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A Comparative Study of the Lifestyle Quality of Seminary Students and University Students (Case Study: Students of Shahid Chamran University of Ahvaz and Students of Ahvaz City Seminary))

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EXTENDED ABSTRACT**INTRODUCTION**

Lifestyle is used in big cities to understand new conditions in people's lives.

Big and new cities are organized with consumption and entertainment structures, and people and social groups are formed in them based on consumption, presentation and presentation of a new kind of life.

The two groups of students and seminary students can be considered as status groups, each status group expects its members to behave in a certain way. In terms of content, each status group has its own "style of life" and the members of each status group are expected to follow a certain style of life. The determining role of lifestyle is such that any style of life either starts from inside the status groups or is continued by them. Therefore, the current research seeks to understand and compare the quality of life of students in the field and students in the university based on the theoretical approach of Weber and Bourdieu

METHODOLOGY

The methodology of this study was quantitative and the method of its implementation was survey. The tool for collecting information in this research was also a questionnaire. The statistical population includes all students of Shahid Chamran University and the students of Ahvaz seminary. 300 students were selected by random sampling. For data analysis, multivariate analysis of variance (MANOVA) was used to compare the variables of socio-economic base, daily activities, lifestyle and its components in two groups of students and seminary students.

FINDINGS

The Findings of multivariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) on the scores of socio-economic base variables, lifestyle and its components (leisure time, cultural consumption, body management and its components (the amount of use of cosmetics and hygiene products, It has shown physical fitness and

attitude towards cosmetic surgeries), social interaction and dress criteria) and daily activities in two groups of students and seminary students.

CONCLUSION

Weber's and Bourdieu's theories have been used to theoretically explain the quality of students' lifestyles. Weber argued that economic definitions alone cannot explain the conditions for the formation of social groups, therefore, to explain how the influence of ideas affects the formation of groups, he proposed the concept of " Status situation. The characteristic of the status group is that they create a social distance between themselves and other status groups and impose restrictions on social relations, that is, relations that are not subject to economic purposes. The lifestyle in Bourdieu's theory, in comparison with other theories, has many advantages in terms of explanatory power and consideration of various factors, and at the same time flexibility to different social conditions, including comprehensiveness and non-reductionism. Weber's analyzes have been very influential in contemporary cultural theories, especially regarding the emphasis on agency, independence of culture, power and dominance. The results of the multivariate analysis of variance (ANOVA) of the research on the scores of the variables of the socio-economic base, lifestyle and its components (leisure time, cultural consumption, body management and its components (the amount of use of cosmetics and hygiene products) , physical fitness and attitude towards cosmetic surgery), social interaction and clothing standards) and daily activities in two groups of students and students. In addition, the research process shows the necessity of correlation between science, technology, culture and the development of the social system, among which the field and the university are the most powerful factors for the realization of this correlation.

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