

The Cultural Capital and its Impact on the Lifestyle of the Secondary School Female Students (Case Study: Arak City)

Sohiela Naseri¹

Department of Sociology, Dehaghan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Isfahan, Iran

Hassan Piri²

Department of Sociology, University of Gilan, Iran

Sepideh Hazrati³

Department of Sociology, Sistan and Balouchestan Branch, Islamic Azad University, Iran

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Abstract: *The present paper aims to determine the relationship between ICT usage and generation gap in Tehran urban family. This research is based on a survey in which a systematic random sampling of 384 families has been chosen to be questioned from different districts of Tehran. The results of the test showed a meaningful relationship between the usage of ICT and generation gap in urban households of Tehran. This means that the type and amount of Internet and satellites utility differ by parents and children and this difference has led to a gap between two generations. This gap gradually reduces the common points and the mutual understanding of current generation (children) and the previous generation (parents) and ultimately social interaction within such families is faced with major problems.*

Keywords: *Generation gap, generational distance, information and communication technology, social interaction.*

Introduction

The lifestyle can be defined as a set of behaviors which individuals apply to not only meet their needs, but also to provide the special attitude that he has chosen for his own identity for others. The lifestyle is a term that is not used much in traditional culture, because it is involved a choice among many available possibilities. Discussing about the diversity of possibilities should not lead to the idea that that everyone can choose any possibility; or all of the decisions regarding their choice is made with full knowledge. The diversity of the lifestyle is possible for all groups of people practicing their free traditional activities both in the fields of job and consumption. It is natural that the differences of lifestyles among groups, as Bourdieu emphasized, have been considered as the preliminary structural forms for social classifications. (Giddens, 2003: 121). By the emphasis on the bilateral relationship between Interaction between social structure and individual agency in the formation of identity and lifestyle, age and sex groups are considered as the origin of special lifestyle. Sociologists should consider age and sex as the most effective agents in social classifications and discriminations in their studies. Life styles are the result of individual's action on the basis of their capital and they can be turn into the systems of sings for the social recognition and discrimination. (Sadeghi, 2007, 23-24).

According to Bourdious' theory, Class tastes in leisure consumption, using body, clothing, speech and other characteristics, social identity based on gender (male and female), social class(low and high) can determine the personal and social features. It, of course, can be also imagined that, based there can be an unlimited number of lifestyles depending on the type and amount of use of the symbols and styles, and this represents the extreme individuality and the right to choose particularly in the post- modern

¹ Email: naseri.sohila@yahoo.com

² Email: hpiri.1367@gmail.com (Corresponding Author)

³ Email: sepideh_hazrati@yahoo.com

community. But the diversity and the number of lifestyles does not prevent from shared orientation in relationships and attitudes of community members, because the origin of the same lifestyles is the same cultural capital. Thus, the type of consumption and people's preferences in choosing foods, clothes and cosmetics enable us to recognize the real social situation of individuals in a community. Consumerism is one of the indicators of modern societies. In these societies, the process of creating a social identity is not unidirectional and not limited to social institutions and factor makers. The formation of identity in modern societies is mostly cultural which emerges itself in lifestyles is influenced largely by the consumption patterns. The adolescents and youngsters define themselves by choosing environmental elements. The shared consumption of entertainment, makeup, body decorating discriminates the individuals at the personal and group levels. Other characteristics of the lifestyle are that their formation is related to the dominant culture of society and sometime against it. According to Miles (2000) the lifestyles are the ecosystem cultures by which individuals express their identity. The necessary element of creating a lifestyle is the active and creative participation actors in the social order and young adults are the pioneers of the creative and active identity innovation. The lifestyles are Concrete manifestation of culture the type of relationship between people and their culture (the same: 19-25);

On the other hand, according to many experts, the cultural capital development is an indicator of the cultural development. Due to the importance of providing cultural capital, it is necessary for cultural policy- makers to fully recognize this capital and estimate its growth and know how it changes and allocate proper resources to meet this demand in this regard. Thus, by the accurate study and recognition of the cultural capital of different classes of the society, we can use this concept as a Predictive variable in the analysis and the study of the cultural and social affairs such as social identity, political participation, and educational performance. The main aim of the study is to evaluate the cultural capital relationship and the lifestyle. In other words, the study tries to answer the question how much the cultural capital of the population of the study is and there is any relationship between their lifestyle and cultural capital or not? Cultural capital has several applications including those who have a higher cultural capital can impose their definition of the legitimate and beautiful to others and other stakeholders should convert other capitals to cultural capital in order to gain legitimacy. The cultural capital holders, such as university professors, artists, and intellectuals can also lose themselves from the needs of everyday life. By accepting Bourdieu 's theory about the impact of cultural capital on the lifestyle, the present research is to study two important concepts of cultural capital and Lifestyle in one hand, and to study the Linkage and the correlation between them among the city 's female students, on the other hand. Although, we can study the relationship between this type of capital with other aspects of socio-cultural life.

The Minor Purposes

In addition to the major purpose of the study, there are some minor purposes that worth to mention.

- Understanding the relationship between the cultural capital and the amount of use of cosmetics, understanding the relationship between cultural capital and considering the brand of clothing accessories – bags, shoes
- understanding the relationship between cultural capital and considering the price of clothing accessories – bags, shoes
- understanding the relationship between cultural capital and considering Being fashionable about clothing accessories – bags, shoes
- understanding the relationship between cultural capital and considering The durability of clothing accessories – bags, shoes
- Understanding the relationship between life style and going to the movies
- Understanding the relationship between life style and going to museums
- Understanding the relationship between life style and reading books
- Understanding the relationship between life style and listening to music
- Understanding the relationship between cultural capital and the amount of makeup (cosmetics)

- Understanding the relationship between cultural capital and Lifestyle
- Understanding the relationship between cultural capital and the importance of surgery on the face and body
- Understanding the relationship between cultural capital and the annual visit

Review of Previous Researches

- In an article, Rahmat Abadi and Aghabakhshi (2006) studied the lifestyle and social identity of young adults using Delphi method and the consensus of the 13 scholars regarding determination of the indices of lifestyle; the findings showed that in the recent decades, the process of lifestyle and social identity is moving toward breaking the structural foundations and becoming the reflective processes.
- Rabbani and Shiri (2008) in a study under the title of "leisure times and social identity" reviewed the social identity through the framework of analyzing the concept of "leisure-times" as a part of the general concept of lifestyle. The results represent the determining role of social class and the simultaneous combination of gender with class in terms of differentiation lines and the differences in the patterns of spending leisure times. According to researchers' opinions, the leisure times in Tehran as the personal field of selection are bound to the circle of social class and gender. According to them, there is an intense correlation between the identity and social class and gender. As they say, the intense correlation between the identity and social class and gender means the rejection of Post-modern interpretations of diverse social differentiation based on consumption and lifestyle.
- Majidi (2010) in an article under the title of "young adults' lifestyle of Mashad city" studied the relationship of lifestyle of young adults with the parents' cultural and economical capital. They studied 402 young citizens of Mashad city with eight indices as follows: Cultural consumption, body management, political behavior, criminal behavior, makeup consideration, clothing and shoes consumption, food consumption and religion considerations using questionnaire. Due to the main purpose of the article which is to evaluate the relationship of the lifestyle with the Economic and cultural capital of parents, this relationship was confirmed. It must be noted that the greatest differentiation of the lifestyle was observed among the high-class (high Cultural and economic capital) and low-class (low Cultural and economic capital) individuals.
- Pohgolainen (2007) in a study by under title of "social participation and lifestyle", studied the changes in the field of social participation and lifestyle between different age groups. The longitudinal results of the study indicated that there is significant relationship among all educational age groups with the interest indicator and lifestyle. The study results suggest that the correlation between the interest and education indices in younger groups is lower than older groups.
- Askandeis (2004) in a study under the title of "the consumption of cultural commodities and cultural capital", states that the consumption of cultural commodities in going to theatre and operas, music, drama and visiting museums, ... has a deep impact on the community , is a proven hypothesis. The consumption of cultural commodities leads to a kind of personal identity which is a new term in its own place and reduces the crime rate. He also concludes that the consumption of cultural commodities can be considered as something to gain identity because it makes the people happy. The results of the study indicate that a new identity can be created by the use of this reflective activity of cultural commodity consumption.

Theoretical Framework

Weblen is the leader at the analysis of social and cognitive roots of behavior motivations in the framework of lifestyle and hidden functions (such as the significant consumption of luxury goods). Although he independently studied the concept of the lifestyle, he applied it as a basis for his analysis. Here some of his views regarding this concept are discussed.

➤ ***Social institution and lifestyle***

Regarding the human society, Weblen believes that individuals have to participate in a society to develop their cultural development. In a society, the ways people use to adapt and to cope with each other and the environment turn into the environmental habits and customs which appear as the social institutions over time (Mahdavi Kani, 2008, 80).

➤ ***David Chani: the consumption pattern and lifestyle***

According to Chani's point of view, lifestyle means the study of the consumption pattern and its types. Some experts believe that the classification of new societies should be based on the dominant consumptive commodities; according to David Chani, the lifestyles are totally belonged to the status bound classification. since the social status is bound to the enjoyment of the resources and privileges they have, these lifestyles are created according to the social basis of consumption social organizations and makes the trends, values and devoted, the decisions made by the new social group to be turned into a credit-bound issuedue to their choices (Chani, 1996, 8).

➤ ***Dimahio theory***

To study the cultural capital, Dimajio's theory suggests a retroback to Weber's theory on class and dignity basis. In weber's theory, the class is not a real group and it does not does not Certain Relations, on the contrary, the basis an station is inseparable from people participation in a group along with its culture or other acceptable behavioral expectations . The different interests and aesthetic preferences make different lifestyles. Therefore, the lifestyle is a kind of systematic production of behavior that is perceived through its bilateral relations with the behavioral procedures, and it turns into a symbolic system which can be evaluated in a social form: for example, respectable, shameful ... (Bourdieu, 1984, 172).

This study is carried out based on the theories of Anthony Giddens and Bourdieu. According to Giddens, the man of modern era is facing with various choices and decisions. In his opinion, this diversity make the cognitive privacy more complicated; thus, people have to accept a set of systematic preferences and choices not to be forced to make a decision any time. Giddens says that the lifestyle can be defined as a rather thorough set of functions that one can use. These functions not only meet their needs, but also they consider personal identity for people. In Giddens opinion, the lifestyle is a collection of cohesive behaviors and activities of a person in his/her daily routines. (Giddens, 1378, 120-121). According to Giddens as the "identity" and "self" are reflected as a project in traditional arrangements, the lifestyle is also reflective with its own features.

Bourdieu states the effect of cultural capital on the consumption, activity and people's cultural lifestyle based on referring to the differentiation theory; according to this theory, the high cultural capital owners make themselves different than others; having high cultural capital meaning the high ability of cognition and it is categorazationally should that tendency towards the art and culture from the relationship meritness of these culture from the relationship meritness of these culture-oriented people lead to the curiosity and recognition of the cultural capacity to decode the cultural productions. Therefore, the sequence of cultural capital is specified from personal-intellectual path not social navigator- and fight-seeking attitudes (Fazeli, 1382, 101). In Bourdieu's theory, there are three main resources of cultural capital: family nurture, official education and job culture. The pile up of cultural capital in individuals through these three sources makes differences among cultural capital owners.

In Bourdieu theory, the cultural capital can be formed in three ways:

- ✓ the concrete,
- ✓ organized and
- ✓ Objective moods.

By the use sociological theory like Giddens and Bourdieu, the theoretical framework of the research has been formed; in the research, the lifestyle has been measured in two dimensions of "body management" and " consumptive norms"; and also, students cultural capital as a massive index has been also assessed through listening to the music, going to the movie, visiting museum and photo gallery and reading book.

This research is done according to the theories. Today, the body of people represents their distinct identity that they show, that is, people show their distinctive personal identity to others with a special management laid on their bodies. In fact, the body of people generates their distinctive identity in the late modernity, as far as Foucault believes that the modern man is the one who tries to regenerate his identity. From the perspective of Giddens, self make-up and self decorating is related to the self-dynamics. In this sense, cloth not only is an important means to conceal or reveal the various aspects of personal life, but also it is a means of showing off, because cloth connects Customs and common principles to personal identity (Giddens, 2006, p. 85).

In modern societies, unlike traditional societies, a man must make his own role. Hence, his identity is of the most importance. One of the factors that Giddens stresses in the discussion about identity is the media. The information and ideas that are released in society by the media is not only a reflection of the social world, but is one of the factors and forces influencing the shape of the social world. The media has a central role in modern rethinking and determines our selection options, and introduces our lifestyles. However, for Giddens, the lifestyle and identity are the most important components of the new life in the era of globalization. What Giddens means about Rethinking the identity is that in modern society, people are constantly creating and correcting their identity and review what they are and how they turn into such an identity and they have a Self-aware identity (Giddens, 2006. P. 24-25). Cultural capital refers to certain cultural practices that are stabilized in the process of formal and family training and covers the cognitive capacity of people in the cultural industries. The use of different aspects of cultural capital leads to the differences in lifestyle and appearance of various tastes. Consequently, it leads to the difference in positions of social superiority and the use of various facilities such as books, newspapers, cinema and specific sports of upper classes such as horse riding, golf. In fact, in social classification, users of cultural capital are the higher class of the society and can reach the various aspects of cultural capital (Fokohi, 2002, p. 300). For Giddens, lifestyle changes and changes in the structure of modernity are in clash due to the Harbinger reflectivity. Choosing a lifestyle to create a personal identity and in daily activities is getting more and more important due to openness of today social life, plurality of ground action and more powerful references (Giddens, 2001, p. 88).

The features of the developmental structuralism theory make it usable for the Weberian tradition and followers. In contrast to other opinions, lifestyle Analysis in Bourdieu's theory has several advantages in terms of Explanatory power, taking into account various factors and flexibility. Some of these advantages are Integrity and non-reducibility (Esmiyat, 2004, P. 93). From Bourdieu's perspective, Lifestyle that includes classification of activities such as scheduling the hours of the day, type of entertainment and sport, Social practices, Home furniture, manners of speaking and walking, is, in fact, the objective and embodied shape of the individual's preferences. On one hand, lifestyles are the ways to consume the social factors which have different classification in terms of dignity and legitimacy. These consumption practices reflect the hierarchical social system. But as Bourdieu in the book name "The distinction based on dialectical logic" shows consumption is not only the way to show the differences, but also a way to make differentiation.

As Bourdieu stated, Consumption is a system of signs and symbols having functions such as social differentiation. Bourdieu believes that this meaning arises from this difference and distinction and is nothing but this. Therefore, consumption is not discussed like biological needs in Bourdieu, but it is discussed as the use of the system of Signs and Symbols (Bourdieu, 1984, p. 66). The signs and symbols are produced during the consumption process. Thus, consumption, according to Bourdieu Unlike classical Marxism, is not merely a dependent variable. Lifestyle is influenced by the tastes, and the tastes are the outcome of Character and Character is the person's place in the new social structures. One's place in the social structure that specifies the extent of his use of capital shapes his character, and the character creates two systems: the system of perception and assessment procedures which is the tastes and attitudes and the other one is the system of creating the classified action. The interaction of these two systems creates lifestyle. Lifestyle and consumptive processes as its manifestation is both a classified system and a system of classifier. Therefore, Consumptive process is discussed as an independent variable in creating the social hierarchy. More importantly, the relationship of character

and social structure is not one-sided. He talks about the dialectical relationship of conditions and manners of speaking which Changes the distribution of capital and the balance of power relations in society and creates the perceived differences and a unique system of assets that, in fact, is the distribution of symbolic capital and legitimate capital defines the objective truth (Bourdieu, 1984, p. 172). As it has been discussed, the symbolic Capital is the product of recognition and adoption, so, it requires that the categories of understanding know these actions and consumption models as premier.

Bourdieu states the impact of the cultural capital on consumption, activity and cultural lifestyle using the theory of differentiation. According to this theory, the holders of cultural capital separate themselves from others by the consumption of art and culture. The cultural capital more means higher cognitive ability. As it is listed, tendency to high culture and art arises from the more communicative merit of holders of this high capacity of recognition and curiosities to decode the cultural products. Thus, the cultural capital from an individual -mental perspective and not based on the socio-Militant strategy takes people toward a certain cultural life (Fazeli, 2003. P. 101). There are several functions for the cultural capital. First, earning legitimacy through the other capitals is subject to the fact that they become cultural capital. The one who has high position in society due to having the cultural capital; he / she can impose his/her ideology to others. Second, having the cultural capital means that the person can lose himself from the requirements and causalities of everyday life and he can have a preferred choice in the field of culture. According to Bourdieu, "Pure aesthetics" derives from the morality and the mood of the Selective getting away from the natural and social requirements (the same, 38).

From the Bourdieu's perspective, three major sources of cultural capital include family education, formal education, and job culture. Accumulation of people's capital through these three sources causes differences in cultural capital holders and those who do not have it. From Buerdio's perspective, cultural capital can have three different forms:

- ✓ Embodied mode,
- ✓ Institutionalized and
- ✓ Objectivity.

The theoretical framework of this study is based on the theories of sociologists such as Giddens and Bourdieu. In this study, the lifestyle is evaluated from two dimensions (body Management, consumptive norms and cultural capital of the students as the cumulative indicator) through listening to music, going to the movies, concerts, visiting the photo gallery, museum, reading books.

Materials and Methods

The recent research is based on documentary and scale methods. Since the researcher has used many references and articles or books to evaluate the theories and hypotheses, hence, the documentary method have been also applied by the same researcher to collect authentic data about the subject. This method makes a researcher to be able to discover more comprehensive details and distributions of the study as well as the relationships between dependent and independent variables and the applied hypotheses; thus, the method is mostly based on a scale. In this scale method, after collecting data by the use of questionnaire techniques and data processing approach, the SPSS software and the type of hypothesis and the present variables, the spearman correlation coefficient was applied efficiently.

Statistical Population

The statistical population of the study is composed of the whole female students of Arak city at secondary level. The population of 260 female students was selected using the Cochran's formula. According to the study objectives and characteristics of the population in this study, a multi-stage cluster sampling was used.

Data Collection Tools

In addition to the documents that include books and articles, the related tool for collecting the data is questionnaires. The questionnaire is designed based on the purposes and hypotheses of the research as "open and close". For making the questionnaire, the indices related to the dependent and independent

variables should be extracted first and then each of the indices should be put in the questionnaire as a question or item. Likert scale was used to measure the majority of existing concepts

Reliability and Validity of the Questionnaire

Regarding reliability the main issue is that the concepts we are going to evaluate is evaluated with the help of indices and reagents used or not? In this study, the formal validity is used to determine the validity of the corresponding concepts. In this way, we can assess the validity of the concepts in conformity with the criteria and the feedback from professors and professionals. Therefore, the researcher prepares a number of copies of the items and indicators designed to measure the desired concepts and gives them to the university professors and finally, having the frequency of their responses, some of the items will be deleted and the items that have adequate validity will be selected. Also, cronbach's alpha test is used in order to assess the validity and to measure the internal coherence of the items.

Data Analysis

Data analysis in this study was carried out in two levels: descriptive statistics and inferential statistics. The descriptive statistics allows the researcher to collect and analyze the data with a significant and effective method. This method provides tools for explaining the obtained statistical observations and reducing the data to a perceivable form. In descriptive statistics of this study, the indices of frequency, percentage, mean, mode and diagrams were applied efficiently.

Results

According to the results, the highest frequency of consumptive norms was 31.7%, which moderately care of having special brand on their clothes, shoes and bags, and the lowest degree, 6.6% in relation to the long life of clothes, bag and shoe and the highest distribution 34% care of the appliances durability and the lowest 2.7% were responded as well. In relation to the obtained result, the greatest number of the subjects was cares about their shoes, clothes and bags, 30.9% and about 5.4% had the lowest degree in this regard. The distribution of the respondents based on fashion, price, clothes representing that the highest distribution, 32.8%, of the subjects are care of purchasing personal equipment based on fashion.

And the lowest distribution, 2.7%, of the subjects had no any responses in this regard. Due to the obtained results, the greatest distribution was subjected to the management and its significance to face makeup 44.2% and 11.9%, the lowest degree were governed respectively. In relation to the hair makeup, the greatest degree, 33.6% and 10.4% were responded, respectively. The importance of face surgeries, 50.2% interested in and 6.2% had the highest degree of responses; also; in relation to fitness, 35.5 were the highest degree and 6.2% as the lowest registered and responded subjects and about 52.9% were care of their dental hygiene and 3.1% as the lowest number of referring to physician annually but 32.4% had annually visiting of physician and 7.7% were in the lowest distribution degree. Based on the obtained results, 33.6% of the subjects are interested in visiting photo-gallery exhibitions and art collections. About going to cinema, 29.7%, going to concert 31.7% and 28.6% reading book and 23.6% visiting museums and art galleries were recorded in the study.

Again, based on the theoretical framework of the study, the consumptive normative indices were used to assess the lifestyle and also, the indices of going to the movie, concert, museum, reading book and listening to the music were used to evaluate the cultural capital scale in this regard. To evaluate the degree of consumptive norms, the question No.4 was asked from the subjects to determine the importance of consumptive norms; due to the importance elements of "brand", "durability". "price", "fashion" and other up-to-date appliances, the scores were provided from the total obtained scores through the respondents which consumptive norms 55.8% as moderate and 34.6% as high and 9.6% as low norms of importance consumption.

Table (1): Respondents frequency distribution table in terms of the consumptive norms

	Abundance	Percent	Frequency percentage	The cumulative frequency percentage
High	90	34.6	34.6	34.6
Average	145	55.8	55.8	90.4
Low	25	9.6	9.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Regarding the body management, according to the collected data and scores from the respondents, the statistical population of this study can be categorized in three groups as following:

Table (2): Respondents frequency distribution table in terms of the body management

	frequency	Percent	Frequency percentage	The cumulative frequency percentage
High	90	34.6	34.6	34.6
Average	145	55.8	55.8	90.4
Low	25	9.6	9.6	100.0
Total	260	100.0	100.0	

Therefore, the respondents were categorized based on the body management scales: 55.8% moderate, 34.6 high and 9.6% low. In this study, five items were used to evaluate the cultural capital. Each item from "very high to very low" was measured; thus, the score of the respondent who had the maximum cultural capital was 109. The calculation of the respondents scores indicate that the highest frequency that was 43.8% was for those respondents whose cultural capital was low and only 14.2% had the highest degree of cultural capital.

Table (3): Respondents frequency distribution table in terms of cultural capital

Cultural capital	frequency	Percent
High	37	14.2
Average	109	4.9
Low	114	43.8
Total	260	100

Testing the Hypotheses

Hypothesis 1

It is related to the relationship between Cultural capital and consumptive norms with different dimensions (considering the brand, Price, being fashionable, durability and quality of bag, shoes and clothes) that is evaluated using spearman coefficient. According to the collected data, it is clear that there is a relationship between cultural capital and consumptive norms.

Table (4): the relationship between Cultural capital and consumptive norms

Cultural capital	Consumptive norms	
	Correlation coefficient	290**
Sig.	0.000	

Hypothesis 2

It evaluates the relationship between cultural capital and body management using spearman coefficient too. The data showed that there is a significant relationship between cultural capital and body management.

Table (5): Spearman correlation coefficient between cultural capital and body management

Cultural capital	Body management	
	Correlation coefficient	290**
Sig.	0.000	

The respondents were categorized based on the body management scales: 55.8% moderate, 34.6 high and 9.6% low.

Hypothesis 3

It is related to the relationship between cultural capital and lifestyle using spearman coefficient. There is a significant relationship between the cultural capital and lifestyle.

Table (6) the relationship between Cultural capital and lifestyle

Cultural capital	lifestyle	
	Correlation coefficient	251**
Sig.	0.000	

Conclusion

According to the results of each item related to the consumptive norms and considering to the point that the significance level should be $P < 5\%$, it is indicated that there is significant relationship between the mentioned variables of cultural capital and consumptive norms. The indices of consumptive norms have been evaluated based on Giddens theories. According to the collected data, these indices (importance of buying personal appliances such as bag, shoes and clothes, being fashionable, considering the brand, price and durability), about 58.5% of respondents cared to consumptive norms at a moderate level. The results of the responses to four items, which were designed to evaluate consumptive norms, indicate that higher the students' lifestyle, much more attention to consumptive norms they pay.

In Giddens' theory, one of the dimensions of lifestyle that is always subjected to high thinking is about body and what is related to it. According to the scores of the respondents from the items related to the body management, they can place in an average level. The most notable point regarding body management is that due to the average level of care and attention to the appearance that is getting higher and taking upwards (except the aesthetic surgeries, 0.2% of respondents were not interested in these surgeries), one of the reasons for having a low rate is the high cost of this surgeries. The results show that the Embodied capital that can be defiend as different kinds of arts and skills, going to concerts and movies, reading books, visiting art galleries and museums. The results and considering the point that the level of significance should be ($P < 5\%$) shows that there is a significant relationship between the mentioned variables. The indices of cultural capital in the research were evaluated according to the Bourdieu's theories. Based on the collected data from the indices of cultural capital, about 43.8% of respondents had the lowest cultural capital rate. The results from the responses to five items designed to measure the cultural capital indicate that lower the rate of cultural capital among students, less the cultural activities such as going to the movies, concert and photo gallery ...). The results of the present study are in conformity with the Majidi's research (2010) on the evaluation of the lifestyle of young citizens of Mashad and its relationship with economical- cultural capital of parents. The study aimed to evaluate the relationship between the lifestyle and parents' economical-cultural capital. The study strongly confirmed this relationship.

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