



A LOOK AT THE HISTORY OF DRESS CULTURE AND ADHERENCE TO INTERNAL RULES IN THE PUBLIC EDUCATION SYSTEM

Nargizakhon Sharipova

Associate Professor, Doctor of Philosophy in History

Kokand State University

Kokand, Uzbekistan

E-mail: nar.kokand@gmail.com

ABOUT ARTICLE

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Abstract: By observing people in specialized attire, one can gain insight into their profession. For instance, law enforcement officers, doctors, firefighters, and others stand out among representatives of various occupations. Nowadays, the black and white clothing worn by public education workers indicates their affiliation with the education system. In the recent past, efforts were made to draw attention to the dress culture of public education employees and students, as well as to provide information about school uniform matters through periodical publications.

XALQ TA'LIMI TIZIMIDA KIYINISH MADANIYATI VA ICHKI QOIDALARGA RIOYA QILISH TARIXIGA NAZAR

Nargizaxon Sharipova

dotsent, tarix fanlari bo'yicha falsafa doktori

Qo'qon davlat universiteti

Qo'qon, O'zbekiston

E-mail: nar.kokand@gmail.com

MAQOLA HAQIDA

Kalit so'zlar: maktab, o'qituvchi, o'quvchi, jamiyat, kiyinish, forma, qaror.

Annotatsiya: Maxsus kiyimdagi shaxslarga qarab, kasb haqidagi tushunchaga ega bo'lish mumkin. Ya'ni huquq-tartibot xodimlari, shifokorlar, o't o'chiruvchilar va boshqalar boshqa kasb egalaridan ajralib turadi. Xalq ta'limi xodimlari uchun bugungi kunda oq-qora rangdagi kiyimlar ularni ta'lim tizimiga tegishlilikiga guvohlik bermogda. Yaqin tariximizda xalq ta'limi xodimlari va

o'quvchilarni kiyinish madaniyatiga e'tibor qaratish va maktab formasi masalalari haqida davriy nashrlar yordamida ma'lumot berishga harakat qilindi.

ВЗГЛЯД НА ИСТОРИЮ ОДЕЖДЫ, КУЛЬТУРЫ И ВНУТРЕННИХ ПРАВИЛ В СИСТЕМЕ НАРОДНОГО ОБРАЗОВАНИЯ

Наргизахон Шарипова

Доцент, доктор философии по истории

Кокандский государственный университет

Коканд, Узбекистан

E-mail: nar.kokand@gmail.com

О СТАТЬЕ

Ключевые слова: школа, учитель, ученик, общество, одежда, форма, решение.

Аннотация: Глядя на людей в специальной одежде, можно получить представление об их профессии. То есть сотрудники правоохранительных органов, врачи, пожарные и другие выделяются среди представителей иных профессий. Сегодня черно-белая одежда работников народного образования свидетельствует об их принадлежности к системе образования. В недавнем прошлом предпринимались попытки привлечь внимание к культуре одежды работников народного образования и учащихся, а также информировать о вопросах школьной формы посредством периодических изданий.

INTRODUCTION. Clothing culture reveals a person's appearance, spiritual world, aesthetics, moral qualities, and potential.

A resolution of the Cabinet of Ministers of the Republic of Uzbekistan dated August 15, 2018, "On Measures to Provide Students of State General Education Institutions with Modern Unified School Uniforms," has been adopted. However, despite the delay in the implementation of the decree, a unique uniform has been introduced in all educational institutions. Even teachers adhere to this black and white dress code.

LITERATURE REVIEW. There is a lot of scientific literature on the history and development of public education during the years of Soviet power. However, they do not mention the dress code of teachers. Taking a deeper approach to the research, an attempt was made to illuminate the topic through scientific literature, archival sources, and oral history materials.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY. In pursuance of the resolution of the Ministry of Education of the Uzbek SSR and the Council of Ministers of the Uzbek SSR "On Measures to Implement a Unified School Uniform in the Republic," in accordance with the resolution of

September 16, 1953, it was decided to introduce a unified school uniform in the republic during 1953-1955. [8. 4].

ANALYSIS AND RESULTS. The deadlines for the introduction of a unified uniform for schoolchildren are set as follows: A) Starting from the 1953-1954 academic year, a unified uniform of school uniforms will be introduced in the cities of Tashkent, Samarkand, Andijan, Bukhara, Karshi, Namangan, Termez, Fergana, Urgench, and Nukus; B) From the 1954-1955 academic year, it will be implemented in all other cities and workers' settlements; V) Starting from the 1955-1956 academic year, it was decided to introduce a uniform school uniform throughout the republic.

It is recommended to wear winter uniforms from October 1 and summer uniforms from May 1. The order emphasized the need for comprehensive support everywhere, especially in rural areas, for the initiative of parents to accelerate the introduction of school uniforms for students. In the year of the decision, it was decided to print 15 thousand copies of the image of uniforms and send them to the regions. For boys, a single-manchette shirt with a folding collar, solid dark gray trousers, a suit made of wool fabric, for girls, a summer dress and apron (white, black) made of staple fabric, a winter dress, a brown dress and apron made of cashmere fabric, and footwear - black and brown. The heads of the regional departments of public education have been instructed to submit reports on the implementation of the unified form on the 1st, 10th, and 20th of each month.

Nevertheless, school uniforms were adopted only in the central cities and district centers of the republic. From photographs stored in personal archives, one can understand that even in the late 80s, adherence to school uniforms was problematic. A teacher should be an example to others in society with their knowledge, behavior, manners, high moral qualities, inner and outer culture, exemplary lifestyle, and dress code.[1. 435]

During the years of Soviet power, a special uniform for teachers was not introduced. The teachers remained in the eyes of their students with their modest, dignified, clean clothes. During a personal conversation, the teachers recalled that the female teachers who taught them in their youth braided their hair in two and wore skullcaps, while the men wore galoshes and gymnasterkas.

On June 20, 1972, the Central Committee of the CPSU and the Council of Ministers of the USSR adopted Resolution No. 462 "On the Completion of the Transition to General Secondary Education and the Further Development of Secondary Schools".[11] Paragraph 6 of the resolution stipulated that teachers should set an example for students through their actions and appearance, and that they must possess "high communist morality," ideological conviction, culture, and broad knowledge.[2.137]

In the 60s and 80s of the 20th century, women's outdoor clothing was mainly made from a national fabric - satin. The cost of satin materials was quite high. There were also types of satin

sold in stores and markets. The one sold at the market was distinguished by its brightness and beauty; it was sold for 5-7 soums per meter. It was possible to sew a dress from 3-4 meters of satin fabric. However, despite this, female teachers mainly wore dresses made of satin fabrics. The young female teacher braided her hair in half and wore a skullcap. Adults could wear headscarves and skullcaps.[3]

Teachers always tried to dress neatly and modestly. This is also preserved in the memory of the students they taught. In pedagogical works, it is also noted that "A teacher must know how to behave in front of students, exercise strict self-control, and be superior to other professionals around them in morality and dress".[5.85]

Even the party organization demanded that teachers be serious and cultured, to be an example for students.[6.33]

In periodicals, the authors also made notes about the appearance of teachers who made an impression: "I still remember: the teacher's clothes amazed me most of all. He was dressed very neatly and modestly, wearing an impeccably white shirt over a Charlie's suit - trousers that were fashionable at that time, a colorful tie around his neck, shiny black shoes, and an unbroken Chust skullcap.[10.2]

Even in the 70s of the 20th century, most female teachers braided their hair in two and wore skullcaps. The older female teachers wore headscarves. He was wearing shoes, light shoes, and cotton socks. In recent years, the use of hair dyes and cosmetics has also become common. Seasonal clothing began to change. A suit began to be worn over the dress, and suits and skirts appeared in the teachers' wardrobe. The attire of male teachers remained almost unchanged. Only the sewing of the trousers changed. Wide trousers have become fashionable. By the end of the 1980s, women had a wide choice. The female teachers switched to modern clothing. Light dresses and suits appeared in the wardrobes. However, since there was no separate dress code for teachers, dresses made of satin and other materials continued to be worn during the work process.

Along with selfless, modest teachers, there were also female teachers who came to the school to spend time and try to show off their clothes. Various articles about uniforms and privileges were published in the "Teachers' Newspaper," which deals with public education. In particular, G. Mahmudnazarov, methodologist of the Department of Public Education of the Akhunbabayev district of the Fergana region, in his article "Should there be a single uniform?" emphasizes that every profession should have its own uniform. The author proposes to supplement Article 29 of the chapter "Teachers and Educators" of the draft "New School Charter" with the provision that "a teacher in school and extracurricular educational work is obliged to wear a seasonal uniform approved by the Committee of Ministers of the USSR and its constituent republics." [7.2]

CONCLUSION. Since teachers were an intellectual stratum of society, they tried to dress neatly and tastefully, to correspond to their spiritual image. In the 70s and 80s of the 20th century, the material situation of teachers also improved significantly, which was reflected in their appearance. Although no special uniform was introduced for teachers, they tried to dress as simply and neatly as possible. In general, the dress culture of male and female teachers who worked in the schools of the republic in the 1960s-1970s was an example for many, and many representatives of the sphere imitated them in their dress. This also indicates that the authority of school teachers was quite high during these years.

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