INVESTIGATION OF RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PERCEPTION OF GENERATIONAL GAP WITH EMBODIED CULTURAL CAPITAL (STUDIED: HIGH SCHOOL (CONSERVATORY) GIRL STUDENT IN ISFAHAN)

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Abstract

The aim of the present study was to investigate the relationship between Perceptions of generational gap with cultural capital (Institutionalized dimension) among students one of the school of Isfahan in the academic year 2013-2014. The research method of this study was correlation. Statistical Society of the High School (Conservatory) Girl Student in Isfahan count N=1033 people formed. Sample size is calculated through the formula of Cochrane was n= 280. The generation gap with the research tools was Teymori questionnaire (1998) and cultural capital researcher based on the Bourdieu's theory of cultural capital approach. Structural reliability analysis using exploratory factor and its validity by cronbach's alpha (generation gap= 0.889 and cultural capital=0.872) was confirmed. The analysis of survey data on two levels of descriptive statistics and inferential statistics are done. Result Shows that correlation between the generation gap and Embodied cultural capital in the P<0.05 was No significant. The findings also revealed that the demographic dimension of the parent's job was meaningful cultural capital differences created.

Keywords: Cultural Capital, Embodied Cultural Capital, Generational Gap.

1- Introduction

Culture is the most important factor in the survival and expansion of the normative values and community norms and values, is the important role in the differentiation of the communities have with each other and each other's communities identified. Although the concept of culture is too long a history, but a new study on the concept of cultural capital is its different dimensions and does not have many practical uses dating concept of cultural capital, in the second half of the twentieth century in the field of cognitive society, West was the usual power and understanding of the cultural goods and on each person [1] With cultural capital theory Bourdieu including those of his works in this concept to work.

Bourdieu three different types of cultural concepts on the diagnosis, visualization and objectivity organized on visualization type to those cultural skills (such as knowledge, tastes,

moods, etc.) refers to the informal, usually through interaction with various people various activities are complex topics and more. Cultural capital on cultural goods or objects to objectivity, such as works of art, literature, music and film called organized while making cultural, social or institutional basis is known and it is often, as the qualifications (academic merit) to learn.

So it can be a cultural capital as people take advantage of the know-how, copyright, tasteful, and temperament will be considered (the cultural capital on visualization). Through the acquisition of the asset qualifications in order to swap the position of the community to be handled (organized cultural capital) and among other factors this cultural products, such as exchange of capital through painting, literature, music and other works of art will be realized. (Cultural capital on objectivity)[2].

2- Expression of Problem

Intellectual disputes and differences in the types of attitudes among the younger generation and other generations, especially in the family, something is normal and there is in any society, but it should be split between the two types of generation distinguish normative and value generation was commenced. What can be in the long run is dangerous for society and the younger generation value generation and cultural conflicts, but the separation of the generation it is natural the normative and easily preventable and remedy [3].

There is a difference or interval value, and a significant gap between the value of a next-generation, and the generation gap with the requirements, or a significant gap between norms and a next-generation it is with generation [4].

In traditional societies, cultural and solidarity following the emergence of the fathers children usually prevents the generation gap in attitudes may be. On the photograph, in a society that has undergone a widespread social and cultural transformations are such a tangible gap in trust [5] Margaret Mead is convinced the integrity of current generation cultural areas and of different generations due to rapid growth, scientific exploration, and the development of means of collective communication technologic revolutions and the possibility to understand each other, pointing out that the communication dialog together have lost he believes that the world is the gap between the generations and is not raised but only young alienation as adult alienation has led also [6].

Values are means of social solidarity and cultural values makes a transfer to be binding. Shared values in the row are the most important factors of social cohesion is an important element of psychic unity, and people come to. The influences of different values in the dramatic political, social, economic, religious and etc... In the short term and the long term is visible. Most of the action of individuals, arising from the inner values of the society over the course of a person's inner being and growth values in any society from generation to generation, the rise of a certain value it takes at some point.

Social and cultural changes in the scale and scope of the different thematic, always has been of interest to sociologists. The cultural capital of the generation gap and the subject matters discussed during rapid change and developments in the various communities in the area of intellectual, industrial, economic, technology, social, cultural, political and artistic. Today has been the preserve of culture, values and norms of a society makes of its unity and cohesion of society and prevented from identifying the fit can be disruptive and inefficient.

The gap is a kind of cultural forces in or potentially new generation, experiences and teachings of the previous generation was taken, changes in which nosocomial. This extensive communication with generation facilities that are provided, based on the experiences of different identity than the previous generation and fits with the culture and values of the day,

he has some dependency [7] or actually break the break the cultural product is intellectual and cultural changes in society and, progressively and that it reflects the changes in the manufacturer's experiences of different generations is a form to data. Hence, traditional values and norms of the past generation have in broad, whereas the new tendency among many of the younger generation will influence [8].

Cultural capital can be tangible to two categories (such as buildings, artworks, and so on, place them) and non-tangible (which is in the form of ideas, practices and values of intellectual capital in the form of a joint group) is a classification procedure. The second Burdio, French sociologist, in a study that is based on the hypothesis of cultural capital has done is not made, the cultural capital are divided into three categories

1-physical capital, including personal and experimental and behavioral skills, memory is 2-person capital of cultural heritage objective: collection of literary and artistic works, and the except: capital is called objective cultural -3. The rules of academic records, professional records: and of an institutional investor or samples are codified [8].

The culture of each community through the community from generation to generation, and thus through the continuation of the historical and cultural identity of a community would be possible.

If the process of social and cultural reproduction is doing well and people in the community and cultural commonalities between different generations on the upper level, and everyone and every generation according to common beliefs and behavioral rules and predictability and continuity of society's cultural life will be guaranteed [4].

In this study, due to the importance of the issue of culture and cultural capital, and the second value and attitudinal change or transformation, and many are dealing with various social and cultural phenomenon has to do with information collected through a questionnaire survey among students and their attitude and their parents in various fields of social, economic, cultural, educational and family, the relationship between the cultural and generation gap with its various dimensions among the students Take place. To teachers, trainers and managers of education and training efforts in identifying and improving the cultural dimension of the next incarnation of the next objective, such as the results of the rules in 1972 and then to students and parents through the interaction with them through the identification and recovery of cultural capital in dimensions between the parent they can be as much as possible to their management or the gap between.

Hence the question rose with regard to the main cases this is what a relationship between cultural capital or the gap between there and each of the dimensions of the cultural communication between the gap and break.

3- Hypotheses

- 1- There is a significance Relationship between Perception of Generational Gap with Embodied of cultural capital of female students Conservatory in Zarin Shahr area.
- 2- There is a significance difference between demographic characteristics of parent-students (job and education) with cultural capital (All of them)

4- Methodology

In terms of gathering data this research is descriptive and correlation type. Between statistical research communities has all the students Conservatory for girl's education district in Zarin Shahr town 2013-2014 has been. Based on the information obtained from the technical expert and a professional City Department of education district total number students graduated from the glorious girl this region this year 1033 n is obtained.

The sample size was determined that 280 students in the school were among the region's four students were selected.

5- Findings

There is a significance Relationship between Perception of Generational Gap with Embodied of cultural capital of female students Conservatory in Zarin Shahr area.

Table 1: Correlation between generation gaps and Embodied cultural capital

Criterion variable		Generation gap			
Embodied capital	cultural	Correlation coefficient	Squared coefficient	Correlation	Significance
		0.055	0.003		0.360

Results Table 1 shows the correlation between the generation gap and Embodied cultural capital in the P>0.05 was No significant

There is a significance difference between demographic characteristics of parent-students (job and education) with cultural capital.

Father's job and cultural capital of students

ANOVA test for significant differences in fathers of cultural capital in relation to the findings of Table 2- shows that Father's job was significant differences on all dimensions of cultural capital is less than 0.05 Therefore it can be concluded that Father makes a significant difference in the level of institutional cultural capital, is subjective and objective.

The table 2- Meaningful of difference of the cultural dimensions of Father's job

		· ·	Sum of Squares	Degree Freedom		Mean Square	F	significant
	Between		223/3		3	074/1		
	groups							
Institutional	Within	the	463/108		276	393/.	734/2	044/.
	groups		100,100		_, 0	2,2,1		
	Total		686/111		279			
	Between		199/4		3	400/1		
	groups	the	177/4		3	400/1		
Objective	Within		.831/139		274	510/.	743/2	044/.
	groups		.031/139		214	310/.		
	Total		031/144		277			
	Between		4== (4.0		2	400/2		
	groups		475/10		3	492/3		
Embodied	Within	the	1.45/00 6		27.5	7.50/	658/4	003/.
	groups		145/206		275	750/.		
	Total		620/216		278			

In order to study the differences between each of the cultural capital of the dimensions analyzed jobs post Hoc tests were used and the results of this test in the table 3- is shown.

The table 3- comparison of the cultural dimensions of Father's job

Donandant	Occupation	Occupation	Difference		95%	confidence
Dependent variable	of father (i)	of father (J)	(I-J)	significantly	interval signif	ficantly

					Upper limit	Lower limit
		2	19255/.	034/.	3709/.	0142/.
	1	3	05885/	614/.	1706/.	2883/
		4	18356/.	164/.	4426/.	0755/
		1	19255/	034/.	0142/	3709/
	2	3	25140/	021/.	0384/	4645/
Institutional		4	00899/	942/.	2357/.	2537/
Institutional		1	05885/.	614/.	2883/.	1706/
	3	2	25140/.	021/.	4645/.	0384/.
		4	24241/.	094/.	5265/.	0417/
		1	18356/	164/.	0755/.	4426/
	4	2	00899/.	942/.	2537/.	2357/
		3	24241/	094/.	0417/.	5265/
		2	01932/.	852/.	2234/.	1847/
	1	3	00117/.	993/.	2632/.	2609/
		4	39936/.	009/.	6985/.	1002/.
		1	01932/	852/.	1847/.	2234/
	2	3	01815/	883/.	2246/.	2609/
Ob!4!		4	38004/.	009/.	6624/.	0976/.
Objective		1	00117/	993/.	2609/.	2632/
	3	2	01815/.	883/.	2609/.	2246/
		4	39819/.	017/.	7250/.	0714/.
		1	39936/	009/.	1002/	6985/
	4	2	38004/	009/.	0976/	6624/
		3	39819	017/.	0714/	7250/
		2	43429	001/.	1870/	6816/
	1	3	06675/	679/.	2509/.	3844/
		4	23474/	198/.	1237/.	5932/
		1	43429/.	001/.	6816/.	1870/.
	2	3	36754/.	015/.	6618/.	0733/.
Embodied		4	19955/.	246/.	5375/.	1384/
Elliboalea		1	06675/.	679/.	3844/.	2509/
	3	2	36754/	015/.	0733/	6618/
		4	16799/	400/.	2244/.	5603/
		1	23474/.	198/.	5932/.	1237/
	4	2	19955/	246/.	1384/.	5375/
		3	16799/.	400/.	5603/.	2244/

As the table indicates a significant amount of employee free and retire with less than 0.05 and fathers with the business entity with significantly different in terms of cultural capital. The data show that fathers who are employees and retirees have less institutional cultural capital. Objective in relation to the cultural capital of the table shows that fathers who are unemployed compared with employed fathers who retired or self-employed are less objectified cultural capital. Fathers also seem to retired employees and self-employed fathers are less intellectual and cultural capital.

The mother's occupation and student's cultural capital

A significant difference in the ANOVA for the parent job in relation to the dimensions of the cultural capital of the results table 4- shows that the significant difference of the cultural dimensions of single mom on the job objective and subjective cultural capital less than 0.05. So can the parent job that conclusion makes significant difference in the amount of mental and cultural objective is capital

And the institutional and cultural capital in relation to the significant differences could create.

Table 4- difference of cultural capital on significant aspects of the mother's occupation.

			Sum of Squares	Degree Freedom	of	Mean Square	F	significant
Institutional	Between groups	the	003/1		2	502/.	256/1	287/.
	Within groups		683/110		277	400/.		
	Total		686/111		279			
Objective	Between groups		448/5		2	724/2	405/5	005/.
	Within groups	the	.583/138		275	504/.		
	Total		031/144		277			
Embodied	Between groups	the	756/4		2	378/2	098/3	047/.
	Within groups		864/211		276	768/.	090/3	047/.
	Total		620/216		278			

In order to study the differences between each of the cultural capital of the dimensions analyzed jobs-post hoc tests were used and the result of this test in the table 5- has been shown.

Table 5- the comparison of the cultural dimensions of mother-jobs

Dependent variable	Occupation	Occupation	Difference (I-J)		95% confidence interval significantly	
	of father (i)	of father (J)		significantly	Upper limit	Lower limit
	1	2	00145*/.	995/.	4611/.	4582/
	1	4	41287*/.	018/.	7543/.	0714/.
Ohioatira	2	1	00145*/	995/.	4582/.	4611/
Objective	2	4	41142*/.	016/.	7444/.	0784/.
	4	1	41287*/	018/.	0714/	7543/
	4	2	41142*/	016/.	0784/	7444/
	1	2	34375*/	234/.	2236/.	9111/
	1	4	16136 [*] /.	452/.	5827/.	2600/
Embodied	2	1	34375 [*] /.	234/.	9111/.	2236/
	2	4	50511*/.	016/.	9160/.	0942/.
	4	1	16136*/	452/.	2600/.	5827/
	4	2	50511*/	016/.	0942/	9160/

As results of the table shows a significant amount of staff jobs, free housewife than 0.05 and mothers jobs in terms of cultural capital on each objective and have significant differences with the incarnation. The data also showed free mothers with cultural objective capital and employee jobs more than mothers are housewives. As well as the cultural capital of self-employed mothers with more subjective than mothers are housewives.

6- Discussion and Conclusions

Today, the intensity and spread of the media, parents, particularly mothers affected by public media and the satellite may be. The media can follow the theory of mirrors makes Denis Mc Quail viewpoint and attitude are different generations of audiences. Therefore, it seems that a significant relationship between the cultural and generation gap in mental capital does not exist.

Dads with jobs and retire to that employee working in the governmental and non-governmental organizations and centers, and has a database of higher educational and social experiences are more often with job than jobs are free so your institutional and capital of their dads with jobs shall be free.

Also, the fathers of the task since they do not have any sentence all in preparation of a family food and no chance for addressing and the cost of not for matters beyond. Therefore, the objective to cut the necessary knowledge and certainty of capital and labor from other fathers with students with other jobs is less than fathers.

It seems that fathers with jobs and economic conditions for the provision of free access to the cultural capital of the more objective you want to relish and use it well. As a result of their mental and cultural capital also increased.

It seems that mothers are self-employed or are in order that the employee has earnings for themselves and their families, their children are their cultural capital, with more of the objective cultural capital for objective. next the material being objective and in many cases the family is expensive and financial debts that have more on its use are earnings it moms main income is usually in excess of the housekeeper family (parent's income) is also perhaps be said Mothers with jobs are more than free to mothers to social communications housewife more mental and cultural capital to pass to there are children.

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