



Understanding of Mexican Migration to the United States: Rifts and Challenges

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ARTICLE INFO

Article history:

Submitted 27.01.2021

Accepted 21.06.2021

Published

Volume No.8

Issue No. I

ISSN (Online) 2414-8512

ISSN (Print) 2311-293X

DOI:

Keywords: U.S, Mexico, Migration, Customs & Border Patrol (CBP), NAFTA

ABSTRACT

It has been decades since legislatures have thought about social, defense, and compassionate issues of migration which has become a touchstone in U.S strategy discussion. Mexican migration to the U.S started in 1848. It has proceeded to the present with no critical interference, something that makes this movement very particular as a basic segment of the American work. Generally started with enormous development, driven by starvation, political problems, open doors in the U.S; that point eased back, tightened, or unexpectedly finished, from 1850 to 1882, similar to the case of the Chinese. The details show that Mexico is a key source of settlers in U.S and has long been a major source of enemy contact with refugees, but so many have been focusing on Mexico and not the other countries which have also become major sources of illegal immigrants. The United States and Mexico are bordered with California, San Diego, and Baja California, Tijuana, and the Pacific Ocean. The boundary stretches eastward to El Paso, Ciudad Juarez, and Chihuahua, Texas, on the Rio Grande. From that point the border continues south-east along the Rio Grande River until the end of it in the Gulf of Mexico. Border stretching of over 1945 miles is insufficiently regulated. Only old solid markers, rusty safety clasp and spoiled dry fence posts can be found in many parts of the place, and the river Grande that over the centuries has continuously changed its course separating both nations. U.S endeavors to control passages and exit adequately have been focused principally along the most profoundly dealt transit courses driving to north. U.S. powerlessness to control all the Mexican boundary has proven that any Mexican involved in operating in the U.S seldom discovers that the frontier is an unlikely trap. Through the span of the most recent 170 years, Mexican migrants have to a great extent worked in horticulture, farming, mining, and railroad development.



Introduction

The historical context of migration to the United States and the response to it have progressed through many periods, each distinguished by its own rationale levels of government. Congress has been not able for quite a long time to agree on any change regarding migration, adequately moving significant arrangement choices to administrative and authoritative branch and lighting banter in the lobbies of government and regional authorities. There are barely any spots on the planet where strains are due to mass relocation of people in the globalization period and are as incredible as in the geological zone that expands from Central America toward the south of the U.S. This space, involving Mexico and its southern and northern borders, is

a standard course followed by poor individuals who walk and travel overland to get to the region furthermore, work market of the U.S. This zone likewise follows the breakpoint line between a rich and prevailing America, in monetary and political terms, and a poor America that is dependent upon the game standards set up by its northern neighbor.

The borders, planned to build up the constraints of national sway, are where the principle of inconsistencies are between the rationales of worldwide liberal economy, one of the primary movement causes, and national strategies to deal with this movement streams, nearly in a cartoon way. The value they need to pay, in financial terms yet particularly in terms of anguish, mortification of their human rights are exceptionally high, at the degree of the outrageous strains winning in this piece of the world. All through the twentieth and 21st, United States has changing perspectives and approaches toward migration. At various occasions, U.S. migration arrangements have been driven by the interest for modest work by industrialists and ranchers, by the worries of its residents who stress over movement as a danger to U.S prosperity, and at yet different occasions, by both of these opposing weights. In 2014 around 11 million such unapproved workers were in U.S, 56% or 6.1-million were Mexican (Krogstad & Passel, 2015).

In 1965, the formation of the Border Industrialization Policy was a leading element in Mexico's tirelessly significant amounts of migration. In 1964, the abolition of Bracero's scheme contributed both to the shortage of employees preparing for reduced pay in the US and too many dislodged workers on the northern borders of Mexico. The consequence of this unevenness and request of worker in the two nations thus drove the making of this new understanding permitting the development of outside claimed production lines in northern Mexico. These production lines were alluded to as maquiladoras or maquilas, and gave both Mexico and U.S various advantages. The industrial facilities furnished in Mexico with an approach to finished products made fares to the U.S, and consequently, U.S got tax breaks for putting its production lines inside Mexico. The Immigration and Nationality Act was revised in the 1970s. Every year in the Western Hemisphere, the U.S. Congress in 1976 forced 20,000 visas for each country. Mexico surpassed the number by around 40,000 at the time. In 1978, an overall immigration policy was adopted to allow 290,000 visas to be aggregated per year and not to be limited by country. The end of the Bracero Program joined with limitations put on the quantity of visas permitted by the U.S extraordinarily expanded the degrees of unlawful movement from Mexico (Bean & D, 1997).

As a reaction, in 1986 U.S established "Immigration Reform and Control Act (IRCA)". This act authorized legal housing arrangements for any undocumented alien living in the United States as at January 1982, just as the people who had been working in certain farms for ninety days in the previous years. IRCA likewise made it conceivable to force common and criminal punishments on any business who purposely employed undocumented laborers. IRCA primarily transformed Mexican immigrants into a permanent settlement into north of the border through a long-term migrations roundabout. U.S government started border bans by using 90% of the INS financial plan and only 10% by controlling the working environment and imposing business penalties. The legitimization of the existing workforce without identification, together with the extension of restrictions imposed by the firms that used potential undocumented workers, aiming at a decrease in the overall number of undocumented migrants in the US, did not have the ideal impact. American bosses considered the visitor laborer program oversaw by two government administrations as moderate, costly, awkward, and lethargic to their ever-changing occasional work needs. American businesses were very anxious to offer Mexicans work, undoubtedly empowered it, obviously realizing that they were entering the nation without any approval. From American's perspective, as there was no punishment for employing unapproved Mexican. Mexicans were decent, ample, tractable, and modest work source, effectively abused, and easily deportable at whatever point they misbehaved, never requested higher wages, better work conditions, or attempted to sort out associations. There were extra wetbacks which were step by step condemned as displaced people, further disintegrating their status and increasing their defenselessness to abuse and expulsion. This was decisively what American bosses needed, a work power esteemed crook, ever defenseless against expulsion for the smallest rebellion, or one they could swindle of their compensation, realizing that they had no lawful plan of action on any side of the border.

"North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA)" signed by the U.S, Canada and Mexico in 1994, has expanded considerably more the underlying disparities between the economies of Mexico and the United

States and it has added to make new imbalances inside Mexico. It is evaluated that from 1994 to 2004, 1.3 million Mexican farmers relinquished their properties because of a huge import of wheat and corn from the U.S at sponsored costs. A large number of people joined the positions of transients toward the North. The organized commerce understanding marked in 2006 between the United States and nations of Central America (CAFTA), nations where monetary and social asymmetries are much more set apart than in Mexico, foretells similarly sad ramifications for the least fortunate individuals. This makes more grounded transient weights if the legislatures of the nations included don't build up inner economic advancement options, to permit their residents to live with poise in their nations, which would give them different decisions other than leaving. These days, nearly around 11 to 12 million authoritatively "unapproved" outsider laborers are in the United States as the area is a conspicuous outline of the confusion and lip service of approaches that expect to deny "unlawful" migration without offering options in contrast to a lawful movement, reliable with the necessities of economy, and permit organizations to handily profit by the misuse of undocumented people. Most current transients have a family member or a companion who has figured out how to cross, with or without records, and has gotten a new line of work. Numerous individuals start the excursion supported by, or even get budgetary guide from, companions previously living in U.S, who speak to a proof of likelihood to accomplish the "American dream": have an occupation, a house, send cash to family back in their nation of origin. The mix of the above variables causes irreversible and are practically powerful elements of migration. Therefore, it isn't astounding that issues identified with the "undocumented" migrants' circumstance, previously working in or attempting to go to the U.S, have become interesting issues in local strategy banter in the nations in question and in intergovernmental talks. In the 2000 statistics, the number of inhabitants in the U.S enlisted 11 million 156 thousand individuals who were conceived in Central America (from which 9 million originated from Mexico). Thirty years prior, in the 1970 statistics, they were just 873,000 (CEPAL, 2007-05).

Research Methodology

As the topic of this paper deals with historic and current explanation, so descriptive research methods are used along with alternate sources to have a larger and compendious picture of issues of migration between two states. Descriptive research method was used to precede with to arrive at the conclusion. Reviews of existing literature, availability of secondary data were consulted to get a broader perspective on this topic to get better conclusion and overview. In order to get secondary data different institutions were visited like libraries of different universities, public libraries and books were consulted along with all related articles.

Literature Review

The writer tells the story of migration and the form of the asylum policy in Canada, Mexico, and U.S in the domestic, foreign policy interests of that country. She explores the perspectives of individuals and NGOs—particularly the Church and human rights organizations who responded to the refugee crisis, and who focused both on the refugee policy and across boundaries. The transnational networks of activism gathered testimony, registered abuses of States, reorganized national immigration discussions, pushed for policy change and ultimately gave voice to the displaced people. The writer ends with a review of the legacies of the Centro-American refugee crisis, in particular the recent efforts to formulate a national solution to immigrants' and refugees' special problems — and the complexities of organizing the post-9/11 global response. (García & Cristina, 2006).

This book gives figures regarding the immigration of people in US, US was used to be host of largest Immigrants in the world nearly 11.8 Million in January 2008 which was later reduced in next year. Unauthorized immigrants grew to 27% in the duration of that time, how US changed its policy from open border to close fence border policy, the construction of border wall in Clintons Era of 26 Mile in the Southern area. The secure fence Act of 2006 signed by Gorge W. Bush to tighten border security. It gives analysis of Trump concrete wall idea and its foregoing impacts on the state that it will implement on the nation of both states (Sadiki, 2017).

The book explains the social and human results of industrial capitalism in the later twentieth century, book take forward socio-economic and political dominance of Mexican masses, the under-wage working

labors and now getting tied in an iron cage. The issue of “border crossing” by the Mexicans to do job in the neighboring cities of the US and the effect which will be implicated on their life and cultures by separating a border that was open at a time and now is going to be fenced. The fragment of culture that will be affected with implications on people (Lugo, 2008).

The author depicts horror stories and violence faced by the immigrants and perception of Mexico as a dangerous neighborhood which is overrun by drug lords and all economic, political transformation it is going through, it is the people, communities, commerce that are closely tied relations with U.S. Many interests are shared by both states for example: Energy, trade, collective security and how these interest and challenges will reshape the relations between two states (O’Neil, 2013).

For the people of Mexico migration is a sacrifice. This book highlights issue of migration and what people want to accomplish and why they want to live the American life. How border divided families between U.S and Mexico. It is a glimpse of people’s life whose families are divided by border fence and hardship they bear (Dreby & Joanna, 2010).

The authors discuss the problems of accession and migration which are important to the people of Mexico's settlement communities. The circle of migration also comes to an end by following immigrant families who return home in Mexico and provide an enlightening view of Mexicans living in two worlds, but not in full (Shutika & Lattanzi, 2011).

Militarization of Border

A "deterrent technique" of relocation streams has been grown continuously with incredible activities along the border that extends from California to Texas. These battles have denoted the start of the militarization procedure of the border which brought about a noteworthy increment of human and material assets to stop and keep vagrants that attempt to cross the border: the quantity of Borders Patrols (BP) were significantly increased, miles of metallic divider were worked in the urban regions of California and Texas, new advances are utilized to distinguish populace development, helicopters, off-road vehicles, and so forth. As per a report by the Department of Justice, this procedure planned for making the border crossing each day progressively troublesome and costly. Toward the starting it was tied in with halting migration of undocumented individuals in the urban zones where the border intersections were generally focused and afterward conveyed the activities in further areas where the landscape was believed to be so troublesome and risky that it would hinder future illegal immigrants from beginning the excursion.

The possibility of an ascent in the quantity of passing was authoritatively taken as an integral prevention contention. Since 11 September 2001, security-based paranoia and obsessions provided fresh grounds to intensify surveillance and enforcement policies, impacting international citizens in general and refugees entering the frontier without authorization, in particular. Over the past five years, militarization has grown much further in border zones, and migrant problems have been politicized and incorporated into national security policies. Therefore, in a world that grows owing to the impact from mass immigration, foreign migrants are correlated with national security threats. Making sure about the borders basically tumbles to “Customs & Border Protection (CBP)” of U.S, an integral part of “Department of Homeland Security”. Including organizations like “Transportation Security Administration” & “Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA)”, whereas “Custom and Border Protection” is liable for managing exchange and travel all through U.S. Its obligations incorporate forestalling crooks and would-be fear based oppressors. CBP work incorporates examining migrants and load at ports of section, watching a huge border to the nation north and south.

The expanding militarization of the border and immigration criminalization are a consequence of the severe idea of the migration laws embraced during this period. Continuing the militarization of the border and the criminalization of immigrants is the result of repressive immigration laws passed over this period. The strategy is concerned about the move of crossings towards risky areas; it has worked well but has not deterred the border crossing, but significantly increased human life deaths. The Government of the U.S recognizes the reality that between 1995 and 2005, a triple amount of refugees that perished over its

boundaries were the product of transit conditions in the south of Arizona in inhospitable regions. The number of publicly reported deaths between 2004 and 2007 was about 225 annually. Since it started in 1924, Border Patrol has changed a great deal: the illegal section of workers should be recognized and foreshadowed. The Border Patrol, along with other officials, maintains secure frontiers which promote the progress of legitimate movements and products while preventing unlawful trafficking and booty. The new practice is to enforce relocations around the US-Mexico boundary through the "anticipation by discouragement" approaches because the border control structure has modified from the way it was.

The main essential objective is to totally keep undocumented outsiders from entering U.S from Mexico as opposed to catching the unapproved who are as of now in the nation. As decisive as it seemed to be, "avoidance through discouragement" has not proven to be as fruitful as it was intended to be, because of the multiplying in size of undocumented foreigner's people during the period of time and paving the way to U.S (Ewing & A, 2014). So as to viably uphold border security, the U.S arrangements and guidelines have hoped to make border intersections progressively perilous through the usage of different activities, one of those "pipe impact". This strategy was intended to debilitate migrants from Mexico into the U.S by driving transients to travel further around hindrances where the territory and climate are increasingly hazardous, however the procedure was not as effective as at first arranged, because of the desire of vagrants settling on the decision to go through extraordinary conditions (Newell & Clayton, 2016).

In 2012, Border Patrol made more than 364000 captures of people who were unlawfully entering. Many operations were carried out to demotivated people from illegal immigration such as "Operation Gatekeeper for San Diego CA", "Operation Hold the Line in El Paso TX", "Operation Rio Grande in McAllen TX", "Operation Safeguard in Tucson AZ", and "the Arizona Border Control Initiative (ABCI) along the Arizona border". Around 5,000,000 vehicles travel through the border every year. Border Patrol movement is focused around border of urban communities for example: El Paso and San Diego which have broad border fencing. The advancement of unlawful immigrants is redirected to fragmented regional lands and desert regions, causing a couple of hundred anguished men to cross the Mexican and US boundaries with wrongful means.

The "Secure Fence Act of 2006" was passed accommodating development of 1127 km border of high security fencing. Expansion of border security during course of time has continuously made intersections at the U.S-Mexico border making it increasingly perilous, which has built up a faulty matter of human right emergency at the border. Quantity of migrants passing happening along Mexico & U.S border has drastically expanded, because of the difference in vagrant rush hour gridlock moving into rustic zones from urban spaces (Johnson & Leif, 2015).

Barriers under Different Administrations

BUSH Administration

The event of 9/11 changed the whole scenario regarding terrorism and the call on "war on terror" made U.S to take radical steps to enhance its security and also keep its border safe from intrusion of terrorists. The "USA Patriot Act" which is an abbreviation for "Joining together & Strengthening America by Providing Appropriate Tool Required to Intercept and Obstruct. Terrorism Act" was passed on 26 October 2001 by President Bush. In spite of the fact that its most thorough arrangements focused on the financing of worldwide fear based oppression, outside settlers were cleared into its web, permitting the administration to screen every single private correspondence starting in remote nations, building up the legitimate way to shield presumed psychological oppressors from entering U.S and to oust suspects previously living in U.S even with substantial visa approval. Still greater security centered act followed it.

The "Enhanced Border Security and Visa Entry Reform Act of 2002" was signed by President W. Bush and here requested the INS to provide the State Department with all of its outsider databases, to create a single, open database PC for all stations and travel archives and to subsidize the enlistment of 1,600 new INS experts. Soon afterwards, on 25 November 2002, "the Department of Homeland Security (DHS)" was made, binding together twenty-two distinctive government divisions and organizations, therefore "Make a reinforced nation defense initiative and an America that's increasingly more stable and best positioned to tackle danger. In 2005 Real ID Act was enacted, all the driver's and identity documents that were used to

board planes and access to the Federal building and nuclear plants were designed using federal information requirements. It changed the visa limit on the setting of "delivery bonds," which were issued to aliens pending an immigration hearing, and tighter laws concerning Asylum and Terrorist Deportations and financed the building of a (14-mile) border-wall through California and San Diego County. The recently created "Immigration and Customs Enforcement Office (ICE)", which was previously known as "Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS)", emphasized the new legislation by the DHS "Enforcement and Removal". "Operation Endgame" looked to confine and extradite every "alien" and suspected fear based oppressors in the U.S. "Operation Endgame" was embraced to expel foreigners who were regarded as security threat.

The key goal of the "Arizona Border Control Initiative (2004)" was "to carry out operational surveillance of the Arizona border, and DHS wants a critical opponent of fear-based exploitation, detection, arrest, and prevention of all criminal trafficking at borders" (Security, Fact Sheet: Arizona Border Control Initiative, 2016). The campaigns of "enforcement and removal" were followed, such as "Operation Stone garden", the "Secure Borders Initiative" and the 2010 campaign "If you see something, say something," perhaps most well-known to the public in the U.S. In the years 2001 to 2008, 8 million "willing to return" migrants, during the presidency of George W. Bush and were lampooned with "pick and release" as anti-immigrants advocates. The search included transportation to the borders of undocumented Mexican immigrants, without a signature, legal authorization, or annotations of entry / exit record. Formal deportation, known as alien evacuations, in those equivalent years numbered 2 million, was supervised by a designated authority or officer of ICE, and records their conditions of leave were drawn up. Based on the cruel analysis that President Bush was looking for in some of his unconscious approaches on Border implementation, the quantity of foreign expulsions increased about 90% before the end of his administration from 189,000 in 2001 to 360,000 in 2008. (Security, Aliens Removed or Returned: Fiscal Years 1892 to 2016, 2016).

Obama's Administration

In Barack Obama administration, from years 2009-2016, the proportion of outsider expulsions to deliberate returns expanded altogether. DHS reported at that time 2-million deliberate returns and 3-million evacuations; 5-million migrants in total left U.S. President Obama received the criticism by naming him America the "deported in chief" from the National Council of the Raza, the largest Mexican group defending the interests of the American people in the United States. Obama's priorities were to demonstrate the security and impenetrability of the US & Mexico border so that congress could carry out a comprehensive immigration reform. Obama's "zero tolerance" approach to unauthorized crossing frontiers was largely focused on standardized enforcement procedures. According to the above data, however, many unauthorized migrants were encouraged to depart voluntarily or to bear slow and costly official deportation proceedings. President Obama has removed nearly 5 million from 2009-2016, much of them, two in three, have been international removals, the deportations of people with convictions and persistent breaches of immigration (Meckler, 2014). The immigration legacy of Obama is a complex one, however, he is the most severe law enforcer in American history, deporting more illegal immigrants than any previous government. He also continued to shield about 750,000 undocumented immigrants brought here as infants, although it's presidential measures were stopped by deportation during his tenure.

In comparison to the Bush administration, the Obama administration has deported about 3 million illegal immigrants. The expansion of Obama's Secure Communities (S-COMM) program in the Bush era led to this jump. This initiative originally allowed the municipal police forces to jointly participate in removal with the federal government. Obama made co-operation compulsory for all countries. The goal of S-COMM was to eliminate disruptive offenders. However, there is little proof that it influenced violent offences and property levels found in the Law and economics Journal of Criminology, as well as in the public policy article. In 2015 President Obama substituted S-COMM for the Priority Reform System, which primarily addresses violent offenders. The Obama administration was more aggressive on businesses than before, charging 15.5 times more penalties against workers, with 8.3 times more convictions over breaches of the citizenship statute than was the case under George W. Bush at the end of 2014.

The Immigration and Customs enforcement agency of President Obama has also encouraged companies

to subscribe for an e-Verify — a costly governmental program to weed out illegal immigrants. In addition, as conditions for many of the roughly 231,000 asylum seekers since 2010, the Obama administration has expanded detention in jail. As Obama ended the decades-old policy of "Wet feet, Dry Feet" in the last immigration act of his presidency, allowing Cubans to flee to the USA without hesitation from the most tyrannical western government. Many Cubans were on a journey to America already, one exclaiming that he was denied entry "I got here two hours late. Cuban entrepreneurship has brought about the revival of cities such as Miami, and Cuban immigrant descendants are now patriotic and productive Americans. The fact that more of it is brought into communist Cuba hurts all but the dictatorship on that island. During Obama's last week's "wet feet, dry feet" ending was a shocking and misguided political decision in his administration.

However, President Obama's immigration legacy has another side. He issued a temporary de facto legalization of certain illegal immigrants brought as children here. It has so far protected 750,000 young people from deportation, known as the "Deferred Action for Children's Arrival" (DACA). Obama's 2014 immigration executive actions would have protected many more immigrants from deportation if those measures were not blocked by severe constitutional concerns (Nowrasteh, 2017). Obama becomes the first President since the Reagan administration who would depart with nearly 11 million illegals residing in the world. In contrast, the illegal immigrant population grew by more than 2 million within Bush's administration, with even more growth under Clinton's administration. Criticism from the right and left was derived from the Obama administration's deployment activities. In his eight-year period, several migrants criticized his administration, which was higher than those of presidents Bill Clinton and George W. Bush, for overseeing the deportations of over three million people. Many Republicans said the Obama administration was gentle on enforcement by limiting its efforts to deportation of undocumented immigrants who committed serious crimes (Felter, Renwick, & Cheatham, 2020).

Trump Administration

Since the presidential campaign, relations between U.S and Mexico have been unstable. The pro-American perception of Mexicans was changed by his actions. "When Mexico sends out its people, it takes drugs. On June 16, 2015, Trump said "they carry on violence, they're thieves and there are some good people, I assume" (Staff, 2015). These and other remarks have contributed, not only within the Mexican people and their academic and journalist classes, but also in the national country, to outrage and skepticism. Trump's remarks refer to Mexican stereotypes not only as illegal workers but also as refugees and terrorists that disturb American unity. In other words, although not singular, Trump's anti-immigration stance manifest a new type of opposition to migration in America. Exclusion of foreign immigrants in the United States was traditionally focused on economic and cultural principles. It is claimed that immigrants are stealing U.S. people's employment and/or are transforming U.S. society.

However, since the late 20th century, anti-immigration claims have shifted. Some individuals and companies believe that immigrants pose a real physical threat. Others believe that immigrants could be jihadists and risk Americans' lives. Others also view immigration as a danger to national security, a threat to public security and a threat to the very life and existence of a government. As a consequence, Trump has presented immigration as a security issue, which he has done since his campaign. He has proposed implementing programs aimed at stopping nationals from eight countries, including six Muslims, and at stopping the flow of drugs from Mexico and undocumented Mexican and Central American migrants (Pérez-Peña, 2017). He suggested stringent security regulations and a wall at the U.S. border. This reinforces his alliance with the anti-immigrant electorate at his foundation and makes it clear who is accepted and who does not identify with Trump. Trump's move to improve border defense is more linked to U.S. domestic policy than to US-Mexico ties. He also carried out major deportations of illegal immigrants and updated President Obama "Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals" policy (Lind, 2017). Last year, Customs and Border Protection awarded a contract for \$297 million to a private enterprise at Trump's instructions in order to recruit and recruit 5,000 border patrol agents. President Trump has signed multiple immigration policy executive orders. The first was to instruct federal agencies to build a physical wall "to obtain full operational control" of U.S. border with Mexico. In addition, it called for an end to the "catch-and-release" procedures that enable some undocumented immigrants apprehended at the border to reach the U.S. while pending legal proceedings. The second executive order based on immigration compliance extended the

removal target groups for undocumented aliens and ordered additional enforcement personnel. It also diverted government funding from so-called immigrant communities, restricting coordination with government immigration authorities.

The third order, which was about preventing terrorism, prohibited the arrival of citizens from Sudan, Iraq, Yemen, Somalia, Libya and Iran for at least 90 days. Nationals from Syria were not allowed for indefinite period. Such acts also brought about large demonstrations and legal challenges by people, communities and nations, in particular a restriction on travelers by seven Muslim majority countries. The Trump administration has increased the travel ban and recently hit the Supreme Court where judges have allowed a third version to take effect. The White House expanded the moratorium early 2020, with Eritrea, Kyrgyzstan, Myanmar and Nigeria withdrawing applications for visas and the permanent residency blockade by way of ethnic lottery for Sudanese and Tanzanian residents. The restrictions were framed by officials as national safety action, citing failures on the part of countries to comply with U.S. information sharing and passport rules. In addition, in 2018, Trump joined President Bush and Obama with the authorization of the deployment of National Guard troops to the borders. Only before the mid-election, Trump recently decided to deploy 5,900 ground forces to the south-west frontier (Pompa, 2018). Despite Trump's rhetoric, apprehension figures are historically low, and there are a significant number of apprehensions involving family units and unaccompanied children who are common to seek asylum when crossing ports. This is why military analysts have correctly dubbed deployment a "blatant political maneuver" and a "serious deception for our troops."

The Trump administration has even sought to expand the military's ability to use power, even lethal weapons, along the frontier, to render it much more precise. While the U.S.-Mexico border security forces and CBP in particular have gained more power, personnel and money, human rights and freedom abuses have increased. In a latest show of force, CBP authorities used tear gas for a large number of unarmed asylum-seekers, women and young children, a cruel and unnecessary provocation breaching U.S. human rights obligations to screen applications under international law. "Fourth Amendment" protection against searches and seizure in its "100-mile border zone" is also regular to CBP officers who operate in an unlawful manner and often disregard the Constitution. CBP officials also regularly act as the Constitution does not apply in border zones, operate unlawfully and often without regard to the Fourth Amendment. Yet the militarized stance of the government against the frontier not only leads to more democratic freedoms and abuses of freedom but also leads to more preventable incidents as well. The Guardian records that 97 fatalities have been triggered since 2003 by deadly interactions of CBP staff. These meetings include fireworks, automobile chasing, which lead to deadly crashes, and CBP officers forcing a young man to drink fluid methamphetamine (Macaraeg, 2018). Trump claimed that when campaigning for the presidency, the wall could cost up to 8 trillion-12 billion dollars to Mexico. With its extreme expense forecasts, the planned Wall is very costly.

In early 2017 immediately after Trump took hold of office, the "Department of Homeland Security" estimated the cost of this project for Democratic Senate Home Security and Government Affairs Committee workers to be 22-billion, and an estimated-70 million annual maintenance (CARNEY, 2017). The Homeland Security Department estimated the cost around to be \$21.6 billion, on the other hand MIT-Technology Review journalist Konstantin Kakaes estimates that the price will amount to around \$40 billion. In summer 2017, the bid was to be applied by four big construction firms. The CBP has invested 20-million to hire such firms to produce versions of the wall worth half a million dollars. By the point, Congress allocated just 341million to sustain the current wall border and no funds were made available for constructing new wall. The Department of Homeland Security also suggested that wall altitudes must vary from 18 to 30 feet (5.5 to 9.1 m) and the width will exceed 6 feet. (1.8 m) in order to deter with immigrants and traffickers. Most significantly, though, the wall won't deter illegal people from entering or the flow in narcotics over the border. The boundary wall as well as the deportation policies of the trump administration have been strongly criticized by Mexico. Historically, Mexico attaches particular importance to immigration not only by sending millions of dollars to the country, as millions of co-nationals live in the United States. During Peña-Nieto administration, immigration management became more problematic as the number of migrants migrating to U.S in Central America increased significantly.

The current administration needs to take account of Central Americans' arrivals in the country and apply policies to control the Border with respect for the human rights of migrant's. The phenomenon has, however, required that Mexican governments confronts complicated problems like shielding unexploited minors, reunifying families, growing human smuggling and trafficking and the exploitation by drug cartels of these immigrants. The launch of the presidential campaign of Trump changed, however, the complicated yet friendly climate of bilateral ties. In June 2015, the offensive attacks by Trump on Mexico and Mexican immigrants led to immediate governmental and society reactions. The Minister of the Interior Miguel Angel Osorio Chong stated that Trump's statements are "absurd prejudices which aim to create more headlines than a project" (QUIROZ, 2015).The government reacted weakly in the case of immigration, particularly at the beginning of the presidential campaign by Trump. The administration of Peña-Nieto first dismissed Trump's comments concerning the government, and was pursuing what Krause called the "Ostrich Policies." Later, he was blamed for his decision in August 2016 to invite Trump to Mexico City. The PRD declared it to be "a serious political error" a few days before the meeting, while the PAN demanded "cancelation of the meeting. The government subsequently started adopting a stricter and more coherent stance against the United States largely due to criticism from Mexican society. Foreign Secretary Luis Videgaray stopped saying that the building of a wall was the sovereign state's decision and said that 'Not just because it doesn't make sense, Mexico won't pay for the wall, but it's all about integrity (Videgaray, 2017). Even before trump assumed power, Mexico laid down the main principle that led the immigration policy toward US: immigration is Mexico's and the USA's shared responsibility; immigration is in the interest of both nations: U.S should respect immigrants' human rights. These principles formed the backbone of Mexico immigration position towards U.S.

Conclusion

Mexico's boundaries with the U.S have decreased. In past the wage difference was as wide as it is nowadays but the two countries virtually had no migration. Distance and lack of roads and aircraft and linguistic and social differences have restricted exchanges of goods and human beings. Today, after 50 years of large scale migration scenario varies greatly and trade and migration have significantly increased between Mexico and the U.S. Response to trade has been increased but there has been increase in border enforcement as a response to illegal immigration. However, more recent enforcements have been successful, leading to higher coyote prices and perhaps higher rates of discouraged migrants who abandon their efforts at crossing the frontier. The change in migrant crossing patterns is additional evidence. If one location was selected for a repression, the impact was almost instantaneous, because migrants crossed to it from other sites. Migrants are now shelving the previously popular transit points for more remote routes like San Diego and El Paso. In the INS apprehension data and Mexican survey results, the cross- and intrastate re-allocation of migrants is evident. Sadly, refugees become now at risk for entering the United States as the opportunities for crossing boundaries are that. The consequence was unprecedented number of deaths due to crossing. The controversy over the impact on illegal-immigration by border enforcement has led to further discussions on the broader issue, which is the cost and benefits of illegal immigration and there are policy tools which would enable both countries to reap the benefit of Mexico & U.S. migration and reduce costs. Amongone of which is establishing reciprocal deals on foreign labor that will require Mexican employees to join the US workforce legally and temporarily.

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