Political Science

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The happenings on the US- Mexico border are a result of the regional crisis, taking into consideration that this situation will result in the immigration of almost one percent of the entire population of Guatemala and Honduras to the United States this year. It is asserted that the Mexican Government is vacillating between military crackdowns and humanitarian rhetoric where US border officials are continuously asking for help, accompanied by the furious attitude of Trump. It is assumed that Trump’s threats would cause massive collateral damage in the North American continent and there would be no objection to the migration of people who are arriving at the US Mexico border. This statement does not affirm the negation of crisis and problem, in fact, it deciphers that it is not something that is going to be solved in anytime soon. Migrants are categorized into different categories in accordance with the United States law such as, the people who seek to migrate because of economic reasons and those who migrate to reunite with their families, however, legal immigration is not allowed without papers. It is asserted that the people who flee persecution have a onetime right to apply for asylum, avoiding the obligation of papers. According to the Trump Administration, it is claimed that there are few people who are came to the United States are genuine asylum seeker, addressing a low rate of success of asylum in the immigration court. The actual percentage counts to be 10 % to 15% for Northern Triangle countries, asserting that the asylees are not “real”, where most of the causes are fraudulent.

It is asserted that the Asylum was granted in less than one-quarter cases in fiscal 2018 where asylees were from Salvadoran, Guatemala, and Honduras. However, Central Americans who are seeking protection are not assumed to be eligible for asylum, even though they are facing dire life choices and are in extreme peril. Beyond the asylum system, there are certain long-term measures that are quite challenging to be pursued so as to ensure that the vulnerable population in the nearby countries are not compelled to the dangerous journey of the north. In this scenario, Mexico is the central partner and player much like other smaller neighboring countries such as Belize and Costa Rica. The engagement and leadership of the United States is to deepen its engagement in the region to build asylum and protection of regimes for those who are affected and displaced by violence. It is found that Mexico has started to enlarge its asylum capabilities along with the provision of asylum and work opportunities in Southern Mexico to the immigrants of Central America. It is asserted that the United States and Mexico should establish a safe third country agreement where the International Community and the United States can be confident of humanitarian protection. An example of this scenario would be the case between the United States and Canada. In a nutshell, orderly, legal and safe migration should work through North America and Central America were serious security challenges in the Northern Triangle should be addressed with an aim to improve the economic prospectus of population. These goals are the basic necessity, where the United States can play a central role in supporting and advancing the promising efforts by these countries adhering to a sustained basis. Despite the crisis, it is asserted that the Trump administration and other federal agencies should opt for a solution that could resolve serious and long terms issue caused by migrant caravans.

Besides being a humanitarian problem, immigration is also an economic problem. There are a number of possible options given to deal with immigrants other than border patrolling. The federal government could build fence of 2000 miles from San Diego to Brownsville and hire several agents to patrol it, similarly number of government employees or agents could be sent to carry out business raids, deport undocumented immigrants, fine employees who are living and working in the United States, avoiding any employment and familial associations. Every national and non-citizen of the United States could be obliged to keep national identity card or any registration proof as a prerequisite that could be used to make a living. However, such options would be much economic adhering to freedom, economic growth and spending of the government. It has the potential to divert resources from national efforts to combat terrorism that are more prone to failure. Acceptance of the status quo would be another option because there are a number of people who are living without official documents and there are numerous people who are entering every year. There are millions of employees along with their families’ that could continue to live in legal shadows because they are afraid to appear before the authorizes and they are unable to enjoy the fruit of their hard work, moreover, they are hesitant to return to their homeland. It is assumed that status quo will incorporate a dual economy in which growing demand of the workers would be satisfied by the means of an underground supply, poor working conditions and artificially low wages, positioned at the bottom of labor pyramid. It is also a fact that status quo criticizes and question the rule of law by presenting a migratory system that is in rivalry with the legitimate aspirations of millions of people and laws of the economy. Another practical and appealing option would be to amend the immigration system by assessing failures so that it can conform to the realities of an effective economy system and a free society. A legalized migration system could bring a large underground market because it would encourage the US producers to empower their sectors. It would also improve the working condition and salaries of neumerous low skilled workers that would boost human capital. There would be a war against terrorism accompanied by the promotion of economic relations in other countries, especially with neighboring countries. However, the greatest progression can be made with the commitment and support of all parties such as Mexican government, Democrats and Republicans. There would be no progress without unilateral support of the government. The government should give support to humanitarian centers and groups. It would be more humane a less expensive to provide immigrants with shelter rather than stopping them because they seek a better life it is our humanitarian duty to guarantee a better life for them.