THE RESULTS OF THE STUDENTS SURVEY ON ISSUES RELATING TO THE ABORT

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This paper outlines the results of the survey among the students of International Sakharov Environmental Institute of Belarusian State University on the attitude towards abortion. As a result, it was revealed that most of the students of all courses believe that the first pregnancy should end with childbirth and the main reasons predisposing to the interruption of pregnancy are a difficult financial situation, as well as concerns about the health of the unborn child.

Keywords: abortion, survey, sociological aspects of abortion.

In recent years, there has been a tendency to consciously regulate childbirth. However, a certain part of women resorts to the artificial termination of pregnancy for this purpose, and not to the prevention of it by modern reliable methods of contraception. Among them, a significant percentage constitute nulliparous, those who temporarily postponed procreation, or those for whom the abortion most often has an adverse effect on the course of subsequent pregnancies, childbirth and the health of the child.

The survey was undertaken to determine the role of social factors, personal motivation and moral and ethical responsibility. It was conducted among the students of the $1^{st} - 4^{th}$ year of the ISEI students. A total of 148 people were interviewed. Students were asked to answer a number of questions related to abortion: the reasons why a respondent can have an abortion in an unwanted pregnancy, how many children are planned in the future, when it is desirable to have an abortion, in case of an unwanted pregnancy should a child be born or be aborted.

Among the most significant motivational reasons for abortion, 1/3 of 2^{nd} year respondents indicated physical deformity in a child – (30.0 ± 7.2) %. Also, the 2^{nd} year students constitute the largest proportion of students who indicated the cause of a possible abortion the pregnancy prior to marriage (13.6 ± 2.1) % and business career interference $(15.9 \pm 5.51\%)$. Most of the 4th year students indicated such reasons as the presence of physical deformity or hereditary disease in a child - (36.2 ± 6.2) %, the lack of own housing – (18.4 ± 5.7) %, and the lack of confidence in tomorrow – (22.1 ± 5.8) %. The maximum proportion of students who noted the reason for the partner's unwillingness to continue pregnancy was among the 2nd year students (6.8 ± 0.8) %, while among the students of the 5th year there were no such answers. It can be noted that among the students of different years, the vast majority of respondents (more than 70%) are ready to have two or more children if there is confidence in tomorrow. The percentage of students who believe that abortion should be made as early as possible, constitutes ($62.8 \pm 8.2\%$) among the students of the 4th year, (63.2 ± 6.9) % among the students of the 3rd year, the proportion of students of the 1st and the 2nd year who count likewise, is reduced to (51.9 ± 6.9) % and (59.0 ± 7.3) %, respectively.

Thus, according to the results of the survey, it can be assumed that the most significant factors predisposing to the interruption of pregnancy among the students are a difficult financial situation, as well as concerns about the health of the unborn child.

GMO'S AND SOCIETY

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Since its inception, human has been and remains a part of nature. But the world does not stand still. With the transition of the collecting economy to the producer, man became the mover of artificial selection. This choice is passes to this day. With the arrival in our life of such sciences as genetics, molecular biology, we are creating ever more perfect kinds of organisms. So why does not human want to accept what he created?

Keywords: GMOs, GMF, human, biology, plants, DNA, ecology, danger, biosafety, risk, consciousness, technology, information, fear.