

# Reading response

[Linguistics](#), [English](#)



Position Arguments on Immigration Introduction First, the highlights some of the chief barriers that may be hindering the refinement of United States emigration strategies. Steve Breen (159) asserts that these barriers comprise of political squabbles and bickering, and complex, broad conflicting federal perspectives which have accrued to slackening of the overall U. S. A emigration procedures (140). In addition, Steve Breen (159) is concerned of the unusual trend concerning the measures developing countries deploy owing to curb illicit emigration. He tables that though these countries come up with new regulations, codes, bills and laws to facilitate eliminating the emigrants menace, none of the measures seem to successfully combat illicit emigration.

Johnson (150) recommends tangible and practical approaches to illicit emigration by proposing that developed nations should liaise to come up with amicable approaches that sustain rapid information transfer concerning the chiefly known avenues utilized by illicit emigrants. Laura Carlsen (160) affirms that this approach may not be a quick solution approach though it's viable and practical.

As I read and comprehend throughout this Immigration chapter, it's evident that developed countries are torn in between tracking and deporting illicit emigrants and retaining them to their host countries owing to sustain their delicate economies through provision of inexpensive labour and payment of levies.

It's shocking to note that influential individuals (comprising of President Nicolas Sarkozy and Samuel Huntington) are instigating a strategy to enforce the emigrants to learn and absorb the natives' culture prevailing in their host

countries (139). It's also disturbing to note that despite the fact that developing countries such as the United States of America being firmly against the illicit emigrants, some European Union activists maintain that illicit emigrants should be retained and bestowed liberty owing to their resourcefulness in supplying affordable and inexpensive labour to western Europe individuals who coincidentally have elevated rates of the aged individuals and therefore unable to sustain their farming processes void of labour aid from the emigrants (138). He asserts that many nations are aware of the merits and positive impacts emigrants contribute to their native countries, and this stalls the prevailing governments to wipe out illicit emigration (150).

It's fascinating to note that illicit emigrants' remittances wired to their developing nations serve to boost their motherlands' Gross Domestic Product and hence boost the economy of their own countries indirectly (138).

I concur to have reviewed this subject prior to this deep, comprehensive read. I've always loathed illicit emigration owing to its illegal strategies. This context has however transformed my overall perspective on immigration having known that illicit emigration has a bright side to both the host nations and their motherlands.

Concerning this sensitive subject and weighing its pros and cons, developed nations should bestow permanent residence to the illicit emigrants and innovate better approaches to curbing the menace.

#### References

Johnson, June. *Global Issues, Local Arguments: Argument Readings for Writing*. New York: Pearson Longman, 2007. Print.