

Immigration System In The United States

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Introduction

The United States faces national issues such as immigration. There are about 42 million both legal and illegal immigrants living in the U.S., according to the Census Bureau Data. Illegal migration refers to a situation where an individual gains entry into the United States without legal documents such as a passport and visa or if a person has overstayed in the country more than the legally required time. There are three major reasons that attract people to another country. The first one is political factors. Many people moved to the United States because of political stability. Also, democratic rights have attracted many people to the U.S. The second reason is the cultural factor. Many people are attracted to the U.S. because of diversity in culture, such as sports and entertainment. The last aspect that attracts people to the U.S. is the economic factor. Many people believe the United States has many job opportunities, so they tend to use any possible means to be that country. Immigration in the United States started before World War II and had become a major problem for the U.S. government. The government has invested billions of dollars in stopping immigration. However, the challenge persists in the U.S. The three arms of the government must work together to stop illegal immigration. The paper examines immigration using policies and statistics mainly from the George W. Bush and Barack Obama administrations. Those descriptions are historical context and should not be treated as a current summary of U.S. immigration law or enforcement.

Strengthen Border Security

The federal government of the United States has enhanced national security due to the increase in the illegal migrant population and the events of 9/11. President Bush signed a law that required 652 miles of the wall to be constructed along the U.S. border. Approximate 651 miles of the wall were ready before 2012. During President Obama's regime, he stated that the security at the U.S. border has been strengthening. Conversely, the security of the U.S. is still porous due to the increased number of illegal individuals crossing the border. The U.S.-Mexico border is about 2,000 miles long, but physical barriers have never covered its entire length. American citizens are required to meet the cost of maintenance by paying high taxes. The project itself cost billions of U.S. dollars.

Strengthen Interior Enforcement

The local and federal governments must unite to strengthen internal law enforcement to reduce illegal migration. In 1996, the executive passed a bill called the Immigrant Responsibility Act that authorized both local and state law enforcement agencies to arrest and detain [illegal aliens](#). However,

there is a voluntary program that requires the participation of local and state law officials if they are interested in participating in immigration enforcement. Since 1996, the U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement Act has only trained 1,800 police officers. Resolving the current issue of an immigrant in the U.S. is impossible due to limited resources. A possible solution to eradicate the immigrant issue is to increase the law enforcement personnel and mandate that the entities in state and law enforcement work hand in hand with the Immigrant and Customs Enforcement agency.

Improvement Of The Legal Immigration System

Most of the illegal migrants in the United States use forged legal documents such as visas and passports to gain entry. Some of the immigrants who have entered the United States legally don't leave the country when their visa expires; hence, they are also called Illegal aliens. The executive should pass a bill that requires frequent updates to the system that can be used to identify individuals with expired visas. The government should incur additional costs in hiring more people as well as purchasing new technology to combat illegal aliens. Furthermore, verification of employment, background checks, and interviews are examples of the stricter immigration rules that should be implemented in the United States. Contemporary research has indicated that appropriate measures to reduce illegal immigrants should include better visa programs. The United States Congress has placed more emphasis on implementing appropriate techniques that will address legal immigration system flaws. (U.S. Department of Homeland Security, 2020)

Mandate E-Verify

The federal government of the United States has a program on the internet called E-verify that is used to determine a person's eligibility to work in the U.S. The program is managed by the Social Security Administration and the Homeland Security Department. However, some states in the United States do not use the E-verify program. Furthermore, studies indicate that only nine out of 5000 companies use the E-discovery program. The illegal migrants will be forced out of the United States territory if all the companies start using the E-verify programs since the illegal aliens will not get employed. The federal courts should impose tough penalties and fines on employers who do not use the E-verify programs.

Legalization Of Illegal Aliens After Undergoing Criminal Record Evaluation

Approximately 11 million illegal migrants were allowed to have United States citizenship after President Obama mandated the Immigration Department to register them. Each criminal record was evaluated before being allowed to be a U.S. citizen. However, some individuals opposed the president during that time. Some people argue on the ground that many illegal aliens will be attracted to the United States due to the president's move. However, the solution aimed to boost the U.S. economy

since many of the illegal aliens will come to light and start contributing to the economy through paying taxes. Furthermore, there will be an increase in cultural mix benefits, a new truce, and an increased workforce. This approach will enable the government to establish the number of illegal aliens in the country and use their information to combat illegal immigration. (U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services, n.d.)

References

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