

Development of immigrants and their contributions to their families in India

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Abstract

One out of 6 people in the world live in India. India scores over other places in terms of being an ideal destination for investments mainly due to its vibrant democratic setup, which is aptly underpinned by a broad legal framework and independent judicial system. Apart from these factors, the presence of a vast network of bank branches, financial institutions, and a well-organized capital market contribute to making India a preferred destination over other places by foreign investors.

Keywords: Sustaining high and inclusive growth, vibrant democratic setup, independent judicial system

Introduction

India today is considered to be one of the major forces in the global economic market. Though India is a developing economy, its economy has a major impact on global trading. The majority of the world's leading developed nations are keen to have or expand their ties with India. This is mainly because in the current scenario of globalization India is seen as a wonderland for investments. Thanks to its huge market base and fast-developing spending habits of middle-class Indians, India is a preferred destination for investors over other major countries, including China, because India has a favourable business environment, a good administrative setup, attractive foreign policies, and an available, abundant skilled workforce as well as provides attractive incentives to investors.

India boasts a vast network of technical and management institutions that are of the highest international standards. These institutions develop excellent human resources. India also has a strong base of an English-speaking population for business purposes. The strategic location of the country in the context of the third world market in the rapidly growing south-eastern Asian markets along with a supportive infrastructure provides India with a competitive advantage over other countries for attracting foreign investments.

The government of India has taken several initiatives to attract foreign investments in India's diverse sectors. It has announced a number of attractive schemes and policies from time to time to lure investments. The individual ministries of different industries have made special attempts to ease the rules and regulations related to foreign investment in the industry. Apart from formulating attractive policies for investors the ministry also provides guidance to the investors with regards to the infrastructure availability, the market structure, and so on. The Indian government also allows foreigners to make direct investments in the country's firms by way of acquiring share and debentures. This favourable government initiative gives India an edge over other countries for investments.

It is often speculated that though India is a developing country, why are foreign investors keen to invest in India and employ the services of Indians? Do the investors lack knowledge about India's poverty and social issues or does India paint a false picture about itself in the world market? The truth is neither the investors are ignorant about the India's social issues nor does India have a false image. The main reason for foreigners to invest in India more than any other country is that India has the

knack to produce quality goods and services and provide top-class services at a lower cost.

Sustaining high and inclusive growth

Over two decades, India has implemented wide-ranging reforms that opened up the economy, dismantled the old licensing system and introduced competition into a number of sectors that had previously been dominated by public monopolies. This decisive action has helped the Indian economy to narrow the gap in living standards with advanced economies. Supported by further reforms, convergence accelerated in the 2000s as growth averaged over 8% a year, one of the strongest performances in the world.

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF), as of April 2015, the Indian economy is nominally worth US\$2.306 trillion; it is the 7th-largest economy by market exchange rates, and is, at US\$7.996 trillion, the third-largest by purchasing power parity, or PPP. With its average annual GDP growth rate of 5.8% over the past two decades, and reaching 6.1% during 2011–12, India is one of the world's fastest-growing economies. However, the country ranks 140th in the world in nominal GDP per capita and 129th in GDP per capita at PPP. Until 1991, all Indian governments followed protectionist policies that were influenced by socialist economics. Widespread state intervention and regulation largely walled the economy off from the outside world. An acute balance of payments crisis in 1991 forced the nation to liberalize its economy, since then it has slowly moved towards a free-market system by emphasizing both foreign trade and direct investment inflows. India's recent economic model is largely capitalist. India has been a member of WTO since 1 January 1995.

The 486.6-million worker Indian labor force is the world's second-largest, as of 2011. The service sector makes up 55.6% of GDP, the industrial sector 26.3% and the agricultural sector 18.1%. Major agricultural products include rice, wheat, oilseed, cotton, jute, tea, sugarcane, and potatoes. Major industries include textiles, telecommunications, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, biotechnology, food processing, steel, transport equipment, cement, mining, petroleum, machinery, and software. In 2006, the share of external trade in India's GDP stood at 24%, up from 6% in 1985. In 2008, India's share of world trade was 1.68%. In 2011, India was the world's tenth-largest importer and the nineteenth-largest exporter. Major

exports include petroleum products, textile goods, jewellery, software, engineering goods, chemicals, and leather manufactures. Major imports include crude oil, machinery, gems, fertiliser, and chemicals. Between 2001 and 2011, the contribution of petrochemical and engineering goods to total exports grew from 14% to 42%. India was the second largest textile exporter after China in the world in calendar year 2013. Averaging an economic growth rate of 7.5% for several years prior to 2007, India has more than doubled its hourly wage rates during the first decade of the 21st century. Some 431 million Indians have left poverty since 1985; India's middle classes are projected to number around 580 million by 2030. Though ranking 51st in global competitiveness, India ranks 17th in financial market sophistication, 24th in the banking sector, 44th in business sophistication, and 39th in innovation, ahead of several advanced economies, as of 2010. With 7 of the world's top 15 information technology outsourcing companies based in India, the country is viewed as the second-most favourable outsourcing destination after the United States, as of 2009. India's consumer market, currently the world's eleventh-largest, is expected to become fifth-largest by 2030.

India's telecommunication industry, the world's fastest-growing, added 227 million subscribers during the period 2010–11, and after the first quarter of 2013, India surpassed Japan to become the third largest Smartphone market in the world after China and the U.S. Its automotive industry, the world's second fastest growing, increased domestic sales by 26% during 2009–10, and exports by 36% during 2008–09. India's capacity to generate electrical power is 250 gigawatts, of which 8% is renewable. At the end of 2011, the Indian IT industry employed 2.8 million professionals, generated revenues close to US\$100 billion equaling 7.5% of Indian GDP and contributed 26% of India's merchandise exports.

The pharmaceutical industry in India is among the significant emerging markets for global pharmacy industry. The Indian pharmaceutical market is expected to reach \$48.5 billion by 2020. India's R & D spending constitutes 60% of the biopharmaceutical industry. India is among the top 12 biotech destinations of the world. The Indian biotech industry grew by 15.1% in 2012–13, increasing its revenues from 204.4 Billion INR (Indian Rupees) to 235.24 Billion INR (3.94 B US\$ - exchange rate June 2013: 1 US\$ approx. 60 INR). Although hardly 2% of Indians pay income taxes.

Despite impressive economic growth during recent decades, India continues to face socio-economic challenges. India contains the largest concentration of people living below the World Bank's international poverty line of US\$1.25 per day, the proportion having decreased from 60% in 1981 to 42% in 2005, and 25% in 2011. 30.7% of India's children under the age of five are underweight. According to a Food and Agriculture Organization report in 2015, 15% of Indian population is undernourished. The Mid-Day Meal Scheme attempts to lower these rates. Since 1991, economic inequality between India's states has consistently grown: the per-capita net state domestic product of the richest states in 2007 was 3.2 times that of the poorest. Corruption in India is perceived to have increased significantly, with one report estimating the illegal capital flows since independence to be US\$462 billion. Driven by growth, India's nominal GDP per capita has steadily increased from US\$329 in 1991, when economic liberalization began, to US\$1,265 in 2010, and is estimated to increase to

US\$2,110 by 2016; however, it has remained lower than those of other Asian developing countries such as Indonesia, Iran, Malaysia, Philippines, Sri Lanka, and Thailand, and is expected to remain so in the near future. However, it is currently higher than Pakistan, Nepal, Bangladesh and others.

According to a 2011 PricewaterhouseCoopers report, India's GDP at purchasing power parity could overtake that of the United States by 2045. During the next four decades, Indian GDP is expected to grow at an annualized average of 8%, making it potentially the world's fastest-growing major economy until 2050. The report highlights key growth factors: a young and rapidly growing working-age population; growth in the manufacturing sector because of rising education and engineering skill levels; and sustained growth of the consumer market driven by a rapidly growing middle class. The World Bank cautions that, for India to achieve its economic potential, it must continue to focus on public sector reform, transport infrastructure, agricultural and rural development, removal of labor regulations, education, energy security, and public health and nutrition

Institutions, regulation and economic governance need to adapt to sustain the economic transformation required for India to address its social and economic challenges. The bottlenecks that are bearing down on growth will have to be addressed for India to continue to narrow its major gap in living standards with middle-income and OECD economies, to reduce widespread poverty, to reverse rising inequality and to improve the wellbeing of all Indians. This is essential for India but also for the world economy at large. The Indian authorities have recently renewed their reform impetus. They are working to liberalize foreign investment in some key areas and to reform the tax system and the delivery of subsidies. These are important steps, but further reforms are also essential for India to make the most of its assets: a young and dynamic population, an entrepreneurial and increasingly innovative business sector, and proximity to one of the most dynamic regions in the world. Making growth more inclusive and addressing widespread poverty is another key challenge for India, it requires sustained investment in people, starting from health and education but also transport and energy infrastructure. It also requires a review of the poverty reduction programmes, their targeting and efficiency.

Drawing on the expertise and experience of OECD and partner countries, this Report presents an update of OECD policy advice in those areas that are critical to India's long-term economic performance and social development: financial sector, competition, regulation, innovation, infrastructure, energy efficiency, green growth, poverty reduction, employment, education and health.

The challenge of reviving convergence and enhancing inclusiveness

Though the income gap with advanced economies remains vast, this acceleration marked a clear break from the past (Figure 2). India's share of global output and trade has continued to climb. The Indian economy now ranks third largest in the world, measured in PPP terms, and world-leading Indian enterprises have emerged across a number of sectors, not least in information technology and business services.

The potential for sustained strong growth is high. The Indian population is young by international comparison and this together with declining fertility has led to a falling youth

dependency rate the national savings rate is also high and, given favorable demographics, could well rise further in the medium term, providing the capital needed to fund investment in infrastructure as well as strong expansion in private enterprise. Furthermore, despite employment rising in the industrial and service sectors, around half of all workers remain in low value- added agriculture (Figure 3B). The scope is therefore enormous for economy-wide productivity gains from the further migration of workers into modern sectors.

Chaos and Diversity

In India, we were born in chaos. If we were not nimble/adapting, we wouldn't survive. We had to learn multiple languages, just to cross a state within India. Luckily for us, the world is also chaotic and diverse. Thus, moving to Boston or Barcelona for studies/work is not any more difficult than moving to Delhi/Kolkata. Thus, Indians are extremely comfortable globe-trotters and the ones who are leveraging the recent globalization the most.

Indians Abroad and Their Global Achievements

1. 10 year old Indian Boy Graduates from US High School

A home schooled Indian genius, Tanishq Abraham was the youngest to receive his high school diploma in California. Setting his sights on becoming the President of America, Tanishq aims to study medicine at UC Davis.

Abraham was born with special gifts that enabled him to complete his schooling without the normal schooling. His sister too possesses special abilities and became a Mensa at the age of 4. An indigo child, Tanishq was featured in many TV shows on CNN, ABC, MSNBC, Fox, and on media channels such as Yahoo and Huffington Post. He was also featured as a guest in America's Most Talented Kids.

2. India Born Scientist Wins US ACS Award

Dr. Thomas John Colacot was awarded the prestigious American Chemical Society's ACS award in Industrial Chemistry. Dr. Thomas who is an alumni of IIT, Chennai is the first Indian to get the award. A Fellow of the Royal Society of Chemistry, Dr Colacot is currently the Global R&D manager at Johnson Matthey and heads the research wings in US, UK and India.

His work involving catalysts are currently being used to prepare new drugs for – Hepatitis C, a one-pill per week for Type 2 diabetics and many new hypertension drugs. Colacot joined Johnson Matthey in 1995.

3. Neel Mukherjee in Man Booker Prize List

London-based, Indian born Neel Mukherjee is one of the contenders of the Man Booker Prize. Neel has been selected for his novel, 'The Lives of Others' which was released in May. There are 13 other contenders for this prize – 6 from UK, 5 from US, 1 from Australia and 1 from Ireland.

Mukherjee who has been educated at Oxford and Cambridge universities, won the Vodafone Crossword Indian award for his first book, "A Life Apart".

4. Indian Woman Awarded Australian Laureate Fellowship

Veena Sahajwalla, Director of University of New South Wales (UNSW) has been awarded the prestigious Australian Laureate Fellowship award and a cash prize of AUD2.37 million for her work in micro-recycling of e-waste. Sahajwalla was also

awarded the 'Georgina Sweet Fellowship', through which she promotes the participation of women in research projects. Veena, hails from Mumbai and has been working in Australia since 1994.

5. Indo- American Doctor Chosen to Deliver BBC's Prestigious Reith Lectures

Dr. Atul Gawande a well-known endocrine and general surgeon at Brigham and Women's Hospital, Harvard professor and writer, has been chosen by the BBC to deliver the prestigious Reith Lectures in four global cities Edinburgh, Boston, London and Delhi. These lectures will be broadcast live on BBC Radio 4 and BBC World Service from November.

Achievements of India and its government in the past two decades

- Ending Polio among 1.3 billion people:** Ending polio in India is world's greatest health achievement, says Bill Gates.
- Mission to Mars:** India's mission to Mars has smaller budget than hit film Gravity, says PM.
- Mission to Moon:** That gave further evidence of water in the Moon- Chandrayaan helps NASA detect water on Moon.
- Right to Information:** An achievement that has turned thorn govtin flesh - The Times of India.
- Golden quadrilateral and other new highways:** Over 40,000 km of highways/expressways added in the past 15 years. We are still not near the quality of US interstates, but in terms of length of highways, we are near there (US interstates is about 76000km). NDA regime constructed 50% of national highways laid in last 30 years: Centre.
- Entering the nuclear club:** For years, India was a nuclear pariah, getting to nuclear bomb little later than the top 5 powers. However, since1998 explosion in Pokhran India has slowly gotten recognized as a nuclear power. This has helped avoid a fullblown war with Pakistan in 1999 and helped India resist temptation to fight Pakistan in two provocations (2001attack on Parliament and the 2008 attack on Mumbai).
- Built a software industry from nowhere:** 20 years ago, Indian software industry was almost non-existent. Now, it has grown more than 100 times in 20 years. In the next decade, India would have a few dozen billion dollar software companies.

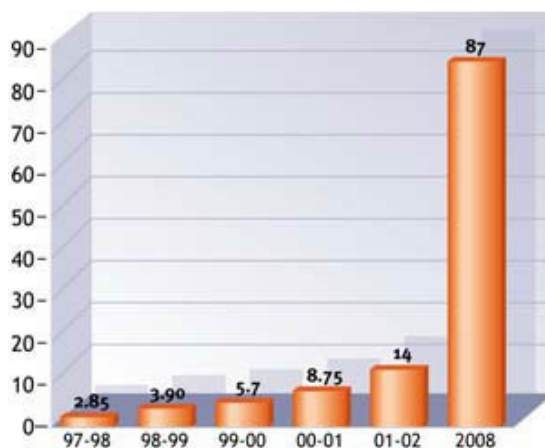


Fig 1: Size of Indian software industry in billions of dollars

8. Over 200 million people have been brought out of illiteracy. India's literacy rate rises to 73 per cent as population growth dips and student enrolment for ages 6-14 goes up to 98%.

Statistics

Migration flows

A total of 3.4 million people immigrated to one of the EU (European Union (EU))-28 Member States during 2013, while at least 2.8 million emigrants were reported to have left an EU Member State. These total figures do not represent the migration flows to/from the EU as a whole, since they also include flows between different EU Member States.

Among these 3.4 million immigrants during 2013 there were an estimated 1.4 million citizens of non-member countries, 1.2 million people with citizenship of a different EU Member State from the one to which they immigrated, around 830 thousand people who migrated to an EU Member State of which they had the citizenship (for example returning nationals or nationals born abroad), and around 6.1 thousand stateless people.

Germany reported the largest number of immigrants (692.7 thousand) in 2013, followed by the United Kingdom (526.0 thousand), France (332.6 thousand), Italy (307.5 thousand) and Spain (280.8 thousand). Spain reported the highest number of emigrants in 2013 (532.3 thousand), followed by the United Kingdom (316.9 thousand), France (300.8 thousand), Poland (276.4 thousand) and Germany (259.3 thousand). A total of 16 of the EU Member States reported more immigration than emigration in 2013, but in Bulgaria, Ireland, Greece, Spain, Croatia, Cyprus, Poland, Portugal, Romania and the three Baltic Member States, emigrants outnumbered immigrants.

Relative to the size of the resident population, Luxembourg recorded the highest rates of immigration in 2013 (39 immigrants per 1 000 persons), followed by Malta (20 immigrants per 1 000 persons) and Cyprus (15 immigrants per 1 000 persons) — see Figure 1. The highest rates of emigration in 2013 were reported for Cyprus (29 emigrants per 1 000 persons) and Luxembourg (20 emigrants per 1 000 persons).

In 2013, the relative share of national immigrants, in other words immigrants with the citizenship of the Member State to which they were migrating, within the total number of immigrants was highest in Romania (90 % of all immigrants), Lithuania (86 %), Portugal (69 %), Estonia, Poland (both 60 %), Latvia (58 %) and Slovakia (52 %). These were the only EU Member States to report that national immigration accounted for a share higher than 50 % — see Figure 2. By contrast, Italy, Austria and Luxembourg reported relatively low shares, as national immigration in 2013 accounted for less than 10 % of all immigration.

Information on citizenship has often been used to study immigrants with a foreign background. However, since citizenship can change over the life-time of a person, it is also useful to present information by country of birth. The relative share of native-born immigrants within the total number of immigrants was highest in Romania (78 % of all immigrants), followed by Lithuania (77 %), Portugal (56 %), Latvia (52 %) and Poland (51 %). By contrast, Luxembourg, Spain, Italy, Austria and Germany reported relatively low shares of native-born immigrants, less than 10 % of all immigration in 2013.

Immigration to the EU-28 from non-member countries was 1.7 million in 2013

During 2013, there were an estimated 1.7 million immigrants to the EU-28 from non-member countries. In addition, 1.7 million people previously residing in one EU Member State migrated to another Member State.

When analysed according to previous residence, in 2013, Luxembourg reported the largest share of immigrants coming from another EU Member State (91 % of all immigrants) followed by Romania (81 %) and Slovakia (79 %); relatively low shares were reported by Bulgaria (22 % of all immigrants) and Croatia (25 %) — see Table 3.

Regarding the gender distribution of immigrants to the EU Member States in 2013, there were slightly more men than women (53 % compared with 47 %). The Member State reporting the highest share of male immigrants was Slovenia (61 %); by contrast, the highest share of female immigrants was reported in Ireland (52 %).

Immigrants into EU Member States in 2013 were, on average, much younger than the population already resident in their country of destination. On 1 January 2014, the median age of the EU-28 population was 42 years. By contrast, the median age of immigrants to the EU-28 in 2013 was 28 years.

Migrant population

There were 33.5 million people born outside of the EU-28 living in an EU Member State on 1 January 2014, while there were 17.9 million persons who had been born in a different EU Member State from the one where they were resident. Only in Ireland, Hungary, Slovakia, Luxembourg and Cyprus was the number of persons born in other EU Member States higher than the number born outside of the EU-28.

On 1 January 2014, the number of people living in the EU-28 who were citizens of non-member countries was 19.6 million while the number of people living in the EU-28 who had been born outside of the EU was 33.5 million

The number of people residing in an EU Member State with citizenship of a non-member country on 1 January 2014 was 19.6 million, representing 3.9 % of the EU-28 population. In addition, there were 14.3 million persons living in one of the EU Member States on 1 January 2014 with the citizenship of another EU Member State.

In absolute terms, the largest numbers of non-nationals living in the EU Member States on 1 January 2014 were found in Germany (7.0 million persons), the United Kingdom (5.0 million), Italy (4.9 million), Spain (4.7 million) and France (4.2 million). Non-nationals in these five Member States collectively represented 76 % of the total number of non-nationals living in all of the EU Member States, while the same five Member States had a 63 % share of the EU's population.

In relative terms, the EU Member State with the highest share of non-nationals was Luxembourg, as non-nationals accounted for 45 % of the total population. A high proportion of non-nationals (10 % or more of the resident population) was also observed in Cyprus, Latvia, Estonia, Austria, Ireland, Belgium and Spain.

In most EU Member States the majority of non-nationals were citizens of non-member countries (see Table 4). The opposite is true only for Luxembourg, Slovakia, Cyprus, Ireland, Belgium, Hungary, the Netherlands, Malta and the United Kingdom. In the case of Latvia and Estonia, the proportion of citizens from non-member countries is particularly large due to

the high number of recognised non-citizens (mainly former Soviet Union citizens, who are permanently resident in these countries but have not acquired any other citizenship).

In all EU Member States except for Estonia, the Czech Republic and Latvia, the number of people born in a non-member country was larger than the number of people with citizenship of a non-member country.

Table 6 presents a summary of the five main foreign citizenships and foreign countries of birth for the EU-28 Member States and EFTA for which detailed data are available.

An analysis of the age structure of the population shows that, for the EU-28 as a whole, the foreign population was younger than the national population. The distribution by age of foreigners shows, compared with nationals, a greater proportion of relatively young working age adults. In 2013, the median age of the national population in the EU-28 was 43 years, while the median age of non-nationals living in the EU was 35 years.

Acquisitions of citizenship

Acquisitions of citizenship were up by 20 % in 2013

The number of people acquiring the citizenship of an EU Member State in 2013 was 984.8 thousand, corresponding to a 20 % increase with respect to 2012. In 2013, more people had acquired the citizenship of an EU Member State than in any other year during the period from 2002 to 2012.

Spain had the highest number of persons acquiring citizenship in 2013, at 225.8 thousand (or 23 % of the EU-28 total). The next highest levels of acquisition of citizenship were in the United Kingdom (207.5 thousand), Germany (115.1 thousand), Italy (100.7 thousand) and France (97.3 thousand);

In absolute terms, the highest increases compared with 2012 were observed in Spain, as 131 700 more residents were granted Spanish citizenship (this is in part due to a change in the source of information, concept and time reference), followed by Italy (35.3 thousand), the United Kingdom (13.6 thousand) and Greece (9.2 thousand). By contrast, the highest decreases in absolute terms were observed in Hungary (9.2 thousand fewer persons were granted Hungarian citizenship than in 2012) and the Netherlands (5.0 thousand).

One commonly used indicator is the 'naturalisation rate', defined as the ratio between the total number of citizenships granted and the stock of non-national residents at the beginning of the year. The EU Member State with the highest naturalisation rate in 2013 was Sweden (7.6 acquisitions per 100 non-national residents), followed by Hungary and Portugal (with 6.5 and 5.9 acquisitions per 100 non-national residents respectively).

Some 871.3 thousand citizens of non-member countries residing in an EU Member State acquired EU citizenship in 2013, corresponding to a 21 % increase with respect to 2012. As such, citizens of non-member countries accounted for 89 % of all persons who acquired citizenship of an EU Member State in 2013. These new EU-28 citizens were mainly from Africa (26 % of the total number of citizenships acquired), Asia (23 %), North and South America (22 %) and Europe outside of the EU-28 (17 %). Citizens of EU Member States who acquired citizenship of another EU Member State amounted to 98 500 persons, thus accounting for 10 % of the total. In absolute terms, the main groups of EU-28 citizens acquiring citizenship of another EU Member State were Romanians

becoming citizens of Hungary (7.0 thousand persons) or Italy (4.4 thousand persons), Poles becoming citizens of the United Kingdom (6.0 thousand persons) or Germany (5.5 thousand persons), Italians becoming citizens of Germany (2.8 thousand persons) or Belgium (1.9 thousand persons), Greeks becoming citizens of France (3.9 thousand persons) and Portuguese becoming citizens of the United Kingdom (1.9 thousand persons)

In Luxembourg and Hungary the majority of new citizenships granted were to citizens of another EU Member State. In the case of Luxembourg, Portuguese citizens accounted for the largest share, followed by Italian, French, Belgian and German citizens, while in the case of Hungary EU nationals acquiring citizenship were almost exclusively Romanians.

As in previous years, the largest group of new citizens in the EU Member States in 2013 were citizens of Morocco (86.5 thousand, corresponding to 8.8 % of all citizenships granted), followed by citizens of India (48.3 thousand, corresponding to 4.9 % of all citizenships granted), Turkey (46.5 thousand, or 4.7 %), Colombia (42.0 thousand, or 4.3 %), Albania (41.7 thousand, or 4.2 %) and Ecuador (40.4 thousand, or 4.1 %). Compared with 2012, the number of Moroccan citizens acquiring citizenship of an EU Member State increased by 46 %. The largest shares of Moroccans acquired their new citizenship in Spain (35 %), Italy (29 %) or France (19 %).

Conclusion

Real life can be led anywhere as long as you have the support and comfort of knowing your family is by your side. Hopefully, sometime soon we can afford to move back to India. There is no place like home!

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