

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMENDATION

A. Conclusion

The ratification of 1951 Convention relating to the Status of Refugee is urgently needed. It is based on several reasons; lack of national law, unpreparedness of Indonesia in dealing with the issues of asylum seekers and refugee, political issues that make asylum seekers and refugees at stake, the conditions of RUDENIM, the society and culture of Indonesia, the increasing number of refuge, and the asylum seeker and refugee problems.

Viewed from the substance, the 1951 Refugee Convention is basically not to overburden an obligation to the state party of the conventions. Considerations from the humanitarian aspect of the suffering endured by refugees and their future have dominated the provision of refugee protection. The legal protection of refugees can be classified as a protection of human rights, because basically the refugees are free man or women who were forced to flee from conditions that threaten and depriving their rights as human beings.

B. Recommendation

The author suggests that Indonesia should ratify the 1951 Convention on Refugee very soon. Indonesia can ratify the 1951 Refugee Convention with the privilege granted by the convention. By that reservation, Indonesia does not have an obligation to do all responsibilities mandated by the Convention. Indonesian government should be more smart in establishing policies that do not only create a policy based on an assumption but must be based on facts. As a part of united Nation and the spirit of our 1945 Constitution it is time to show the seriousness of Indonesia to implement its commitment under the second principle of Pancasila and shows one of the Indonesian government's efforts to promote and protect human rights in various fields.