

The goal of this study was to determine whether a relationship exists between the ideal of beauty and functioning of the class in 9th degree. Directly, the research focused on the design of „class ideal of beauty“ and the degree of influence it has on the class structure - the hierarchy and division of roles in the class. Data obtained from children was compared with the available literature, which is presenting social view of the ideal standard of beauty. The main methods of empirical investigation was observing, questioning to the ideal of beauty, Sociometry B3 and additional interviews. The research sample consisted of a total of 2 classes of basic school in Prague, with a total of 41 pupils took part. Inquiries to the ideal of beauty filled the 29 children - 17 boys and 12 girls and sociometric questionnaire corresponded to a total of 34 male and female pupils - 21 boys and 13 girls. The other boys and girls had either informed consent or were absent during the interview. The data obtained from the questionnaire to the ideal of beauty has been analyzed through a method known as open coding and B3 sociometric questionnaire was evaluated by a computer program. Observations and interviews were used more as a complementary method to verify and clarify information from the questionnaires. From the data we can see that the class concept of the ideal of beauty is very similar to the societal norm. Latter aspect is also consistent with the traditional gender division of femininity and masculinity. Despite the allegations, which seem to eliminate the effects of the appearance of a class, we find contradictory statements attesting to at least a partial influence. The class will create a majority group that monitors the standard of the society and "interpreted" rest of her schoolmates and classmates. The effect on the class as well as the behavior and properties of male and female members. It is therefore evident that girls and boys, to varying degrees active societal pressures implying acceptance of social norms. The fundamental limits of this research can be an unequal number of children in both classes, due to external circumstances.