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THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN CONDUCTING INVESTIGATIVE ACTIONS: PROSPECTS, CHALLENGES, AND LEGAL IMPLICATIONS AND THE ROLE OF AI IN PREDICTING CRIMES

Klichova Lola Sa'din qizi

Bachelor of Arts majoring on (USA, Webster University in Tashkent)
'International Relation', Certified Specialist in Human Rights and American Law in Penn State University, Applied for Master's on International Law, Westminster International University in Tashkent.
e-mail: lolaklichova2@gmail.com

Abstract

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies has significantly transformed various sectors, including law enforcement and criminal justice. This article examines the prospects of using AI in conducting investigative actions, focusing on its potential to improve efficiency, accuracy, and objectivity. The study also analyzes legal, ethical, and human rights challenges associated with AI integration into investigative processes. By reviewing international practices and emerging technologies, the paper highlights both opportunities and risks, proposing recommendations for the responsible implementation of AI in investigative activities.

Аннотация

Стремительное развитие технологий искусственного интеллекта оказывает значительное влияние на правоохранительную деятельность и уголовное судопроизводство. В статье рассматриваются перспективы использования ИИ при проведении следственных действий, а также анализируются



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правовые и этические проблемы. Особое внимание уделяется защите прав человека и международному опыту.

Annotatsiya

Sun'iy intellekt texnologiyalarining jadal rivojlanishi huquqni muhofaza qilish va tergov faoliyatiga sezilarli ta'sir ko'rsatmoqda. Mazkur maqolada tergov harakatlarini amalga oshirishda sun'iy intellektdan foydalanish istiqbollari, huquqiy va axloqiy muammolar hamda inson omilidan chekingan holda su'niy idrok orqali tergov jarayonidagi psixologik suhbat jarayonlarida yuz tuzlishiga qarab jioyatlarni fosh qilish masalalari tahlil qilinadi.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Crime Prediction, Investigation, Criminal Justice, Digital Evidence, Human Rights, Machine Learning, Predictive Policing, Data Analysis, Law Enforcement, Risk Assessment, Big Data, Algorithmic Decision-Making

Ключевые слова: Искусственный интеллект, Прогнозирование преступлений, Расследование, Уголовное правосудие, Цифровые доказательства, Права человека, Машинное обучение, Предиктивная полицейская деятельность, Анализ данных, Правоохранительные органы, Оценка рисков, Большие данные, Алгоритмическое принятие решений

Tayanch so'zlar: Sun'iy intellekt, Jinoyatlarni prognozlash, Tergov, Jinoyat adliyasi, Raqamli dalillar, Inson huquqlari, Mashinaviy o'rganish, Prediktiv politsiya faoliyati, Ma'lumotlar tahlili, Huquqni muhofaza qiluvchi organlar, Xavfni baholash, Katta ma'lumotlar (Big Data), Algoritmik qaror qabul qilish



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The rapid growth of intelligence technologies is changing many areas, including law enforcement and criminal justice. This article looks at how artificial intelligence can be used to help with investigations, making them more efficient, accurate and fair. It also talks about the ethical and human rights issues that come with using artificial intelligence in investigations. By looking at what other countries are doing and new technologies the article highlights both the good and bad things about using artificial intelligence in investigations and suggests ways to use it responsibly.

Albeit, the development of intelligence technologies is having a big impact on law enforcement and criminal justice. This article talks about the possibilities of using intelligence to help with investigations and it also looks at the legal and ethical problems that come with it. It pays attention to protecting human rights and looking at what other countries are doing.

Henceforth, the growth of intelligence technologies is affecting law enforcement and investigations. This article talks about the possibilities of using intelligence to help with investigations and it looks at the legal and ethical problems that come with it. It also talks about how artificial intelligence can affect rights and how it is used in other countries.

Since, the use of intelligence in law enforcement is one of the most significant changes of the 21st century. (1) Artificial intelligence technologies, including machine learning and predictive analytics are being used more and more to help with investigations make decisions and improve how things are done.

1.The Official Portal of the UAE Government,
<https://www.government.ae/en/about-the-uae/uae-future>



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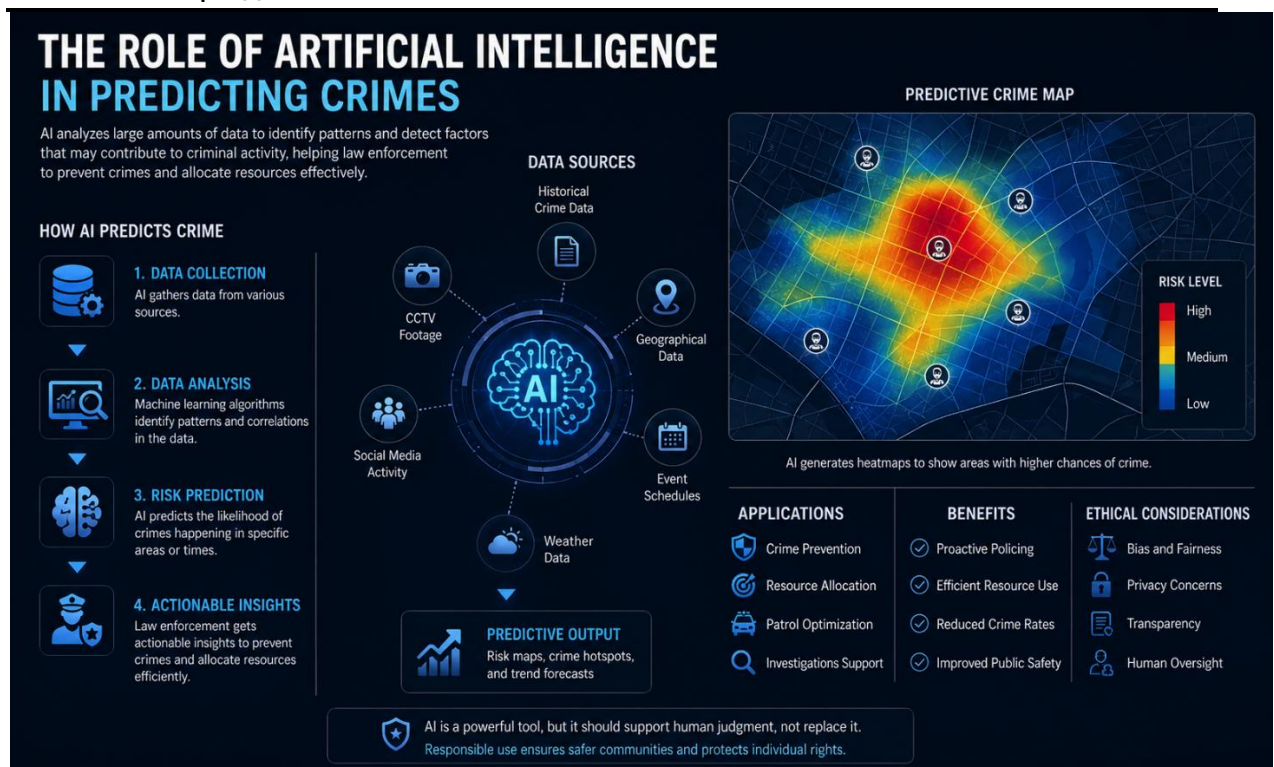


Figure-1. The analysis of role AI shows the role of intelligence in predicting crimes.

However, the amount of data in criminal justice systems has grown very quickly. Traditional ways of investigating are often not enough to deal with much data. Artificial intelligence can help by analyzing amounts of information quickly, finding patterns and helping investigators solve complex cases. Using artificial intelligence in investigations raises important questions about legality, accountability and protecting human rights. This article aims to look at these issues by talking about both the bad things about using artificial intelligence in investigations.



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This research is based on an analysis of international laws, academic papers and case studies from countries that are using artificial intelligence in law enforcement. It compares approaches to finding the best ways of doing things and identifying areas where laws are not clear.

The study also looks at how artificial intelligence affects rights, such as privacy, fair trials and non-discrimination.

Artificial intelligence can greatly improve the efficiency of investigations. One of the advantages is that it can process large amounts of data quickly. For example, artificial intelligence tools can analyze videos, detect behavior and identify people using facial recognition.

Another benefit is policing, where artificial intelligence algorithms analyze past crime data to predict where crimes might happen in the future. This helps law enforcement agencies use their resources effectively.

Artificial intelligence also reduces error by providing data-driven insights, making investigations more objective.

The theory of intelligence in predicting crimes is based on analyzing large amounts of data and information from criminal justice systems to identify people who are most likely to commit crimes. Artificial intelligence can examine a lot of criminal justice data, predict crimes and help prevent them from happening.

There are risks to using artificial intelligence in crime prevention and detection. For example, artificial intelligence systems can be biased, which can lead to outcomes. Privacy is also a concern, as facial recognition and mass surveillance technologies can infringe on individuals' right to privacy.

The lack of transparency in intelligence decision-making processes makes it hard to hold people accountable. The use of intelligence in investigations requires strong laws to regulate it. Existing laws often do not address the complexities of intelligence technologies.



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Issues such as the admissibility of intelligence-generated evidence, liability for errors and compliance with due process standards must be carefully considered. International human rights standards emphasize the need to ensure that technological advancements do not undermine freedom.

Countries such as the United States, the United Kingdom and China are actively using intelligence in law enforcement. Predictive policing tools and facial recognition systems are widely used; these practices have also raised debates about ethics and legality.

From a human rights perspective the use of intelligence must follow principles of legality, necessity and proportionality. Safeguards must be put in place to prevent abuse and ensure accountability. Transparency and oversight mechanisms are essential to maintain trust.

Some recommendations include:

1. Developing laws to regulate the use of artificial intelligence in investigations
2. Ensuring transparency and accountability in intelligence systems
3. Implementing data protection measures
4. Providing training for law enforcement personnel
5. Establishing oversight bodies

Artificial intelligence has the potential to revolutionize investigations by making them more efficient and accurate. However, its use must be carefully regulated to prevent human rights violations and ensure fairness in the criminal justice system. Balancing innovation with ethical considerations is essential for the responsible use of artificial intelligence, in law enforcement.



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Researchers like Adhikari K and others found out in 2016 that some genes, DCHS2, RUNX2, GLI3, PAX1 and EDAR play a role in how our faces look. They published their findings in Nat Comm on May 19. The article number is 11616.

Aulchenko YS and others did a study in 2009 to see if they could predict how tall people are by using methods and genetic information. They wrote about it in the Eur J Hum Genet volume 17 pages 1070 to 1075.

Boehringer S and others looked into how genes affect the shape of our faces. They found connections between cleft lips and normal facial features. Their work was published in the Eur J Hum Genet, volume 19 pages 1192 to 1197.

Brinkley JF and others started something called the FaceBase Consortium in 2016, which's a big resource for people studying the skull and face. They talked about it in the journal Development volume 143 pages 2677 to 2688.

Bruce V and Young A wrote about face recognition back in 1986. Their article was in the Br J Psychol, volume 77 part 3 pages 305 to 327.

Byard P and others did a study in 1983 on how similar the skull measurements of siblingsre. They published their results in the J Craniofacial Genet Devel Biol, volume 4 pages 265 to 269.

Claes P, Hill H and Shriver MD worked on creating pictures from DNA in 2014. They published their results in Forens Sci Internat: Genetics, volume 13 pages 208 to 216.

The year Claes P and others wrote about how to model the 3D shape of faces using DNA. Their article was, in the PLoS Genet volume 10 issue 3 and the article number is e1004224.



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Cole JB and others did a study in 2016 on children and found that the genes SCHIP1 and PDE8A are linked to the size of their faces. They published their results in the PLoS Genet volume 12 issue 8 and the article number is e1006174. Cole JB, Santorico SA and Spritz RA also did some research in 2017 on genetics and facial features.