CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Background of the Problem

In the international world order, the concept of refugees has been recognized throughout history. Refugees can refer to individuals or groups who leave their country or place of origin, triggered by feelings of fear and discomfort that threaten safety and survival. The phenomenon of refugees is a classic issue that often arises in various periods of the history of human civilization.[1] The causes can vary, and include natural disasters, food crises, or threats of war that create fear and concern for survival. In some cases, individuals or communities feel forced to leave their place of origin, to seek protection and safety elsewhere. The challenges faced by refugees involve adapting to a new environment, finding resources for survival, coping with various health and security risks, and finding a safe place to live.[2] As part of global dynamics, the issue of refugees reflects the complexity of interstate relations, raising ethical and humanitarian questions.[3]

Population exodus is only considered an internal problem of a country. When refugees cross national borders and enter the sovereign territory of another country, it becomes increasingly relevant to pay attention to refugees as the phenomenon has become a universal problem that requires a common solution. The

[1] Lisa Watanabe, 'The European Security and Defence Policy', *New Security Challenges*, 2010, pp. 53–90, doi:10.1057/9780230277021_3.
[2] Liliana Dea Jovita and Elisabeth Dewi, 'Pembentukan Persepsi Pengungsi Sebagai Ancaman Oleh Partai Alternative Für Deutschland Di Jerman', *Insignia: Journal of International Relations*, 7.2 (2020), p. 188, doi:10.20884/1.ins.2020.7.2.3485.
[3] Muhammad Hazbi, 'Menuju Antikosmopolitan: Pergeseran Kebijakan Jerman Terhadap Pengungsi Pada Pemerintahan Kanselir Angela Merkel Tahun 2015-2018', *Jurnal Etika Sosial Politik*, 2019, pp. 1–15.

experience of a refugee leaving their country of origin or previous residence involves great sacrifices, including the loss of large parts of their lives, homes, possessions, and families. In this context, various problems arise that affect the fate of these individuals. Therefore, questions arise regarding how refugees can survive in difficult conditions and strive for a better life for themselves and their descendants. Refugees are forced to leave their home countries and no longer receive protection from their home governments.[4] As such, the issue of refugees is not only a national concern, but an integral part of the shared responsibility to maintain human security and well-being around the world.

The Syrian conflict between the government of Bashar Al-Assad and other forces began in the spring of 2011.[5] In general, countries in the Syria are eager to seek asylum in stable and peaceful areas, especially in European countries. In reality, a number of European countries are having difficulty accepting immigrants from the Syria due to the impact of the economic crisis that hit Europe in 2013.[6] This situation has caused European countries to face financial limitations in accepting and providing care to refugees. Not only that, Islamophobia and Xenophobia sentiments are also still widespread in some European countries, especially due to the terror attacks carried out by ISIS against Western countries.[7] This has led to some European countries not wanting to accept refugees. If there is acceptance, they tend to choose to accept refugees who are non-Muslim. These

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[4] Strategi Kontra-terorisme Jerman and Pasca Penerimaan, 'Strategi Kontra-Terorisme Jerman Pasca Penerimaan Pengungsi', 8.4 (2023).

[5] Nicole Ostrand, 'The Syrian Refugee Crisis: A Comparison of Responses by Germany, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States', *Journal on Migration and Human Security*, 3.3 (2015), pp. 255–79, doi:10.14240/jmhs.v3i3.51.

[6] Marcus Engler, 'Germany in the Refugee Crisis – Background, Reactions and Challenges', 2017, pp. 1–8.

[7] Imanuel Chrissandi, 'Dampak Sikap Jerman Terhadap Krisis Pengungsi Bagi Keamanan Regional Eropa' (Universitas Hasanudin, 2016).

factors illustrate the complexities and challenges faced by refugees, as well as the obstacles Europe faces in overcoming the refugee crisis that involves economic, security, and social aspects.[8]

Germany holds a central position as the main destination for Syria refugees in Europe. Refugees see Germany as a viable destination to seek refuge, due to its economic stability in the region and the perception that it is a welcoming and open country to immigrants. The relatively stable economic conditions in Europe are one of the main factors that attract refugees to choose Germany as a place of refuge.[9] This view is reflected in the perception that Germany offers not only economic security, but also better opportunities for social integration for those in difficult circumstances. In addition, the positive view of Germany as an immigrant-friendly country is also based on its long history of accepting refugees and immigrants, especially from Eastern Europe. This experience has created an image of Germany as a country committed to humanitarian values and inclusiveness. Germany provides opportunities for refugees to restart their lives in a supportive environment.[10]

The main difficulty in Europe's "Syria Refugee" response in 2014 lies in the failure of European Union (EU) member states to reach an equitable agreement on distributing asylum seekers.[11] Five years on, this challenge remains unresolved. One of the key factors underlying this is that return policy initiatives are often the

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[8] Jovita and Dewi.,' Pembentukan Persepsi Pengungsi sebagai Ancaman oleh Partai Alternative für Deutschland di Jerman'Insignia Journal of International Relations Vol. 7, No. 2, November 2020, 188-205 P-ISSN: 2089-1962; E-ISSN: 2597-9868.

[9] Muharjono Muharjono and Vidi Marentra Eflar, 'Implementasi Kebijakan Common European Asylum System (CEAS) Jerman Dalam Penerimaan Pengungsi, 2015-207', *Jurnal Studi Diplomasi Dan Keamanan*, 10.1 (2018), pp. 69–91.

[10] Watanabe.

[11] Terhadap Pengungsi and Asal Suriah, 'ARTIKEL Kebijakan Jerman Atas Pemberian Suaka Terhadap Pengungsi Asal Suriah Tahun', 5.1 (2016), pp. 337–58.

lowest point in the complex negotiations on the reform of the Common European Asylum System.[12]Nonetheless, it is important to understand that European governments place a high priority on the issue of migrant return, especially in the context of the symbolic dimension of the issue. The sudden and seemingly uncontrollable surge in immigration in 2014 caused widespread public concern and was seen as a trigger for the growth of extreme right-wing parties in many EU countries. In this situation, governments resorted to deportation policies and expanded supported voluntary return programs to address the perceived loss of control over the situation.[13]

Germany illustrates how public debates on return tend to be dominated by domestic political dynamics. It is important to remember that return policies are inherently transnational in nature.[14] In contrast to decisions regarding entry into national territory, European governments cannot implement return policies without obtaining the consent and cooperation of the individual's country of origin. Despite the political focus on return, German Chancellor Angela Merkel has said that it will be a "national effort" to "deport migrants who have no right to stay" after 2015. The European Commission has begun to measure the success of European migration policy by referencinge to return rates, suggesting the successful

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[12] A.Muchaddam Fahham and A.M. Kartaatmaja, 'Konflik Suriah: Akar Masalah Dan Dampaknya', *Politica*, 5.1 (2014), pp. 37–60.

[13] Markus Gehrsitz and Martin Ungerer, 'Jobs, Crime and Votes: A Short-Run Evaluation of the Refugee Crisis in Germany', *Economica*, 89.355 (2022), pp. 592–626, doi:10.1111/ecca.12420.

[14] João Estevens, 'Migration Crisis in the EU: Developing a Framework for Analysis of National Security and Defence Strategies', *Comparative Migration Studies*, 6.1 (2018), doi:10.1186/s40878-018-0093-3.

implementation of return must be accompanied by intensive efforts to gain the cooperation of the migrants' countries of origin.[15]

Successful implementation of return policies requires effective collaboration with migrants' countries of origin. While national measures can be taken to strengthen return policies, the reality is that cross-border synergies and cooperation are crucial elements in realizing successful returns. This highlights the complexity of transnational relations in the context of migration policy, where countries must work together to achieve satisfactory outcomes together.[16]

From the explanation above, the author finds that the topic raised in this research has never been focus of previous researchers. Based on the researcher's review, most of the previous studies only discussed Germany's policy towards refugees from Syria without looking at efforts to stabilize security in German society. Recent data showing an increase in the number of Syria refugees makes this research important. This shows that research with the title "The German Government's Efforts to Stabilize Security Due to the Refugee Crisis from the Syria in 2017-2020" has novelty value and is important for further research. This research is expected to make a significant contribution to understand the country's efforts in dealing with security, economic and other conflicts in the country.

1.2. Problem Formulation

From the background that has been explained, it can be concluded that:

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[15] Fina Carolina Rosady, 'Upaya Pemerintah Jerman Dalam Menangani Pengungsi Asal Suriah Tahun 2015-2016', *EJournal Ilmu Hubungan Internasional*, 4.4 (2016), pp. 1207–21.

[16] Marcus Maurer and others, 'Looking over the Channel: The Balance of Media Coverage about the "Refugee Crisis" in Germany and the UK', *Communications*, 47.2 (2022), pp. 219–40, doi:10.1515/commun-2020-0016.

How the German Government's Efforts to Stabilize Security Due to the Refugee Crisis from the Syria in 2017-2020?

1.3. Benefits Objectives

This study aims to analyze the German government's efforts to stabilize security in the wake of the Syrian refugee crisis from 2017 to 2020.

1.4. Benefits of Research

1.4.1. Academic Benefits

The benefits resulting from this research for academics are:

1. This research provides new knowledge to international relations academics regarding the information of security stability efforts in Germany due to the refugee crisis from Syria in 2017-2020.

2. Provide new knowledge to international relations scholars, especially those interested in human security.

1.4.2. Practical Benefits

Practically, this research is useful for all parties concerned and understands the object of the problem written by the researcher.

1.5. Literature Review

In developing this paper, the author refers to a number of previous studies that have reviewed related issues, but have not specifically examined Human Security Stability Efforts in Germany Due to Syria Refugees 2017-2020. The author is committed to filling this gap by providing a special focus on this aspect. This research aims to make an important contribution to the literature by exploring the impact of German policies in the context of security stability. This research will also use previous studies as in-depth comparison points, strengthen arguments, and

build a solid theoretical foundation. This approach is expected to bring a deeper understanding of how German policies can affect the country's security stability. In doing so, the researcher not only seeks to fill in the gaps of knowledge, but also to present a more holistic and detailed understanding of Human Security Stability Efforts in Germany Due to Syria Refugees.

The first discussion of Germany's policy towards the refugee crisis in the European region, written by **I Dewa Ayu Made Dina Dwipayani** entitled "*Analisis Kebijakan Open Door Policy Jerman Di Tengah Krisis Pengungsi di Kawasan Eropa Tahun 2015*".[17] It explains that German foreign policy is not only influenced by external factors, but also by complex internal dynamics. These internal factors include historical legacy, demographic challenges, Germany's national interest in economic growth and stabilization, and the role of leaders in the direction of Germany's foreign and domestic policy on refugees. Germany's history is the foundation that influences current foreign policy, with the influence of past history shaping Germany's views and approach to the refugee issue. Demographic challenges, such as population growth and demographic change, are also internal factors that influence the formation of refugee-related foreign policy.

The similarity between the two studies lies in Germany's Open Door Policy towards refugees from the Syria. The difference lies in the general description of how the policy in Germany towards refugees, while the researcher focuses more on Germany's efforts to overcome security instability in the country due to Syria refugees. So, I Dewa Ayu Made Dina Dwipayani's research is used as a reference

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[17] I Dewa Ayu Made Dina Dwipayani, Penny Kurnia Putri, and Anak Agung Ayu Intan Prameswari, 'Analisis Kebijakan Open Door Policy Jerman Di Tengah Krisis Pengungsi Di Kawasan Eropa Tahun 2015', *Jurnal DIKSHI*, 2.1 (2022), pp. 75–88.

to understand the concept of Germany's Open Door Policy in dealing with refugees from the Suriah.

The second discussion in **Tasya Prima Avissa's** article entitled "*Kebijakan Jerman Terhadap Krisis Pengungsi Eropa Tahun 2015-2016*".[18] The study explains that Germany has taken various measures to repatriate refugees involving deportation policies and voluntary return programs. In carrying out these measures, Germany adheres to the provisions of international migration law and ensures that human rights and protections for refugees remain in place. In addition, cooperation with refugees' countries of origin is a key focus, where Germany strives to establish strong partnerships to ensure that the repatriation process is carried out safely and in accordance with international standards.

The similarity between the two is that they both discuss the systematic return of refugees through migration policy, emphasizing continuous evaluation and policy adjustments to support migration goals such as social and economic integration. While the difference is that the previous research discusses Germany's response in considering refugee repatriation policies while my research focuses on the security efforts of German society in the face of the refugee crisis from Syria. Thus, Tasya Prima Avissa's research is used as a reference to understand the form of German policy towards refugee repatriation.

The third discussion is tittled "*Impelementasi Kebijakan Angela Merkel Terhadap Gelombang Pengungsi Timur Tengah*" which was written by **Steffy**.[19] This research explains that Angela Merkel's policy implementation towards the

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[18] Tasya prima Avissa, 'Kebijakan Jerman Terhadap Krisis Pengungsi Eropa Tahun 2015-2016', *Universitas Muhammadiyah Yogyakarta*, 2017, pp. 1–20.

[19] Steffy, 'Implementasi Kebijakan Angela Merkel Terhadap Gelombang Pengungsi Timur Tengah', *Jurnal Alternativ*, 14 (2023), pp. 32–45.

wave of Syria refugees through the European Common Asylum System (CEAS) and Open Door Policy became a significant highlight in responding to the refugee crisis in Europe in 2015. In the face of this great challenge, Germany, which holds a leadership role in the European Union, takes proactive steps to formulate policies that are inclusive.

In the journal, the author identifies the similarity of the case, namely, the BAMF policy in the form of an experiment in uniting EU members' approach to asylum as part of a joint strategy to deal with the crisis. However, there are some differences in research, previous research discussed Germany's open policy for refugees causing problems between European countries. Meanwhile, my research discusses the BAMF policy as an effort to deal with the security instability of German society. Thus, I use Steffy's research as a reference to understand the BAMF policy as one of the state's strategies in making security efforts.

The fourth discussion in **Muhammad Al Ghifari's** writing which is in the form of "*Kebijakan Pemerintahan Jerman Menangani Peningkatan Angka Kriminalitas Pencari Suaka Sebagai Dampak Open Door Policy*".[20] The study explains that the policy reflects a series of important interests for the country. Basically, this policy was initiated by humanitarian values, where Germany is committed to provid protection to refugees suffering from conflict and war in Syria. In addition to the humanitarian aspect, the policy also reflects a drive to show leadership at the EU level, with the hope that a positive attitude towards refugees can inspire other countries within the EU to adopt similar policies and build

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[20] Muhammad Al Ghifari, 'Kebijakan Pemerintah Jerman Menangani Peningkatan Angka Kriminalitas Pencari Suaka Sebagai Dampak Dari Open Door Policy', *Journal of International Relations*, 4 (2018), pp. 629–34.

collective cooperation. Moreover, the "Refugees Welcome" policy is in line with Germany's support for the implementation of the European Common Asylum System (CEAS), creating solidarity among member states in dealing with the refugee crisis.

The similarities between the two studies address demographic and labor interests through immigrant withdrawal efforts. These efforts aim to make a positive contribution to overcoming economic and social challenges by integrating refugees into society and the labor market. The difference in this research is seen from the previous research emphasizing the discussion of CEAS policies to reflect a balanced combination of humanitarian values, German leadership and support for CEAS to respond to refugee challenges in Europe. Meanwhile, my research discusses CEAS policy as an effort to deal with security instability in Germany. I use the research written by Muhammad Al Ghifari as a reference to understand humanitarian values and positive contributions to address economic and social issues.

The last research by **Imanuel Chrissandi** entitled *"Dampak Sikap Jerman Terhadap Krisis Pengungsi Bagi Keamanan Regional di Eropa"*.[21] This study aims to investigate in depth how information about the increase in refugees seeking asylum in Germany entering through the Mediterranean Sea. The reason is to flee war, seek safety, especially because they are one of the ethnicities that want to be exterminated. The author emphasizes the importance of analyzing Germany's risk and impact efforts in this case.

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[21] Chrissandi.

This research has similarities with previous research, namely Germany's attitude in dealing with the impact of the refugee crisis on state instability. However, there are differences in research, previous research discusses the use of the CEAS policy as the basis for European countries' policies towards all refugees who come. Meanwhile, my research discusses the German government's efforts to deal with the security instability of its society. Imanuel Chrissandi's research is used as a reference to better understand Germany's attitude in dealing with the impact of the refugee crisis on state instability.

After the author examines various previous literature that discusses topics similar to this research, the author finds that the topics raised in this study have never been focused on by previous researchers. In the literature review, the author realizes that there is a gap in existing research, where there is no research that specifically discusses the formation of the BAMF as an effort to stabilize human security in Germany. This shows that research with the title "Human Security Stability Efforts in Germany Due to the Refugee Crisis from Syria in 2017-2020" has novelty value and is important for further research. This research is expected to make a significant contribution in a major influence as a form of security stability efforts on the country's society, as well as its implications for international relations and Human Security.

1.6. Theoretical/Conceptul Framework

1.6.1. Foreign Policy Concept

Foreign policy is a set of goals that describe a country's relationship with other countries in the economic, political, social, and military fields. To a lesser extent, the relationship between states and non-governmental organizations is also

mentioned.[22] These relationships are evaluated and monitored to maximize the benefits that can be derived from international multilateral cooperation. Foreign policy aims to protect a country's national interests, national security, ideological goals and economic prosperity. Through both cooperation and exploitation.[23]

Hans Morgenthau, in his important book, *Politics Among Nations: The Struggle for Power and Peace*, defines foreign policy as a country's strategy to assert its national interests in the international level.[24] Morgenthau, a realist, emphasizes that foreign policy is guided by national interests as determined by power. According to him, the main goal of a country's foreign policy should be to maintain and strengthen its power over other countries. In Interstate Politics, Morgenthau argues that states operate in an anarchic international system without a central authority, resulting in a reliance on national resources to protect state interests. He argues that moral principles cannot be universally applied to a state's actions because the nature of international politics is determined by the pursuit of power. Instead, politicians should focus on practical and strategic considerations to ensure the survival and stability of the state. Morgenthau's realist perspective emphasizes the importance of power relations, the balance of power, and the inherent conflict between national interests. He also discussed the limits of international law and moral norms in constraining a state's actions, and argued that states should prioritize their own security and power above all else.

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[22] Ahmad Rizky Mardhatillah Umar, 'The National Interest in International Relations Theory', *Global South Review*, 1.2 (2017), p. 185, doi:10.22146/globalsouth.28841.

[23] Umar Muizzul Islam and Chandra Purnama, 'Kode Operasional Erdogan Berkaitan Dengan Kebijakan Luar Negeri Turki Terhadap Suriah', *TRANSBORDERS: International Relations Journal*, 2.1 (2018), p. 13, doi:10.23969/transborders.v2i1.968.

[24] '2015.74487.Politics-Among-Nations-The-Struggle-For-Power-And-Peace.Pdf.Crdownload'.

Foreign Policy is a form of action taken by a government or other public authority to solve a particular problem or achieve a desired goal.[25] Based on the explanation above, the concept of foreign policy is reflected in the response of the German government in an effort to stabilize human security caused by the refugee crisis from the Syria. Several government organizations provide efforts to maintain human security both from Syria refugees without harming the German people themselves. Germany gives legitimacy to BAMF in maintaining the stability of human security in its country. It is as explained by Angela Markel in Germany's Open-Door Policy system as one of the countries open to Syria refugees. Thus, this case provides a concrete illustration of how the concept of foreign policy can be applied in the context of human security stability.[26]

1.6.2. Human Security Concept

Human Security is a concept in international relations and security studies that refers to the efforts of a group of states or non-governmental organizations to protect and maintain collective security from external or internal threats.[27] Human security that links freedom from physical threats, freedom from the threat of needs, and freedom from the threat of freedom of dignity It is often implemented through military alliances, security agreements, or regional security organizations.[28] One international relations theorist, Barry Buzan, through his various works, focuses on security, particularly through the securitization theory that he developed with Ole

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[25] Citra Hennida, 'Diplomasi Publik Dalam Politik Luar Negeri', *Masyarakat, Kebudayaan Dan Politik*, Vol. 22 (2009), p. 2.

[26] Herbert Brücker and others, 'Forced Migration, Arrival in Germany, and First Steps toward Integration', *DIW Economic Bulletin*, 6.48 (2016), pp. 541–56.

[27] Al A'raf Al A'raf, 'Dinamika Keamanan Nasional', *Jurnal Keamanan Nasional*, 1.1 (2015), pp. 27–40, doi:10.31599/jkn.v1i1.11.

[28] Bob Sugeng Hadiwinata, *Studi Dan Teori Hubungan Internasional*, ed. by Yayasan Pustaka Obor Indonesia, 2017th edn (2017).

Weber and Jaap de Wilde within the framework of the international relations theory concept of the Copenhagen School. In his book *People, Nations, and Terror: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*,[29] Buzan expands the definition of security that has been focused on military aspects, now includes economic and political aspects have been expanded to include social aspects. This concept explains how certain political actors can construct issues as security threats through the process of public debate and political action. By moving the issue into the realm of security, attackers can justify unusual behavior that would not be acceptable under normal circumstances. Buzan's research also contributes to understanding the complexity of regional security. He believes that security can not only be seen from the perspective of individual countries, but also from the dynamics of interactions between countries in a region. This allows for a more in-depth analysis of how internal tensions and conflicts can impact the overall stability of the region.

Germany tried to accept many refugees by introducing the *Wilkommenskultur*, "welcoming culture", but this caused various social and political reactions.[30] This will put pressure on the federal government to balance humanitarian obligations with national security needs. Alliances and cooperation in group security are also important in this context. Germany cooperates with other European countries through EU mechanisms to manage and share responsibility for

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[29] Barry Buzan, 'People, Nations, and Terror: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era', in *People, Nations, and Terror: An Agenda for International Security Studies in the Post-Cold War Era*, 2009th edn (ECPR Press, 2007).

[30] Lunyka Adelina Pertiwi, 'Kompleksitas Rezim Di Uni Eropa: Upaya Penanganan Pengungsi Dan Pencari Suaka', *Jurnal Ilmu Sosial Dan Ilmu Politik*, 19.3 (2016), pp. 218–33.

refugees and strengthen the EU's external borders.[31] This is an attempt to protect local groups from the possible negative impacts of an uncontrolled refugee crisis. By applying the concept of group security, this analysis shows that Germany's security stability in the Syrian refugee crisis depends not only on international cooperation to strengthen group security, but also on the state's ability to manage threat perceptions through dependent securitization. This reflects the complexity of modern security, which includes not only military but also social, economic and political aspects.

The concept of Human Security and the stability of the European region are strongly influenced by Germany's policy towards refugees as well as German society itself.[32] Germany's strategy as a leader in responding to refugees affects Europe as a whole. Germany has taken in many refugees, leading to debates about the responsibilities of European countries in dealing with them. In the context of German society, the concept of human security also applies, especially in terms of the social integration of refugees into society.

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[31] Barry Turner, 'Canadian International Council', *The Statesman's Yearbook*, 56.3 (2011), pp. 72–72, doi:10.1007/978-1-349-59051-3_115.

[32] W. Neil Adger and others, 'Human Security', *Climate Change 2014 Impacts, Adaptation and Vulnerability: Part A: Global and Sectoral Aspects*, 2015, pp. 755–92, doi:10.1017/CBO9781107415379.017.

1.6.3. Concept Operationalization

Phenomenon/ Act

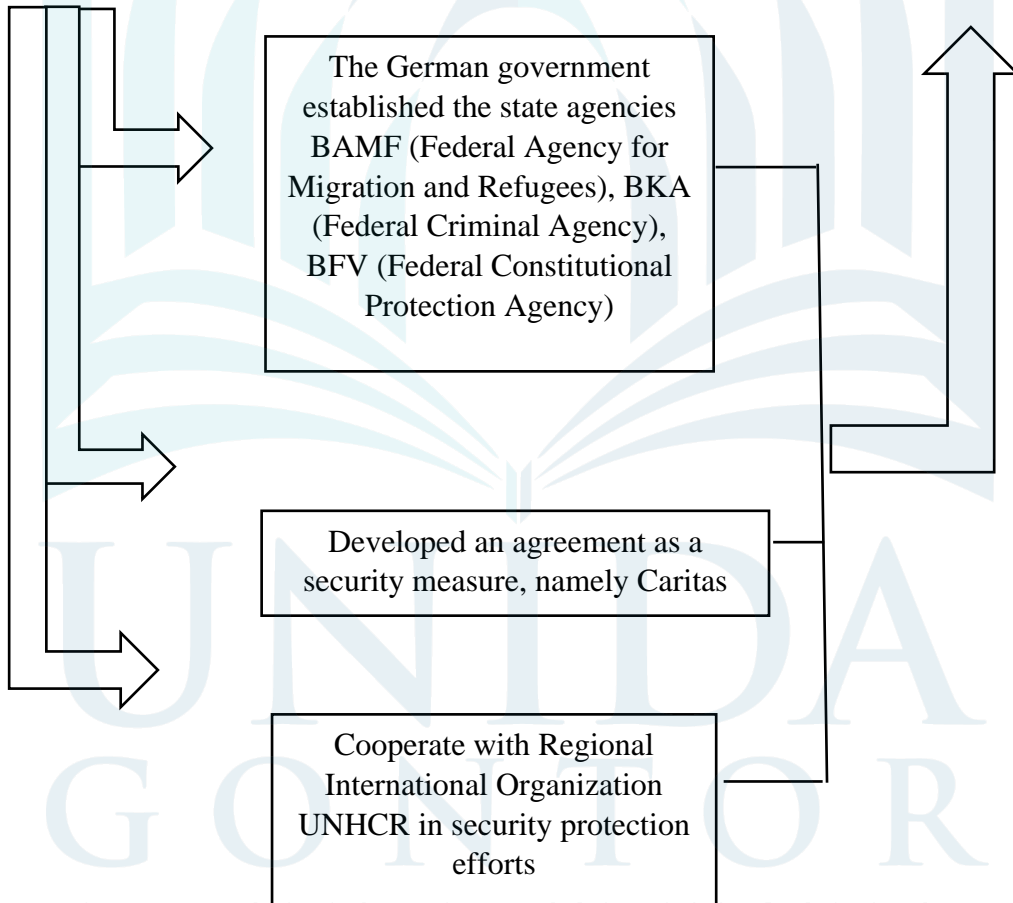| Human security instability in Germany due to surge in refugees from the Syria |
|---|

Reacted

German Foreign Policy in dealing with Human Security Stability in Germany	⟺	Human Security

The German government established the state agencies BAMF (Federal Agency for Migration and Refugees), BKA (Federal Criminal Agency), BFV (Federal Constitutional Protection Agency)

Developed an agreement as a security measure, namely Caritas

Cooperate with Regional International Organization UNHCR in security protection efforts

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1.7. Hypothesis

The phenomenon of a surge in the refugee crisis in Germany as a result of the Syria has caused human security instability. The German government's efforts to improve human security stability include: First, the establishment of state agencies including BAMF, BKA, and BFV. Second, drafting security agreements, one of which is Caritas Germany. Third, cooperating with international organizations in security protection efforts, such as UNHCR. The efforts made will reduce social tensions, improve the welfare of refugees and communities arising from the Syrian refugee crisis. Social integration programs such as language courses and vocational training run by the German government aim to facilitate the adaptation of refugees from Syria, reduce refugee unemployment rates and increase economic participation in German society. The cooperation between involved government organizations and German security authorities in the refugee response aims to reduce security risks and increase the sense of security of the local population and refugees. The responsive and data-driven state agencies BAMF, BKA, and BFV have an effect on the effectiveness of the German government. Thus, the agencies established by the German government can enhance the country's human security stability efforts. Focusing on local communities so that they do not feel threatened by the refugee crisis from Syria without any losers.

1.8. Methodology Study

1.8.1. Research Design

This study is using qualitative research, Qualitative research is research to explain social phenomena that are happening.[33] Thus, this research is descriptive in

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[33] Ririn Handayani, *Metode Penelitian Sosial*, *Bandung*, 2020.

nature and seeks to explain the phenomenon under study through in-depth and detailed data collection. The research method used by researchers is descriptive method. The aim of using this method systematically, factually, and accurately describe the data under study. Descriptive methods are used in writing to provide an in-depth description of the phenomenon under study. This study is using the Human Security approach as the main approach.

1.8.2. Research Limitation Objects

The object of this researchers, will focus on Government's efforts to stabilize human security due to Syria Refugees in 2017-2020

1.8.3. Data Collection Techniques

In this study, researchers used data collection techniques, namely library studies in the form of library research and secondary sources. Data collection techniques are carried out to collect and analyze various documents and written materials that are relevant to the research topic. The sources used include official documents such as government reports, academic literature in the form of scientific journals, articles, and news articles and news reports. Using this technique allows researchers to obtain comprehensive additional information about the phenomenon under study.

1.8.4 Data Analysis Techniques

Data analysis techniques in this research include data collection, data reduction, data presentation, and conclusion drawing. Data was collected from secondary sources such as official documents, academic literature, and mass media. After the data was collected, it was reduced by categorizing and filtering the data to identify the main themes relevant to the researcher. The reduced data was then

presented systematically in the form of descriptive narratives to deepen and facilitate further analysis. Finally, conclusions were drawn by interpreting the data that had been presented to answer the research questions and research objectives.

1.9. Systematics Writing

The researcher's writing systematic consists of four chapters, namely:

CHAPTER I: INTRODUCTION

The first chapter is an introduction, where the author will describe the background, problem formulation, research objectives, research benefits, literature review, theoretical framework, hypothesis, research methodology and writing systematics. In this chapter the author will explain the topic to be studied, based on the formulation of the problem which will then be analyzed using the concepts and theoretical frameworks initiated by the author.

CHAPTER II: Human Security Instability in Germany

In this chapter, researches will explain through data about human security instability in Germany. Starting with the surge of Syria refugees.

CHAPTER III: German Government's Effort on Human Security 2017-2020

In this chapter, the researchers will explain the German government's efforts on human security affecting local communities as well as refugees from the Syria.

CHAPTER IV: CLOSING

The last chapter, the researcher will describe the conclusions of the research results and suggestions from the author for further research.