

FRANCOIS HOLLANDE'S IDIOSYNCRATIC FACTORS IN FRENCH ISIS POLICY

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ARTICLE INFO	ABSTRACT
<p>Accepted : 10-08-2023 Revised : 15-08-2023 Approved : 16-08-2023</p> <hr/> <p>Keywords: execution; Narcotics evidence; confiscation.</p>	<p>The leadership style of Francois Hollande it was means a lot to the government of France. It is all about Hollande's personality who is a very intuitive look threat against ISIS in France. Whose decision-making process by Francois Hollande has made France more aggressive than before. The researcher would explain how idiosyncratic factors of Francois Hollande's policy against ISIS in France. The purpose of the research is to know how individual psychological can influence the decision-making process and behavior of nations. Data was collected by literature study and online website research. The result of the research tries to describe how the idiosyncrasy of Francois Hollande is very fluently to France's policy against ISIS, which France's response would make a positive impact and negative impact internal or external. Francois Hollande is an obsessive-compulsive type leadership.</p>



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Introduction

It can be assumed that French foreign policy at the time of Francois Hollande was greatly influenced by the personality he built both internally and externally. This can be seen from the various policies that were later born by Francois Hollande were very impactful in the government that was run (Sianipar, 2016). Evidenced by how then France's role in the internal and external sectors has a significant impact on the global. The foreign policy made by Francois Hollande was able to illustrate how repressive the French government under Francois Hollande was (Pertiwi, 2018). So that the foreign policy implemented by France from 2012 to 2017 was a very aggressive French period.

Discussing foreign policy is considered as an "Action Theory" or the wisdom of a country aimed at other countries to achieve a certain interest (Setiawan & Sulastris, 2017). Indirectly, the foreign policy of a country determines how then they behave and the political direction adopted whether to maintain, secure or advance the national interests of the state towards the state or globally. Foreign policy is also considered a country's perspective on a phenomenon (Zulian, 2018).

The formulation of foreign policy is defined as an international action where there is a set of decisions that can then affect global flows (Lamusu, Mamentu, & Rengkung, 2022). This decision-making process will then involve individuals in this case the country's leaders to determine what kind of action the country will take. Often the leadership style of a country's leader has a lot of influence on the implementation of

foreign policy. Foreign policy is considered a way of dialogue or communication so in its application it often raises pros and cons (Wicaksana & IP, 2020).

There are indicators as well as factors and aspects that then influence how a country's leader makes decisions. These factors are psychological factors that come from aspects in this case the closest environment, namely family, relatives, and even colleagues can affect how then a person decides a decision even to the way of attitude (Subagyo & Ginanjar, 2020). To see this we need to look deeper and get to know Francois Hollande more closely.

1. Background of Francois Hollande's Life

Francois Hollande or his full name François Gérard Georges Nicolas Hollande is the 7th president of France with a term of office starting from 2012 to 2017. He had considerable influence in France after the reign of Nicolas Sarkozy. This can be seen from how at the beginning of his tenure Hollande made policies regarding the economy which at that time in Europe was experiencing a crisis. So it can be seen that Francois Hollande has a fairly mature mind in seeing the problem as something that needs to be addressed as soon as possible (Putra, 2021).

The background of Francois Hollande, president of France, is quite phenomenal. Starting with birth on August 12, 1954, and his father Georges Gustave Hollande is an ENT doctor in northwestern France Haute-Normandie région, (Maulida, Hamidy, & Wahyudi, 2020), and Hollande's mother, Nicole Frédérique Marguerite Tribert is a social worker. Hollande was educated at the elite École Nationale d'Administration, where his classmates included future prime minister Dominique de Villepin and future Socialist presidential candidate Ségolène Royal, who would also become a longtime friend of Hollande. (Genicot & Ray, 2017) In 1979, while still a student, Hollande joined the Socialist Party, and he worked as an economic adviser in the Pres administration. It can be said that Hollande was a passionate activist and had a far-sighted vision of a phenomenon.

Hollande himself was not bound by any religion and never married in his life. But she still has a relationship but without marital status. We can see this from his background which is not attached to any religion so Hollande's thought is not religious.

Francois Hollande himself began his political career as an economic consultant and was considered a confidant of Mitterrand's Socialist Party. His existence was further visible when his political career took off after the presidential election and ran in the National Assembly elections. But in reality, he failed to become a member of the legislature.

But Francois Hollande's luck can be seen when he finally worked in the Ussel district as a city councilor for a 6-year term from 1983 to 1989. But in 1981 Hollande was invited to join the cabinet of ministers Pierre Marouet. In 1984 he worked side by side with Roland Dumas heading the post of Minister of Foreign Affairs (Diwati & Santoso, 2016).

But one month after the 2007 election, Royal publicly revealed that she and Hollande had separated. News of the move added a stronger sense to Royal's efforts

with a subsequent desire to replace Hollande as party leader, but he was defeated by Lille Mayor Martin Aubry. Strauss-Kahn's arrest in May 2011 on sexual assault charges, however, caused more tension across party ranks. Although the charges were eventually dropped, Strauss-Kahn, the presumptive Socialist candidate in the 2012 presidential election, resigned as director of the International Monetary Fund. With his main rival sidelined, Hollande continued to make the case for himself as a Socialist candidate, presenting a moderate platform that attracted unexpected support from former president Chirac.

In October 2011, in France's first open primary election, Hollande secured the Socialist Party nomination over Aubry. On 22 April 2012, Hollande topped the list in the first round of the presidential election, setting up a second round against Sarkozy. On 6 May 2012, a second round was held and in the event, Hollande won a decisive and convincing victory over the public, winning almost 52 percent of the vote, and he was sworn in as president of France on 15 May 2012.

Hollande can be seen as a vocal critic of the Syrian press. Bashar al-Assad, after the alleged use of chemical weapons in the Syrian Civil War, called for foreign military intervention in the conflict. Francois Hollande has been active in international activities including in January 2013 when he sent French troops to fight Islamist militants in Mali, and then in December a French-sponsored UN Security Council resolution authorizing armed intervention in the Central African Republic.

2. Francois Hollande's policy

Francois Hollande's government showed that France underwent several adjustments and improvements in French participation in the global sphere. This is evidenced by France which is often quite active in various cases that occurred at that time. One of them was when the Eurozone Crisis (Euro Debt Crisis) which at that time became a common problem in Europe.

The Eurozone debt crisis attacked the external and internal parts of various countries in Europe, of course, this caused economic problems to the survival of European Union countries at that time. (Dallago & Guglielmetti, 2011) At the beginning of his government, Francois Hollande after his inauguration then left for Berlin to meet with Angela Merkel, where Merkel and Sarkozy had previously set up austerity programs as a step to resolve the debt crisis. Where the proposal has to do with increasing individual tax rates but this does not have a significant impact because the French economy is still stagnant.

Francois Hollande's Migration Policy was a different austerity than under Nicolas Sarkozy. Where during the Sarkozy period discussed Immigration Choice, Mandatory Immigration, and Co-Development. It is a positive thing that migrants were well received under Nicolas Sarkozy (Verdiana, 2018). However, this was changed by Francois Hollande who according to Hollande varied, that aspects that could affect the crisis this time besides the failure of the previous President. But Hollande also mentioned that immigration flows that are not handled properly are also one of the causes of the economic crisis in France. Therefore, seeing this situation, Hollande

wants immigration flows to be managed better by improving immigrant quotas and tightening border controls.

Turning to his external policy, which was a popular military policy that attracted much attention where Hollande became a strong supporter of French military action abroad. This is strongly evidenced by several frequent French interventions during Hollande's tenure that caused a lot of controversy. Especially some incidents such as the military intervention carried out in Mali, and the armed intervention in the Central African Republic. (Mother Earth, 2018)

The French military intervention in Mali is thought to have something to do later with efforts by France to fight Islamist militants in Mali. This became known as Operation Serval, with France making a request that the United Nations approved. (Boeke & Schuurman, 2015) In this case, it cannot be separated from Hollande's role in making decisions and how he used to convince the public that the most appropriate way for the world at that time to fight Islamist militants in Mali was the right choice. This can be seen from the aspect that Hollande's influence is considered logical enough and easy to accept by the public so that the public can agree with the arguments that Hollande was giving at the United Nations.

3. Impact of military intervention on Francois Hollande's government

The impact felt for France was the series of attacks that occurred after the attack of military intervention by France. During Francois Hollande's tenure, there were at least 22 cases of attacks allegedly linked to ISIS and IS.

The French military intervention in the internal conflict in Mali in 2013 presented by Imelda Masni Juniaty Sianipar in 2016 tried to explain the significance of the French military intervention. (Sianipar, 2016) However, researchers see that this article seeks to explain the interaction of the United Nations and as well as France's relations with countries in Africa. However, the role researcher and Francois Hollande discussed is not deep enough so here the researcher tries to enter and discuss from the point of view of the country's leaders on the foreign policy espoused by France.

Francois Hollande's Government Efforts to Deal with African Illegal Immigrants in 2012-2015, written by (PUTRI, 2016) tried to explain the efforts made by Francois Hollande but in dealing with illegal African immigrants migrating to France. There is a similarity in point of view, namely through the government of Francois Hollande, but differences there are differences in aspects that are tried to be explained where there are spillover effects related to the issue that researchers are trying to study, but differences can be understood by differences in aspects that are trying to be explained.

Method

In this study, researchers used descriptive qualitative methods with psychobiographical methods to unpack and develop profiles rather than a linear and chronological depiction of political personalities, this aims to develop an analysis of political figures. It is then analyzed to provide a comprehensive report, both from the point of view of actors in international relations more specifically related to the

idiosyncratic factor of Francois Hollande's handling of ISIS in France

The data collection method will be like a literature study. So that researchers are more likely to read literature related to the problem or phenomenon being discussed to make it more comprehensive and a much sharper analysis. Data analysis techniques will go through 3 steps, namely data reduction, data presentation, and conclusions. Data reduction is a simplification made to process raw data into valid data or information and make it easier to conclude. The presentation of data is used to arrange systematically so that the data is easier to understand. Then concluding which is the final stage in seeing the results of reduction and presentation of data are concluded as a closing or answer to the problem being studied.

Results and Discussion

Idiosyncratic factors are described as "All those aspects of the decision maker, his values, talent, and prior experiences that distinguish his foreign policy choices or behavior from those of every other decision maker". (Mighty, 2015) From this, it is necessary to analyze Francois Hollande's personality in terms of profile, political career, and policies made by Francois Hollande. From there we get an understanding of how his leadership views and the actions taken by Francois Hollande are based on his personality.

1. Idiosyncratic Factor Analysis of Francois Hollande

Understanding the leadership style of a president requires certain indicators to determine how he makes decisions. There is classification according to Margaret G. Hermann, Francois Hollande's personality is based on the following indicators:

a. High Nationalism

Francois Hollande has high nationalism, this is evidenced by his desire to run for a second term in the upcoming elections. Assuming that Francois Hollande would take care of other fields and remain in service for the French government but on a much more specialized scope. Hollande, who has a background as an economic analyst, certainly has a desire to improve the French economy for the better. It can be seen that it was his nationalist nature that gave him such thoughts.

b. Low Conceptual Complexity

It can be seen that Francois Hollande is an efficient figure who has the desire to solve the ISIS problem quickly and simply, especially for the security of civilians in France. This was reinforced by a speech after the Paris attacks in which Hollande declared war on ISIS and IS. This was also strengthened by the deployment of all military forces both inside France and outside France with cooperation from the United Nations to attract sympathy from the international community.

c. High Believe in own control

The belief that one can influence or control what happens along with the terror that occurred in France was met with a cool head by Hollande. He believed in his abilities as a leader so he was able to lead military forces abroad on behalf of the United Nations to invade Mali and slaughter Islamist militants in the region. It is as a

preventive effort in the future that radicalism needs to stop and Hollande believes in its ability.

d. Low need for Affiliation

His characteristic Low Need for Affiliation is based on his influence and campaign promise that "change now and a normal administration". (BAMAT, 2017) This is Hollande's way of caring for France where he wants a change in the constellation of government both inside and outside. This indicates that his strong character teachings come from the environment where he has been a politician from when he was a student and his family environment that tries to teach him to love Hollande's homeland.

Another thing to note is how the actions he took after the bombings and various terrorist attacks in France over the past 5 years were responded to very well by Francois Hollande, this is evidenced by the handling carried out in addition to the terror that still occurs, but the swift efforts of Francois Hollande are considered successful in making his reputation in the international arena get many sympathizers.

e. High Distrust of others

His character that does not trust others is illustrated by his treatment after the Paris attacks where ISIS was the mastermind of the attack. This is stated in the rule that France will forcibly expel migrants who have links or links with members of ISIS and IS and even threatened to expel them from France. (Vinocur, 2016) This is due to resentment due to various acts of terror carried out by ISIS. Assessing the policy issued is quite logical because it can threaten the national security of France so it needs to be made more in-depth improvements to the grassroots.

f. High need for power

This need for power and influence was evidenced by Francois Hollande's campaign where he was able to win a political campaign against his former colleague Sarkozy. Francois Hollande felt he needed to intervene to address the problems faced by France. And he needs the trust of the public to do so that is one of the reasons Hollande wants to be president.

2. Hollande's View of ISIS to France's Intervention

Hollande's perspective can be seen in how he responded with a merciless declaration of war on terrorists. France's commitment to destroying ISIS after the attacks, Francois Hollande said he was pushing to submit a bill to extend the state of emergency declared after the attacks for three months and would suggest changes to the constitution. France's military campaign against ISIS in Iraq and Syria will also intensify. Hollande's lack of religion shows that his policies do not necessarily assume that Islam is a terrorist but rather Islamic radicals who will try to be prosecuted. Hollande also showed the views of leaders who have a calm and subjective way of thinking so that the policies issued as much as possible do not harm the Islamic side who live peacefully in France.

Idiosyncratic and Foreign Policy on ISIS

The response to the ISIS attack was met with a military foreign policy in which French jets bombed targets in IS-held areas of Syria and Iraq, more than 100,000 security personnel were deployed, and police raided locations across France.

This was followed by the addition of 5,000 additional police posts in the next two years and no new cuts in the defense budget. After the enactment of the policy, the police succeeded in placing 69 people under suspected house arrest. In addition, through 3,427 searches 588 weapons and 528 crimes have been found. (Princess, 2016)

Making it easier to revoke dual French citizenship if they are convicted of a terrorist offense does not render them stateless. Not much as the French state wants as a Republic, Hollande also wants the community to remain united and form a homogeneous society. But it is more about speeding up the deportation of foreigners who pose a "serious threat to state security". Hollande himself still carries out the principle of Free Movement so that some migrants suspected of being the masterminds of acts of terrorism will soon be cleared. Hollande also told the EU to be tougher on handling immigrants entering Europe.

Hollande's next policy is the adoption of surveillance acts, or increasing anti-extremist legislation that allows authorities to use "black boxes" on internet service providers to monitor activity that could be suspected of being terrorist. So this provides a filter for people suspected of being members of ISIS in French territory. This was a wise policy made by Hollande because it would certainly provide a sense of security in the community and control over the chaos that had occurred in society at that time.

Hollande's success with French security services has subsequently banned 200 people from leaving France and the rejection of a record of 50 people seeking entry to France due to suspected extremist and radical group activity. There were 3,336 administrative searches in which 290 people were placed under house arrest and 344 were detained. (Princess, 2016)

3. Impact provided by Francois Hollande

The impact of some of Francois Hollande's policies has been successful in preventing extremist activities both online and directly on the ground. Preventing illegal immigration is allegedly the starting point for several further terrorist attacks. Where this provides security for public spaces to return to activities. It is also undeniable that the French public after several ISIS attacks experienced a Trust Issue where the notion of Islamophobia began to emerge and emerge. This tried to be contained during the time of Francois Hollande but in the end, failed because Francois Hollande's policies at that time were considered too discriminatory against the Islamic community in France. This upheaval then caused at the end of Hollande's reign the public tended to be dissatisfied with the performance that Francois Hollande had done. So Emmanuel Macron then inherited the problem of Islamophobia as a result of ISIS during his rule.

With an obsessive-compulsive leadership style, Hollande tries to create a perfect and responsive style of government, but it will be difficult to do so given that a policy is made unable to please all parties so this becomes quite contradictory to the efforts that Hollande is trying to make.

Conclusion

Francois Hollande was a good leader, not the best but his many policies were quite beneficial to French society. The idiosyncratic factor that is carried out can be seen in how Hollande's personality is considered very mature in deciding a policy. In addition to being based on a strong personality as an analyst, his sharp thinking power can give the whole world recognition of him that he is a person who cares deeply about France. In addition, the handling of ISIS that was carried out had a positive impact on foreign policy but quite a negative impact because from within the country raised public perceptions about anti-Islam or Islamophobia so it could be seen as a positive and negative foreign policy under the direction of Francois Hollande. Obsessive-compulsive attitudes also make it quite difficult for Hollande to accept his policies rejected by a handful of people.

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