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Professional career as an object of research

Professional career as an object of scientific research is a very complex category that has an interdisciplinary nature and requires a more complex approach than, for example, such categories as "labor resources", "human capital", "personnel management", etc. In this regard, it is necessary to consider this category from the point of view of different methodological approaches. Having analyzed the vision of a number of domestic and foreign authors from various scientific fields regarding professional career issues, a number of conclusions can be reached.

A lot of attention is paid to the issues of ensuring career growth and career development from the point of view of a specific person in the scientific literature on psychology. There is career is the result of a certain activity, to achieve which it is necessary to rationally combine both one's own personal qualities and acquired professional skills, knowledge and abilities that form the achieved level of professional competences, which in turn are necessary for professional development in the enterprise [2].

At the same time, career issues arise not only in the system of general psychology from the point of view of revealing the content of such imperatives as individual behavior in various conditions, the influence of childhood and family on the choice of a career and career growth, deviant behavior of a child and its future career etc. The choice of a career is also influenced by organizational psychology, within which close attention is paid to the psychological aspects of managing career development in the enterprise.

Scientists believe that career management, from an organizational and psychological point of view, is the search and determination of an ideal combination of the goals of the enterprise and a specific individual, in which both of them are satisfied with the process of interaction and its results [4].

Some authors [1, 3] believe that for employees with a higher level of competence, the development and management of a professional career may have a close connection with a specific enterprise or company, since their skills and abilities may be needed in any enterprise of the corresponding profile or industry. On the contrary, the lower the level of general professionalism, the lower the probability of changing the place of work due to the impossibility of quick adaptation to new conditions.

Career management, from an organizational and psychological point of view, assumes, on the one hand, that the individual himself forms his own individual career growth in accordance with opportunities and self-esteem. At the same time, self-evaluation should be considered as objective (the result of self-evaluation is based on the opinion of the external environment and specific results achieved in the

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professional sphere) and subjective (self-evaluation involves the exclusive opinion of the individual himself about his professional, educational, managerial knowledge, skills and abilities). On the other hand, enterprises must create optimal conditions for the further development of their own employees. It should solve key image issues: increase the level of attractiveness and image of the enterprise as a potential employer on the labor market, create favorable conditions for expanding the potential of organizational culture, and reduce the level of stress in the employees themselves employees of the enterprise [5].

In general, in organizational psychology, quite a lot of attention is paid to the responsibility of enterprises for the career growth of their employees. At the same time, it can be about the organizational culture itself and the established system of organizational behavior, as well as the issue of optimizing the personnel management system and personnel management from a psychological point of view based on the identification of individual needs, tendencies and motives of a specific employee.

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Does entrepreneurial intention develop by classroom example? An experiment for teaching entrepreneurship in higher education

With increasing numbers of university graduates and dim employment opportunities in light of economic uncertainties in many countries, the development of entrepreneurial competences (EC) that prepare students to establish their own businesses in the future is of growing importance (Fejes et al., 2019; Hameed and Irfan,