FL EDUCATION AND UZBEKISTAN'S PROGRESS: THE ROLE OF THE 2012 PRESIDENTIAL RESOLUTION IN WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT

Nazarova Farangiz
Uzbekistan State World Languages University
3rd-year student, Faculty of English Philology

Abstract. This article examines the importance of foreign-language (FL) education in Uzbekistan's economic and social progress. It focuses on Presidential Resolution No. PP-1875, adopted on December 10, 2012, which aimed to improve the system of foreign-language learning. The article explores how the resolution contributed to the development of language education and the preparation of a highly qualified workforce. A review of relevant policy documents and academic literature highlights the importance of foreign-language skills in professional communication, international cooperation, and access to global knowledge. The analysis suggests that language education can support economic development when it is connected to practical professional needs. However, successful outcomes also depend on teacher training, educational resources, and opportunities to use languages in real-life situations. The article argues that foreign-language education is an important part of Uzbekistan's long-term educational, economic, and social development.

Keywords: foreign-language education; Uzbekistan; Presidential Resolution PP-1875; workforce development; economic progress; social development; professional communication.

Annotatsiya. Ushbu maqolada xorijiy tillar ta’limining O‘zbekiston iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy taraqqiyotidagi ahamiyati tahlil qilinadi. Unda 2012-yil 10-dekabrda qabul qilingan PQ-1875-sonli Prezident qarorining xorijiy tillarni o‘qitish tizimini takomillashtirishdagi o‘rni ko‘rib chiqiladi. Maqolada xorijiy tillarni bilishning malakali kadrlar tayyorlash, kasbiy muloqotni rivojlantirish va xalqaro hamkorlikni kengaytirishdagi ahamiyati yoritiladi. Shuningdek, zamonaviy ta’lim usullari, o‘qituvchilar malakasi va amaliy til ko‘nikmalarining ahamiyati ta’kidlanadi. Tahlil natijalari xorijiy tillarni kasbiy ehtiyojlar bilan bog‘liq holda o‘qitish mamlakatning iqtisodiy va ijtimoiy rivojlanishiga yordam berishini ko‘rsatadi.

Kalit so‘zlar: xorijiy tillar ta’limi; O‘zbekiston; PQ-1875-sonli Prezident qarori; malakali kadrlar; iqtisodiy taraqqiyot; ijtimoiy rivojlanish; kasbiy muloqot.

1. Introduction

Foreign-language education is an important part of modern education because it helps people communicate across countries and cultures. In today's world, specialists need not only professional knowledge but also the ability to exchange information, work with international partners, and understand global developments. For this reason, foreign-language skills can contribute to both individual career opportunities and national progress.

Uzbekistan has taken important steps to improve foreign-language education. One significant measure was Presidential Resolution No. PP-1875, adopted on December 10, 2012, entitled “On Measures to Further Improve the System of Learning Foreign

Languages.” The resolution aimed to improve language teaching, introduce modern educational methods, and provide better opportunities for students to learn foreign languages.

The resolution included measures to introduce foreign-language learning from the first grade and strengthen the use of foreign languages in higher education, particularly in specialized fields. These changes were important because they connected language learning with students' future academic and professional needs.

Foreign-language education is especially relevant to workforce development. For example, specialists in tourism, business, technology, and international relations may need English or other foreign languages to perform their professional duties effectively. Language skills can help them access international information, communicate with colleagues, and participate in professional development.

This article analyzes the importance of the 2012 Presidential Resolution and explores how foreign-language education can contribute to preparing qualified specialists and supporting Uzbekistan's economic and social progress.

Methods

This article uses a narrative literature review and document analysis. It examines Presidential Resolution PP-1875 and selected academic publications about foreign-language learning, international communication, and the role of English in professional life.

The reviewed materials are analyzed thematically. Three main themes guide the analysis: the modernization of foreign-language education, the relationship between language skills and workforce development, and the contribution of foreign languages to economic and social progress.

The article does not present a new experiment, survey, or statistical dataset. Therefore, its findings are based on the interpretation of policy documents and existing literature rather than original empirical research. This approach helps

explain the potential importance of the resolution while recognizing that its specific long-term effects require further investigation.

2. Results

Foreign-language education and educational reform

The analysis identifies the 2012 Presidential Resolution as an important policy step in improving foreign-language education in Uzbekistan. It emphasized early language learning, modern teaching methods, and the development of educational resources.

Beginning foreign-language education at an early age can give students more time to develop listening, speaking, reading, and writing skills. At higher education institutions, the use of foreign languages in selected specialized subjects can also help students become familiar with professional terminology and international academic resources.

These measures support the idea that foreign-language education should be a continuous process rather than a subject studied only for examinations.

Foreign languages and workforce development

The reviewed literature and policy objectives suggest that foreign-language skills can strengthen professional opportunities. English is widely used in international business, science, technology, tourism, and higher education. Specialists who understand English can access a wider range of professional materials and communicate with international colleagues.

For example, tourism workers can provide information to foreign visitors, business employees can communicate with international partners, and technical specialists can read instructions and research published in English.

However, language knowledge alone does not make a person a highly qualified specialist. It becomes more valuable when combined with professional knowledge, practical experience, digital skills, and the ability to solve problems.

Foreign languages and economic and social progress

Foreign-language education can also support economic activity by improving communication with international organizations and customers. It may help businesses establish partnerships, support tourism services, and increase access to international knowledge.

From a social perspective, foreign languages can provide students with opportunities to participate in exchange programmes, apply for international scholarships, and learn about other cultures. These opportunities can contribute to personal development and intercultural understanding.

The analysis also highlights the importance of equal access to quality language education. Students need qualified teachers, suitable learning materials, and opportunities to practise communication. Without these conditions, the

benefits of language education may differ considerably between learners.

3. Discussion

The findings suggest that the importance of Presidential Resolution PP-1875 extends beyond language teaching itself. Its educational measures reflect the need to prepare young people for a world in which professional communication and international cooperation are increasingly important.

The connection between language education and workforce development is particularly significant. When students learn English through practical tasks related to their future careers, they can develop skills that are useful beyond the classroom. For example, business students can practise presentations and negotiations, while tourism students can learn how to communicate with international visitors.

Nevertheless, the development of a qualified workforce requires more than introducing foreign-language lessons. Educational institutions need to ensure that students can use languages confidently in real situations. Teachers also need professional training, modern resources, and opportunities to improve their teaching methods.

Another important issue is the balance between foreign-language learning and the development of the native language. Learning English should not reduce the value of Uzbek or other languages spoken in the country. Instead, multilingual education can help students maintain their cultural identity while participating in international communication.

The article has certain limitations. It reviews selected literature and policy documents rather than measuring the direct economic effects of the resolution. Therefore, it cannot establish that the resolution alone caused particular changes in employment, productivity, or national economic growth. Further research could examine graduates' language skills, employer expectations, and the relationship between language proficiency and employment opportunities in Uzbekistan.

Overall, the resolution provides an important policy context for understanding why foreign-language education should be connected to professional preparation and broader development goals.

4. Conclusion

Foreign-language education plays an important role in preparing qualified specialists and supporting Uzbekistan's economic and social progress. Presidential Resolution PP-1875 of December 10, 2012, represented an important step in improving the country's foreign-language learning system through early language education, modern teaching approaches, and greater attention to the use of foreign languages in higher education.

The analysis suggests that foreign-language skills can improve professional communication, expand access to international knowledge, and create

opportunities in fields such as tourism, business, technology, and education. However, these benefits depend on the quality of teaching and the connection between language learning and practical professional needs.

To achieve better results, educational institutions should develop students' communication skills, support teacher training, provide modern learning resources, and make quality education accessible to different groups of learners.

Foreign-language education should therefore be viewed not only as an academic subject but also as an investment in human capital. By connecting language learning with professional qualifications and cultural understanding, Uzbekistan can better prepare its young people for the demands of the modern labour market and contribute to the country's long-term development.

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