

## UTICAJ OBRAZOVANJA NA FORMIRANJE STAVOVA STUDENTICA PREMA TRUDNOĆI

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**Sažetak.** Nivo obrazovanja utiče na odgovornost, informisanost i percepciju trudnoće kao jednog od životnih događaja. Trudnoća je važan segment reproduktivnog zdravlja žene, a stavovi se oblikuju kroz različite društvene i obrazovne uticaje. Cilj ovog istraživanja je bio ispitati da li nivo obrazovanja utiče na stavove studentica prema trudnoći. Istraživanje je sprovedeno kvantitativnom metodom koristeći online anketu koja je sadržavala 20 pitanja, a ukupno je prikupljeno 98 odgovora. Anketa je bila anonimna i dobrovoljna, a učestvovala su isključivo studentice starosti do 25 godina i različitih godina studija. Rezultati su pokazali da 45% ispitanika smatra da je obrazovanje značajno uticalo na njihov stav o planiranju trudnoće, a kao najznačajniji faktori prilikom planiranja trudnoće obuhvatali su odgovore kao što su finansijska stabilnost, zdravstveno stanje i starosna dob. Čak 53% studentica izjavilo je da bi odložile trudnoću zbog obrazovanja te da se njih 55% još uvijek ne osjeća dovoljno socioekonomski, psihološki zrelo da bi bile u ulozi roditelja i emocionalno stabilno da bi bile u ulozi roditelja. Opciju prekida neplanirane trudnoće tokom studija odbilo bi 52% studentica dok bi 16.3% pristalo na abortus. Iz istraživanja se može zaključiti da većina posjeduje samosvijest o svom trenutnom ekonomskom i emocionalnom stanju, zbog čega ne razmatra trudnoću kao trenutnu odluku. Da bi obrazovanje doprinijelo boljem roditeljstvu složilo se 90.8% studentica. Obrazovanje značajno utiče na formiranje stavova o planiranju trudnoće. Obrazovanje značajno utiče na formiranje stavova o planiranju trudnoće, što se dugoročno odražava na zdrave i dobro pripremljene buduće majke, a svakako i lakši prolazak kroz trudnoću i prihvatanje nove uloge.

**Ključne riječi:** trudnoća, obrazovanje, studentice, reproduktivno zdravlje

## **THE EFFECT OF EDUCATION ON THE FORMATION OF STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARD PREGNANCY**

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**Abstract.** The level of education influences responsibility, awareness and perception of pregnancy as a life event. Pregnancy is an important segment of a woman's reproductive health, and attitudes are shaped through different social and educational influences. The aim of this research was to examine whether the level of education affects the attitudes of students towards pregnancy. The research was conducted using a quantitative method using an online survey that contained 20 questions, and a total of 98 responses were collected. The survey was anonymous and voluntary, and only female students up to 25 years of age and in different years of study participated. The results showed that 45% of the respondents believed that education had a significant impact on their attitude towards pregnancy planning, and the most important factors when planning a pregnancy included answers such as financial stability, health status and old age assets. As many as 53% of students stated that they would delay pregnancy for the sake of education and that 55% of them still do not feel socioeconomically, psychologically mature enough to be in the role of parents and emotionally stable to be in the role of parents. The option of terminating an unplanned pregnancy during studies would reduce 52% of students, while 16.3% would have an abortion. The research shows that the majority are self-aware of their current economic and emotional state, which is why they do not consider pregnancy as an immediate decision. 90.8% of the students agreed that education would contribute to better parenting. Education has a significant impact on the formation of attitudes about pregnancy planning. Education significantly affects the formation of attitudes about pregnancy planning, which in the long term affects the health and well-prepared future mothers, and certainly makes it easier to go through pregnancy and accept a new role.

**Key words:** pregnancy, education, female students, reproductive health