

DREAM Act and Undocumented Immigrant Children Policy Analysis

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Undocumented Youth and the Political Origins of the DREAM Act

In the last several decades, the discussion on how to deal with the rising number of unlawful and illegal immigrants in the U.S. has conquered the political act. Though the U.S. has been made a melting pot, the citizens of the United States haven't continuously responded surely to the huge arrival of immigrants that are trying to enter the nation. Laws were 1st presented in the year 2001, named the [Immigrant Children's Educational Advancement and Dropout Prevention Act](#). The Law was Reestablished in the year 2011 as the Development, Relief, and Education for Alien Minors Act, or DREAM Act. This Law makes efforts to resolve a particularly irritable and predominant matter inside the more significant matter of unlawful immigration. The interrogation of what to do with the kids of the unlawful settlers or immigrants.

These kids were not those who had chosen to escape their country for the U.S.; their purposes were obvious to them. As reaching the U.S., numerous of these kids have grown up as citizens of the United States. They have attended the school and integrated themselves into the culture of the United States. The mere feature of being a citizen of the United States; they lack citizenship(Batalova and McHugh).

Eligibility, Residency, and the Path Toward Citizenship

The DREAM Act could open up the gates for the residence and also the ultimate nationality of these child aliens, providing that explicit contingencies are being encountered. If an illegal immigrant or settler arrives in America earlier than the age of sixteen, the DREAM Act will let them attain and retain provisional permanent residence, providing that the individual gets a minimum of a 2-year degree or is obliged to work in the military of the United States. The DREAM Act also comprises an endowment that could let the states of America define if the public universities might fund the in-state tuition for illegal immigrants or settlers(Passel).

To completely comprehend the radical and communal subtleties of the DREAM Act, it is significant to 1st fleetingly look at the past of immigration and the U.S.'s historic arrogance towards those settlers or immigrants. Opposition to immigration has not been restricted to those in the Hispanic linguistic

cohort; Irish, Italian and Chinese immigrants have all encountered alike obstacles to immigration. Since the year 1880, immigrants and settlers in the U.S. have been seen with aggression. The Common grievances about the subject of immigrants have been that they take away occupations or lesser salaries, upsurge the population in deficiency, and create too much rivalry in social-based programs(Delahunty and Yoo).

This trend of xenophobia has not ever completely dissolute from the culture of the United States. The prejudgment and un-acceptance of the immigrants, particularly towards the illegal settlers or immigrants, has continued to be distinguishing. These approaches have simply moved from one group to another group throughout the past. In the twenty-first century, the furthestmost predominant violators of the [United States immigration](#) policy have been Hispanics or Latinos, that is to say, individuals of Latin American ancestry that are living in the U.S, Haitians, Colombians and Salvadorans are all works of this collection of persons; though, the most significant amount of illegal-immigrants originates from the southern-neighbor of the U.S. Furthermore than one-third of all the illegal immigrants in the U.S belongs to Mexico(Olivas).

Migration Trends and the Scale of Unauthorized Immigration

Although the increase in immigration could be very hard to deliberate, one of the techniques to demonstrate its amount is by noticing the number of apprehensions the United States Border Patrol has prepared over the passage of time. Fears happen when the United States Border Patrol has arrested an individual who is in the United States unlawfully. The quantity of border apprehensions assists as a substitution for the scope of the flow of illegal immigration. From 1920 to 1930 there were just 128,000 apprehensions that are documented in the Immigration and Naturalization Service's database.

These figures rise to around 147,000 from 1930 and about fourteen hundred thousand in 1940. Though the U.S. turned out to be considerably less protectionist in World War II, it still has very severe shares and guidelines positioned on the number of immigrants or settlers permissible to arrive in the United States yearly. Afterwards, to the end of the war, there was an enlarged demand for farming labour; consequently, the Bracero Program was made. The program allowed the provisional farming labourers from the neighbouring country of Mexico to encounter the increasing demand for workers. The Bracero program finished in the year 1964.

The increasing demands of the farming workforce could be one of the elements that endorsed the great growth of illegal immigration. Most of these aliens, particularly those who belong to Mexico and America, are inspired by the huge inequality of salaries and the obtainability of the workforce in-between the country from which they reside and the U.S.

Federal Enforcement and the Evolution of American Immigration Policy

Since the overall quantity of illegal immigrants has grown, the United States administration has passed numerous different programs and strategies to fight both immigration and confine legal immigration. One of the 1st immigration advantages came out in the year 1954, around the period when the illegal aliens from Mexico were initiating to rise in number intensely. The inventiveness was named Operation Wetback and used numerous different distinct strategies, which ensued in the turning-up and exile of around ten hundred thousand illegal settlers or immigrants. In the year 1964, the Bracero Program was ended because of the unacceptable living environments; though, by dismissing one of the only lawful procedures of immigration of the people from Mexican to the U.S, this strategy prospered only in cumulative the movement of the people of Mexico that crossing the border unlawfully in search of the work(Barron).

Though numerous American people have spoken of crime to these as unlawfully working aliens, the government of the United States has barely preceded to stop companies from employing and appointing a labour force who do not have proper travelling documents. Though border anxieties have continued to be factually higher, the total number of seizures that are made of sub-contractors or additional businesses that are appointing immigrants has continued to be less(Galindo).

The DREAM Act could provide young settlers the chance to live, work, and attend schools in the United States. However, it also proposes palpable welfare to the country altogether. Supporters of this [act trust that it would help the military's employment](#) determinations and willingness because of the inducement as undocumented aliens have to work for the armed forces of the United States. It is also supposed that permitting amnesty to capable applicants would make the U.S. further modest in the worldwide economy. The Congressional Budget Office has resolute that the DREAM Act in its present form would cut the shortage by 1.4 billion dollars and raise the revenues of the government by more than 2.3 billion dollars in the next decade. Supporters also consider that the DREAM Act would help in national security efforts by letting immigration and border security emphasise further thoughtful intimidation to the security of the nation, for example, terrorism. In this argument, the illegal immigrants are satisfied with the violation of the rules and regulations, and truthful persons are also losing their chance to immigrate consequently.

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