Modern Information Technologies And Political Communication In The Activities Of Law Enforcement Agencies

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ABSTRACT

This research article analyzes the improvement of the socio-legal system based on the concept of political communication. In this regard, it examines the activities of law enforcement agencies and public associations, as well as factors for harmonizing their activities.

As the Internet permeates our society, conceptual questions arise about how new information technologies mediate the system of political relations and whether new media platforms bring a new quality to communication between citizens. From an applied analysis perspective, there are various international theoretical developments related to the study of specific aspects of communication through new information technologies. Research on the impact of online communication on political participation is of significant importance. Many studies attempt to answer the question: does communication between users influence political participation both online and offline, and what are the interactional aspects of this type of political behavior? A key theme also emerges in factors such as the internet's influence on electoral behavior. Numerous studies have explored how new communication channels facilitate political mobilization and the manipulation of public opinion.

In this sense, the Internet, as a virtually unlimited tool, can be a good cure for the "magic arrows" written by P. Lazarsfeld, E. Aronson and E. Pratkanis. On the one hand, the development of various online social groups helps to overcome individual isolation, while on the other hand, the influence of institutionalized media is weakening in conditions where every user becomes a source of mass media at any time[1]. These processes are primarily evident in the activities of law enforcement agencies. Social order in society, crime prevention, and the use of modern information technology in combating various crimes positively impact their effectiveness.

In science, the most common typology of political communication is the following:

1) Interpersonal political communication. This refers to direct, face-to-face interaction between people in the political sphere. There are the following aspects of interpersonal political communication: communicative, associated with the exchange of information, feedback, transmission and reception of emotions between communication partners (live dialogue on radio and television, "helplines" of law enforcement agencies, virtual communication between government organizations and citizens via the Internet,

etc.); *interactive, associated with the exchange of actions between the parties (question-answer, survey - communication of civil servants with the population, etc.); perceptual, the perception and understanding of each other by interacting subjects, objects of policy, the formation of certain interpersonal relationships (paternalistic, associated with partnership, subordination, equality, etc.)*[2].

2) Political communication in a group. It occurs through interactions with members of small social groups. This type of communication utilizes the same mechanisms as interpersonal political communication. However, it also has its own characteristics. These include, first and foremost, leadership and management within a group, the leader's motivation of the group, the purposeful setting of specific tasks, the discussion of important socio-political issues, and group decision-making processes.

3) Mass political communication. It arises from the dissemination of political information and influence within society through specialized media: print, television, radio, film, photographic documentation, etc.

The study of the connection between internet communication and law and order can be constructed according to two criteria: a) the direction of communication; b) the number of participants in communication and the subjectivity of communication. We propose three vectors, which, in turn, cover almost all practices of communication via the Internet, namely: 1) studying the influence of the Internet on the involvement of users in the legal and political process; 2) studying the features of the virtual space of mass communication (characterized by the problems of social networks, models of social capital, the development of online communities and consultative relationships); 3) study of the prospects of "electronic democracy" and "electronic government" (characterized by the instrumental capabilities of the Internet in the area of forming government institutions and organizing the implementation of state functions).

In our opinion, the Internet can be considered as a subsystem of relatively stable targeted communication emanating from certain communicators and recipients using communication channels characteristic of them, having an ordered information flow with significant differences. The fundamental substantive unit of communication is a multidimensional complex of information about reality—information. Information, in turn, is produced by politicians, public figures, writers, researchers, various communities, or individuals. Information serves as a universal network of social relations and explains politics as a special form of information and communication processes that are formed in the process of distributing social resources and statuses with the help of state power[3]. Moreover, the information component refers not only to such means of communication as subjective perception, interpretation of information and its assimilation for use in the interests of political subjects. Information content is an attributive quality of personality, and therefore of the politicized citizen. It is precisely this activity that constitutes the goal of political communication: that is, shaping or modifying the recipient's political behavior based on their understanding of the information.

In the process of extensive reforms being carried out today in Uzbekistan to establish a right-wing democratic, social state, a strong civil society, and a market economy, the practical implementation of the ideological context of "For Human Dignity" directly depends, first and foremost, on the factor of political communication. In this regard, the priority areas are establishing dialogue between individuals and the government, society and the state, and protecting the rights, freedoms, and legitimate interests of citizens. In this regard, President Shavkat Mirziyoyev emphasizes that "to ensure human interests, it is necessary, first and foremost, to communicate with the people, with the nation, to understand their concerns, dreams, life's problems, and needs." Looking at the experience of developed countries in this regard, one of the key factors in their advancement is the existence of an open and

free dialogue between the state and the citizen[4].

In today's increasingly globalized environment, a non-traditional system of threats to the security of society and the state is emerging. Rapidly advancing computerization, the development of the internet, and social media have created a system of virtual existence among young people. It should also be noted that the phenomenon of "fake news," which arises from ideological, informational, and ideological threats, gives rise to socially negative factors such as the manipulation of youth worldviews and political and social alienation. These realities must be constantly monitored and scientifically proven tools used to combat them.

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