

UNIFORM FOR PRISONERS: A MODERN DESIGN APPROACH

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In the modern criminal and correctional system, uniforms for prisoners play an important role, reflecting the evolution of approaches to the execution of punishment and sociocultural changes. This issue, although with roots in the Middle Ages, remains relevant and represents a complex balance between identification, security and the psychological impact on prisoners. Striped clothing, which became a symbol of crime and stigma in the Middle Ages, was criticized and banned due to its association with outcasts and even diabolical character. However, over time, the perception of stripes has changed, and it has become a fashionable element, used not only in clothing, but also in interior design.

On the one hand, wearing special clothing by prisoners suppresses their will and has a certain psychological impact, distinguishing them from free people. But on the other hand, such clothing makes it easy to identify a criminal in a crowd and detain him in time. The purpose of the presented work was to create a model of a men's uniform for prisoners based on modern requirements for this type of clothing, as well as on the basis of theoretical research and analysis of this problem.

Striped prison clothing has dark roots in the Middle Ages, filled with death, religious fanaticism and strange personalities. For example, in 1310, a French shoemaker was executed for being caught wearing striped clothing, as a fact of cruelty towards striped clothing in those days. In medieval Europe, striped suits were supposed to be worn by various kinds of outcasts - circus performers, jesters, lepers, cripples, heretics and illegitimate children [1].

In many countries at that time, the prison system provided for strict rules of behavior in prison, including collective labor and the wearing of a striped uniform [2]. Throughout the history of the prison system, there have been many changes in inmate clothing, including a shift from striped uniforms to simpler options such as blue jeans and shirts. Some local facilities are returning to the striped uniform because of its clear identification of inmates.

In various countries, prisoners were given the opportunity to choose or receive clothing in accordance with traditions and laws. In addition, some prisons even allow women to participate in beauty pageants, and in Germany, prison uniforms have become a fashion item. The hip-hop style in America also influenced global fashion in this area. Currently in America, prisoners wear standard prison attire, which includes a blue T-shirt, gray sweater and soft gray trousers.

In Britain, white clothing symbolized shame and an obstacle to escape. During World War II, Dutch Jews in Buchenwald wore striped uniforms similar to those in Germany. In modern Germany and the United States of America, prison uniforms may be optional or orange to prevent escapes. In the USA, prison uniforms often consist of an orange jumpsuit or robe with a white T-shirt to make escape more difficult, as the uniform makes the prisoner easily recognizable.

Finland, South Korea and Spain have their own unique prison uniform colors,

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although in Spain this approach is considered ineffective and cruel. For example, in Finland, prisoners are expected to wear a prison uniform unless they have received special permission to use their clothing for exercise. Research has shown that prison uniforms in Finland come in red and grey. In South Korea, wearing a prison uniform is mandatory and often has a khaki color scheme. In Spain, prisoners wear prison uniforms if they cannot use their own clothes [1]. For the most part, prisoners wear striped uniforms with color codes indicating their status. Color coding includes dark red for "worst of the worst", red for high risk, khaki or yellow for low risk, white for segregation or death row inmates, green or blue for low risk at work, orange for undetermined status, and pink for special punishment in some prisons.

In 1979, a series of experiments were carried out in Switzerland with the color of walls in prison cells. The results were unexpected: prisoners in blue cells required extra blankets, orange cells were too hot, yellow cells stimulated learning, green cells calmed them down. The color pink reduced prisoners' aggression. A scientist named Alexander Schauss found that the color pink, known as P-618 or Drunk-Tank Pink, is extremely calming to the nervous and cardiovascular systems and is used to reduce aggression. Just 15 minutes in the pink chamber has been shown to reduce aggression.

Considering that creating a prison uniform is not only an issue of security and identification of prisoners, but also a psychological impact on them, it was decided to use gray and pink colors to create the chosen type of clothing. This is because the color gray symbolizes rigor and discipline, while pink has been found in studies to calm and reduce aggression in prisoners.

The developed model of a men's uniform for prisoners consists of a tunic and trousers made of cotton fabric. The tunic is designed without a collar and with a minimum number of seams, which reduces the time spent on manufacturing this type of clothing and reduces its cost (Fig. 1).



Fig. 1. Stages of developing a model of a men's uniform for prisoners

The developed model of sports-style trousers meets the same requirements, the upper cut of which is processed with an elastic band, and a patch pocket is stitched on the left front half of the trousers. All of the above ensures comfort and ease of

wearing of the designed model.

Free-form trousers and tunics with a straight silhouette provide freedom of movement, which is important for the physical and psychological comfort of prisoners. On the right side of the front and back of the tunic, as well as on the right side of the front and back halves of the trousers, there is reflective tape, which is used for the safety and control of prisoners. It helps guards quickly detect and prevent escape attempts. A separate decorative element on the developed model is the inscription on the front and back of the tunic. This inscription contains the necessary information about the prisoner and allows you to personalize this type of clothing. The inscription is made using a stencil and acrylic, which makes it resistant to wear and tear, and also ensures clarity and readability.

Conclusions

Overall, creating a prison uniform is a complex process that takes into account various aspects, from safety and comfort to the psychological impact on prisoners. Therefore, when designing such types of clothing, changing sociocultural and psychological norms in society should be taken into account. Historically, striped clothing not only served as a means of identification, but also as a tool of stigmatization, causing psychological trauma. In modern conditions, the developed model of the men's uniform, combining gray and pink colors, provides harmony between severity and tranquility, contributing to the security and comfort of prisoners. The constructive and decorative solutions of the developed free-form model provide convenience and practicality in operation. This solution not only ensures identification and security, but also takes into account the psychological comfort of prisoners, making the process of holding them more humane and efficient.

References

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