

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

A. Background

Germany is one of the biggest countries in Europe. Germany is Europe's most industrialized and crowded nation. Famous for its innovative accomplishments, it has additionally delivered some of Europe's most praised arrangers, logicians and artists. This great country accomplished their nation unity before other European countries. The World War 1 and 2 totally ruined Germany, hence, they rebuilt their country faster than others (BBC, 2012).

Furthermore, Germany is surrounded by other European countries such as Switzerland, France, Luxemburg, Belgium, Netherland, Denmark, Czech Republic and Austria. Furthermore, Germany becomes a country in Europe as the perfect place for a lot of people to live in. There are numerous people around the world living in Germany; some of them are foreign students, migrant workers, asylum seekers or refugees. They moved from their country to live in Germany with several purposes. Nowadays, there are high numbers of asylum applicant who apply their Asylum applications to Germany (BBC NEWS , 2016).

Previously, after the Libyan conflict, the German foreign policy were begun to be doubted by his closer partners because of the abstained of German in the UN Security Council in 2011. Therefore, the German foreign ministers at

time Guido Westerwelle said that it has a big risk for Germany. However, it does not mean that Germany refused to hold a responsibility in the international missions. The German's attitude at the time was questioned. Their partners were accused that the Berlin's government always pulled to one side in difficult situation. Accordingly, President Gauck speech in security conference in München, he stated that Germany would involve more in the international conflict. Furthermore, President Gauck explained Germany needed bigger contributions in international; hence, Germany had been depending on globalizations (Micheal Knigge, 2014). Therefore, the open-borders refugee policy is one of the international contributions of Germany.

Meanwhile, in 1980s, refugees came to Germany and in 1990s the number of refugees rapidly increased. The collapse of Soviet Union, the war in formers of Yugoslavia and the human right crisis in the Kurdis region of Turkey, was the reason behind the growing number of refugees (DOMID). Moreover, in 2010 the raising number of refugees in Europe was increased. The refugees came from Syria and Middle East; the Africa countries such as Somalia, Sudan, Eritrea; Afghanistan and Pakistan; the Balkan States. In 2014 and 2015 the number of refugees in Germany was significantly higher (Harald Bauder, 2016).

According to Eurostat in 2016 the Asylum applications that were applied in Germany as many as 237,400 applicants, approximately 66% of total applicants in EU member states (Eurostat, 2016) . However, this higher number of refugees in Germany created pros and contras in governance and society. The

significantly higher number of refugees who came to Germany build the concern from government and German for helping them.

On the contrary, the high number of refugees raise the criminalization in Germany. According to the German Federal Crime, the data on nationality suspect showed that most of the suspects are refugees. In 2014 until 2015, it was shown that there were approximately 60 cases which were caused by the refugees.

For instance, German residents taught German to the refugees. They also nurture the refugee's kids whose parents are passed-away, and helping them find a job. Without million residents aid the organizer of the refugees, will be troublesome. In Germany, no refugees should sleep in the road due to the camp facilities provided by the government (Verica Spasovska, 2016).

However, the real challenge faced by the Germany is building the program of study opportunity for kids to study and open the employment for people. Besides, all the things will cause higher budgets and social jealousy among German residents.

B. Research Question

“Why did Germany treat refugees equally as the local citizen, when it creates problem in their internal level?”

C. Theoretical Framework

Foreign policy decision making process which is taken by a state is really interesting to be analyzed. A foreign policy is a form of effort of a state to achieve their interests. Therefore, a foreign policy has several factors which clout the

decision maker who represents a state to take an accord. To explain the policy decision making process of Germany toward the refugees, the author would like to use theory decision making process by William D. Coplin.

According to William D. Coplin, there are several determinants that influence a head – of state in taking foreign policy. Those three determinants are ; first, the state political situation; second, economic and military power; third, international contexts (William D. Coplin, 2003).

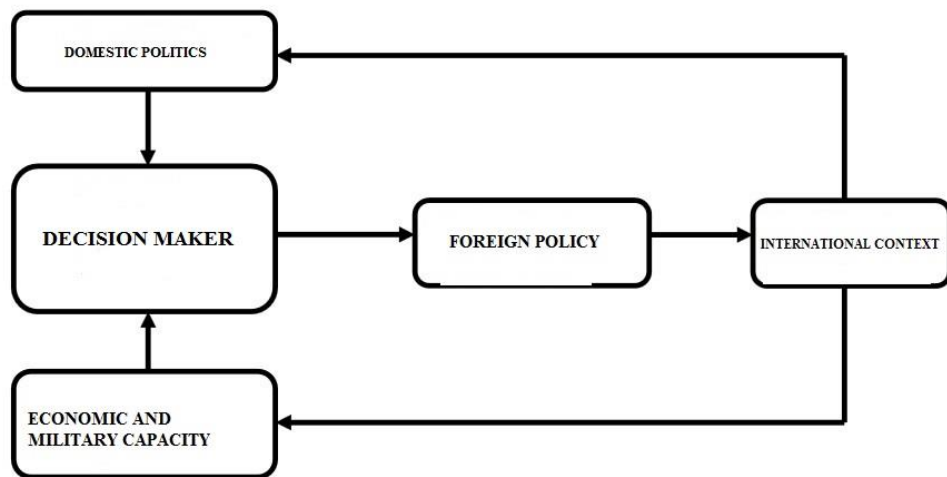


Figure 1 Foreign Policy Decision - Making Process

Source: (William D. Coplin, 2003)

Based on the illustration by Coplin which is explained above, there are three factors of consideration which influence the decision making of foreign policy. Those aspects are domestic politics, military and economic condition,

and the international context. Indeed, the factors are related one to another that become the consideration which results in a policy of a state.

1. Domestic politics

Coplin stated *“to determine the way foreign policy works, it can be observed from the domestic situation of a country.* (William D. Coplin, 2003)”

The situation of a state could impact the foreign policy decision making either by cultural or political system of its state. The domestic politics include the cultural factors which are fundamentally affected by the people’s behavior and domestic politics condition which currently occurs. Although, the state is the actor, people are the ones who has the responsible to make the decision to such as action and reaction. People are unlike a state. They decide and play the concept of national interest, arrange strategy, and make decision or even evaluate the decisions which are already executed. In the case of some state, the leader of a state (President, Prime Minister, or King) plays a dominant part of the decision making process (William D. Coplin, 2003).

Conforming to William D. Coplin, internal political situation in a state gave a big effect in formulating a foreign policy, policy influencer is the political conditon of the state which is influencing a foreign policy (William D. Coplin, 2003). A decision maker needs the support from policy influencer as a backing to streghnten the policy.

There are four types of policy influencer according to William D. Coplin:
1) Bureaucratic Influencer, 2) Partisan Influencer, 3)Interest Influencer, and 4) Mass Inluencer.

The first bureaucratic influencer refers to individuals and organizations in executive body that have function to support the decision maker to arrange the policy. Therefore, the bureaucratic group has an important position in the policy making. It happened because they helped decision maker and gave the information that related with the policy and the bureaucratic also guaranteed the policy will be used into the society.

The second influencer is the partisan influencer. They tend to change the demands of society into political matters. The method of this party to influence is pushing the elite politics by preparing the individual who will be participating in the decision making. Their concern might be the domestic policy which gets the impact from the foreign policy. Nowadays, in Germany the political party has a big influence through open-doors refugee policy. Due to the Christian Democratic Union and the Social Democratic Union which support the government policy toward the refugees, the Anti – immigrant AfD totally disagreed with her open-door refugee policy.

The third type of policy influencer is the interest influencer. They consist of the individuals who have the same interest, but they are still powerless to be a party. However, their voice is important for the policy influencer to get support. The last policy influencer is the mass influencer. Public opinion becomes one aspect which is considered more by the decision maker in creating foreign policy. Therefore, mass influencer or public opinion is related with the climate opinion which is owned by the population and as scale considerations in making foreign politics (William D. Coplin, 2003).

Meanwhile, the effects of mass influencer has various types depending on the type of political system. After that, there are two types of political system. In closed-political system, the mass influencer will be depending on the decision itself. Yet in opened-political system, the opinion is free from the manipulation of the decision maker (William D. Coplin, 2003).

2. Economic and Military Capacity

According to Coplin, the economic and military capacity of a state can be determined as an instrument of foreign policy. However, in the implementation of the theory the author will use the economic capacity as the tool to explain the research question.

As stated in the book of “Introduction of International Relation” by William. D. Coplin that we have to realize that economic ability of a state played important roles in their foreign policy because the economic aptitude functions as the instrument of foreign policy (William. D. Coplin, 2003).

The assessment of economic capacity of a state must include the analysis of the state’s welfare and how the extent of wealth could fulfill the needs of its people and its economic growth. Furthermore, when we discuss the economic capacity of a country, actually we pay attention not only to its production capacity but also his capacity when compared with other countries, as well as the country's ability to meet the economic demands of its people quantitatively or wealth per capita and qualitatively or product type (William. D. Coplin, 2003).

In the implementations of the theory, the high influx of refugee in Germany also has been created opportunity for Germany to involve their labor

market. For instance, refugees in Germany nowadays are fulfilling several positions in German labor market (Dettmer, 2015).

3. International context

According to Coplin, there are three elements of International condition which possibly affects a state's foreign policy. Those are geographic, economic, and political condition. In addition, Russet added the geographic factor is related to international trade and the state's behavior in any kind of multicultural relations. *"International condition is a product of foreign policy of states in the past, present, or even future that might be or be anticipated"* (William D. Coplin, 2003).

Therefore, by considering those factors, economically, geographically and the political condition are quite reasonable to be related with the policy that made by Germany. In addition, the opened – borders refugees policy of Germany is one of EU's product on maximizing the refugees acceptance.

D. Hypothesis

From the illustration and the implementation of the theory, the writer takes three hypotheses that will answer the research question on why Germany treat refugees equal as the local citizen whereas it creates problem in their internal level:

- 1) On domestic consideration Angela Merkel's decision to keep her open-door refugee policy to accommodate political party aspirations.
- 2) In economic capacity, refugees as the opportunity for Germany to fulfill their labor market in developing their economic growth.
- 3) On international context, in order to enforce the program of refugee acceptance, Germany, in the name of EU maximizing the program of open border entailing the supportive ideas coming from Germany.

E. Purpose of Writing

The purpose of this research is to complete the undergraduate thesis in order to fulfill the university's requirement. Furthermore, it is to find out the procedures how German government manages their policy toward the refugees and the local citizens and their relation with other countries regarding their policy.

F. Method of writing

The method of writing in this thesis is using the quantitative method. Therefore, in his writing, the users uses several ways to collect the data in order to discuss the problem, the ways are as follows:

1) Media research

This is a process of collecting data from media such as the internet website in order to find any references and sources to accomplish the explanation of the problems;

2) Library research

Library research is a procedure where the researcher collects data from relevant books or journals in order to discuss the problem;

3) Data analysis

It includes checking the relevancy of data gained from the media and library research in order to be used as the sources in the final thesis arrangement.

4) Proving hypothesis

This step is done delivering the meaning of the title, the discussion of the problem, and the data analysis.

G. Scope of Research

Scope of research is necessary for the writer to limit the analysis and to accommodate the data information. Thus, the writer will restrict the data for the German government policy towards refugees in the scope of time from 2014 to 2016. In accordance that the massive numbers of refugees who enter Germany around 2015 becomes the issues in Germany till now. However, the writer will only use the data from 2014 to 2016.

H. System of writing

This undergraduate thesis will be divided into five chapters with different discussion based on the issue which consists of;

CHAPTER I : This is a introduction chapter of the thesis. The requirements are the problem background, research question, theoretical framework, hypothesis, purpose of writing, methods of writing, scope of research and the system of writing.

CHAPTER II : This part explains of German government foreign policy toward refugees.

CHAPTER III : Chapter III describes the problem of refugee in Germany.

CHAPTER IV : The fourth chapter contains the explanation of all the hypotheses which are related to the three factors of decision making process by William. D Coplin.

CHAPTER V : The whole conclusion from each discussion is presented in this last chapter.