

ABSTRAK

KEBIJAKAN PENGUNGSI OLEH PEMERINTAH JERMAN PADA MASA OLAF SCHOLZ DI TENGAH PROTES TERHADAP KEBIJAKAN *OPEN DOOR*, 2021—2025

Oleh

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Fenomena meningkatnya arus pengungsi akibat konflik global memposisikan Jerman sebagai negara penerima pengungsi terbesar di Eropa. Namun, peningkatan jumlah pengungsi memunculkan tekanan politik domestik dan penolakan masyarakat. Penelitian ini bertujuan menganalisis alasan pemerintah Jerman tetap mempertahankan kebijakan pengungsi meskipun menghadapi banyak protes dari publik periode 2021—2025.

Penelitian ini menggunakan metode deskriptif kualitatif dengan teknik pengumpulan data melalui studi pustaka dan analisis dokumentasi dari berbagai sumber, seperti laporan BAMF, Eurostat, UNHCR, jurnal ilmiah, buku, serta media daring yang relevan. Penelitian ini menggunakan teori *Decision Making Process* dari Graham Allison yakni *Rational Actor Model*, *Organizational Process Model*, dan *Bureaucratic Politics Model*.

Hasil penelitian menunjukkan kebijakan pengungsi oleh Jerman tetap dipertahankan dipengaruhi berbagai faktor utama, yaitu kepentingan ekonomi Jerman, komitmen pemerintah terhadap HAM, struktur birokrasi dan SOP yang sulit diubah, serta tekanan dari Uni Eropa. Meskipun pemerintah mulai menerapkan langkah yang lebih ketat terhadap migrasi ilegal, namun kebijakan pengungsi tetap dijalankan sebagai bentuk keseimbangan antara kepentingan nasional, stabilitas politik, dan tanggung jawab kemanusiaan internasional.

Kata Kunci: Kebijakan Pengungsi, Jerman, Olaf Scholz, *Open Door*, *Decision Making Process*.

ABSTRACT

REFUGEE POLICY BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DURING OLAF SCHOLZ'S TIMES AMID PROTESTS AGAINST THE OPEN DOOR POLICY, 2021—2025

By

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The phenomenon of rising refugee flows due to global conflicts has positioned Germany as the largest recipient of refugees in Europe. However, the increase in the number of refugees has led to domestic political pressure and public resistance. This study aims to analyze the reasons why the German government has maintained its refugee policy despite facing numerous public protests during the 2021–2025 period. This study employs a qualitative descriptive method, utilizing data collection techniques through literature review and document analysis from various sources, such as reports from the Federal Office for Migration and Refugees (BAMF), Eurostat, the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), scientific journals, books, and relevant online media. The study applies Graham Allison's Decision Making Process theory, specifically the Rational Actor Model, the Organizational Process Model, and the Bureaucratic Politics Model. The results indicate that Germany's refugee policy remains in place due to several key factors: Germany's economic interests, the government's commitment to human rights, a bureaucratic structure and SOP that are difficult to change, and pressure from the European Union. Although the government has begun implementing stricter measures against illegal migration, the refugee policy continues to be implemented as a balance between national interests, political stability, and international humanitarian responsibilities.

Keywords: Refugee policy, Germany, Olaf Scholz, Open Door, Decision Making Process.