

Ministry of Education of the Republic of Belarus
Educational Establishment
“Vitebsk State University named after P.M. Masherov”

**THE YOUTH OF THE 21st CENTURY:
EDUCATION, SCIENCE,
INNOVATIONS**

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of decision-making is conducted within various theoretical paradigms. Psychologists study interrelation of intellectual features and process of decision-making (T.V. Komilov, D.L. Petrov, O.K. Tikhomirov), personal determination and differentiation of decision-making (A.V. Karpov), values and probabilities of decision-making (D. Kaneman, A. Tverski).

Decision-making is carried out in situations with various levels of ambiguity expressed in the need to choose between a set of alternatives in conditions of limited information on the situation and consequences of the decision made. The concept "decision" represents a certain cognitive activity of the individual aimed at reduction of ambiguity, inaccuracy, uncertainty in the situation [2]. Therefore we pay attention to cognitive style, tolerance to ambiguity, and its possible influence on decision-making. As far as we know, research of interrelation and dynamics of tolerance to ambiguity in the military sphere. So, the purpose of our research consists in studying the dynamics of training of cadets at a higher military education establishment.

Material and methods. Directly, 334 respondents took part in our research: cadets and sergeants of 1 – 3 courses of three faculties (271 and 63 respectively) trained in specialties of a technical profile. As diagnostic tools we used the following techniques:

1. Questionnaire "Personal factors of decision-making" (LFR-25). The questionnaire includes two scales, "rationality" and "readiness for risk". In the context of the questionnaire readiness means considering the decisions and working at perhaps full orientation in a situation by "rationality". "Readiness for risk" means readiness to rely on the potential and ability to productively resolve ambiguity situations [3, 4].

2. New questionnaire of tolerance to ambiguity (NTN) [5]. The questionnaire consists of three scales: tolerance to ambiguity (TN), tolerance to ambiguity (ITT) and interpersonal intolerance to ambiguity (ITTN). TN is understood as the generalized personal property meaning aspiration to changes, independence and an exit for a framework of the accepted restrictions. ITN means aspiration to clarity, orderliness in everything and ambiguity rejection. MTTN means aspiration to clarity and control in the interpersonal relations [5, p. 80]. For processing of results and their statistical analysis methods of descriptive statistics and U-Mann-Whitney criterion were used (in IBM SPSS Statistics 19).

Results and discussion. During intergroup comparison on scales of LFR-25 and NTN the hypothesis of distinction of the studied properties on the level of their expressiveness depending on the military rank and term of training of examinees was checked. As a result, it revealed that the most rational at decision-making are cadets and sergeants of the first course. Average values of readiness for risk are higher for cadets of third year and sergeants of first and second year. The most tolerant to ambiguity are cadets of the second year and sergeants of the second and third year, and intolerant

3. Communication options, providing interaction between the actors and the library educational environment and access to resources on the basis of appropriate communication technologies. These include: information search tools, access to electronic documents, means of promptly informing, information service tools, tools for interactive communication, means of information exchange, means the integration of resources.

The model also reflects the principles, functions, factors that determine the pedagogical conditions of its creation and successful existence and levels of interaction between the individual structural elements.

Conclusion. Thus, created and actualized all the time library educational environment will be capable of the diverse needs of users in various types of information required for the progressive development of all forms of learning at the institution of higher education. And also it allows to generate the necessary level of information competence, which is a required condition for the success of future professional activity of the modern graduate.

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DYNAMICS OF TOLERANCE TO AMBIGUITY AND PERSONAL FACTORS OF DECISION-MAKING AT VARIOUS CATEGORIES OF THE MILITARY MEN

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In a century of information technologies when the volume of the received and processed information increases in a geometrical progression, it is necessary. The armed forces of Republic of Belarus, an integral part of society carrying out the task of "protection of the sovereignty, territorial integrity and independence of Republic of Belarus" [1, p. 5], have to meet the modern requirements. Successful performance of this task in many respects depends on high professionalism of officers trained for administrative activities, on personal qualities. One of the most difficult stages of administrative activity in any sphere is decision-making. Research in the field

**THEORETICAL
AND METHODOLOGICAL PROBLEMS
OF CREATING OF LEGAL CULTURE
FOR YOUNG PEOPLE AT THE PRESENT STAGE**

**WAYS OF HARMONIZING LEGISLATION
IN THE EEU FOR THE SUBJECT BUSINESS**

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In accordance with the primary goal of creating community is the formation and creation of conditions for the stable development of the economies of the Member States in order to improve the living standards of their populations; the desire to create a single market for goods, services, capital and labor within the framework of the EEU member states; comprehensive modernization, co-operation and competitiveness of national economies in the global economy. The aim of this work – the analysis of possible harmonization of the laws of the EEU in respect of business entities.

Timeliness of the topic lies in the fact, that we need to develop new approaches that entail harmonization of the laws of the EEU in respect of business entities for its operations, which in the first instance, contributes directly to the approximation of the laws of the Member States EEU.

Material and methods. The material of our study was the number of regulations that are directly related to the legislation of member countries of the Eurasian Economic Union. The methodological basis of the study of the analytical method of knowledge of legal phenomena, allowing open their integrity and system. In addition, the study used: logical method, system analysis, simulation method, and others.

Results and discussion. The Eurasian Economic Union was founded May 29, 2014. Within the framework of the Union is scheduled to hold a coherent, united policy on the most important areas of the economy.

Towards the international unification of law and economic integration were not only developed economy in the world, but also developing. Today, in the first place come the regional economic and political union of states, such as the European Union (EU), the Shanghai Cooperation Organization (SCO), the Union of South American Nations, the BRICS and others.

There is a need for standardization and harmonization of legislation by all the Member States EEU. There are several different legal regulation of creation, operation and liquidation of corporations among the Member States EEU. Such an entity as a corporation is still not present in the legislation of

are cadets and sergeants of the first course. The interpersonal intolerance to ambiguity is most expressed at cadets of the first and second year and sergeants of the first course.

Besides, for cadets of the second year interpersonal intolerance to ambiguity is reliably higher than for sergeants of the second year. Lack of distinctions between cadets and sergeants of the first course in the studied variables, is probably, explained by the fact that sergeants had a brief experience of administrative activity. On the contrary, both sergeants and cadets are more year have a wide experience of administrative activity, but sergeants are more rational and tolerant, and cadets intolerant and ready to risk. That demand from sergeants in military establishment of education for decision-making is much higher than from cadets and they, despite aspiration for novelty and originality is the possible reason for it, are ready to solve more complex problems, but nevertheless need fuller information on the situation.

Cadets of the first course are statistically more rational and also intolerant than cadets of the second year. In comparison with cadets of third year they statistically strive more for definiteness and control in interpersonal relationship and don't accept ambiguity situations. Cadets of the second year statistically, as well as cadets of the first course, feel bigger discomfort from ambiguity in the relations with others in comparison with cadets of the first course. Sergeants of the first course are statistically less tolerant to ambiguity than sergeants of the second and third year, and also more intolerant to ambiguity in comparison with sergeants of third year. It is of interest that sergeants of the second year are statistically more ready to productive solving of situations of ambiguity than sergeants of third year.

Conclusion. As a result of the conducted research new data on dynamics of tolerance to ambiguity and decision-making for cadets of 1 - 3 courses of military establishments of education are obtained. During research, the hypothesis of distinction of the studied properties between levels of their expressiveness depending on the military rank and term of training (administration) of examinees is partially confirmed. At the same time, questions of interrelation and influence of tolerance to ambiguity on decision-making by various categories of military men demand further study.

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