



INDIAN JOURNAL OF
LEGAL REVIEW

VOLUME 5 AND ISSUE 8 OF 2025

INSTITUTE OF LEGAL EDUCATION



INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW

APIS – 3920 – 0001 | ISSN – 2583-2344

(Open Access Journal)

Journal's Home Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/>

Journal's Editorial Page – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/editorial-board/>

Volume 5 and Issue 8 of 2025 (Access Full Issue on – <https://ijlr.iledu.in/volume-5-and-issue-7-of-2025/>)

Publisher

Prasanna S,

Chairman of Institute of Legal Education

No. 08, Arul Nagar, Seera Thoppu,

Maudhanda Kurichi, Srirangam,

Tiruchirappalli – 620102

Phone : +91 94896 71437 – info@iledu.in / Chairman@iledu.in



ILE Publication House is the
**India's Largest
Scholarly Publisher**

© Institute of Legal Education

Copyright Disclaimer: All rights are reserve with Institute of Legal Education. No part of the material published on this website (Articles or Research Papers including those published in this journal) may be reproduced, distributed, or transmitted in any form or by any means, including photocopying, recording, or other electronic or mechanical methods, without the prior written permission of the publisher. For more details refer <https://ijlr.iledu.in/terms-and-condition/>



ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POLICING

AUTHOR – JIGYASA, LL.M STUDENT AT RASHTRIYA RAKSHA UNIVERSITY, GUJARAT

BEST CITATION – JIGYASA, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN POLICING, *INDIAN JOURNAL OF LEGAL REVIEW (IJLR)*, 5 (8) OF 2025, PG. 1128-1136, APIS – 3920 – 0001 & ISSN – 2583-2344

ABSTRACT

The role of artificial intelligence in law enforcement is undeniable, especially with the introduction of predictive policing, facial recognition technology, automated license plate recognition systems, and natural language processing systems, all of which are intended to prevent crime, ensure public safety, and quicken response. However, some obvious challenges arise when these tools are introduced within the context of law enforcement, particularly issues related to ethical practices, social equity, and privacy in the case of algorithmic accountability. Discriminative designs in law enforcement perpetuate biases and opposing stereotypes within specific groups. Also, surveillance technologies and strategies, whose rationales are usually not very clear, are arguably an invasion of privacy because a lot, if not most, of the decision-making processes are done in a so-called 'black box' mode.

The success and the ethical challenges are drawn from the case studies of cities such as Los Angeles and London, while the latter compares with the use of AI technology and surveillance in policing in China and how the two countries differ in ideology and practice with respect to AI and surveillance.

To enhance the use of artificial intelligence in the administration of law, there is a need for a very thin line to be drawn between technological advancement and ethical issues. Face-saving marriage between regulators, builders of AI, or any technology and police is possible and helps in the development of civil liberties protective measures while still ensuring that AI is beneficial to the social order in an acceptable manner. This paper supports an ethical responsibility that recognises the importance of transparency, public trust, equality, and mechanisms of accountability in the use of artificial intelligence in policing to improve security in society without infringing on individual rights.

KEYWORDS: Artificial intelligence, policing, privacy, law enforcement.

1. INTRODUCTION

In the course of policing, crime detection, prevention, and management, Artificial Intelligence is revolutionizing law enforcement practice with the help of advanced tools such as data analytics, predictive algorithms, facial recognition, and automated systems. To illustrate, predictive policing allows officers to strategize properly and allocate resources efficiently by analyzing patterns of crimes and predicting potential hotspots of criminal activity. Officers use facial recognition to enable quick recognition of a suspect, while automated

systems handle some aspects of policing, leaving the officers to deal with emergencies.

Nonetheless, the use of artificial intelligence in police work presents many sociocultural, ethical, and legal dilemmas. These dilemmas include accountability, transparency, privacy and bias issues. Most of the time, historical data available for training algorithms has biases, and if such algorithms are applied in practice, they will lead to actions, decision-making processes, and policies that will be a cause of concern to the public. As highlighted in the examples of London and the Midwest, USA, where the deployment of facial recognition technologies

and policing presented some issues, it created tension among the residents about the excessive use of police power and the intrusion of civil liberties.

The article examines the challenges of police work, evaluates the pros and cons of AI, and offers ethical guidelines for police. AI is already widely used in various fields, including law enforcement, and its use is expected to expand even more; hence, it is important to ensure the trust of the public by establishing clear accountability systems and standards.

2. THE EVOLUTION OF AI IN POLICING

• Early Technology Adoption in Law Enforcement

Law enforcement agencies and their new technological innovation have, most of the time, opened up even more radical transformations in modern policing. And this implies less complicated ways of doing things. There was even a moment when very basic instruments like fingerprinting and forensic science in their most primitive forms were described as superb aids in the fight against, or rather in the investigation of, crimes. The installation of video surveillance cameras in the middle of the 20th century marked a new level of monitoring in the vicinity of individuals and public places, enabling law enforcement agents to control and prevent crime in a more effective manner. DNA profiling and other forensic techniques were common practice in the 1980s, and they greatly influenced the trial process, as well as the precision and trustworthiness of identifying the supposed offenders. Along with this, crime mapping technologies were another major development that not only enabled police departments to plot out crime trends but also to optimize their personnel management. The introduction of GIS has made the tools even more advanced, thus assisting law enforcement agencies in spotting trends and formulating statistics-based plans. The early developments in technology were the building blocks of the data that in every policing method or manner, and almost everywhere, was the foundation laid

under the impossible-to-detect-in-contemporary-societies policing.¹³⁷⁰

• Introduction of Artificial Intelligence in Law Enforcement

Artificial Intelligence (AI), specifically in law enforcement, has completely revolutionized the concept of data-driven policing. Initially, AI was introduced as a data analyser, and it eventually managed to reduce the time taken to analyze massive data sets filled with relevant information by monitoring the data flow and detecting trends and patterns that human effort wouldn't have accomplished alone. The innovation led to the emergence of the so-called predictive policing models, which are the ones that use past data about crime locations and related facts to figure out where exactly certain crimes might happen. Yet again, this method proved to be very effective since it was used by the police, as well as the predictive policing analytics were invested in, thus making the cops concentrate only on the areas where crimes were likely to be committed. As time went on and AI technologies progressed, their applications moved forward too, considering the case of the use of facial recognition, natural language processing (NLP), and automatic systems like dependent license plate recognition (DLPR). For example, face recognition systems can onboard a suspect who is at large and is present in a public area by matching his or her face with a database of criminals. Moreover, NLP technology provides opportunities to track dangerous individuals on the internet as well as eavesdrop on their conversations.¹³⁷¹ Enhanced vehicle pursuits are offered by the use of luminescent number plate recognition systems that assist the police in the movements of particular cars. Presently, the systems of AI are capable of providing surveillance with integrated analysis of behavioural patterns and prediction of crimes,

¹³⁷⁰ Cathy O'Neil, Weapons of Math Destruction: How Big Data Increases Inequality and Threatens Democracy (Crown Publishing 2016).

¹³⁷¹ Amnesty International, Surveillance Giants: How the Business Model of Google and Facebook Threatens Human Rights (2019) <https://www.amnesty.org/en/documents/pol30/1404/2019/en/> accessed 16 June 2025.

which has brought a radical shift in the aspect of policing. Nevertheless, looking forward to this help, it offers several challenges, the most prominent of which is the ethical dimensions seen concerning issues of privacy, transparency, and the biased nature of algorithms. Hence, such tech enhancement should be utilized with utmost care and responsibility by law enforcement agencies.

3. **AI TECHNOLOGIES USED IN POLICING**

• **Predictive Policing**

Artificial Intelligence approaches to Predictive Policing are gathering data on recent criminal activity as well as historical and geographical profiles of Past, Present, and Future crime trends, to predict where crime is likely to happen. As such, law enforcement can find reasons to increase police presence in places most likely to incur some criminal activity. This is done by employing techniques such as hotspot mapping and risk modelling, which allow the system to learn and enhance its precision over time. History has examples that growth often correlates with drawing upon the past, but using the past can harbor distortions and biases, which can be harmful by promoting certain forms of policing.¹³⁷²

Predictive policing was perhaps the most controversial application of AI in policing practices in 2024. The tech-opted police departments assessed historical crime data to determine places in which future crimes might happen. Due to trend patterns identified by this data, police personnel can concentrate resources in neighborhoods believed to be at high risk of criminal activities.¹³⁷³

It aimed to deal with crime before it happened, but such hopes bore diversified responses. Supporters argued that this indeed scaled down incidents and optimized limited resources, whereas critics raised alarm on biased data. The fact that there was a red flag

of legacy issues, also known as historical over-policing in marginalized communities, suggests that this thing can typify a proper fairness and discrimination concern.¹³⁷⁴

While it provided demonstrable benefits in many cities, it did raise concerns over transparency. This required law enforcement agencies to maintain unbiased algorithms and keep their data sources current. Public scrutiny encouraged a broader discussion related to the balance of AI and responsibility towards ethical standards.¹³⁷⁵

• **Facial Recognition Technology**

AI-driven facial recognition technology allows criminals to be apprehended, missing individuals to be located, and crime to be investigated through the comparison of facial images taken from a database or surveillance cameras. The technology is useful to a limited extent in preventing crimes in areas that are heavily populated; however, the technology has been frowned upon a great deal and has raised issues regarding invasiveness, inaccuracies, and bias against minority groups. Consequently, some nations have gone the ethical route by either legalising or prohibiting the use of such technologies with an emphasis on privacy and social justice issues as their main concerns.

The year 2024 marked a significant turning point for facial recognition technology in both the police force and the public eye when it became perhaps the most powerful, yet still very controversial, application of AI in policing. The practice was found in use at places like airports, train stations, and even among large crowds at public events, where police were able to identify and then take action against individuals who had already been wanted due to outstanding warrants.

The technology, especially in cases of high stakes, was praised for, among other things, its

¹³⁷² Tyler Biscontini, Predictive Policing (EBSCO Research Starters, 2025) <https://www.ebsco.com/research-starters/social-sciences-and-humanities/predictive-policing> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁷³ NAACP, Artificial Intelligence in Predictive Policing Issue Brief (2024) <https://naacp.org/resources/artificial-intelligence-predictive-policing-issue-brief> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁷⁴ Thomson Reuters, Predictive Policing: Navigating the Challenges (26 March 2025) <https://legal.thomsonreuters.com/blog/predictive-policing-navigating-the-challenges/> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁷⁵ <https://www.aiplusinfo.com/blog/ai-in-policing-key-insights/> on 16th June 2025

role in preventing human trafficking and reuniting families with their lost children. However, at the same time, it raised the issue of private rights and legal claims. Concerns were voiced by civil rights organizations about the potential misuse of the systems, especially during protests or in connection with activists.

Establishing the accuracy of facial recognition algorithms is going to be one of the main things to work on.¹³⁷⁶ The occurrences of the past that had led to misidentified people, mainly those from the darker skin tone category or with non-binary traits, brought algorithmic fairness to the forefront because of the difficulties faced.¹³⁷⁷

- **Natural Language Processing (NLP)**

AI-based technologies help law enforcement agencies track individuals or groups of individuals online and analyze their speech on social networking sites as Facebook, Twitter, and others. This can protect society from the radicalization of certain groups as well as from issues concerning gang warfare. Yet, even with such sophisticated technology, there are still debates about privacy and suppression of free speech with regard to monitoring, enforcement, and security; hence, a thin line exists between security and the rights of the persons concerned.

- **Automated License Plate Recognition (ALPR)**

Utilizing an AI framework, ALPR systems are designed to scan, turn, and store the details on vehicle number plates. Such assists criminal investigation by immobilizing suspects or stolen vehicles.¹³⁷⁸ Whether on patrol or at checkpoints, the use of an ALPR system increases the level of surveillance on the operating officers in real-time, regardless of the headquarters' concerns, though, with increased surveillance comes the vice of so unnecessary invasion of people's

privacy as they can effortlessly record everyone's movements without their content.¹³⁷⁹

- **Drones and Robotics**

Drones and robots that utilize artificial intelligence technology are widely used in performing tasks in dangerous places, such as spy operations, managing sporting events, and explosive ordnance disposal. The invention of these technologies is to improve safety and emergency response. However, the technologies come with privacy concerns, particularly on the use of indiscriminate drones in monitoring and quick response operations, which renders a need for operational protocols.¹³⁸⁰

4. ADVANTAGES OF AI IN LAW ENFORCEMENT

- **Effectiveness and Utilization of Resources**

The application of AI is very much appreciated in law enforcement to a great extent as it lessens the human effort by taking over repetitive tasks and also contributes to the resources being managed effectively. Predictive policing instruments grant access to policeman placement in areas prone to crime, while ALPR systems can monitor the flow of cars in a certain area without any operator guiding the machines. This tech empowerment allows the police to operate in a more efficient way and they get to respond faster, which is a relief for the officers as the load on them is reduced to some extent.

- **Enhanced Implementations of Crime Control Policies**

The implementation of artificial intelligence in crime prevention takes one more step as the highly developed models are able to predict. A preordained algorithm in predictive policing, for instance, examines all relevant historical crime data to trace the future site of possible criminal acts, which means that an intervention can be done even before the crime is committed. A

¹³⁷⁶ Virginia Eubanks, *Automating Inequality: How High-Tech Tools Profile, Police, and Punish the Poor* (St Martin's Press, 2018).

¹³⁷⁷ *Supra* note 3

¹³⁷⁸ S Kranthi, K Pranathi and A Srisaila, 'Automatic Number Plate Recognition' (2011) 2(3) *International Journal of Advanced Technology* 408.

¹³⁷⁹ Elizabeth E. Joh, 'The New Surveillance Discretion: Automated Suspicion, Big Data, and Policing' (2016) 10 *Harvard Law & Policy Review* 15.

¹³⁸⁰ *Infra*

trade-off has already been mentioned, where on one side, systemic features like social media and social actors, and on the other side, facial recognition support the easy identification of a suspect. Natural Language Processing (NLP) can be applied to the analysis of social media to help identify offenders who might be dangerous even when they have not yet committed any offenses. From these points, it is clear that these mechanisms can not only effectively reduce crime but also bring its potential onslaught to a halt.

- **Enhanced Safety Measures**

AI-empowering solutions help make sure that people are safe through rapid response to emergencies and by providing supporting measures for prevention. The use of drones and robotics has made it possible to monitor hazardous areas where law enforcement cannot easily manage large groups of people or where the risk is high. These technologies are the ones that turn the neighbourhood into a safe one for antisocial activities, thus enhancing the reputation of the winters and aiding in crime prevention.

5. ETHICAL CONCERNS AND CHALLENGES

- **Bias and Discrimination in AI Algorithms**

AI systems aimed at crime prevention and leaning on historical police records may contribute to the same biased practice. Such information often entails social class, race, or even regional distribution stereotypes and more so abuses the very essence of predictive policing. For instance, algorithms may designate excessive attention to some neighbourhoods, which will unintentionally incite their over-policing, hence engendering tensions in those areas.¹³⁸¹

- **Civil Liberties and Privacy**

The advancement of technology and the quest for improved security have called for the use of certain tools, including facial recognition and

drones, as well as license plate readers, all of which have privacy implications since they often involve data capture without the knowledge or consent of persons. Prone to an excessive amount of surveillance, the public may experience a 'chilling effect'¹³⁸² and withdraw from activities involving self-expression. Crime prevention and privacy protection have to be balanced to sustain democracy.¹³⁸³

- **Transparency and Accountability**

The AI algorithms are very broad, and thus it's a huge challenge to be able to hold any responsibilities in law enforcement because the results are often foggy and cannot be explained or objected to. In addition, this lack of clarity hinders justice for the stakeholders and serves to lower levels of confidence among the citizens. It is important to develop clear models of AI systems and proactive corrective actions for their responsible implementation.

- **Potential for Abuse**

AI capabilities can be abused, above all, in an authoritarian context where they may lead to the oppression of opposition groups or citizens in general. Even in democratic societies, a risk of over-policing and predictive targeting is created if there are no proper regulations regarding the use of such technology. There should be legal and ethical principles in restraining the application of AI in the policing process.¹³⁸⁴

- **Data Quality and Scope**

Any AI crime prediction intelligence is only as good as the intelligence data entered into it. Either Biased or non-representative data may cause excessive policing in certain regions and distort a particular ethnic community. Achieving success in the application of AI in policing

¹³⁸¹ Rashida Richardson, Jason M Schultz and Kate Crawford, 'Dirty Data, Bad Predictions: How Civil Rights Violations Impact Police Data, Predictive Policing Systems, and Justice' (2019) 94 New York University Law Review Online 15.

¹³⁸² Electronic Frontier Foundation, Face Recognition, Surveillance, and the Chilling Effect (2020) <https://www.eff.org/issues/surveillance> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁸³ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Facial Recognition Technology: Fundamental Rights Considerations in the Context of Law Enforcement (2020) <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/facial-recognition-technology-fundamental-rights-considerations-context-law> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁸⁴ Infra

requires high-quality and well-rounded datasets for equity and fairness.

- **Public Acceptance and Understanding**

There is often little or no public endorsement and understanding towards the use of AI in policing, even in the use of things such as facial recognition and spying on social media. There is also the issue of the people believing in the cause being limited because of this aspect of transparency. It is important to include restrictions, provide transparency documents, and engage with the public for the usage of AI in police work to be globally acceptable.

6. CASE STUDIES

- **Los Angeles Police Department's Predictive Policing Program**

The Los Angeles Police Department was one of the first in the history of policing to go into the households of criminals and preempt crime using a device known as "PredPol."¹³⁸⁵ The device relied on crime data drawn from a particular region and predicted the likelihood of crime occurrence in an area for expansive patrol. The program was regarded as one that would prevent crime for a while, but later it brought such great sociological effects that they had to stop it, because the historical records used were biased, and it led to perpetual antagonism towards the policemen amongst the expanded target population. This led to the dissolution of the program owing to public pressure, which in turn prompted concerns about the challenges which ethical data policing would raise and, more importantly, the fairness of the AI that would be employed.

- **Facial Recognition Technology in Use in the Capital**

Facial recognition technology was also piloted by the MPS in identifying suspects in busy walkways. However, the method was also met with criticism owing to privacy issues and disappointing results, particularly with women

and minority groups. According to a study, the compensated accuracy was only 19 per cent,¹³⁸⁶ with numerous inaccurate callbacks and false alarms causing problems internally and externally. Here, we see a great emphasis on the need for responsible and transparent use of AI in crime management and the protection of the fundamental right of privacy.

- **China's AI Surveillance Systems**

China employs AI systems for intensive surveillance, including facial recognition of vehicles and people on streets, published media, and the internet for threats. Proponents argue that it has been put in place to help reduce crime, but human rights defenders, however, recoil because it tackles the issue of privacy in most parts of China, like Xinjiang,¹³⁸⁷ where the surveillance is focused on one group of people. The model adopted in China has elicited fears about the extent AI can be used for surveilling and controlling the population, which has led to calls have remedial measures to curb abuse.

7. LEGAL AND POLICY CONSIDERATIONS

- **Current Legal Frameworks**

Legal regulation of AI and surveillance technology is still subject to considerable geographical disparities, with the existing frameworks themselves developing over time. In the United States, for instance, there is no federal statute that governs the use of AI in policing practices. However, the regulations are being introduced in some places in states that have adopted control over camera eyes and drones. California, for instance, for the first time, introduced a pause for the use of facial recognition in body cameras, whenever it is expected to be implemented for the practices of law enforcement officers, such as policing certain communities to avert crime.¹³⁸⁸ On the

¹³⁸⁵ Brenna Bhandar and others, Predictive Policing and the Future of Law Enforcement (2020) Brennan Center for Justice <https://www.brennancenter.org> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁸⁶ Big Brother Watch, Face Off: The Lawless Growth of Facial Recognition in UK Policing (2019) <https://bigbrotherwatch.org.uk/wp-content/uploads/2019/05/Face-Off-final-digital-1.pdf> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁸⁷ Human Rights Watch, China's Algorithms of Repression: Reverse Engineering a Xinjiang Police Mass Surveillance App (1 May 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/05/01/chinas-algorithms-repression/reverse-engineering-xinjiang-police-mass> accessed 16 June 2025

¹³⁸⁸ California State Assembly Bill No. 1215, Body Camera Accountability Act (2019).

other hand, in European countries, the introduction of the General Data Protection Regulation (GDPR)¹³⁸⁹ has more stringent laws concerning how the use, retention, and sharing of data can be done, making the application of AI tools to the police more restrictive.¹³⁹⁰

• **Calls for Regulation**

As AI technology is integrated into police activities, the number of people who say that such means should be structured in a way that prevents civil liberties abuses from occurring has grown. The Most common proposals for the Regulation of the usage of AI focus on Systemic Transparency, whereby Law enforcement Agencies are obligated to inform Society under what Circumstances AI Systems are Being Used. Consistent with the aforementioned principle, any bureaucracy that uses any AI technology shall be answerable for the reasons for and benefits of the said technology to the citizens. Some scholars have expressed the need for regulations to be introduced to encourage responsible incorporation of AI in practice, such as through writing systems that impose responsibility on the user or, even better, non-improper systems such as An Interpretable system. Along with the introduction of accountability measures, other mechanisms such as data protection laws, which advocate for minimization of the retention of information after its collection, and audio or videotape recording of compliant parties also play a vital role in promoting the right to privacy.¹³⁹¹ Concerning the European Union, the same aim is being sought with the draft of the Artificial Intelligence Act,¹³⁹² Which is the regulation on Artificial Intelligence that is presently being

prepared¹³⁹³. This Act aims to assess the risk posed by AI and differentiate its usage by risks, claiming priority for “high-risk” AI, including those implemented in policing. In both public policy and academic spheres, there is a containment appreciation towards the challenges posed and the risks involved in the application of such new technologies, especially in their ethical practice, and human rights assuring environments with regard to faced AI and warfare.

• **Global Perspectives**

Different regions around the world have different approaches to AI governance in policing, and the general societal concerns influence such variations. In the US, the regulation and control of the usage of AI in law enforcement is primarily at the state and local levels of government, thus creating different standards. There seems to be an effort towards encouraging new inventions, but with a concern for people’s privacy, with mixed reactions from the interest groups who still want the law to be more encompassing. There are strict provisions under GDPR in terms of the flow and processing of data over the internet, and therefore, individual privacy comes first in Europe. The European Parliament, for example, has been proposing these regulations and others, such as the AIA, to create regulatory frameworks that bring the use of AI in law enforcement to the mainstream, with an emphasis on protection against abuses and enhancement of human rights and dignity.¹³⁹⁴ On the other hand, China encourages heavy use of AI for monitoring comprehensively, hence adopting a centralized position concerning individual privacy. Its application by the authorities to keep an eye on the public has raised eyebrows, more so due to its implications on monitoring activities on particular ethnic groups like the Uighurs in

¹³⁸⁹ Regulation (EU) 2016/679 of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 April 2016 on the protection of natural persons... (General Data Protection Regulation) [2016] OJ L119/1

¹³⁹⁰ Prakken, H. and G. Sartor (2015). Law and logic: A review from an argumentation perspective. *Artificial Intelligence* 227, 214–45.

¹³⁹¹ Giovanni Sartor, ‘Human Rights and Information Technologies’ in Roger Brownsword, Eloise Scotford and Karen Yeung (eds), *The Oxford Handbook on the Law and Regulation of Technology* (Oxford University Press 2017) 424.

¹³⁹² European Commission, Proposal for a Regulation Laying Down Harmonised Rules on Artificial Intelligence (Artificial Intelligence Act) COM (2021) 206 final.

¹³⁹³ Viktor Mayer-Schönberger and Yann Padova, ‘Regime Change? Enabling Big Data through Europe’s New Data Protection Regulation’ (2016) 17 *Columbia Science and Technology Law Review* 315.

¹³⁹⁴ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, Getting the Future Right – Artificial Intelligence and Fundamental Rights in Law Enforcement (2020) <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/artificial-intelligence-law-enforcement> accessed 16 June 2025.

Xinjiang.¹³⁹⁵ There is a lasting domestic outcry within China, and it is the policy vision there that remains focused more on internal security and control of the state. Other nations in Asia, however, such as Japan and South Korea, have started formulating their policies, finding ways to utilize AI while safeguarding data. Geography-capturing strategies suggest both these extremes in the use of AI in law enforcement, revealing the need to have some minimal international requirements that guide the use of practice while protecting the rights of individuals.

8. THE FUTURE OF AI IN POLICING

• Potential Technological Advances

By the utilization of Artificial Intelligence, law enforcement future is going to be quite different. Augmented Reality is already at the future tuning point to facilitate the communication process and speed it up in its whole period. For example, the use of augmented reality glasses by the police in the field will not only allow them to capture a wide range of details about the visual suspects but will also give them the chance to observe the provided crime scenes. AI-boosted cameras with capabilities such as identifying objects will inform officers about potentially hazardous objects without exposing the faces of the non-involved crowd. More advanced predictive models will facilitate more efficiencies in crime control by aiding in the distribution of forces to curb intricate challenges. These tools are expected to increase the effectiveness of law enforcement activities as well as the strategies employed to prevent crime.¹³⁹⁶

• Responsible AI Development

Responsible AI advancement needs to be put in place to mitigate any potential abuse of AI in law enforcement. Hence, with the Incorporation of equity, clarity, and precision in AI models, the

target is to avoid biases and gain public trust. Equity in AI systems is building systems that do not discriminate and provide adequate data from various sources. Trustworthiness, especially in the case of support systems used in high security, is built in mainly because of the transparency of the system and also “human in the loop” AI for complex situations. Still, one’s ability to measure the effectiveness of the predictions will be important in situations where the risks of imprisoning an innocent person, for example, are too high. Hence, AI systems are designed to advance the right objectives in law enforcement to end the abuse of such.¹³⁹⁷

• Collaboration between Tech Developers and Law Enforcement

To create effective and sensibly responsible AI systems, technology parks and law enforcement agencies need to develop strong ties. The usefulness of these strategies also helps the manufacturers appreciate the law enforcement strategies aimed at preventing police abuse of power. Together, they conduct trials of the technology in operations which help reduce the risks associated with the technology and its refinement before widespread use. Education about artificial intelligence, both its promises and limitations and dialogue help police officers understand and practice realism in the use of such technologies so that human rights are not violated by technological growth. Such alliances create healthy conditions for the use of AI in policing.¹³⁹⁸

9. CONCLUSION

The influence of artificial intelligence is palpable in law enforcement, enabling crime forecasting, surveillance, and allocation of resources. However, the implementation of technology-driven law enforcement solutions must be approached with prudence and respect for moral imperatives. AI poses threats to privacy,

¹³⁹⁵ Human Rights Watch, China’s Algorithms of Repression: Reverse Engineering a Xinjiang Police Mass Surveillance App (1 May 2019) <https://www.hrw.org/report/2019/05/01/chinas-algorithms-repression/reverse-engineering-xinjiang-police-mass-surveillance> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁹⁶ The Police Foundation, *Policing and Artificial Intelligence* (7 February 2025) <https://www.police-foundation.org.uk/publication/policing-and-artificial-intelligence/> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁹⁷ European Union Agency for Fundamental Rights, *Getting the Future Right – Artificial Intelligence and Fundamental Rights in Law Enforcement* (2020) <https://fra.europa.eu/en/publication/2020/artificial-intelligence-law-enforcement> accessed 16 June 2025.

¹³⁹⁸ Sound Thinking, *Ethical Use of AI in Policing: Balancing Innovation and Accountability* (23 May 2025) <https://www.soundthinking.com/blog/ethical-use-of-ai-in-policing/> accessed 16 June 2025.



inclusivity, and responsibility, among other challenges, when there are no sensible controls in place. It is a collaboration between the different groups that really is the best approach to developing regulations that raise law enforcement, and at the same time not infringe on the rights of the citizens. If the application of AI gets to consider the ethical issues and go through transparent processes, then it would not only be the case that policing will be more efficient, but it will also be fairer, thus making the use of AI in the justice sector a most hopeful one instead of a scenario that draws concern.

