

## The Success of the Napiter Re-education Program on the Acceptance of the Republic of Indonesia: Narrative Literature Review

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**Abstract:** Reeducation is a follow-up intervention that aims to provide re-understanding for terrorist prisoners. This study is a follow-up study conducted using a different approach. This study aims to determine whether various interventions in the re-education program have been successful in increasing the acceptance of terrorists in the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. The research method used is the Narrative Literature Review (NLR), by assessing, identifying, analyzing and summarizing previously published literature. The re-education program in Indonesia with various interventions shows an increase in the acceptance of national values and acceptance of the unitary state of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) among terrorist prisoners in Indonesia. A holistic approach that includes psychological, religious education, social, and economic aspects has been shown to provide better results than methods that focus on one aspect only. Psychological interventions help prisoners manage emotions and stress, while moderate religious education directs them to an inclusive understanding of religion and skills through the training provided are factors that greatly support the acceptance of NKRI.

**Keywords:** holistic; intervention; psychological intervention, re-education; religious intervention, terrorist prisoners

### Introduction

Terrorism has become one of the main threats faced by countries around the world, including Indonesia. This phenomenon not only causes physical and psychological damage, but also threatens social, political stability, and national integrity. As the largest archipelagic country in the world with high cultural, religious, and ethnic diversity, Indonesia faces serious challenges in dealing with terrorism. This diversity, although a wealth, is also a potential gap that can be exploited by terrorist groups to spread extremist ideologies and recruit new members (Ansori et al., 2019).

Since the late 1990s, Indonesia has witnessed the emergence of various terrorist groups with the aim of overthrowing the government or establishing a radical Islamic state. Attacks such as the Bali bombings in 2002, the second Bali bombing in 2005, and other attacks have caused collective trauma and raised awareness of the importance of counter-terrorism efforts (Ansori et al., 2019). These attacks also prompted a strong response from the Indonesian government, including stricter law enforcement and the establishment of special agencies such as the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT).

BNPT was established in response to the increasing threat of terrorism in Indonesia. This institution is tasked with formulating and coordinating national policies in countering terrorism, including deradicalization programs. BNPT uses intelligence-gathering methods to understand the motivations and backgrounds of terrorists, which are then used to design more effective interventions (Adikara et al., 2021). In addition, BNPT also plays a role in public education, international cooperation, and the development of deradicalization programs in correctional institutions.

The deradicalization program in Indonesia aims to change the mindset and behavior of terrorist prisoners so that they accept the national values of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI) and can effectively reintegrate socially after serving their sentences. The program includes various approaches, including psychological intervention, religious education, strengthening

religious literacy, and social and economic support (Agustanto et al., 2024; Ansori et al., 2019). This holistic approach is designed to address the ideological, psychological and social aspects of terrorist behavior.

Strengthening the psychological aspect is considered essential in the deradicalization process. The program involves cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma counseling, and emotional support to help inmates manage emotions and stress that may be driving factors for involvement in terrorist activities (Alfithon & Syafiq, 2021; Muluk et al., 2020). Moderate and inclusive religious education plays an important role in guiding prisoners to understand religious values that are in accordance with Pancasila. Good religious literacy is expected to help prisoners reject extremist interpretations of their religion (Ipandang & Umiarso, 2022; Naldo, 2022). Creative approaches, such as the use of music, have been explored as effective methods to increase inmate engagement. Music can be a medium that conveys positive messages and improves the mental state of inmates, thereby increasing their acceptance of national values (Agustanto et al., 2024).

Post-release social and economic support is an important component of preventing recidivism. Social reintegration programs include job skills training, job search assistance, and psychological counseling, aimed at facilitating prisoners' productive reintegration into society (Purwawidada et al., 2022; Saputro et al., 2024).

Although various deradicalization programs have been implemented, the level of success still varies. A study by Probowati (2023) showed that a holistic approach that includes education, psychology, and social is more effective in increasing the acceptance of national values among terrorist prisoners. Another study by Muluk et al. (2020) indicated that psychological interventions before ideological discussions can increase the effectiveness of the program by helping prisoners manage emotions and stress.

However, deradicalization programs face various challenges, such as limited resources, resistance from prisoners, and lack of coordination between institutions. Limited facilities and professional staff in the fields of psychology and religious education can reduce the quality of interventions (Suarda, 2020). Resistance from prisoners, which can be caused by distrust of the program or emotional attachment to extremist ideology, requires a more personal approach to overcome their psychological and emotional barriers (Alfithon & Syafiq, 2021). Lack of coordination between institutions, such as correctional institutions, BNPT, and educational institutions, can lead to inefficiencies in program implementation (Ansori et al., 2019). In addition, the social stigma against former terrorist prisoners is a challenge in their social reintegration. This stigma can lead to social isolation and difficulty in getting support, increasing the risk of recidivism (Muluk et al., 2020).

In the face of these challenges, regular evaluation and adjustment of deradicalization programs are essential. Continuous evaluation helps identify program strengths and weaknesses and provides a basis for improvement. Adjusting programs based on evaluation findings can increase the relevance and effectiveness of interventions to the individual needs of terrorist prisoners (Kamaludin, 2021; Prabowati, 2023).

Acceptance of the national values of the Republic of Indonesia by terrorist prisoners is the main objective of the deradicalization program. This acceptance not only reduces extremist tendencies but also strengthens the national identity and social integration of prisoners into society. Studies by Kamaludin (2021) and Thahir et al. (2023) show that comprehensive psychological and religious interventions can increase acceptance of national values.

In the face of the growing threat of terrorism, Indonesia has implemented various deradicalization programs with a holistic approach. These programs include psychological interventions, religious education, the use of creative media, and social and economic support after release. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of deradicalization programs in increasing the acceptance of national values among terrorist prisoners in Indonesia. With a

comprehensive approach, it is hoped that deradicalization programs can rebuild the lives of terrorist prisoners and strengthen their national integration.

## **Method**

This study uses a narrative literature review method to examine various studies and relevant sources on the effectiveness of deradicalization programs in Indonesia. The narrative approach was chosen because it allows the integration of various perspectives and findings from various sources, providing a comprehensive picture of the topic under study. The sources used in this study were journal articles, books, and related publications published between 2016 and 2024, which discussed deradicalization programs and the acceptance of national values among terrorist prisoners in Indonesia. Inclusion criteria included empirical studies, literature reviews, and relevant policy reports. Sources that were not relevant or did not meet academic quality criteria were ignored. Data obtained from these sources were analyzed thematically to identify factors that influenced the success of the deradicalization program and its impact on the acceptance of NKRI values by terrorist prisoners. Thematic analysis allowed grouping findings based on key themes such as intervention methods, implementation challenges, and supporting factors for success.

## **literature review**

Indonesia has implemented various deradicalization programs in correctional institutions to handle terrorist prisoners (Ansori et al., 2019). These programs include psychological approaches, religious education, and social interventions aimed at changing the mindset and behavior of prisoners, in accordance with national policies that emphasize social reintegration and moral recovery.

### *Deradicalization Program Approach*

Adikara et al. (2021) highlighted the use of intelligence in the deradicalization program conducted by BNPT, including in-depth interviews, behavioral analysis, and monitoring of prisoners' communications. This approach is designed to understand individual motivations, so that interventions can be tailored to needs. Meanwhile, Agustanto et al. (2024) explored the use of music as a therapeutic medium, such as music therapy, workshops, and exploration of traditional music, which are considered effective in conveying positive messages and strengthening national values.

Alfithon dan Syafiq (2021) emphasize the importance of developing self-compassion for terrorist prisoners through individual counseling, mindfulness, and meditation. This program aims to assist the process of psychological transformation and acceptance of the values of the Republic of Indonesia. In addition, Arham dan Runturambi (2020) propose a Risk-Need-Responsivity (RNR) approach that focuses on assessing risks, needs, and responses relevant to individual characteristics.

### *Religious Education and Literacy*

Jufri (2022) stated that moderate religious literacy can direct terrorist prisoners to internalize Pancasila values and reject extremism. This program involves inclusive religious teaching, group discussions, and joint religious activities. I pandang dan Umiarso (2022) underline the relevance of Islamic legal principles in supporting deradicalization, with a focus on understanding moderate and inclusive Islamic teachings.

### *Social and Economic Approach*

A social reintegration approach is also proposed by Purwawidada et al. (2022) to support prisoners after release. This program includes job skills training, job search support, and psychological counseling to prevent recidivism.

### *Evaluation and Challenges*

Suarda (2020) identified challenges in implementing deradicalization programs, such as limited resources, resistance from prisoners, and lack of coordination between institutions. In addition, Muluk et al. (2020) showed that psychological interventions before ideological discussions can increase the effectiveness of the program. These interventions include cognitive behavioral therapy, trauma counseling, and emotional support.

### *Special Cases and Effectiveness of Strategies*

Prabowati (2023) and Saputro et al. (2024) found that holistic strategies, such as in Cikeas Prison and Karanganyar Class II A High Risk Prison, were effective in increasing acceptance of national values. Approaches involving education, psychology, and social are considered capable of producing significant behavioral changes.

Further research by Thahir et al. (2023) showed that a combination of psychological and religious interventions can increase prisoners' acceptance of the Republic of Indonesia, while Khamdan (2016) emphasized the importance of developing peacebuilding through character education, social activities, and skills training.

## **Results and Discussion**

Based on literature review, deradicalization programs in Indonesia have shown varying levels of success, depending on the method, approach, and context of implementation. Studies such as those conducted by Prabowati (2023) and Muluk et al. (2020) indicate positive changes in the acceptance of national values by terrorist prisoners who have undergone deradicalization programs. These changes reflect the success of the program in encouraging ideological and behavioral transformation, especially through an approach that focuses on the needs of individual prisoners.

Programs that adopt a holistic approach—integrating educational, psychological, and social aspects—have proven to be more effective than programs that only focus on one aspect (Kamaludin, 2021; Purwawidada et al., 2022). This approach allows prisoners to not only understand national values, but also internalize them through relevant and in-depth learning experiences. The moderate aspect of religious education, for example, provides space for prisoners to explore inclusive religious views, while psychological interventions help them manage stress and negative emotions that often become obstacles to the process of change.

Thahir et al. (2023) revealed that the combination of psychological and religious interventions simultaneously had a significant impact on increasing prisoners' acceptance of the values of the Republic of Indonesia. This intervention was designed to not only reduce extremist beliefs, but also build self-confidence and social skills needed for reintegration into society.

In addition, innovation in the deradicalization approach also made a positive contribution. Research by Agustanto et al. (2024) showed that the use of music as part of a deradicalization strategy was able to increase prisoner involvement and support them in the process of behavioral change. Music, both in the form of therapy and as a medium of communication, helps prisoners to express themselves, process emotions, and accept positive values more relaxed and effectively.

The success of the deradicalization program is also influenced by the diversification of the methods used. Programs that integrate job skills training, group counseling, and social activities together with religious education show a higher success rate. This kind of approach provides prisoners with an integrated learning experience, where they can connect theory with practice, and prepare themselves for life after release. However, despite many successes, significant challenges remain in the implementation of deradicalization programs. Some of these include prisoners' resistance to change, limited resources, and lack of coordination

between related institutions (Suarda, 2020). In addition, there is a need to ensure that these programs are designed contextually, taking into account the prisoners' social, cultural, and ideological backgrounds, so that the programs become more relevant and effective.

The success of deradicalization programs in Indonesia is greatly influenced by the diversity and integration of the approaches used. Comprehensively designed programs that not only address ideological aspects but also support the emotional, social, and economic well-being of prisoners have a greater potential to produce sustainable change. Therefore, it is important to continue to evaluate and develop these programs in order to address existing challenges and improve their effectiveness in the future.

### *Supporting Factors for Success*

A holistic approach has proven effective in increasing the acceptance of national values among terrorist prisoners. Programs that combine psychological, educational, and social aspects allow for a more comprehensive intervention. This does not only focus on ideological change, but also includes the restoration of mental and social well-being (Muluk et al., 2020; Purwawidada et al., 2022). With this approach, prisoners can be encouraged to internalize values that are in line with the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia (NKRI).

In addition, the use of creative media, such as music, also plays an important role in deradicalization efforts. Music not only functions as a means of entertainment, but also as a medium that can convey positive messages and facilitate healthy emotional expression. Research shows that music can increase prisoner engagement and support their behavioral change process more effectively (Agustanto et al., 2024).

Strengthening religious literacy is also an important element in the deradicalization strategy. Moderate and inclusive religious literacy helps prisoners understand the values of the Republic of Indonesia more deeply. By gaining an understanding of religion that is in line with the principles of nationality, prisoners can reject the extremist ideology that they previously adhered to (Naldo, 2022). This approach gives them a broader perspective on national and religious values.

Furthermore, psychological interventions such as cognitive behavioral therapy and trauma counseling have been shown to be effective in helping prisoners manage emotions and stress. With the right psychological support, prisoners can more easily carry out the process of behavioral change needed to reintegrate into society (Alfithon & Syafiq, 2021; Muluk et al., 2020). This intervention not only functions as a rehabilitation tool but also as a preventive measure against prisoners returning to extreme ideologies.

Finally, a social reintegration approach that includes economic and social support after release is essential in preventing recidivism. This support allows terrorist prisoners to return to society productively, so that they not only become better individuals personally but are also able to contribute positively to their communities (Purwawidada et al., 2022; Saputro et al., 2024). With these steps, the deradicalization process can run more optimally and sustainably.

### *Challenges in Implementation*

Limited resources are one of the main challenges in implementing deradicalization programs. Lack of adequate facilities and trained professionals can affect the overall effectiveness of the program. This makes the implementation of the program less comprehensive and reduces the quality of interventions provided to terrorist prisoners. For example, (2020) research shows that these limitations are often an obstacle to achieving optimal results in deradicalization programs.

In addition, resistance from prisoners to deradicalization programs is also a challenge that cannot be ignored. Some prisoners show resistance to the interventions provided, either

because of distrust of the program's goals or their emotional attachment to the extremist ideology they adhere to. This kind of resistance requires a more personal and sensitive approach to understanding individual needs and dynamics, as expressed by Alfithon and Syafiq (2021).

Another challenge is the lack of coordination between institutions involved in the deradicalization program. Ansori et al. (2019) noted that poor coordination often results in duplication of efforts, inconsistencies in intervention methods, and a lack of effective information exchange between related institutions. This condition hampers the smooth running of the program and reduces the efficiency of overall deradicalization efforts.

The social stigma against former terrorist prisoners is also a significant barrier to their reintegration into society. This stigma can create social isolation, making it difficult for former prisoners to get the support they need for behavioral change. Muluk et al. (2020) highlighted that this persistent stigma can worsen their psychological and social conditions, as well as hinder efforts to rebuild a productive and harmonious life.

However, despite the various challenges, effective deradicalization programs continue to show positive results in increasing acceptance of the values of the Republic of Indonesia among terrorist prisoners. Previous studies have shown changes in attitudes and behavior of prisoners who are more supportive of national integration and reject extremism (Kamaludin, 2021; Thahir et al., 2023). These programs have not only succeeded in reducing extremist tendencies but also strengthened the national identity of terrorist prisoners, which is an important foundation for their successful reintegration into society. This emphasizes the importance of continuing to improve and strengthen deradicalization programs to achieve more optimal results.

### *Policy Recommendations*

Efforts to improve the effectiveness of deradicalization programs for terrorist prisoners can be carried out through various improvement strategies. One of them is by increasing available resources. The addition of adequate facilities and the presence of competent professional staff are top priorities. The government needs to allocate sufficient budget to support the implementation of more comprehensive programs, so that they can optimally reach the specific needs of terrorist prisoners.

In addition, the development of creative methods is also an important step in the deradicalization process. Innovative approaches such as the use of music and art can be integrated into the program. This method is not only able to increase prisoner involvement, but also accelerate the process of behavioral change through more expressive and attractive media. By utilizing creative approaches, prisoners can more easily internalize the positive messages conveyed.

Another aspect that needs to be strengthened is increasing religious literacy. Moderate and inclusive religious education programs can help terrorist prisoners understand national values more deeply. Good religious literacy is key to internalizing the values of the Republic of Indonesia and rejecting extremist ideology. With the right religious knowledge, prisoners can build a more constructive mindset and support social integration.

Coordination between institutions also plays an important role in the success of the deradicalization program. Good synergy between correctional institutions, the National Counterterrorism Agency (BNPT), and other related institutions can ensure that all aspects of the program are well managed and mutually supportive. An integrated approach allows each institution to contribute according to its capacity, thus creating more effective and efficient interventions.

On the other hand, reducing the social stigma against former terrorist convicts is a challenge that must be overcome. This stigma is often a barrier to their social reintegration. Therefore, an educational campaign is needed to provide the community with an understanding

of the importance of social reintegration and the role of former convicts in rebuilding the community. By reducing stigma, society can become more inclusive and support the process of changing the behavior of former convicts.

Finally, regular evaluation and monitoring of the deradicalization program must be carried out to ensure its effectiveness. A continuous evaluation process allows for early identification of the program's strengths and weaknesses. In addition, this monitoring provides an opportunity to make necessary adjustments, so that the intervention methods used remain relevant and in accordance with existing dynamics. Good evaluation can also be the basis for developing future deradicalization policies. Through these strategic steps, it is hoped that the deradicalization program can run more effectively, provide significant positive impacts, and support sustainable national integration.

## Conclusion

Re-education programs in Indonesia have shown effectiveness in increasing the acceptance of national values among terrorist prisoners. A holistic approach that includes psychological, religious education, social, and economic aspects has been proven to provide better results than methods that focus on one aspect only. Psychological interventions help prisoners manage emotions and stress, while moderate religious education directs them to an inclusive understanding of religion that is in line with the values of Pancasila.

Innovations such as the use of music as a medium of therapy have strengthened prisoner engagement, facilitated emotional expression, and encouraged the acceptance of positive values. The social reintegration approach and post-release economic support also play an important role in preventing recidivism and ensuring the return of prisoners as productive members of society.

However, challenges remain, including prisoner resistance, limited resources, social stigma, and lack of coordination between institutions. Therefore, regular program evaluation and evidence-based adjustments are key to increasing the effectiveness and relevance of interventions. The sustainability and success of deradicalization programs require collective commitment from all relevant parties. With a comprehensive and innovative approach, this effort is expected to not only be able to reduce the threat of terrorism but also strengthen social integration and national stability in Indonesia.

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