



Relationship between profile and entrepreneurial vision of university students

Relación entre perfil y visión emprendedora de estudiantes universitarios

Dra. Rosario Mireya Romero-Parra is a professor and researcher at the Continental University (Perú) (rromerop@continental.edu.pe) (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1319-1171>)

Dr. Jorge Luis Romero-Chacín is a professor and researcher at the Continental University (Perú) (jromeroch@continental.edu.pe) (<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5738-7504>)

Dr. Luis Andrés Barboza-Arenas is a professor and researcher at the Technological University of Peru (Perú) (c20752@utp.edu.pe) (<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7793-1258>)

Abstract

Entrepreneurship can be defined as the execution of a project or purpose where the person is fully prepared to take the risk and carry out the project. In Peru, business entrepreneurship is highly recognized, at the Latin American level, it is the first country with the highest perception, in relation to the simplicity when starting a business; and the third with respect to the faculties and competencies, as well as with greater possibilities for the citizen to become an entrepreneur. The present study determines the relationship between the entrepreneurial profile and the entrepreneurial vision of university students. The research is developed under a quantitative approach with a descriptive correlational scope, the sample was represented by 135 students enrolled in the faculty of business sciences of the Program of Study Administration and Human Resources of the Continental University in the academic cycle 2022- 2. A Pearson correlation coefficient of 0.78 was obtained, which indicates that there is a positive correlation between the variables of the study, such as the entrepreneurial profile and the entrepreneurial vision of university students. This proves the research hypothesis: the entrepreneurial profile has a positive correspondence with the entrepreneurial vision of the students of the faculty of business sciences of the Program of Study Administration and Human Resources of the Universidad Continental in the academic cycle 2022- 2.

Resumen

El emprendimiento puede definirse como la ejecución de un proyecto o propósito donde la persona se encuentra totalmente preparada para arriesgarse y efectuar el proyecto. En el Perú, el emprendimiento empresarial es altamente reconocido, a nivel de América Latina, es el primer país con mayor percepción, en relación con la simplicidad a la hora de dar comienzo a un negocio; y el tercero respecto a las facultades y competencias, así como con mayores posibilidades para que el ciudadano pueda emprender. Este estudio determina la relación entre el perfil emprendedor y la visión emprendedora de estudiantes universitarios. La investigación se desarrolla bajo un enfoque cuantitativo con alcance descriptivo correlacional, la muestra estuvo representada por 135 estudiantes matriculados en la facultad de ciencias de la empresa del Programa de Estudio Administración y Recursos Humanos de la Universidad Continental en el ciclo académico 2022-2022. Se obtuvo un coeficiente de correlación de Pearson de 0,78 lo que indica que existe una correlación positiva entre las variables del estudio, como el perfil emprendedor y la visión emprendedora de estudiantes universitarios. Esto comprueba la hipótesis de investigación: el perfil emprendedor tiene una correspondencia positiva con la visión emprendedora de estudiantes de la facultad de ciencias de la empresa del Programa de Estudio Administración y Recursos Humanos de la Universidad Continental en el ciclo académico 2022-2022.

Keywords | palabras clave

Autonomy, creativity, business, entrepreneurship, university students, entrepreneurial profile, entrepreneurial vision, leadership.
Autonomía, creatividad, empresas, emprendimiento, estudiantes universitarios, perfil emprendedor, visión emprendedora, liderazgo.

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1. Introducción

In entrepreneurship, there are three philosophical currents that carry out research on it: psychological theories, Austrian theories and neoclassical equilibrium theory. Starting with the latter, neoclassical perspectives analyze the particularities of entrepreneurs that differentiate them from those who are not (Achiquen et al., 2021). For their part, psychological theories analyze the attitudes and abilities of individuals in order to initiate them with economic actions. While the Austrian theories recognize the different information that individuals need in order to perceive commercial possibilities. Therefore, it is worth mentioning García-Cabrera et al. (2015), who see it as a procedure for preparing economic actions, for which the expansion of unquestionable leadership capacities is needed in order to accept risks and use innovation and creativity. Likewise, Mayer et al. (2020), conceive it as a chain of correlations between the behavior of the entrepreneur and the possibilities offered by the market. From another point of view, it is presented as behavior aimed at fostering transformations in the work of individuals and their lifestyles, through original decisions and financing of the means to achieve it.

Likewise, entrepreneurship can be considered as an execution of a project or purpose where the person; that is the entrepreneur, is fully prepared to take risks and carry out said project. In this way, Rodríguez and Urbiola (2019) describe it as a style of existence or a philosophy of life, whose purpose is to make a dream, an objective, or an ideal come true. In addition, in the administrative method, it is possible to observe the distinction of tasks, how maneuvers and management of those tasks are carried out, as well as the dynamism of the entrepreneur and the invention that he takes advantage of. In another order of ideas, in the psychological area, motivation, challenges, incentives, creativity, communication channels, the need for autonomy are manifested; while, in the area of sociology, it is oriented towards values, natures, networks, experiences, and capabilities; these dualities favor the importance of the individual and his conduct in correspondence to society.

In this order of ideas, business entrepreneurship has been analyzed from socio-psychological, economic, and behavioral perspectives. In the first place, the socio-psychological perspective proposes that entrepreneurship is understood by the particularities of each entrepreneur. Second, in the economic perspective, entrepreneurship is a procedure of perceiving possibilities through creativity and innovation (Alaña et al., 2017; Batista-Canino et al., 2016; Romero et al., 2021). Finally, the behavioral perspective highlights that there are certain precise behaviors of entrepreneurship. In other words, there are entrepreneurs out of opportunity or necessity.

On the other hand, when entrepreneurs establish their own business, they want it to be successful, for this reason most of them manage to achieve it (Batista-Canino et al., 2016). However, many of them take into account that the success of a company is due to innovative projects; but it is relevant to highlight that there are other elements that intervene in the achievement of business success, not only monetary but also personal elements; which gives the entrepreneur the possibility of having a platform to carry out their purposes (Karabulut & Dogan, 2018). Given these approaches, this study analyzes what are the personal elements that an entrepreneur must possess and how these elements affect the entrepreneurial vision. It should be noted that, over the years, research on entrepreneurship has been increasing.

Indeed, in Peru, business entrepreneurship is highly recognized, at the level of Latin America, it is the country with the highest perception in relation to the ease of doing business; and the third regarding the faculties and abilities of entrepreneurs, as

well as having greater possibilities for the citizen to be able to start a business. On the other hand, Mendoza (2018) indicates that there are numerous institutions and companies that promote training through workshops, courses or advice for entrepreneurs who are just starting out, such is the case of *Emprendedor Peruano*, which is sponsored by the Ministry of Production.

Similarly, there are cases of entrepreneurs who, even when they received advice, are unable to perfect their business projects not only due to lack of finances, but also due to various individual components that make it impossible to determine the consummation of the business. However, entrepreneurship externalizes various atmospheres; which are appreciated in the present study, examining the personal elements that guide entrepreneurs in the consideration of their success, either by the level of studies, age, family environment, gender, the influence of the government and the average investment. (Krauss et al., 2020). In this sense, the objective is to determine the relationship between the entrepreneurial profile and the entrepreneurial vision of students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Program of the Continental University in the 2021-2022 academic year.

1.1 Entrepreneurial profile

It is determined that entrepreneurs are those who have a notion of business but are still in execution procedure. Therefore, Guachimposa, Lavín, and Santiago (2020) argue that entrepreneurs emerge as creators of opportunities and are formed by an obligation. In this order of ideas, an entrepreneur can be defined as an individual who not only deploys a transformative idea or a project but, at the same time, carries it out with the support of a sequence of actions and particular skills that will favor him to achieve success. On the other hand, the entrepreneurial culture is the accumulation of skills, knowledge, and essential qualities that an individual retains, to manage a specific purpose (Orlandini-González, 2021; Reyes-Cruz et al., 2019). From what has been said above, it is possible to establish that an individual who has an entrepreneurial culture is capable of achieving their goals and successfully achieving any project or business that they wish to start.

Lastly, entrepreneurial energy is the sensitive phase of an entrepreneur seeking to reform their culture. Similarly, individuals with this energy have the ability to listen and evolve everything that is heard into plans to transform the world. Therefore, a peculiarity of entrepreneurs is knowing how to listen, which is reflected at the moment of: Knowing how to listen to users, history and change, as well as particular personal and social characteristics. In this sense, Favretto et al. (2003) present the Entrepreneurial Aptitude Test (TAI), which proposes the following variables: goal orientation, leadership, adaptation, achievement motivation, personal fulfillment, innovation, flexibility, and autonomy. However, for the purpose of this study, we employ the variables proposed by Rubio-Rodríguez et al. (2020), which are similar and describe entrepreneurial activity in more detail, are expressed in nine essential values in an individual with entrepreneurial energy, they are contextualized and specified below.

1.1.1 Creativity

The entrepreneur has the ability to perceive ideas or projects and, at the same time, propose innovative results in the face of a complication. For this reason, Borjas (2012) states that creativity is one of the most relevant characteristics in the profile of an entrepreneur, and this is nothing more than the individual's ability to solve problems

in an original way, in other words, the power to create. Likewise, the great designations of entrepreneurship did not manage to reach where they are pursuing habitual behaviors, such as those that are generally observed. At the same time, it is recognized that certain individuals are more creative than others from birth, but it should be noted that creativity can be encouraged (Romero et al., 2021). Therefore, to broaden an enterprising mind, extend creativity and intellectual faculty; you can stimulate the brain with simple actions, for example; meditating, going to museums, playing sports or learning new things on a daily basis; leaving aside the routine.

1.1.2 Autonomy

This value refers to the adjustment of behavior through rules that emerge from the person himself; since the term autonomous mentions an individual capable of consciously deciding the rules that guide their behavior (Salazar et al., 2019). Therefore, when an entrepreneur has the value of autonomy, it means that they have the power to do what they really think they should do, and it also means that they have the ability to analyze what they think they should do with all the data available and reflects if it really should be done or if they are deceiving themselves.

1.1.3 Self confidence

When this value is present in an entrepreneur, they perceive themselves in a positive way, that is, they have security in their particular resources and take into account all the possibilities to bet on their abilities and skills, since having their own business it is necessary to work on their self-confidence to fortify these capabilities and put aside fear and all those doubts that may arise because fear is a great enemy of entrepreneurs, a limitation when it comes to wanting to achieve success (Brandle et al. al., 2018). In this order of ideas, in order to transmit credibility and trust to employees, partners or clients, the predominance of self-confidence is fundamental, since it is the strength that one has to carry out projects, make decisions and be sure of the actions themselves, in other words, feeling proud of themselves and being aware of their capabilities, always trying to innovate in the weak points to turn them into strengths.

1.1.4 Tenacity

The entrepreneur has the resolve and will when starting a venture, at the same time, establishes perseverance, vehemence, and security in their actions. Likewise, an individual has the possibility of falling numerous times, however, if he/she is willing to learn from his mistakes and continue insisting, it is possible that he/she achieves his/her goals (Omidi et al., 2016). A este respecto, el vocablo está relacionado a la concepción de perseverancia. Además, muchas personas estiman que la tenacidad es un valor indispensable para lograr el éxito. Cabe resaltar que en la expresión «quien triunfa nunca abandona» se exterioriza la relevancia de insistir una y otra vez hasta ver realizadas las metas; de igual manera, deja sobreentendido que realmente el decaer radica en darse por vencido, en dejar de guerrear. In this respect, the word is related to the conception of perseverance. In addition, many people consider tenacity to be an essential value for success. It should be noted that in the expression «who succeeds never gives up» the relevance of insisting again and again until the goals are achieved is externalized; in the same way, it goes without saying that the declining really lies in giving up, in stopping the fight. On the other hand, certain individuals mistakenly accept that tenacity requires a succession of personal integrity, which not everyone possesses (Hoyte, 2019).

In contrast, a tenacious quality seeks the use of 100% of the faculties and enthusiasm for the execution of a purpose.

1.1.5 Sense of responsibility

Responsibility is an intrinsic value, that is, it is found in the way of reasoning of each individual, giving them the opportunity to manage, reflect, guide and assess the effects of their actions, always in moral matters (Barajas et al., 2020). Therefore, immediately when moving on to ethical matters; that is, implementation, these four ideas remain in order to decree the dimensions of said acts and face them in the most comprehensive and positive way, constantly in favor of labor, social, personal, cultural and natural progress. In addition to this, the entrepreneur has an inclination to take care of the duties of themselves and their team, for this reason, the sense of responsibility will be set in motion by the simplest circumstances of daily life and in the interactions, one has, since childhood, with parents, teachers, and peers.

1.1.6 Ability to take risks

The ability to take risks according to Ramos et al. (2021) is a quality that links the attraction to achieve an objective and the ability to examine the probable circumstances that may arise, both favorable and harmful. In other words, what is required is that the person be able to carry out the numerous capacities and that it allows them to make a contingency assumption linked to the probabilities of things happening, that is, the alternatives that would exist and the way to anticipate the scenarios that would hinder the achievement of the objective or, failing that, reduce the results. It is important to highlight that the entrepreneur has an inclination to proceed with determination in circumstances that undoubtedly entail conflict when making a decision.

Likewise, risk or danger is constantly linked to transformations and determination. On the other hand, the search for opportunities for organizations is always an invariable aspect (Karabulut & Dogan, 2018). Therefore, making the aforementioned opportunities profitable implies accepting commitments. In addition, when every leader makes a decision, they are forced to know how to value and consider the chances of winning or losing, and opt for the best alternative. In turn, mastery of risk and the ability to accept it is a relevant administrative aptitude.

1.1.7 Leadership

Leadership is one of the most outstanding values in the profile of the entrepreneur, because they have the ability to influence others, recognize their particular abilities and incorporate them into their projects (López et al., 2021). However, the leadership phase cannot be reduced to the representation of the guide. Therefore, a good professional who tries to have their own business understands that leadership is the ability to motivate and inspire acts in a group of individuals, that is, it is the ability to generate followers. At the same time, there is the possibility of fine-tuning one's attitude as a leader, giving importance to the work of initiating new ideas, emotional balance and thirst for knowledge. Also, to appreciate the agreement and disposition of the group whenever it is required, taking into account that all are significant to design and achieve the proposed objectives. It is worth mentioning that accepting projects is also something that requires a lot of commitment and that is highly appreciated in great leaders.

1.1.8 Team spirit

The entrepreneur has the ability to work in harmony with others, where they share purposes and performance techniques. Therefore, according to Casanova et al. (2019) team spirit refers to the affections that the participants feel when belonging to that group, to the knowledge about the accumulation of values that they have in common and that distinguish them as a team; It is not only being part of a workgroup or being in one, nor does it arise from the simple fact of having created a team; but the team spirit resorts to that feeling of belonging, of collaboration and of feeling part of that team. Said team feeling has a quite positive and stimulating derivation, since it is the force, the motor and the impulse to move forward, with responsibility and in correspondence with the objective.

In the same order of ideas, Shirokova et al. (2016) state that the team spirit is based on the fact that the commitment in derivations is shared, in such a way that success and failures are the product of the will or shortcomings of all the participants. Likewise, that same feeling allows them to remain united in the face of calamity and conflict, making them much more emotionally resistant, because it makes them stand firm in the face of failure and allows the development of resilience, which is the ability that the individual possesses to adapt easily to the difficulties and traumatic circumstances that arise in life.

1.1.9 Solidarity

With this value, the entrepreneur is able to assume and feel responsible for the decisions he/she makes either in his organization or group, that is, it is characterized by the reciprocal contribution between people (Tarapuez-Chamorro et al., 2021). In this regard, solidarity can be defined as a virtue because through it people feel united with others; exchanging their concerns, interests, and needs, without the obligation of having an affectionate bond that connects them. In other words, solidarity is a virtue because it brings together individuals who require compassion or a helping hand in their lives.

1.2 Entrepreneurial vision

Referring to business terms, the approach or vision can be defined as the long-term goal of a corporation. In addition, it can be seen as the point where you want to get to, what you want. Given this approach, the vision of an entrepreneur is extremely relevant because it is the platform of their work, because if they do not know where they are going, they will not know which way to go (Eyel & Vatansever, 2019). Therefore, by understanding the vision as a kind of purpose, strategies can be designed and planned to provide the opportunity to reach that goal.

Likewise, in a simple way, vision can be defined as dreams in action; it unifies the expectations, the goals, and the desires that one wants to achieve in life, in different spheres and orders, located in the field of work, located in the daily context of what is done, of the programming of activities that are carried out and, above all, those that are executed (Nowiński & Haddoud, 2019). At the same time, the vision scheme allows tracing the future that is desired to be achieved. For this reason, it is relevant to recognize the goals to be achieved, specify them in their elements, to later reflect on them, and write them on paper, which will make up the instrument that will serve as a guide at times when conflict arises. Therefore, it is worth mentioning that every individual has dreams and every entrepreneur too; and these dreams are what give meaning to

daily work, for which the entrepreneur activates the energies to start the difficult task of starting a business. In short, the vision is a conceptualization that exceeds the distinction of objectives, being an integral, homogeneous, and complete representation that provides form and orientation to the life of the entrepreneur.

Finally, when the term vision is handled, it is framed in the sensorial area, which means that the entrepreneur must use the description in images of what they want to achieve. It should be noted that the vision, whether professional, personal or entrepreneurial, seeks to achieve a sequence of previous components in order to plan and carry out the entrepreneurial purpose. Therefore, the entrepreneur must, through the commitment to the vision, bear in mind, according to Serrano, García-Minguillán, and Jareño (2013), the aspects related to prediction, forecasting and presentiment, which are described below.

1.2.1 Prediction

The entrepreneur must predict what he is trying to achieve, developing a detailed narrative of what the achievement of the objectives is like, because the greater the level of detail, the greater the probability of recognizing aspects that elucidate fields of action or work facing the future (Krauss et al., 2018). Consequently, this technique is specified in the practice of conversation, and writing, since, immediately after specifying what it is that you really want to achieve, it must be presented to different participants, that is, to those individuals who, one way or another, will be involved in the entrepreneurial project (Aloulou, 2016). In the same way, it should be kept in mind that when what you want to do is transmitted to others, in a certain way, a commitment is established in its execution.

1.2.2 Forecasting

Every day many predictions are made, many times without conferring the meritorious relevance to them. However, in business matters, this should not be done, because decisions cannot be made correctly without making the necessary forecasts (Suárez-Álvarez & Pedrosa, 2016). In a few words it is necessary to prevent; carrying out an analysis and evaluation of aspects that will complete the achievement of the entrepreneurial goal.

1.2.3 Presentiment

It refers to the energy, the reasons that the individual has to act, the feeling, the emotion that achievement presupposes, that is what allows the person to start the entrepreneurial project (Soria-Barreto et al., 2016). Therefore, it is necessary to remember the different sensations and moods that will allow the results to be obtained and will facilitate the energy and strength to begin to extend the planned activities and tasks.

2 Materials and method

This research was developed with a quantitative approach and a correlational descriptive scope, since according to Hernández, Fernández, and Baptista (2014) descriptive studies consist of “describing phenomena, situations, contexts, and events; that is, to detail how they are and how they manifest themselves. Descriptive studies seek to specify the properties, characteristics, and profiles of people, groups, communities, processes, objects or any other phenomenon” (p. 92). Indeed, the variables entrepreneurial profile and entrepreneurial vision of university students of the Continental University of Peru are

described. In addition, the relationship between both variables is determined. Therefore, it also has a correlational scope, since these “are intended to know the relationship or degree of association that exists between two or more concepts, categories or variables in a particular sample or context” (Hernández-Sampieri & Mendoza, 2018, p. 93).

On the other hand, the design was non-experimental with cross-sectional correlational-causal classification, “these designs describe relationships between two or more categories, concepts or variables at a given time. Sometimes, only in correlational terms, others based on the cause-effect relationship” (Hernández et al., 2014, p. 157). Particularly, in the present study, only the correlation of the variables is determined, without establishing causes and effects. Regarding the population, it was represented by 205 students enrolled in the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University in the 2021-2022 academic year. The sample was calculated with the “STATS” program, using a margin of error of 5% and a confidence level of 95%, resulting in 135 students, who were randomly selected and their consent was requested for their participation in the study.

The formula used to determine the sample size was as follows and its components are detailed in table 1.

Formula to calculate the sample: $n=(4.N.p.q)/(E^2 .(N-1)+4.p.q)$

Table 1

Components of the formula for the calculation of the sample

n	Sample size
N	Population Size
p	Success Chance=50%
q	Failure Chance = 50%
E ²	Investigator Selection Error
4	Constant

On the other hand, the technique used was the survey and the instrument was a questionnaire called “profile and vision of entrepreneurs”, designed for this purpose, with 36 items and three alternative answers, which were: always, sometimes, and never. The questionnaire was validated by five (5) experts and its reliability was determined with a highly reliable Cronbach’s Alpha coefficient of 0.93.

It is important to point out that the questionnaire was made up of two large parts that cover the variables: entrepreneurial profile and entrepreneurial vision, and these aspects in turn contain the indicators of each of them, of the first they are: creativity, tenacity, self-confidence, leadership, autonomy, solidarity, responsibility, team spirit and ability to take risks, and the second are: prediction, foresight and presentiment. The responses of the aforementioned instrument were coded and tabulated with the help of the statistical program SPSS through which the data processing was carried out, determining the arithmetic means, percentages and Pearson’s correlation coefficient.

For the analysis of the data, two scales were designed through which the categories and ranges used for the study of each variable with their respective indicators are established. In this regard, for the entrepreneurial profile, the categories are: not very pertinent, pertinent, and very pertinent, while for the entrepreneurial vision they are: low, medium, and high, as specified in table 2.

Table 2

Scale used for data analysis of the study variables

Study variables	Analysis categories	\bar{x} ranges
Entrepreneurial profile	Not very pertinent	0 – 1
	Pertinent	1,1 – 2
	Very pertinent	2,1 – 3
Entrepreneurial vision	Low	0 – 1
	Medium	1,1 – 2
	High	2,1 – 3

3. Results

The report of the arithmetic means is presented in Table 3 according to the indicators of the entrepreneurial profile variable, observing that the highest arithmetic mean is obtained by the autonomy indicator with 2.7, reporting this characteristic in a very pertinent manner according to the established scale, as well as the characteristics of responsibility and self-confidence; while the lowest arithmetic mean is obtained by the team spirit indicator with 0.5, which indicates that this characteristic is of little relevance in students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University. The same can be seen for the characteristics of solidarity and the ability to take risks. On the other hand, it is important to emphasize that the characteristics of tenacity, leadership, and creativity are assumed by the students in a pertinent manner according to the indicated scale.

Table 3

Arithmetic means of the entrepreneurial profile variable by indicators

Indicators	Arithmetic means \bar{x}
Creativity	1,2
Tenacity	1,8
Self-confidence	2,1
Leadership	1,6
Autonomy	2,7
Solidarity	0,8
Responsibility	2,3
Team spirit	0,5
Ability to take risks	0,9
Arithmetic mean per variable	1,5

Table 4 shows the arithmetic means of the indicators of the entrepreneurial vision variable, where it can be seen that the prediction indicator is the one that obtains the highest arithmetic mean with 2.4, which indicates, according to the established scale, that it is highly developed in students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University,

while the lowest score is obtained by the presentiment indicator with 0.9 and according to the established scale. It is important to point out that the forecast indicator develops moderately according to the indicated scale.

Table 4

Arithmetic means of the entrepreneurial vision variable by category

Arithmetic means \bar{x}	Prediction	Forecast	Presentiment
By indicator	2,4	1,7	0,9
By variable	1,6		

Figure 1 shows the percentages by students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University with an entrepreneurial profile by category, in which it can be seen that 55% have a relevant profile, while 25% have a very relevant profile and only 20% have a slightly relevant profile according to the established scale.

Figure 1

Percentages of students with an entrepreneurial profile by category

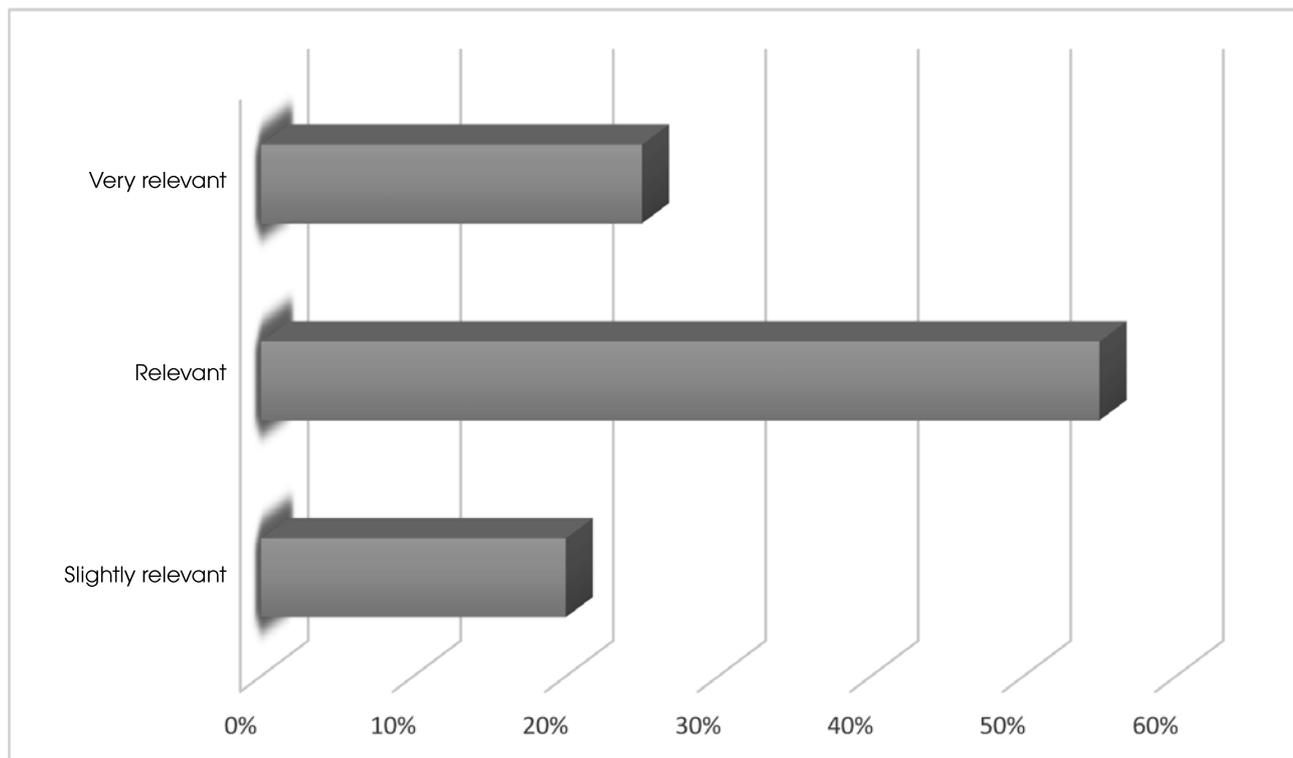
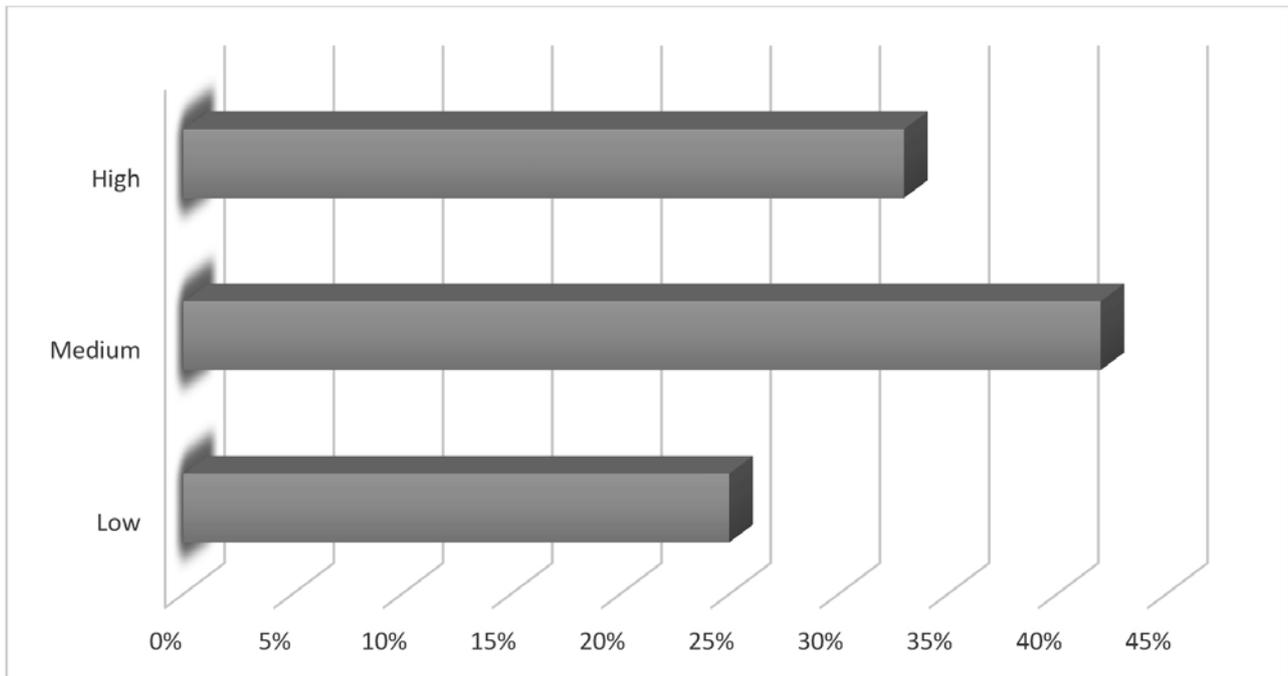


Figure 2 shows the percentages by students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University with an entrepreneurial vision by category, in which it can be seen that 42% have a medium entrepreneurial vision, while 33% have a high vision and only 25% have low vision according to the established scale.

Figure 2

Percentages of students with entrepreneurial vision by categories



On the other hand, before determining the relationship between the study variables, the Kolmogórov-Smirnov normality test was carried out, in which it was established with a p-value greater than 0.05 significance, and that there is evidence to affirm that the data examined have a normal distribution, with a level of risk of 5%. Therefore, to determine the correlation coefficient, the Pearson statistic was used.

Table 5 details the Pearson correlation coefficients between variables and indicators, among which it is observed that there is a perfect positive correlation between self-confidence and presentiment, as well as between leadership and prediction. This is especially relevant if we consider Soria-Barreto et al. (2016), who argue that the presentiment provides the reasons that the individual has to act, allowing them the impulse to start an entrepreneurial project. On the other hand, Krauss et al. (2018) argue that the entrepreneur must foresee what they intend to achieve, therefore the probability of recognizing aspects that conjecture fields of action or work in the future is greater.

While between responsibility and prediction there is no linear relationship between responsibility and presentiment. It can also be seen that the lowest coefficient is in solidarity and presentiment and the highest is represented by creativity and presentiment. It is important to highlight that the Pearson correlation coefficient between the study variables is 0.78, which indicates that there is a positive correlation between the entrepreneurial profile and the entrepreneurial vision of university students. This confirms the research hypothesis: the entrepreneurial profile has a positive correspondence with the entrepreneurial vision of the students of the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University in the 2021-2022 academic year.

Table 5*Pearson correlation coefficient between variables and indicators*

Indicators	Prediction	Forecasting	Presentiment
Creativity	0.96	0.99	0.93
Tenacity	0.79	0.81	0.97
Self-confidence	0.64	0.75	1
Leadership	1	0.96	0.71
Autonomy	0.37	0.94	0.52
Solidarity	0.91	0.79	0.29
Responsibility	0.67	0.92	0
Team spirit	0.89	0.59	0.38
Ability to take risks	0.98	0.72	0,86
Variables	Entrepreneurial profile		
Entrepreneurial vision	0,78		

4. Conclusions and discussion

The study determined a positive relationship between the entrepreneurial profile and the entrepreneurial vision of students from the Faculty of Business Sciences of the Administration and Human Resources Study Program of the Continental University in the 2021-22 academic year. The results agree with those presented by Gómez et al. (2018), who found in their research on the relationship between the entrepreneurship profile and the possibility of creating companies successfully, that there is a close relationship between both variables, as well as the study carried out by Valreymond (2020) which shows that one of the factors that positively and significantly influence the entrepreneurial attitude is work expectation, which is closely linked to prediction, forecasting, and presentiment, which also report a positive relationship with the rest of the analyzed variables. Likewise, Gorostiaga et al. (2018) found that personal initiative in students is positively related to the entrepreneurial attitude and, of course, the indicated initiative is also linked to the prediction, foresight, and presentiment of students to act in an entrepreneurial manner. On the other hand, Jiménez et al. (2021), report that in the entrepreneurial profile there is an emphasis on being attentive to new opportunities, and the skills that should be developed include being persevering and dealing with efficiency and willingness to succeed, as well as those of proposed by Quezada et al. (2021) who indicate that most individuals consider that starting a business is a very viable alternative, due to the satisfaction of achieving success, however they do not consider the characteristics and vision that they must have as entrepreneurs and the relationship between both variables.

On the other hand, according to Serida et al. (2020) the reports of the Global Entrepreneurship Monitor (GEM) project show that entrepreneurship in Peru has been increasing longitudinally over time. In this way, it is opportune to mention that the GEM is allusive at a global level, it analyzes the progress of entrepreneurship in the nations that have joined this proposal, and thanks to the follow-up of its actions, the GEM has managed to be of great support for the private and public decisions about

entrepreneurship. Likewise, Serida et al. highlight that Peru was linked to this proposal and therefore, every year surveys are carried out on millions of entrepreneurs, in order to obtain an analysis about the conservation of entrepreneurship in this country, which maintains a good score in relation to others economies of Latin America, since these percentages exceed the average of the countries of the continent, which are the ones based on efficiency. In this same sense, the analysis of valuations, perceptions, and intention of entrepreneurship carried out by the GEM emphasizes that, compared to the perspective, it has been observed that Peruvian citizens as entrepreneurs have skills, experiences, and knowledge at 69%, a highly positive figure in relation to the faculty to engage in entrepreneurship, however, this does not mean that everyone has training in administration, therefore, most people have the possibility of empirically acquire training.

On the other hand, entrepreneurship represents a start to exercise something hard and difficult; place in progress and/or performance; create. Therefore, it symbolizes that entering this subject is accepting challenges and examining the relevant skills to expand the business, such as courage or a perspective that exceeds what is desired. From another point of view, since it is not the most frequent professional path, most of the people who are starting on their entrepreneurial path observe the trajectory of the most recognized entrepreneurs in the world and consider that it can become an impossible goal to achieve; many people long to start their own business, but they run into uncertainty and don't even finish taking the first step. All this is due to the fact that, when trying to plan a different method than usual, it is normal for questions or mistrust to appear. Even when there is no rigorous and conclusive pattern, because individuals have different ways of thinking, certain particularities tend to prevail among those who are successful.

The vision has a multidimensional point of view. In other words, it is not rectilinear in a single aspect of the life of an individual; rather, it is a matter that alters multiple personal aspects, but each one of them is interrelated with the others, that is, when the individual builds the image of what he wants to be, there are aspects that make up the complete picture, these aspects are friends, family, learning and training, the economic and professional element, the spiritual and imaginative side, all of this forms components that allow reaching the goal of what the individual wants to be. Likewise, the entrepreneur must start with what they wish to build in their professional repertoire, understanding "professional" from this sphere as the producer of one's own action for which one will receive monetary compensation, which will be based on the reconstruction of a valued entrepreneurial purpose and, from this aspect, establish the paths and relationships that should be facilitated with the rest of the personal phases.

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