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Advantages of school uniforms debate

Wearing a school uniform takes away the child's right to express his or her uniqueness. Children lose a piece of their individuality by having to dress the same way as everyone else. School uniforms include children abandoning their identity. Clothes allow a person to show a unique part of themselves. Uniforms don't allow them to show what they really like or who they really are. Also, uniforms are not cheap. If the parents of a child cannot afford more than a couple, they will have to do the laundry continuously. Most uniforms must be ironed and hung up to avoid wrinkles. This adds unnecessary stress to parents. They're in soft yellow polo shirts. They come in a white blouse. They come in plaid skirts or sweaters. They come in pleated pants, navy or khaki. They are all made of durable fabric. They come in all sizes. They're school uniforms. And despite their uniform name, which means staying the same in all cases and at all times, school uniforms can always be different from one student to another. Over the past twenty years, school uniforms have become a big business. In a 2019 study, the National Center for Education Statistics found that in the 2015-2016 school year, about 21 percent of public schools in the United States needed uniforms. In the same school year, annual sales of school uniforms (including parish, private and public schools) totalled approximately \$1 billion. Some schools that have implemented them have chosen what is usually thought of in private or parochial schools: beautiful pants and white shirts for boys, sweaters and white shirts for girls. However, most public schools are turning to something more casual and acceptable to parents and students: khakis or jeans and knit shirts of different colors. The latter seems to be more affordable also because they can be used outside of school. Many school districts that have uniforms have provided some kind of financial assistance to families who cannot afford the extra expenses. A soldier's uniform and a student's uniform are also necessary for the nation. Amit Kalantri, (author) Wealth of Words Part of the reason given for supporting school uniforms is: Preventing gang colours, etc. in schools Dressing violence and theft because of clothing and footwear Intilling discipline among students Reducing the need for administrators and teachers to be dress policemen (e.g., determine if the shorts are too short, etc.) Reducing distractions for a sense of community Aids schools recognize those who have no place on campus The arguments for school uniforms depend on their effectiveness in practice. Anecdotal information from school administrators who have implemented consistent policies indicates that they have a positive effect on discipline and school. Note that all of the following were colleges. The first first School in the country to require school uniforms from kindergarten to Grade 8 was Long Beach Unified School District. 1994. In 1999, officials found that criminal incidents in district schools decreased by 86%. However, administrators point out that uniforms were just one of many reforms, as were the reduction in class size, basic courses and standards-based pedagogy. More recently, a 2012 study found that after a year of having a uniform policy in a Nevada college, school police data showed a 63 percent decrease in police newspaper reports. In Seattle, Washington, which has a mandatory opt-out policy, school administrators have seen a decrease in absenteeism and delays. Nor had they had a reported incident of theft. As a final example of Baltimore, Maryland, Rhonda Thompson, a college official who has a voluntary policy noticed a feeling of seriousness about work. It is difficult to say whether any of these results can be directly related to school uniforms. However, it can be said that something has changed to make officials realize it. Nor can we rule out the coincidence of school uniforms with these changes. If you want more information about schools that have implemented uniform policies, see the Ministry of Education's School Uniform Manual. [On school uniforms] Aren't these schools doing enough damage for all these children to think the same way, now they have to make them look the same? - George Carlin, comedian Some of the arguments against uniforms include: Students and parents argue that uniforms violate their freedom of expression. Some students may choose to express their individuality through other means such as body piercing, which is more difficult to regulate. Parents are concerned about the cost. Because uniforms lie to students as being from one school, this could cause problems for students in other schools. Families fear that this will interfere with religious clothing such as kippahs. A new policy for school uniforms can be time-consuming and difficult to implement. There is concern that uniforms are often associated with low-income urban school environments. The Institute of Educational Science National Center for Educational Statistics noted that in 2013-14: A higher percentage of schools where 76 percent or more students were eligible for free or reduced-price meals required school uniforms than schools with lower percentages of students eligible for free or reduced-price lunch. Other concerns have been raised by David L. Brunsma, Associate Professor of Sociology at the University of Missouri-Columbia. He analyzed school data nationally and published research with co-author Kerry Ann Rockquemore, who concluded that Grade 10 students in public schools who wore uniforms did no better than those who were not present, with behaviour or drug use. Uniforms will be prosecuted as more and more schools seek solutions to socio-economic problems related to attendance, discipline, bullying, student motivation, family involvement or economic needs. And while a school uniform may be only a small part of the solution for all these ailments, they do solve a major problem, the violation of the dress code. As Principal Rudolph Saunders explained to Education Week (1/12/2005) that before school uniforms, I went from 60 to 90 minutes a day to in violation of the dress code. Of course, there are always these students who will try to modify a uniform for individuality. Skirts can be rolled up, pants can be dropped below the waist, and messages (inappropriate?) on T-shirts can still be read through the button-down shirts issued. In short, there is no guarantee that students wearing school uniforms will always meet the dress code standard. In *Tinker v. Gethsegood*, the court ruled that a student's freedom of expression at the school must be protected unless it seriously interferes with the requirements of appropriate discipline. In the dissenting opinion written by Justice Hugo Black, he said: If the time has come when students from state-supported schools ... can defy and flout school officials' orders to keep their minds on their own schoolwork, this is the beginning of a revolutionary new era of permissiveness in this country favored by the judicial system. Students are always protected under *Tinker*. However, with the increase in school violence and gang-related activities, the political climate appears to have become more conservative, and the Supreme Court has begun to refer many decisions to the discretion of the local school board. However, the issue of school uniforms itself has not yet been addressed by the Supreme Court. Schools need to educate students in a safe environment. Over time, education has often moved away from school. As we have unfortunately seen, school security is such a huge problem that it is difficult to find policies that really work without turning a school into a prison camp. After the mass shootings at Columbine High School in 1999 where students were pointed at what they were wearing, and after numerous robberies and murders on designer shoes, it is clear why many school districts want to institute uniforms. We must realize that learning cannot be done without a sense of decorum and discipline. The possible introduction of school uniforms could help to restore this sense of decorum and allow teachers to do what they are hired to do: Many schools actually choose to have students wear school uniforms. Until the Supreme Court decides otherwise, it is entirely up to the school district to do so. However, they still have to follow state and federal anti-discrimination laws when they make their policies. Here are some ideas to make the use of uniforms easier for students and parents to accept: Make uniforms more casual - jeans and a knitted shirt Allow students one for their own expression: buttons to support political candidates, but not gang-related paraphernalia Provide financial aid to parents who can't afford uniforms Accommodate students religious beliefs. This is required by the Religious Freedom Restoration Act. Make sure your program is voluntary if community pressures are too great institute an opt-out provision. Not including this would probably result in a court ruling against your program unless there is evidence that less action is ineffective. Make uniforms an integral part of the school safety program. Program.

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