ISLAMOFOBIA INSTITUSIONAL PRANCIS PADA ERA PEMERINTAHAN EMMANUEL MACRON (2017-2024)

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ABSTRAK

Islamofobia di Prancis merupakan fenomena yang dilatarbelakangi oleh berbagai isu baik sejarah panjang Eropa sejak masa pencerahan, tragedi World Trade Center (WTC) yang menjadi titik di mana Islam dikaitkan dengan terorisme, isu krisis imigran, dan tentunya warisan *laïcité* atau sekularisme Prancis. Semenjak beberapa aksi terorisme dalam negeri, seperti aksi Charlie Hebdo dan Samuel Paty, Presiden Republik Prancis, Emmanuel Macron, semakin menjadikan Islam dan Muslim sebagai "*the other*" dari lanskap kehidupan masyarakat Prancis. Akibatnya, terjadi eskalasi aksi Islamofobia di Prancis serta kebijakan-kebijakan Islamofobik, seperti undang-undang anti-separatisme dan kebijakan lain yang tampak diinstitusionalisasi. Dengan menggunakan metode penelitian kualitatif deskriptif, penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menganalisis Islamofobia institusional Prancis pada era Pemerintahan Presiden Emmanuel Macron. Teknik pengumpulan data dilakukan dengan wawancara dan dokumentasi. Wawancara dilakukan dengan 11 migran Muslim di Prancis untuk mengetahui realita Islamofobia di Prancis. Teori hak asasi manusia (HAM) dalam hubungan internasional sebagai landasan analisis penelitian ini. Hasil penelitian ini menunjukkan bahwa Islamofobia memang sudah begitu melekat dengan Prancis, namun semenjak dipimpin oleh Macron, Islam semakin digambarkan sebagai sosok yang jahat dan tidak inklusif. Beberapa kebijakan tersebut adalah UU No. 2021-1109 24 Agustus 2021 Memperkuat Prinsip-Prinsip Republik; pelarangan abaya, niqab, burkini; inisiasi "Islam Prancis"; dan representasi media Islamofobia yang menyebabkan meningkatnya diskriminasi di sektor publik dan swasta serta kekerasan dan pelecehan terhadap Muslim di Prancis yang amat tidak sesuai dengan isu HAM.

Kata kunci: Islamofobia, sekularisme, Macron, hak asasi manusia

FRANCE'S INSTITUTIONALIZED ISLAMOPHOBIA DURING PRESIDENT EMMANUEL MACRON'S PRESIDENCY (2017-2024)

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ABSTRACT

Islamophobia in France is a multifaceted phenomenon rooted in historical, cultural, and political contexts. Its origins can be traced back to the Enlightenment era, the aftermath of the September 11 attacks, the ongoing immigrant crisis, and the enduring legacy of *laïcité* (French secularism). In recent years, domestic terrorist incidents such as the Charlie Hebdo attack and the murder of Samuel Paty have intensified the rhetoric of "othering" Islam and Muslims within French society, a narrative increasingly emphasized by President Emmanuel Macron. This has coincided with a notable rise in both Islamophobic actions and institutionalized policies, including anti-separatism laws and measures perceived as targeting Muslim practices and communities. Employing a descriptive qualitative research methodology, this study investigates the institutionalization of Islamophobia during President Macron's administration. Data were collected through interviews and document analysis. Interviews with 11 Muslim migrants residing in France provided insights into the lived experiences of Islamophobia. The analysis is framed within the context of human rights theories in international relations. The findings reveal that Islamophobia has become deeply embedded in French society, with Macron's governance exacerbating its manifestations. Policies such as Law No. 2021-1109 of August 24, 2021, aimed at reinforcing the principles of the Republic, along with bans on the abaya, niqab, and burkini, and initiatives like the promotion of a "French Islam," have contributed to the marginalization of Muslims. Furthermore, Islamophobic portrayals in media have fostered increased discrimination in public and private spheres, as well as incidents of violence and harassment. These developments starkly contrast with the principles of human rights and highlight the systemic challenges faced by Muslims in France.

Kata kunci: Islamophobia, secularism, Macron, human rights