
Good old days?: An overview on Trump's actions on DACA frame with a social solution proposal.

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Abstract

This study aims to analyze the former United States President Donald Trump actions on DACA policy and a proposal was made for a possible solution to the migratory phenomenon of Mexicans who are under the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals Framework and their illegal stay in the United States territory, We assume that these migrants face clear-dark scenarios living in this situation on Trump's opinions. The Delphi Method was used, 16 surveys were applied. The results showed that most of the experts expressed that these immigrants who are in DACA Frame have a great chance to get a permanent job at the University Network in Mexico, the relationship between having knowledge and share it would be the best of both worlds. The findings showed that these Mexican people living in The United States have "hard knowledge" to share these days that most of the students need to solve problems and work with a different kind of intelligence.

As part of the conclusions, this document raised the possibility that those Mexican citizens from Jalisco State who might be deported be guided to the University Network of Jalisco as assistants of English professors, information technology and grant them the opportunity to continue studying according to their training profile; likewise, grant scholarships to acquire training as teachers with all the guarantees and benefits given as a regular teacher of the institution.

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Donald Trump;
Executive Order.

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1. Introduction

In United States (US), there are approximately 11 million people illegally living there who could apply to be part of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, immigrants who carry out licit activities such as having a job (in somehow), paying taxes, consuming local products and some of them studying high school, undergraduate or graduate degrees; having a “regular” way of living in that country; of this amount of people, approximately 60% are Mexican origin (Pew Research Center, 2016), but under the threats that were made during their electoral campaign in 2016 by the current President of the United States that would deport them from the US to their countries of origin all those who do not have documentation for their legal stay (citizenship or permanent residence).

Table 1. Region of origin of DACA participants

Country or region	%
Mexico	68
Another Latin America / Caribbean.	19
Asia / Pacific Islands	10
Other	3

Source: Own design with information from Gonzalez et al. 2014

Approximately more than 660,000 Mexicans living in the United States are protected by the DACA program or Deferred Action (La Red Universitaria de Jalisco, 2017). They are Mexicans who were brought legally or illegally to the United States as children by their parents and have been living in the US as if they were citizens of that country, that is, language, culture, and life dynamics performed as if they were citizens. Out of this number, there are 60,000 people from Jalisco State that are under the DACA program (El economista, 2017).

Table 2. Educational attainment by DACA participants

Level of education	%
Attended community college	0.32
Attended 4-year college	0.27
No college	0.20
Obtained bachelor's degree	0.22

Source: Own design with information from Gonzalez et al. 2014

Another reality is, although, not scientifically proven, that all or most of the Mexican citizens who are in the DACA Framework do not wish to return to Mexico because the US is seen as their country, a country of greater opportunities in comparison with Mexico and some of them do not know this last country.

Table 3. Participants in DACA framework by gender

Gender	%
Male	0.39
Female	Female 0.61

Source: Own design with information from Gonzalez et al. 2014

According to Gonzalez at al. (2014) there are some benefits once participants become DACA beneficiary such as getting a driver's license, get new job, increased job earnings, obtained internship, opened first bank account, obtained first credit card and one of the most important specially for women is to obtained health care.

Given this context, the document raised the possibility that those Mexican citizens from Jalisco State who might be deported be guided to the University Network of Jalisco as assistants of English professors, information technology and grant them the opportunity to continue studying according to their training profile; likewise, grant scholarships to acquire training as teachers with all the guarantees and benefits given as a regular teacher of the institution.

An approach to the history of executive orders

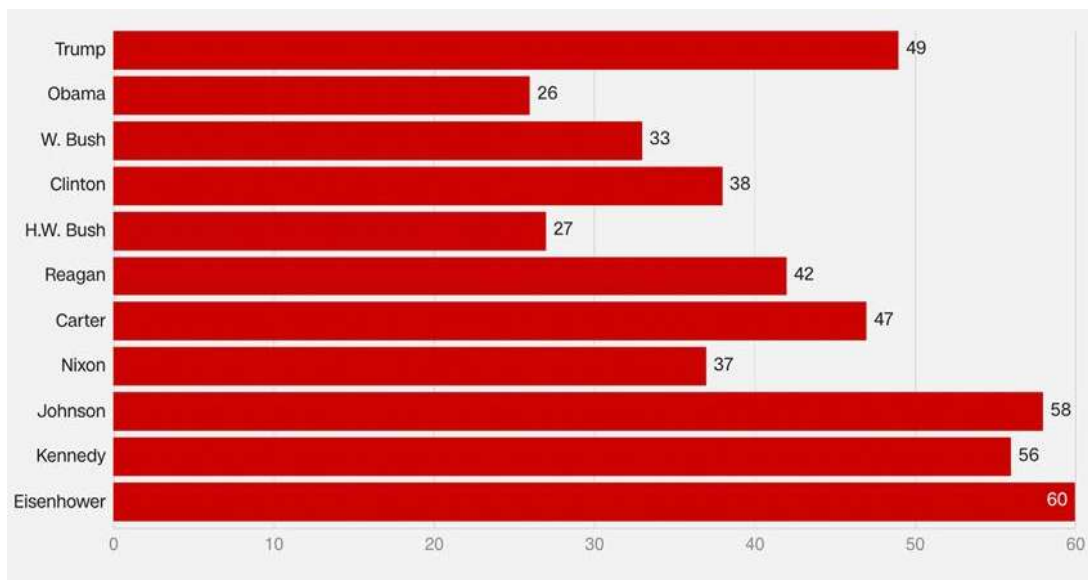
Executive Orders are not a new instrument, they are usually issued by the presidents of the US, they have issued a large number of them in the past, it can be traced that the first to issue it was by President George Washington, but it also has to be addressed that the constitutional or legal basis is very ambiguous, as one expert mentions...

The legal or constitutional basis for executive orders has several sources. The first is in Article II, Section I, Clause 1, which confers on the president the executive power, and Article II, Section 3, which requires that presidents worry that the laws will be faithfully executed (Schultz, 2017).

These Executive Orders have their legal foundations to be applied but most of the time they have a connotation due to the lack of public policies (Fisher, 1991, 109), that is,

most of these actions are applied under the presidential view and with a capricious approach, at the same time they are applied according to the context or political situations of the US.

Chart 1. Executive orders issued by last presidents of the United States of America (October / 2019)



Source: CNN, Archives of the American Presidency Project: Federal Register

Executive order on DACA program

According to Executive Order 13767 entitled "Improvements in the application of the Border Security Law and Immigration," President Donald Trump assumes directly and emphatically that immigration undocumented is a reflection of national insecurity and affects public safety to the United States, according to Section 1, where it states that...

border security is of critical importance for National Security of the United States. Foreigners who enter the United States illegally without Inspection or admission pose a significant threat to national security and public safety. These foreigners have not been identified or inspected by federal immigration agents for determine its admissibility to the United States. The recent increase in illegal immigration on the border with Mexico has put great pressure on federal resources and has overwhelmed the agencies responsible for border security as well as local communities where many immigrants live (The White House, 2017).

ANALYSIS OF DACA PROGRAM

The program known as DACA was created through an executive order signed by former president Barak Obama on August 2012, this exercise gives immigrants who arrived in the US before the age of 16 - a group called "Dreamers" - grants the opportunity to remain in the US to study or have a job, in order to have this opportunity, they have to achieve certain conditions, such as being enrolled in high school or having a high school degree or equivalent. General Educational Development (GED) or equivalence and not having a serious criminal conviction. Those approved for the program receive a work permit and protection against deportation for two years; the benefit can be renewed every two years.

There are authors and studies that try to define DACA program as a...

..permission to work is granted and a social security number is given during a period. The requirements to acquire it include: have arrived in the United States before reaching the age of 16; have been living continuously in the U S since June 15, 2007; be studying at the time of requesting it and not having a criminal record (Mexican Migration and Remittances Yearbook 2017 2017, 2017, 180).

Since 2012, around 588,000 renovations have been issued, with more renewal requests (The latest government data includes the entire fiscal year 2016, which ended on September 30, 2016).

Jalisco's University Network

University Network of Jalisco came into force in 1994. This reform proposed the decentralization of the University of Guadalajara (U de G), and some changes in other important areas such as departmentalization, curricular flexibility, motivate the student exchange, encourage the mobility of students and academics. It is deemed the second largest public university in Mexico and is known for being a state-run institution.

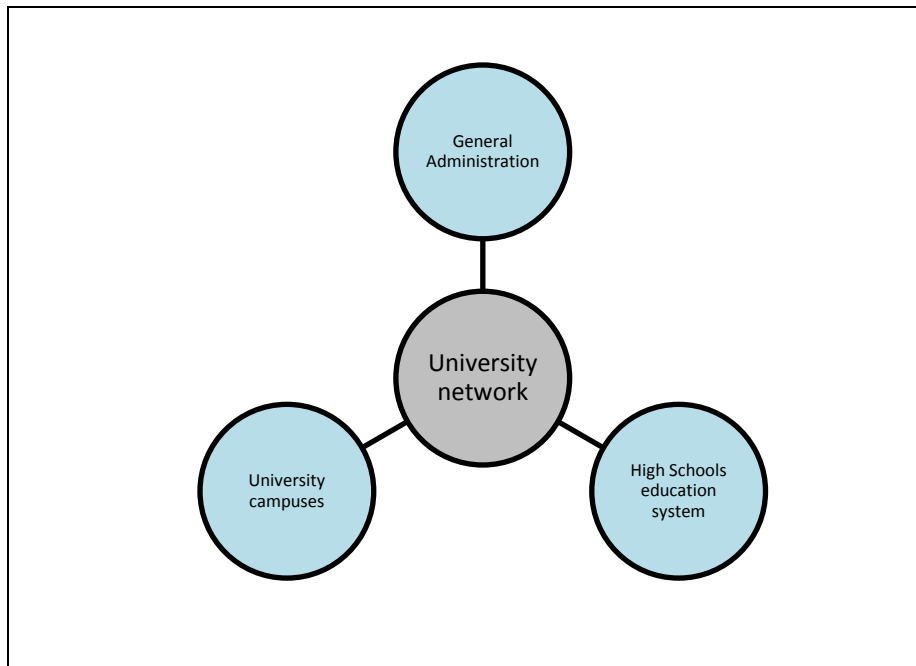
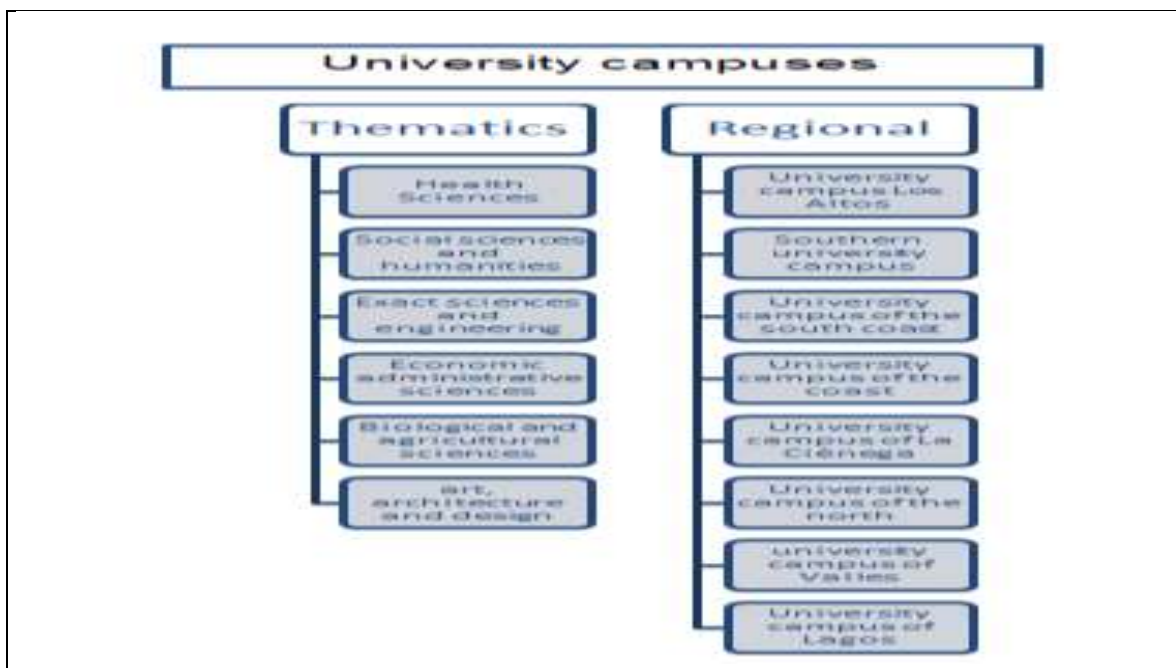


Figure 1. University Network of Jalisco structure

Source: Own design with information of University of Guadalajara

This Network is a set of entities that make up the University of Guadalajara; integrated by its Governing Bodies, University Campuses (UC), High School Education System, Virtual University System, Bodies of the General Administration, UC are divided into two sections, 1- thematic that are located in the metropolitan area that cover a specific knowledge field and 2- regionals that are located in strategic locations to cover most of the 125 of the Jalisco's counties.

Figure 2. University Network of Jalisco Campuses



Source: Own design with information of University of Guadalajara

Legal basis of labor inclusion according to university regulations.

In this section, the process of incorporation into the labor and educational sphere of the University Network of Jalisco as a strategy to promote labor and educational legality would be supported legally. As in this document is proposed that Mexican citizens who are in the DACA Framework in the US would be incorporated into the labor and educational scenario, the Organic Law and the General Statute of the university are invoked. According to Article 35, section X of the Organic Law of the University of Guadalajara (2006), it says: "gives the powers to General Dean to hire new personnel to promote the academic, administrative and patrimonial improvement of the university." Given this, the Main Dean could manage a specific program so Dreamers could be hired under the aforementioned characteristics.

2. ResearchMethod

In the United States (US), there are approximately 11 million people illegally living there who could apply to be part of Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA) program, immigrants who carry out licit activities such as having a job (in somehow), paying taxes, consuming local products and some of them studying high school, undergraduate or graduate degrees; having a "regular" way of living in that country; of this amount of people, approximately 60% are Mexican origin (Pew Research Center, 2016), but under the threats that were made during their electoral campaign in 2016 by the current President of the United States that would deport them from the US to their countries of origin all those who do not have documentation for their legal stay (citizenship or permanent residence).

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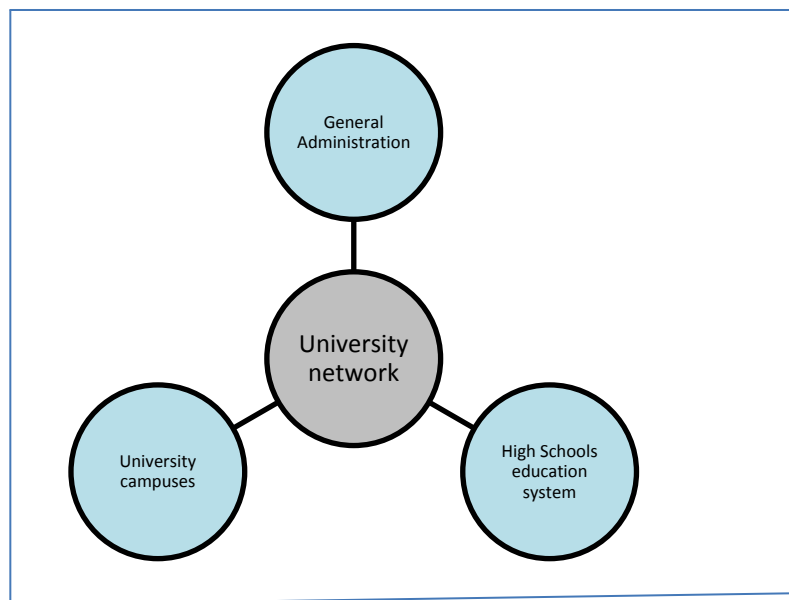
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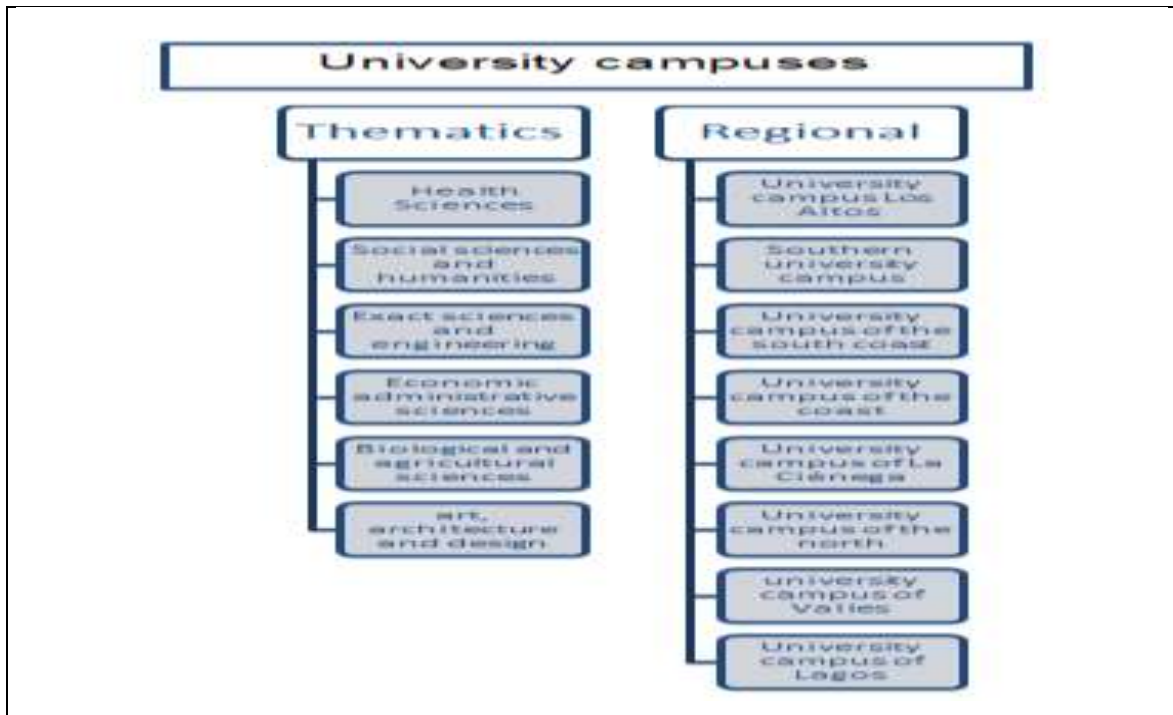
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3. Results and Analysis

The results of the survey are as follow, 80% of respondents know about DACA program, 55% answered that the Mexican Government through its secretaries would not be able to offer employment opportunities and/or an opportunity to study to the Mexicans that are in the program, in their totality of the respondents agreed or totally agree

that the Mexican government must identify this human resource and guide them to the labor and educational environment according to their aptitudes, full of the respondents agreed or totally agreed that national higher education institutions would establish institutional policies, therefore, Mexican citizens who are in DACA program can continue with their academic studies in Mexico, all the respondents agreed or totally agree to guide this human resources as an assistant to English teachers or information technologies area.

Comments according to the survey were applied.

Since there were no contradictory differences in the results, the panel of evaluators decided not to apply it in a second round.

4. Conclusion

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