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The impact of medical ethics on establishing social responsibility practices in the light of health crises-An exploratory study of a sample of doctors' opinions in Biskra city-

أثر أخلاقيات المهنة الطبية على إرساء ممارسات المسؤولية الاجتماعية في ظل الأزمات الصحية-دراسة استطلاعية لآراء عينة من الأطباء بمدينة بسكرة-

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Abstract :

This study aims to identify the perceptions of doctors in the city of Biskra about the impact of medical ethics on establishing social responsibility practices in light of health crises. The study population consisted of all doctors (employees and privates) in the city of Biskra in which the descriptive approach was relied upon to highlight, and analyze concepts related to the study subject. To achieve this goal, the electronic questionnaire has been used as a tool for the study, and the SPSS V22 program was used in the statistical analysis of the data.

The study have reached a set of results, the most important of which are : the existence of a very high level of medical ethics among doctors in the light of health crises with an arithmetic average of (4.375**)**, and the existence of a very high level of social responsibility among doctors in the light of health crises in the city of Biskra with an arithmetic average of (4.438**)**. Moreover, the impact of medical ethics contributed to explaining (52.3%) of the occuring changes in social responsibility practices among doctors in their four dimensions (self-responsibility among doctors, collective responsibility among doctors, religious and moral responsibility among doctors, and national responsibility among doctors) during health crises in the city of Biskra

Keywords: medical ethics, social responsibility, medical crises, Biskra city.
JEL classification codes: M14 ,I11

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1.Introduction:

Social responsibility is of great importance to individuals and societies as it contributes to ensuring the stability of life in societies and ensuring a better life for individuals. This is only due to the commitment of each individual to his duties towards his society. The concept of social responsibility has widely received attention due to its association with economic and social variables especially with the emergence of many crises that have increased the importance of this responsibility, especially in recent years, which have witnessed many and varied health crises, and have known many epidemics and diseases characterized by wide and rapid spread that do not know geographical borders where it is also difficult to control as a result of the lack of capabilities. These countries strive to limit and reduce the spread of these diseases such as the Corona crisis, that the world has witnessed over recent years, which has swept through most countries of the world, and which has shed more light on the health sector.

It has become necessary for the health sector, as it is considered as one of the most significant sectors in any country in the world, to pay attention to social responsibility and its various dimensions by focusing on caring for the environment, the patient, and the various parties dealing with this sector. It must also pay attention to the various important programs that serve society.

The health sector is the most important sector that cares about the safety of the individual and society through the provision of many health services. The medical profession is one of the noblest professions. It is a human, ethical, and scientific profession. It has been characterized among professions by generous traditions, a code of honor, and an oath that was traditionally performed by a doctor before he began practicing the profession. A doctor is keen to respect the ethics of the medical profession during his work. Ethics are values that have been acquired and adopted by medical bodies throughout the history of medicine and based on religious and ethical values, which are often supported by a set of laws and regulations governing medical work. A good doctor is always required to be sincere in his work, have good morals, and work to alleviate the pain of the patient to the best of his ability with the available preventive and therapeutic means both physical and psychological. The medical profession depends on interactions between all members of society, maintaining the psyche, respecting the patient, and putting his interest above all considerations.

From the above, the study problem can be raised as follows:

What is the impact of medical ethics on establishing social responsibility practices from the point of view of doctors in Biskra city in light of health crises ?

Based on this problem, the following sub-questions arise :

- What is the level of medical ethics among doctors in the city of Biskra in the light of health crises ?
- What is the level of social responsibility of doctors in the city of Biskra in the light of health crises ?
- What is the impact of medical ethics on the dimensions of social responsibility from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises ?

In the light of the questions being raised, the following main hypothesis was formulated

"There is an impact of medical ethics on the establishment of social responsibility practices from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises."

The following sub-hypotheses emanate from it :

H_1 : There is an impact of medical ethics on the self-responsibility of doctors from theirpoint of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises.

H_2 : There is an impact of medical ethics on the collective responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises.

H_3 : There is an impact of medical ethics on the religious and moral responsibility of doctorsfrom their point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises.

H_4 : There is an impact of medical ethics on the national responsibility of doctorsfrom their point of view in Biskra city in light of health crises.

*** The study objectives :**Through this study, we seek to achieve the following goals :

- Identify the level of medical ethics among doctors in Biskra city in the light of health crises.
- Identify the level of social responsibility of doctors in Biskra city in the light of health crises.
- Identify the impact of medical ethics on the dimensions of social responsibility from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises.

*** The study importance :**

-This study contributes to clarifying and understanding the ethics of medical profession, and the social responsibility of doctors in the city of Biskra in the light of health crises.

-This study is useful in presenting some proposals, to doctors, that will contribute to the establishment of social responsibility practices.

*** Limitations of the study:**

Objective limits: The study is treated The impact of medical ethics on establishing social responsibility practices in the light of health crises.

Human limits: The study targeted a sample of doctors in Biskra province.

Time limits: The study was conducted during the period from December 2024 to May 2025.

*** The Study Approach:** To answer the problem of the study and prove or deny the validity of the hypotheses, the descriptive approach and the analytical approach, were relied upon, which express the studied phenomenon quantitatively and qualitatively. Qualitative expression describes the phenomenon and clarifies its characteristics ;whereas, the quantitative expression gives a numerical description that shows the amount, or the size of this phenomenon and its association degrees with other phenomena.

***The Previous Studies :**Some of the previous studies that dealt with the two variables of the study can be presented as the following:

- Study : Fathi Bastami, Mahdi Sharqi (2021), The Impact of social responsibility trends on customer satisfaction in the light of the Covid-19 Crisis. A Field study of a sample of Gezi clients in Galva -, Journal of strategy and development, Volume 11, Issue 3.

The study aimed to identify the extent of the impact of social responsibility trends on customer satisfaction in the light of the Covid-19 crisis with the field study of a sample of Gezi customers in Jalafah where 180 questionnaires were distributed to the company's customers (Jalafah Agency). To analyze the results, SPSS version 20 was used. The results of the study showed that there is an average level of social responsibility and customer satisfaction, and there is a high impact of the Covid-19 crisis on social responsibility and customer satisfaction trends.

- Study : Osama Mohammed Khalil Al-Zinati (2014), The Role of professional ethics in promoting social responsibility in Palestinian government hospitals (Al-Shifa Medical Complex as a Model), Master's Memorandum in leadership and management, Al-Aqsa University**.**

The study aimed to identify the role of professional ethics in promoting social responsibility in Palestinian government hospitals (Al-Shifa Medical Complex as a model) where 180 questionnaires were distributed to the owners of the Oriental sites in Al-Shifa Medical Complex in Gaza (Head of Division, Head of Department, Nursing Supervisor, Deputy Director of Administration, Director General). To analyze the results, SPSS was used. The results of the study showed a positive correlation between the practice of professional ethics in its dimensions and the promotion of social responsibility in the healing complex.

- Study:Qaman Mustafa, Bou Saadia Massoud (2021), The Contribution of corporate social responsibility in the crisis management and prevention, "The Coronavirus Crisis covid 19 Models" – International Experiences – Journal of governance, social responsibility and sustainable development, Volume 3, Issue 2.

The study aimed to identify the contribution of corporate social responsibility in crisis management and prevention "COVID-19 crisis as a model" by presenting the experiences of international companies (technology giants, Alibaba Group and MTC Holding Group). The study reached several conclusions, the most important of which is that corporate social responsibility has a significant role in the crisis management and mitigation. Many companies, motivated by their social responsibility, provide a set of activities that contributed significantly to facing the crisis. These activities were mainly: medical products, health services, financial donations, support for affected companies, and support for the educational aspect.

- Study : Aqti Jawhara, Makrash Fawzia (2012), The impact of hospital governance on the ethics of the medical profession - case study of the public hospital institution of the state of Jijel, intervention within the activities of the National Forum on : Corporate governance as a mechanism to reduce financial and administrative corruption, Faculty of Economic, Commercial and Management Sciences, University of Biskra, on 06 and 07 May.

The study aimed to identify the impact of hospital governance on the ethics of the medical profession - the case study of public hospital institution of the state of Jijel, where 14 questionnaires were distributed to employees, and to analyze the results, the SPSS was used. The results of the study concluded that the general hospital of Jijel state applies a high level of governance dimensions, and the medical staff has a high level of professional ethics. The results also confirmed that both the management of rewards and transparency have a direct positive impact on the ethics of the medical profession, while the board of directors, information management, and audit committees do not have a direct impact on the ethics of the medical profession.

*** Location of the current study from previous studies:**

Through the previous presentation of some of the previous studies, we have found that the current study agreed with the previous studies in the method being followed, which is the descriptive approach and the analytical approach, where most of the studies used the questionnaire as a tool for the study like ours, except for the study (Qumman and Busaidiya 2021) which presented experiences of international companies. In addition to that, our study was similar to most of the studies in the way of data processing, as it was done through the SPSS program, except for the study (Qumman and Busaidiya 2021) which presented the activities contributed by international companies in facing the Corona crisis.

Our study also agreed with the study of (Zenati 2014) in terms of adopting the same study variables. It also agreed with the study of

(Qaman and Boussadia 2021), and the study of (Bastami, Sharqi 2021) in terms of following the same intermediate study variable that is the period of health crises. Unlike the current study, the previous studies are ones that focused on the variable of professional ethics such as the study of (Aqti, Makarash 2012), (Zenati 2014), while the study of (Bastami, Sharqi 2021), and the study of (Qaman and Bou Saadia 2021) focused on the variable of social responsibility.

-Theoretical aspect of the study

2-Social Responsibility

Increasingly a critical component of business strategy in the global economy. CSR refers to the practices and policies adopted by companies to positively impact society and the environment beyond the goal of generating profits. As society's expectations of businesses continue to rise, CSR has evolved from a fringe activity to a core component of corporate identity and governance. This shift is driven by stakeholders including consumers, employees, investors, and governments who are demanding that companies demonstrate accountability and ethical behavior. As a result, CSR practices have become integrated into the corporate framework worldwide, signaling a commitment to sustainable, ethical, and socially responsible operations. (Mukhtaruddin, 2024, p. 229)

2.1.Responsibility : Many researchers have provided a definition of social responsibility, some of them can be presented :

Peter Druker is considered the first to define social responsibility as : "The commitment of the institution to the society in which it works", and it is also defined as "The commitment of the institution and society morally and humanely, whereby the organization is committed to satisfying the society in which it is active and in its interest in addition to its own interest." (Baira & Djaalab, 2021)

It is also known as "working to achieve financial success in ways that take into account ethical values, respect individuals, and society, and contribute to the development and protection of the natural environment. (Basmati & Chirgui, 2021, p. 26).

It is also defined as : "The commitment of business owners to contribute to sustainable development, by working with their employees, their families, the local community and society as a whole to improve the standard of living of the population in a manner that serves both the economy and development." (Michel & Françoise, 2007, p. 23)

In summary, CSR is a strategic tool that not only fulfills ethical obligations but also drives business success by enhancing reputation, reducing costs, fostering employee engagement, spurring innovation, and contributing to societal progress, for example, CSR is a vital component of modern business strategy, integral to sustainable development and corporate governance. (Lertlak Jaroensombut, 2025, p. 174)

Finally, it can be said that the previous definitions differed from each other, as they focused on some dimensions of social responsibility. So, we can say that social responsibility is a voluntary moral, environmental, social, and humanitarian responsibility carried out by the organization towards society, aimed at improving the standard of living, and achieving the welfare of society. "

2.2.Social responsibility:

Many researchers have tried to develop dimensions of social responsibility but each researcher can adopt some of them and cancel others, or integrate them into one dimension according to their study which the most important of these dimensions are:

-The Ethical dimension : means that the organization is based on ethical foundations and adheres to the right actions in which it refrains from harming others and follows the ethical obligations of:

- Society's culture
- Personality factors and what is related to family composition and the influence of reference groups.
- organization and its culture.
- The existence of an ethical code that gives a picture of how to deal with various situations and the dissemination of an organizational culture that promotes interest in ethical aspects on the part of managers and workers.

-There are guiding principles for ethical behavior within the organization. (Adhraa, 2021, pp. 466-467)

-**The humanitarian dimension(charitable) :**In the sense that the organization is valid and works to contribute to the development and development of society, and to improve the quality of life which are usually voluntary initiatives that are not binding on the organization, in which it initiates in a humanitarian and voluntary manner through programs that are not directly related to work, and may be for the general community, or for special groups only; moreover, the management of organizations does not aim of these programs directly related to increasing profits or market share.

-**The legal dimension:** It is based on the principles of environmental protection, occupational safety, justice, and consumer protection laws as it contains a large set of elements that are supposed to be respected by organizations in a way that enhances their relationship with consumer and workers, and prevents damage to the environment. (Mustafa, 2021, p. 105)

- **The Environmental dimension :**The organization must comply with environmental regulations by adopting international standards in support of the environment such as ISO 14000 standards. (Marzena Kacprzak, 2021, p. 550)

- **The Economic dimension :** It is represented in the Foundation's endeavor to make its work economically feasible and beneficial, and

increase its value financially and morally. (El Zazia, Naila, & Mahdi, 2021, p. 229)

2.3. Areas of social responsibility : There are many areas of social responsibility that dealt with various aspects, and we will address several divisions of social responsibility areas in the following:

- The responsibility of the individual towards himself : It includes bearing the burdens and necessities of life, such as eating, sleeping, and other innate motives, as well as maintaining the individual himself, his reputation, and taking responsibility.
- The individual's responsibility towards the family includes : father, mother, siblings, children, and the rest of the family.
- Responsibility of the individual to neighbours.
-The responsibility of the individual towards the tribe, the neighbourhood, and the city.
- The responsibility of the individual towards the homeland.
- The responsibility of the individual towards the world and the universe, including: Earth architecture and animal welfare (Ossama, 2014, p. 48)

2.4. Importance of social responsibility:

Adopting social responsibility enables the realization of many advantages for the organization, society, and the state as follows :

- For the organization **:** Many studies have shown that the organization's fulfillment of social responsibility confers continuous improvement to the prevailing work climate within it, improves its productivity, and improves its image in society by meeting its needs which makes it socially acceptable. Thus it diversifies funding sources due to the increase in shareholders, and the reduction of their costs through environmental effectiveness, which requires recycling waste in product design, that leads to avoiding waste of materials and preventing pollution, as well as obtaining more efficient workers.
- For society: Social stability is a result of a kind of justice availability, and the prevalence of the principle of equal opportunities which is the essence of social responsibility, improving the quality of services provided to society, increasing awareness of the importance of full integration between organizations and various interest groups, and upgrading development based on increasing education and awareness at the level of members of society in which this contributes to political stability and a sense of social justice.
- For the state **:** Reducing the social burdens borns by the state. Commitment to social responsibility also leads to maximizing the returns of the state due to the organizations' awareness of the importance of a fair and correct contribution to bear the various social costs, contribute to technological development, and eliminate

unemployment and other areas in which the state finds itself unable to bear all its burdens (Mustafa, 2021, pp. 103-104)

Choi & Yu (2014) highlighted that perceived sustainable corporate practices positively impact employee attitudes and behaviors ; leading to improved organizational performance. When employees see their organization, as socially responsible, they become more engaged, committed, and motivated, and ultimately enhancing productivity and overall performance (Yongrok & Yanni, 2014)

Jakunskiene (2021) has highlighted the impact of social responsibility on poverty reduction. Socially responsible businesses contribute to the economic development of countries and the well-being of community members by addressing social and environmental issues. Organizations can also positively affect economic processes, and help alleviate poverty. (Egle, 2021)

After presenting the importance of social responsibility for the organization, society, and the state, the most important areas of social responsibility can be presented in the following table :

Table 1: Areas of Social Responsibility

Health Sector	Building hospitals, treating the poor, conducting programs to treat medical conditions, establishing centers to treat serious cases
Education	Building schools, providing school tools, helping to pay fees to the poor, spreading the culture and importance of the role of education
Development	Sustainable development, human development, resource exploitation, slum rehabilitation, anti-poverty
Family	Instilling social values, correct socialization, proper education and combating immoral practices
Of Environment	Pollution protection, noise control, conservation of scarce resources, environmental conservation projects
Press	Spreading a culture of social responsibility, spreading untruthful news, free advertisements for awareness campaigns, building green spaces and playgrounds for children, making recreational trips for orphans
Voluntary activities	Helping the poor, literacy, summer activities for students, afforestation, hygiene campaigns

Source: (Sofiane & Kamel, 2020, p. 50)

3.Medical profession ethics

3.1. The attitude

- Attitude in language **:** attitude is the nature (origine), whether it is good or not.
- Attitude in terms **:** TheLongman Dictionary defines it as : « Science that deals with morality and indicates the moral laws and principles that control the behavior of the individual. » (Ossama, 2014, p. 12) .
- Ethics:are set of values and standards on which members of society rely in distinguishing between what is good and what is bad or

between what is right and what is wrong, so they are concentrated in the concept of right and wrong behavior (Nahm, 2000, p. 18).

-Professional ethics: Professional ethics is defined as "a set of principles and standards that are a reference for the desired behavior of members of the same profession on which society relies in evaluating their performance positively or negatively" **(Jaafar, 2018, p. 4)**

It is also defined as: a set of principles and standards that are a reference for the required behavior of members of the same profession and on which society relies in evaluating their performance positively or negatively, and the moral qualities of the profession can be limited to:

- Purity and sanctity: through good conduct and quality performance.
- Integrity: Your advice, loyalty and honesty.
-Honesty: What it includes of non-disclosure, exploitation and lying .
- Love: Which includes the meanings of affection, benevolence and altruism (Ossama, 2014, p. 14).

The ethics of the medical profession have been classified into general ethics that include good ethics, regardless the nature of their job duties such as : honesty and integrity, honesty and good behavior, commitment to self-monitoring and respect for work schedules, and special ethics that include the set of ethics the worker or employee must adhere in the light of what the specific work regulations dictate. (El-Kadi, 2024, p. 53)

- The doctor: The doctor was called « the wise » among the Arabs because he is familiar with many sciences such as medicine, philosophy, mathematics, and other sciences, and can be defined as: The qualified person who specializes in treating patients (Maryam, 2020/2021, p. 63)

The doctor is also " the one who studied the medical profession and practiced it after studying in one of the recognized colleges at the level of the state in which he is, and he examines the patients, and diagnoses the symptoms based on what they submit to him (Saad, Aghnia, & Ali, 2021, p. 267)

- Medical responsibility **:** We mean the responsibility of the doctor and those who work with him who practice medical professions as their practice has resulted in damage (El-Kaysar, 2019, p. 239)

- Definition of medical profession ethics:

Medical ethics are the ethical conduct and principles that govern the medical profession. (Farida, Decembre2018, p. 71)

Also known as : guidelines derived from values and principles concerned with how to behave appropriately during the exercise of professional medical activity (Saad, Aghnia, & Ali, 2021, p. 266)

It is also defined as the extent of the medical staff's commitment to their responsibility in performing the health service by providing high ethical qualities in their dealings with the patient. This can be measured through a set of dimensions represented in self-monitoring for the medical staff, their job loyalty, clarity of their role, and their commitment to develop their skills continuously. (Jawhara, mau 6-7/2012)

Among the most important elements of the medical profession ethics:

- respecting the law
- respecting patients' rights
- respecting the rights of colleagues.
- respecting patient's privacy and confidentiality of information.
- Efficiency, dedication, and love.
- Continuing education, studying, and consulting others in the profession.
- Freedom to practice the profession (Jaafar, 2018, p. 4)

4. Social Responsibility and Professional Ethics :

In the beginning, it is necessary to emphasize the ethical practices in organizations that were earlier than the practice of social responsibility as individuals were concerned with avoiding bribery, fraud, and theft in their transactions and activities in the past and have remained until the present time ; while many of the social responsibility concepts have been linked to recent developments in society as in the calls represented in the responsibility of organizations towards protecting service recipients and responsibility towards the environment. These concepts and others have become a new social and awareness attitude, and there is a similarity between professional ethics and social responsibility, as the social responsibility movement is only one aspect of a comprehensive approach of work ethics, and ethics in the general behavior of individuals in any organization that works to support social responsibility and represent the basis for the development of new concepts of management ethics.

Finally, it can be said that there is a great correlation between the ethics of the profession and its implementation, working with it as required, and the promotion of social responsibility at all levels. So, that there are controls and regulations that govern work and govern workers in any organization and clarify the policy and vision of senior management. It can be said that clarifying the policy and vision followed by senior management plays a major role in promoting the work of professional ethics, and not to neglect and work contrary to these ethics. Having these ethics is the key to success and gaining the confidence of society as a whole, and this enhances the status of any organization within society .

4.1. Dimensions of Medical Ethics:

There are many dimensions of medical ethics and some of them have changed over time due to the great developments in medical and technological sciences. Through our study, we will identify these dimensions in :

- Self-control : It is called self-learning from resources. Self-control relates to the emotional rules and positive behavior of the individual towards his work in terms of completing tasks efficiently and effectively, bearing the pressures of work, avoiding mistakes, and contributing to solving work problems, so that this behavior is governed by his ability to control and control negative aspects in his perception, behavior and attitudes. Self-control also describes the individual's tendency to avoid practices whose long-term costs outweigh the advantages obtained from their monetary returns. People with low self-control are usually characterized by a spirit of risk, lack of attention and empathy culture, preference for simple and easy tasks, and avoidance of material tasks.
- Role clarity:Role clarity is defined as**:** the degrees of information that an individual needs to perceive and understand his work, and for the accuracy and clarity of the essential role in reducing uncertainty in expecting what is required of employees, so that the clarity of the role enables an understanding of the values and objectives of both individuals and the organization.
- Skills development :Skills are defined as : assets produced from the workforce that have been acquired through educational activities, and the level of skills is translated into a combination of education, training and experience as skills are acquired during the life of the human resource, and their possession needs to be learned in various fields and domains as necessary factors for human resources. Skills development is achieved through continuous learning from experience.
- Job loyalty**:** is defined as: employees' commitment to everything that makes them successful in the organization and their recognition that their job is preferable to them, and this is what translates into employees' interaction with the culture, structure, and leadership in the organization (Jawhara, mau 6-7/2012)

5.The study methodological framework

5.1.Research population and sample : The research community is represented in a sample of doctors in Biskra city where we distributed the questionnaire electronically by (e-mail -Facebook - Instagram), and a total of (53) questionnaires were retrieved, and the questionnaires were valid for statistical analysis (53) questionnaires.

5.2.Search tool : After reviewing several previous relevant studies, we designed a questionnaire to achieve the desired objectives of this research which was divided into two parts :

The first section : relates to general data that are related to the research sample and consists of four paragraphs.

The second section is divided into two axes : the first is related to the ethics of the doctor during health crises and includes (14) phrases, while the second axis is related to the social responsibility of doctors and its various dimensions, and includes (17) phrases. A scale has been adopted for the answer ranging from (1 to 5), which is the five-point Likert scale, so that the more the answer is close to (5), the more opinions towards full approval would be.

5.3.Characteristics of research sample: The various personal characteristics of the sample members can be illustrated in the following table :

Table No. (01) : Distribution of the research sample according to their personal data

Personality and Functional Variables		**Repetition**	**Percentage**
Gender	Male	26	49.1
	Female	27	50.9
Age	Less than 30	10	18.9
	30 to 39	29	54.7
	40-49	13	24.52
	50 and more	1	1.88
Profession	General practitioner of the state	23	43.4
	General Physician	14	26.4
	Specialist doctor at the state	9	17
	A "spashalized" physician.	7	13.2
Years of experience	Less than 5years	16	30.2
	Less than 5 years	16	30.2
	11-15 years	14	26.4
	80 +	7	13.2
Grand		**53**	**100**

The Source : Prepared by researchers based on the SPSS.V22 program

Through the previous table, we note that the percentage of females and males in the sample under study is almost equal, the difference between them is one individual, where the percentage of females reached 49.1%, and the percentage of males reached50.9%, and thus we find that there is a convergence between the number of female and male doctors in the sample under study -Biskra. From this we conclude that the general doctors in Biskra (at the state and in private) their percentage is almost equal in terms of females and males (according to the retrieved sample).

As for age, we find that the largest number of respondents ranged from 30 to 39 years of age, with a percentage of 54.7%, which is the

youth group with the largest activity, followed directly by the group of less than 40 to 49 years of age with a percentage of 24.52%, and a percentage of 18.9% for members of the sample who are less than 30 years of age, and the weakest percentage was for those aged 50 years and over with a percentage of 1.88%, from which we conclude that the largest number of the research sample are young people, who are characterized by activity, vitality, desire to work and increase their practical skills.

As for the profession variable, the largest category was for general practitioners in the state by 43.4%, from which we find that the largest number of research sample members are present in hospitals and hospital institutions in Biskra city, while the percentage was 26.4% for private general practitioners, and 17% for specialized doctors in the state. Whereas, we find the weakest percentage is 13.2% for private specialists. From this, we conclude that the largest percentage of doctors within the research sample were general practitioners in the city of Biskra according to the retrieved sample.

In terms of years of experience, we find that the largest number of doctors with years of experience of less than 5 years has a rate of 30.2%, and the same percentage of those with years of experience of 5 to 10 years at a rate of 30.2% which indicates that the largest number of doctors in Biskra city (within the retrieved sample) have significant experience, followed by 26.4% for the category of years of experience from 11 to15 years ; while the lowest percentage was for the category of those with years of experience of 16 years or older at a rate of 13.2%. We conclude from the above that most of the research sample memebers have significant experience.

5.4. Stability and honesty of the research tool:

- The stability of the research tool : The stability of the research tool was measured using the stability coefficient "Alpha Cronbach" which determines the level of acceptance of the measurement tool at a level of (**0.60**) and above, as the results were as shown in the following table :

Table (02): Results of reliability and validity coefficients

Axis	The number of phrases	The stability coefficient "Alpha Cronbach"	The Validity coefficient
Physician Ethics during Health Crises	14	0.886	0.941
Doctors' Social Responsibility	17	0.851	0.922
The total questionnaire	31	0.920	59

The Source : Prepared by researchers based on the SPSS.V22 program

Through this table, it is obvious that the internal consistency stability coefficient "Alpha Cronba K" for the research tool reached a value of (0.920) which is a high value and suitable for research purposes, as well as the value of the two research variables was also high and appropriate for the purposes of this research, as "Alpha Cronba K" for the axis of doctor ethics during health crises reached (0.886), and (0. 851) for the focus of social responsibility among doctors which indicates that the form is characterized by consistency, that is, it will give the same results if used or returned again under similar circumstances.

- The validity of the research tool : The criterion validity coefficient was calculated by taking the square root of the stability coefficient "Alpha Cronbach", as shown in Table No. **(**02**),** the overall validity coefficient of the research tool reached (0.959), which is a coefficient indicating the validity of the research tool, which is very high and suitable for the objectives of the latter. This is supported by the high validity coefficients for the research axes, as the validity coefficient for the axis of physician ethics during health crises reached (0.941) and (0.922) for the axis of social responsibility among doctors. By this we can say that all the statements of the questionnaire are true to what they were developed to measure.

6. Analysis and interpretation of results

6.1. Analysis of the questionnaire axes:

- Analyzing the axis of the doctor ethics during health crises.

In order to identify the orintations of the respondents on the medical profession ethics during health crises, the statements that measure this axis will be analyzed, and then answer the following question : "What is the level of medical ethics among doctors in Biskra during health crises ? Therefore, we will analyze the results shown in the following table :

Table (03):The results of the analysis of the respondents' orientations on the axis of medical ethics among doctors in Biskra city during health crises.

Axis	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Level
Doctor Ethics during Medical Crises	375.	154	Very high

The Source : Prepared by researchers based on the SPSS.V22 program

Through the table, we note that the level of ethics of the doctor during health crises in the city of Biskra was very high, in terms of the relative importance given to him by the members of the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers about this dimension was (4.375**)**with a standard deviation **(**0.154**)** which is an average that falls within the fifth level of the five Likart scale categories (5-

4.20), which indicates that opinions moved towards the very high level of the doctor ethics during health crises – Biskra-.

This indicates that doctors have professional ethics, especially during health crises that require the concerted efforts of doctors in order to get out of them with minimal losses and achieve better results. This is evidenced by the high results of the arithmetic mean, and this is done through serious and good dealing with patients, taking into account their health and psychological condition, which greatly affects their actions and work to understand their reactions and deal with them credibly, as well as, work to employ and develop skills and information that serve patients, and coming out of health crises as the doctors in the sample under study deal with their professional ethics in health crises. This is shown in a very large and wide way as doctors' ethics during health crises contribute to providing the best health services during crises and allow good interaction with patients and their diagnosis accurately and clearly.

-Analysis of the axis of social responsibility among doctors : In order to identify the orientations of the respondents on the axis of social responsibility among doctors, the statements that measure each dimension of this axis will be analyzed, and then the following question will be answered : What is the level of social responsibility among doctors in Biskra city in the light of health crises from their point of view ?"Therefore, we will analyze the results shown in the following table :

Table (04) : The results of analyzing the respondents' orientations on the axis of social responsibility among doctors in Biskra city in the light of health crises from the doctors' point of view

Dimension	Arithmetic Mean	Standard Deviation	Relative importance	Level
Doctors'Self-Responsibility	4.607	0.115	01	Very high
Doctors' Collective Responsibility	4.009	0.269	04	High
Doctors' Religious and Ethical Responsibility	4.581	0.128	02	Very high
Doctors' National Responsibility	4.490	0.195	03	Very High
Doctors' Social Responsibility	4.438	0.101	///	Very high

The Source : Prepared by researchers based on the SPSS.V22 program

Through the table, we note that the level of social responsibility among the doctors, under study in Biskra, was very high in terms of the relative importance given to it according to the answers of the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers on this

dimension was (4.438**)** with a standard deviation of **(**0.101**),** which is an average that falls within the fifth level of the categories of the five-point Likart scale (5-4.20) which indicates that the opinions moved towards the very high level. The sample members acknowledge that there is a social responsibility among doctors in Biskra, and the doctors' social responsibility consists of the following components :

-The doctors' self-responsibilitycomesin first place according to the relative importance given to it by the members of the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers to this dimension reached (4.607**)** with a standard deviation **(**0.115**)** which is an average that falls within the fifth level of the categories of the five-point Likart scale (5-4.20), which indicates that the opinions have moved towards the very high level and from which the members of the research sample adopt a behavior of self-responsibility in a large, very high, and wide way. They believe that self-responsibility is of great importance to doctors in health crises which enables them to provide a high quality health service. Self-responsibility generates an incentive for them to provide good and effective health service with credibility.

The doctors' religious and moral responsibilitycomes in second place according to the relative importance given to them by the members of the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers about this dimension reached (4.581**)** with a standard deviation **(**0.128**),** which is an average that falls within the fifth level of the five Likart scale categories (5-4.20), which indicates that opinions have moved towards the very high level. The members of the research sample acknowledge that there is a religious and moral responsibility among doctors in health crises, and they attach great and very high importance to it.

The doctors' national responsibility also comes in third place according to the relative importance given to it by the members of the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers to this dimension reached (4.490**)** with a standard deviation of **(**195.0**),** which is an average that falls within the fifth level of the categories of the five-point Likart scale (5-4.20), which indicates that opinions have moved towards the very high level. Therefore, the members of the research sample acknowledge that there is a national responsibility among doctors during health crises in a very large way that ensures patriotism, country love, and the desire to get out of health crises in general, as well as continuous improvement in the provision of health service by the members of the research sample under study.

The doctors' collective responsibility comes in fourth place according to the relative importance given to it by the members of

the research sample, as the arithmetic mean of the answers about this dimension was (4.009**)** with a standard deviation **(**0.269**),** an average that falls within the fourth level of the five Likart scale categories (4.19-3.40), which indicates that opinions have moved towards the high level, that is, the research sample members have a significant and high collective responsibility in health crises, and this is what we observed during the previous health crisis (the Covid-19 crisis) since a group of doctors joined efforts to get out of this global crisis with the least possible losses.

7. Testing and Interpreting Hypotheses

To ensure the validity of the model to test the hypothesis of statistically significant effect of medical ethics on establishing social responsibility practices from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises. The results of the variance analysis were used for regression as shown in the following table :

Table (05) :Results of regression variance analysis to ensure the validity of the model to test the main hypothesis

Source of variance	Squares Total	Degree of freedom	Squares Mean	Calculated F	Significance level F
Regression	4.248	1	4.248	57.993.	0. 000
correctly	3.736	51	0.073		
Periodic Total	7.984	52			

The Source : Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS.V22 program

* Statistically significant at the significance level (0.05)

Through the results in the table, it is obnious that the model is valid for testing the main hypothesis as the calculated value **(**F**)** reached (57.993) with a probabilistic value (0.000), which is less than the level of significance (0.05).

Accordingly, we can test the main hypothesis and sub-hypotheses where we rely on simple linear regression in which the results can be illustrated in the following table :

Table No. (06): Results of the simple linear regression of the impact of medical ethics on the establishment of social responsibility practices from the point of view of doctors' point of view in the city of Biskra city in the light of health crises

The independent variable	(B)	Beta	(T)	Significance level	Correlation coefficient	Coefficient of determination
Doctors' Self-Responsibility	0.683	0.592	2.043	0.046	0.350	0.338
Doctors' Collective Responsibility	0.304	0.561	7.565	0.000	0.314	0.301

Doctors' Religious and Ethical Responsibility	0.346	0.638	2.168	0.000	0.232	0.217
Doctors' National Responsibility	0.270	0.729	5.000	0.000	0.522	0.513
Social responsibility	0.270	0.481	7.615	0.000	0.532	0.523

* Statistically significant at the significance level (0.05)

Source: Prepared by researchers based on the outputs of the SPSS.V22 program

The above table shows the following:

There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance (0.05) of the effect of the weakest of themedical profession on the establishment of social responsibility practices from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises. This is supported by the calculated value of (T) of (7.615**)** at a level of significance (0.000) which is less than (0.05**).** In addition to the existence of an average correlation between the two variables by **(**53.2%**)** as the variable of the ethics of the medical profession explains (52.3%) of the variation in the social responsibility of doctors in the light of health crises, and the rest is due to other factors not included in the model which is a largely acceptable explanatory force. Therefore, through the above we accept the main hypothesis that " there is an impact of medical ethicson the establishment of social responsibility practices from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises at the level of 0.05".

There is a statistically significant effect of medical ethics on the self-responsibility of doctors from their point of view in the city of Biskra, at the level of significance (0.05). This is supported by the calculated value of (T) (2.043) at a level of significance **(**0.046**)** which is less than **(**0.05**)**. In addition to an acceptable correlation between the two variables by (35%) as the of the medical profession ethics explains (33.8%) of the variation in the doctors' self-responsibility which is an acceptable force of interpretation. Therefore, through the above, we accept the first sub-hypothesis which states : "There is a statistically significant effect ofmedical ethics on the self-responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance 0.05".

There is a statistically significant effect of medical ethics on the collective responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance (0.05**)**. This is supported by the calculated value of (T) of (7.565) at a level of significance (0.000**),** which is less than (0.05**)**. In addition to the existence of an acceptable correlation between the two variables by (31.4%) as the medical profession ethics explains (30.1%) of the variation in social

responsibility,which is an acceptable explanatory force. Therefore, through the above we accept the second sub-hypothesis which states that "there is a statistically significanteffect of medical ethics on the collective responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance 0.05".

The existence of a statistically significant effect to the ethics of the medical profession ethics on the dimension of religious and moral responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance (0.05**)**. This is supported by the calculated value of (T) (2.168) at a significance level of **(**0.000**)** which is less than **(**0.05**)**. In addition to the existence of an acceptable correlation between the two variables by (23.2%) as the profession ethics explains (21.7%) of the discrepancy in the religious and moral responsibility of doctors which is an acceptable force of interpretation. Therefore, through the above we accept the third sub-hypothesis which states : "There is a statistically significant effect of medical ethics on the religious and moral responsibility of doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance 0.05".

There is a statistically significant effect at the level of significance (0.05) of the medical profession ethics on the dimension of national responsibility among doctors from their point of view in Biskra city. This is supported by the calculated value of (T) (5.00) at a level of significance **(**0.000**)** which is less than **(**0.05**)**. In addition to the existence of an average correlation between the two variables by (52.2%) as the medical profession ethics explains (51.3%) of the variation in social responsibility which is a largely acceptable explanatory force. Therefore, through the above we accept the fourth sub-hypothesis which states that : "There is a statistically significant effect of medical ethics on the dimension of national responsibility among doctors from their point of view in Biskra city at the level of significance 0.05 ".

From the above, we conclude that there is a statistically significant impact of medical ethics on the establishment of social responsibility practices from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises, and their presence in a medium and clear manner, as shown by the previous results, in which medical ethics play an important role in making doctors more diligent in their work in general and during health crises in particular. Having these ethics makes them provide the best of their skills, capabilities, and responsibilities in order to deal with patients during health crises with all professionalism and provide a complete and accurate diagnosis, as well as medical ethics allows taking into account the conditions of patients, their psychological condition, and justified

tension, and not being intolerant of them, but working to make them more calm. We find that the impact is clear and medium and this is shown by the results in various dimensions : doctors' personal responsibility, doctors' collective responsibility, doctors' religious and ethical responsibility, doctors' national responsibility.

8.Study results and interpretation : Our study represented that there is a very high level of medical ethics from the doctors' point of view in Biskra city in the light of health crises, consequently this is important in achieving better results as having medical ethics that makes doctors more interactive and responsible with patients during health crises, and their diligent endeavor to make a complete and accurate diagnosis which gives the best results that positively reflect on the doctors performance in the face of health crises.

While we also find that the level of social responsibility among doctors in its four dimensions (doctors' self-responsibility, doctors' collective responsibility, doctors' religious and moral responsibility, and doctors' national responsibility) is very high which indicates that general and private doctors take responsibility seriously, especially during health crises that require the intensification of doctors' efforts to get out of them with the least possible losses.

We conclude that doctors' self-responsibility ranked first with an arithmetic average of (4.607) which expresses that the research sample members are very self-responsible and very high. They see self-responsibility as very significant in promoting social responsibility towards patients. The more the doctors' self-responsibility is greater, the more this indicates that they have the medical profession ethics in order to come out of the period of health crises consciously. While religious and moral responsibility occupies the second place with an arithmetic average of (4.581) which indicates that opinions have moved towards the high level. The research sample members have a great deal of religious and moral responsibility which is required in our religion and urges mastery of work and taking responsibility for our professional duties. Therefore, whenever there is an exercise of religious and ethical responsibility by doctors, this facilitate dealing with health crises quickly and effectively. In the third place, we find the national responsibility of doctors with an arithmetic average of (4.490) which indicates that opinions have moved towards a very high level, that is, the members of the research sample believe that there is a great and wide practice in establishing the dimension of the doctors' national responsibility, and that the sense of national responsibility makes doctors more diligent in working to provide a good health service that contributes to addressing health crises. Thus, doctors have a sense of national responsibility towards health crises, and from this, national responsibility is widely and significantly present in achieving social

responsibility among doctors. While in the fourth place, we find collective responsibility with an arithmetic average of (4.009) which indicates that there is a high and widespread exercise of collective responsibility within the health sector of the state and private in Biskra, according to the research sample memebers' opinions under study, and thus this is what we have witnessed during the Covid 19 crisis when the efforts of most doctors collectively intensified to get out of that health crisis.

9.Conclusion: The presence of medical ethics among doctors has an important and effective role in enhancing the sense of social responsibility in the light of health crises. It makes doctors more diligent and focused during health crises on taking responsibility towards patients and the homeland. The most important results obtained are as follows:

-There is a very high level of medical ethics among doctors in the light of the health crises in the city of Biskra.

-There is a very high level of social responsibility among doctors in the light of the health crises in the city of Biskra.

-There is an impact of medical ethics in establishing the dimensions of social responsibility in the light of the health crises in the city of Biskra.

-There is an impact of medical ethics on each of the dimensions of social responsibility (doctors' self-responsibility, doctors' collective responsibility, doctors' religious and moral responsibility, doctors' national responsibility) in the light of the health crises in the city of Biskra.

In the light of our findings, a set of suggestions can be presented, which they are summarized as follows :

- Working to raise awareness among general and private doctors of the importance of practicing medical ethics because of its important role in embodying the social responsibility of doctors, especially during health crises.

-Working to allocate training courses in order to explain and remind continuously of the importance of having these professional ethics, and how to employ them properly, which enhances the establishment of social responsibility among doctors.

-The principles of the Islamic religion are always urged to adhere to the profession ethics.

-The need to exercise personal and collective responsibility which enhances concerted efforts and the best results.

-Doctors must have professional ethics, and a sense of national responsibility to improve the health system in the country.

- Training programs to reinforce ethical decision-making in medical practice.

- Institutional policies promoting physicians' engagement in socially responsible initiatives.
- Guidelines for crisis management that integrate both ethics and social responsibility.

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