



VIEWS OF TEENAGERS ON THE CREATION OF SCHOOL UNIFORM

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Received: February 8 th 2023 Accepted: March 7 th 2023 Published: March 10 th 2023	This article presents the views of adolescents on the creation of school uniforms.
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From time to time in our country there is a wave of interest in the missing school uniform. Before the start of the school year, the introduction of school uniforms is discussed in many media, teachers, students, parents, school directors, journalists, sociologists, and fashion designers express their opinions.

According to statistics, 70% of parents favor the introduction of school uniforms. Schoolchildren agree that it would be nice for every school to have its own uniform. At least for every solemn occasion, in order to instill pride in their school.

According to adults, uniforms instill in children a taste for a business suit. She disciplines, adjusts to the working mood. But the main thing is that it will put an end to the competition in clothes: "who is more expensively dressed today." When the uniform was canceled in the early 90s, no one was indignant at its loss, on the contrary, they rejoiced at the freedom of style. But "formless freedom", according to psychologists, had a negative impact on the psyche of schoolchildren, because often the school began to resemble a podium [1].

The appearance of the student, his clothes require certain rules to be observed. Pierced, ruffled T-shirts with frightening drawings of monsters on the chest and do not adorn their owners. If school uniforms become mandatory for students, perhaps there will be a single criterion by which they will be distinguished - intelligence.

And for entertainment and relaxation, there are other places where you can show off your wardrobe. Soviet-era school uniform for a girl: brown dress, black (everyday) and white (holiday) aprons. Today, many students consider it with interest, but when asked if they would like to wear it, most often they answer in the negative.

In the famous French boarding school for girls in Saint-Cyr and at the Smolny Institute (he borrowed many of its rules from Saint-Cyr), each "age" was assigned its own dress color: for pupils 6-9 years old - brown (coffee), 9-12 years old - blue, 12-15 years old - gray and 15-18 years old - white.

In Smolny, schoolgirls' ceremonial dresses made of silk had such colors, on ordinary days they wore dresses made of camlot, ordered specially from England. There is a legend that the costumes of the students were invented by Empress Catherine II herself. Girls of the first three ages wore white aprons, the older ones wore green silk ones [2].

Boarders wore a ribbon around their necks in the color chosen by their benefactor. Boarders, who were supported by the empress's money, had a special status - they wore green dresses with a white cape.

The history of school uniforms in Russia begins in 1834. Then a law was passed that approved the general system of all civilian uniforms in the empire. But the uniform was introduced only for boys. Her style changed four times - in 1855, 1868, 1896 and 1913. And in 1896, the regulation on the gymnasium uniform for girls was approved.

Gymnasium and student uniforms were part of the system of all civil uniforms of the Russian Empire, they were distinguished by their exquisite simplicity and were a hallmark of belonging to high society. Until 1917, the school uniform (the uniform of gymnasium students) was a class sign, since only children from wealthy families studied at the gymnasium. The uniform was worn not only in the gymnasium, but also on the street, at home, during celebrations and holidays.

She was a point of pride. Boys were then supposed to wear military-style uniforms, and girls wore dark formal dresses with pleated knee-length skirts.

In 1918, the decree "On a unified school ..." abolished the uniform of students, recognizing it as a legacy of the tsarist-police regime. And in 1949 the form was reintroduced. The boys were dressed in military tunics with a

stand-up collar, and the girls were dressed in brown woolen dresses with a black apron (white on holidays). But after a few years, the gray tunics were replaced by blue suits.

The school uniform of girls has not changed over time. In 1962, some changes were made: the uniform of the boys turned into gray wool suits with four buttons. After 1973, boys had to come to school in blue uniforms: straight trousers and a wool-blend jacket with five aluminum buttons, cuffs and the same two pockets with flaps on the chest.

In 1985-1987 changes also affected girls' clothes: high school students could change their dress and apron for a blue skirt, shirt, vest and jacket made of the same blue wool blend fabric. In 1988, as an experiment, some schools were allowed to refuse to wear uniforms, and after 4 years it was officially abolished in all educational institutions of the Russian Federation, in accordance with the law "On Education" [3].

The exception then was educational institutions run by the naval administration. Cadets and cadets of various military schools always wore uniforms. 1834 A law was passed that approved the general system of all civil uniforms in the empire. It included gymnasium and student uniforms. The style of the school uniform for boys changed along with the style of the particular dress in 1855, 1868, 1896 and 1913. 1896 The regulation on the gymnasium uniform for girls was approved. 1918 The decree "On a unified school ..." abolished the uniform of students, recognizing it as a legacy of the tsarist-police regime. 1949 The boys were dressed in military tunics with a stand-up collar, the girls were dressed in brown woolen dresses with a black apron (white on holidays). In 1962, some changes were made: the uniform of the boys turned into gray wool suits with four buttons.

The uniform for girls remained the same. 1973 New uniform for boys. Blue suit in wool blend fabric, embellished with an emblem and aluminum buttons. 1976 New uniform for girls. Skirt and jacket in blue wool blend. 1988 Some schools were allowed to waive compulsory school uniforms as an experiment. 1992 Cancellation of school uniforms in schools of the Russian Federation. 1999-2002 Individual subjects of the Russian Federation adopt local regulations on the introduction of compulsory school uniforms.

The school uniform in other countries differs from that which existed in Russian schools: in some it is more conservative, in others it is very fashionable and unusual. For example, in Japan, schoolgirls flaunt in sailor suits, called "sailor fuku" there. The form for them is the standard of teenage fashion. Even outside the school walls, young Japanese women wear what reminds them of their usual school uniform.

But England is a country of conservatives, the school uniform there has always been close to the classical style of clothing. For a long time, it included outerwear, shoes, and even socks. Each prestigious school has its own logo, so students are required to come to class with a "branded" tie. Schoolchildren love to wear uniforms, most of them are proud of them. Cambridge and Oxford are known around the world as supporters of the compulsory form for students, which, in turn, is a special distinguishing mark from all other educational institutions [4].

In the United States, each school decides for itself what kind of clothes students are allowed to wear. School uniforms are worn by students of prestigious private schools for children of wealthy parents. There are schools where it is forbidden to come to class in jeans. As a rule, tops that open the stomach, as well as low-sitting trousers, are prohibited in schools.

They are willing to defy strict rules for the right to be called the most stylish person in the class. However, it is not uncommon in the United States for schoolchildren dressed in baggy clothes to bring firearms into the classroom. A strict school uniform with a tight-fitting silhouette does not allow you to discreetly hide the gun. In the 80s. 20th century in the United States, the first attempts were made to introduce school uniforms in educational institutions in disadvantaged areas. Officials were worried about the social inequality of children. Today, uniforms are required in all schools in the state of Philadelphia. It is believed to make children's lives safer, improve discipline and reduce competition [3].

In Italy, by contrast, there is no compulsory school dress, but many schools are actively campaigning for its introduction. According to teachers, it is able to motivate students to study more diligently. In France, student uniforms were abolished in 1986. But adults still want to experiment with dressing students in some schools in the same clothes.

In most European countries, there is also no single form, everything is limited to a fairly strict style. In many countries of the world, the question of school uniform, like ours, remains open.

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