

MIGRANT CRISIS: OPEN DOOR POLICY ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This paper aims to explain migrant crisis that happen in Germany because Open Door Policy implemented by Germany under governmental Chancellor Angela Merkel in 2015. Since, Germany has issued various policies that serve as protection regime in dealing with migrant. In its application, it is ineffective until cause in significant and different impacts in every aspect since. Implementation of Open Door Policy to deal with the migrant crisis that occurred at Europe, a new hope in Germany to boost Germany's positive image. The conclusions obtained in the analysis of this study that some Germans hope this positive image will help remove some stains in the past against Germany reputation. Germany has become home to migrants where Germany once made hundreds of thousands of people migrants. Germany appears to have drastically curtailed its open-door policy for migrants. therefore Open-door policy has resulted in the disintegration of countries in the EU region. There are four risks that will be experienced by the European Union, namely the north-south divide on migrants by rethinking and suspension of the agreement called the Schengen system. This study uses literature study as a method and in the data analysis uses descriptive qualitative.

Keywords: Migrant Crisis, Open Door Policy, Germany

I. INTRODUCTION

In the international world, migrant has been known. Migrant is individual or group of people who leave their country because uncomfortable situation. Migrant is a classic problem which happens in the world. There are many factors caused the people flee to the other countries such as, natural disasters, hunger, and the fear of war that threatens their safety. Last time, the migrant problem is internal problem of a country. However, nowadays the migrant problem becomes universal problem because migrant pass across the countries.

In recent years since the turmoil in the Middle East, many communities in conflict areas such as Syria and Yemen are fleeing abroad. In general, they want to flee in an area where there are many peaceful and peaceful people, in countries in Europe. However, in fact many European countries are unwilling to accept immigrants from the Middle East because of the economic crisis that hit Europe in recent months, making European countries unable to accommodate and care for migrants because of limited costs. Since

there are Islamophobia and Xenophobia in Europe countries. In addition there is ISIS which creates fear in Europe countries. However, although Europe countries are rejected the migrants coming, in contrast there is still one of Europe countries which is German. Germany which is under governmental of Chancellor Angela Merkel.

Germany became a destination country a favorite for migrants from Middle East, especially Syria. Germany is a developed country with a population which includes solid in Europe, has decided to open the door and receiving migrants from the East The middle is unlimited. Issue these migrants are in the spotlight of the world, where the Middle East migrants invaded Germany with an amount astonishing, unproportionate proportions never thought of before. This migrant issue occurs caused by the Syrian conflict between government of Bashar Al-Assad and various other pressures that begin in the spring (Spring) of 2011, this conflict continues to cause shifts within the country and all region. By the end of 2014, it is estimated 7.6 million migrants and 3.7 million citizens Syria has fled the country since the conflict began (Zairani, 2016)

Merkel insisted that receiving the migrants was a mandate from the 1951 Geneva Convention that had regulated the rights and duties of migrants. Merkel's policies caused the Germany government's opposition "hot." The right-populist right-wing *Alternative Fuer Deutschland* (AFD) criticized Merkel's policies because of the potential to increase security threats. AFD even requested that the border be closed, as did the Germany neighbor, Switzerland.

Since the policy, there are many migrants who come to Germany which cause domino effect to Europe countries. Domino effect means that the effect that happen to around the other countries. Nowadays, since Germany policy which is under governmental Chancellor Angela Merkel creates many migrant which can not be solved caused migrant crisis and conflict in Germany itself. It happens since this policy gets rejection from the society and the other Europe countries.

Merkel implements Open Door Policy since Angela Merkel is actually very interested in developing the current model of population integration. The integration model, which includes a combination of Germany language and cultural training, has resulted in key policy stakeholders in the country. Some examples can be spelled out. Aygul Ozkan, a Turkish immigrant, once served as a social minister in the Niedersachsen

state. One interesting thing, Ozkan is from the Merkel-led Christian Democrat party (CDU). There is no problem for a Christian-based conservative party to accommodate Muslims. Another example is Cem Ozdemir who was a member of the Germany parliament (Bundestag) of the Green Party, as well as Philipp Roessler, a Vietnamese immigrant who was once Vice-Chancellor of Germany. Here it is seen that the mutually beneficial "reciprocal" principle is used by the Germany government and state. As long as support for the government is maintained, benefits will be given to immigrants. Of course, Merkel's moderation politics do not make all parties welcome (Geotimes, 2016).

The migrant crisis is a crisis that Europe countries faced since 2015. One of them is German. The European migrant crisis, or the European migrant crisis, is a term given to a period beginning in 2015 when rising numbers of people arrived in the European Union (EU), travelling across the Mediterranean Sea or overland through Southeast Europe. These people included asylum seekers, but also others, such as economic migrants and some hostile agents, including Islamic State militants disguised as migrants or migrants.

Most of the migrants came from Muslim-majority countries of regions south and east of Europe, including Western Asia, South Asia and Africa. By religious affiliation, the majority of entrants were Muslim (usually Sunni Muslim), with a small component of non-Muslim minorities (including Yazidis, Assyrians, Mandeans, etc.). According to the United Nations High Commissioner for Migrants, the top three nationalities of entrants of the over one million Mediterranean Sea arrivals between January 2015 and March 2016 were Syrian (46.7%), Afghan (20.9%) and Iraqi (9.4%) (<http://www.breakingnews.com>, 2015).

The migrants arriving in Europe by sea in 2015, 58% were adult males over 18 years of age, 17% were adult females over 18 years of age and 25% were minors under 18 years of age. The number of deaths at sea rose to record levels in April 2015, when five boats carrying almost 2,000 migrants to Europe sank in the Mediterranean Sea, with a combined death toll estimated at more than 1,200 people. The shipwrecks took place in a context of ongoing conflicts and migrant crises in several Asian and African countries, which increased the total number of forcibly displaced people worldwide at the end of 2014 to almost 60 million, the highest level since World War II. (Wikipedia.com, 2017)

Amid an upsurge in the number of sea arrivals in Italy from Libya in 2014, several European Union governments refused to fund the Italian-run rescue option Operation Mare Nostrum, which was replaced by Frontex's Operation Triton in November 2014. In the first six months of 2015, Greece overtook Italy as the first EU country of arrival, becoming, in the summer 2015, the starting point of a flow of migrants and migrants moving through Balkan countries to Northern European countries, mainly Germany and Sweden.

Since April 2015 the European Union has struggled to cope with the crisis, increasing funding for border patrol operations in the Mediterranean, devising plans to fight migrant smuggling, launching Operation Sophia and proposing a new quota system both to relocate asylum seekers among EU states for processing of migrant claims to alleviate the burden on countries on the outer borders of the Union, and to resettle asylum-seekers who have been determined to be genuine migrants. Individual countries have at times reintroduced border controls within the Schengen Area, and rifts have emerged between countries willing to allow entry of asylum-seekers for processing of migrant claims and others countries trying to discourage their entry for processing.

According to Eurostat (Eurostat Statistic, 2015), EU member states received over 1.2 million first-time asylum applications in 2015, more than double that of the previous year. Four states (Germany, Hungary, Sweden and Austria) received around two-thirds of the EU's asylum applications in 2015, with Hungary, Sweden and Austria being the top recipients of asylum applications per capita.

II. DISCUSSION

Review of Related Literature

1. The Definition of Migrant Crisis

The term migrant can be understood as *"any person who lives temporarily or permanently in a country where he or she was not born, and has acquired some significant social ties to this country."* (UNESCO, 2002)

Critical event or point of decision which, if not handled in an appropriate and timely manner (or if not handled at all), may turn into a disaster or catastrophe.

Therefore, migrant crisis is a group of people who have acquired some significant social ties and they are not handled in an appropriate and timely manner.

2. German's Migrant Crisis

Germany's sclerotic justice system, stymied by concerns over privacy, exacerbates the problem by imposing seemingly interminable delays in bringing perpetrators to justice.

The following cases are just from January 2017 (Gatestone, 2017):

- ✓ January 2. Police in Dresden published a composite image of a "southerner" (*Südländer*) who exposed himself to an 11-year-old boy on August 31, 2016. Police did not say why it took them more than four months to release the image to the public.
- ✓ January 12. Police in Duisburg published a photo of a man who assaulted a 40-year-old woman at the central train station on October 7, 2016. Police did not say why it took them more than three months to release the image to the public.
- ✓ January 17. Police in Essen published a photo of a man who sexually assaulted a 30-year-old woman in an underground metro station on August 12, 2016. Police did not say why it took them more than four months to release the image to the public. The perpetrator was arrested on January 18, one day after the photograph was made public. This raised the question of whether the perpetrator could have been apprehended much sooner.
- ✓ January 21. Police in Neubrandenburg announced that they would begin collecting saliva samples from 469 migrants from ten different countries. Police are looking for a 20 to 40-year-old "southern-looking" man (*südländisch aussehen*) who attempted to rape a 35-year-old woman in October 2016.
- ✓ January 26. A 22-year-old migrant from Tunisia turned himself in after police in Karlsruhe published a surveillance camera image of the man, who is suspected of sexually assaulting five women in the city. City police urged Germany media to delete any images of the suspect. A note for editors stated: "The legal basis for publishing the surveillance photo has been dispensed with. We strongly urge you to take this into account in future reporting and to remove and/or make changes to existing publications." The photo remains online.

In January 2016, the Germany public appeared finally to wake up to the implications of their government's decision to allow 1.1 million — mostly male — migrants from Africa, Asia and the Middle East to enter the country during 2015 (Gatestone Institute, 2016)

After more than a thousand Muslim migrants sexually assaulted hundreds of women in cities across Germany on New Year's Eve, Chancellor Angela Merkel began to face a rising voter backlash to her open-door migration policy.

The migrant crisis can trigger unilateralism in the EU such as limiting the financial costs and short-term political movements of the Germany government and the collapse of various burdens among European countries (Legrain, 2015). The policies of the parties in

addressing migrants can also impact the destruction of Germany trade agreements with the state - other EU countries and outside the EU region that oppose it (Calderwood, 2016). In other words, that, other EU countries do not have the same voice as Germany as the main actor who plays an important role in resolving the problem of migrants. indicated by European countries against Germany is suspected that Germany's position as head of creditors in financing the EU seeks to create a more Germanic Europe through migrants (Legrain, 2015).

3. Open Door Policy

An open door policy means, literally, that every manager's door is open to every employee. The purpose of an open door policy is to encourage open communication, feedback, and discussion about any matter of importance to an employee.(the balance.com, 2017). When a company has this policy, employees are free to talk with any manager at any time. They are also free to approach or meet with the senior leadership of the organization.

An open-door policy that fosters mutual respect and consideration in the workplace underlies successful employer-employee relationships.

The Open Door Policy is a term in foreign affairs initially used to refer to the United States policy established in the late 19th century and the early 20th century, as enunciated in Secretary of State John Hay's Open Door Note, dated September 6, 1899 and dispatched to the major European powers. The policy proposed to keep China open to trade with all countries on an equal basis, keeping any one power from total control of the country, and calling upon all powers, within their spheres of influence, to refrain from interfering with any treaty port or any vested interest, to permit Chinese authorities to collect tariffs on an equal basis, and to show no favors to their own nationals in the matter of harbor dues or railroad charges.

The Open Door policy was rooted in the desire of U.S. businesses to trade with Chinese markets, though it also tapped the deep-seated sympathies of those who opposed imperialism, with the policy pledging to protect China's sovereignty and territorial integrity from partition. It had little legal standing, and was mainly used to mediate competing interests of the colonial powers without much meaningful input from the Chinese, creating lingering resentment and causing it to later be seen as a symbol of national humiliation by Chinese historians. (legalIQ.com, 2015).

4. Policy Analysis

Policy is a law, regulation, procedure, administrative action, incentive, or voluntary practice of governments and other institutions. Policy decisions are frequently reflected in resource allocations. Health can be influenced by policies in many different sectors. Policy analysis is The policy analysis process along will take us a few months to complete.

5. Open Door Policy Analysis

Open door policy analysis is analysis of the policy which purposes to encourage open communication, feedback, and discussion about any matter of importance to an employee.

6. Germany Open Door Policy

At the end of 2015, Prime Minister Angela Merkel as well as leaders of the CDU party took a surprising stance of welcoming migrants to an open-door policy migrant (Gidda, 2016). "Open-door" policy migrant is a foreign affairs term by opening the border for everything for migrants without scanning or detection process. But in the policy-making process, it does not involve the parliamentary vote and legitimized democratically (Nienaber, 2016). Thus, it can be argued that the migrant protection regime tried by the Angela Merkelelah failed, because the migrant regime always depends on the important differences to maintain its legitimacy: the difference between escaping from unworkable persecution on the spot and those who leave a situation that does not promise to seek a better life (Torpey, 2016). This is because, people who come to the border of Germany can not be said to be migrants but people who seek employment and avoid the regime of government in power (Deutsche Welle, 2017).

Germany appears to have drastically curtailed its open-door policy for migrants in 2015, turning away 13,000 people without valid documentation in the first six months, already 4,000 more than in the whole of 2015.

Around 117,500 migrants were admitted in the same period, compared to a record of more than one million migrants entering the country last year, mainly across the border from Austria.

More than 2,500 Afghans, 1,300 Syrians and 1,000 Iraqis were declined entry at border crossings in the January-June period, the ministry said. Iranians, Moroccans, Nigerians, Pakistanis, Gambians, Somalis and Algerians made up the rest of the top 10.

The number of people seeking asylum in Germany dropped drastically this year as a result of border closures in the Balkans, an EU-Turkey deal to stop sea arrivals in Greece and tougher asylum rules in Germany.

In July, 4,500 migrants arrived in Germany, less than half of the daily arrivals at the peak of the crisis in the fall of last year, Germany police said earlier this month, bringing the number of arrivals in the first seven months of the year to 122,000.

Migrants who arrive in Germany are first registered at reception centre where they have to wait for months before they can officially file an asylum application, creating a huge backlog and putting strain on civil servants.

Behind the slogan "we can do it" and "welcome culture" that affirms the policy "Open-door policy migrant creates negative side. The social structural conditions in Germany are also increasingly decomposed as the number of attacks and violence against migrants is increasing (Jäckle & König, 2017, p.224). The social values collision often occurs as aggressive behavior shown by migrant fights between different ethnic groups (Johnson & Bräuer, 2016).

However, to solve that problem which is social structural conditions in Germany are also increasingly decomposed as the number of attacks and violence against migrants, the government of Germany outlined a nine-point plan to increase security in Germany: 1) an early-warning system to identify radicalization among migrants; 2) an increase in staff at Germany's intelligence agencies; 3) an information technology office to focus on tracking internet communications between jihadists; 4) regular joint exercises with the police and the military to practice counter-terrorism measures; 5) expanding research on Islamic terrorism and radicalization; 6) improving European cooperation on intelligence sharing; 7) restricting the sale of weapons online; 8) a national registry to monitor people entering and leaving the country; and 9) making it easier to deport asylum seekers who break the law.

II.1 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

1. Study literature

The methodology which is used in this journal is study literature. Study literature which is done is by observation the journal and headline news of the migrant issue and the

open door policy which is opened by Chancellor Angela Merkel. After doing observation, the author compared all of the news and took the data to be analyzed.

2. Participant

The stakeholders who involve in the migrant crisis through open door policy is Chancellor Angela Merkel as the one who implement the policy in German, migrant from Middle East, Europe countries and International world.

3. Data Analysis

After collecting the data, the data are analyzed by using descriptive qualitative. Therefore, the result of data analysis can be found.

In 2015 will be the culmination of a growing wave of migrants. Migrants coming to Europe, according to the United Nations High Commissioner for Migrants (UNHCR) as much as 52% of the migrants are from Syria, this amount more than Afghanistan 19%, Iraq 6%, Eritrea 5%, Nigeria 2%, Pakistan 2%, Somalia 2%, Sudan 1%, Gambia 1%, and Mali 1% (UNHCR, 2015). Studies the migrant case from Syria is interesting, as judging by the amount they constitute the largest number of migrants. Europe became one of the main goals of these migrants, because for them, Europe is a continent that promises a better life and European countries looks no objection to the arrival of migrants. One of the factors Europe wants accept the migrants that is because most of the European countries have signed the 1951 Migrant Convention agreement adopted after the World War II, when hundreds of thousands of migrants came all over Europe (CNN, 2015). The migrants coming to Europe are scattered in several countries, such as Germany, Austria, Hungarian, Macedonian, Dutch, English, French, Italian, Greek, Swedish. Germany, England, France, Sweden, the Netherlands are some countries open to migrants.

Germany's sclerotic justice system, stymied by concerns over privacy, exacerbates the problem by imposing seemingly interminable delays in bringing perpetrators to justice. Therefore, the government of Germany outlined a nine-point plan to increase security in Germany: 1) an early-warning system to identify radicalization among migrants; 2) an increase in staff at Germany's intelligence agencies; 3) an information technology office to focus on tracking internet communications between jihadists; 4) regular joint exercises with the police and the military to practice counter-terrorism measures; 5) expanding research on Islamic terrorism and radicalization; 6) improving European cooperation on intelligence sharing; 7) restricting the sale of weapons online; 8) a national

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II.2 RESULT

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Germany implements the proposed Open-Door Policy by Angela Merkel in addressing the issue of migrants. The purpose of the Door Policy Open that migrants can enter Germany without doing some regulation has been set by the European Union (EU), beginning in August 2015 (Hecht, 2015). The regulation set by the EU is the Dublin Regulation which establishes member states EU to be responsible for migrants coming to their countries with checking out the official personal documents and the first country they are is a safe country of origin country where the placement is done by the first country they went to (European Union, 2016). The policy is successful making many migrants come to Germany.

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Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel's apply open-door migration policy in Germany 2015. Realities of shouldering Europe's migrant crisis are coming home to Germany, amid daily reports of clashes in asylum seeker homes; bureaucrats

overwhelmed by a backlog of registration claims and deep divisions within chancellor Angela Merkel's conservative ranks over how to manage the enormity of the challenge.

As long as the "open-door" migrant policy is implemented in dealing with migrants, it has far-reaching and significant impacts on politics, social, and economics. The Germany government has also had its own political calculations in dealing with migrants (Lennard & Hermsmeier, 2015). This is evident from Germany's austerity policy as Greece's failure to deal with migrants and people smuggling in the Aegean Sea (ekathimerini.com, 2017).

For the Germany government, the arrival of migrants brings benefits from the economic side. Migrants can benefit Germany in the form of economic opportunities to help the business community in need of workers (Dettmer, 2015). According to estimates. labor offices in Germany, employment still rises 36,000 per month in 2016, and the number of newly registered unemployed migrants increases by about 10,000 per month (Skolimowski, 2017). However, currently less than 100 migrants have been employed by Germany companies (Smith, 2016). To accelerate migrants in entering the labor market integration, the government has set up a training program and program for migrants at 300 million Euros annually in order to provide cheap and subsidized employers (Trines, 2017).

On the other hand, Germany has spent over € 20 billion in 2016 (Kroet, 2017). The fee is used for accommodation, health care, renting houses for migrants, increasing staff and police in order to deal with migrants (the local, 2016). In addition, asylum seekers who have approved their application and live in Germany are entitled to € 67.56 per week (McKinney, 2015). As late as 2020, Germany will spend about € 93.6 billion on visa-free travel to Turks to Europe as surrogates stem the flow of migrants (Pfaffenbach, 2016). Overall sources of cost to cover the migrant crisis are derived from intergovernmental grants (OECD, 2017).

After one year, enthusiasm among Germans welcomed the migrants by opening the border to make Germany's political system unstable and isolated with other European countries (Cooper, 2016).

"Open-door policy" have resulted in the disintegration of countries in the EU region. There are four risks that will be experienced by the European Union, namely the north-south divide on migrants by rethinking and suspension of the agreement called the Schengen system i. e passport free travel in 26 EU countries (BBC, 2016). This system

started on June 14, 1985, agreed to the abolition of all passports and other checks between participating countries and established an external frontier (Gelatt, 2015). The second risk is that the Euro which becomes a north-south standard has not changed from the echoes of the crisis and the position of Greece remains unable to maintain its sustainability (Munchau, 2016). The third risk is the east-west division based on the open wishes of western European societies that are bound to unity through the proximity of people like Orban or other nationalists in central Europe or eastern Europe , 2016). The last is Brexit's presence which is one of the reasons triggered by the migrant crisis followed by several countries (Ashraf, 2016).

There is the domino effect generated by the internal conflicts in Syria against the migrant outburst in Germany. Before we discuss further about the domino effect that occurs due to the internal conflicts of Syria to the migrant outburst in Germany, since internal conflicts.

Internal conflicts are violence or potential political violence caused by domestic factors where armed violence poses a major threat within a country boundary that can also affect other countries.

Internal conflicts are caused by political decisions that are not approved by the community, causing internal conflict. Because of that, there are many immigrant comes to Germany to save their life and Germany also implement Open Door Policy which make the immigrant are easier in entering Germany without screening like had above.

Since 2015, the dublin system has decreased in its implementation, resulting in a significant increase in migrants. One of the countries experiencing the largest increase in migrant revenue in the EU is Germany. Germany became the main destination of Syria's second largest migrants after Turkey, which is 31.94 percent of total EU migrants (442,000 people) by 2015, or 70,000. In this case, it shows that internal conflicts in Syria resulted in the emergence of migrant cases in the country. In addition, Syria became the largest migrant country per year, which reached 2 million people. Not only that, another effect of the Syrian migrant case caused another domino effect in Germany.

Effects Dublin I: Fiscal Effects in Germany

Germany experienced significant increases in spending to provide places and facilities for Syrian migrants. Since 2014 continues to increase until 2016, the 2014

expenditure is worth 0.08 percent of the total GermanyGDP, rising to 0.20 percent in 2015, and in 2016 increased to 0.35 percent. This has led to the potential transfer of Germanyallocation allocations outside of Germany's own plans.

Dublin II Effect: Immigrant Absorption Effect

Since the reception of migrants in Germany, as a result Germany must tighten the absorption of immigrants who come from abroad. So can trigger the limitations of Germany to absorb foreign workers, and the limitations of Germany to visit. So it has the potential to threaten the bad climate in the Germanystate economy.

Effects Dublin III: Effects of Local Community Demands

Sentimental personal prosecution by local people over Islamic law in Germany, since the majority of penguku are Muslim.

The domino effect is also referred to as the continuing impact of the current or existing conflict. This explains that internal conflicts not only affect the actors or areas of the perpetrators. Rather it also has the potential to impact in countries, territories, or even outside stakeholders, and such widespread and widespread impacts are called dominant effects. One of the domino effects that occurs due to internal conflicts in Syria is in Germany. Especially in the fiscal economy aspect, immigration , and local community sentiment protests.

Therefore, Merkel is being hailed as an angel of mercy and her country as a paragon of virtue for flinging open the doors to a massive influx of migrants. The sight of Germans whooping in welcome and thrusting gifts at bedraggled asylum seekers arriving on chartered trains has stood in sharp contrast to the indifference or outright hostility directed at them in other European nations.

Some Germans hope that such positive images might help remove some of the stains on their reputation, including older, darker associations with trains full of unwanted people — those who were systematically sent to their deaths by the Nazis. Merkel said she was moved by the sight of hundreds of migrants stuck at a railway station in Hungary last week, chanting their desire to come to Germany.

It happen because in the wake of the Paris terror attacks, Chancellor Angela Merkel has urged tolerance and said Islam is part of Germany society. Its remarks could mark the start of a new, more open-door approach to immigration in Germany. Not only that, but

also Failure to reach a deal between the Christian Democrats (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) will leave Mrs. Merkel facing the prospect of forming a minority government or calling fresh elections following her worse-than-expected performance in last month's federal elections.

Assuming Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel can broker a deal with the CSU, Mrs. Merkel will seek a so-called "Jamaica" coalition, combining her CDU/CSU with the pro-business Free Democrats (FDP) and the Greens. The coalition is a reference to the parties' respective colors: black, yellow and green.

The government also officially approved 140,910 asylum applications but let in over a million migrants. Most of these people were from the Middle East. Germany officially approved almost half of the total migrants accepted by the European Union that year (292,540) and seven times those accepted by France (20,630).

Migrants receive many benefits once approved by Germany, including temporary housing, daily stipends, work permits, and language training. Though government policies imply everyday Germans are welcoming of migrants, much of the Germany public tends to depict migrants as intruders and criminals. They believe that the migrants disturb the social order and challenge the security of their communities. These worries were vindicated by reports confirming that the notorious 2015 New Year's Eve attack on Germany women in Cologne was perpetuated in large part by newly arrived migrants.

What is especially striking is that the influx of migrants seems to have triggered a strong nationalistic and xenophobic campaign within Germany. Throughout 2015, Germany witnessed a soar in the number of people participating in far right-wing organizations and rallies, demanding protection of the traditional Germany identity "defined by blood and ethnicity." Similar to the issue of race in the United States or that of corruption in China, the topic on "who is a German" is extremely sensitive in Germany today. The migrant crisis has fundamentally challenged the concept of Germany identity. It is worth noting that the migrant crisis could not only pose a policy challenge to the national government, but also start a process of Germany redefining its national identity.

Merkel's change in tone can be seen as a response to a large push against the open door policies from the Germany public. After years of defending their policies, Merkel and her party are beginning to question their famous phrase of "wir schaffen das" (we will

manage). The international community will be keeping a close watch on Germany's policies and how the government balances public opinion with humanitarian responsibility. Merkel's speech might signal a shift towards the nationalistic policies that other European countries have adopted in response to the migrant crisis.

Open Door Policy Analysis

Merkel's migrant policies are in fact derived in part memory due to the Holocaust and World War II. According to Germany political scientists (1980), this too relating to the Geneva Conventions on migrants is from experience history with Jewish migrants fleeing the Holocaust and after the World War II, many Germans became migrants. This affects the actions of Germany that they are aware of the stain in their history and now Germany is very eager to prove that they are not the country anymore (The Atlantic, 2015). Based on interviews with Petra Bendel who is a political scientist Germany that the atrocities experienced by Germany during the Nazi regime and after the War World II caused deep trauma to Germany society and created collective memory that affects future Germany action. The fact that many Germans themselves were migrants after World War II. So that Germany's current actions are influenced by past memories, as well as against policy applied by Germany (Breakingnews.com, 2015).

Implementation of Open Door Policy to deal with the migrant crisis that occurred at Europe, a new hope in Germany to boost Germany's positive image. The conclusions obtained in the analysis of this study that some Germans hope this positive image will help remove some stains in the past against Germany reputation. The Germany government says that now Germany has become home to migrants where Germany once made hundreds of thousands of people migrants.

Therefore, the same historical factor is the reason of Germany implementing Open Door Policy against migrants. The Open Door Policy stems from a portion of the memory of the Holocaust and the World War II. There is a relationship between Germany's past with the act of acceptance migrants that Germany is doing now. The cruelty suffered by Germany at the time and after World War II created a history that was instrumental in creating memory collective action that will influence future actions. Past experience is a result the occurrence of large-scale displacement in Germany and throughout Europe, has also been affecting the Germany response to the current situation

For the Germany government, the arrival of migrants brings benefits from the economic side. Migrants can benefit Germany in the form of economic opportunities to help the business community in need of workers.

On the other hand, Germany has spent over € 20 billion in 2016. The fee is used for accommodation, health care, renting houses for migrants, increasing staff and police in order to deal with migrants. In addition, asylum seekers who have approved their application and live in Germany are entitled to € 67.56 per week.

"Open-door policy" have resulted in the disintegration of countries in the EU region. There are four risks that will be experienced by the European Union, namely the north-south divide on migrants by rethinking and suspension of the agreement called the Schengen system i. e passport free travel in 26 EU countries.

Therefore, although open door policy brings benefits from the economic side but since there is no control toward the migrant create immigrant crisis that give disadvantages to Germany itself and the other Europe countries. Since Germany has open each border in entering Germany as long as they are *Recognized migrant* whoa group of people seeking asylum or protection to avoid murder or acts of violence in their home country because of their race, religion, nationality, ethnicity, social membership, political views or knowledge (Ashari 2015, p 377).

III. CONCLUSION

Germany as the main actor who plays a role in dealing with migrants in the EU has a long history of migrant protection regimes. This is inseparable from the tradition and norms of the political and legal system, which is already attached to the Germans about the sustainable migrant government .In addition that, the role of political parties in Germany is quite influential in any policy-making relating to migrants.

Since 2015, the influx of migrants entering Germany has undergone drastic improvement and migrant policies in Germany have evolved to facilitate Germany in resolving migrant problems. However, not all of these policies have had success. Because, the impacts of these policies are different - different in every aspect.

On the economic side, migrants have an impact on the good and the burden on Germany finances. In the political and social sphere, the migrant crisis tends to have a negative impact, making it difficult for Germany to help and analyze the problems caused

by migrants. Therefore, the Germany government needs a generally acceptable and reliable policy at all times.

Therefore, Germany Chancellor Angela Merkel's apply open-door migration policy in Germany 2015. Realities of shouldering Europe's migrant crisis are coming home to Germany, amid daily reports of clashes in asylum seeker homes; bureaucrats overwhelmed by a backlog of registration claims and deep divisions within chancellor Angela Merkel's conservative ranks over how to manage the enormity of the challenge. Germany appears to have drastically curtailed its open-door policy for migrants in 2015, turning away 13,000 people without valid documentation in the first six months, already 4,000 more than in the whole of 2015.

Around 117,500 migrants were admitted in the same period, compared to a record of more than one million migrants entering the country last year, mainly across the border from Austria. More than 2,500 Afghans, 1,300 Syrians and 1,000 Iraqis were declined entry at border crossings in the January-June period, the ministry said. Iranians, Moroccans, Nigerians, Pakistanis, Gambians, Somalis and Algerians made up the rest of the top 10.

The number of people seeking asylum in Germany dropped drastically this year as a result of border closures in the Balkans, an EU-Turkey deal to stop sea arrivals in Greece and tougher asylum rules in Germany. Migrants who arrive in Germany are first registered at reception centre where they have to wait for months before they can officially file an asylum application, creating a huge backlog and putting strain on civil servants.

Implementation of Open Door Policy to deal with the migrant crisis that occurred at Europe, a new hope in Germany to boost Germany's positive image. The conclusions obtained in the analysis of this study that some Germans hope this positive image will help remove some stains in the past against Germany reputation. The Germany government says that now Germany has become home to migrants where Germany once made hundreds of thousands of people migrants.

Since the same historical factor is the reason of Germany implementing Open Door Policy against migrants. The Open Door Policy stems from a portion of the memory of the Holocaust and the World War II. There is a relationship between Germany's past with the act of acceptance migrants that Germany is doing now. The cruelty suffered by

Germany at the time and after World War II created a history that was instrumental in creating memory collective action that will influence future actions. Past experience is a result the occurrence of large-scale displacement in Germany and throughout Europe, has also been affecting the Germany response to the current situation.

However, the government of Germany outlined a nine-point plan to increase security in Germany in facing migrant crisis: 1) an early-warning system to identify radicalization among migrants; 2) an increase in staff at Germany's intelligence agencies; 3) an information technology office to focus on tracking internet communications between jihadists; 4) regular joint exercises with the police and the military to practice counter-terrorism measures; 5) expanding research on Islamic terrorism and radicalization; 6) improving European cooperation on intelligence sharing; 7) restricting the sale of weapons online; 8) a national registry to monitor people entering and leaving the country; and 9) making it easier to deport asylum seekers who break the law.

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