



## ORGANIZATIONAL AND LEGAL ASPECTS OF THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN ENSURING PUBLIC ORDER

Umarov Zakir Ravupovich

Professor of the Department of Special and Professional Sciences of the Institute for Advanced Training of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Uzbekistan

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**Abstract:** This article examines the organizational and legal aspects of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in maintaining public order. The application of AI in law enforcement agencies is analyzed, including its role in optimizing patrol service, crime forecasting, and data analysis. The article focuses on the practical possibilities of using AI in our country, the need for organizational changes, and the legal framework. Special emphasis will also be placed on the protection of citizens' rights, information transparency, and ethical issues. The goal is to increase the effectiveness of AI in ensuring public order and to offer solutions to its legal and organizational problems.

**Keywords:** artificial intelligence, public order, law and order, organizational aspects, legal framework, data protection, facial recognition technology, transparency, ethical issues, crime prevention.

The application of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies in maintaining public order is becoming an important direction of modern law enforcement systems. AI is used as an effective tool for optimizing patrol service in ensuring public order, predicting crimes, and monitoring safety at public events. However, the organizational and legal aspects of these technologies raise complex issues, as they are related to the protection of citizens' rights, ensuring transparency of information, and accountability. Scientists believe that the application of AI in law enforcement requires the consideration of justice, transparency, and trust. For example, Guler A., Kula S., and Boke K. in their research, studying public opinion on the use of AI, stated that "the use of AI in law enforcement agencies should be coordinated with the aspiration of citizens for justice, transparency, and trust"[1]. This point points to the main problem of the organizational and legal aspects of AI, since the implementation of technologies requires not only technical efficiency, but also compliance with social and legal norms.

The organizational aspects of artificial intelligence in maintaining public order are aimed at optimizing the internal structure and activities of law enforcement agencies. For example, AI is used in patrol planning, identifying dangerous crime zones, and resource allocation. These aspects reduce the workload of bodies and increase efficiency, but require organizational changes, including staff training and the introduction of new systems. In his work, Joe E. raises questions about the application of AI in law enforcement, writing, "Are law enforcement agencies obliged to notify local authorities before purchasing AI systems, and is there a legal obligation to disclose information about these systems"[2]. These questions emphasize the importance of organizational responsibility, since the implementation of AI requires ensuring the transparency and accountability of bodies.

Legal aspects are related to the fact that the application of AI affects the constitutional rights of citizens, including the inviolability of private life and fair judicial proceedings. For

example, when facial recognition technology is used in public places, it raises issues of data protection and illegal surveillance. The Ontario Law Commission (LCO) writes in its report that "in cases of the use of facial recognition technology in law enforcement agencies, it is necessary to introduce appropriate protective measures, taking into account the fact that this technology can be a means of surveillance at an invasive rate"[3]. This opinion shows the role of legal norms in regulating the application of AI, since the lack of a legal basis for technologies can lead to violations of citizens' rights.

The application of AI in maintaining public order in our country is associated with the modernization of law enforcement agencies and requires the introduction of new systems in organizational aspects. For example, the use of AI in video surveillance systems helps to quickly detect crimes, but this requires changing the internal regulations of the bodies and improving the qualifications of employees. In his article, Ranalli M. argues that "law enforcement leaders must ensure the preservation of human control over the use of AI tools and the development of appropriate policies"[4]. This shows the importance of organizational measures, since the integration of AI changes the work process of bodies and imposes new responsibilities.

In the legal aspects of artificial intelligence, the protection and fair application of information is a key issue. For example, when forecasting algorithms are used to prevent crimes, errors or injustices in them can violate the rights of citizens. The UNICRI report states that "the application of AI and robotics in law enforcement must comply with human rights, justice, accountability, transparency, and accessibility of explanation" [5]. This emphasizes the need for legal norms in regulating the application of AI, since the lack of a legal framework for technologies leads to ethical and legal problems.

There are many practical examples of the use of AI in maintaining public order, which show the interdependence of organizational and legal aspects. For example, facial recognition systems are used to monitor order at public events, but this requires taking into account the need for data protection and legal order. The NIJ report stated that "SI will assist law enforcement agencies in investigating crimes by analyzing videos and images"[6]. This example demonstrates the coordination of organizational effectiveness with legal protection.

However, the application of AI creates a number of problems, including unfairness in algorithms and data protection. For example, inequity in educational data can lead to discrimination against marginalized societies. Guler A. and colleagues write that "SI systems can lead to discriminatory outcomes due to injustice in educational data, which leads to marginalized societies facing illegal treatment" [7]. This problem is addressed through legal measures, such as impact assessment and transparency requirements.

The application of AI in maintaining public order in our country is associated with reforms and requires the development of new organizational policies. For example, it is necessary to introduce special regulations for the use of AI in law enforcement agencies. The LCO report stated that "legal measures, including warrant requirements and disclosure of information to the accused, are necessary for the application of SI" [8]. This demonstrates the importance of organizational and legal cooperation.

Ethical issues in AI activities are also important, as they require transparency and accountability. M. Ranalli writes that "any AI tool should have human control and appropriate policies should be developed" [9]. This emphasizes the need to strengthen the legal framework of ethical measures.

In conclusion, the organizational and legal aspects of using AI in maintaining public order require ensuring a balance between the effectiveness of technologies and the protection of citizens' rights. The UNICRI report states that "the application of AI in law and order must comply with human rights and ensure transparency" [10]. By improving these aspects, it is possible to form a safe and just society in our country.

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