

FACTOR STRUCTURE OF ENTREPRENEURSHIP KNOWLEDGE NETWORKS

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INTRODUCTION

Grosso modo, knowledge networks are explained from a neural network in which they establish degrees of learning from the differences between the input layer, the intermediate or hidden layer and the output layer. A non-experimental, cross-sectional and exploratory study was carried out with a non-probabilistic selection of 300 students, administrators and teachers from a public university in central Mexico. The results warn of a factorial asymmetry of an input layer unit by three units of output layers which suggest that there is a significant degree of learning around the knowledge network. However, areas of opportunity around the hidden layer are noticed since, their units reveal information processing that reduces the uncertainty of the input layer and amplifies the knowledge of the output layer.

The analysis of globalization, neoliberalism and development can be carried out from a complexity approach, but the latter implies; *entropy* and *neguentropia* around the surrounding information of economic-financial flows, forms of state and government regimes, or lifestyles. From the general theory of systems, decision-making includes levels of organization ranging from inert structures, simple dynamics, cyber automatons, complex organizations, genetic organisms, theological discourses, symbolic languages, social interactions and emerging prospects.

Therefore, the complexity of economic, political and social systems is assumed as observable structures in their historicity, self-organization and capitals. From the thought of the complexity of the systems, the economic-financial globalization implies the study of phenomena based on the analysis of discontinuities and regularities through delimited or deployed interfaces of sets or categories in relation to agents or actors, their symbols and meanings. Therefore, globalization, neoliberalism and development are perceived instances that allude to antagonistic processes from which it is possible to observe discrepancies and interstices of information in the discourses of actors. However, the approach to complex systems involves the analysis of self-regulated, emerging, adaptive and dynamic systems. Globalization produces information that determines the structure, objectives and changes in organizations. It is his talents who respond with the optimization of resources according to the demands. The imbalance between market or state requirements, organizations generates knowledge and processes limited to speeches.

Precisely, around the symbols and meanings that organizational cultures build, languages and codes shape complex systems, since in organizations without debate and consensus, scientific and technological advances are often overlooked. Such dynamism evidences other types of systems in which the information is duly processed according to external demands and internal resources to the organization, however when those who make decisions in the organizations ignore the contributions of the other departments, then the organization system is simplified. The theory of complex systems raises organizational development as a result of a dialectical process in which the interrelation between self-regulated, adaptive and dynamic systems configures complex organizations.