

A STUDY ON DRESS CODE FOR SCHOOL STUDENTS IMPACT OF DRESS CODES ON STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study was to look at the impact that faculty dress codes wear the standard off life in a very year at Elizabethton high school. deposit information were obtained from the Elizabethton territorial division outlining the codification violations of the category of 2016.

Keywords: Codification, Expressive Style, Gender Discrimination, Non Secular Expression.

INTRODUCTION

According to Associate in Nursing Education Commission of the States Policy Report, analysis on the consequences of codification and faculty uniform policies is inconclusive and mixed. Some researchers realize positive effects; others claim no effects or solely perceived effects. whereas no state has legislatively mandated the sporting of faculty uniforms, 28 states and also the District of Columbia have enacted laws addressing college apparel. (ERIC Clearinghouse on academic Management, Fall 2002). Recent challenges have targeted on the chilling impact that dress codes wear free speech (e.g., the expression or non secular or political ideas) or the burdens that new dress needs, significantly uniforms, place on poor oldsters World Health Organization cannot afford to bring their youngsters into compliance. Also, some oldsters and legal authorities claim that once students either square measure sent home or placed in isolation owing to codification violations, it's a negative impact on their academic chance and supreme performance. the subject this scientist selected is that the impact of faculty dress on behavior of primary school youngsters. Points mentioned relating to this subject are exploring the views of academics and the way they feel dress effects student behavior. The participants were elementary academics. during this report, questionnaires were distributed to elementary academics. the aim of the study is to explore the emotions of academics relating to the link between student dress and student behavior.

The topic of dress codes has become progressively contentious in recent years resulting in protests and multiple proceedings. this is often not Associate in Nursing isolated issue. colleges across the world square measure round-faced with this quandary. A Toronto college fully fledged protests in response to decorate code violations in 2015 (Pinto, 201 many girls participated during this protest that came to be referred to as "Crop high Day" once a senior was disciplined for sporting a crop high to high school. Later that very same year in teens another protest emptied on social media stated as #FreeTheLeggings. This campaign was fueled by the disciplinary action taken against forty young feminine students World Health Organization were sent home for sporting leggings. While Kiracofe (201 approached the subject of dress codes from the angle of the teacher, her observations are applicable to the coed. Kiracofe specifically thought of the constitutional rights of academics referencing the primary modification of the U.S. Constitution, Title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, and non secular garb statutes of individual states. Teacher dress codes have come back a protracted since the "Rules for Teachers" document that needed feminine academics to wear 2 petticoats and males to wear a coat with suspenders (as cited in Kiracofe, 2010). these days colleges, however,

square measure tasked with the difficult job of building dress codes in light of a spread of various religions portrayed within the room. These dress codes usually become an equalization act between the Establishment Clause and also the Free Exercise Clause of the primary modification (Kiracofe, 2010). The Establishment Clause asserts that laws will not be passed that establish a faith. At constant time, the Free Exercise Clause asserts that no law is often passed that hinders somebody's free exercise of their faith. States like Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania have passed strict dress codes.

REFERENCES

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