CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the research conducted, we can conclude that Germany is struggling with the migrant crisis due to different entangled factors. With larger and larger numbers of people seeking for asylum within the state, the country began to struggle with the whole situation. Soon enough, in 2015 the so-called migrant crisis in Europe as well as Germany.

The German Migrant Crisis which started in 2015 is rooted from the escalations of conflicts in different countries in the Middle East regions, starting from the dissatisfaction of the local government, a man decided to burnt himself which lead to a protest in a small town in Syria, though this action went almost unnoticed, the detainment and torture of fourteen school boys in Syria caused a massive protest to raise within the country. As days went by, more and more people went to join the protests resulting to Syrian government's harsh and violent response to the protests.

Soon, after more protests happened within its territory, the Syrian government used more and more violence to deal with the issue, resulting in the ongoing violence and suffering within the Syrian citizens. As the war goes by, hundreds of thousands of people have become displaced within and outside the state of Syria. While neighbouring countries host millions of fleeing Syrians, Germany has become one of a few European states that receive up more than 1 million people seeking for asylum which lead to the infamous German Migrant Crisis in 2015.

Different theories are used in order to answer the research question of this writing, the pushing and pulling theories by Kunz is used to hep answering the research question in sense of why hundreds of thousands of people decided to leave their homelands and seek safety elsewhere, even when the trip to the supposedly-safe land could lead to their own demise. As Kunz mentioned in his work, the pushing factors that act as the thing that pushes people out of their own homelands. These factors include harsh and violent ways of the Syrian government to deal with the mass protests; the existing jihadist groups that initiate conflicts against the state; Declining Syrian Economy which causes degradation or social problems – as the conflict continues to unfold, more and more civilians lost their jobs and the unemployment percentage plummets to a very low level, in 2014, in Syria alone, it was reported that millions of people lost their jobs; Decline in education system for children and

Not only pushing factors that affected millions of people to leave, pulling factors also play an important role in the issue. First, the more-relatively stable and safe Europe (including Germany) offers a better condition for the people who are fleeing dangers. As Germany is known to be relatively safe and stable, many people decided to seek for safety there. According to WGI, Germany maintains to be a relatively violence-free state with the score of .0825 compared to Syria which reached -2,315 in the same year range. Second, the German's *Willkommenkultur*

also plays a role as a pulling factor. It is reported though sometimes refugee camp policies were protested, many spheres of the German community welcomed those who are looking for asylums. This also include a large number of people volunteering to help those who are applying for asylums in refugee camps/shelters, as well as providing guidelines for the volunteers how to provide help and support for those people.

Third, German policies on migration, acts as a pulling factor for many of those who are seeking for safety and refuge. As by law, Germany is required to support its citizens, also by law, those who have applied for asylum will also enjoy different welfare benefits such as basic insurance, employment promotion, common social insurance provisions, statutory health insurance, statutory retirement insurance, statutory accident insurance, assistance for children and adolescents, rehabilitation and participation of disabled people, administrative procedure and social data protection, social care insurance, and social assistance.

. From within Europe and Germany, there are also contributing factors entangled in the issue. As time went by, more than a million people have entered Germany and apply for asylum. This condition has caused heated debated within different sphere of people, ranging from civilian debates to high political debates. While some welcomed these influx, some others refused which sometime lead to violence against those who are applying for asylum as well as arson.

Taking in count of the result of the case study of German migrant crisis which started in 2015, the factors that come from within Europe and Germany are as follows: Angela Merkel's confidence in Germany has lead the state to struggle while it keeps receiving more and more incoming people. Her famous "*Wir Schaffen Das!*" as well as number of speeches presented by her which showed her confidence in Germany and European capability to tackle the problem. This factor and the fact that Germany is only one of a few European countries which are willing to take even more people from the influx, have caused Germany to struggle.

Not only this factor, the failure of burden sharing also contributes to the struggle. As one of a few states that are willing to keep taking people in, many other states refused to take more in. Hungary for instance, went as far as building wired fences and closing down train stations so no asylum seekers could get in. Though European Union states have proper frameworks and tools to deal with the problems, burden-sharing was scheme within the states are not working properly, as more and more states suffer the effect of the sudden influx, many chose to close their borders leaving the states who remain open be swarmed by ten of thousands of people.

Moreover, with all the entangled factors mentioned, Germany has to accommodate more than a million of people, with billions of Euro spent to accommodate these people, *Länder* such as Bayern needed to pay billions of Euro to accommodate with people. Often, the money given by the central government did not match the amount needed to tackle the issue. In some cases, though there have been billions of Euro spent in this case, many of the people seeking for asylum/refuge are cramped together in shelters such as Tempelhoff airport while waiting for their case to be processed.

The conclusion would be, the issue of migrant crisis is without a doubt a rather complicated issue for Europe and Germany who keeps receiving people in. Even though, Germany is familiar with migrations, the 2015 migrant crisis did cause it to struggle. There are different factors which contribute to the struggle, ranging from the pushing and pulling factors that affect foreign nationals to come to Germany to factors that come from within Europe and Germany – Merkel's personal confidence to the failure of burden sharing within states of Europe.

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