

there are enough lawyers, economists, and managers – there's no place to put them, that's why universities should reduce the number of them by raising a passing grade. In regard to a profession of a teacher the government should restrict the selection in pedagogical universities and not recruit everyone who applies (when they have job placement, or just because of the corruption).

What concerns our economy, Belarusian authorities try to save the current economic model which is leading Belarus to a deep crisis. They should reform it, that is support small and medium business. Due to working in state enterprises, people don't have the motivation to their work, so the level of productivity is low.

Coming to the conclusion, it's needed to say that our government must reform the Belarusian economy by changing it fundamentally. Authorities have to do something instead of just speaking about this.

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NEUROECONOMICS: THE BLESS AND THE CURSE

Neuroeconomics is a new field in scientific research. It benefits from great achievements of humanity in neuroscience, social psychology, behavioral economics, theoretical biology and computer science. Latest studies made it possible to consolidate knowledge in these different fields to find out the basics of decision making that psychology has speculated for many years.

The evidence of the breakthrough in economics is clear: most of the unknown mechanisms of how the brain influences the people's choices and how to manipulate the minds of billions will be soon possible to know. In fact, neuroeconomics is now implementing its methods in the cases, where economy laws or psychological observations itself are powerless. These cases can be divided into four special groups of studies: decision making under risk, loss aversion, intertemporal choices and social decision making.

There are two main purposes of neuroeconomic research: first of all to find out is the process driven by a single neural system that directly compares options and decides between them or whether there are competing systems, one responsible for a reasoned comparison among options and another more impulsive and emotional system driven by an aversion to potentially negative outcomes. Another point of conversations is why a person's body reacts to losses more than on gains – skin conductance, pupil dilation and heart rate get higher, when people lose some money or their own property, even if it have never been important to them.

Intertemporal choices seem like a strange dilemma. The field of research has a great importance, because it unveils the secrets of how people plan the future. Neuroeconomic research in intertemporal choice is largely aimed at understanding what mediates observed behaviors such as future discounting and impulsively choosing smaller sooner rather than larger later rewards. The process of choosing between immediate and delayed rewards seems to be mediated by an interaction between two brain areas: the limbic system (choosing the immediate reward) and lateral prefrontal cortex (equally active).

While previous areas are determined to solve the questions when a person doesn't face the society, social decision making area emphasizes on relations between people. Neuroeconomics makes it clear why a person agrees to earn less money to be still on good terms with colleagues. So called 'social approval' is often more important than money. It happens because of high activity in ventral striatum during collaboration. The ventral striatum is part of the reward pathway, so this research suggests that there may be areas of the reward system that are activated specifically when cooperating in social situations.

Neuroeconomics gives the answers to many questions and reveals the secrets of mind. There are many people believing that neuroeconomics is the curse. The main purpose of neuroeconomics is to learn of how to become richer. That's cool and most researchers tell people that they can make more money becoming a bit rational. But it's not true. The tricks people are taught by neuroeconomics are the smallest part of what it gives to great companies and governments. Yes, neuroeconomics now serves large corporations and political leaders. It makes the rich richer and the poor poorer. That's the greatest hoax of neuroeconomics.

Definitely it can be said, that neuroeconomics starts a new era of mankind, whether it will be good or bad for our world. People have never been so close to unveil the secrets of brain. Only imagine how our life will change if we understand the basics of our decisions. But of course, not everything will be learned. As one American said: 'If our brain was arranged so simple that we could understand it – we wouldn't be mad enough to do it'.