

Another challenge is the possible devaluation of human artistic work. When AI can produce a visually impressive image in just a few seconds, some people may think that art does not require time, effort or skill. This may negatively influence the public attitude toward professional artists who spend years developing their abilities. In addition, there is a danger of fake artworks. AI can imitate the style of a famous artist so accurately that the result may look like an authentic piece. This raises questions about trust and authenticity in the art world.

Despite these challenges, the analysis shows that AI still cannot create art independently. It does not generate its own ideas and cannot decide what message a picture should express. The human user controls the process, chooses instructions, adjusts parameters and selects the final version. In this sense, AI functions more like an advanced tool than like an independent creator.

The results of the research show that AI has both positive and negative effects on art. On the positive side, AI helps artists experiment, work faster and find new creative solutions. On the negative side, it challenges traditional ideas of authorship, originality and creative ownership. For these reasons, modern society needs to develop fair and clear rules for using AI in creative fields. These rules should protect human creators while still supporting technological development.

In conclusion, art in the digital age is going through significant transformation. AI does not replace human creativity completely, but it changes the way artistic work is created and shared. Most likely, the future of art will involve cooperation between humans and intelligent systems. The human will continue to be the main source of meaning, emotion and artistic intention, while AI will support the process by offering new tools and possibilities. Such collaboration may lead to new and exciting forms of artistic expression, but it must be guided by responsibility, respect for authorship and understanding of the difference between human creativity and machine-generated imitation.

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THE DIGITAL DIVIDE: NEW CHALLENGES FOR SOCIAL JUSTICE

Цифровое неравенство: новые вызовы для социальной справедливости

The coming of the digital age held the chance of worldwide connection, open information, and increased money-making chances. It was meant to be a great leveler, getting rid of social and geographical blocks. But, this chance has only been partly achieved, leading to a major social justice problem: the digital divide. This gap separates those who can use modern tech from those who cannot. It's more than just technical stuff now. It's a complicated thing that makes current unfairness worse and creates new ways

for people to be left out socially and economically, which hurts social justice. The primary goal of this research is to analyze the multifaceted nature of the digital divide, examining its evolution from a simple access issue to a complex socio-economic phenomenon, and to evaluate its profound impact on key areas of social justice.

At first, the digital divide was seen as a simple thing, mostly about not having access to things like computers and internet. This access divide is still a big issue, mostly in far-off rural places, low-income areas in cities, and countries that are still growing. Without good internet that doesn't cost too much, people are cut off from the online world. But, the problem has gotten worse. Now, there's also a skills divide, where people can't use tech well, even if they can get to it. This means they can't judge online info, keep their info safe, or use digital tools for learning, job searches, and taking part in community stuff. Also, there's a quality of use divide, which separates people who use tech to get better, learn, and grow from those who just watch or play. Having access isn't enough anymore; being able to use tech in a helpful way is what decides where you stand in the digital world.

This divide has bad results that affect important parts of social justice. In school, using online learning and resources has made things very uneven. Students without good internet or devices at home are at a big loss, which was clear during the COVID-19 pandemic. This homework gap can lead to worse grades, keeping people poor and limiting their future. In money matters, the digital divide causes unfairness. Job searches, applications, and even the work itself are mostly online now. People without digital skills can't get many jobs. Also, the rise of gig work and remote work helps those with good digital skills and internet, leaving others behind. The results of the analysis confirm that the digital divide significantly exacerbates inequality in education and economic mobility. It identifies a strong correlation between the lack of digital access and skills and negative outcomes such as lower academic performance, reduced employment opportunities, and sustained socio-economic disadvantage.

In short, the digital divide is a key social justice issue in the 21st century. Closing this gap is needed to make sure everyone gets the benefits of the digital change and that our communities don't split into those who are connected and those who aren't.

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN 21ST CENTURY SOCIETY

Искусственный интеллект в обществе XXI века

Artificial intelligence (AI) is a software tool. Experts use it to create ways to solve intelligent tasks and questions. It is a programme that works all the time and you cannot