# Visitor Visa Refusals- What to do?

The most common visa refusals at the consulate level are the Visitor visa (Canada) and B1/B2 (USA).

**Visitor Visa/B1-B2 Refusals**

When travelling to another nation for tourism or to visit friends and family, a visitor visa is required. These visas require the applicant to express a desire to travel temporarily. The applicant must demonstrate to the visa officer that he or she will only be travelling for a short period of time and that he or she has the financial means to do so. The applicant must show documentation of sufficient monies earned from a trustworthy source. As part of the temporary intent, the applicant must convince the visa officer that he/she will return to the home country and that there is enough life in the home country for him to resume education, job, or business). The Visa Officer also wants to know if the visitor has any connections in the intended country of travel. Applicants have to

* Provide proof of the fact that they will leave Canada/USA after completion of their trip;
* Provide proof of their financial capability in order to show that they can sufficiently provide care of themselves as well as their dependents during their stay in the country as well as upon their return;
* Provide proof of their family and financial connections existing within the home country;
* Abide by the law and provide for their obedience towards the same and further ensure that they have no criminal record; and
* Refrain from making plans of working during temporary travel;

Most of these investigative questions have stemmed from the historical misuse of such visas. India is considered to be a nation with an increased potential for fraudulent activities. Such potential means that the instances of fake documentation, false intent & purpose of travel, and concealment of real information occur at a substantial rate. In lieu of this, applicants are put under added scrutiny and resultantly, refusal rates are very high.

Canadian visitor visa applications are submitted and reviewed online and there is no in-person interview. Thus, the essentiality of submitting thorough and fault-free documentation increases to a great degree.

Even though US visa interviews are of a very short duration, they are conducted in person. Although officers are trained to ascertain details in limited interview time, even genuine applications are, sometimes, refused. Therefore, it is essential that the Applicant makes the submission in a careful and accurate manner. Another aspect to take into consideration is that the Applicant must answer questions in a correct manner with no concealment of previous denials. Wherever possible, they should provide explanations accompanied by documents, where such documents are confusing or not self-explanatory.

It is further advisable that ‘inexperienced applicants’ avail of the assistance of an Immigration Lawyer. It is essential to always keep in mind that the first application for a visa poses the best opportunity for acceptance.

**Country specific documents**

In addition to the aforementioned requirements, it is also crucial that the Applicants carry all such documents that are specific to the region of their residence or domicile. For example, a married applicant from India must present a marriage certificate issued by the Registrar of marriages even if the marriage happened in a religious place. Often, applicants may be asked to produce proof in the form of both religious ceremony certificates and official government issued marriage certificates. Consulates are wary of applicants coming from high fraud-risk regions and generally ask for further evidence and proof of genuine marriage.