

Modern social values for choosing a life partner of the intellectual elite University professors as a model of a field study at the Faculty of Social Sciences in Laghouat

Aissaoui aicha *

Laboratory of Health and Sustainable Development in Algeria
(Blida2), Algeria, ea.aissaoui@univ-blida2.dz

ousrire mohamed

Laboratory of Health and Sustainable Development in Algeria
(Blida2), Algeria, m.ousrire@gmail.com

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Abstract:

Through this study, we aim to highlight the role of modern social values for the selection of a life partner of the intellectual elite, the descriptive approach was followed in the research process and the study population consisted of 150 professors, the questionnaire was filled out fully, the data was processed by emptying it in the SPSS program, and the sufficient squared was relied on as a statistical method of data analysis and knowledge of the statistical function. The process of choosing a partner, where most of the results confirmed that the cultural level is an important role and the open values in their Western character known to the current Algerian society have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of choosing a partner has been achieved, and when comparing the results of this study with previous studies we found consensus, which confirms that modern social values have a role

key words: Social values. Partner selection. Intellectual elite. University professor in the selection of partners

* Aissaoui aicha. bayanbayansiba@gmail.com

Introduction:

Values are one of the basic concepts in all areas of life and all aspects of human activity and are a social necessity as standards and goals that we find in societies at different levels of civilization, so instilling values in young people is one of the main objectives by which education should be concerned, because the individual who loses his values loses his balance, and the individual acquires his values starting from the family and school, the peer group, the media, the university, profession, specialization and other sub-media within society.

Modern social values have an impact on the choice of a life partner, as the choice of marriage is an effective means of building thought and feeling, a pillar of stable family life, and a preservative of the ability to exchange views and agreement between the spouses on various topics and a sense of happiness and psychological comfort, because a successful marriage may depend primarily on the right choice, it is one of the most important foundations of marriage and its success entails the success and stability of the family, where some researchers believe that most cases of marriage failures are due to the unsuccessful choice of a life partner, where they indicate that That the latter is one of the main reasons for the occurrence of divorce.

Algerian families have undergone many transformations that have changed many of the beliefs that had been entrenched not so long ago and led to the liberation of their members from the traditional controls of the family.

In light of the social and economic changes that have occurred in Algerian families at the present time, which have led to the material and intellectual independence of individuals and to get out of the shell of returning to others in the criteria that push them to choose a partner, and from there the choice to marry has become one of the subjects that concern the individual himself.

The method of choosing a life partner is an important step in marriage where the qualities that the individual seeks in his life partner vary from one individual to another according to different classes, values, thinking, cultural and material levels and places, the increasing movement of change in society has been reflected in various social structures and the individual has become demanding more freedom in all his actions perceived as the owner of power and final decision after his modern attempts to be liberated from the authority of the traditional family

Although the university is an educational institution, it is also a fertile medium for the meeting of adult sexes of different social and cultural levels in different places such as libraries, teaching halls, cultural clubs, scientific forums and work offices, and this mixing gave greater freedom to choose a life partner and a direct reason for the process of choosing a partner because the individuals present in it are adults of different categories, and since university professors belonging to the educated category and the most financially and intellectually independent in the university environment made Usually, they are the ones who decide who to marry and when to marry, and what are the criteria and specifications by which they choose a life partner, and when we single out the intellectual elite as researchers in the university environment, who are professors, through our study that was concerned with the methods of choosing a life partner for university professors because the marriage process is not random but is linked to several factors that affect it as a social behavior that is determined not only by the desire of the person but according to the criteria Society.

Hence, the problem we seek to explore is to try to answer the central question: What criteria do university professors adopt and take into account to choose the right life partner for their aspirations?

From it fall under the following questions:

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Does the compatibility of the cultural level of the Algerian university professor play an important role in the process of choosing a partner, as most of the results confirmed that the cultural level plays an important role?

- Do the values of openness in their Western character known to Algerian society today have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of selecting a partner?

Hypotheses:

- The compatibility of the cultural level of the Algerian university professor plays an important role in the process of choosing a partner, as most of the results confirmed that the cultural level is an important role.

- The values of openness in their Western character known to the current Algerian society have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of selecting a partner.

Reasons for choosing a topic:

Subjective causes:

- Personal desire to know the influence of modern social values of the educated elite in the selection of a partner.

- My personal observation of such cases.

- Tendency and desire to study topics related to the selection of a partner with a university professor.

- The subject is part of our scientific and research interests.

Objective reasons:

- The importance of the selection stage, as it represents the most important transitional stage, should receive a lot of attention and in-depth studies.

- Know the limits of individual freedoms in the process of choosing a partner with a university professor in light of the rapid social changes.

- Expanding the circle of academic research in the field of sociology and studies that concern the family.

- Highlighting the role of the university professor and his contribution to influencing society through his choices.

Objectives of the study:

- Know the extent to which the cultural level affects the choice of partner with the university professor.

- Know the difference of gender in the selection of partner at the university professor

Defining concepts:

Values:

Linguistic meaning: It is stated in the intermediate dictionary that the value of a thing is its destiny, and the value of the goods is its price, and it is said what the value of any money is fixed and permanent. (Ibrahim, 1979, p. 768)

The word value in Arabic is derived from doing which is the opposite of sitting, he rose up as a people and a resurrection and his people and his stature, and doing another meaning is determination and from it he said: "And that when Abdullah called him they were almost on him to start (9)" the jinn, that is, for what he resolved, as came the fulfillment of the meaning of preservation and reform, and from it he said: "Men are based on women" (34) Women.

The value has been used in the sense of modification, rectitude and moderation, it has been said: the command has risen any moderation and straightness, the truth has risen any back and stabilized, and the crooked people: that is, its justice and removed its warp.

It also states in His saying: "A messenger of Allah recited purified newspapers"(2) in which he wrote valuable (3) evidence, that is, of high value.

The Almighty said, "Say that my Lord guided me to a straight path, a religion that valued the Mullah of Abraham Hanifa and what were the polytheists" (161) "Al-An'am", that is, a straight that is not crooked.

The word value in English, in French Valeur, and in Greek Axios refers to: moderation, leveling and reaching the end, it is

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originally derived from the verb done in the sense of stopping, moderating, erecting, attaining and leveling. (Adel, 1987, p. 216)

Terminological meaning: The concept of value is one of the concepts that many researchers have been interested in in various fields such as philosophy, education, sociology, psychology, and other fields, and this has resulted in a kind of confusion and ambiguity in the use of the concept from one discipline to another, and even uses multiple uses, within the same specialization.

Saad Abdul Rahman defines it as: "It is a set of dynamics that guide the behavior of an individual in his daily life, where he uses them to judge events and things: material or moral, in situations of preference and choice. (Hafez, 1997, p. 21)

Social Values:

It is a type of behavioral and ethical norms that are linked to other criteria determined by the general framework of society, the civilizational and historical reference it passes through, and the objective and subjective conditions surrounding its phenomena and social processes. (Ibrahim, 2014, p. 94)

In another definition of social values they are goals such as success and happiness or standards that guide human behavior such as ethics that define the desirable, either eternal constant or relative variable, depending on culture and time and are either positive or negative, general humanity or specific to a particular group that is explicit or implicit so that it can be observed or deduced from the verbal and non-verbal behavior of individuals in diverse social situations. (Dahman, 2012, p. 14).

University Professor:

The university professor is one of the most important pillars of university education, and therefore his success or

failure depends and the achievement of the objectives of this organization depends on the validity of this professor, and the success of any university education depends on the extent to which he has good elements of the faculty members and no entity for higher education institutions without the teaching staff is the cornerstone of them, and the faculty member in these institutions represents the cornerstone of the educational process, because it constitutes the effective tool that leads the university to carry out its responsibilities He carried its message aimed at educational progress, and if the university professor derives from the university his status and justifications for his existence as a university professor, with his presence the university derives its status, the justifications for its survival and the continuity of its existence, as the professor is the beating heart of the university institution, the university professor is a great thing that he likes to preserve. (Ahmed, 2013, p. 47)

Bookworm:

Language: In the Arabic tongue of Ibn Manzar and the reaction of an intellectual as an intellectual of the thing culturally, culturally and culturally subtlety, and a man of culture, culture and culture, dexterous and understanding, and therefore we do not find in the classical dictionary the concept of the intellectual.

Terminology: The word intellectual is a modern concept that denotes those who work with their thought and not with their own hands in a branch of knowledge, who hold their own opinions about man and society, and stand in protest and condemnation against the injustice and arbitrariness to which individuals and groups are subjected by the authorities, regardless of political or religious.

The Dictionary of Social Sciences in Egypt defines intellectuals as elements of society, who make efforts to develop original ideas concerned with productive cultural

activities, and represent a minority within society. (Daddy, 2019, p. 25)

Elite:

Language: The word elite is derived from elites and he was elected elected, and it is said: "The elites of the man are something elites and elected by any chosen and selected in the sense of election and selection, while Ibn Manzar defined the elite in the dictionary of the tongue of the Arabs as: "I derived from a palm and elected the thing in the sense of choosing and extracting it." (Hamza, 2016, p. 24)

There are also those who believe that the word "elite" is the same as the word "elite".

In French, the word elite is derived from the Latin origin ex-elgree, which means picking, selecting and collecting.

The elite meaning in English and German is similar to that used in French, but in Spanish it is derived from clos mas selescto (Kabbar, 2013, p. 25).

Terminology: Different societies have defined the phenomenon of "elite" and these societies, whether traditional in their composition or complex, have not been without the presence of a few people who are distinguished from the public by individual characteristics that qualified them to adopt the appropriate status, elevation and prestige, and because the disparity between people is one of the distinctive characteristics of societies wherever and whatever they are, researchers have differed in setting clear and specific criteria for the anatomy and classification of society. (Faisal, 2013, p. 115)

Giannitomosca defined the elite as: "In all societies from the least developed and those that have achieved degrees from the city to the more advanced societies there must be two classes of people the first to govern... It is usually the smallest number and fulfills all the basic functions, possesses the power and inheritance that gives it power, while the second class is

the most numerous and controlled by the first class, so the image represents the rule of the minority, usually consisting of individuals of high status. (Zakaria, 2013, p. 26)

Partner Selection (Marriage):

Language: Marriage is a language that means the union of one thing with the other to become a marriage, and it also means duplication, provocation, bonding and marriage of a man to a woman, i.e. qualified for her.

Terminology: Marriage can be defined as a social system, institutional and a reason for the stability of men and women psychologically, emotionally, and socially, as it satisfies man's tendencies to form a family, it also satisfies his sexual Algeria, it is considered a right of every human being, and it entails rights and duties among family members.

The concept of marital choice: Marital choice is the way in which an individual expresses his situation from single to married and is a social behavior that involves an individual selected from a number of offers, and it is customary for a man to initiate courtship of women for the purpose of marriage, and this does not negate the role of women in the development of this relationship. (Belkhair, 2012, pp. 300, 301)

Previous Studies:

Foreign Study:

First study: Chang, Wanguschakilford and Bass (chang. Wang. Shackelfrod & Buss.2011).

A study in China aimed at revealing the cultural and social criteria associated with choosing a life partner in the Sunnis, the first study sample consisted of (1060) university students currently studying in various Chinese universities, and the second sample consisted of (500) university graduates who finished their university studies a quarter of a century ago from the universities themselves, where the results showed a clear shift in the new young generation in the criteria for choosing life and included education and economic level without returning to the social background.

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The study also showed a clear role of physical attractiveness and physical beauty in the choice of partner in males and females of the new generation.

Arabic Study:

The first study: Wafa Khalid Ibrahim Ghaitan's study, entitled: "Criteria for Choosing a Partner and its Relationship to Marital Compatibility among a Sample of Married Persons Working in the Schools of the Directorate of Education in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate", presented this thesis as a complement to the requirements for obtaining a master's degree in psychological and educational counseling, Al-Quds Open University (Palestine), March 2019.

Objectives of the study:

The current study sought to achieve the following objectives:

1. Identify the level of partner selection criteria among a sample of married couples in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate.

2. Identify the level of marital compatibility among the sample of married couples in Ramallah and Al-Bireh governorate.

3. Identify the differences in the level of criteria for choosing a partner depending on the variables of gender, place of residence, economic level and duration of the excursion.

4. Identify the differences in the level of marital compatibility depending on the variables of gender, place of residence, economic level and duration of marriage.

5. Identify the relationship between the criteria for choosing a partner and marital compatibility among a sample of married couples working in the schools of the Directorate of Education in Ramallah and Al-Bireh Governorate

User Approach: Descriptive relational approach.

Study sample: random sample.

Conclusions:

- The results of the study showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the criteria for choosing a partner among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the gender variable.

- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the criteria for choosing a partner among married couples working in the Directorate of Education depending on the variable of place of residence.

- The results of the study showed that there are no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the criteria for choosing a partner among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the variable of economic level.

- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average scores of marital compatibility among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the gender variable.

- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average scores of the criteria for choosing a partner among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the variable of the duration of marriage.

- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average marital compatibility scores of married couples working in the Directorate of Education depending on the variable of place of residence.

- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average scores of marital compatibility among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the variable of economic level.

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- The results of the study showed that there were no statistically significant differences between the average degrees of marital compatibility among married couples working in the Directorate of Education according to the variable of the duration of marriage.

Local study:

The first study: the study of Dadi Mohameda, entitled: "Determinants of the status and social function of the Algerian intellectual" – a field study – a thesis for a doctorate in science The doctoral school of social sciences and humanities specializing in philosophy or sociology, translation, media and communication... Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Oran 2, (2018/2019).

Research Objectives:

Through this research, I aimed to uncover the position of intellectuals on the transformations and changes that Algerian society is experiencing, as well as to find out whether the Algerian intellectual has a role expected of him and a function to perform within the social and cultural structure from the point of view of his position and position within society.

I also aim to uncover the causes and factors that control the status of the current Algerian intellectual, even if these factors are historical, structural or objective imposed by major contexts and new global trends.

Approach used: Qualitative approach.

Sample: qualitative and qualitative sample.

Conclusions:

Developing societies in general, including Arab and Algerian society, are in dire need of the presence of the intellectual.

- The claim of the end of the intellectual is an unfounded opinion and that is the fate of the intellectual with modernity, since postmodern advocates believe that the end of the intellectual was with the end of modernity.

Field Study Procedures:

The curriculum used for study:

The approach is "the realistic method or method used by the researcher to face research problems, that is, in the study of the problem(s) of the subject of research", and is also "the method followed by the researcher to study the problem of research". (Ibrahim, 1985, p. 39)

In this study, we have used the descriptive method: the descriptive approach is considered the scientific method that "studies the phenomenon as it exists in reality and is concerned as an accurate description and expresses it as a qualitative expression or a quantitative expression, the qualitative expression describes the phenomenon to us and explains its characteristics, while the quantitative expression gives it a numerical description that shows the magnitude or magnitude of this phenomenon and the degrees of its association with various other phenomena." (Ammar, 1995, p. 129)

Determination of the population and sample of the study:

Original community of study:

The research community: In the language of the humanities it is: "a finished or unfinished set of predetermined elements, on which observations are based." (Morris, 2004, p. 298)

Sample study:

In its precise definition, the sample points out: "A distinct subset of the study population, it is distinct in that it has the same characteristics as the community, and selected in that it is selected from the study population according to specific procedures and methods." (Muhammad, 2007, pp. 96, 97)

Data collection tools:

Concept of the form (questionnaire):

The form is defined as: "A tool of scientific research to obtain facts, reach facts, identify circumstances and conditions, study attitudes, trends and opinions, and help and complete

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observation and sometimes the form is the only practical tool to carry out the field study." (Rashid, 2007, p. 220)

Statistical processing methods:

After the application phase, the data was dumped by the tools used (interview form) for the purpose of analyzing and processing them statistically by the SPSS program, which is the program of the statistical package for the social sciences, and on the basis of which we processed the data of the respondents and measured the research hypotheses, and calculated the data, to then read and analyze them and reach results on which to base the conclusions of the study. (Said, 2017, p. 427)

This is done through a set of reliable processes, namely:

Law of Percentages: $\text{Number of repetitions} \times 100 / \text{Total number of sample}$. (Dominique, 1997, p. 102)

Presentation and discussion of the first hypothesis:

Table No. (01): Shows the relationship between age and the aspirations of the researcher to choose a partner from the university environment.

Total	I have no aspirations	No	yes	Aspirations for Partner Selection Age
R%	R%	R%	R%	
52 34,7%	13 %8,67	30 %20,01	9 %6	Less than 35 years old
50 33,3%	6 %3,99	27 %17,98	17 %11,33	From 35 to 45
30 20%	1 %0,66	20 %13,33	9 %6	46to 56
18 12%	/	8 %5,33	10 %6,66	From 56 years and above
150 100%	20 %13,33	85 %56,66	45 %30	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs Version 22

The results showed that the largest percentage in the group of their ages [less than 35 years] was estimated at 34%, where it was distributed among the largest percentages among individuals who answered no, where it was estimated at 20%, that is, the age factor is important but does not change their opinions in choosing a partner, followed by a lower percentage of 8.67% for individuals who do not They have any aspiration to relate at this stage, and the lowest percentage recorded in individuals who answered yes, that is, they take into account the age factor.

The next percentage, estimated at 33.3%, are individuals between the ages of [35 to 45], where the largest percentage was distributed among the 17.89% are individuals who do not care about the age factor in their choice of life partner, and the percentage drops to 11.33% Individuals who see age as important in determining a life partner and the lowest percentage recorded 3.99%, are individuals who do not have any aspirations to be connected, followed by an estimated 20%, which are individuals. Those aged [46 to 56] with the largest percentage of 13.33% were individuals who felt that they did not care about the age factor at all in association, followed by a smaller percentage of 6% who were interested in the age factor in choosing a partner, while for individuals aged 56 years and above the percentage was estimated at 12% distributed to 6.66% and e. Individuals who answered that the age factor plays A role in the selection of a partner.

We conclude from the previous data that the respondents' heart rings that the age factor does not play a role in choosing a partner because they see that this disagreement stems from the desire of the individuals surveyed, each sees the timing of a pair at a certain age.

Table No. (02): Shows the relationship between the specialization of the respondents and the selection of the partner from a particular scientific discipline.

Total	Philosophy	Anthropology	Psychology	Sociology	Specialization
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R%	R%	R%	R%	R%	Choosing a partner from a particular scientific discipline
58 %38,66	7 %4,66	8 %5,33	12 %7,99	31 %20,66	yes
92 %61,34	4 %2,66	7 %4,66	29 %19,33	52 %34,67	no
100 %150	11 %7,32	15 %10	41 %27,32	83 %55,33	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between the specialization and the extent to which it is preferable for the partner to be from a particular scientific discipline, that the majority of the respondents, 61.33% of the total sample, replied that they do not prefer that the partner be from a scientific discipline that is close to their specialization, and it was distributed by the largest percentage, which is 20.66%, they replied that their specialty is sociology, followed by 7.99% who replied that their specialty is psychology, followed by 5.33% who replied that their specialty is anthropology, and in the end the percentage drops to 4.66% who replied that their specialty is anthropology. Philosophy.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage of 38.66% of the total sample answered yes preferring to choose a partner from a particular scientific discipline, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 34.76% who answered that their specialization is sociology, followed by 19.33% who answered that their specialty is psychology, followed by 4.66% who replied that their specialization is anthology, and in the end the percentage drops to 2.66% who replied that their specialization is philosophy.

We conclude from the previous data that the majority of the respondents do not take into account the interest in choosing

a partner from a particular discipline, but more importantly that there is compatibility between individuals in other aspects and that there is a similarity in values and mutual respect and there is a difference in scientific disciplines and the breadth of the cultural level

Table No. (03): Shows the relationship between the degree of the two researchers and the desire to choose a partner of a high cultural level.

Total	Professor	lecturer	Temporary professor	Degree Choosing a partner of a high cultural level
R%	R%	R%	R%	
118 %78,66	18 %12	63 %42	37 %24,66	yes
32 %21,33	5 %3,33	13 %8,66	14 %9,33	no
150 %100	23 %15,33	76 %50,66	51 %34	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between the scientific degree of the sample members and their choices of a married life partner of a high cultural level, and the results showed that the majority of the respondents, which amounted to 78.66% of the total sample, answered yes to choose a partner with a high cultural level that will have an impact on life in the future, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 42%, which was a percentage that was among individuals whose scientific degree is from the degree of lecturer, followed by 24.66% and they are Individuals with a degree are temporary professors, and in contrast the percentage drops to 12% of the respondents who replied that their degree is a professor and may be explained to the distribution of individuals to a sample where the lowest percentage was for holders of the degree of professor.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage was recorded at 21.33% of the total sample who replied that the selection of a

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partner with a high cultural level would have no impact on life in the future, and was distributed by the largest percentage, which is 9.33% among those who replied that their degree is a temporary professor, followed by 8.66% who replied that their degree is a lecturer, and in contrast the percentage drops to 3.33% of the respondents who replied that their degree is a professor.

We conclude from the previous data that the majority of the respondents prefer that their partner be of a high cultural level, which is commensurate with their cultural level, the majority of respondents with different scientific and practical positions at Ammar Thulaiji University in the Department of Social Sciences from a temporary professor to a professorship prefer a high cultural level commensurate with their degrees.

Analysis of the results of the first hypothesis:

Through the results and data that have already been analyzed, which aim to confirm the validity of the first hypothesis, which says: "Compatibility at the cultural level of the Algerian university professor plays an important role in the process of selecting a partner."

Through the results of the previous tables, which were read statistically and analyzed and given a sociological analysis, their results were as follows:

- The largest number of respondents had aspirations in choosing the partner with whom the rest of life is carried out, so the choice associated with several characteristics and criteria correspond to the cultural level of the university professor at the University of Laghouat Ammar Thulaiji, and these characteristics are commensurate with the scientific degree of the sample members, as they are looking for partners from the university environment surrounding them where they represent the elite of the educated class of society and the majority preferred their choices to correspond to their personality and the prevailing social norms in society Gender difference both

Males or females have similar opinions in this, the choice of life partner is from a particular scientific discipline is not important but the search for other aspects similarity in values, mutual respect and cultural level

- This shows that marital choice is a voluntary process based on criteria that are made of the fabric of society, in terms of age, social, educational and cultural level, social status and many criteria that the majority of the members of the group agree with and that correspond significantly to the mentality of tribal individuals to choose their partner in married life, and through this we find that the choice is due to human behavior and cultural norms prevailing in the Society and that the choices of individuals come from society and are their legitimate right.

The university professor as a member of the intellectual elite to choose the husband or wife as this is to be the partner from a prestigious cultural level in addition to the search for the background of the family and the surroundings of the life partner in which there is equality with the position and status of the university professor The search for a partner who is from a prestigious family with a social and cultural level close to their levels In order not to have a gap from which problems may be created, the researchers have preferred that the partner have a better cultural level looking for a conscious redemption of things and can carry out his duties to achieve stability and give each of them his place in the family, whether women or men that the difference that may be between the respondents in some parts in the choice of the life partner goes beyond the part of the search for a prestigious cultural level from a family a place in society This gives compatibility and confidence in the choice of a life partner and appreciates the amount of similarity and closeness In values, ideas, customs and the extent of agreement on the foundations of the establishment of the family and provide satisfaction in all aspects, whether intellectual, conscience, emotional and sexual between the spouses in order

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to achieve them to make compatible decisions that help them overcome the obstacles they encounter in married life and achieve the maximum reasonable amount of happiness and satisfaction and enhance their position in society being an educated class with a place in society that has its role.

Through all of the above and the results that have been put forward, which confirm that the first hypothesis has been achieved, which says: "Fatigue compatibility is the cultural level of the Algerian university professor plays an important role in the process of choosing a partner, where most of the results confirmed that the cultural level is an important role."

Presentation and discussion of the results of the second hypothesis:

The second hypothesis: "The values of openness in their Western character that are known to the current Algerian society have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of choosing a partner."

Table No. (04): Shows the relationship between age and choice of marital partner.

Total	56 years and above	46to 56	From 35 to 45	Less than 35 years old	Age To choose a partner yourself without the interference of others
% R	% R	% R	%R	% R	
95 %63,33	15 %10	21 %14	30 %20	29 %19,33	yes
22 %14,66	/	2 %1,33	9 %6	11 %7,33	no
33 %22	3 %2	7 %4,66	11 %7,33	12 %8	The command of others helps me choose
150 %100	18 %12	30 %20	50 %33,33	52 %34,66	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between age and the choice of a life partner and the reason for this, the majority of the respondents, 63.33% of the total sample, answered yes seeking to choose a partner himself without the intervention of others, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 20%, who answered that their ages are from 35 to 45 years of age and above, followed by 19.33% who were under 35 years old, followed by a lower percentage of those aged 46 to 56 years, to record The last percentage among the ranking of individuals who believe that their choice of partner is a personal choice in which the individual is self-reliant in determining his partner and was in individuals aged 56 years and above by an estimated 10%.

The percentage is followed by 22% of the total sample who responded that they depend on others for the selection, and distributed by the largest percentage of 8% who replied that their age is less than 35 years, followed by 7.33% of the respondents aged 35 to 45 years, followed by 4.66% of the sample members aged 46 to 56 years, and finally the percentage drops to 2% who replied that they are 56 years of age and older.

Finally, the percentage drops to 14.66% of the total sample who answered no, and the largest percentage was distributed by 7.33% of the sample members under the age of 35 years, followed by 6% of the respondents aged 35 to 45, followed by 1.33% of the sample Afra aged 46 to 56 years, and those aged 56 years and above had no answer.

We conclude from the previous results that age has a role in determining the choice of respondents who are members of the educated class, where we find the majority of the respondents were preferred to choose for themselves for their partner and we find them individuals who are about to live and are under the age of 35 years, and this indicates their passion and desire to identify their partner themselves and search for the characteristics they prefer.

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Table No. (05): Shows the relationship between sex and the nature of the partner if he is committed to the morals prevailing in the society to which he belongs.

Total	female	male	Sex
%R	% R	%R	Choosing a partner who is committed to the prevailing ethics in society
139 %92,66	57 %37,34	82 %55,32	yes
11 %7,33	5 %3,33	6 %4	no
150 %100	62 %40,67	88 %59,32	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

From the data of the table that shows the relationship between sex and the nature of the partner if he is committed to the morals prevailing in the society to which he belongs, that the majority of the respondents, 92.66% of the total sample, answered yes preferring to be a partner committed to the morals prevailing in the society to which they belong, and distributed by the largest percentage estimated at 55.32%, which is the male category, and in contrast the percentage drops to 37.34% female,

On the other hand, the lowest percentage of 7.33% of the total sample responded that they do not care if their partner adheres to the morals prevailing in the society to which they belong, and distributed the largest percentage, which is 4% of the male category, while the percentage drops to 3.33% females.

We conclude from the previous results that most of the respondents from the educated category, namely the professors of Ammar Thilji University in Laghouat, prefer that their partner in married life be an individual committed to the customs and tradition prevailing in society as a conservative

and committed society, and its members still maintain their principles.

Table No. (06): Shows the relationship between sex and the preference of the respondents to have a close relationship with the person we want to relate to

Total		female		male		Sex Prefer to have a close relationship with the person we want to relate to
%	R	%	R	%	R	
129		57		72		yes
%86		%38		%48		
21		5		16		no
%14		%3,33		%10,66		
150		62		88		Total
%100		%41,33		%58,66		

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between sex and the preference to get to know the partner closely in married life, and the majority of the respondents, which amounted to 86% of the total sample, answered yes they prefer to have a close relationship with the person you want to relate to, and distributed by the largest percentage which is 48% and they are from the category of males because the society of Laghouat we see that the male is the race to ask for marriage to the female, and in return the percentage drops to 38%, which is the percentage of Close to the previous ratio is that females also prefer to get to know their partner in married life closely.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage, which is 14% of the total sample, answered no, that is, they do not prefer to have a close relationship with the person you want to be associated with, and the largest percentage, which is 10.66%, was in the male category, and in contrast, the percentage drops to 3.33% in the female category.

Table No. (07): Shows the relationship between the environment in which the respondents live and their

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preference to have conversations before marriage or actual bonding.

Total		rural		Semi-urban		urban		Place of residence Prefer to have conversations before marriage or actual engagement
%	R	%	R	%	R	%	R	
133		1		10		122		yes
%88,66		%0,66		%6,66		%81,32		
17		/		1		16		no
%11,33		/		%0,66		%10,66		
150		1		11		138		Total
%100		%0,66		%7,32		%92		

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between the place of residence and the preference for the presence of communication and talk before marriage, and the majority of the respondents, which amounted to 88.66% of the total sample, answered yes prefer to chat before the link to know the partner closely, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 81.32% are individuals whose place of residence is civilized, followed by 6.66% who are the respondents whose place of residence is semi-civilized, and in the end the percentage drops to 0.66% are individuals whose place of residence is civilized. Rural.

In the latter, the lowest percentage was recorded at 11.33% of the total sample, who answered no preferring to chat before the engagement to know the partner closely, and distributed the largest percentage, which is 10.66% are the individuals whose place of residence is civilized, followed by 0.66% who replied that their place of residence is semi-civilized, and finally the individuals who replied that their place of residence is rural and their answer was non-existent.

We conclude from the previous data that the majority of the respondents and those whose place of residence is civilized prefer to have a relationship and communication with those

who want and prefer to be associated with it, and this indicates that the solution of residence and the environment in which the individual lives has a great influence on his decisions and on his dealings, and this is reinforced by the ratio in the semi-civilizational and rural areas, so we find these two mediums in which individuals are still more conservative.

Table No. (08): Shows the relationship between seniority in the duration of marriage and the freedom of the partner after marriage to make his decisions.

Total	31years and above	From 21 years to 31 years old	From 10 to 20 years	Less than 10 years old	Seniority in the duration of marriage
% R	% R	% R	% R	% R	The freedom of the partner after marriage to make his decisions
55 %68,75	1 %1,25	2 %2,5	22 %27,5	30 %37,5	yes
25 %31,25	1 %1,25	3 %3,75	12 %15	9 %11,25	no
80 %100	2 %2,5	5 %6,25	34 %42,5	39 %48,75	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table showing the relationship between seniority in the duration of marriage and the freedom of the partner after marriage to make decisions, the majority of the respondents, 68.75% of the total sample, answered yes, and distributed by the largest percentage of 37.5%, which are individuals who represent the category whose marriage duration is less than 10 years, followed by 27.5% are individuals who represent the category whose marriage duration is from 10 years to 20 years, followed by 2.5% are individuals who represent the category whose marriage duration is less than 10 years, followed by 2.5% who represent the category whose marriage duration is From 21 to 31 years,

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and in the latter the percentage drops to 1,25% are individuals whose marriage duration is 31 years and older.

Finally, the lowest percentage of 31.25% of the total sample answered no, and the largest percentage was distributed by 15% of individuals representing the group whose marriage duration is from 10 years to 20 years, followed by 11.25% who answered that the duration of their marriage is less than 10 years, followed by 3.75% who represent the category whose marriage duration is from 21 years to 31 years, and in the latter the percentage drops to 1.25% are individuals whose marriage duration is 31 years and above.

We conclude from the previous data that seniority in marriage has a background in the dominance of the partner over his partner in making his decisions, and we find that the newly engaged have great freedom to make their continent, unlike individuals who have seniority years in marriage we find them more adhering to the customs and traditions of the conservative society, and this shows that despite the openness of society to the world, and this despite the openness of the members of the Laghouat society still maintain their principles.

Table No. (09): Shows the relationship between freedom as a partner in the external appearance in terms of dress and the extent to which the external appearance affects the choice of the partner.

Total	no	yes	Freedom in appearance Appearance plays a role in choosing a partner
% R	% R	% R	
97 %64,66	9 %6	88 %58,66	decent dress
53 %35,33	5 %3,33	48 %32	Dress in line with fashion
150 %100	14 %9,33	136 %90,66	Total

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table that shows the relationship between freedom partner in the external appearance in terms of dress and the extent of the impact of external appearance on the choice of partner, the majority of respondents, 64.66% of the total sample answered that they prefer modest dress, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 58.66% among the respondents who answered yes, and in contrast the percentage drops to 6% who answered no, that is, they do not care about choosing their partner on the basis of external appearance but take into account that their partner is from the dress Modest maintains respect in it for his dress.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage was recorded which is 35.33% of the total sample replied that they prefer a dress in line with fashion, and distributed by the largest percentage, which is 32%, they answered yes, that is, their partner must be in line with the developments known to the times, and in return they prefer that their choice of their partner be based on his consideration of his external appearance, and in return the percentage drops to 3.33% answered no, that is, the external appearance cannot be part of the choice of a partner.

We conclude from the previous data that the external appearance is important and suggests a part of the personality of the individual but does not represent everything to the respondents and we find that most of the respondents from the educated class do not prefer that their partner be in line with the fashion but prefer to be of a respectable and decent dress that takes into account the customs of the region and see that freedom in appearance ends when it exceeds what is allowed in society, and here we note that the open standards are not in line with the appearance of choosing the educated class from Professors of Ammar Thulaiji University in Madin Laghouat.

Table No. (10): Shows the relationship between sex and freedom partner in the external appearance in terms of dress.

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Total	female	male	Sex Freedom for a partner in the exterior appearance in terms of dress	
% R	% R	% R		
97 %64,66	29 7,33	68 %57,32	decent dress	
53 %35,33	33 %22	20 %13,33	Dress in line with fashion	
150 %100	62 %29,33	88 %70,65	Total	
Significance function	Level of significance	Moral significance	The degree of freedom	q ²
	0,05	0,000	2	16,437

Source: Prepared by students based on SPSS Outputs version 22.

Through the data of the table showing the relationship between sex and freedom of a partner in the external appearance in terms of dress, it was suggestive that the majority of the respondents, 64.66% of the total sample, answered that they prefer modest dress, and distributed by the largest percentage of the male category who support and an estimated 57.33%, and in contrast the percentage drops to 7.33% preferably the partner with a decent and decent appearance are females.

On the other hand, the lowest percentage was 35.33% of the total sample, who replied that they prefer a dress that is in line with fashion, and was distributed by the largest percentage, which is 22% and we find them female, and in contrast, the percentage drops to 13.33% of the male category.

We conclude from the above data that despite the openness that we see in the university environment in society as a whole, the university professor, who represents the educated class and the elite of society, preferred to have his partner in a respectful and modest dress and we find the majority of individuals who prefer this are males.

Analysis of the results of the second hypothesis:

Through the results and data already analyzed, which aim to confirm the validity of the second hypothesis: "The values of openness in their Western character known to the current Algerian society have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of selecting a partner."

Through the results of the previous tables, which were read statistically and analyzed and given a sociological analysis, their results were as follows:

Despite the openness of societies to each other and the acquisition of new customs and standards by individuals, the university professor in Laghouat still prefers to choose who is an individual who is committed to customs and traditions and respects the principles prevailing in society.

- The existence of communication and dialogue before the actual relationship, whether this dialogue is direct or indirect, the respondents consider that this step is essential in choosing their life partner, which is to get to know him closely, and this criterion is related to several important foundations (such as age, place of residence..) and we find individuals residing in civilized areas unlike individuals residing in rural or semi-civilizational areas, and we find the age factor and a great impact, the older the individual has few standards of research on a partner. The choice was based on endeavors, and vice versa, the smaller the individuals, the greater the passion for the search for a partner in married life.

By touching on the previous findings, which suggest the existence of new standards that individuals derive from other societies, which suggest openness in a large part but are imbued with respect for the customs, traditions and standards on which society is based and not to exceed them completely, but we see on the other hand that many of the values that yesterday were red lines that could not be crossed where they could have been crossed have become non-existent for example living in a

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nucleus family, choosing a life partner. In an independent way, we also find communication in which individuals search for the nature and personality of their partner, and through all this and the above results that have been put forward that confirm that the second hypothesis has been realized, which says: "The values of openness in their Western character that are known to the current Algerian society have a fundamental background for the Algerian university professor in the process of choosing a partner", and indicate that the values that our society knows today have a role in determining the choice of individuals. in the link.

Conclusion:

Through the current study, the results of which indicate that the choice of marital life partner is based on criteria and foundations that are prevalent in society as we find that it is reflected on the members of the educated class, which is the elite of society, professors of higher education, especially professors of social sciences at Ammar Teliji University in Laghouat, where the values and foundations on which the partner is chosen are considered to be due to several aspirations, including the cultural level and the role it plays in determining the partner of married life. That the cultural level has a large and prominent role in the selection of a partner.

We also find that members of the intellectual class respect the prevailing values in society and do not depart from them, and we find that university professors have considerations and criteria, the most important of which are age, social level, educational and cultural level of the individual, social status, which is consequential according to each individual, and we find relative differences in this.

We also find that the way of thinking and the mentality of individuals play a role in their choice of life partner and the search for those who agree with him in the way of thinking and culture that this individual carries.

Most respondents are looking for a partner in a personal way and concluded here that the choice of partner stems from the individual's desire and personal aspirations, as the role of parents in expressing their opinion on this is not hidden.

We conclude that respect for customs and traditions for the individual not to depart from them also applies to the educated class, this is what appears in our study the educated class subordinates to me the prevailing values in society, and it also considers the cultural level of the university professor a great role in choosing that similarity and convergence in values and ideas facilitates life and facilitates the building of a family.

The openness values of individuals from the educated class are also a great background in the choice of partner because they do not contradict the respect of other individuals for the customs and traditions that prevail within society.

We find that members of the educated class rely on taking our side of the dialogue with the person with whom they will complete their lives knowing the backgrounds and the way of thinking of that individual who has chosen as their partner for their lives .

Although there are manifestations of openness in their Western character among members of the educated class because they do not contradict the prevailing social norms in society.

We also find that individuals prefer independence in a single house similar to what has known and our society in the past and the prevalence of extended families, but at the present time we find that it has been erased by the family as a nucleus, as well as the love of members of the educated class independence in building their lives This is considered as a way of living in the open Western character The prevailing values in society and in the vicinity of the university professor are part of the process of choosing a partner.

We find that the environment in which the individual lives plays a role in choosing a partner according to the different area

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of living from a civilized place to a semi-civilized and rural place, it has a great impact on the process of choosing a partner, taking into account that the sample members should have a respectable appearance that does not contradict the customs and traditions of society and respect the controls stipulated by society and not to deviate from them.

The absence of parental authority that previously prevailed over family members in choosing a partner and taking up ample freedom in choosing a partner.

The educated class and gender difference of the university professor are considered not to have a significant impact on the values that the individual holds in his choice. Partner: Society's respect for the sexual difference in the choice of partner and the consideration of women as having the right to choose their partner in married life.

The lack of patriarchal and patriarchal authority that was previously in society for women in their choices to consider women free to choose their life partner and respect the aspirations of women in the process of choosing a husband for them, in accordance with the customs and traditions prevailing in society.

Respect for a woman's choice of a younger individual in the process of association and his choice as her test partner is part of the cultural heritage that the individual derives from Islamic law.

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