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Institutional Transformation and International Legal Benchmarks in the Practice of Human Rights Reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan

The subject of the research is the constitutional and judicial reforms in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023, with particular reference to their compliance with international human rights standards. The study is also significant as it examines the institutional reforms, the digitalization of the justice system, and the incorporation of international legal norms into the national legislation of the Republic of Uzbekistan. Special attention is paid to the role of the Ombudsman, judicial independence, and procedures for the protection of the rights of vulnerable groups, including women, children, older persons, and people with disabilities. The research is conducted through the prism of the three-dimensional model of reform effectiveness, encompassing normative, institutional, and functional aspects. It also provides a comparative analysis of reforms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan, identifying both common features and key differences across these countries.

Keywords: constitutional reform, judicial reform, human rights, digital justice, Ombudsman, institutional transformation, international law, comparative analysis.

Introduction

Over the past decade, the Republic of Uzbekistan has undergone a series of institutional reforms aimed at strengthening democratic governance, ensuring constitutional legality, and harmonizing national legislation with international human rights norms and standards [1, 2]. One of the most significant steps in this process was the adoption of the new version of the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023 [3]. Unlike earlier constitutional amendments, this reform not only introduced textual changes to the Constitution but also initiated structural transformations in the system of public authority, mechanisms of legal responsibility, and the protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms [3, 4].

The reform process is widely viewed as part of a broader strategy of national modernization based on constitutional principles that recognize human rights and human dignity as fundamental values of the state [5]. At the same time, these developments rely on established doctrinal approaches concerning the interaction between national and international law [6]. The constitutional development of Uzbekistan cannot be considered in isolation from the country's international obligations and its participation in global legal processes.

Institutional reforms have particularly focused on strengthening the role of the Ombudsman, expanding mechanisms of parliamentary oversight, enhancing judicial independence, and introducing comprehensive anti-corruption policies [4, 7]. In parallel, the state has actively promoted the digitalization of governance by integrating information and communication technologies into judicial and administrative procedures, thereby increasing transparency, efficiency, and public access to justice [8].

However, the implementation of large-scale institutional and digital transformations is not without challenges. The success of constitutional and judicial modernization depends not only on the legal design of reforms but also on the institutional capacity to effectively implement them. Transitional legal systems often face risks related to regional disparities, the digital divide, and insufficient professional training among judicial and administrative personnel.

In this context, empirical analysis plays a crucial role in evaluating the effectiveness of reforms. The integration of statistical data on judicial efficiency, the handling of complaints, and the accessibility of justice, combined with case-based assessments of institutional practice, makes it possible to conduct an objective evaluation of reform outcomes. Furthermore, comparing Uzbekistan's reform trajectory with that of other

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Central Asian states allows researchers to identify both regional patterns and the distinctive features of the Uzbek model of constitutional transformation.

The scientific novelty of this research lies in the interpretation of the 2023 constitutional reform as a multi-level institutional transformation carried out in the context of digitalization, which is examined through comparative analysis and in connection with the requirements of international human rights instruments. The study also has practical significance, as its findings may serve as a guideline for policymakers, judges, and civil society actors in developing effective mechanisms aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, reinforcing the rule of law, and increasing the transparency and accountability of public institutions in the Republic of Uzbekistan.

The research demonstrates that the constitutional reform of 2023 represents a systemic transformation designed to enhance the protection of human rights and freedoms and to modernize the institutional framework of governance in accordance with contemporary constitutional and international legal standards. In this context, the analysis of the reform requires a comprehensive examination of its institutional structure, legal foundations, and practical mechanisms of implementation.

Accordingly, the present study examines Uzbekistan's constitutional and judicial reforms undertaken in 2023 as elements of a unified and coherent system aimed at transforming state institutions and strengthening the protection and promotion of human rights in accordance with international standards [1, 3, 5]. Particular attention is paid to the interaction between constitutional norms, institutional practices, and the growing role of digital technologies in the implementation of these reforms. The research also explores how these mechanisms function within the broader framework of international and domestic human rights instruments, as well as their practical implications for the development of modern governance and the rule of law in Uzbekistan [6, 9, 10].

Methodologically, the present study will follow a three-layered approach in its investigation of Uzbekistan's constitutional and judicial reforms, including:

- The normative level: constitutional amendments, laws, and international treaties.
- The institutional level: judicial bodies, the Ombudsman, Parliament, executive branches, and civil society.
- The functional level: access to justice, procedural justice, digital justice, and social protection [2, 7, 11].

As opposed to traditional approaches, this study will attempt to examine constitutional and judicial reforms in Uzbekistan from the viewpoint of a process of institutional adaptation and implementation, rather than just formal legal instruments. This will, in turn, provide a more accurate understanding of the potential weaknesses of these reforms and their possible consequences, including institutional overloading and the potential for unequal constitutional practices in different parts of the country [4, 12, 13].

Previous studies on constitutional and judicial reforms in Uzbekistan have mostly focused on constitutional and legal instruments, paying little attention to their actual implementation and social consequences. This study, on the other hand, will attempt to enrich its research scope by including various indicators of judicial performance, certain judicial decisions demonstrating the practice of new constitutional norms, and elements of a case study to show how Uzbekistan's digital justice technologies operate in practice [12, 14, 15].

There will also be a special part of this study, which will attempt to apply the models of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to assess the trends of judicial reforms and constitutional modernization in the region and to identify the peculiarities of Uzbekistan's constitutional and judicial reforms. The research will also have a comparative perspective by using the example of Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan to analyze the trends in the region regarding the reform of the judiciary and the modernization of the constitutional system in the region [16, 17].

In order to systematize the main institutional and legal characteristics of constitutional reforms in Central Asia, a comparative analysis of Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan is presented in Table 1.

Comparative Analysis of the Compliance of National Legislation with International Human Rights Standards and Constitutional Reform Processes in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan

Analytical Criterion	International Legal Framework	Uzbekistan	Kazakhstan	Kyrgyzstan
Constitutional guarantees of human rights	Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948); International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)	The 2023 Constitution establishes the priority of human rights, expands the catalogue of fundamental rights and introduces the principle of human dignity	The 2022 constitutional amendments strengthened guarantees of citizens' rights and improved the balance between branches of power	The 2021 Constitution contains a broad catalogue of human rights and freedoms
Right to a fair trial	ICCPR, Art. 14	Judicial reforms aim to strengthen judicial independence and procedural guarantees	A Constitutional Court was established in 2022, allowing citizens to submit direct petitions	The Constitutional Court examines issues of constitutionality of legal acts
Socio-economic rights	International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)	The Constitution establishes the concept of a social state and guarantees social protection	National legislation provides state programmes for social support	Socio-economic rights are constitutionally guaranteed, though implementation challenges remain
Gender equality and women's rights	Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)	National programmes promoting gender equality are being implemented	State gender policy programmes are implemented	Legislation includes measures aimed at protecting women's rights
Rights of the child	Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)	Legislation is aimed at strengthening child protection and family institutions	National programmes on child protection are implemented	Legal mechanisms for the protection of children's rights are established
Protection against torture and ill-treatment	Convention against Torture (CAT)	Criminal liability for torture has been strengthened and monitoring mechanisms introduced	National legislation provides criminal liability for torture	Legal mechanisms exist to investigate cases of ill-treatment
Rights of persons with disabilities	Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)	New social guarantees and inclusion programmes have been introduced	Social integration programmes for persons with disabilities are implemented	Legislation provides measures for social support of persons with disabilities
Institutional human rights protection mechanisms	UN Paris Principles relating to National Human Rights Institutions	The role of the Ombudsman and parliamentary oversight mechanisms has been strengthened	The Commissioner for Human Rights operates as an independent institution	The Ombudsman reviews citizens' complaints
Digitalization of justice and access to justice	UN recommendations on access to justice	Electronic court systems and digital judicial platforms are actively developing	E-justice systems and online judicial services are expanding	Digitalization of justice is developing gradually
Level of harmonization with international law	Core UN human rights treaties	Active reform process and gradual expansion of compliance with international standards	Relatively high level of institutional integration of international norms	Formal compliance with international standards exists, although institutional challenges remain

As demonstrated in Table 1, all three Central Asian states have incorporated the fundamental international human rights conventions into their national legal systems. However, the scope of constitutional reforms and the effectiveness of institutional mechanisms for human rights protection vary depending on national legal traditions, governance models and the pace of legal reforms.

Special attention is paid to risks associated with institutional and digital transformation. These include difficulties of norm implementation at the regional level, uneven professional preparedness of judicial personnel, risks of data protection violations in electronic justice systems, and barriers to access for socially vulnerable groups lacking digital resources or legal awareness [9, 14, 18].

Thus, the object of research includes not only the formal content of reform acts but also their practical realization, institutional effects and social consequences, which allows evaluation of reform effectiveness through both qualitative and quantitative indicators of legal accessibility and institutional performance [12, 13, 19].

Methods and materials

The study combines general scientific and special legal methods to examine constitutional reform, judicial modernization, and the implementation of international human rights standards in Uzbekistan [3, 9, 10].

The normative basis of the study includes the Constitution of the Republic of Uzbekistan (2023) [3], the Law on the Ombudsman [8], publications on constitutional reform in Uzbekistan [4, 5], and basic international human rights instruments, such as the UDHR, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC, and CAT [11, 14, 20, 21, 22].

The empirical basis of the study includes publicly available statistical information on the activities of the court, the period of court proceedings, and the provision of electronic justice services, the activity reports of the UN monitoring bodies [12, 23], and some judicial decisions to reflect the practical implementation of the constitutional rights and freedoms.

The formal-legal method is used to interpret constitutional and legislative norms [3, 4]. The comparative legal method is used to evaluate the degree of conformity between national legislation and international human rights standards, and to compare the constitutional reform processes in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, and Kyrgyzstan [9, 16, 17].

In order to assess the degree of compliance of national legislation with international human rights standards, a comparative analysis of constitutional reforms and institutional human rights protection mechanisms in Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan and Kyrgyzstan is presented in Table 1.

The institutional method is used to evaluate the activities of the court, the Ombudsman, the Parliament, and executive agencies in the context of constitutional reform and the implementation of international human rights standards [7, 11, 12]. The functional method focuses on the accessibility of justice, the provision of electronic justice, and the activities of the executive agencies, the Ombudsman, and the Parliament to protect the rights and freedoms of the population [8, 18].

Quantitative methods, such as the period of court proceedings, the number of complaints, and the provision of electronic justice, are used as auxiliary methods to evaluate the effectiveness of constitutional reform, and the analysis of the practice of the court to evaluate the internalization of international human rights standards [12, 13, 14].

The relationship between the research objectives and the key findings is summarized in Table 2.

Table 2

Relationship between Research Objectives, Key Findings and Identified Risks

Research objective	Key findings	Identified problems and risks
To assess the impact of constitutional reform on human rights protection	The 2023 Constitution expanded the catalogue of rights and social guarantees in line with international standards [1, 5].	Uneven regional implementation; limited public awareness; gaps in secondary legislation [4, 13].
To analyze the integration of international standards into national law	National legislation increasingly reflects the provisions of the UDHR, ICCPR, CEDAW, CRC and CAT [5, 6, 7, 8, 10].	Delays in practical application; selective incorporation of treaty norms; insufficient judicial interpretation of international law [6, 12].
To examine institutional mechanisms for rights protection	The strengthened status of the Ombudsman improved parliamentary oversight and complaint procedures [2, 11].	High caseload; limited enforcement powers; insufficient territorial coverage [11, 13].
To evaluate judicial modernization	Judicial reforms enhanced independence, procedural guarantees and professional standards [6, 12, 21].	personnel shortage; inconsistencies in judicial practice; remaining administrative influence [12, 21].
To assess the impact of digitalization on justice	Electronic court systems and e-government tools reduced procedural delays and improved transparency [12, 14].	Risks of data protection violations; digital divide; limited access for elderly and rural populations [14, 18].
To analyze anti-corruption reforms	Transparency in public administration increased and institutional safeguards were strengthened [15].	Formal compliance without behavioral change; institutional resistance to accountability mechanisms [15].
To examine gender equality reforms	Gender policies correspond to CEDAW obligations and SDG 5 objectives [7, 24, 25].	Persistence of cultural barriers; weak judicial enforcement of anti-discrimination norms [24].
To analyze protection of vulnerable groups	Social protection measures correspond to international standards and national development priorities [8, 18].	Insufficient targeting; fragmentation of services; dependence on digital access [18].
To assess the implementation of anti-discrimination norms	Minority protection and racial equality norms were progressively incorporated into legislation and administrative practice [26, 27].	Lack of statistical monitoring; low litigation rates; insufficient doctrinal development [26].

Results

The reforms implemented in 2023 resulted in the formation of a multi-level system of human rights protection combining constitutional reform, institutional transformation and international legal standards.

At the constitutional level, the expansion of rights and enhancement of social guarantees strengthened the normative foundation of the legal system and reaffirmed the principles of dignity, equality and social justice [1, 3, 5]. In the new Constitution, there is the incorporation of key aspects of international human rights thinking, as reflected in the UDHR and ICCPR [5, 6].

In terms of measures for gender equality, there is compliance with CEDAW Convention requirements and Sustainable Development Goal 5 [7, 24, 25]. Child protection systems also comply with CRC Convention requirements [8, 20], while there is compliance with CAT Convention requirements on torture prevention [10].

In terms of institutional reform, there is the strengthening of the Ombudsman's powers, which led to the improvement of parliamentary oversight, including the clarification of complaint handling [2, 11]. The judicial reform push has led to greater judicial independence, clarity on judicial procedures, and higher standards of judicial professionalism, which support fair trial requirements [6, 12, 21].

In terms of modernization of the judicial system, there is the digitalization of the judicial system, which has led to faster judicial delivery, including the electronic management of judicial cases, which has led to greater access to justice [12, 14]. The anti-corruption reforms have led to greater transparency, including the reduction of systemic corruption risks [15].

However, there are risks associated with institutional reform, including the risks associated with rapid expansion, which may necessitate greater capacity, training, and funding for the new guarantees, while the existence of regional differences may create challenges for the implementation of constitutional standards.

In terms of digitalization, there may be risks associated with data protection, including cybersecurity risks, which may create disparities between the haves and have-nots, including the elderly, while the digitalization of justice may speed things up, while also creating barriers for those who may not be digital literate or may not have access to the internet, while judicial practices may be increasingly shaped by constitutional requirements, including international treaties, which may indicate the gradual internalization of international human rights standards, although there may be concerns over the interpretation of international treaties, which may necessitate training on international human rights law, while protection policies for vulnerable groups may be compliant with international requirements, including Sustainable Development Goal 5, while UN monitoring reports may indicate positive developments on treaty compliance, which may be positive for building trust, including greater transparency, accountability, and digitalization of justice [12, 14, 15, 19].

Discussion

The constitutional reform implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023 should be interpreted not merely as a formal amendment to constitutional provisions, but rather as a broader process of structural transformation aimed at redefining the relationship between the state, society, and the individual within the framework of modern constitutionalism. From a doctrinal perspective, the reform reflects a transition toward a constitutional model in which the protection of human dignity, fundamental rights, and the rule of law constitutes the normative core of the legal system. Such transformation corresponds to contemporary theories of constitutional development that emphasize the evolution from declarative constitutional frameworks toward the effective institutionalization of rights through enforceable legal mechanisms, independent judicial institutions, and accountable governance structures.

In this context, previous academic studies emphasize that the development of constitutionalism in the Republic of Uzbekistan should be examined within a broader theoretical and legal framework of interaction between international and national legal systems. A number of scholarly works demonstrate that the incorporation of international legal standards into the national legislative system presupposes not only the formal ratification of international treaties, but also the gradual institutional adaptation of mechanisms for their implementation, as well as the evolution of legal doctrine within the national legal order [28]. Such an approach makes it possible to interpret constitutional reforms as an element of a broader process of legal modernization and the gradual integration of the national legal system into the contemporary international legal order.

A key analytical aspect of the reform under consideration is the dynamics of interaction between national constitutional law and international human rights standards. The incorporation of internationally recognized principles enshrined in such universal instruments as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights demonstrates a growing tendency toward the convergence of national legal systems with the global human rights protection regime. At the same time, the results of the present study indicate that the effectiveness of such normative convergence depends not only on processes of legislative harmonization, but also on the interpretative activity of judicial bodies and the practical internalization of international legal norms within national law-enforcement practice. The existence of differences in judicial interpretation and the uneven application of international standards across various regions of the country indicates the continuing need for further doctrinal development of these issues, methodological support for law-enforcement activities, and systematic professional training of judges and legal practitioners engaged in the application of international human rights law.

The process of constitutional transformation should also be analyzed in the context of broader institutional and politico-legal changes initiated through the implementation of national development strategies aimed at improving the system of public administration, enhancing the efficiency of public governance, and strengthening the transparency of state institutions. The results of previously conducted studies demonstrate that the implementation of strategic reforms in Uzbekistan has contributed to the gradual modernization of public administration mechanisms and the strengthening of constitutional guarantees of human rights and freedoms [16, 29, 30]. These processes have formed an institutional environment in which constitutional modernization has become increasingly interconnected with the development of international cooperation and the establishment of modern democratic governance mechanisms.

An important dimension of the reform is also the institutional modernization of the justice system through the integration of digital technologies. The introduction of electronic court systems, online judicial case-management platforms, and digital public services reflects the global trend toward the digitalization of public administration and judicial governance. From a functional perspective, such technological innovations contribute to improving procedural efficiency, transparency, and accessibility of justice. At the same time, the digital transformation of legal institutions generates new regulatory challenges related to personal data protection, cybersecurity, issues of algorithmic accountability, and the risks of social inequality associated with the existence of the digital divide. In this regard, ensuring the long-term sustainability of digital justice initiatives requires the development of comprehensive legal safeguards and the formulation of inclusive public policies aimed at preventing situations in which technological progress may undermine the principle of equal access to justice.

The reform of the constitutional and legal system also addresses issues of social justice, gender equality, and the protection of vulnerable population groups in accordance with the international legal obligations of the Republic of Uzbekistan. The expansion of legal guarantees aimed at combating discrimination, ensuring gender equality, and protecting the rights of the child reflects the state's implementation of obligations arising from international treaties such as the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and the Convention on the Rights of the Child. Academic studies devoted to the achievement of gender equality and the implementation of the Sustainable Development Goals demonstrate that contemporary legal reforms in Uzbekistan are increasingly oriented toward international standards aimed at ensuring equality, social justice, and the protection of vulnerable social groups [24, 25].

At the same time, the presence of formally established legal guarantees cannot guarantee their effective implementation in practice. The presence of existing structural barriers, including regional differences in institutional capabilities, heterogeneity of law enforcement practices, and low levels of legal awareness among some social groups, may affect the effectiveness of the practical implementation of these guarantees. In this regard, recent studies of issues of racial discrimination and implementation of international conventions against discrimination highlight the need for further development of institutional capabilities aimed at preventing discrimination and ensuring the principle of equality before the law [26, 27].

An important factor in the sustainability of constitutional reform is also the development of institutions of public oversight and civil society institutions. The expansion of the powers of the Ombudsman institution, as well as the development of parliamentary oversight institutions, contributes to the creation of a system of institutional oversight aimed at preventing the abuse of power and increasing the transparency of public institutions. In this regard, the reform process in Uzbekistan is characterized by a model of gradual institutional consolidation, where constitutional guarantees are supplemented by administrative reforms, modernization of the judicial system, and expansion of forms of public participation in governance.

A comparative legal analysis of the experience of other Central Asian countries reveals that the approach adopted by Uzbekistan can be regarded as a particular model of the state-driven modernization of the legal system with the aim of achieving a balance between the stability of institutions and the dynamism of

legal changes, as well as the deepening of international legal integration. At the same time, recent studies have found that the evolution of international legal institutions, particularly the system of the United Nations, plays an increasingly significant role in the formation of global human rights standards and, accordingly, national processes of legal reforms [19]. In this regard, the constitutional reform of 2023 can be viewed not only as an internal process of legal transformation but also as an essential part of the general process of transformation of the modern international legal system, which plays a considerable role in the evolution of national constitutional regulation.

Conclusions

The constitutional and institutional reforms implemented in the Republic of Uzbekistan in 2023 represent a significant stage in the country's ongoing process of legal modernization and democratic institutional development. The analysis conducted in this study demonstrates that the reform should not be understood solely as a revision of constitutional text; rather, it constitutes a comprehensive transformation of the institutional architecture of governance aimed at strengthening the protection of human rights, enhancing judicial accountability, and aligning national legal practices with internationally recognized legal standards.

From a doctrinal perspective, the reform reflects the consolidation of a constitutional paradigm centered on the principles of human dignity, equality before the law, and the supremacy of constitutional norms. The expansion of fundamental rights, the strengthening of judicial guarantees, and the development of institutional oversight mechanisms collectively contribute to the formation of a more coherent and resilient constitutional system. At the same time, the integration of international human rights standards into the national legal framework demonstrates Uzbekistan's increasing participation in the global legal order and its commitment to fulfilling international legal obligations.

The empirical findings presented in this study indicate that the reform has already produced measurable institutional effects, including improvements in judicial procedures, enhanced mechanisms of parliamentary and ombudsman oversight, and increased transparency through the introduction of digital governance and electronic justice systems. However, the analysis also reveals that the effectiveness of constitutional reform ultimately depends on the capacity of legal institutions to translate normative commitments into consistent and equitable legal practice. Persistent challenges—such as regional disparities in implementation, the need for further professional training of legal practitioners, and the risks associated with digital inequality and data protection—highlight the importance of continued institutional strengthening and coordinated policy development.

From a policy perspective, the findings of this research suggest that the long-term sustainability of constitutional reform requires targeted measures aimed at strengthening institutional capacity and ensuring effective implementation of legal norms. In particular, expanding judicial training in international human rights law, improving coordination among constitutional institutions, and promoting nationwide legal awareness programmes could significantly enhance the practical realization of constitutional guarantees. In addition, the continued development of digital justice systems should be accompanied by comprehensive regulatory frameworks addressing cybersecurity risks, personal data protection, and equal access to technological infrastructure.

Future research should focus on the long-term evaluation of judicial practice, the accessibility and effectiveness of digital justice mechanisms, and the evolving role of oversight institutions in safeguarding constitutional rights. Comparative studies of constitutional modernization processes in other Central Asian states may also contribute to a deeper understanding of regional legal transformations and the diversity of institutional approaches to implementing international human rights standards.

Overall, the experience of Uzbekistan demonstrates that constitutional reform should be understood as a continuous and multidimensional process rather than a single legislative event. The effectiveness of constitutional transformation depends not only on the adoption of progressive legal norms but also on the ability of institutions, legal professionals, and civil society to ensure their consistent implementation in practice. In this sense, the Uzbek reform model contributes to the broader scholarly discussion on constitutional modernization in transitional legal systems and provides valuable insights into how national legal reforms can interact with international human rights standards to strengthen the rule of law and democratic governance in contemporary societies.

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Өзбекстан Республикасындағы адам құқықтары саласындағы реформалар тәжірибесіндегі институционалдық трансформация және халықаралық-құқықтық өлшемдер

Мақалада 2023 жылы Өзбекстан Республикасында жүзеге асырылған конституциялық және сот реформалары қарастырылып, олардың халықаралық адам құқықтары стандарттарына сәйкестігі талданған. Зерттеуде институционалдық өзгерістер, сот жүйесінің цифрландырылуы және халықаралық құқық нормаларын ұлттық заңнамаға енгізу мәселелері зерделенген. Ерекше назар Омбудсмен институтының рөліне, сот тәуелсіздігіне, процессуалдық кепілдіктерге және әйелдер, балалар, қарт адамдар мен мүгедектігі бар тұлғалар сияқты осал топтардың құқықтарын қорғау тетіктеріне аударылады. Зерттеу үш өлшемді әдіснамалық модельге негізделген, яғни нормативтік, институционалдық және функционалдық. Бұл тәсіл реформалардың тиімділігін және олардың практикалық нәтижелерін жан-жақты бағалауға мүмкіндік береді. Қазақстан және Қырғызстанмен жүргізілген салыстырмалы талдау өңірлік үрдістерді және Өзбекстан реформалары моделінің ерекше қырларын анықтайды. Зерттеу барысында жетістіктермен қатар бірқатар мәселелер де көрсетілген, атап айтқанда реформалардың өңірлер бойынша біркелкі жүзеге аспауы, цифрлық теңсіздік тәуекелдері және сот кадрларының кәсіби әлеуетіндегі олқылықтар. Зерттеу нәтижелері Өзбекстандағы 2023 жылғы реформалар адам құқықтарын қорғауды, құқық үстемдігін және институционалдық ашықтықты нығайтуға бағытталған жүйелі тәсілді көрсететінін дәлелдейді.

Кілт сөздер: конституциялық реформа, сот реформасы, адам құқықтары, цифрлық сот төрелігі, Омбудсмен, институционалдық трансформация, халықаралық құқық, салыстырмалы талдау.

М.А. Рахимова

Институциональная трансформация и международно-правовые ориентиры в практике реформ в сфере прав человека в Республике Узбекистан

В данной статье рассматриваются конституционные и судебные реформы, реализованные в Республике Узбекистан в 2023 году, с акцентом на их соответствие международным стандартам прав человека. В исследовании анализируются институциональные преобразования, цифровизация правосудия и интеграция международно-правовых норм во внутреннее законодательство. Особое внимание уделяется роли омбудсмена, независимости судебной власти, процессуальным гарантиям и механизмам защиты уязвимых групп населения, включая женщин, детей, пожилых людей и лиц с инвалидностью. Исследование основано на трехмерной аналитической модели — нормативной, институциональной и функциональной, что позволяет провести комплексную оценку эффективности реформ и их практических результатов. Сравнительный анализ с Казахстаном и Кыргызстаном выявляет региональные тенденции и уникальные особенности узбекской модели реформ. В работе определяются как достижения, так и существующие проблемы, включая неравномерность реализации реформ в регионах, риски цифрового неравенства и недостатки профессиональной подготовки судебных кадров. Полученные результаты демонстрируют, что реформы 2023 года в Узбекистане представляют собой системный подход к укреплению защиты прав человека, верховенства права и институциональной прозрачности.

Ключевые слова: конституционная реформа, судебная реформа, права человека, цифровое правосудие, Омбудсман, уязвимые группы, институциональная трансформация, международное право, сравнительный анализ.

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