

AI-POWERED JUSTICE: THE POTENTIAL ROLE OF LARGE LANGUAGE MODELS LIKE CHATGPT IN ENHANCING LAW ENFORCEMENT BY THE NATIONAL POLICE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA

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Abstract

This paper elaborates the potential role of large language models (LLMs) like ChatGPT, in enhancing law enforcement strategies in the National Police of the Republic of Indonesia. The research addresses the problem statement about what are the potential ways in which LLMs can be leveraged to support police work, specifically in their capacity as essential tools within the broader framework of the criminal justice system. This paper is a normative legal research and utilizing a qualitative approach, this study focuses on analyzing LLMs from the perspective of Law Number 2 of 2002 concerning the National Police. The research reveals that LLMs can significantly aid law enforcement by providing advanced analytical tools for case management and investigation. Key findings indicate that the integration of AI-powered language models could potentially enhance analytical capabilities for police officers, thereby improving their effectiveness in implementing actions within the criminal justice system. This research found that Chatgpt may contribute to anticipate the implementation of law by the Police during investigation of criminal case. The study concludes with recommendations for policymakers, advocating for the development of guidelines to effectively integrate LLMs in policing practices while addressing legal and ethical implications. By strategically implementing AI technologies, the National Police can strengthen operational capabilities and foster a more responsive law enforcement framework.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Law Enforcement, ChatGPT, National Police, Indonesia

A. INTRODUCTION

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has become widely known in the past five years as one of the most advanced technologies in the world, with capabilities that may challenge or even surpass human intelligence. This AI is said to be able to replace human roles in various tasks, for example, in typing a report that can be completed by AI in less than a minute. Analyzing a report from someone concerned about justice can be processed in under a minute. It can even provide greater satisfaction to the public in service matters than humans. No wonder, how AI has become very popular among people who are new to AI technology, as if they have never been in touch with AI. The interaction between AI and society in the last five years has been very intense which makes everyone speculate about AI, about the positive and negative impacts of AI to their life.

Everyone is talking about the potential power of AI which can replace the existence of any existing tools, it offers efficiency and effectivity in every aspect which accelerates solving every problem in human life. Many people mention AI as a magic tool, but they seem to make it as simple as just ChatGPT. ChatGPT is just a small part of AI; it is too narrow to be defined solely as ChatGPT. ChatGPT is classified as a generative artificial intelligence (Gen-AI) model within the broader field of AI. It doesn't matter; all so that this paper can immediately remind us of its main purpose to explain that AI has extraordinary capabilities so that we can use it for greater purposes.

One of the potential abilities of AI for the greater purpose is in the aspect of the law enforcement process, especially those carried out by the Police. This paper will go straight to the point about whether can it help the Police develop their service to the people. Or can AI replace the Police? The Police are still one of the institutions that become public attention, it is closely related to the issue of public trust. The worst score of public trust occurred in 2022 when the case of Ferdy Sambo became national attention because of his misconduct, it touched the lowest level of 56%. There are also some cases of misconduct from several Police officers that raised public attention; Moreover, the massive circulation of negative information through social media may significantly harm the reputation of the Police institution.

Based on many surveys nowadays, the public trust in the National Police of Indonesia is likely to increase time by time, but it needs more boosters to make sure the public trust is roaming around on the positive side. The Police should try to implement an innovative policy to make sure the Police individuals around Indonesia increase their ability to serve society. AI is likely to be one of the perfect innovative solutions to boost the ability of all Police officers. AI has big potential to assist Police officers in implementing their function in society, but there must be some guidance to make sure the utilization of AI is in line with the interests of Police and the society. AI with its ability to help mankind also has the potential to harm or cause a negative impact, so it is wise to make sure the implementation of AI should obey the existing regulation.

Based on the concerns above, this paper will try to explore about how is the potential of AI to support the Police institution in the criminal justice system of Indonesia. This paper wants to explore the positive and negative impacts related to the Police's daily tasks in the criminal justice system of Indonesia. The discovery of AI potential in this paper is probably useful for the National Police of Indonesia to regulate the policy related to the utilization of AI in Police institution.

AI is proving to be a useful tool in many walks of life and the criminal justice system is no exception—there's so much that AI can do for police work, helping them with faster operations, greater efficiency, and accuracy. It is capable of processing big data quickly and identify trends in crime and predicting future hot spots, allowing for preemptive law enforcement. Facial recognition and biometric technology help quickly identify suspects, while natural language processing plays a crucial role in cybercrime investigations and keeps an eye on online threats. AI can help cut down on administrative tasks and give officers more time to spend engaging with the community or preventing crime. But the creaking infrastructure of AI demands hefty ethical bundling where privacy and biases are concerned. When used correctly, AI is a helpful servant to law enforcement making reasonable and equitable decisions towards a more functional justice system.

Currently, there are no specific instruction from the National Police to its officials to utilize Gen-AI like ChatGPT for their works, especially in a criminal justice systems. This includes a lack of direction on how these advanced technologies might be applied within the context of the criminal justice system. The absence of such specific directives raises important considerations about the potential role of AI in law enforcement practices. Without clear policies in place, police personnel may face uncertainty about the appropriateness and legality of incorporating AI tools into their workflows. Introducing the concept of AI-powered tools and how LLMs like ChatGPT can potentially assist law enforcement. Outline potential applications such as case analysis, legal research, predictive policing, and improving administrative processes. Mention how AI could support the National Police of Indonesia in achieving its goals of maintaining public order and justice.

Over the past five years, there has been limited literature discussing the role of AI in law enforcement in Indonesia. Muhammad Dafi Akbar, in his work *Pemanfaatan dan Permasalahan*

Artificial Intelligence Dalam Kehidupan Manusia Serta Pengaturannya Secara Hukum, emphasizes the need for regulations concerning AI. Similarly, Muhamad Arif Budiman, in his study *Penggunaan Agen Berbasis Intelijen Untuk Menangani Kejahatan Siber*, explores how AI can be utilized by the police, but focuses on its role in understanding criminal acts rather than its application in the actual enforcement of laws. Both studies indeed discuss AI but do not specifically address the role of the police in handling cases as part of their law enforcement duties. This research aims to fill that gap by contributing to the discourse on AI's potential application in policing, particularly in areas that remain underexplored, such as its integration into law enforcement practices to enhance crime prevention, investigation, and resolution.

This research explores how AI, such as ChatGPT, can play a role in supporting police tasks in law enforcement in Indonesia. By leveraging the capabilities of AI, police officers can enhance various aspects of their duties, including analyzing data, processing reports, streamlining communication, and providing real-time assistance in decision-making. The study aims to highlight the potential of AI tools to improve efficiency and effectiveness in handling cases, addressing challenges in crime prevention, investigation, and resolution. Through this approach, the research seeks to contribute to the evolving discourse on integrating AI into law enforcement practices, particularly in the Indonesian context where such applications remain relatively underexplored.

B. RESEARCH METHOD

This research utilizes a normative legal research approach combined with qualitative descriptive analysis to examine the application of AI by the National Police of Indonesia, particularly large language models like ChatGPT, within Indonesia's law enforcement framework. The study focuses on analyzing existing laws that are relevant to AI implementation by the Police institution. Key legal references include Law No. 11 of 2008 on Electronic Information and Transactions (ITE Law), Law No. 19 of 2016 (Amendment to the ITE Law), which addresses data privacy, Law No. 2 of 2002 on the National Police, and Law No. 14 of 2008 on Public Information Disclosure. In order to answer the research problems, this research would conduct a simulation of ChatGPT in Police's work related to the law enforcement. The qualitative analysis seeks to explore how AI-powered tools can enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement while identifying potential benefits, challenges, and limitations in ensuring compliance with Indonesian legal standards.

C. FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

1. The Potential Use of AI by the Police

AI, particularly Large Language Models (LLM), can greatly enhance the ability of police to analyze cases, conduct investigations, and generate reports. LLMs can process vast amounts of legal texts, case law, and regulations quickly, allowing officers to obtain relevant legal references and precedents efficiently. This helps ensure that investigations are aligned with current laws and procedures. During the investigative process, AI can assist in sorting and analyzing evidence, identifying patterns, and generating hypotheses based on past cases. For example, AI can evaluate statements, evidence, and even social media content to identify inconsistencies or potential leads that human investigators might overlook. Additionally, LLMs can assist in drafting reports by automatically generating clear, concise summaries of investigative findings, legal assessments, and case progress. This not only saves time but also reduces the risk of errors in legal documentation.

Overall, AI provides law enforcement with an advanced tool to streamline their work, ensure accuracy, and enhance the speed and quality of both the investigative and reporting processes.(Orrù et al., n.d.)

a. ChatGPT in Writing Report

One of the main potential uses of ChatGPT is to assist police officers in compiling more efficient and accurate police reports. In the process of writing a report, officers often have to spend a long time to ensure that all relevant information is recorded in detail and structured. This is where ChatGPT can be utilized, namely by compiling a consistent report narrative based on information provided by officers in the field. The benefits of implementing this technology include increased efficiency in reporting, because ChatGPT can automatically generate draft reports with a customized format, so that officers can focus more on other aspects of investigation and law enforcement. In addition, ChatGPT can help minimize human errors in writing, for example in terms of grammar and chronology of events, which can ultimately increase the accuracy of the reported data. Thus, the use of AI such as ChatGPT can be a significant tool in increasing the productivity and quality of reporting in Indonesian police institutions.(Adams, 2024)

b. Utilizing AI for Data Analysis

AI like ChatGPT has the potential to be used in analyzing large amounts of text data, for example, humans need an hour to read and process an article, while AI can process faster, even ten times faster. This AI potential can be applied in criminal investigations. AI can help the police by making it easier to process data that can produce patterns, connections, and important information that can help the investigation or investigation process. The police with their abilities and experience can certainly determine important things from the cases they face, but AI can help the police generate more important things comprehensively with their big data capabilities. It remains how the police process the data produced by AI and select the AI output, which can be used and which does not need to be used. For example, AI can analyze thousands of text messages to determine communication patterns or keywords that indicate criminal acts.(Zhou, 2023)

2. Simulation of ChatGPT Usage for Analyzing Alleged Criminal Cases

In 2014, there was a criminal case where three children aged 14-16 years were sentenced to 2.5 months in prison by the Purbalingga District Court for stealing ducks. The case received special attention from various figures, legal experts, and the Indonesian Child Protection Commission (KPAI). The criminal process for the duck theft case carried out by the children was regrettable because the settlement could have been done outside the court. The detention sentence to the minor would cause a serious psychological trauma to the children.

This case should not have happened if the police had conducted a comprehensive analysis based on existing laws and regulations, especially since the Juvenile Criminal Justice System Law has been in effect since 2012. The law mandates law enforcement officers to prioritize the resolution of criminal cases of children in conflict with the law to be resolved through methods outside the courts, this law prevents children from prison sentences as long as they meet the

specified requirements, depending on the type of crime. Furthermore, AI model like ChatGPT may prevent that kind of misconduct in the criminal justice system because of its ability to generate analysis that may provide a massive input for the Police, as simulated as follows:

PROMPT: I am a police officer currently facing a case involving the alleged theft of a duck committed by a 14-year-old child. Based on my knowledge as a police officer and the applicable laws and regulations (Mainly refer to (REGULATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA NATIONAL POLICE NUMBER 8 OF 2021 CONCERNING HANDLING CRIMINAL OFFENSES BASED ON RESTORATIVE JUSTICE, Law Number 11 of 2012 concerning the Juvenile Criminal Justice System, and Article 362 of the Criminal Code).) and what steps should I take in handling this criminal act? Please explain in a step-by-step format, narrating in an argumentative manner and using formal police terminology.

Handling Alleged Theft Committed by a 14-Year-Old Child: A Restorative Justice Approach Based on Indonesian Legal Provisions

In handling the case involving the alleged theft of a duck by a 14-year-old child, it is crucial to follow the legal procedures set forth by Indonesian laws, particularly considering the principles of restorative justice and the rights of children. The process should prioritize protection, education, and rehabilitation over punitive measures, aligning with the Regulation of the Republic of Indonesia National Police Number 8 of 2021, Law Number 11 of 2012 on the Juvenile Criminal Justice System (SPPA), and Article 362 of the Indonesian Criminal Code (KUHP). Below are the steps and considerations that must be followed:

1. Initial Assessment and Arrest Procedure

Conduct Preliminary Investigation: Upon receiving a report regarding the alleged theft, the initial step is to perform a preliminary investigation to ascertain whether there is sufficient evidence to suspect the child's involvement. In this case, ensure that the alleged offense (theft) falls within the scope of Article 362 of the KUHP.

Avoid Immediate Detention: Given the child's age (14 years), it is important to remember that detention should be a last resort. This is consistent with the provisions of Law No. 11 of 2012, which emphasizes the need to minimize the child's exposure to the formal criminal justice system. The child should not be treated like an adult suspect, as their rights to protection are prioritized.

2. Application of Restorative Justice Principles

Assess the Applicability of Restorative Justice: According to Perpol No. 8 of 2021, cases involving minors and petty offenses (such as the alleged theft of a duck) can be resolved through restorative justice. The aim is to avoid criminal proceedings by prioritizing reconciliation, restitution, and rehabilitation. Given that the value of the stolen item is relatively low and the child is a first-time offender, this case is suitable for restorative measures.

Engage Relevant Parties for Resolution: Initiate discussions with the victim, the child's family, and community leaders to explore the possibility of a peaceful settlement. The goal is to achieve a resolution that satisfies both the victim and the child's rehabilitation, which is a key objective under the restorative justice approach.

3. Legal Procedures in Juvenile Cases

Summoning Legal Assistance and Social Workers: In accordance with Law No. 11 of 2012 (SPPA), any legal process involving a child must include the presence of legal counsel and, if possible, a social worker. This ensures the child's rights are safeguarded during the investigation.

Conduct a Diversion Meeting: Diversion, as mandated under Article 7 of Law No. 11 of 2012, is a process to resolve the case outside the court. If the child admits to the act and the victim agrees to resolve the matter amicably, diversion is appropriate. This process should involve all relevant stakeholders, including the police, legal representatives, social workers, the victim, and the child's parents or guardians.

Agreement Documentation: If the parties reach an agreement through diversion, it must be documented formally, signed by all parties, and validated by a supervising judge or authorized official. This agreement typically includes reparations or apologies, with no need for criminal prosecution.

4. Conducting a Social Inquiry

Social Investigation Report (Laporan Penelitian Kemasyarakatan): Before finalizing any decision, the police must request a social investigation report from the Correctional Center (Balai Pemasyarakatan/BAPAS). This report evaluates the child's background, family environment, and psychological state, which is essential for deciding the best course of action.

5. Decision-Making and Case Closure

Closing the Case: If the diversion process is successful and the agreement is fulfilled, the police can issue an official notice to terminate the investigation (Surat Penghentian Penyidikan/SKPP). This step aligns with Perpol No. 8 of 2021, which allows for case dismissal in instances where restorative justice is achieved.

Supervising the Child's Reintegration: Following the case closure, collaborate with social services and community organizations to monitor the child's reintegration into society. The focus should be on rehabilitation and preventing recidivism.

6. Documentation and Reporting

Thorough Documentation: Throughout the entire process, it is imperative to meticulously document every action taken, including witness statements, social inquiry reports, diversion meeting minutes, and the final agreement. This ensures accountability and transparency in line with police standards.

Final Report Submission: Prepare a comprehensive final report summarizing the case, the steps taken, and the outcomes of the restorative justice process. This report should be submitted to the superior officer and relevant authorities for review.

Conclusion

By adhering to the above steps, the police can handle the case in compliance with the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and restorative justice principles. The approach emphasizes the child's rights, prioritizes non-punitive measures, and seeks to restore harmony within the community. This ensures that the police fulfill their duty to uphold the law while protecting the interests of children as mandated by Indonesian regulations.

The integration of AI into the analysis and handling of criminal cases involving minors, such as the alleged theft committed by a 14-year-old child, could significantly enhance the effectiveness and efficiency of law enforcement in following the Juvenile Criminal Justice System and restorative justice principles. AI systems, when properly designed, could assist police officers in making more informed decisions by providing data-driven insights and assessing the potential for rehabilitation over punitive measures. By analyzing trends, past cases, and legal frameworks, AI could help predict the most appropriate course of action in juvenile cases, ensuring that officers adhere to legal mandates and avoid unnecessary detention. Furthermore, AI-powered tools could facilitate the management of restorative justice processes, such as tracking the progress of diversion agreements, monitoring the child's reintegration into society, and ensuring that all documentation is thoroughly managed and accessible. Ultimately, the adoption of AI in the criminal justice system could enhance the police's ability to safeguard the rights of children, reduce the risk of bias or human error, and foster a justice system that prioritizes rehabilitation over punishment.(Li, n.d.)

The integration of Artificial Intelligence (AI) into law enforcement offers transformative potential, addressing inefficiencies and errors in police practices. The table below highlights key advantages of AI in law enforcement and how these capabilities can help anticipate and mitigate critical errors, such as those seen in the case of the juvenile duck theft mentioned in the paper. By leveraging AI, law enforcement agencies can enhance fairness, accuracy, and efficiency in their operations. Based on the simulation above, the following table presents an analysis of the benefits of using AI and how AI can anticipate police errors:

Advantages of AI in Law Enforcement	How AI May Anticipate Police Errors
1. Automates Report Writing: Reduces the time spent by police officers on drafting detailed reports.	AI ensures reports follow proper formats and include all necessary legal references, preventing omissions or inaccuracies.
2. Enhances Legal Analysis: Processes large volumes of legal texts and precedents swiftly.	Provides officers with accurate legal insights, preventing misapplication of laws, such as in cases involving juveniles.
3. Predictive Policing: Identifies crime hotspots and trends using data analytics.	Helps allocate resources proactively, reducing oversight in areas prone to specific crimes.

4. Evidence Analysis: Quickly sorts and identifies patterns in evidence (e.g., text messages, social media).	Detects critical connections officers might overlook, ensuring thorough investigations.
5. Supports Restorative Justice: Generates actionable recommendations for alternative resolutions.	Promotes diversion and restorative practices, especially for minors, avoiding punitive measures where inappropriate.
6. Standardizes Procedures: Ensures consistency in law enforcement practices across regions.	Reduces disparities and biases in decision-making by offering data-driven, standardized guidance.
7. Saves Time in Administrative Tasks: Automates repetitive tasks like data entry and case summaries.	Frees up officers' time to focus on community engagement and proactive law enforcement strategies.
8. Provides Decision Support: Offers step-by-step guidance aligned with regulations.	Guides officers in complex cases, such as juvenile cases, ensuring compliance with restorative justice laws.

By systematically addressing common errors in law enforcement through AI-driven solutions, police institutions can ensure more just and effective practices. However, the successful implementation of AI requires a balanced approach, combining technological advancements with human oversight, ethical guidelines, and robust legal frameworks. Through such measures, AI can become a valuable tool in building trust and delivering justice in law enforcement.(Sivčević et al., 2020)

3. Ethical and Legal Concerns

There are several concerns associated with the use of AI in law enforcement, particularly regarding how it could impact data privacy, accountability, and ethics. The integration of AI into police work poses significant challenges that must be addressed to prevent potential abuses and protect citizens' rights. A key concern is data privacy protection, given that police data is often highly sensitive and confidential. Without stringent safeguards, there is a risk that AI systems might inadvertently expose or misuse this information. Additionally, while Indonesia's Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) provides a foundation for regulating information technology, it remains broad and does not specifically address AI applications. This legal gap means that data privacy could be compromised unless specific measures are put in place to align AI usage with privacy protection regulations.

a. Data Privacy Protection

Data privacy is one of the most important parts of utilizing AI, the Police should make sure the data protection is related to the particular case because most of the main data of the Police is categorized as confidential. To maintain data protection, the National Police should allocate more efforts to make sure the procedure in using AI is in line with the existing regulations, mainly the Electronic Information and Transactions Law (UU ITE) in Indonesia. UU ITE serves as the legal basis for regulating information technology usage. However, this law remains broad and does not specifically address AI or its implications for data privacy protection.(Dwi et al., 2023)

b. Accountability and Transparency

Incorporating AI into law enforcement processes requires careful consideration of accountability and transparency. While AI can assist in law enforcement, the ultimate

responsibility must still lie with humans. Law enforcement officers need to verify the accuracy of information generated by AI and ensure its usage adheres to ethical standards. This is crucial to prevent misuse or errors that could impact individuals' rights. It is also critical to ensure transparency in decision-making processes that involve AI. By being open about how AI algorithms are used, law enforcement agencies can build public trust in their adoption of such technologies, reassuring citizens that AI is being used fairly and responsibly. (Nurdin, 2024)

c. Responsible Use

For AI to be integrated into law enforcement ethically, it is essential to establish guidelines and oversight mechanisms. **Ethical Guidelines:** The development of ethical guidelines is necessary for the use of AI in law enforcement. These guidelines should encompass core principles such as fairness, non-discrimination, and respect for human rights. Ensuring that AI technologies are designed and implemented with these principles can prevent potential abuses. **Oversight and Monitoring:** Effective oversight is crucial to ensure AI usage aligns with both legal standards and ethical norms. Continuous monitoring can help detect and address any instances where AI might be used inappropriately or could lead to unintended consequences. (Interpol, 2023)

d. Ethical Challenges

Despite its potential benefits, the use of AI in law enforcement also presents several ethical dilemmas. **Bias:** AI systems can be susceptible to bias, especially if the data used to train them is not representative of the entire population. This can lead to discriminatory outcomes against certain groups. Thus, it's vital to assess and mitigate biases in AI models to avoid unfair treatment. **Misuse:** There is always a risk that AI could be misused for criminal purposes, such as fabricating evidence or manipulating information. This highlights the importance of ensuring that AI technologies are deployed responsibly and securely. **Privacy Concerns:** The use of AI in surveillance and data analysis could infringe on individuals' privacy if not handled carefully. Strict data protection measures are necessary to prevent unauthorized access or misuse of sensitive personal information. (Zuccon & Koopman, n.d.)

These aspects should become priorities to minimize the negative impact of AI utilization by the police in the future. Law enforcement agencies must implement strong oversight mechanisms and ethical guidelines to ensure AI is used responsibly. Ensuring accountability and transparency in AI decision-making processes is fundamental to maintaining public trust. Law enforcement must be transparent about how AI algorithms are applied and must hold human officers accountable for verifying AI outputs to prevent errors or misuse. Equally important is the need to mitigate biases in AI systems to avoid unfair treatment of certain groups and to establish continuous monitoring to detect any misuse. By prioritizing these aspects, the police can leverage the benefits of AI while protecting individuals' privacy and rights, thereby fostering a responsible approach to the future use of AI in law enforcement.

The application of ChatGPT in law enforcement in Indonesia faces several challenges that need to be considered, especially related to legality, regulation, and human rights aspects. Currently, existing legal sources do not specifically discuss the legality of using AI such as ChatGPT in the context of Indonesian law. This shows the importance of developing comprehensive policies and regulations to regulate the use of AI, especially in the law enforcement environment, to ensure its compliance with the applicable legal framework in Indonesia. Clear regulations are needed to prevent misuse of this technology while maximizing its potential. In addition, the use of ChatGPT

must always consider human rights principles, including privacy protection. The data used to train AI and the results generated by ChatGPT must be strictly managed to ensure confidentiality and compliance with applicable laws.(Martin & Martin, n.d.)

In the future, ChatGPT has significant potential to contribute to law enforcement. For example, this technology can be integrated into AI-based expert systems to support more complex decision-making, such as formulating more effective investigation strategies. As technology advances and training data volumes increase, ChatGPT's accuracy and capabilities are expected to continue to improve, opening up greater opportunities to support police tasks, especially in data analysis, reporting, and strategic decision-making. This potential, if managed wisely through appropriate regulations, can improve the efficiency and effectiveness of law enforcement in Indonesia.(Tong, 2023) The use of Generative AI (Gen-AI), like ChatGPT, can play a vital role in bridging the gap between police forces and the community, fostering a more harmonious relationship. By enabling real-time communication, AI tools can provide a platform for citizens to engage with police in a transparent, accessible manner. This can help address concerns, answer questions, and resolve misunderstandings, all of which contribute to building trust. Additionally, AI can assist police departments in understanding community needs, identifying trends, and responding more effectively to public concerns. Through data-driven insights, law enforcement can adjust policies and actions to better align with the community's expectations, ensuring a collaborative approach to safety. This integration of AI technologies can reduce polarization, enhance community policing, and promote a sense of partnership between law enforcement and the public, ultimately fostering a more cooperative and secure society. (Budiman, 2022)

D. CONCLUSION

AI, particularly with the characteristics of a Large Language Model (LLM) like ChatGPT, holds tremendous potential to positively contribute to the primary tasks and functions of the National Police of Indonesia, especially in law enforcement related to criminal cases. By utilizing AI tools, the police can improve the efficiency of various processes, such as analyzing large volumes of case data, identifying crime patterns, and predicting criminal behavior. AI can also assist in generating reports, streamlining communication, and providing insights to support decision-making in real time. These advancements could significantly enhance the capacity of the police to solve cases more swiftly and accurately, ultimately boosting public trust in law enforcement institutions. Furthermore, the use of AI in public services, such as providing legal information or handling citizen complaints, could strengthen the relationship between the police and the community by offering more accessible and responsive interactions.

However, despite the vast potential of AI, it is crucial to address the challenges and risks associated with its implementation. To ensure that the negative impacts of AI do not affect the integrity of the police institution, several measures must be taken. Training programs should be implemented to educate officers on the ethical use of AI and their responsibilities in utilizing such tools during daily operations. Clear regulations should be established within the police force to govern the use of AI, ensuring its application aligns with principles of justice and human rights. Additionally, guidelines must be formulated to ensure transparency and accountability in AI-driven decisions, protecting citizens from potential misuse or bias. By proactively managing these aspects, the National Police can harness AI's benefits while maintaining public confidence and ensuring justice is consistently upheld.

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