

We conducted a small study of the winners of the first and second seasons of the project "My Business". The company "Trend By" was the first, it is engaged in the manufacture of accessories for cars and outdoor activities. The company came to the project with an ambitious goal – to enter the international market. Thanks to the help and advice of professionals, «Trend.By» increased its indicators by 2.5 times, actively cooperates with Russia and launches supplies to Ukraine.

The next winner was the confectionery company «Cakes.By». The company was on the verge of bankruptcy, however it improved its position in the market after several months of work with an experienced team. So the profit has increased 3.5 times, orders increased 10 times, in addition, the state has been expanded.

The study shows that there is a positive trend in development of small business in the Republic of Belarus. With its help, a lot of citizens could self-fulfilling or simply find a job. Besides, a constant increase in the share of small businesses in GDP says about importance of small business for the country's economy. The project «My Business» has played an important role in the development of innovative projects, helped promising entrepreneurs to implement their ideas.

To conclude we might say that thanks to these projects not only existing businesses but beginning entrepreneurs can get a painless experience. Entrepreneurial talent and initiative is the property of the country, an inexhaustible economic resource. Entrepreneurs are people who are not afraid to go forward, dare, take risks, take responsibility. They are the yeast of the economy. With their creativity and energy they are able to breathe life into non-standard ideas, to light a team of like-minded people. And the more residents of Belarus disclose their entrepreneurial talent, the richer and stronger our country will become.

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SHOULD DRUGS BE LEGAL IN BELARUS?

ДОЛЖНЫ ЛИ БЫТЬ ЛЕГАЛИЗОВАНЫ НАРКОТИКИ В БЕЛАРУСИ?

Nowadays the drug problem is one of the main problems of the world. This is why we've chosen this theme and this is the object of our research. So, the subject of our research is L (legalization) and D (decriminalization) of drugs. Our main aim is to decide if the approaches of different countries are suitable for Belarus. In this research we want to complete our tasks, which are to find out: 1. Where were drugs legalized and decriminalized? 2. What are the results of drugs L and D in different

countries? 3. Can L or D be used worldwide? 4. What is the attitude of Belarusian youth to drugs?

It's obvious what L is, but what is D? Drug D calls for reduced control and penalties compared to existing laws. It means, that you can possess a certain amount of drugs, which is called "for private recreational use". In 32 states of the USA out of 50, marijuana is legalized and many other drugs are decriminalized in different states, so are in certain countries. But why have they done it?

So, the reasons are as follows: 1. It's an individual choice of people to use or not to use drugs. People should be able to decide themselves. 2. Many drugs can be used for medical reasons. 3. People will use drugs whether it's legal or not. Prohibition doesn't work, people still use drugs in different ways. 4. Government has a huge loss of income from not taxing the drug trade. 5. Drugs L reduce the share of criminal market. 6. L makes drugs use safer.

When discussing the issue of L of drugs, some adhere that this will be a kind of "invitation to the table", that is, if drugs are allowed, then everyone will start using them massively, and this can't in any way lead to positive results. But we want to show on several examples that the L of drugs can lead to positive changes. The first country is Portugal: achievement of the Portuguese authorities is low compared to other EU countries, the demand for so-called "new drugs": spices, smoking and snuff mixtures. According to a report of the EU Monitoring Center for drugs and drug addiction of the 2015, the number of deaths from overdose in Portugal's been one of the lowest in Europe, with 3 million inhabitants. The second country is Uruguay: L gives a chance to withdraw from the shadow turnover of marijuana, costing \$40 million per year. The third example is Colorado: its property crime rate fell by 5% from 2012 to 2015. Since 2009, when the medical marijuana industry in Colorado started to take off, both rates have fallen – by 3% and 6%.

Also, we have conducted an online survey among students of top Belarusian universities in order to estimate their attitude to drugs and found out, that 53.7 % of the respondents think that the risks of L and D are worth it. However, 34.3 % are not that positive about it and expect the demand for drugs to soar instantly. 24.9 % believe that the amount of drug-addicted people and drug-induced deaths will decrease and 19.9 % suppose welfare of the state will be improved by drugs L or D.

Therefore, we consider that to solve the problem with drugs this method can be examined in our country.

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EMPLOYMENT DIFFICULTIES FOR UNIVERSITY GRADUATES

ТРУДНОСТИ ПРИ ТРУДОУСТРОЙСТВЕ ВЫПУСКНИКОВ УНИВЕРСИТЕТА

When you start college, it seems like you have an eternity to decide what you will do upon graduation. While some students know what they will do since their first day at the university, others start thinking about it only on the eve of the assignment day. No doubt, it is important to know what your options are and what work will be best for you. Hence, comes the relevance of this study. The subject of the paper is employment opportunities of graduate students. The object of study is chances to find a good well-paid job for graduates of Belarus state economic university.

In the course of the work the following tasks were set: to analyze the situation on the labor market; identify the main difficulties in finding a job for university graduates; make a prediction for the year to come.

To conduct the study, we chose such research methods as comparison, statistical analysis of data, and analysis of literature and materials in the Internet.

Statistics say that out of more than 400 specialties and majors taught at Belarusian universities, young people still choose "eternal" jurisprudence and economics (35% of all students). As a result, graduates with major in law, history, economics and psychology encounter the biggest problems on the labour market [1].

At once we may proceed to the forecasting and say that in the year to come the employment situation for would be economists and lawyers won't change but only worsen.