The Policy on Migration

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The concept of migration is not new to human society as, since the early times, people had to move from one place to another due to natural disasters and wars. However, with the introduction of modernized and well-developed transportation facilities, the notion of migration has changed immensely. Migration happens when a person moves within a country or from one country to another (Weeks, 2016). Historically, migration was not as common as today due to high birth and death rates and low migration rates. Since the fertility and mortality transitions have coincided, there has been an unprecedented wave of migration, which has taken place almost everywhere. A state's migration policy comprises all its actions to control the influx of people, particularly those who desire to settle permanently in its territory. In the wake of the French Revolution, laws defining who had citizenship rights were put in place, and these restrictions may be traced to today's migration policy. Except for Native Americans, most Americans are either immigrants or sprung from immigrants or enslaved people. This is why the United States is sometimes referred to as a "immigrants' nation." One in four Americans is a recent immigrant. Many in the United States still view immigrants with suspicion and mistrust, but there is mounting evidence that they contribute greatly to the country's economy and society. Humanitarian, familial, co-ethnic, and irregular migration are only a few examples of the many areas in which policies on migration may be implemented. Migration policy is an important aspect of migration governance, yet it is rarely specified. Migration policy is defined in various ways in academic literature and research. Migration policies are typically designed to meet the labor market and demographic demands of the countries they are intended to serve. These policies are put into action by governments through legislation, regulations, and program initiatives to control the number, source, direction, and composition of migrant movements.

According to Bjerre and colleagues (2015), the migrant policy is the government's stated policy on how and when foreign people are admitted, settled, and deported from the country, as well as how and when they are removed from the country. In this essay, a new migration strategy is proposed and its impact on the economy and health of the United States is examined.

Migration policies and laws in the USA

The family reunion is a cornerstone of U.S. immigration policy, as is admitting skilled workers, safeguarding refugees, and encouraging a diverse population. Moreover, the Immigration and Nationality Act governs U.S. immigration policy (INA). An annual total of almost 675,000 visas for permanent residents can be issued under the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA). Additionally, the INA does not impose a cap on the number of visas that can be granted to U.S. citizens' spouses, parents, and children younger than 21 every year. The U.S. Refugee Admissions Program requires the president to meet with Congress annually and designate an annual number of refugees to be accepted (American Immigration Council, 2021).

Global trends in the migration policy

Because the indices available incorporate different elements of the concept of migration for various eras and countries, global migration policy trends cannot be defined or followed for all countries. Based on the International Migration Policy and Law Analysis (IMPALA) database, a tendency "toward more complicated and, typically, more restrictive regulation has been observed since the 1990s" for nations in the Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD). "Differentiated treatment of categories, such as lower criteria for highly skilled than low-skilled labor migrants," are also shown in the IMPALA database (Beine et al., 2016). However, while regulations for irregular migrants and their families have been stricter in recent years, other policy areas, like those for skilled workers, students, and migrants from

specified countries, appear to have become less harsh since the Second World War (Haas et al., 2014). Nearly five out of ten governments (54 percent) claim that they have policies in place to ensure safe, orderly, regular, and responsible movement and mobility for their citizens. However, only a few implement these policies or reap their intended benefits. Nevertheless, a country's attempt to shut its doors on migration may not deter others from doing the same. More than 75 million individuals are added to the world's population every year (Weeks, 2016). Hence, in many less-developed nations, there is still a youth bulge that stresses local economic resources since there are not enough jobs to go around.

Current migration policy trends in the United States

One cannot decide whether to go or not without also deciding where they want to go. According to statistics from the American housing surveys and the more Current Population surveys, about one-fifth of all internal migrants in the United States are relocating because of a job transfer. The family reunion is a cornerstone of U.S. migration policy, as is admitting skilled workers, safeguarding refugees, and encouraging a diverse population. There have been nationwide demonstrations against Trump's policy of separating children from their parents when they enter the United States from Mexico in previous years. Mistaking economic migrants for individuals escaping violence results in poor policy and the loss of lives. As of June 26, the Supreme Court has upheld the most recent iteration of President Trump's travel ban, which barred passengers and immigrants from seven nations, five of which have Muslim populations (Hoban, 2018). An immigration measure was proposed to Congress on January 23, 2021, by Vice President Biden. In its present form, the law would confer legal status to 11 million of the country's existing illegal residents.

Proposed migration policy of the USA

There is a wide partisan divide and conflict of ideas within America regarding the selection of an adequate foreign policy for the United States. As a result, Congress has rejected multiple migration policies and legislative reforms during the past few years, notably in 2006, 2007, and 2013. The major themes that stir debate regarding migration policies are the legalization of immigrants currently living in America, immigrant law, and visa programs for skilled immigrants. In my view, the migration policy of the USA should be more liberal than it currently is, particularly for the potential workforce. The legalized migration system establishes and governs the quantities, methods, and types of foreign nationals who are permitted to enter the United States from other countries to work, reside, and in some circumstances, eventually become legitimate citizens.

Moreover, providing legal pathways for additional immigrants, whether for temporary labor or permanent citizenship, is the greatest approach to safeguard the border and contribute to the United States' future economy. The government cannot fully manage the illegal migration black market but can regulate legitimate immigrants. While increasing legal immigration is an admirable aim, there are numerous methods to do it. Additionally, Congress should connect employment-based visa growth to development in the most relevant sectors of the US labor force in order to ensure that the yearly amount of visas granted more closely reflect the US economy's needs over time.

Consequences of proposed policy

Immigrants and migrants contribute significantly to the US economy and the most direct effect of migration is that it raises potential economic production by expanding the workforce size. Additionally, by following the proposed policy, the immigrants would get an opportunity to

contribute towards increasing the productivity of the US economy. In addition, by following a regulatory policy for legal immigrants, the mobility in the economy could be increased, as immigrants are more mobile than locals in relation to local economic conditions, maybe as they have less long-standing family and communal connections, which facilitates labor market efficiency. Additionally, economists Hunt and Gauthier-Loiselle (2010) have demonstrated that immigrants enhance innovation, a critical aspect in driving mobility upward. Moreover, they discovered that increasing the population proportion of immigrant college graduates by one 1% point boosts per capita patents by 9% to 18%. Some critics say legalizing undocumented immigrants might be costly due to their increased eligibility for social insurance benefits and health insurance as indigenous residents. However, I believe that granting permanent legal status, on the other hand, would almost certainly enhance tax collections, increase productivity, and benefit the offspring of these immigrants, providing high economic benefits for the country.

Conclusion

After legalizations in the United States and other countries, it is observed that immigrants' health and educational results are improved, along with their language proficiency, as a result of being allowed to stay in the country. Moreover, according to a wide range of studies, legalizing immigrants' workforces might have a favorable impact on the economy provided proper regulations and implementation procedures are in place. Thus, all of this makes them more valuable members of society. Therefore, by regulating the policies for legal immigrants and ensuring transparency in the administration and implementation of these policies, labor market and economic benefits could be achieved through increased mobility, high tax revenues, and a skilled labor force.

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