

may face negative influence from peers who knows about the unfavorable state in his family, may exert physical or psychological pressure on him. In such a situation, the employees of the educational institution should be more attentive, suppress such actions and carry out educational measures with such persons.

Conclusion. Thus, this article highlights some of the main causes of criminogenic factors influencing neglect. After all, it is a socially dangerous phenomenon that requires a clear regulatory mechanism. The identified criminogenic factors allow to conclude that the main institutions of influence on a minor are the family and educational institutions and other subjects of prevention, which need to work together. Only with full interaction will the effectiveness of the fight against neglect be seen and this will subsequently have a significant impact on the reduction and prevention of juvenile delinquency.

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STATE AND LAW IN THE NEW DIGITAL REALITY

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Digitalization is one of the most fundamental inventions of the 21st century. The real and virtual worlds coexist, help and argue with each other.

Belarus has long taken a course towards the creation and development of an IT state. The introduction of new information and communication technologies in order to increase the efficiency of the government is associated with the implementation of administrative reforms.

The purpose of this scientific work is to define and identify the urgent problems of digitalization of the state.

Materials and methods. Convergent methodology, including the dialectical-materialistic method, analysis, synthesis, interpretation of law, comparative legal approach.

Findings and their discussion. The Internet unites and divides society, accelerates its technical development and slows down the moral and spiritual. It carries great opportunities, risks, dangers [1].

Cybercrime, trafficking in materials with child pornography, illegal arms and drug trafficking, etc., inflict great harm on society. According to international organizations, drugs are the most common category of illicit products available on the Dark-net markets [10]. Technologies based on the “Deepfake”

neural network are used to discredit a person. An example is Fake-news discrediting B. Obama [7].

E-democracy provided citizens with the right to express their opinions, control the actions of the authorities, discuss laws on specially designated Internet sites, elect government bodies by voting on the Internet, etc. [6] E-democracy, “street activity,” civil movement have their pros and cons. All this must be kept within the legal framework, under the dictatorship of the law [1].

The real economic effect of digitalization is provided by the economy, which today is gradually becoming “digital” [3]. Online services, online shops, e-money are its constituent parts. In the context of the coronavirus pandemic, many areas: economy, education, business could not survive without switching to online mode.

The greatest merit of digitalization is the reduction of paperwork and bureaucracy, as well as increased access to information of interest. Digital and paper media should be checked [1]. The danger of digitalization is dehumanization, de-intellectualization of society, the disappearance of many professions, including legal ones. This is especially true for unskilled, low-skilled and medium-skilled workers [2]. But AI will not be able to completely eradicate lawyers, since it is not prone to empathy, judgment, creativity. The person has the last word in decision-making [9].

The policy of robotizing the economy should be phased and social.

The issue of the legal personality of robots has not been resolved. Who is responsible for the damage caused by the robot: developer, owner, user? We need an algorithm and a legal mechanism [2]. The EU has a European Agency for Robotics and Artificial Intelligence. Robots with advanced AI will be entered into a special register. The EU also has a Digital Europe program, which aims to support IT projects in five key areas: supercomputers, artificial intelligence, cybersecurity, advanced digital skills and ensuring the widespread use of digital technologies in the economy and society. The program is designed to bridge the gap between digital research and market adoption [4].

According to the UN, in 2020 the Republic of Belarus took 40th place in the development of the electronic state. Compared to the previous count (in 2018), the index grew by 5.8 percent [5]. If we proceed from the concept of J. Dempsey, then we can note the fact that the Republic of Belarus in terms of the development of an electronic state is still at the initial stage of development, since there is no feedback from the population with public authorities, there are problems of access to open information from public authorities, as well as the indicator of openness of public authorities is still at a fairly low level.

A strategy for the development of informatization for 2016-2022 was adopted, a presidential decree was adopted to increase the efficiency and openness of the work of the state apparatus, to create a convenient infrastructure in the field of information and communication technologies in the field of modernized production, entrepreneurship, digital banking and online services [1].

Information security is the most important task of the state. The anonymity and integrity of information must be protected. American researchers have identified 3 key ways to check information security: information security audit, vulnerability assessment and penetration test [9].

In 2019, the “Concept of Information Security of the Republic of Belarus” was adopted, the Belarusian Institute for Strategic Studies was formed, which deals with this problem.

Conclusion. Revolutionary technologies are transforming the structure of the state and society. Digitization is a real opportunity for the Republic of Belarus to become one of the most developing countries in the world. The development of electronic state, electronic government, electronic justice, electronic document management system, electronic certification system and electronic economy, information security is a strategic direction for creating a free, democratic, social state.

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