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

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**E. Gaikova, R. Dudinskaya**

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,  
Minsk, Republic of Belarus  
elya.gaykova@mail.ru*

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<sup>st</sup> – 4<sup>th</sup> 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<sup>nd</sup> year respondents indicated physical deformity in a child –  $(30.0 \pm 7.2) \%$ . Also, the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students constitute the largest proportion of students who indicated the cause of a possible abortion the pregnancy prior to marriage  $(13.6 \pm 2.1) \%$  and business career interference  $(15.9 \pm 5.51\%)$ . Most of the 4<sup>th</sup> year students indicated such reasons as the presence of physical deformity or hereditary disease in a child -  $(36.2 \pm 6.2) \%$ , the lack of own housing –  $(18.4 \pm 5.7) \%$ , and the lack of confidence in tomorrow –  $(22.1 \pm 5.8) \%$ . The maximum proportion of students who noted the reason for the partner's unwillingness to continue pregnancy was among the 2<sup>nd</sup> year students  $(6.8 \pm 0.8) \%$ , while among the students of the 5<sup>th</sup> 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 4<sup>th</sup> year,  $(63.2 \pm 6.9) \%$  among the students of the 3<sup>rd</sup> year, the proportion of students of the 1<sup>st</sup> and the 2<sup>nd</sup> year who count likewise, is reduced to  $(51.9 \pm 6.9) \%$  and  $(59.0 \pm 7.3) \%$ , 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.

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## GMO'S AND SOCIETY

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**A. Gorban**

*Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU,  
Minsk, Republic of Belarus  
GreimBeker@mail.ru*

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.

Nowadays society is ambivalent about the achievements of modern agricultural biology. One of such advances of agrobiological technology called transgenic plants has undoubtedly become a hot issue. A genetically modified organism (GMO) is an organism whose genotype has been altered by introducing a certain factor into DNA by genetic engineering methods. Plants with GMO have an increased yield and are resistant to pests.

Cultural forms of plants represent almost the entire world market of products. Selective impact on nature has been coming from the earliest times, and it is inextricably linked with the development of agriculture. But natural selection is a very slow process itself. The gene modification is thought to be going faster. You can accurately determine the desired DNA segment, cut or paste that piece of the genotype that is necessary and, anticipating all the risks, get the desired result. Therefore, 182 million hectares in 2018 are occupied by transgenic plants.

It is believed that the spread of GM plants can theoretically represent some environmental hazard, as well as a danger for every person when eating them. Despite the fact that in the thirty-year history of the creation of GM plants, no truly reliable reports on their harm have been published in the scientific literature, some of the people believe that there is a danger. The most serious potential threat from GMOs is seen by some in the possible incorporation of GMO DNA into human DNA. Other types of risks are mentioned respectively.

Today, there are government agencies that test these plants by conducting "biosafety tests". They assess the risks and identify them. Then the process of risk management begins. Is society ready to take these risks?

If the producers of agricultural products are ready for this, since this brings them considerable benefits, consumers are not always ready. Although at the present time there are plants which are high in vitamins, plants which contain the altered fatty acids, which contribute to the prevention of cardiovascular diseases, edible vaccines and so on, consumers still have fears for being unhealthy. Today biotechnology companies disclose technology, showing the friendliness of these plants to the environment, the state has learned to interact with the public for a more favorable perception of new technologies. But "public consciousness" is still concerned about GM plants.

There is a possibility to trace a certain tendency with the help of the research of public opinion. Despite the fact that the social survey was mostly conducted on people aged 16-30 years who have received or are receiving education in the field of medicine or biology, opinions on GM plants has been divided. 48.9% of the survey participants believe that GMOs are dangerous in case of excessive use, and are ready to overpay for a product that has a "No GMO" sign. 38.3% of respondents with accuracy can say that they know what the danger is caused by the GMF. However, the majority of respondents (74.4%) assume that the GMPs do not harm and consider this problem far-fetched. The rest 56.7% of the survey participants hardly ever pay attention to product labeling and can not say how often they use GMF in food.

Proceeding from the received data it is possible to say that the rejection of GMOs by public opinion becomes less pronounced every year. However, if you feed people's minds with false and unreliable information, they can easily take the side of the opponents of GMOs. Fear of GMOs is ineradicable, there is some kind of an unspoken division of products in the minds of people into natural and artificial, which mostly occurs under the influence of facts and experiments that are coming to public view, not having a solid experimental base.

## **EXPLOITATION OF THE CROSS-BORDER NATURAL RESOURCES: ENVIRONMENTAL AND LEGAL DIMENSIONS**

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**V. Gorskaya<sup>1</sup>, A. Undrul<sup>2</sup>, V. Luchina<sup>1</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Belarusian State University, ISEI BSU<sup>1</sup>,*

*Minsk, Republic of Belarus*

*<sup>2</sup>Belarusian State University,*

*Minsk, Republic of Belarus*

*vavaka-1@mail.ru*

Nowadays, all states have the cross-border natural resources. The issue of transboundary natural resources is one of the most urgent areas of research in contemporary international law.

**Keywords:** transboundary natural resources, international legal regime, mineral deposits.

The problem of transboundary natural resources management is one of the most urgent areas of research in contemporary International law. Nowadays it is quite complicated to find a state in the territory or within the jurisdiction of which there are no transboundary natural resources. International natural resource in its location is connected with several territories and is not an integral part of only one of them. Consequently, it is not subject to