

## НАПРЯМ 5. ІНФОРМАЦІЙНІ СИСТЕМИ ТА ТЕХНОЛОГІЇ

### THE DIGITAL STATE IN THE EYES OF SENIORS

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Overpopulation is a major social problem in developing countries on other continents and Europe is experiencing a demographic decline. The effects of the expected process are, on the one hand, related to the ageing of the population and, on the other hand, to the accompanying shortage of adequately qualified workers. The ageing of the population entails additional, enormous costs for the functioning of social policy, as more and more people remain in post-working age. These people not only do not work, but receive pensions in pay-as-you-go systems, i.e. those in which the working generation pays pension contributions, financing the payment of current pensions. It is expected that in 2060 there will be only two people of working age per person of post-working age. All this is on the one hand the result of the growing average life expectancy of the population. A high level of economic development in the EU promotes the efficient use of modern healthcare and proper nutrition.

The ageing of European society is associated not only with a decline in fertility, but above all with an increase in life expectancy. Only immigrants seem to be filling the expected demographic gap in the European Union. In this case, however, there will certainly be serious social and political problems and conflicts, related to both cultural differences and the long-term process of assimilation. The phenomenon of filling the demographic gap by migrants from other cultures also has a number of positive consequences. However, the negative effects will outweigh the benefits when the migration process takes place in a mass, sudden and uncontrolled manner.

It should be emphasized that population ageing is treated as a threat to the socio-economic stability of individual countries. It should be noted that the effectiveness and efficiency of social policy is closely linked to the number of workers paying taxes and social security contributions. In addition, the described proportions in the structure of the entire population determine the level of demand and supply on the market, in particular on the labor market.

The aim of the analysis is to show how seniors who are increasingly involved in Polish society perceive the innovations introduced within the framework of State 4.0. The author formulated the following research questions: To what extent are the solutions implemented by them accepted by them? To what extent can planned innovations improve the standard of living of seniors? To what extent can investment in new technologies support longer working hours and later retirement?

## **PROSPECTS FOR THE IMPLEMENTATION OF ELECTRONIC VOTING IN POLAND**

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Electronic voting (as well as computer-aided voting) is an interesting subject for many countries around the world. The idea to implement e-voting into elections and referenda is widely discussed not only by members of parliaments and governments throughout the world but also by regular voters, IT specialists, engineers, academics and students. This idea is strengthened by the fact, that e-voting is successfully applied in Estonia and Switzerland for several years. However, in some European states (e.g. in the Netherlands, Norway and Austria) the attempts to implement that form of participation in elections fell out to be unsuccessful. Electronic voting seems to be one of the most interesting examples of the application of security-sensitive information technology in contemporary democracies. In recent years governments in many countries have embraced the idea of using modern technologies to improve services. It is 'a trend known as e-government'. This is proved by the fact that every year in more and more countries possibility of implementation of electronic voting systems in elections is discussed. The subject of the speech are the prospects for introducing electronic voting in Poland. Due to the development of modern technologies, the possibility of introducing this type of voting possibility in elections is being discussed more and more often in Poland. The most important problem related to this issue is to ensure the safety of voting and to create trust in such a procedure in the public.