Islam and Impact of News Reporting: Between Religious Activities and Health Protection

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Abstract: Islamic religious activities that are bound together, such as congregational prayers, recitations, and *da'wah* activities, are some of the things that must be canceled when Covid-19 hits. The decline in social activity, interaction, and public trust is closely related to the increasingly rapid flow of information from various media channels. This research tries to uncover the news about Covid-19 in the mass media in influencing the behavior of the Bandar Lampung community religious activities. The research method used is explanatory quantitative of 422 respondents, obtained by accidental sampling technique. The findings illustrate that there has been an effect of the mass media coverage toward the attitude of the people of Bandar Lampung City, particularly regarding religious activities (35.04%). It has also revealed that the religious community was in a dilemma of choosing between health protection and religious behavior suit to *shari'a*.

Keywords: Religious activities, mass media coverage, Covid-19, health protection.

Abstrak: Kegiatan keagamaan Islam yang bersifat berjamaah, seperti salat berjamaah, pengajian, dan kegiatan dakwah terpaksa harus dibatalkan ketika Covid-19 melanda. Menurunnya aktivitas sosial, interaksi, dan kepercayaan masyarakat erat kaitannya dengan semakin derasnya arus informasi dari berbagai saluran media. Penelitian ini mencoba mengungkap pemberitaan tentang Covid-19 di media massa dalam mempengaruhi perilaku aktivitas keagamaan masyarakat Bandar Lampung. Metode penelitian yang digunakan adalah kuantitatif eksplanatori dengan jumlah responden sebanyak 422 orang, diperoleh dengan teknik sampling aksidental. Hasil penelitian memberikan gambaran bahwa terdapat pengaruh pemberitaan media massa terhadap sikap masyarakat Kota Bandar Lampung khususnya terhadap kegiatan keagamaan adalah sebesar 35,04%. Laporan ini juga mengungkapkan bahwa masyarakat berada dalam dilema dalam memilih antara perlindungan kesehatan dan perilaku keagamaan yang sesuai dengan syariah.

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Introduction

Islam is often known as a religion of prayer. The words "Establish prayer and pay zakat" are repeated many times in the Quran. This divine order with an attitude of direct fulfillment is a form of human gratitude to Allah SWT and unlimited submission and praise to Him. The realization of this obligation has changed with the emergence of infectious diseases in Islamic society. The 2019 Coronavirus Disease (Covid-19) pandemic is a severe threat for 2021-2022. The cruising range of Covid-19 is so massive that it has spread to 223 countries and made it a deadly global epidemic. As of August 27, 2021, the number of Covid-19 cases in the world has reached 2.115,900,900, with a death rate of 4,494,855 and a recovery of 193,050,345. Indonesia, with a population of 276,849,002 as of August 2021, ranks 13th, with 4,056,354 cases, 130,781 deaths, and 3,689,256 recovered patients (worldometers, 2021). This research will focus on Bandar Lampung. Until March 2022, 11,384 confirmed cases, with 798 patients dying. (Dinas Kesehatan Provinsi Lampung, 2022).

In several hadiths, the Prophet Muhammad recommended how his people should behave when facing an epidemic, namely limiting all mobility, such as staying in touch, traveling, and avoiding sick people. The Prophet Muhammad also suggested quarantine so that the plague was under control. The Sunnah clearly emphasizes: "If you hear that there is an epidemic in a country, do not enter it; and if it (plague) visits a land while you are there, do not leave it" (Deuraseh, 2006).

Every area of life, social, economic, and religious, has been affected by the pandemic (Androutsopoulos, 2021; Nasution & Satria, 2021; Sulkowski & Ignatowski, 2020). Restrictions on gathering people to fulfill and carry out religious needs have been imposed in many places around the world dunia (Al-Astewani, 2020; Begović, 2020; Boguszewski et al., 2020; Osei-Tutu et al., 2021); Kühle & Larsen, 2021). Restrictions are mainly made on Muslim religious practices that involve many people (*Madhah* worship) (Hidayaturrahman et al., 2021). Friday prayers replaced by midday prayers at home (Muttaqin et al., 2020), or praying by keeping your distance and wearing a mask. Of course, this rule affects the way of

praying in a congregation which should be done in a closed, dense, and close contact (Kotani et al., 2022). Likewise with *Ghairu mahdhah* worship, such as *da'wah, walimahan* activities, *tahlilan*, and studies which was then undone. Basically, during the Covid-19 pandemic, the religiosity of the Indonesian people formed a dualism of knowledge; first, people have full awareness that a pandemic is a disaster that God sends down as a lesson for humans; and second, a pandemic is a pure reality that was born from a scientific womb, which is referred to as a virus (Hanik et al., 2021). These two views revealed Covid-19 transmission from mosques, often called mosque clusters.

Almost all human life has been shifted to virtual space (Mishra et al., 2020). It is the same with religious activities. Almost all diverted to television and internet media (Molteni et al., 2021). Religious rituals and practices are performed in virtual reality. Thus, religiosity is intensively mediated (Tudor et al., 2021).

Compliance with the advice "just stay at home," especially in the religious field, is carried out in various ways and media. Mass media is considered the right information channel for the community so that the public can receive and understand the message the government is trying to convey (Oh et al., 2021). In collaboration with local governments, the central government issued several policies to reduce the rate of transmission of Covid-19 (Tobroni, 2020), which of course, were adjusted to the conditions of each province, namely by zoning mapping.

The campaign "work from home, a study from home, worship at home" is increasingly being intensified to make it easier for people to understand the government's message. Hoaxes and disinformation then did not escape the massive amount of information about Covid-19, worsening the situation and having multiple effects on economic, religious, and psychological conditions (Abdullah et al., 2020). This is a challenge for the government in disseminating information using mass media (Informatika, 2021). Criticism is also inevitable, for every policy that is disseminated through various channels, such as mass media, TV, radio, print media, social media, message chains, etc., in various forms and ways. Some people need to question their validity

before following the prohibitions. Meanwhile, some others see the restriction as an act of evil forces aimed at destroying religiosity (Wildman et al., 2020).

Previous research related to reporting on Covid-19 has focused a lot on impacts or effects, such as the article which states that the Covid-19 pandemic contributed to a deeper search for faith and spirituality (Bentzen, 2021). Another article entitled The Effect of Exposure to Covid-19 Information on Community Healthy Lifestyle Behavior focuses on exposure to information from social media on people's attitudes toward clean living (Kartika, 2021); (Valentino & Simbolon, 2020). Research also focuses on public trust in religious leaders and political leaders regarding restrictions on Islamic religious activities (Piwko, 2021). Furthermore, a Cross-Sectional survey with the theme of the influence of mass media on changes in people's healthy lifestyles during a pandemic in Bangladesh by Nazrul Islam et al. examines the relationship between knowledge level (CK), media use (MU), media check-in ability (KIA), and media credibility. (MC) in influencing changes in respondents' healthy lifestyle behavior (Islam et al., 2021).

In previous research, the majority of articles highlighted the link between Covid-19 reporting and cleanliness and health, in contrast to this research, this study focuses on the influence of mass media coverage around the pandemic Covid-19, towards the attitude of the Muslim community toward the risk of disease with a high transmission factor in the context of the practice of religious activities. The religious requirements that Muslims must fulfill can be realized individually in their homes. However, a century-old Islamic tradition fostered the people's belief that practicing religion together can strengthen bonds with Allah and with fellow believers. Therefore, meeting together in worship is a crucial element in religious life. The Muslim communities, including in Bandar Lampung City, are faced with religious demands to Allah that must be fulfilled by believers and government recommendations regarding restrictions on religious activities to guarantee safety and health.

The topic presented in this study is interdisciplinary, combining typical issues of religious studies, Islamic studies, and communication science studies, namely analyzing the influence of Covid-19 coverage in the mass media on the activities of the people practicing Islam as well as health and safety protection in Bandar Lampung during a pandemic. Therefore. The main question posed in this article is: How does the news about Covid-19 affect Islamic religious activities? Does religious practice carry the threat of an epidemic?

Researchers used the Stimulus Organism Response (SOR) theory to analyze this effect. SOR theory has the principle that when an individual receives a message (stimulus), it will produce an effect. In mass communication, a media or organism always plays an essential role in determining how the response occurs in individuals when receiving messages.
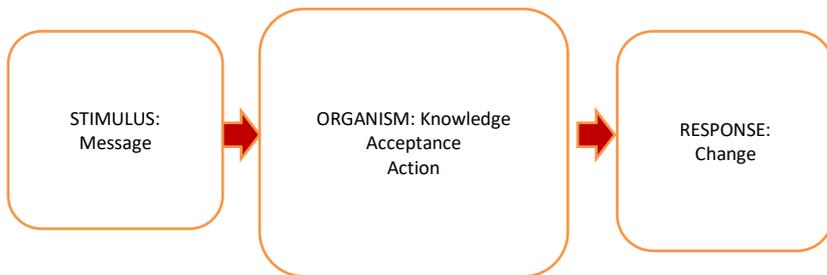

Figure 1. 'SOR Theory' (Effendy, 2009).

The effect is an extraordinary reaction to a particular stimulus to estimate the suitability between the message and the communicant's reaction. This theory also explains the influence on the communicant due to the science of communication (McQuail, 1994). Then it affects a particular reaction from a stimulus, which can be interpreted as the contents of the message displayed depending on the stimulus and the form of influence (Sednjaja, 2009)

Methodology

The research method used is an explanatory quantitative. The population of this study is 1,068,982 people of Bandar Lampung in the period 2020, with the majority being Muslim, aged 15-65 years who use mass media; print, electronic, and social media, in accessing Covid-19 information. Sampling is based on the probability sampling technique using accidental sampling (Sugiyono, 2017) in the analysis phase by testing the validity and reliability to find out the questions used. Then perform a simple linear regression analysis with the help of the SPSS application version 25 for Mac.

Results and Discussion

Results

Based on the results of a survey conducted regarding the impact of Covid-19 on the religious activities of the Bandar Lampung community totaled 422 respondents. The variable description of the influence of news coverage in the mass media about Covid-19 on changes in the attitude of the people of Bandar Lampung City can be understood from the respondents' responses to the variable referred to, namely based on three aspects, cognitive aspects, affective aspects, and conative aspects. Announcement regarding Covid-19 in the Bandar Lampung community with 422 respondents, the percentage was female 38.2% or 161 respondents, and male 61.8% or 261 respondents.

The number of respondents based on age in this study was in the age range of 16 to > 45 years, aged 16-19 years as much as 2.2% or 11 respondents, 14.5% or 61 respondents aged 20-25 years, 5.7% or 24 respondents aged 26-29 years. As many as 17.8% or 75 respondents aged 36-39 years, and 17.3% or 73 respondents aged 40-45 years. The most extensive age range in this study was at the age of 30-35, namely 22% or 93 respondents, and the age range >45 years was 20.1% or 85 respondents. In connection with this study, the age of the respondents can also indicate the frequency of using the media

as a source of information. Dependence on the media as a source of information will undoubtedly result in different attitudes for each age group, depending on how dependent they are on consuming information from the mass media.

Table 1. 'Number of respondents by education level'

Education Level	Frequency	Percentage
Others	53	12,55%
Upper secondary (SMA)	97	22,98%
Diploma	23	5,48%
Bachelor	196	46,44%
Master	26	6,16%
doctorate	27	6,39%
Total	422	100%

The frequency of data on the characteristics of respondents based on the level of education above has the result that 22.98% of respondents have a high school education, 46.44% have an undergraduate degree, 5.48% have a bachelor's degree, bachelor's degree and bachelor's degree 3 others have elementary, middle school, bachelor's and bachelor's degree education.

Table 2. 'Number of respondents based on media choice as primary preferences'

Mass Media Users	Frequency	Percentage
Printed Media	25	5,9%
Radio	0	0
Television	104	24,9%
Online Media	118	28,0%
Social Media	119	28,2%
News Agregator	5	1,2%
Official Sites	51	12,1%
Total	422	100%

The frequency of data on the characteristics of the respondents in the table above, based on the choice of using media (primary

preference) as a source of information, based on 422 respondents, namely, 28.2% chose social media and online media, only 12.1% for government websites. As for the choice of media use (supporting preferences), most respondents choose television 30.8%. To this research, the people of Bandar Lampung City use mass media, primarily online and television, as a preference in obtaining information.

The pattern of news consumption towards respondents also plays a role in changing the attitudes and religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung.

Table 3 'Time spent per day by respondents reading media news'

Amount of Time	Frequency	Percentage
< 1 hour	345	81,8%
1-2 hours	67	15,9%
2-3 hours	4	9%
3-4 hours	6	1,4%

Most respondents, or as much as 81.8% of the total, spend less than one hour daily accessing news about Covid-19. When stratified by age group, the trend appears consistent across generations.

Table 4. 'Number of news articles read by respondents'

Number of NewsArticles	Frequency	Percentage
1-2 articles	365	86,5%
3-4 articles	45	10,7%
5-6 articles	8	1,8%
7-8 articles	4	0,9%
> 9 articles	0	0
Total	422	100%

Most respondents (86.5%) only read 1-2 articles about Covid-19 in a day, followed by 3-4 articles with a percentage of 10.7%. This strengthens the data obtained in Tables 6 and 7 regarding the main preferences of the people who prefer watching television rather than reading articles about Covid-19. Main media preferences and

respondents' choice of supporters to obtain information about Covid-19, as well as patterns of news consumption towards changes in behavior, namely how much the behavior of Islamic religious activities has changed in places of worship during the pandemic. Respondents' answers were based on indicators of community behavior in complying with government regulations for restrictions on implementing religious activities in houses of worship. Among other things, by praying from home, not attending tahlilan activities, recitations, and studies/da'wah.

Next the simple linear regression analysis stage. To find out the effect of reporting about Covid-19 through the mass media (X) on Islamic religious activities (Y). Simple linear regression analysis is intended to see the relationship between one indicator of the independent variable (X) and the dependent variable (Y).

Before entering the regression test stage, a correlation test is carried out first to see if there is a correlation between frequency (X) and Islamic religious activities (Y). Product Moment and Pearson correlation analysis are used.

The R-value is 0.493, which has a positive correlation value. To find out whether the correlation coefficient of the calculations' results is significant, it is compared with RTable with an error level of 5%. The RTable value with a total sample of N=422 is 5%=0.098.

After the correlation test stage, it is continued to look for the effect of frequency on community Islamic religious activities by looking at the coefficient of determination. The Coefficient of Determination (R Square) value of 24.3% means that the independent variable X contributes 24.3% to the Y1 variable, and other factors outside the X variable influence the other 75.7%. The correlation or relationship (R) value is 0.459. From the interpretation table for the value of r, 0.493 is located in the interval 0.40-0.59 meaning that the variable (X) and variable (Y1) have a moderate relationship. In other words, the variable indicator (X) contributes to (cognitive) changes in society in Islamic religious activities 0.243%, the rest is explained by other factors not examined by researchers.

Regression analysis was performed to test the correlation between the two variables (X-Y). In the Anova output table, the Fcount value is

135,059. Using a significance of 95%, the value of f is very significant (p <0.05). This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the cognitive aspect variable (Y1). The ftable value is 3.86. The Fcount value is 135,059 with a sig value of 0,000. The Fcount value of 135,059 Ftable is 3.86, and the sig value is less than 0.05. This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the cognitive aspect variable (Y cognitive).

The results of simple regression analysis (X) on (Y) cognitive: regression coefficient (r) = 0.328 and a constant = 26.118. To test the significance of the positive influence of the Covid-19 news variable (X) on cognitive Islamic religious activities (Y), a t-test can be carried out. The tcount value for the Covid-19 news variable (X) is 11,621, with the number of respondents df = 419, a significance of 5% = 1,965. It can be interpreted that the tcount is 11,621 > t table 1,965, meaning that the news variable for Covid-19 in the mass media (X) has a positive effect and is significant to the variable of Islamic religious activity (Y) cognitive aspect.

Furthermore, an analysis of the influence of the news of Covid - 19 (X) on Islamic religious activities (Y) affective aspects. Test the correlation analysis using the SPSS application. The R-value of 0.549 is positive. To find out whether the correlation coefficient of the calculation results is significant, then it is compared with RTable with an error level of 5%. The RTable value with a total sample of N=422 is 5%=0.098. The Coefficient of Determination (R Square) is 30.2% which can be interpreted that the independent variable X having a contribution effect of 30.2% on the Y2 variable, and other factors outside the X variable influence the other 69.8%. The correlation value (R) is 0.549, which lies in the interval 0.20-0.39 which means the variable (X) and variable (Y) are practical, and there is a moderate relationship.

From the results of SPSS calculations, the value of F is obtainedcountof 181,605. Using 95% significance, the value of f is very significant (p<0.05). This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the affective aspect variable (Y). Then the value of Ftableis 3.86. F gradecountof 191,650 with a sig value of 0,000. This

shows that the Fcount181.650 Ftable3.86 value and sig value is less than 0.05. This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the affective aspect variable (affective Y).

The constant value (a) is 8.083 and the regression coefficient (b) is 0.179. To test the significance of the positive influence of the Covid-19 news variable (X) on affective Islamic religious activities (Y), a t-test can be carried out. The author calculates the t table, then finds the tcount value and t-table value (t-test), it is known that the t-count value is 13,478> t table 1,965, so it can be concluded that the variable reporting about Covid-19 in the mass media (X) influences the variable Islamic religious activities (Y) affective aspect, H0 is rejected, or H1 is accepted. This means that the variable reporting Covid-19 in the mass media (X) positively and significantly affects the affective aspect of Islamic religious activity (Y).

Furthermore, the analysis of the influence of the news of Covid -19 (X) on Islamic religious activities (Y) conative aspects. The value of the Coefficient of Determination (R Square) is 10.3% which can be interpreted as the independent variable X contributing 10.3% to the conative Y variable. Other factors outside the X variable influence the other 89.7%. The considerable correlation value (R) is equal to 0.321 and is located at intervals 0.20-0.39. It means that the conative variable (X) and variable (Y) have a low relationship.

The results of Regression calculations using SPSS obtained a Fcount value of 48,412. With a significance of 95%, we look for a very significant F value (p <0.05). This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the conative aspect variable (Y). Then the value of Ftable is 3.86. The Fcount value is 48,821 with a sig value of 0,000. This shows that the Fcount value is 48,821 > Ftable 3.86, and the sig value is less than 0.05. This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the conative aspect variable (Y).

The SPSS calculation results obtained the value of Fcountof 48,412. By using a significance of 95%, we look for a very significant F value (p <0.05). This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the conative aspect variable (Y). Then the value of Ftableis 3.86. F gradecountof 48,821 with a sig value of 0,000. F

gradecount48.821 >Ftable3.86, and the sig value is less than 0.05. This means that mass media coverage (X) significantly affects the conative aspect variable (Y). It is known that the constant value (a) is 13,957, and the regression coefficient (b) is 0,200. To test the significance of the positive influence of the Covid-19 news variable (X) on conative Islamic religious activities (Y), a t-test can be carried out. Value tcountand t valuetable(t-test), known the value of tcount6.958> t table1.965, so it can be concluded that the news variable about Covid-19 in the mass media (X) influences the Islamic religious activity variable (Y) is conative and accepted, and H0 rejected or H1 accepted. This means that the variable reporting Covid-19 in the mass media (X) positively and significantly affects the conative aspect of Islamic religious activity (Y).

After analyzing the effect of variable (X) on cognitive, affective, and conative aspects of Islamic religious activities (Y), then analyzing the influence of variables together on variable Y. Because cognitive, affective, and conative variables are the leading indicators, the results of the influence analysis together the Y variable is used to see the effect of the primary variable reporting Covid-19 (X) on Islamic religious activities in the city of Bandar Lampung (Y).

Table 5. 'Correlation test of covid-19 reporting and Islamic religious activities

Model Summary[b]				
Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std Eror of the Estimate
1	.592 a	.350	.349	4.38211

a. Predictors: (Constant), X
b. Dependen Variable :Y

The Model Summary output table shows an analysis of the correlation coefficient and the coefficient of determination. The table explains the correlation value (R) equal to 0.592. When viewed from the table of interpretation of the value of r, 0.592 is located in the interval 0.40-0.59. This can be interpreted that there is a moderate relationship between variables (X) and variables (Y). With this, the working hypothesis (H1) states that news coverage about Covid-19 in

the mass media affects Islamic religious activities can be accepted because it has a moderate relationship. After carrying out a correlation test between the two variables (X-Y), a regression analysis was carried out.

Table 6. 'Table ANOVA X against Y

ANOVA^a

Model	Sum Of Squares	Df	Mean Square	F	Sig.
Regression	4347.126	1	4347.126	226.379	.000 B
Residual	8065.208	420	19.203		
Total	12412.334				

a. Dependent Variable: Y
b. Predictors: (Constant), X

Regression test decision-making is seen in the ANOVA output table. From the results of SPSS calculations, the value of F is obtainedcountof 226,379. Using 95% significance, the value of f is very significant (p<0.05). This means that news coverage in the mass media (X) significantly affects religious activities (Y).Then the value of Ftableis 3.86. Based on Table 15, the value of F is obtainedcountof 226,379 with a sig value of 0,000. This shows that the value of Fcount226.379>Ftable3.86, and the sig value is less than 0.05. This means that news in the mass media (X) significantly affects the variable of religious activity (Y).

Based on the Coefficient output table, it is known that the constant value (a) is 6,911 0. and the regression coefficient value (b) is 0.443. So the regression equation:

Y= a + b X
Y= 6.911 + (0.443)X

To test the significance of the positive influence of the Covid-19 news variable (X) on Islamic religious activities (Y), a t-test can be carried out.

t table = t (a/2 ; n-k-1)

= t (0.05/2 ; 422-2-1)

= t (0.025 ;419)

= t (15.046)

To test the significance of the positive influence of the Covid-19 news variable (X) on Islamic religious activities (Y), a t-test can be carried out. The tcount value and ttable value (t test), it is known that the tcount value is 15,046 > t table 1,965, so it can be concluded that the news variable about Covid-19 in the mass media (X) influences the Islamic religious activity variable (Y).

The central hypothesis of this study can be formulated, namely:
Ho: There is no influence of the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on the Islamic religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung City.

Ha: There is an influence of the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on the Islamic religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung city.

It can be concluded that H0 is rejected and H1 is accepted. In this sense, the variable reporting Covid-19 in the mass media (X) positively and significantly affects the variable Islamic religious activities (Y).

Discussion

Based on the data, research on "The Effect of Covid-19 Coverage in the Mass Media on Islamic Religious Activities" has been calculated using the SPSS.25 for Mac program. These results will be explained concerning the S-O-R (Stimulus-Organism-Response) theory and concepts. To see the validity and reliability of the statements, the authors used the SPSS 25 program on 20 respondents. The result was that the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media, which consisted of 12 statements, was all valid. The Attitude Change variable, which consisted of 7 statements, was declared valid because rcount value> r table. Where the rtable value for the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media and the religious activity variable was

0.159, and it was found that the rcount value for all statements of the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media ranged from a value of 0.447-0.702 while for the religious activity variable, it ranged from 0.690-0.916. based on these data, it can be concluded that all statements, both the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the mass media and the Attitude Change variable are valid rcount values> rtable.

For the reliability test, the authors got the results from the SPSS 25 program data processing, namely all statements, both the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media and the religious activity variable, were declared reliable because the Cronbach's alpha value of the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media was 0.831, which means it is very reliable and religious activity variable of 0.922 which means reliable. The following is a description of the discussion of the research results the author has done.

Respondents in this study were the people of Bandar Lampung City. As many as 422 respondents, were given a questionnaire consisting of 19 statement items. This study comprised 261 respondents, 61.8% male, and 161 respondents, or 38.2% female. All respondents of this study embrace Islam and are devout in their worship.

In addition, all respondents to this study are mass media users, who when accessing information, all respondents have different media preferences as the primary and complementary media. After having the qualifications of the respondents following the objectives of this study, the authors used assistance from SSPS 25 For Mac in the calculations.

Interpreting the value of the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media, the authors calculate the average score obtained with the help of the SPSS 25 program. The Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media, based on the calculation of the mean score, is at 4.51 with the "strongly agree" level. Furthermore, the results of the mean score can be concluded that the Covid-19 Reporting variable in the Mass Media on the religious activities of the Bandar Lampung city community is indeed carried out in the mass media, especially reporting in online mass media because it is considered concise,

adaptable, and interactive, in the Bandar Lampung city community as source information on the development of Covid-19.

The basic assumption of the S-O-R theory according to (Hovland et al., 1953), is that the message conveyed can foster motivation, foster passion for the communicant so that the communicant quickly accepts the message received and then changes in attitude and behavior occur. Mass media has rapid development, from print to electronic using the internet, so that people can broadcast information more quickly to the general public.

Interpreting the value of the Attitude Change variable, the authors calculate the average score obtained with the help of the SPSS 25 program. Attitude Change variable, based on the calculation results the mean score is at 4.51 with the "strongly agree" level. From the results of the mean score, it can be concluded that the variable of religious activity in the Bandar Lampung community is indeed felt to have changed. The form of attitude change itself includes cognitive aspects, namely aspects related to knowledge, affective aspects, namely aspects related to feelings and conative aspects related to tendencies to act or behave in fact felt by the people of Bandar Lampung after they consumed the news presented by the mass media about Covid-19. 19.

Religious activity which is variable Y in this study is divided into three aspects, namely cognitive aspects related to knowledge, affective aspects related to feelings or emotions and conative aspects related to actions or behavior. These three aspects are owned by the people of Bandar Lampung City, more specifically whether they are also influenced by news coverage in the mass media or not, so they will be explained in more detail, as follows.

Coverage of Covid-19 in Mass Media (X) Against Religious Activities (Y)

To measure whether or not there is an influence arising from the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on religious activities, the SPSS 25 program assistance is used and explained by the S-O-R theory.

Based on the data, research on "The Effect of Covid-19 Coverage in the Mass Media on Religious Activities, the authors focus on the S-O-R theory. This theory discusses that messages delivered quickly to the communicant can bring about a change in attitude. So in data presentation and analysis, the author uses Product Moment Statistical analysis in SPSS 25 for Mac to determine whether there is an influence of News About Covid-19 in the Mass Media on the religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung. In addition to using Product Moment to test the value of the correlation coefficient, the author also uses a simple method, namely by looking at the product moment correlation index (rxy) numbers obtained and then consulting a simple interpretation table for the "Y" value.

From these calculations, an rxy of 0.452 is obtained, which means that this gain is neither negative nor positive. Between variable X and variable Y there is a unidirectional relationship. If it is interpreted to the "r" value table, then the rxy value is in the interval 0.40-0.59. This means that between variables X and Y there is a relationship at a moderate level. In addition, the significance value is 0.00 < 0.05 significant criteria, thus, the regression equation model is significant so that the linear regression model meets the criteria.

The contribution of the amount of influence or contribution of variable X to variable Y, seen from the calculation of the coefficient of determination states that the influence is 20.40%. Meanwhile, at 79.60% it was found that there were other variables that influenced changes in attitudes from the people of Bandar Lampung city apart from reporting in online media. Another variable that influences the change in attitude is because as a resident of Bandar Lampung who is currently at the forefront in handling the Covid-19 case, it becomes the most frequent and gets the most detailed information about Covid-19 because the demands of the task are not only from reporting in the mass media so that the variable reporting in the mass media (X) is only one of the causes of Islamic religious activities.

The processed data obtained shows that tcount is 6,160 > ttable 1,976, thus H0 is rejected or H1 is accepted which states that news

about Covid-19 in the mass media influences changes in the religious activities of the Bandar Lampung community

So that there is an influence between Reporting in the Mass Media (X) on Islamic Activities (Y) the hypothesis is proven and acceptable. The influence is significant. Increasingly consuming news about Covid-19 presented in the mass media will bring up a new attitude or a change in old attitudes with new attitudes as a result of the news consumed by the people of Bandar Lampung.

This is in accordance with the S-O-R theory where after obtaining a stimulus in the form of news from the mass media, it is first processed to be understood by the organism, then a response will be seen, namely a change in attitude. Therefore, the change in attitude that occurs in the people of Bandar Lampung is influenced by the news in the mass media they consume, because the news provides the desired information. Reporting in the mass media is presented with easy-to-understand news with interesting news visualization so that it becomes an attraction for reading, then the information is fulfilled so that a new attitude emerges as a result of the news.

Coverage of Covid-19 in the Mass Media (X) Against Cognitive Aspects of Islamic Religious Activities.

To measure whether there is any influence arising from the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on the cognitive aspects or knowledge of the Bandar Lampung community in Islamic religious activities, the SPSS 25 program assistance is used and explained by the S-O-R theory.

From these calculations, an rxy of 0.459 can be obtained, which means that this gain is neither negative nor positive. This means that between variable X and variable Y there is a unidirectional relationship. If it is interpreted to the "r" value table, then the rxy value is in the interval 0.40-0.59. This means that between variable X and variable Y1 there is a relationship at a moderate level. In addition, the significance value is $0.00 < 0.05$ significant criteria, thus, the regression equation model is significant so that the linear regression model meets the criteria.

The contribution of variable X to variable Y1, seen from the calculation of the coefficient of determination, shows that the influence is 21.1%. Whereas at 78.9% it was found that there were other variables that influenced the cognitive aspects of religious activities in the people of Bandar Lampung city apart from the news in the mass media that presented information about Covid-19.

The processed data obtained shows that tcount 6,311 > ttable 1,976, thus H0 is rejected or H1 is accepted which states that news about Covid-19 in the mass media influences the cognitive aspects of the Bandar Lampung city community in Islamic religious activities.

So that there is an influence between the Effect of Reporting in the Mass Media (X) on the Cognitive Aspect (Y1) the hypothesis is proven and acceptable. This influence is significant, so that the more news about Covid-19 is presented in the mass media, the cognitive aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung City will also have an effect, because the information presented is informative and educational, so that knowledge about Covid-19 from the community is increasing.

If it is related to the S-O-R theory, after a stimulus (reporting in the mass media), then society as an organism will have a deep understanding of the intent of the news, afterwards the resulting response will be seen, namely increasing knowledge about Covid-19 in accordance with what news is consumed , because the cognitive aspect is related to knowledge.

In addition, the results of the analysis of each variable X item obtained an average or mean score of 4.51, which means that the news in the mass media has been well received.

It can be interpreted that the cognitive aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung city are influenced by the news in the mass media they consume, this is because the news gives what they want, namely informative and educational information. In the news in the mass media, news is presented that is easy to understand, not long-winded, simple in nature so that after reading the news, the people of Bandar Lampung city find additional perceptions, stereotypes, new facts related to increased knowledge about Covid-19.

Coverage of Covid-19 in Mass Media (X) Against Affective Aspects.

To measure whether there is an influence arising from the news of Covid-19 in the mass media on the affective aspects or feelings of the people of Bandar Lampung city on Islamic religious activities, the SPSS 25 program assistance is used and explained by the S-O-R theory.

From the calculations, an rxy of 0.352 is obtained, meaning that this gain is neither negative nor positive. This means that between variable X and variable Y2 there is a unidirectional relationship. If it is interpreted to the "r" value table, then the rxy value is in the interval 0.20-0.39. This means that between variable X and variable Y2 there is a relationship at a low level. In addition, the significance value is 0.00 < 0.05 significant criteria, thus, the regression equation model is significant so that the linear regression model meets the criteria.

The contribution of variable X to the affective aspect, seen from the calculation of the coefficient of determination, states that the influence is 13.1%. Meanwhile, at 86.9%, it was found that there were other variables that influenced the affective aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung city apart from the news in the mass media that presented information about Covid-19.

As a result of data processing, it can be seen that tcount is 4,740 > ttable 1,976, thus H0 is rejected or H1 is accepted, so that news about Covid-19 in the mass media influences the affective aspects of the Bandar Lampung city community in Islamic religious activities.

Based on the analysis, there is an influence between Reporting in the Mass Media (X) on the Affective Aspect. This influence is significant, so that the more you consume news about Covid-19 presented in the mass media, the affective aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung will also have an effect, because the information presented can control people's feelings.

If it is connected with the S-O-R theory, then after the stimulus, namely news in the mass media, then in the social organism, they pay attention to the news, so that a response will be seen in the form of the formation of new emotions as a result of the attention given from the

public to the information read, because of the affective aspect related to the control of feelings or emotions.

In addition, the results of the analysis of each variable X item obtained an average or mean score of 4.51, which means that the news in the mass media has been well received.

It can be interpreted that the affective aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung are affected by the news in the mass media that they consume because the news gives what they want, namely informative and educational information. In the news in the mass media, new facts are presented that cause the people of Bandar Lampung to feel worried, feel afraid of Covid-19 which is related to changes in feelings.

Coverage of Covid-19 in Mass Media (X) Against Conative Aspects .

To see and measure whether there is any influence arising from the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on conative aspects or the behavior and actions of the people of Bandar Lampung city in Islamic religious activities, the SPSS 25 program assistance is used and explained by the S-O-R theory.

From these calculations, an rxy of 0.301 can be obtained, which means that this gain is neither negative nor positive. This means that between variable X and the conative aspect there is a unidirectional relationship. If it is interpreted to the "r" value table, then the rxy value is in the interval 0.20-0.39. This means that between variable X and the conative aspect there is a relationship at a low level. In addition, the significance value is 0.00 < 0.05 significant criteria, thus, the regression equation model is significant so that the linear regression model meets the criteria.

The contribution of variable X to the conative aspect, seen from the calculation of the coefficient of determination, states that the influence is 0.9%. Meanwhile at 99.1% it was found that there were other variables that influenced the conative aspects of the people of Bandar Lampung city apart from the news in the mass media which presented information about Covid-19.

From the processed data obtained, it can be seen that tcount is 3,853 > ttable 1,976, which states that news about Covid-19 in the mass media influences conative aspects of society.

So that there is influence between the Effect of Reporting in the Mass Media (X) on the Conative Aspect. This influence is significant, so that the more news about Covid-19 is presented in the media, the conative aspects of the Bandar Lampung city community will also have an effect, because the information presented can cause a real change in the actions of the Bandar Lampung city community.

If it is related to the S-O-R theory, after there is a stimulus, namely news in the mass media, then the organism of the Bandar Lampung city community can accept the news, so that a response will be seen in the form of real action, a new behavior from the Bandar Lampung city community, because the conative aspect is related to action or behavior.

In addition, the results of the analysis of each variable X item obtained an average or mean score of 4.51, which means that the news in the mass media has been well received. It can be interpreted that the conative aspect of the religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung city is influenced by the news in the mass media they consume, this is because the news gives what they want, namely informative and educational information. In the news in the mass media, new facts are presented that cause the people of Bandar Lampung to feel the need to take real action or form a new behavior in accordance with the decisions they make as a result of consuming news about Covid-19.

The information needs were then answered by the mass media through reporting on Covid-19. Reporting that is presented by only displaying core information and is supported by an interesting presentation accompanied by audio, images and video can lead to a new understanding of the people of Bandar Lampung about Covid-19. Not only that, having news titles that attract readers and easy access to news can also generate trust from the people of Bandar Lampung to continue to access Covid-19 news from the mass media. With this reporting, the people of Bandar Lampung can always find new facts if

they always follow news developments in the mass media which always pay attention to the actual value of news. These changes belong to changes in cognitive or knowledge components. When there is a change in the knowledge of the Bandar Lampung community, it will have an impact on changes that involve feelings. After knowledge about Covid-19 information increases, the people of Bandar Lampung may experience feelings of worry, fear and even experience changes in mood because of new information, which in turn can lead to a new behavior in the people of Bandar Lampung.

In conclusion, the test of the S-O-R theory is proven. In this S-O-R theory there are three important elements, Message (Stimulus, S), Communicant (Organism, O), and Effect (Response, R). The message is in the form of a stimulus, it contains messages, ideas, namely all information about Covid-19 that is accessed according to individual information needs. The communicant, namely the individual who is the object of the persuasive communication process in this research, is the people of Bandar Lampung who receive persuasive messages in the form of news about Covid-19 in the mass media and pay attention to the news. The effect that will occur is a result of the existence of a stimulus, in this study the effect arising from the message is a change in attitude in the Bandar Lampung community which includes changes in cognitive, affective and conative aspects.

Conclusion

During the Covid-19 pandemic, news about Covid-19 certainly caught the attention of many people at large. This is what has caused a lot of news about Covid-19 to start appearing in various media to meet the needs of the audience regarding the development of information about Covid-19.

News presentations that concern all information about Covid-19 can be found in various types of mass media, both print and electronic. One of the interesting facts is that there is news that Covid-19 has begun to spread through places of worship. The cluster of the spread of Covid-19 through places of worship in various regions in Indonesia is considered to be very closely related to people's choices about whether

or not to follow the government's recommendations regarding worship from home. The author then examines the influence of news about Covid-19 in the mass media (X) on religious activities which are more focused on changing the choice of attitude to worship from home (Y). These two variables are proposed to see whether or not there is a link between news about Covid-19 as a result of information reported in the mass media and the religious activities of the people of Bandar Lampung city.

After conducting research, it was found that there was an influence from the news about Covid-19 in the mass media on the religious activities of the Bandar Lampung community, so that H1 was accepted and H0 was rejected. This is shown by the rxy value of 0.452 which, when interpreted in the "r" value table, the rxy value is in the interval 0.40-0.59 which indicates that there is a moderate influence between the two variables.

Changes in attitude in this study caused by news about Covid-19 in the mass media also had an influence on aspects of changing attitudes, namely cognitive aspects of 21.1%, affective aspects of 13.1% and conative aspects of 0.9%. There is an influence found between news about Covid-19 in the mass media (X) on cognitive, affective, and conative aspects.

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