

SCIENCE
PROBLEMS.UZ

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Actual problems of social and humanitarian sciences
Актуальные проблемы социальных и гуманитарных наук

Ijtimoiy-gumanitar fanlarning dolzarb muammolari

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2025

SCIENCEPROBLEMS.UZ

**IJTIMOIIY-GUMANITAR FANLARNING
DOLZARB MUAMMOLARI**

№ 5/10 (5) – 2025

**АКТУАЛЬНЫЕ ПРОБЛЕМЫ СОЦИАЛЬНО-
ГУМАНИТАРНЫХ НАУК**

ACTUAL PROBLEMS OF HUMANITIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

TOSHKENT-2025

BOSH MUHARRIR:

Isanova Feruza Tulqinovna

TAHRIR HAY'ATI:

07.00.00- TARIX FANLARI:

Yuldashev Anvar Ergashevich – tarix fanlari doktori, siyosiy fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Mavlanov Uktam Maxmasabirovich – tarix fanlari doktori, professor;

Xazratkulov Abror – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Tursunov Ravshan Normuratovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Xolikulov Axmadjon Boymahmatovich – tarix fanlari doktori;

Gabrielyan Sofya Ivanovna – tarix fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Saidov Sarvar Atabullo o'g'li – katta ilmiy xodim, Imom Termiziy xalqaro ilmiy-tadqiqot markazi, ilmiy tadqiqotlar bo'limi.

08.00.00- IQTISODIYOT FANLARI:

Karlibayeva Raya Xojabayevna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Nasirxodjayeva Dilafruz Sabitxanovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Ostonokulov Azamat Abdukarimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Arabov Nurali Uralovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, professor;

Xudoyqulov Sadirdin Karimovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Azizov Sherzod O'ktamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Xojayev Azizxon Saidaloxonovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari doktori, dotsent

Xolov Aktam Xatamovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent;

Shadiyeva Dildora Xamidovna – iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD), dotsent v.b.;

Shakarov Qulmat Ashirovich – iqtisodiyot fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.;

Jabborova Charos Aminovna - iqtisodiyot fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

09.00.00- FALSAFA FANLARI:

Hakimov Nazar Hakimovich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Yaxshilikov Jo'raboy – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

G'aybullayev Otabek Muhammadiyevich – falsafa fanlari doktori, professor;

Saidova Kamola Uskanbayevna – falsafa fanlari doktori;

Hoshimxonov Mo'min – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

O'roqova Oysuluv Jamoliddinovna – falsafa fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Nosirxodjayeva Gulnora Abdukaxxarovna – falsafa fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Turdiyev Bexruz Sobirovich – falsafa fanlari doktori (DSc), Professor.

10.00.00- FILOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Axmedov Oybek Saporbayevich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Ko'chimov Shuxrat Norqizilovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Hasanov Shavkat Ahadovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Baxronova Dilrabo Keldiyorovna – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Mirsanov G'aybullo Qulmurodovich – filologiya fanlari doktori, professor;

Salaxutdinova Musharraf Isamutdinovna – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Kuchkarov Raxman Urmanovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent v/b;

Yunusov Mansur Abdullayevich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi;

Saidov Ulugbek Aripovich – filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent;

Qodirova Muqaddas Tog'ayevna - filologiya fanlari nomzodi, dotsent.

12.00.00- YURIDIK FANLAR:

Axmedshayeva Mavlyuda Axatovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Muxitdinova Firyuza Abdurashidovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Esanova Zamira Normurotovna – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor, O'zbekiston Respublikasida xizmat ko'rsatgan yurist;

Hamroqulov Bahodir Mamasharifovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor v.b.,;

Zulfiqorov Sherzod Xurramovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Xayitov Xushvaqt Saparbayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Asadov Shavkat G'aybullayevich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Ergashev Ikrom Abdurasulovich – yuridik fanlari doktori, professor;

Utemuratov Maxmut Ajimuratovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Saydullayev Shaxzod Alixanovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Hakimov Komil Baxtiyarovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, dotsent;

Yusupov Sardorbek Baxodirovich – yuridik fanlar doktori, professor;

Amirov Zafar Aktamovich – yuridik fanlar doktori (PhD);

Jo'rayev Sherzod Yuldashevich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, dotsent;

Babadjanov Atabek Davronbekovich – yuridik fanlar nomzodi, professor;

Normatov Bekzod Akrom o'g'li — yuridik fanlar bo'yicha falsafa doktori;

Rahmatov Elyor Jumaboyevich — yuridik fanlar nomzodi;

13.00.00- PEDAGOGIKA FANLARI:

Xashimova Dildarxon Urinboyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Ibragimova Gulnora Xavazmatovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Zakirova Feruza Maxmudovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Kayumova Nasiba Ashurovna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, professor;

Taylanova Shoxida Zayniyevna – pedagogika fanlari

doktori, dotsent;

Jumaniyozova Muhayyo Tojiyevna – pedagogika fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Ibraximov Sanjar Urunbayevich – pedagogika fanlari doktori;

Javliyeva Shaxnoza Baxodirovna – pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD);

Bobomurotova Latofat Elmurodovna — pedagogika fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori (PhD).

19.00.00- PSIXOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Karimova Vasila Mamanosirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti;

Hayitov Oybek Eshboyevich – Jismoniy tarbiya va sport bo'yicha mutaxassislarni qayta tayyorlash va malakasini oshirish instituti, psixologiya fanlari doktori, professor

Umarova Navbahor Shokirovna– psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent, Nizomiy nomidagi Toshkent davlat pedagogika universiteti, Amaliy psixologiyasi kafedrasini mudiri;

Atabayeva Nargis Batirovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Shamshetova Anjim Karamaddinovna – psixologiya fanlari doktori, dotsent;

Qodirov Obid Safarovich – psixologiya fanlari doktori (PhD).

22.00.00- SOTSIOLOGIYA FANLARI:

Latipova Nodira Muxtarjanovna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri;

Seitov Azamat Po'latovich – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti;

Sodiqova Shohida Marxaboyevna – sotsiologiya fanlari doktori, professor, O'zbekiston xalqaro islom akademiyasi.

23.00.00- SIYOSIY FANLAR

Nazarov Nasriddin Ataqulovich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, falsafa fanlari doktori, professor, Toshkent arxitektura qurilish instituti;

Bo'tayev Usmonjon Xayrullayevich –siyosiy fanlar doktori, dotsent, O'zbekiston milliy universiteti kafedra mudiri.

OAK Ro'yxati

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07.00.00 – TARIX FANLARI

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THE IMPACT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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Abstract. This study examines the legal implications of using AI in the public sector. Through comparative analysis, it identifies a core conflict between the efficiency of algorithmic systems and the foundational principles of administrative law.

Keywords: Public Administration; Administrative Law; Artificial Intelligence (AI); Decision-Making.

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Annotatsiya. Ushbu tadqiqot davlat sektorida sun'iy intellektdan foydalanishning huquqiy oqibatlarini ko'rib chiqadi. Qiyosiy tahlil yordamida algoritmik tizimlarning samaradorligi va ma'muriy huquqning asosiy printsiplari o'rtasidagi asosiy qarama-qarshilik aniqlanadi.

Kalit so'zlar: davlat boshqaruvi; ma'muriy huquq; sun'iy intellekt (AI); qaror qabul qilish.

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Introduction. Rapid technological advancement has made AI transformative in public administration which basically redesigns decision-making [1]. AI now is critical in a variety of applications, such as healthcare, education, transportation, and governance. Specifically, public administration has used AI to decision-making, better service delivery, and streamline bureaucratic work [2].

A recent example can be drawn from Australia, where an AI system erroneously identified overpayments and calculated debts deemed to be owed by social security beneficiaries; errors of methodology led to incorrect or inflated debt calculations for over 450,000 individuals [3]. Benedict Sheehy is a Professor of Law, University of Canberra. Yee Fui-Ng is a Senior Lecturer, Faculty of Law, and Deputy Director, Australian Centre for Justice Innovation, Monash University. The authors thank Professor Aziz Huq of the University of Chicago for many useful comments on earlier drafts [4]. Of course, he holds no responsibility for any aspect of the final work, which rests with the authors.

Research Aim and Question

This study aims to examine the legal implications of integrating AI into public administration, focusing on how algorithmic decision-making challenges fundamental administrative law principles such as transparency, accountability, and fairness.

Research Question:

How can public administration reconcile the efficiency and accuracy of AI-driven decision-making with the legal principles of transparency, accountability, and fairness essential to the rule of law?

Literature review. Researchers and institutions worldwide have analyzed both the transformative potential of AI in improving public service delivery and the risks it poses to fundamental legal principles such as fairness, due process, and human oversight.

According to Damar et al. (2024), AI-driven digital transformation reshapes the operational logic of governance by promoting predictive analytics, real-time monitoring, and data-based policymaking. Similarly, Goralski and Tan (2020) argue that AI contributes to sustainable public administration by improving the accuracy and reliability of government decisions. At the same time, the **OECD (2019)** and **Bignami (2022)** highlight that digitalization and algorithmic decision-making require the modernization of administrative procedures to ensure that automation aligns.

The EU approach prioritizes the protection of fundamental rights, transparency, and accountability. However, Rooted in the constitutional principles of the *Rechtsstaat* (rule of law), Germany seeks to balance innovation with legality and proportionality.

Methodology. This paper comparative and doctrinal legal analysis, focusing primarily on administrative activities such as governmental decision-making and public service delivery.

The pursuit of European Union integration plays a critical role in driving alignment with EU standards on AI governance. This trend is evident in national strategies, digital infrastructure investments, and participation in cross-border initiatives, reflecting a regional commitment to EU-compatible digital transformation [5].

European Context

Against this background, the European Committee on Legal Co-operation (CDCJ) of the Council of Europe has commissioned research in the form of a comparative study on AI in relation to administrative law. The resulting report should act as a preparatory study for a potential revision of the handbook [6].

Why AI is Used in Public Administration

AI used in the context of public administration may be designed and developed internally, by a public authority itself, or externally, by the private sector. Before turning to examples of uses of AI in public administration, we will briefly address the question: Why is AI used in public administration?

The answer to this question affects the type and use cases of AI systems in public administration:

- Improve efficiency (e.g., because AI can process information much faster than humans);
- Improve decision-making and policy-making (e.g., higher accuracy or consistency rates may be possible with automated rather than human decision-making);

- Allow civil servants more time to spend on high-value work instead of mundane tasks (e.g., simple, repetitive tasks can be done by AI so that civil servants can conduct tasks requiring creative or social intelligence) [7];

Key Challenges of AI in Public Administration

i. Lack of Transparency. AI-based decision-making systems may be opaque, making it difficult for individuals to understand how decisions are made or what data is being used American Psychological Association [8]. (This lack of transparency can lead to suspicion and mistrust, undermining public confidence in the system).

ii. Bias. AI algorithms can perpetuate biased decision-making based on historical data that reflects human biases and prejudices, resulting in unfair treatment towards certain groups or individuals.

iii. Data Privacy Concerns. With increased reliance on digital technologies like AI, personal information regarding citizens lives collected as input data points within these systems poses significant risks related to privacy breaches and misuse.

AI has the potential to revolutionize administrative decision-making. By improving efficiency, accuracy, and transparency, AI can help government agencies to better serve their citizens. However, it is important to be aware of the ethical and legal considerations that need to be taken into account when using AI for administrative decision-making.

Additional Aspects and Opportunities

AI can also help to improve the accuracy of administrative decisions. By automating tasks that are currently performed manually, AI can help to reduce human error. For example, AI can be used to review tax returns and medical records to identify potential errors.

In addition to improving efficiency and accuracy, AI can also help to increase transparency in administrative decision-making. By making it easier for citizens to access data and information about government programs, AI can help to build trust and accountability between government and the public.

However, ethical and legal considerations remain crucial, particularly concerning bias and opacity. For example, if an AI system is trained on data that shows men are more likely to commit crimes than women, then the AI system may be more likely to recommend that a man be arrested than a woman. Another concern is that AI systems may be opaque, making it difficult to understand how they make decisions and to challenge unfair outcomes.

Despite these concerns, AI has the potential to revolutionize administrative decision-making by improving efficiency, accuracy, and accountability.

Germany

Drawing on its strict data protection regulations and a push for technological sovereignty, Germany is navigating the legal implications of AI in government by balancing efficiency gains with fundamental rights. Anchored in the **Grundgesetz (Basic Law)** and the core principles of **Rechtsstaatlichkeit (the rule of law)**, the German administrative system places particular emphasis on legality, proportionality, and procedural fairness. Its “Modernization Agenda” and “High-Tech Agenda” promote AI use in areas from visa processing to public services while facing critical questions from experts about oversight, dependency on foreign tech, and the essential need for human review—especially in cases highly relevant to fundamental rights—to ensure that the deployment of AI is both responsible and legally sound [9].

China

Building on its strategic push for technological modernization, China has issued comprehensive guidelines to direct the implementation of AI in government work. These guidelines provide a systematic framework emphasizing a scenario-driven approach for areas like public services and decision-making, mandate coordinated and intensive development to reuse resources and strengthen data governance, and enforce robust safety management—including a responsibility system and confidentiality protocols to prevent leaks—while balancing technological empowerment with risk mitigation to ensure efficient, secure, and orderly integration of AI across all levels of government[10].

Uzbekistan

It should be noted that in the National Strategy for the Development of Artificial Intelligence for the period up to 2030, transparency refers to one of the main principles of the development and use of artificial intelligence technologies. It is understood as the explainability of the work of artificial intelligence and the process of achieving its results, non-discriminatory user access to products created using artificial intelligence technologies [11].

Transparency as an essential condition for the use of artificial intelligence in public administration

The concept of transparency in legal doctrine.

In the legal doctrine, in relation to public administration, "transparency" is understood as "a special mode of functioning of public authority that establishes openness of relations between all subjects involved in management and in relations with society»[12]. In this sense, transparency can be represented as a "two-way communication in the context of interaction between authorities and citizens»[13]. The content of such a connection can be expressed as a combination of, on the one hand, "providing state bodies with information about their activities independently and at the request of citizens, and, on the other, as providing citizens and organizations with the opportunity to express their views on significant public issues [14] ».

It seems that with regard to the transparency of the use of AI in public administration, the key task will be to establish and maintain interaction (in essence, communication) between the state and the user.

Transparency and explainability of artificial intelligence systems

As noted in foreign literature, the paramount importance of transparency (both assumed and actual) artificial intelligence systems used in public administration is due to the need to ensure that both the process of artificial intelligence and the result are explicable to the general public (and not just experts), since the openness of the algorithm makes it possible to understand how and why it was adopted. or another management decision [15].

Black Box and Explicable Artificial Intelligence (XAI)

On a technical level, it's about treating AI as a "black box". A "black box" is a description applied to some deep learning systems that accept an input signal and provide an output, but the calculations occurring between these processes are not easy for humans to interpret [16].

Black box AI systems, often based on machine learning based on big data, make decisions experimentally or intuitively, in the absence of the possibility of revealing the reasons why a particular decision was made.

In public administration, the use of black box AI can cause certain difficulties due not only to a lack of transparency, but also to potential bias built into the algorithm and based on

human biases (as well as software components of the collection) hidden in the training data, which can lead to unfair or incorrect decisions.

In contrast to AI systems of the "black box" type, there is a so-called "Explicable artificial intelligence" (Explicable AI - XAI), in which the results of the decision made by the AI system can be understood by humans [17].

In this regard, it seems that in the field of public administration, it is precisely explicable AI that should gain an advantage. However, we have to admit that this field of research is in its infancy (even compared to the "classic" AI of the "black box" type).

Transparency components: explainability, clarity, accessibility

We emphasize that transparency in the use of AI includes not only "explainability" as a process of its operation and the result obtained, but also their "understandability" — the user's ability to assimilate, comprehend and include the content of this process in a system of established ideas [18].

In addition, it should be noted that there is a close relationship between AI transparency and the right to explanation[19], which means a person's right to receive an explanation regarding the result obtained by the algorithm. This becomes especially relevant when it comes to decisions made against an individual that are of a legal or financial nature.

So, if a person receives a refusal regarding a loan application submitted by him, he can request information (explanation) from the credit institution explaining the reasons for the decision [20].

The ethical dimension of transparency and responsibility

At the ethical level, it is not only about responsibility for harm, but also about the relationship between transparency and the ethical use of AI [21].

The European Ethical Charter on the Use of Artificial Intelligence in Judicial Systems and the Realities Surrounding Them, adopted on December 4, 2018, became an important document defining the basic principles of the functioning of artificial intelligence at the Council of Europe level [22]. The principle of transparency, impartiality and reliability is one of the principles of using AI in judicial and law enforcement systems.

The problem of access and legal restrictions

Transparency also means "accessibility". Meaningful explanations of the algorithm may be possible, but often remain unavailable.

Intellectual property rights may prevent the disclosure of proprietary code or access to training data, so even if it is possible to understand how the algorithm works, full disclosure of the calculations may not be possible for economic, legal or political reasons.

Creating and maintaining public trust and confidence in the use of AI requires providing the average user with a certain level of explanation and understanding of how AI works, how it came to this or that result, as well as the general availability of such an explanation.

Accordingly, the "ability to explain" should be an important part of the process of selecting and designing AI systems at the stage of their development.

Trust, legitimacy.

Despite the existence of objective reasons why a detailed description of the functioning of AI systems may not be feasible (for example, compliance with the law, intellectual property protection, technical complexity), the inability to offer even a basic explanation of the algorithm significantly affects public confidence in AI [The use of Artificial Intelligence...*, 2020. P. 18].

In the absence of trust in technology, citizens will not participate in the government decision-making process, which undermines the legitimacy and effectiveness of the public sector as a whole.

Thus, in relation to the use of AI in public administration, transparency should be represented by the following triad of its parameters: explainability — clarity — accessibility.

Results. Research confirms that the **legitimacy of AI-assisted decision-making** in public administration depends not only on technological design but also on the preservation of human oversight ("human-in-the-loop") and adherence to legal guarantees of transparency, proportionality, and procedural fairness. Without these safeguards, algorithmic governance risks eroding fundamental administrative law principles and diminishing public confidence in the rule of law

Conclusions. The conducted research demonstrates that the introduction of artificial intelligence into public administration generates fundamental legal conflicts between the requirements of technological efficiency and the principles of the rule of law. An analysis of international experience confirms the existence of systemic challenges related to the lack of transparency of algorithmic "black box" systems, the risks of algorithmic discrimination and the erosion of legal liability mechanisms. At the same time, a comparative legal analysis of the regulatory approaches of the EU, Germany and China shows the continued dependence of national models on the constitutional traditions and administrative culture of each country, despite the common global challenges.

In this regard, the formation of an adequate legal framework requires an integrated approach combining the development of "explicable artificial intelligence" (XAI) with the preservation of the principle of "man in the loop" when making socially significant decisions. A key condition for the legitimacy of automated management is ensuring the "explainability-understandability-accessibility" triad of algorithmic solutions, which will make it possible to harmonize technological progress with the protection of fundamental rights of citizens and maintain public confidence in the digital transformation of public administration.

Further study could explore how administrative courts interpret algorithmic accountability in practice.

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