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BELIEFS IN CONSPIRACY THEORIES, INTOLERANCE OF UNCERTAINTY, AND ETHICAL SECESSION FOR THE TIME OF COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

In this research paper, a conspiracist belief is represented by "the unnecessary assumption of conspiracy when other explanations. (i) To found that conspiracy ideation was associated with lower assessments. (ii) To present research aimed to explore the links between beliefs in conspiracy theories. (iii) To Ethics Committee of the Faculty, where the authors are affiliated, approved the current research. (iv) To motivated thinking directed toward rationalizing the social distancing rules' violations.

Keywords: Covid-19, Covid-19 Pandemic, Conspiracy Theories.

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1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of Study

The proliferation of conspiracy theories is fundamentally a universal response to the long-term increase in uncertainty due to pandemics. Conspiracy theories establish conveniently simple cause-effect relationships and can displace fear and uncertainty. The answer that the coronavirus is man-made creates an understandable and predictable world in which the developers are "bad people," of course, but they can also probably hit the stop button (or "good people" can quickly develop a vaccine). Sticking with the natural version is harder: it has more unpredictability and existential loneliness and man alone confronts nature, which is hard to answer (Godinic et al., 2020).

In addition to the gender and training level of participants, and given the excessive mortality threat of COVID-19 for many older adults (Gardner et al., 2020; Leung, 2020; Morley & Vellas, 2020), There are many complex phenomena in the world, and one of them is the human ability

to distinguish fact from fiction. Morality stories based on traditional narratives about right vs wrong, good versus evil, make up conspiracy theories. They build social divides between in-groups and out-groups by intensifying hatred against "the other" and delegitimizing various voices as part of the conspiracy by providing "black and white" world views. (Dorfan & Woody, 2011; Yang & Chu, 2018).

Typically, moral dissociation is a cognitive mechanism by which a person reinterprets a situation to make applicable moral principles and guidelines less relevant, allowing him or her to commit damaging acts without internal sanction. While this process does not entail reducing the risk of contracting the virus or explicitly opposing social disengagement rules (Bandura et al., 1996).

In addition to participants' gender and education level, and given the high danger of COVID-19 mortality amongst the elderly (Gardner et al., 2020; Leung, 2020; Morley & Vellas, 2020), we also regarded people's age as an indispensable issue related with COVID-19 chance perception. Previous studies suggested that older human beings are typically more possibly to comply with doctors' recommendation and practise (e.g., Brown et al., 2010). However, Gerhold's findings related to the COVID-19 pandemic risk grasp (2020) counselled no huge age differences concerning the concern of being infected, and that older people were extra involved about the pandemic than younger ones. We also assumed that ladies would be more involved about being contaminated with the SARS-CoV-2 virus, in line with Gerhold (2020), and that older humans would think about the COVID-19 pandemic as drastically riskier in contrast to younger individuals. COVID-19 These unique effects are consistent with contemporary evidence (e.g., Miguel et al., 2021; Zajenkowski et al, 2020), which suggest that variations in people's well-known perceptions of the COVID-19 pandemic and compliance with state regulations are likely driven by offender personality tendencies (i.e., Machiavellianism, psychopathy, narcissism, callousness, or deceptiveness), tendencies that might typically be associated with ethical disengagement and caffeine empathy toward different people.

2. PROBLEM STATEMENT

Coronavirus (the number of people sick and dying from COVID-19 in the world except, it is still growing), conspiracy theories about its origin have spread widely around the world. They have two ideas in common: first, that the coronavirus is the work of human beings; second, that the developers had a secret purpose to harm someone. Like the coronavirus (the number of people sick and dying from COVID-19 in the world except, it is still growing), conspiracy theories about its origin have spread widely around the world. They have two ideas in common: first, that the coronavirus is the work of human beings; second, that the developers had a secret purpose to harm someone (e.g., Tripp et al., 1995).

3. RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

A conspiracist belief is represented by "the unnecessary assumption of conspiracy when other explanations

1. To found that conspiracy ideation was associated with lower assessments.
2. To present research aimed to explore the links between beliefs in conspiracy theories.
3. To Ethics Committee of the Faculty, where the authors are affiliated, approved the current research
4. To motivated thinking directed toward rationalizing the social distancing rules' violations

4. RESEARCH QUESTIONS

The following research questions being recognized are:

1.What is the shown that societal crises?

2.What is the perception concerning the current pandemic?

3.Which process does not entail the downsizing of the virus risk?

4.What is the effect of COVID-19 pandemic risk perception?

5. LITERATURE REVIEW

5.1. Introduction

Several limitations to the prevailing research should be noted, including the small variety of participants, the limiting generalization of effects, the self-documentary nature of the measures we used, undoubtedly underpinned by social desirability In this connection, the ethical importance of compliance, i.e., protecting others and educating character as part of the collective struggle against this virus and the immoral nature of noncompliance, should also be stressed. (Rothman et. al., 2008). Civic moral disengagement mechanisms enable humans to behave immorally in civic contexts, besides feeling the want to restore their habits in line with the social and moral requirements that they are brushing off (Caprara et al., 2009). These mechanisms have been first described with the aid of Bandura et al. (1996) to provide an explanation for the self-exonerative cognitive processes that humans use when they violate moral norms. Previous research showed that civic ethical disengagement behaviors are associated to violence and aggression (e.g., Caprara, Tisak, Alessandri, Fontaine, Fida, & Paciello, 2014; Maftei et al., 2019), road gang offending (Niebieszczanski et al., 2015), driving violations (Holman & Popusoi, 2018), and generally, decrease self-restraints related to delinquent behaviors (Fontaine et al., 2012).

5.2. Collective Actions

Collective actions of citizens, the interpretation of which is different. There are two approaches to understanding collective actions: deviant behavior (I. Drury, S. Scott) and rational behavior, aimed at protecting their rights and interests. The more strongly individuals identify themselves with a group, the more likely they are to participate in actions in support of that group and other forms of collective action. The collective action problem is a difficulty that arises from disincentives that tend to dissuade individuals from cooperating in the pursuit of a shared objective. When a group of individuals works together to achieve a shared goal, this is known as collective action. Individuals, on the other hand, have long been acknowledged for failing to work together to achieve a shared objective or good. The dilemma stems from the reality that, while each member of a group may have shared interests with the others, they also have competing interests. If taking part in a collective activity is prohibitively expensive, people would rather not participate. Maftei, A., & Holman, A.-C. (2020).

5.3. Previous Research

Beliefs in conspiracy theories are associated to maladaptive personality traits, schizotypy, and paranoia (Darwin et al., 2011; Stieger et al., 2013). Previous proof suggests that psychotic experiences are positively associated to conspiracy theories receptivity and ontological excellent stories, as these experiences potentiate the development of weird or odd thoughts and non-conventional logic, which in flip may be associated with impaired perceptive decision-making as well as causal, probabilistic, and logical thinking (Mækelæ et al., 2018; McLean et al., 2017; Swami et al., 2014; van Elk, 2015). Psychotic-like experiences are decreased forms of hallucinatory perceptions and illusory beliefs that are comparable to the signs of psychotic

disorders, but now not reaching the restriction of medical value considering its lower intensity and persistency, now not being associated with clear incapacity or extensive psychological suffering (Demmin et al., 2017; Linscott and van Os, 2013; Seiler et al., 2020). Recent research emphasize that these experiences are existing in a extensive percentage of the customary population, with a prevalence of approximately 7%, from which 80% are transitory psychotic experiences and 20% characterize power experiences (Kaymaz et al., 2012; van Os and Reininghaus, 2016). It is important to highlight that from the people who trip power psychotic-like experiences, 7% improve a psychotic disorder, with an annual transition charge beneath 1% (Kaymaz et al., 2012)

The cutting-edge study aimed to observe the association between beliefs in COVID-19 conspiracy theories and psychotic-like experiences within the community, whilst additionally addressing the role of sociodemographic variables, psychological consequences (e.g., stress, affective states), confinement-related elements (e.g., confinement conditions/behaviors), and pandemic-related factors (e.g., fitness concerns, economic issues).

5.4. The Moral Significance of Compliance

At the present stage of social life, the moral, intellectual and mental development of a person is influenced by positive and negative factors, including the lack of age qualification and the presence of information devoid of ethics and morality in the materials of mass media and communication. The common notion of good and wrong is codified in society's rules, which explicitly identify activities that are regarded as unacceptable. Ethical compliance aids businesses in developing a work culture that adheres to workplace rules and saves money on penalties and lawsuits. Harper, C. A., Satchell, L. (2020, April 1).

5.5. Information Overload

Rebooting is something that not only your computer needs but also you. In today's world, it can be very difficult to detach ourselves from the information noise that surrounds us everywhere all dieticians agree with the recommendations of the practice of unloading days, psychologists in a single burst advise to organize an information hunger strike. When a person tries to digest too much information, they experience information overload. It is being inundated with an excessive amount of data at the same time. It's becoming an issue at work and in everyday life. This paper gives a brief overview of the concept of information overload and suggests some potential remedies (e.g., player et al., 2020).

5.6. Undepending Theories

On the one hand, and three aspects of society's response to the COVID-19 crisis, An event whose outcome cannot be predicted in advance is called a random event. An event whose outcome cannot be predicted in advance is called a random event. Several branches of mathematics, in particular probability theory, are devoted to the study of the properties and laws of the occurrence of such events (Bennett, 2021).

Participants' Gender

In addition to the gender and education level of participants, and given the excessive risk of CVID-19 mortality for most older adults (Gardner et al., 2020; Leung, 2020; Morley & Vellas, 2020), we additionally considered an individual's age as a critical element associated with perceptions of CVID-19 risk (K. D. Opp, S. M. Bichler).

5.7. Conspiracy Theories

In addition to the gender and training level of participants, and given the excessive mortality threat of COVID-19 for many older adults (Gardner et al., 2020; Leung, 2020; Morley & Vellas, 2020), There are many complex phenomena in the world, and one of them is the human ability to distinguish fact from fiction. Morality stories based on traditional narratives about right vs wrong, good versus evil, make up conspiracy theories. They build social divides between in-groups and out-groups by intensifying hatred against "the other" and delegitimizing various voices as part of the conspiracy by providing "black and white" world views. Plohl, N., & Musil, B. (2020).

Conspiracy theories are used by extremist groups to attract members and further their extreme objectives by exploiting doubts, anxieties, socioeconomic concerns, and mental health illnesses among the weak. Right-wing extremism has shown to be active and effective in the propagation of conspiracy theories directed at persons or organizations blamed for the evil in society in recent years. Caprara, G.V., Fida 2009)

6. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The methodology in conducting this research will be explained in detail in this chapter. Research methodology is to ensure that the way to collect data would achieve the objectives of the research within the specified scope. SPSS is a tool which is particularly used in social science to do statistical analysis. This study will use a quantitative approach with questionnaires being the primary means of gathering data for this study. This Chapter introduces the conceptual framework of this research. The research hypotheses and operational definition and listed. Then, this chapter discusses measurement and pilot study. This chapter also explains data collection methods and sampling methods. Finally, data analysis is proposed to encapsulate the results (Bennett, 2021).

6.1. Research Hypotheses

According to the previous experimental research on factors beliefs in conspiracy theories, intolerance of uncertainty, and moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis, the following hypotheses are proposed:

H1: There is a significant relationship between Collective actions and marketing tactics.

H2: There is a significant relationship between the moral significance of compliance and marketing tactics.

H3: There is a significant relationship between Undepending Theories and marketing tactics.

H4: There is a significant relationship between Conspiracy Theories and marketing tactics.

Pilot Study

Pilot studies are the fundamental phase of the research process. The purpose of a pilot study is to examine the feasibility of a particular approach designed for a broader study random sampling, retention, evaluation procedures, new modalities, and the introduction of a new intervention.

Data Collections

This section discusses the types of population and sampling design.

1 Target Population

In particular areas, the target population will be N = 100 such as epidemiological and regression analyses, identifying a specific target population is especially important. While scientific information analysis always includes the correct units (e.g., is time measured in seconds, tens,

or light-years?), information about a specific population is not accurate. (Rothman et. al., 2008). Morgan & Krejcie Non-trustworthiness tactics are employed to gather replies from the target population, whereas tables are used to collect them. According to Hair et al. (2017), this approach involves the gathering of sample elements that are the most easy and simple to participate in. Because of time constraints, another condition for this sample to answer survey questions was that they be able to read English.

Sampling

Sampling will be S = 80 to an achieved technique for selecting particular members or a subset of the population to make from them statistical findings and to evaluate the performance of the overall sample population.

Table Krejcie & Morgan

Table 3.1

Table for Determining Sample Size of a Known Population

N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S	N	S
10	10	100	80	280	162	800	260	2800	338
15	14	110	86	290	165	850	265	3000	341
20	19	120	92	300	169	900	269	3500	346
25	24	130	97	320	175	950	274	4000	351
30	28	140	103	340	181	1000	278	4500	354
35	32	150	108	360	186	1100	285	5000	357
40	36	160	113	380	191	1200	291	6000	361
45	40	170	118	400	196	1300	297	7000	364
50	44	180	123	420	201	1400	302	8000	367
55	48	190	127	440	205	1500	306	9000	368
60	52	200	132	460	210	1600	310	10000	370
65	56	210	136	480	214	1700	313	15000	375
70	59	220	140	500	217	1800	317	20000	377
75	63	230	144	550	226	1900	320	30000	379
80	66	240	148	600	234	2000	322	40000	380
85	70	250	152	650	242	2200	327	50000	381
90	73	260	155	700	248	2400	331	75000	382
95	76	270	159	750	254	2600	335	1000000	384

Note: N is Population Size; S is Sample Size *Source: Krejcie & Morgan, 1970*

Krejcie & Morgan table is used for the sampling process, while non-trustworthiness methods for gathering responses from the target population are used. Hair et al. (2017) notes that this technique includes the collection of the most convenient and easy to participate sample elements and must be able to provide the details needed. In this sample, the other criterion for answering survey questions was that they should be English literate because of time constraints for their sample.

Research Instrument – Questionnaire Administration

A good instrument is one that is tested and has proven to be dependable. It must be one that can gather evidence in a way that is consistent with the stated research questions.

Data Analysis

Information analysis is defined as the procedure of cleansing, transforming, and modelling information to obtain the necessary information for the business decision-making process. (Sayer, 2021) The task of data analysis is to obtain the necessary information from the data and to make a decision based on data analysis. For this, we get memories of the past or dreams of the future. In other words, it's nothing more than just analyzing data. Now, the same thing that an analyst does for the business is called information analysis.

Data screening : When there are missing values in your database, this program evaluates the missing values using either simple averaging or more sophisticated multiple regression techniques.

Data screening should be performed before any statistical procedure. Often data screening procedures are so tedious that they are skipped.

Missing Data : An understanding of the concept of missing values is necessary to work successfully with the data. If the researcher does not handle missing values properly, he or she may end up drawing inaccurate conclusions about the data. (e.g., player et al., 2020) Because of improper processing, the effect the researcher receives will be different from those with missing values.

Response Bias : This terminology refers to the different contexts and biases that can influence survey answers. The bias can be deliberate or inadvertent, but with preconceived answers, the interview data is less useful as it is imprecise.

Outliers Identification : *It is important in simulation to clean up the sample of your data so that observations best capture the issue. Occasionally, a data sample can contain extreme data values that are outside the range of what is anticipated and distinct from the other data. Those are called extreme numbers, and often modelling machine learning and overall simulation skills can be increased by recognizing or even removing those extremely high values. (Stephanie Mialki 2019).*

Data Testing

Personal database testing is a type of software testing, which checks the scheme, availability of tables, mechanisms, etc. of the tested data platform. It also checks the integrity and consistency of the data. (Chiang, Jhangiani and Price, 2021). It may consist of forming complex calls to load/load the databases under test and check their responsiveness.

Normality

The normality assumption is one of the most misunderstood in all statistics. (e.g., player et al., 2020) In multiple regression, the assumption requiring a normal distribution applies only to the perturbation term, not to the independent variables as is often assumed.

7. DATA ANALYSIS

In Data Analysis the research findings of this study are provided through the application of SPSS Statistical Software (version 26) and explained further in detail. This chapter aims to analyse the relationship between collective actions, the moral significance of compliance, undepending theories and conspiracy theories in moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis. In this part, a sample of the pilot study is conducted to test the feasibility of the research instruments, followed by descriptive analysis which includes reliability test, normality test,

correlation test, linearity test and multiple regression analysis. An assumption on whether the findings of the study are accepted or rejected are shown.

7.1. Pilot Study

The pilot study is known as a small-scale preliminary study carried out on research data to determine the reliability of the questionnaire before starting the actual research. The Cronbach's Alpha value is a common indicator used to determine the consistency and reliability of the study where a value of equal or more than 0.7 should be computed to ensure that the questionnaire is reliable.

Table 1 Case Processing Summary

Case Processing Summary			
		N	%
Cases	Valid	80	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	80	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Table 2 Reliability Statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
.193	-.031	4

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Table 3 Item Statistics

Item Statistics			
	Mean	**Std. Deviation**	**N**
Collective actions	3.8000	.87617	80
The moral significance of compliance	3.7100	1.20013	80
Undepending Theories	3.8200	1.49328	80
Conspiracy Theories	3.8000	1.56992	80

A pilot study is carried out to test a small section of the data gathered from respondents. The questionnaires are randomly distributed to 80 targeted respondents in populated areas of Kuala Lumpur and Selangor. This research includes four independent variables: collective actions, the moral significance of compliance, undepending theories and conspiracy theories in moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis. Table .1 demonstrates the values of the variables. The results in Table 2 shows that the Cronbach's Alpha value is 0.876 indicating that the variables are consistent and reliable.

In Table 2 the Cronbach's Alpha value for each variable is shown. The highest value among all of the standard deviation collective actions (0.876), the moral significance of compliance (1.200), undepending theories (1.493) and conspiracy theories (1.569).

7.2. Respondent Demographic Information

The main objective of descriptive analysis is to summarize the data that represents the whole sample size, population and convert the data into useful information for the research. In this study, the descriptive analysis includes summarization on the demographical information which includes gender, age, ethnicity, educational level and Respondent's measure of belief towards

COVID-19. Data were a collection from 100 respondents. Demographic factors and their analysis is provided in the following pie charts below.

Table 4 Statistics

Statistics							
		Respondents gender	**Respondent marital status**	**Respondent Ethnicity**	**Respondent Age**	**Qualification of respondents**	**Respondents measure belief towards COVID-19**
N	Valid	100	100	100	100	100	100
	Missing	0	0	0	0	0	0

Gender

Table 5 demonstrates the frequency of the respondent's gender in this research. Based on the figure, the results show the percentage and number of respondents for both male and female respondents respectively. There are (64.0%) male respondents and female (36.0%). The overall result shows that the majority of respondents are males.

Table 1 Respondents gender

Respondent's gender					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Male	64	64.0	64.0	64.0
	Female	36	36.0	36.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

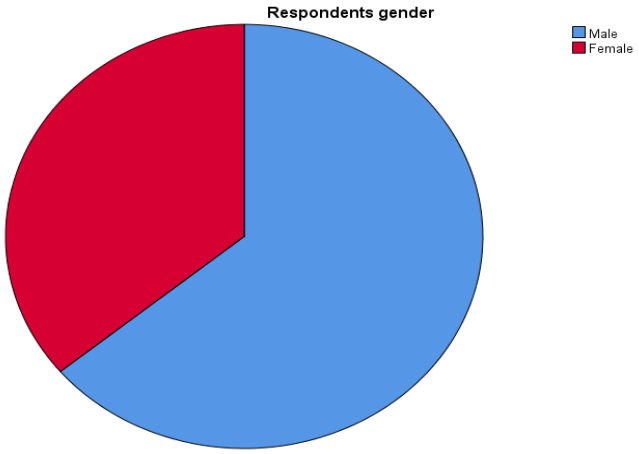


Figure 1 Respondents gender

Marital Status

Table .6 shows that the majority of respondents (65.0%) are single, followed by married with (35.0%). These data also show that the most common response falls in single.

Table 2 Respondent marital status

Respondent marital status					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Married	35	35.0	35.0	35.0
	Single	65	65.0	65.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

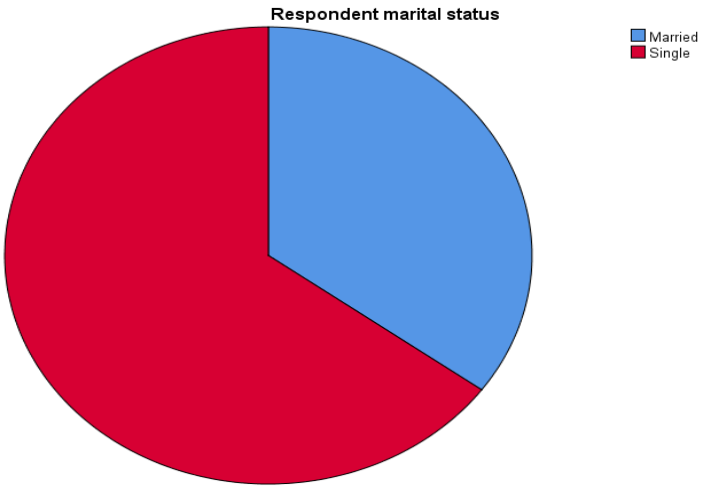


Figure 2 Respondents marital status

Ethnicity

Table .7 demonstrates the frequency of the respondent's ethnicity in this research. Based on the figure, the result shows the percentage and number of respondents for each ethnic group. The ethnicity of respondents is divided into 4 groups, which is Malay, Chinese, Indian and others. According to the pie chart, it shows that 42 respondents are Malay (42.0%), 29 respondents are others (29.0%), 26 respondents are Indian (26.0%) and 3 respondents with (3.0%) are Chinese. The result shows that the majority race of respondents is Malay, followed by others, Indian and Chinese.

Table 3 Respondent Ethnicity

Respondent Ethnicity					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Malay	42	42.0	42.0	42.0
	Chinses	3	3.0	3.0	45.0
	Indian	26	26.0	26.0	71.0
	Others	29	29.0	29.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

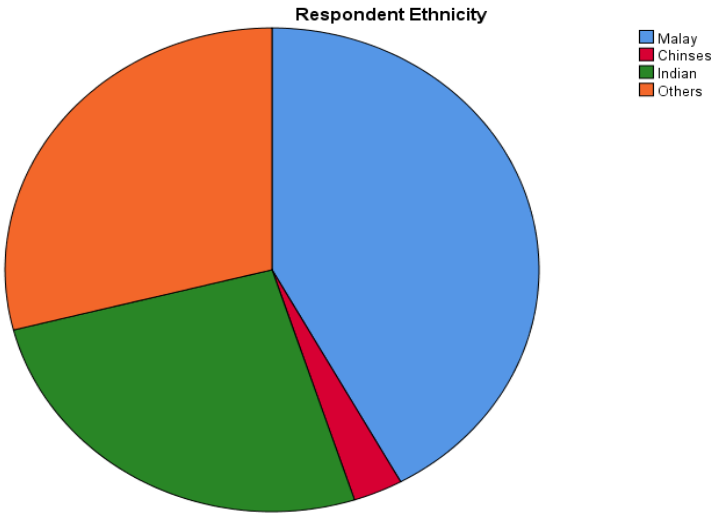


Figure 3 Respondents ethnicity

Age

Table .8 demonstrates the frequency of the respondent's age in this research. Based on the figure, the result shows the percentage and number of respondents for each age group. The age of respondents is divided into 4 groups, which is 15 to 24 years old, 25 to 34 years old, 35 to 44 years old, and above 44 years old. According to the table and pie chart, there are 45 respondents aged between 25 to 34 years old (45.0%), 28 respondents above 44 years old (28.0%), 25 respondents aged between 35 – 44 years old (25.0%) and 2 respondents aged between 15 – 24 years old (2.0%). The results exhibit that the highest number of respondents are 25 to 34 years old.

Table 4 Respondent Age

Respondent Age					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	15 – 24	2	2.0	2.0	2.0
	25 – 34	45	45.0	45.0	47.0
	35 – 44	25	25.0	25.0	72.0
	Above 44	28	28.0	28.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

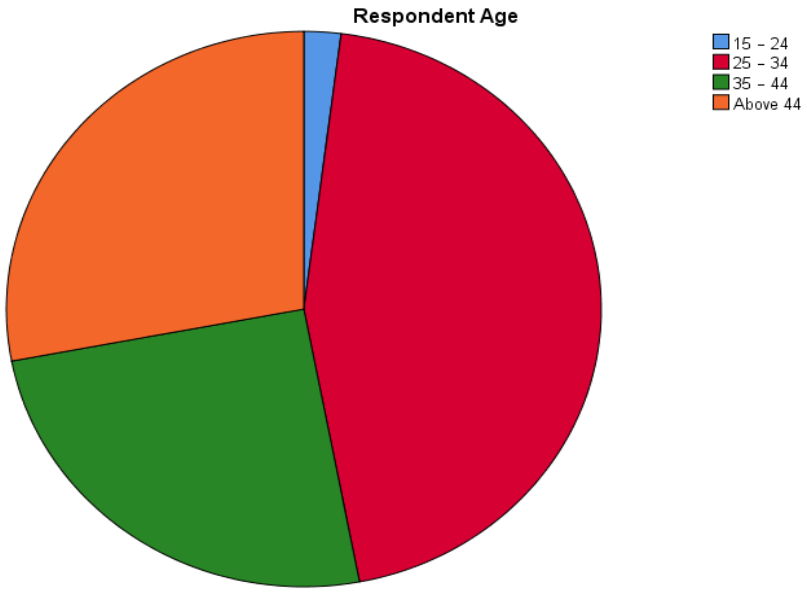


Figure 4 Respondents age

Qualification

Table 9 demonstrates the frequency of the respondent's educational level in this research. Based on the figure, the result shows the percentage and number of respondents for each educational level. The educational level of respondents is divided into 5 groups, which is no education, primary & elementary, secondary/high education, college & university, postgraduate. According to the pie chart, it shows there is 30 respondent who is a college/university (30.0%), 28 respondents who are postgraduate (16.0%). The result shows that the respondents who hold a college/university have the highest percentage while no education is the lowest.

Table 5 Qualification of respondents

Qualification of respondents					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	No Education	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Primary & Elementary	24	24.0	24.0	40.0
	Secondary/high school	4	4.0	4.0	44.0
	College & University	30	30.0	30.0	74.0
	Postgraduate	26	26.0	26.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

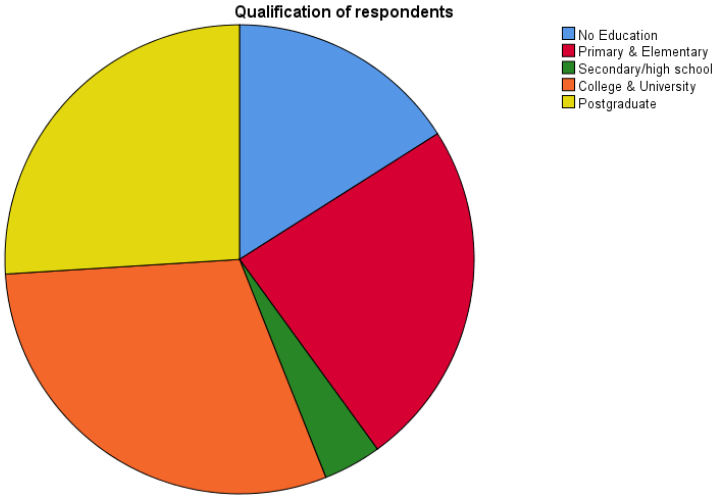


Figure 5 Respondents qualification

Measure

Table .10 shows that the majority of respondents (30.0%) are from PAS, followed by IUS with (24.0%), other (20.0%), CT (11.0%), and a few percentages from MIS (90.0%). These data also show that the most common response falls in PAS.

Table 6 Respondents measure belief towards COVID-19

Respondents measure belief towards COVID-19					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Conspiratorial thinking (CT)	11	11.0	11.0	11.0
	Intolerance of uncertainly scale (IUS)	24	24.0	24.0	35.0
	Magical Ideation Scale (MIS)	9	9.0	9.0	44.0
	Perceptual Aberration Scale (PAS)	30	30.0	30.0	74.0
	Others	20	20.0	20.0	94.0
	41.00	6	6.0	6.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

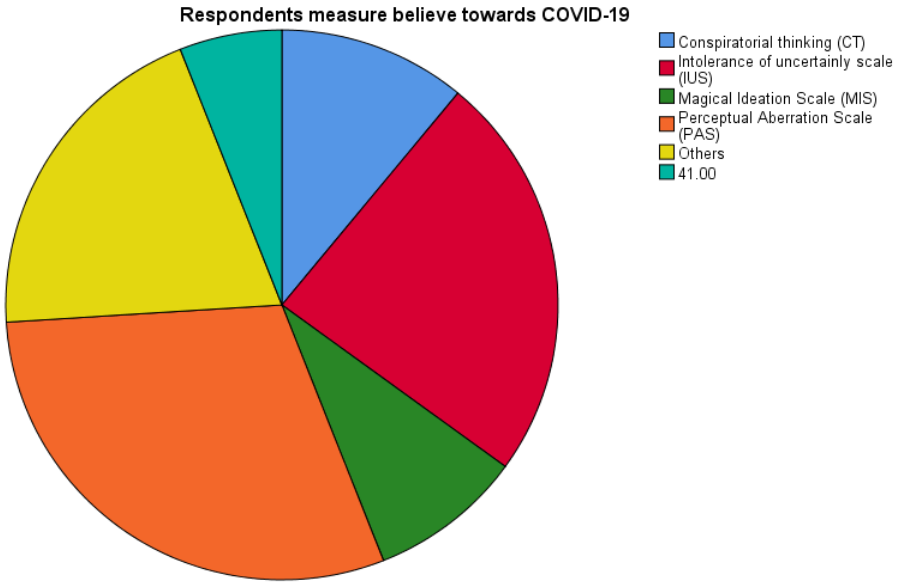


Figure 6 Respondents measure

Demographic Statistics

According to Table .11 which demonstrates the demographic statistics of the research, the data were collected from 100 respondents. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are divided into 6 categories: gender, age, ethnicity, qualification, measure.

Table 7 Descriptive Statistics

Descriptive Statistics					
	N	**Minimum**	**Maximum**	**Mean**	**Std. Deviation**
Respondents gender	100	1.00	2.00	1.3600	.48242
Respondent marital status	100	1.00	2.00	1.6500	.47937
Respondent Ethnicity	100	1.00	4.00	2.4200	1.29630
Respondent Age	100	1.00	4.00	2.7900	.87957
Qualification of respondents	100	1.00	5.00	3.2600	1.47450
Respondents measure believe towards COVID-19	100	1.00	41.00	5.5200	9.10487
Valid N (listwise)	100				

7.3. Reliability Test

Reliability analysis was used in this research to determine the consistency, reliability and validity of the instruments within the questionnaires. The Cronbach's Alpha Value, which states that the value indicating reliability is needed to be equal to greater than the value of 0.7. This shall measure the reliability of the independent and dependent variables in the study. The independent variable in this research is collective actions, moral significance, undepneding and conspiracy theories. On the other hand, the dependent variable is moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.

According to Table .13, the Cronbach's Alpha value for this research is 0.876. This specifies that the value of overall questionnaires is greater than 0.7, indicating that the study is reliable. The Cronbach's Alpha Value for each variable is shown in Table .14. The value for undepending theories is 1.473 and conspiracy theories, which is 1.569, followed by moral significance 1.2001 and the collective actions which are 0.876. The overall result shows that every variable is reliable in this research.

Table 8 Case processing summary

Case Processing Summary			
		N	**%**
Cases	Valid	100	100.0
	Excluded[a]	0	.0
	Total	100	100.0
a. Listwise deletion based on all variables in the procedure.			

Table 9 Reliability statistics

Reliability Statistics		
Cronbach's Alpha	**Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items**	**N of Items**
.193	-.031	4

a. The value is negative due to a negative average covariance among items. This violates reliability model assumptions. You may want to check item codings.

Table 10 Item Statistics

Item Statistics			
	Mean	**Std. Deviation**	**N**
Collective actions	3.8000	.87617	100
The moral significance of compliance	3.7100	1.20013	100
Undepending Theories	3.8200	1.49328	100
Conspiracy Theories	3.8000	1.56992	100

Normality Test

A normality test is used in this research to find out whether the data collected from the questionnaires are well-modelled through normal distribution. The test is a statistical method used to determine how likely the variables are to be normally distributed supported by the data. For this research, the Kolmogorov-Smirnov is a test used by researchers to test sample size that is N>50. However, for a sample size that is less than N<50, the Shapiro-Wilk test is used otherwise. In this research, the sample size is 100 respondents, thus the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to find out its normality of distribution. The data collected will be considered as normally distributed if the significant value is more than 0.05 (Sig>0.05). If the significant value is less than (Sig<0.05), the Z-scores test will be used to further examine if the data collected is normally distributed.

Table 11 Z-score cut off points

Sample Size	Z-score cut off
<50	±1.95
51-100	±2.58
>100	±3.29

Table 12 Tests of Normality

Tests of Normality

The moral significance of compliance	Kolmogorov-Smirnov[a]			Shapiro-Wilk		
	Statistic	df	Sig.	Statistic	df	Sig.
Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis provides inadequate of moral significance towards compliance	.492	6	.000	.496	6	.000
	.	18	.	.	18	.
	.293	51	.000	.818	51	.000
	.357	25	.000	.670	25	.000

a. Lilliefors Significance Correction

Table .16 displayed the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in this research. The sample size is 100 (N>50), therefore the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to examine whether the questionnaires were normally distributed or otherwise. Based on the table, the significant value is 0.000, which is less than the value of 0.05. This concludes that the data is not normally distributed. According to this situation, the Z-score method is used to further determine the normality of the research.

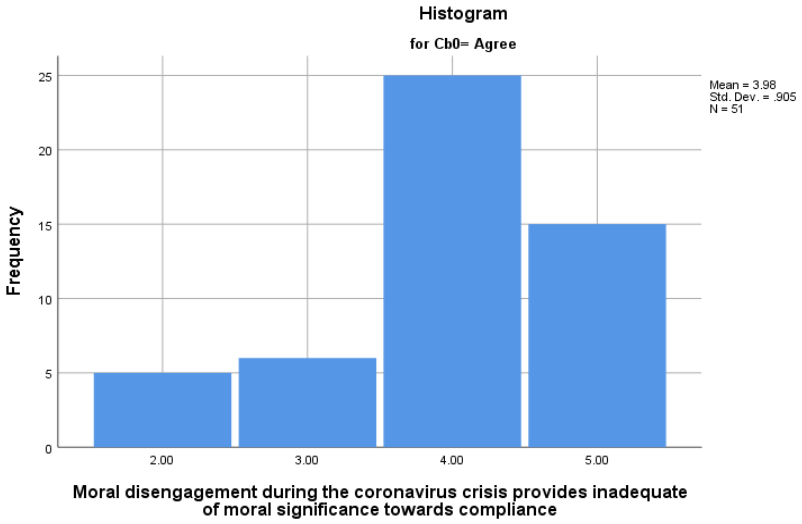


Figure 7 Histogram of normality test

A histogram was used as a visual representation of the normality test conducted for this research to determine whether the research data is normally distributed or not. The curved line that was plotted on the histogram represented by a "bell-shaped" curve determine if the research data is normally distributed, the histogram for normality test for this research is shown in Figure.7 Based on the figure, the mean value is 3.96 while the standard deviation is 0.905.

Table 13 Descriptives statistics

Descriptive				
	The moral significance of compliance		Statistic	Std. Error
Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis provides inadequate moral significance towards compliance	Mean		4.6667	.33333
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	3.8098	
		Upper Bound	5.5235	
	5% Trimmed Mean		4.7407	
	Median		5.0000	
	Variance		.667	
	Std. Deviation		.81650	
	Minimum		3.00	
	Maximum		5.00	

	Range		2.00	
	Interquartile Range		.50	
	Skewness		-2.449	.845
	Kurtosis		6.000	1.741
	Mean		5.0000	.00000
	95% Confidence Interval for Mean	Lower Bound	5.0000	
		Upper Bound	5.0000	
	5% Trimmed Mean		5.0000	
	Median		5.0000	
	Variance		.000	
	Std. Deviation		.00000	
	Minimum		5.00	
	Maximum		5.00	
	Range		.00	
	Interquartile Range		.00	
	Skewness		.	.
	Kurtosis		.	.

The results derived from the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test shows that the significant value is 0.000, which falls below 0.05, under these circumstances, the Z-score methodology is used to further determine the normality of the research data. The Z-score can be computed through the division of statistics and standard error of skewness. According to Table .17, the values for statistic and standard error of skewness is -1.267 and 0.152 respectively. Therefore, the Z-score can be derived from the following formula:

$$Z - score = \frac{Statistic}{Standard\ error}$$

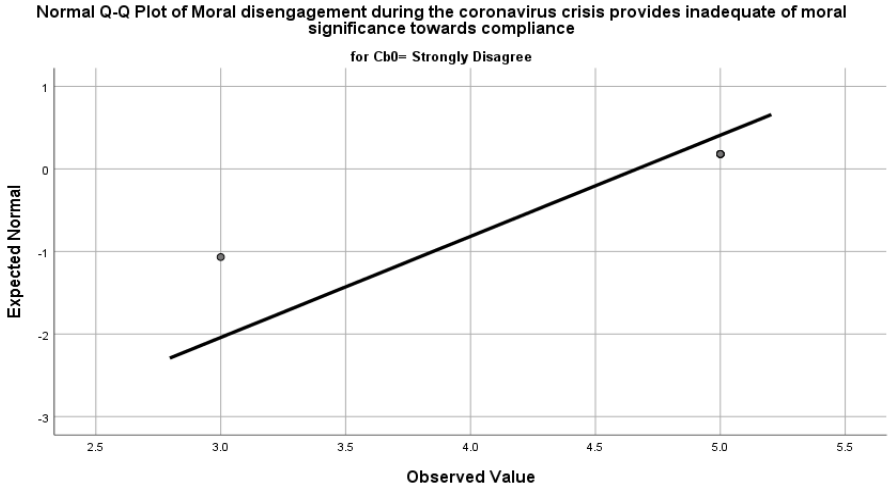
$$Z - score = \frac{-0.267}{0.152}$$

$$Z - score = -1.757$$

The Z-score value must meet the required values of within -2.449 and 0.845 for the research data to be considered normally distributed. The calculation of Z-score based on the formula given is -1.757, which is still within the range for normally distributed data. Hence, the research data is normally distributed and there is no outlier indicating that the research data is reliable.

Linearity Test

A linearity test is carried out to examine the linear relationship between the dependent and independent variables. The Pearson Correlation Coefficient is a common value used in researches to examine whether the variables are correlated in a linear pattern.



The randomized pattern that appears on the scatter plot was used to observe if the assumptions are met. The relationship will be stated in the formula whereby the x-axis represents the independent variable and the y-axis represents the dependent variable.

Dependent Variable

Table .18 shows that the majority of respondents (52.0%) agrees, followed by strongly agree (17.0%), strongly disagree (14.0%), disagree (9.0%) and a smaller percentage of neutral agree (8.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree.

Table 14 I am willing to avoid all collective actions towards moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis

I am willing to avoid all collective actions towards moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Disagree	9	9.0	9.0	23.0
	Neutral Agree	8	8.0	8.0	31.0
	Agree	52	52.0	52.0	83.0
	Strongly Agree	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .19 shows that the majority of respondents (52.0%) are strongly agree, followed by agree (26.0%), disagree (14.0%), and a smaller percentage of strongly neutral agree (8.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree.

Table 15 Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis provides inadequate moral significance owards compliance

Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis provides inadequate moral significance towards compliance					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	14.0
	Neutral Agree	8	8.0	8.0	22.0
	Agree	26	26.0	26.0	48.0
	Strongly Agree	52	52.0	52.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .20 shows that the majority of respondents (65.0%) are agree, followed by agree (24.0%), agree (15.3%), strongly agree (6.0%) and a smaller percentage of disagree (5.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree.

Table 16 Believing with undepending theories leads to Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.

Believing in undepending theories leads to Moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	6	6.0	6.0	6.0
	Disagree	5	5.0	5.0	11.0
	Agree	65	65.0	65.0	76.0
	Strongly Agree	24	24.0	24.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .21 shows that the majority of respondents (38.0%) are strongly agree, followed by neutral agree (23.0%), disagree (16.0%), agree (16.0%) and a smaller percentage of strongly disagree (7.0%). These data also show that the most common response is strongly to agree.

Table 17 Conspiracy theories provide moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis such as violations of social distance rules.

Conspiracy theories provide moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis such as violations of social distance rules.					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	7	7.0	7.0	7.0
	Disagree	16	16.0	16.0	23.0
	Neutral Agree	23	23.0	23.0	46.0
	Agree	16	16.0	16.0	62.0
	Strongly Agree	38	38.0	38.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .22 shows that the majority of respondents (34.0%) are agree, followed by strongly disagree (22.0%), neutral agree (21.0%), strongly agree (16.0%) and a smaller percentage of disagree (7.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree.

Table 18 The perception of lockdown rules increase moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.

The perception of lockdown rules increases moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	22	22.0	22.0	22.0
	Disagree	7	7.0	7.0	29.0
	Neutral Agree	21	21.0	21.0	50.0
	Agree	34	34.0	34.0	84.0
	Strongly Agree	16	16.0	16.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Independent Variables

Collective Actions

Table .23 shows that the majority of respondents (28.0%) are disagree, followed by agree (22.0%), strongly agree (18.0%), and a smaller percentage of strongly disagree and neutral agree (16.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree.

Table 19 Collaborative actions occurs when several people work together

Collaborative actions occur when several people work together					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	16	16.0	16.0	16.0
	Disagree	28	28.0	28.0	44.0
	Neutral Agree	16	16.0	16.0	60.0
	Agree	22	22.0	22.0	82.0
	Strongly Agree	18	18.0	18.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .24 shows that the majority of respondents (32.0%) are neutrally agree, followed by strongly agree (21.0%), agree (21.0%), strongly disagree (15.0%) and a smaller percentage of disagree (11.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agreet.

Table 20 The problem of cooperative actions relate in particular to the public or group interest

The problem of cooperative actions relate in particular to the public or group interest					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	15	15.0	15.0	15.0
	Disagree	11	11.0	11.0	26.0
	Neutral Agree	32	32.0	32.0	58.0
	Agree	21	21.0	21.0	79.0
	Strongly Agree	21	21.0	21.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

7.4. The Moral Significance of Compliance

Table 2.25 shows that the majority of respondents (28.0%) are agree, followed by strongly agree (19.0%), disagree (19.0%), and a smaller percentage of neutral agree (17.0%), strongly agree (17.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree.

Table 21 In this way, as game theory shows cooperative actions is a problem

In this way, as game theory shows cooperative actions is a problem					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	38.0
	Neutral Agree	17	17.0	17.0	55.0
	Agree	28	28.0	28.0	83.0
	Strongly Agree	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .26 shows that the majority of respondents (53.0%) are agree, followed by strongly agree (17.0%), neutral (17.0%), and a smaller percentage of disagree (13.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree.

Table 22 Today, many large enterprises have the responsibilities of the employee include monitoring compliance with existing regulations

Today, many large enterprises have the responsibilities of the employee include monitoring compliance with existing regulations					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Disagree	13	13.0	13.0	13.0
	Neutral Agree	17	17.0	17.0	30.0
	Agree	53	53.0	53.0	83.0
	Strongly Agree	17	17.0	17.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

7.5. Undepending Theories

Table .27 shows that the majority of respondents (30.0%) are strongly agree, followed by neutral agree (25.0%), strongly diagree (19.0%), disagree (16.0%) and a smaller percentage of agree (10.0%). These data also show that the most common response is strongly agree.

Table 23 There are two types of current sources: independent and dependent

There are two types of current sources: independent and dependent					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	16	16.0	16.0	35.0
	Neutral Agree	25	25.0	25.0	60.0
	Agree	10	10.0	10.0	70.0
	Strongly Agree	30	30.0	30.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .28 shows that the majority of respondents (51.0%) are agree, followed by strongly agree (19.0%), disagree (19.0%), and a smaller percentage of neutral agree (11.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree.

Table 24 Dependent sources are represented by the diamond for

Dependent sources are represented by the diamond for					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	38.0
	Neutral Agree	11	11.0	11.0	49.0
	Agree	51	51.0	51.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

7.6. Conspiracy Theories

Table .29 shows that the majority of respondents (46.0%) are neutrally agree, followed by strongly disagree (19.0%), disagree (19.0%), agree (14.0%) and a smaller percentage of strongly agree (2.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree.

Table 25 It is easy to dismiss the conspiracy hypothesis

It is easy to dismiss the conspiracy hypothesis					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	38.0
	Neutral Agree	46	46.0	46.0	84.0
	Agree	14	14.0	14.0	98.0
	Strongly Agree	2	2.0	2.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

Table .30 shows that the majority of respondents (53.0%) are agree, followed by strongly disagree (19.0%), disagree (14.0%), strongly agree (12.0%), and a smaller percentage of neutral agree (2.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree.

Table 26 Natural selection favoured conspirational thinking

Natural selection favoured conspirational thinking					
		Frequency	**Percent**	**Valid Percent**	**Cumulative Percent**
Valid	Strongly Disagree	19	19.0	19.0	19.0
	Disagree	14	14.0	14.0	33.0
	Neutral Agree	2	2.0	2.0	35.0
	Agree	53	53.0	53.0	88.0
	Strongly Agree	12	12.0	12.0	100.0
	Total	100	100.0	100.0	

8. CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

This chapter is a summarization of the analysis provided from the overall findings of this research. The limitation and implications of the research are also discussed in detail to examine which area is needed for improvement. At the end of this chapter, recommendations are provided for further research purposes and a conclusion is provided.

Overall Findings based on the Research Objective

Table 31 Overall findings of the research

Test	Result
Reliability Test	Cronbach's Alpha = 0.876
Normality Test	Significant Value = 0.000 Z-score = -1.267
Linearity Test	Collective actions: $y = 0.49 + 0.88^{*}x$ (Positive) Moral significance: $y = 1.21 + 0.67^{*}x$ (Positive) Undepending theories : $y = 0.93 + 0.76^{*}x$ (Positive) Conspiracy theories: $y = 1.23 + 0.71^{*}x$ (Positive)
Correlation Analysis	Correlation of collective actions = 0.476 Correlation of moral significance = 0.601 Undepending theories = 0.530 Conspiracy theories = 0.888
Multiple Regression Analysis	R^2 = 0.976 Durbin-Watson = 1.689 (no autocorrelation problem) ANOVA = 0.000 Sig. value of collective actions = 0.390 (hypothesis supported) Sig. value of moral significance = 0.000 (hypothesis supported) Sig. value of undepending theories = 0.216 (hypothesis supported) Sig. value of conspiracy theories = 0.703 (hypothesis supported)

According to the table, the value for the relationship between moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis and the collective actions is 0.000, which is below 0.05. The represents that exists a significant relationship between collective actions and moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.

The table also shows the value for the relationship between the moral significance of compliance and the moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis 0.000, which is below 0.05. The represents that exists a significant relationship between moral significance and moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis. The Pearson Correlation between the two variables is 0.601, specifying that there is a moderate correlation.

Furthermore, Table .37 demonstrates the value for the relationship between undepending theories and moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis 0.000, which is below 0.05. The represents that exists a significant relationship between undepending theories and the moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis. The Pearson Correlation between the two variables is 0.530, specifying that there is a high correlation.

According to Table .11 which demonstrates the demographic statistics of the research, the data were collected from 100 respondents. The demographic characteristics of the respondents are divided into 6 categories: gender, age, ethnicity, qualification, measure.

Reliability analysis was used in this research to determine the consistency, reliability and validity of the instruments within the questionnaires. The Cronbach's Alpha Value, which states that the value indicating reliability is needed to be equal to greater than the value of 0.7. This shall measure the reliability of the independent and dependent variables in the study. The independent variable in this research is collective actions, moral significance, undepneding and conspiracy theories. On the other hand, the dependent variable is moral disengagement during the coronavirus crisis.

Analysis Findings

According to Table .13, the Cronbach's Alpha value for this research is 0.876. This specifies that the value of overall questionnaires is greater than 0.7, indicating that the study is reliable. The Cronbach's Alpha Value for each variable is shown in Table .14. The value for undepending theories is 1.473 and conspiracy theories, which is 1.569, followed by moral significance 1.2001 and the collective actions which are 0.876. The overall result shows that every variable is reliable in this research.

Table .16 displayed the results of the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test in this research. The sample size is 100 (N>50), therefore the Kolmogorov-Smirnov test was used to examine whether the questionnaires were normally distributed or otherwise. Based on the table, the significant value is 0.000, which is less than the value of 0.05. This concludes that the data is not normally distributed. According to this situation, the Z-score method is used to further determine the normality of the research

Table .18 shows that the majority of respondents (52.0%) are agree, followed by strongly agree (17.0%), strongly disagree (14.0%), disagree (9.0%) and a smaller percentage of neutral agree (8.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree. Table .19 shows that the majority of respondents (52.0%) are strongly agree, followed by agree (26.0%), disagree (14.0%), and a smaller percentage of strongly neutral agree (8.0%). These data also show that the most common response is neutral agree. Table .20 shows that the majority of respondents (65.0%) are agree, followed by agree (24.0%), agree (15.3%), strongly agree (6.0%) and a smaller percentage of disagree (5.0%). These data also show that the most common response is agree. Table .21 shows that the majority of respondents (38.0%) are strongly agree, followed by neutral agree (23.0%), disagree (16.0%), agree (16.0%) and a smaller percentage of strongly disagree (7.0%). These data also show that the most common response is strongly agree.

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