

CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL GUARANTEES OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION OF THE REPUBLIC OF UZBEKISTAN

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Abstract

The rapid development of artificial intelligence (AI) technologies is transforming the organization and functioning of public administration. In the Republic of Uzbekistan, the introduction of artificial intelligence into governmental processes creates opportunities for improving the efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of public services. At the same time, the use of automated decision-making systems may affect fundamental human rights and freedoms, particularly the rights to privacy, equality, personal data protection, access to information, and an effective legal remedy. Therefore, the development of appropriate constitutional and legal guarantees is an important condition for ensuring that digital transformation remains consistent with the principles of a democratic and law-based state.

Keywords: artificial intelligence, public administration, human rights, constitutional guarantees, personal data, automated decision-making, legal protection.

The Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan establishes human rights and freedoms as fundamental values and provides the constitutional foundation for their protection. The use of AI in public administration should consequently be based on the principle that technological development cannot diminish the constitutional status of the individual. Any automated or AI-assisted administrative decision that affects the rights and legitimate interests of a person should remain subject to the requirements of legality, proportionality, transparency, accountability, and judicial protection.

One of the key legal issues concerns automated decision-making. Government institutions may increasingly use algorithmic systems for processing applications, identifying risks, allocating public resources, detecting irregularities, and providing public services. Although such systems can process large amounts of information efficiently, algorithmic decisions may contain errors or reproduce biases contained in the data used for their development. If an AI-based system produces an unfavorable decision concerning an individual, the person should have an opportunity to understand the essential reasons for the decision, challenge it, and request review by a competent public authority or court.

The protection of personal data is another important constitutional and legal dimension of AI governance. Artificial intelligence systems often require significant amounts of information for training, analysis, and prediction. Public authorities must therefore ensure that the collection and processing of personal information have a legitimate legal basis and are carried out for clearly defined purposes. Excessive or unnecessary collection of personal data may create risks to private life and personal autonomy. Effective safeguards should include data minimization, appropriate security measures, access controls, and mechanisms for correcting inaccurate information.

The principle of equality is also particularly important. AI systems used in public administration should not result in direct or indirect discrimination. Algorithms trained on incomplete or unrepresentative datasets may produce unequal outcomes for particular groups of individuals. Consequently, public authorities should conduct regular assessments of AI systems to identify discriminatory effects and ensure that automated tools comply with constitutional principles of equality and non-discrimination.

Transparency and accountability are essential for public trust in AI-assisted administration. Citizens should be informed when artificial intelligence plays a significant role in the processing of their applications or in administrative decision-making. At the same time, transparency should not be understood merely as

disclosure of technical information. It should include meaningful explanations of how an AI-supported process affects an individual's rights and interests.

Human oversight should remain an important safeguard. AI systems should assist public officials rather than automatically replace legal responsibility. Where an administrative decision significantly affects a person's rights, a competent official should retain responsibility for reviewing the relevant circumstances and ensuring that the final decision complies with applicable law.

In conclusion, the digital transformation of public administration in Uzbekistan requires a balanced approach that combines technological innovation with constitutional protection of human rights. Artificial intelligence can significantly improve the quality and efficiency of government services, but its application should remain within a clear legal framework. The principles of legality, human dignity, equality, privacy, transparency, accountability, and effective judicial protection should constitute the foundation of AI-based public administration. Establishing effective mechanisms for human oversight, algorithmic accountability, personal data protection, and legal remedies will contribute to the responsible development of artificial intelligence while ensuring that technological progress remains compatible with constitutional values.

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