

Hyperreality dan Simulacrum dalam Propaganda Terorisme Siber di Indonesia = Hyperreality and Simulacrum in Cyber Terrorism Propaganda in Indonesia

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Abstrak

Transisi aktivitas terorisme dari ruang fisik ke ruang siber mencerminkan adaptasi kelompok teror terhadap era digital. Media sosial dan platform digital menjadi medium strategis dalam menyebarkan propaganda radikal, membentuk echo chamber, serta memfasilitasi proses radikalisasi individu secara masif dan tersembunyi. Dalam hal ini, penyebaran propaganda radikal melalui repetisi narasi dan glorifikasi kekerasan secara terus-menerus membentuk konstruksi realitas baru, di mana simbol-simbol kekerasan terpisah dari realitas aslinya. Proses ini berpotensi melahirkan fenomena hyperreality dan simulacrum, di mana citra kekerasan yang disebarluaskan tidak lagi merepresentasikan kekerasan yang nyata, melainkan membangun realitas semu yang dianggap lebih “nyata” oleh para pengikutnya. Studi ini mengulas proses terjadinya hyperreality dalam aktivitas terorisme, menganalisis implikasi yang ditimbulkan, untuk kemudian merumuskan strategi yang efektif dalam penanganan ancaman terorisme siber khususnya di Indonesia. Pembahasan ini dilakukan melalui analisa mendalam mengenai berbagai bentuk aktivitas teror di ruang siber merujuk pada analisis 516 putusan pengadilan terorisme, hasil Focus Group Discussion (FGD) dengan praktisi, akademisi, dan perwakilan masyarakat umum, wawancara semi terstruktur dengan mantan terpidana teror, serta hasil kajian data intelijen densus 88 at dengan merujuk pada teori transisi ruang, teori aktivitas 9P, teori dramaturgi, dan teori kultivasi. Analisis mendalam terhadap isu tersebut diperlukan untuk dapat menentukan langkah-langkah mitigasi termasuk kebijakan berbasis penelusuran atas ide, pemikiran, dan pengalaman dari berbagai pihak terkait dalam merespon dinamika terorisme siber yang begitu cepat perubahannya.

.....The transition of terrorist activities from physical space to cyberspace reflects the adaptation of terror groups to the digital era. Social media and digital platforms have become strategic mediums in spreading radical propaganda, forming echo chamber, and facilitates the process of individual radicalization massively and covertly. In this case, the spread of radical propaganda through the repetition of narratives and the continuous glorification of violence forms a new construction of reality, where the symbols of violence are separated from their original reality. This process has the potential to give birth to the phenomenon hyperreality And simulacrum, where the image of violence that is disseminated no longer represents real violence, but rather constructs a pseudo-reality that is considered more “real” by its followers. This study reviews the process of this happening, hyperreality in terrorism activities, analyzing the implications that arise, to then formulate an effective strategy in handling the threat of cyber terrorism, especially in Indonesia. This discussion is conducted through an in depth analysis of various forms of terrorism activities in cyberspace referring to the analysis of 516 terrorism court decisions, the results of Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with practitioners, academics, and representatives of the general public, semi-structured interviews with former terror convicts, and the results of the study of intelligence data from Densus 88 AT by referring to the theory of space transition, 9P activity theory, dramaturgy theory, and cultivation theory. An in-depth analysis of the issue is needed to be able to determine mitigation steps

including policies based on tracing ideas, thoughts, and experiences from various related parties in responding to the dynamics of cyber terrorism which are changing so rapidly.