**Immigration and American Domestic Policy**

The issue of illegal or even documented migrants has become an important issue in the United States. The most important test for politicians is to recognize the problems of fantasy relocation of genuine problems. One thing is very clear: the favorite method of recent years: a willingness to ignore amicably is no more reasonable. This article explained the previous policies and approaches towards immigration, and emerging problems in United States because of the problem. The basic purpose of this article is to suggest the basic and workable solutions or policies for the resolution of this illegal immigration issue.

The illegal movement in the United States is large in scale. More than 10 million unidentified third parties currently live in the United States, and the population is developing with 700,000 each year (Jeffery, 2005). On the one hand, the proximity of such a large number of foreigners is an innovative demonstration of the appearance of the United States. Then it is an indication of how dangerous the outskirts of the United States are.

The expulsion of foreigners comes to the United States mainly for better professions and in the process increases the value of the economy of the United States (money: 5). However, they eliminate an incentive by damaging legitimate conditions and national security (Gorz, 1970). At the moment that three of every 100 people in the United States are undocumented (or reported with produced and falsified paper) there is a major security problem. Although they do not represent any immediate risk to security, the proximity of a large number of undocumented transients becomes law, occupies assets and provides protection to psychological militants and legislators.

At the end of the day, the real problem is shown in the security of the illegal movement (Borjas, 1990), not in the supposed risk to the economy. To ensure that attempts to reduce the economic flood of vagrants really connected the security situation by driving many transient specialists into hiding and, consequently, pledging life for anarchy. A non-specialized program for non-national guests is a fundamental part of the edge anchoring, but only if it is the correct program.

In 2005, the movement was undeniably certified by Capitol Hill, and congressmen on both sides of the road are thinking about what to do with the migration strategy. Their various efforts have focused on a wide range of changes in the current approach, including the improvement of French security, the strengthening of business control of operations, the construction of another permanent work program for visitors and the offer of a certain dimension of raids on illegal workers currently living in the United States. Currently, these recommendations work through the administrative procedure.

To achieve results, the migration changes must be far-reaching. A disproportionate ideological method that excludes only French security with a vision of transient specialists (or vice versa) will no doubt be brief. In the event that Congress passes another layer that slips on the crucial logical inconsistencies in the norm, the current conditions will not change. To consider carefully the motivators is the way to progress.

The movement has been a point in the American political debate for a long time, as policy makers have to weigh economic, security and useful concerns. Congress has not been able to obtain a concession for far-reaching changes in the movement for a long time, successfully moving some important approaches to government official and legal parties and discussions on energy saving in state and bourgeois corridors.

The Congress has discussed different changes in movements during the last two decades, some considered as "complete", others were unbothered. Extensive trade fairs are related to the general agreement that strives to address the problems that arise: the interest in highly skilled and low-skilled jobs, the legal status of a large number of unregistered foreigners living in the country, French security and the internal requirements.

President Donald J. Trump chose promises to perform unusual activities to control the illegal movement and to avoid fear based on oppression, including the dubious plans to build the outlying neighborhood with Mexico, practicing a large number of unidentified foreigners and boycott the Muslims. In the office, he reduced his patterns in some areas, but advanced with full force in others, often with legal difficulties and open challenges.

The last time, the administrators tackled enormous migratory changes in 2013, when the Senate promoted by the Democrats approved a wide-ranging exchange rate that would have given a form of citizenship to the identified migrants and to the intense French agreements. The bill did not receive a vote in the House of Representatives controlled by the Republicans.

Most movement agreements are bureaucratic, but the government and neighboring governments end up being more dynamic in terms of migration issues. The late states and neighborhoods have expanded from the soil of the asylum areas, the legislation with the right to weaken the work of the illegal settlers and the formalized links between the police divisions and the immigration and customs management (ICE). Recent approaches established by the state and neighboring authorities are considered a response to the government's action strategy, and many have focused on limiting the work of illegal specialists. The twentieth states have imposed needs that indicate temporary workers or state executives that use a state electronic control framework (called E-Verify) for defining the legitimate status of each related representative and “four states require all state companies to confirm the status of each state and its specialists (Lawlogix)”. In California, the city of Viejo requires contracted workers to use E-Verify, and the city of Lancaster requires E-Verify all things considered. However, “there are some concerns about E-Verify, including its accuracy, its capabilities and whether its exploitation could lead to unfair business practices. An ongoing PPIC reviewer discovered that Arizona's E-Verify orders led to a reduction in the number of unauthorized specialists, but also killed more workers for daily work (Lofstrom, et al., 2011)”. Federal efforts in recent years have focused on the requirements of the periphery. But overcoming the requirement alone is not enough to address the problems of the illegal movement. PPIC is requesting the discovery that the expansion of the approval of the periphery, which includes tripling the number of operators along the Mexican strip and the construction wall in some segments, has discouraged some potential vagrants (Reyes, et al. al, 2002). In any case, this fog of opposition is overwhelmed by the monetary accounts of employment and compensation and the family ties that attract illegal immigrants to the United States. In addition, in view of the fact that the claim has increased the danger and the cost of costs in the periphery, many illegal immigrants currently remain longer than before development (Cornelius, 2000). In addition, many of those that used to be crosses with drawings have now proved to be long pilgrims. In addition, the complementary permits have no effect on the generous offer of illegal settlers who enter this country legitimately, for example, with a visa and then overcome or generally damage the terms of their visa. It will continue to be seen whether continued advances in marginal eligibility combined with increases in implementation can lead to a reduction in the number of illegal third parties.

All eyewitnesses and policy makers agree that the business strategies of the current government of the United States have a desperate need for progress. Several recommendations have been made in Congress to deal with the illegal movement. Some recommendations basically focus on the requirement, including the development of a fence in the United States of Mexico and the deepening of citizenship for the reflective descendants of illegal aliens from the US. Others are centered on credentials and special visitor programs.

To be fruitful, methods of change must address the correct cause of the monetary policy of illegal migration: occupations. Inside is an option to create key administrative approvals, which must be combined with exact methods to determine a person's right to live and work in the United States.

Simply illegal immigration can be solved by introducing feasible incentives for legal immigration, according to Borjas people immigrate to US for jobs, when America attract talented people on its own or encouraged them to stay then it will definitely increase the productivity and decrease a chance of being him an oversea competitor. The more extensive, the monetary improvement in the nations sent will reduce the movement load. Agreements that allow speculation (external leaders or remote contacts) in their economies can grow such advances. The most effective or workable solution is to introduce policies, providing citizenship to non-immigrants of United States. Firstly, it will end the chaos, will give productive labor power, and according to Money, these immigrants can be used for the boost in American economy. The terrible deals must also address the strategic, monetary and compassionate challenges that seek to recognize and exercise more than 10 million illegal settlers living in the United States, many of whom are custodians of young Americans and residents of the lives of USA (Gorz, 1970). The approaches created without understanding these variables will fall flat. For example, a work program for visitors that excludes the option of achieving a lawful status without end after a certain number of years can cause many people to become illegal when their residence is closed as a visitor.

At this time, the prospects for comprehensive changes in the government movement do not seem to be great. There is an absence of will to work for this issue. Building a wall or banning a group of people is not a solution to this important problem. The discussion about illegal migration continues to be formed by a deteriorated disposition of needs, interests and plans. Without the activities of national politicians to improve the framework, illegal migration will be an important issue for some governments and neighboring governments.

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