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# **Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan**

## **Ministry of Education**

### **Deputy Ministry for Quality Assurance**

#### **Legislation and Policy Directorate**

### **Bill of Dress Code (Uniform) for Educational Institutions**

(15)

**Date: 30 July 2022**

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## **Chapter One General Provisions**

### **Base:**

#### **Article 1:**

This bill has been enacted based on Article 41 of the Education Law.

### **Objectives:**

#### **Article 2:**

This bill aims to achieve the following objectives:

- (1) Establish order and discipline within educational institutions.
- (2) Foster a spirit of learning and adherence to the law among students.
- (3) Encourage a sense of unity among students from diverse economic backgrounds.
- (4) Differentiate students from other individuals.

### **Terminology:**

#### **Article 3:**

In this bill, the following terms are defined as:

- (1) Student: A person attending in-person educational institutions under the Ministry of Education.
- (2) Educational institutions: Public and private institutions, general education, Islamic education, and teacher training programs operating under the management and supervision of the Ministry of Education.
- (3) Sharia dress: Adhering to the following specifications:
  1. Clothing should not be too short.
  2. Clothing should not be tight or clingy.
  3. Clothing should not be thin or transparent.
  4. Clothing should not resemble the attire of the opposite sex.

This document was translated by the International Development Law Organization (IDLO) for the Afghanistan Rule of Law Observatory (ARLO) initiative. To find out more about ARLO, please visit our website at [www.arlo.online](http://www.arlo.online).

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(4) Scout badge: A badge that distinguishes scout students from others, featuring the Mihrab, pulpit, wheat cluster, and the flag of the Islamic Emirate of Afghanistan, with the inscription "Afghanistan Scout Association."

### **Scope of application**

#### **Article 4:**

This bill applies equally to students and teachers of public and private educational institutions.

## **Chapter Two: Shape and Color of Students' Attire**

### **Attire for Male Students**

#### **Article 5:**

- (1) Male student clothing consists of perahan and tunban<sup>1</sup> tailored to the student's height and body, with skirts reaching below the knees.
- (2) Clothing for male students in grades one through six shall be blue.
- (3) Clothing for male students in grades seven through twelve shall be pistachio-colored.
- (4) Male religious school students (Madrassas) in grades one through six will wear steel grey clothing with a white hat, while those in grades seven through twelve and above will wear white clothing with a turban.
- (5) Male teacher training institution (Dar al-Mu'almeen) students shall wear Kohl (dark blue) colored clothing.
- (6) Private educational institutions may include their logo on student uniforms.

### **Attire for Female Students:**

#### **Article 6:**

- (1) Female student clothing includes a perahan, tunban, and chador<sup>2</sup>, designed according to Sharia specifications, in the form of a round Afghan skirt suitable for the student's height and body.
- (2) The skirt of female student attire should extend below the knees.
- (3) Female students in grades one through six shall wear dark cream clothing with a white chador.
- (4) Female students in grades seven through twelve shall wear mung (Mashi) colored clothing with a black chador. The perahan and tunban should be made of the same fabric.

<sup>1</sup> [Translator's Note: "Perahan" and "Tunban" refer to traditional Afghan clothing, consisting of a loose-fitting tunic (Perahan) and trousers (Tunban), commonly worn in Afghanistan.]

<sup>2</sup> [Translator's Note: "Chador" or "Chadar" in the Afghan context refers to a large piece of cloth, traditionally worn by women as a headscarf or draped over their shoulders, providing modesty and cultural adherence.]

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(5) Female students in grade seven and above shall wear a gray hijab when traveling to and from educational institutions and preferably use a face mask.

### **Scout (Sarandoi) Attire:**

#### **Article 7:**

- (1) Male scout attire consist of a *perahan and tunban* in pea and boots in black.
- (2) Female scout dress shall be similar to the dress of female students
- (3) The sign of the scout should be sewn on the right arm of the *perahan*
- (4) The scout students should wear an armband similar to the color of the Ministry of Education's flag containing the word "scout" written on it and also wear a white belt.
- (5) The scout traffic should wear a traffic cap in addition to wearing a traffic cloth and use a stop sign.

## **Chapter Three Teachers' Attire**

### **Attire for Male Teachers**

#### **Article 8:**

- (1) The dress of male teachers of public education institutions and teachers of teacher training institutions shall be the Afghan national dress (*perahan and tunban*).
- (2) The dress of teachers of Islamic education institutions shall be the Afghan national dress suitable for religious scholars.

### **Attire for Female Teachers**

#### **Article 9:**

- (1) The dress of female teachers of public education institutions, Islamic education, and teacher training institutions shall be *perahan and tunban* with a chador per Sharia principles.
- (2) Female teachers shall wear a grey color hijab while commuting and preferably use a face mask.

## **Chapter Four Miscellaneous Provisions**

### **Wearing Additional Clothing:**

#### **Article 10:**

- (1) If students and teachers feel cold, they may wear additional clothing items (e.g., jacket, sweater, scarf, warm hat).

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- (2) Students may choose to wear a thin waistcoat in the designated color as part of their attire.
- (3) Public education school students have the option to wear a white hat.

### **Forbidden Clothing**

#### **Article 11:**

- (1) Students are not allowed to wear excessive, unnecessary clothing as described in paragraph (1) of Article 9.
- (2) Female teachers and students are prohibited from wearing tight shirts and pants.
- (3) Ties are not permitted for both teachers and students.

### **Implementation and Monitoring**

#### **Article 12:**

- (1) Principals and managers of educational institutions are responsible for supervising the enforcement of this policy within their respective institutions.
- (2) Students are required to keep their attire clean.
- (3) Students who fail to wear the designated attire without a valid reason should be counseled. If the issue persists, the student's guardian should be consulted.

## **Chapter Five Final Provisions**

#### **Article 13:**

- I approve the Bill of Dress Code (Uniform) for Educational Institutions, as prepared and reviewed by the Department of Legislation and Policy in collaboration with relevant programs.
- Upon enforcement of this policy, any conflicting prior provisions shall be deemed null and void.

**Regards,**

**Mawlawi Habibullah Agha**

**Acting Minister of Education**