage of respondents who are indifferent. They have never participated as a student, which amounts to 20%, which is why students are sometimes very difficult in situations that can happen. Finally, there is a minority that 16.67% has almost always participated in, university students, who later have problems in being able to develop their class topic.

**Table 2:** Opinion the emotional health of the university student is important.

	Frequency Percent Valid		Percent Accumulated Percent	
Valid never	5	30,0	30,0	30,0
Almost always	4	13,3	13,3	43,3
Always	17	56,7	56,7	100,0
Total	30	100,0	100,0	



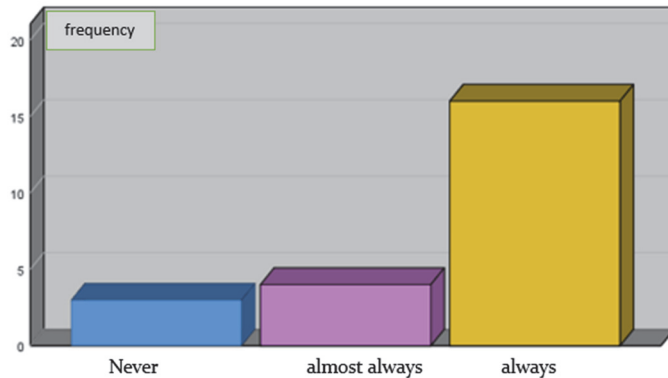
**Figure 4:** In your opinion, is the emotional health of a university student important?

According to table No. 4 and figure No. 6, the majority of respondents have stated the majority, that is, 56.7% of the students who have been surveyed state that they always agree that the emotional health of the university student is important. . Likewise, there is a percentage of respondents who are indifferent to this aspect. Emotional health will never affect university performance, it amounts to 30%, which is why students are sometimes very difficult in situations that can happen. Finally, there is a minority that 13.3% almost the emotional state affects the academic performance of the university

**Table 3:** In your opinion, does the family play an important role in the university student?

	Frequency Percent Valid		Percent Accumulated Percent	
Valid never	3	10.0	10.0	10.0
Almost always	11	36.6	36.7	46.7
Always	16	53.3	53.3	100.0
Total	30	100.0	100.0	

According to table No. 3 Most of the respondents have stated the majority, that is to say, 53.3% of the students who have been surveyed state that the family always plays an important role in the university student. Likewise, there is a percentage of respondents who are indifferent to this aspect, almost always the family plays an important role in the university student, it amounts to 36.6%, which is why students are sometimes very difficult in situations that can happen. Finally, there is a minority that 10.0% the family plays an important role in the university student.



**Figure 5:** In your opinion, does the family play an important role in the university student?

Alternative Hypothesis H1: Happiness in organizations affects as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Null Hypothesis Ho: Happiness in organizations does NOT affect as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

To test the proposed hypothesis we will follow the following procedure:

to. Significance level  $\alpha=5\%$ ,  $X_{2t}$

**Table 4:** Cross table  $V_1 \times V_2$

Count	V2													Total	
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00		
V1	25,00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	42,00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Count	V2													Total
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00	
45,00	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
46,00	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
47,00	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
48,00	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
49,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
51,00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
52,00	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
54,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
58,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
59,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

Table 5: Chi-square tests

	value	df	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)
Pearson chi-square	240.000a	132	.000
Likelihood ratio	120.840	132	.747
linear by linear association	26.320	1	.000
No of valid cases	30		

10.156 cells (100.0%) have expected a count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

According to table No. 4 and 5 the sig. bilateral is 0.000, which is less than the p value 0.05, so the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. In addition

The result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.747 or 74.7% of the table indicates that it affects between the two variables: Happiness in organizations DOES affect as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

First Specific Hypothesis: Positive emotions as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021

Null Hypothesis Ho: The level of knowledge of happiness does not affect organizations in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis H1: The level of knowledge of happiness affects organizations in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

To test the proposed hypothesis we will follow the following procedure:

to. Significance level  $\alpha=5\%$ ,  $X^2_t$

Table 6: crossed  $D_1 \times V_2$

Count	V2													Total
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00	
D1	12,00	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5
	13,00	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	6
	14,00	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
	15,00	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
	16,00	0	0	0	1	0	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	9
	17,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	18,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
	19,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>30</b>

**Table 7:** Chi-square tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)
Pearson chi-square	163.500a	84	.000
Likelihood ratio	90.516	84	.294
linear by linear association	9.718	1	.002
No of valid cases	30		

to. 104 cells (100.0%) have expected a count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

Analysis and Interpretation: According to table No. 10 and 11. The sig. bilateral is 0.000, which is less than the p value 0.05, so the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. In addition.

The result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.294 or 29.4% of the table, indicates an affect between the two variables: The level of knowledge affects as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021

Second Specific Hypothesis The culture of entrepreneurship affects the students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Null Hypothesis Ho: The culture of entrepreneurship does not affect the students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis H1: The culture of entrepreneurship affects the students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

To test the proposed hypothesis we will follow the following procedure:

to. Significance level  $\alpha=5\%$ ,  $X_{2t}$

**Table 8:** Crossed  $D_2 \times V_2$

Count	V2													Total
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00	
D2 3,00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
9,00	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10,00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
11,00	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
12,00	0	0	0	1	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	11
13,00	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	2	1	1	0	9
15,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	3	3	3	1	3	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	30

**Table 9:** Chi-square tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)
Pearson chi-square	140.909a	72	.000
Likelihood ratio	82.996	72	.177
linear by linear association	28.310	1	.000
No of valid cases	30		

to. 91 cells (100.0%) have expected a count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

Analysis and Interpretation: According to table No. 12 and 13. The sig. bilateral is 0.000, which is less than the p value 0.05, so the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. In addition

The result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.177 or 17.7% of the table, indicates an affect between the two variables: The culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021



Third Specific Hypothesis Happiness in organizations affects the dimensions in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021

Null Hypothesis Ho: Happiness in organizations does not affect the dimensions in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021

Alternative Hypothesis H1: Happiness in organizations affects the dimensions in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021

To test the proposed hypothesis we will follow the following procedure:

to. Significance level  $\alpha=5\%$ ,  $X_{2t}$

**Table 10:** Crossed D7\*V2

Count	V2													Total	
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00		
D7 7,00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
8,00	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
10,00	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
11,00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
12,00	0	2	0	0	2	6	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	12
13,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
14,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Total	3	3	3	1	3	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	30

**Table 11:** Chi-square tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)
Pearson chi-square	129.918a	72	.000
Likelihood ratio	81.885	72	.199
linear by linear association	12.794	1	.000
No of valid cases	30		

to. 91 cells (100.0%) have expected a count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .07.

Analysis and Interpretation: According to table No. 14 and 15. The sig. bilateral is 0.000, which is less than the p value 0.05, so the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. Likewise, the result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.199 or 19.9% of the table, indicates an affect between the two variables: Happiness in organizations as it affects competition in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Fourth specific hypothesis The knowledge of the culture of entrepreneurship in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Null Hypothesis Ho: Knowledge of the culture of entrepreneurship does not affect students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

Alternative Hypothesis H1: Knowledge of the culture of entrepreneurship affects students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021.

To test the proposed hypothesis we will follow the following procedure:

to. Significance level  $\alpha=5\%$ ,  $X_{2t}$

**Table 12:** Crossed D8\*V2

Count	V2													Total
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00	
D8 7,00	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
21,00	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
22,00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

Count	V2													Total
	30,00	57,00	66,00	67,00	70,00	72,00	73,00	74,00	77,00	78,00	79,00	80,00	82,00	
26,00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27,00	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
28,00	0	0	0	0	3	6	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
30,00	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	5
31,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	4
35,00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
<b>Total</b>	3	3	3	1	3	8	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	30

**Table 13:** Chi-square tests

	Value	df	Asymptotic significance (two-sided)
Pearson chi-square	196.500a	96	.000
Likelihood ratio	102.063	96	.199
linear by linear association	28.352	1	.000
No of valid cases	30		

to. 117 cells (100.0%) have expected a count less than 5. The minimum expected count is .03.

Analysis and Interpretation: According to table No. 16 and 17. The sig. bilateral is 0.000, which is less than the p value 0.05, so the alternate hypothesis is accepted and the null hypothesis is rejected. In addition.

The result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.317 or 31.7% of the table, indicates an affect between the two variables: Knowledge of the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

## 5. Conclusions

In the present investigation, after having concluded our investigation, happiness in organizations affects as a tool in the culture of entrepreneurship in university students, Lambayeque region, 2021.

1. With respect to the first general objective that we have obtained in the results through the Chi-square test, with a Sig. level has been 5%, which means that it accepts the alternative hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis, obtaining a result according to Pearson's Chi-square 0.747 or 74.7% of the table, so it is concluded that happiness is positioned within a university environment at a national and international level, so they have to feel happy in order to continue studying.
2. Regarding the specific objective No. 02, analyze the culture of entrepreneurship in students of the university, Lambayeque region, 2021, where a result has been obtained through the Chi-square test, with a Sig level. It has been 5%, which means that it accepts the alternate hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis, obtaining the result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.294 or 29.4% of the table, concluding that students through their knowledge and skills must contribute, generating advantages and fulfillment of organizational goals.
3. Regarding the specific objective No. 03 Happiness in organizations affects the dimensions in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021, obtained a result through the Chi-square test, with a level of Sig. It has been of 5%, which means that it accepts the alternative hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis, obtaining the result of the Pearson Chi-square index of 0.199 or 19.9%, so it is concluded that the universities in their curricular mesh do not exploit the skills of those studying because they are innovators and business creators and who try to overcome the obstacles that are presented to them and trying to reach their goal.
4. Regarding objective No. 04 Knowledge of the culture of entrepreneurship in students of a university, Lambayeque region, 2021... obtained a result through the Chi-square test, with a

level of Sig. It has been 5 %, which means that it accepts the alternate hypothesis and rejects the null hypothesis, obtaining the result of the Pearson Chi-square index 0.317 or 31.7% of the table, concluding that universities must have adequate instruction and especially university students to whom graduates. Also indicate that due to lack of economic factor, students do not decide to undertake since they do not have the financial support of their study center that can allow them to develop.

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