## Trump's Potential Reelection and the Fate of Immigrants

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| | *Abstract*<br>*This paper examines the impact of Trump's presidential reelection on immigrants in the upcoming elections. A thorough exploration of Trump's travel bans, border wall construction, family separation, termination of DACA, and slogans such as MAGA provides context on what people should expect in his second term and the perceptions held by the majority of his supporters, who are predominantly working-class White voters disappointed by outcomes of previous governments. This study outlines these issues based on an assessment of various publications addressing the topic within the past five years and considering the impact of Trump's nationalist and populist policies towards undocumented persons and comparing them to those of Biden and Obama, legal lawsuits against Trump, and the role of advocates in resolving the problems with immigration. These articles reveal that Trump has taken a discriminatory approach to the issue of immigration. At the same time, his counterparts are more lenient on foreigners because they understand the benefits the United States would receive from this engagement, such as access to labor while stabilizing the economy through additional revenue. Trump's attitude presents ideologies that would jeopardize the country's social and economic state if he is reelected in the upcoming elections.* |

## 1. INTRODUCTION

Donald Trump, a renowned businessman, became president of the United States (U.S.), leaving behind a regime characterized by several controversies over the policies adopted by this administrative unit. Trump's inauguration occurred in January 2017 following his win over Hillary Clinton, the Democratic Party presidential nominee (Ali & Ibrahim, 2020). Trump won with a theme around revitalizing the country with a slogan titled 'Make America Great Again' (MAGA), cementing his nationalist and populist notions (Graham et al., 2021). Trump's presidency included tax cuts on individuals and organizations, tariffs on countries such as China, unsuccessful efforts to change the Affordable Care Act (ACA), and the appointment of Supreme Court judges. Additionally, Trump's administration withdrew the U.S. from some international agreements while striving to build better relations with foreign governments. One of the most notable acts by this government was the introduction of stringent immigration policies (Joppke, 2020). Trump banned travel from some Muslim nations, dwelled on the construction of a wall between the U.S. and Mexico, and ineffectively attempted to terminate the Deferred Action for Childhood Arrivals (DACA), which safeguarded people who were smuggled into the U.S. as minors. Trump's tagline aligned with the perspectives of many of his supporters who successfully got him into office, but they undermined the welfare of undocumented migrants.

Comprehending Trump's potential reelection and its implications on immigrants is crucial due to the political, social, and economic changes that this reality will have on the population. Trump will likely amend the immigration policies adopted by the current president, Joe Biden. From previous commentaries made by Trump, people can link him to punitive

measures against immigrants. This specific group reinforces the economic standing of the U.S. through the provision of labour and innovative ideas, which, when transformed through entrepreneurship, solve several problems for American citizens. Most importantly, the popularity of the MAGA slogan is bound to create animosity among people, which could potentially result in physical harm against minorities. Apart from xenophobia, this tagline will reduce the number of international students seeking higher learning in the U.S., diminishing the nation's status as a global hub for cultural exchanges through education. Such occurrences also contradict the country's stance as a human rights defender, specifically when kin are separated by deportations when the family members are undocumented. Trump's potential reelection and the weight of his ideologies thus have a significant impact on immigrants, resulting in the need to examine his previous political takes, their effects, and the outcome of a re-emergence of his rule to guide better decision-making for the future sustainability of the nation.

## 2. LITERATURE REVIEW

The leading immigration policies formulated by Trump comprised the travel ban, border wall, family separation, termination of DACA and Temporary Protected Status (TPS), the introduction of the public charge rule, and international student visa limitations. Tsoukas (2018) noted that Trump restricted citizens from Yemen, Sudan, Somalia, Iraq, Libya, and Syria from entering the country. The researcher also states that Trump defended his position in his speech by clarifying that protecting the U.S. entailed preventing people with antagonistic attitudes towards the nation and its people (Tsoukas, 2018). Trump assumed that such perspectives undermined the American Constitution and laws while he wanted to be a nationalist and populist. This decision led to global protests and lawsuits, with many deeming the act as discriminatory towards Muslims. For instance, Boston College's leader wrote a statement to oppose the move by highlighting its detrimental impacts on people and their families, especially those interested in higher education in the U.S. (Tsoukas, 2018). Other institutional presidents contacted Trump to reiterate their dissatisfaction with his punitive measure. Liu and Harlow (2020) clarify the intensity of Trump's decision by showcasing the frustration of multiple organizations outside the educational sphere, such as the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society and the New York Immigration Coalition. These advocacy groups used social media platforms, including Twitter, to raise money for legal aid and protests to voice their annoyance with the new directive. Applying online sites and joint commitment from diverse stakeholders bettered these endeavours as they increased the number of people aware of the blatant discrimination masked as a beneficial national policy.

The idea of constructing a border wall between Mexico and the U.S. was a pivotal part of Trump's first presidential campaign. Keck and Clua-Losada (2021) note that Trump ideated that only the worst Mexicans move to the U.S., often bringing in drug abuse, crime, and sexual harassment, among other vices. Consequently, based on his expertise in real estate, he would build an inexpensive yet durable wall to prevent Mexicans from illegally entering the American territory. Such ideology was greatly accepted by working-class Whites, who are Trump's biggest supporters, as they believe that foreign nationals and the government are responsible for the harsh economic conditions in the country, resulting in the growing burden on American citizens (Keck & Clua-Losada, 2021). Trump's apologists, including the American Border Patrol, presume that policies such as the border wall will expand the employment base for natives and improve social systems without financial stresses on the population through additional taxes (Keck & Clua-Losada, 2021). Moreover, some working-class Whites are in favour of corporations that heavily rely on cheap labour from undocumented citizens; thus, stricter migration regulations allow them to continue exploiting those who entered the U.S. illegally (Garrett, 2024). Unfortunately, Keck and Clua-Losada (2021) report that negative beliefs towards immigration are not unique to the U.S. Many political arguments in Europe and

Australia focus on reducing local resources due to social movements. Nevertheless, once extremists adopt these notions, it becomes difficult to challenge them or advocate for solutions such as crisis management in the address of immigration problems, which are bound to be a reality in the age where globalization is greatly encouraged and thriving. Consequently, the policies perceived as stringent end up causing more harm than good to a population.

The regulations encouraged by Trump during his campaigns and when he got to power significantly led to the separation of many family members. According to Garrett (2024), the Zero Tolerance Policy (ZTP) was introduced in 2018 to split children from their loved ones and demoralize people from entering the U.S. through the southwestern border. Any adults caught under ZTP faced prosecution regardless of whether they were seeking asylum. These occurrences were likely attributable to the elevated surveillance by the Department of Homeland Security, Customs and Border Protection, and the U.S. Border Patrol (Garrett, 2024). Other agencies, including Immigration Customs and Enforcement, intensified their work due to additional infrastructure to support their roles (Garrett, 2024). Diaz (2021) from National Public Radio reported that the then interim Attorney General Monty Wilkinson sent a memo reminding prosecutors of the ZTP's inconsistencies relative to the legal professionals' mandate to assess immigration cases based on their individuality. This decision marked the official termination of a program that had contributed to the separation of about 3000 families (Diaz, 2021). Diaz (2021) adds that this move spearheaded the actions of President Joe Biden in rescinding Trump's harsh immigration policies. The introduction and revocation of policies that separated people from their loved ones raises questions on whether Trump will reimplement the rejected regulations if he wins his second presidential bid.

Cancelling Trump's policies results in concerns about the legality of immigration and the level of people's comprehension of the matter. Blake (2021) eliminates confusion by acknowledging that the masses examine the concept plainly by determining whether one is documented or is legally or illegally in a country. The ignorant comprehension of immigration affects those yet to enter the U.S. and those already in the nation under a quasi-status. Blake (2021) discusses this situation by including its three main characteristics, one of which entails the need for a distinguished pathway to American citizenship and guaranteed residency. The other two include multiple people who have lived in the U.S. for more than ten years and those under the quasi-status whose positioning is easily revokable by the executive (Blake, 2021). Fortunately, Santibáñez and Serrano (2021) agree with Blake's work that DACA and TPS are some immigration structures that have supported millions to remain in America as the administration halted the removal proceedings. The people considered illegals in the U.S. thus include those who have extended their stay as determined by the Attorney General. Those present in America for an additional 180 days after their required period cannot reenter the country for three years, while those extending their presence past a year face an inadmissibility of ten years unless under specific exemptions (Blake, 2021). Consequently, Trump's decision to terminate these forms of quasi-status showcased his efforts to appeal to the ordinary people but triggered uncertainty and several litigations to reject the revocations. Either way, this move reinforces his political bid as most of his supporters or the society opposes immigrants; hence, his reelection may be detrimental to temporary residents.

Other researchers have also noted the introduction of the public charge rule as another crucial aspect that could impact immigrants. Garcia (2023) from the Los Angeles Times recognizes this concept as an involvement of the government in assessing someone and their likelihood of depending on the executive for aid, hence rendering them inadmissible in the U.S. or unable to obtain a green card if they were already in the country. Garcia (2023) further notes that the public charge rule has existed for quite some time. However, its punitive state during Trump's first presidency created multiple concerns, specifically among immigrants, such that

many avoid assistance programs. These groups fear being blocked from permanent residency even when officials are not keen on examining aid usage when determining one's immigration status. According to Bernstein et al. (2020), some families faced financial and medical challenges during the COVID-19 pandemic to avoid being identified as a public charge, increasing the extent of the public health crisis. Before the global catastrophe, 15.6% of immigrant households reported ignoring initiatives, including Medicaid and the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program, among other social subsidies, because of the harsh policy (Bernstein et al., 2020). This reality negated that about 66.6% of adults in these homes were aware of the public charge rule, and 65.5% were convinced they correctly grasped the notion (Bernstein et al., 2020). Unfortunately, only 22.7 % fully comprehended the regulation's implications on their citizenship (Bernstein et al., 2020). These researchers acknowledged that such occurrences created concerns about the effectiveness of these groups' sources of information because some correspondence may be faulty, thus influencing them to make poor decisions for their households (Bernstein et al., 2020). This continuance of this policy, especially if Trump is reelected as president, will reduce the diversity of people who seek to enter the U.S. legally.

A particular group likely to face dire consequences of punitive immigration rules is international students. Bellmore and Hacker (2020) infer that since Trump became president in 2017, U.S. colleges have admitted fewer learners from other nations, dropping by 6.6% between the 2017-2018 academic calendar. Navigating the legalities of these changes causes stress on both the students and the administrative units of these universities. The learners pay higher application fees and have to be cautious not to violate set laws, while the higher learning institutions incur additional operation costs to accomplish their internationalization efforts (Bellmore & Hacker, 2020; McKivigan, 2020). Based on a study completed by McKivigan (2020), the scholars may also feel unsafe due to the rise in gun violence and police harassment, as they are not protected as American citizens. Moreover, there have been several previous encounters where people enrolled for their studies in the country. However, their visas were revoked, forcing them to return to their home country without achieving their academic goals (McKivigan, 2020). McKivigan (2020) asserts that universities are bound to significantly oppose the policies passed by Trump limiting the number of U.S. visas issued annually because, for years, they have relied on international students as a revenue stream, as many schools charge immigrants higher tuition fees than domestic scholars. Trump's reelection to the presidential seat may mean more learners will opt for courses that guarantee their stay in the U.S. even if they are not passionate about them.

Alternatively, the restrictions will cause the country to lose meaningful labor from immigrants. Ries (2020) records that about 11 million undocumented people have lived in the nation for years and are part of larger communities of their families, neighbours, and colleagues in different industries. For instance, the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) collects more than $23.6 billion in taxes from millions of workers without Social Security Numbers as they are undocumented but willing to perform odd jobs that ordinary American citizens may reject (Ries, 2020). Furtherance of harsh immigration regulations will thus adversely impact the economy.

A better comprehension of the impact of Trump's potential reelection and its challenges on foreigners in the U.S. or those intending to enter the country requires an application of multiple theories, such as nationalism and populism. These principles offer structure and background in grasping Trump's thought process when making these decisions and their long-term impacts on America's progress and the desires of the founding fathers. Nationalism stresses the need for the population to adhere to its cultures and histories to promote unity while preventing the assimilation of beliefs and practices from other nations. People often showcase

this principle through civic engagement and politics or in extreme measures that contribute to racism. According to Ko and Choi (2021), nationalism is a replacement for globalization, a phenomenon that people deem as current. The researchers acknowledge that this form of federalism is not unique to the U.S. or Trump due to previous examples of Brexit in which the United Kingdom terminated its membership from the European Union based on supportive results of the resolution in a previous referendum (Ko & Choi, 2021). In the US, Trump introduced policies such as the construction of the border wall and travel bans to fulfill the mission of MAGA and prioritize America over other countries, even if it threatens global treaties (Massey, 2021). The immense reinforcement that Trump gains from working-class White voters infers that some people agree that nationalism and emigration are significantly connected. Massey (2021) declares that this outcome is a reflection of the racial fears developed from Richard Nixon's era to George Bush's presidency, where biases spread hate in the population, specifically targeting Black Americans before gradually growing to include prejudice against Hispanics. Nevertheless, the superiority complex causes negativity toward immigration as long as a political principle defends the formulated policies.

Similarly, populism is an ideology that has remained predominant in American politics since the acquisition of independence. A study by Campani et al. (2022) identifies this notion as dividing populations into regular citizens and elite groups. Populism succeeds when intertwined with other approaches, including nationalism, socialism, or conservatism. Alternatively, the leader must have excellent communication skills to garner mass support (Campani et al., 2022; Şahin et al., 2021). Supporters of populism believe it is a system that furthers democracy by allowing people to introduce new political systems in leadership. Nevertheless, critics infer that this structure promotes authoritarian rule and threatens a country's sovereignty through manipulation tactics by the executive (Şahin et al., 2021). Trump's policies thus relate to populism because they represent an elite leader appealing to voters, primarily working-class Whites, who feel that governments encouraging immigration are endangering the safety of American citizens, destabilizing the economy, and fostering the adoption of unwanted cultures.

While nationalism and populism create a sense of diplomatic legitimacy, their accomplishment often involves undermining legal processes. Şahin et al. (2021) provide an elaborate example in which Trump violated democracy and the outlined procedures of policymaking in the U.S. by making public declarations without consulting the Department of Justice's Office of Legal Counsel. Trump's quest to appear as a nationalist and populist also force him to make false remarks, as witnessed in the latest presidential debate with Biden. According to an analysis completed by Shamim (2024), Trump lied that the current president had opened what he considered the most secure border to prisoners and anarchists. Additionally, Trump claimed that Biden's move welcomed many immigrants who ended up murdering Americans. Biden affirmed his work in strengthening border security and the border security's approval of his leadership (Shamim, 2024). Regardless of Trump's erroneous ways, aggrieved citizens view him as a savior willing to solve problems other governments have failed to decipher. However, Trump undermines the same legal principles that the founders of the nations reinforced. Furthermore, Campani et al. (2022) perceive Trump's regulations as a continuation of America's history over the decades, shifting from left- to right-wing propositions encompassing the Occupy Wall Street movement and racism. Unfortunately, like the inadequacies examined from some of Trump's populist ideas, populism does not offer tangible details on the best systems to adopt for the growth of a society.

## 3. MATERIALS AND METHODS

This research explored the impact of Trump's potential reelection on immigrants, especially on international students, and how such policies would appeal to most of his voters who are working-class Whites through a thorough review of previous literature on the topic ranging from journal articles to books, and newspaper columns that provided a theoretical context for the analysis. The study focused on the effects of Trump's decisions during his first term to establish whether his nationalist and populist ideologies would become stricter if Americans made him president for the second time. The research involved finding about 70 articles related to the subject from databases such as the National Security Archive, JSTOR, ResearchGate, and Web of Science, among online sites run by major media houses, including NPR, Los Angeles Times, Cable News Network (CNN), the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), and Al Jazeera. This qualitative study methodology entailed searching appropriate publications that included keywords, namely, 'Trump's presidency', 'nationalism', 'populist ideologies', 'immigration', 'Trump's policies', '2024 United States presidential debates', and 'U.S. and Mexico border wall' to broaden the content available for this investigation. This approach consolidated the 70 articles into 30 studies with the inclusion criteria ensuring they were relevant to the analysis and contained information within the last five years. Most of these publications were also qualitative, reflecting on the topic using diverse experiences and opinions from experts. The data was then examined using comparative analysis, referencing findings from different articles and differentiating their perceptions of Trump's policies. Using various sources, avoiding researcher bias, and investigating Trump's actions relative to American history guaranteed the validity and reliability of the obtained information. Subsequently, the study aimed to understand better the impact of Trump's presidential reelection on immigrants.

## 4. RESULTS

The publications revealed that the immigration policies implemented by Trump included the travel ban, kin separation, building the wall between the U.S. and Mexico, terminating DACA and TPS, limiting international student study permits, and the public charge rule. These regulations seemed discriminatory against other populations, resulting in lawsuits and demonstrations against these plans (Tsoukas, 2018). However, the policies were also primarily accepted by many of Trump's supporters who feel that immigration has caused great adversity in the nation (Santibáñez & Serrano, 2021). Their perception and Trump's nationalistic and populist ideologies even threatened the quasi-status of those who were already in America as non-citizens. The main effect of these regulations was instilling fear among immigrants to the extent that some refused government support during critical phases, such as during the COVID-19 pandemic, to avoid risking their stay in the U.S. (Bernstein et al., 2020). Colleges and universities also received fewer applications from international students, yet most of their income comes from this group of learners. Subsequently, Trump's policies guided by slogans such as MAGA may have been aimed at uniting Americans, promoting nationalism and populism, and reminding citizens that they can change their circumstances by voting for a leader with varying principles from past governments. However, they significantly undermined the social systems that distinguish the U.S. from other nations globally. The potential reelection of Trump is, therefore, a cause for concern, especially among immigrants, because of the risk of the president reenacting harsh policies.

## 5. DISCUSSION

Trump's winning the upcoming presidential elections in November will impact migrants if he decides to pursue the same ideas as those he had in his first term as president. Based on the outcome of the first presidential debate in 2024, Trump is adamant about imposing harsher regulations towards immigration issues based on his misconceived notions (Shamim, 2024). His mission would be adopting stringent policies whose damage would

worsen the state of immigrants in the country. In 2024, according to Taeeun, an opinion poll completed by CNN in February 2024 among registered voters revealed that 49% of them preferred Trump while 45% of the respondents would elect Biden. This research fellow believes that Trump's lead is a reflection of the worsening of America's economy due to its involvement in the conflicts in the European region between Russia, Ukraine, Israel, and Palestine (Taeeun, 2024). Barnett and Sarfati (2023) acknowledge this reality by affirming that opinion polls impact the decision-making capabilities of the public, with America having more significant consequences due to the escalated need for Biden's retirement, which could influence voters to choose his opponent even if they disregard the rival's ideologies. Consequently, when reelected, Trump will plan to reduce the nation's involvement in global affairs to focus on growing the country's economy and managing security needs (Taeeun, 2024). Moreover, he will seek to expand the border wall by investing in the construction process and surveillance machines to prevent illegal entry from Mexico (Tourangbam, 2024). Officials from Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE) will have an enhanced mandate to raid spaces believed to be harboring undocumented immigrants to further Trump's interest in mass deportations (Egan, 2024; Desjardins, 2024). Trump may also seek to empower law enforcement agencies to manage better cases linked to immigration. Visa restrictions and the public charge rule expansion will continue limiting the number of people traveling to the U.S., specifically with their families, for studies, or those using public services for fear of forfeiting their quasi-status (Hesson, 2024; Ibssa & Kim, 2024). An economist, Joe Brusuelas, believes that America may face inflation or lose labor when Trump implements his ideologies (Egan, 2024). Contextually, Trump's reelection would cause more harm than good for the American people.

Unlike Trump, previous leaders such as Barrack Obama and Biden have taken a more lenient approach to immigration matters. Obama was at the forefront of balancing America's security with humanitarian considerations for various immigrants. For instance, he began DACA and the Deferred Action for Parents of Americans (DAPA), which temporarily protected people from deportation, allowed them to work even under their undocumented status, and safeguarded families from separation measures. Ries (2020) states that Obama started DACA in June 2012 without consulting immigration statutes or the public through procedural guidelines to protect children who had lived in the U.S. since 2007 and were not over 31 years of age. These people would receive amnesty to continue living in America biannually. Obama then unsuccessfully advocated for the Senate to pass a Bill to provide a citizenship pathway for some immigrants. Despite the failure of the law, he preferred that policymakers have bipartisan talks on immigration matters. Nonetheless, Obama was also known for conducting mass deportations through the Priority Enforcement Program (PEP) to remove people who posed a threat to Americans, such as criminals. The limitations of Obama's approach were when he unconstitutionally implemented his policies, which resembled some of Trump's decision-making stunts. Moreover, the lack of shared thoughts between the president and other stakeholders linked to immigration created many scenarios of uncertainty where undocumented persons had no guarantees of their stay in America. These limitations due to unfulfilled promises trickled into the next administration.

Biden, a Democratic Party presidential candidate, took over power after Trump's first term as president and sought to ignore Trump's measures and restore the immigration policies implemented by his fellow party member, Obama. Biden reintroduced and expanded DACA, ensuring the recipients had more freedom and stability in their stay in America. He even went further to identify the kids as dreamers who deserved services such as student loans (Ries, 2020). Moreover, Biden revoked the travel bans, allowing people, particularly those from the Muslim countries that Trump had shunned, to travel to the U.S., improving the nation's relations with other regions. Ries (2020) reports that Biden asserted that he would not spend

resources from the Department of Defense Funding to continue to construct the border wall as cartels and other lawbreakers will always find means to breach the structure. Biden failed to stop deportations for about 100 days as the courts objected to this decision (Ries, 2020). However, his attitude directed people to consider humane approaches in addressing immigration concerns, such as reuniting household members separated at border points and other reforms backed by the U.S. Citizenship Act of 2021 (Cuison-Villazor, 2022). Apart from the legal challenges, Biden also underestimated the resources needed to reunite support law support agencies to accomplish their roles in this period. Even though Congress may always agree with Biden's choices, it is a step in the right direction in accepting considerations for reforms.

Despite the differences in governance approaches adopted by Trump, Obama, and Biden, there is a similarity in their leadership relative to their attention to concerns such as immigration. Eshbaugh-Soha and Juenke (2021) infer that presidents devote most of their time to agenda that is already prominent in other institutions, including the citizens, members of Congress, and the Supreme Court because the success of most of their speeches and programs depends on the acceptance by these institutional setups that inspire positive feedback. According to Donato and Amuedo-Dorantes (2020), the executive has often been forced to exercise its power if legislators decline to act on reforms to improve the lives of immigrants. Nonetheless, suppose policymakers begin focusing on immigration concerns. In that case, the executive branch of government is likely to increase its concentration on the matter and even delegate the formulation of regulations to them to avoid a hostile reception from Senators in the other party (Donato & Amuedo-Dorantes, 2020; Eshbaugh-Soha & Juenke, 2021). Similarly, if a president notices that their supporters focus on a concern, they are bound to engage them and align their speeches and actions to address these problems (Eshbaugh-Soha & Juenke, 2021; Enns & Jardina, 2021). Trump's take on immigration is, therefore, a political approach to pleasing the working-class White voters due to their pressure over the existence of immigrants. Eshbaugh-Soha and Juenke (2021) also note occurrences such as the 9/11 terror attacks and California Proposition 187 as some triggers that could induce public perceptions. Lastly, the precedence set by courts determines a leader's direction on a particular matter, especially if it involves civil affairs, as these legal institutions refer to the Constitution in decision-making. Nonetheless, it is crucial to accept that attention to a policy issue may change over time based on access to new information or if another problem seems weightier.

An analysis of Trump's potential reelection is incomplete without acknowledging the legal suits against him. Several media houses and researchers reported that Trump was facing trial for 34 felony counts for forging business documents and other charges of plotting schemes to cover for his alleged extramarital affairs, resulting in accusations from adult film actors and rumors of a child born out of wedlock (Sisak, 2024; Robson, 2020). Similarly, Malawer (2020) recognizes that the prosecutors needed to prove that Trump committed misdemeanors and concealed additional crimes that contributed to the indictment by assessing his tax records amid an impeachment trial. On May 30, 2024, the courts found Trump guilty of these accusations, with the sentencing session scheduled for July 11, 2024, just before his official nomination as the presidential aspirant for the Republican Party (Sisak, 2024; Tourangbam, 2024). On January 6, 2021, Trump's supporters undermined democracy by stomping the capitol upon his encouragement to reinforce his views that the previous elections were marred with fraudulent activities (Lammert, 2024; BBC News, 2023). The effort to remove Biden from his presidential seat may have been unsuccessful. However, these desperate actions furthered the right-wing populist notions entailing racism, extreme political views, and increasing the variance between people with low incomes and the affluent (Lammert, 2024; Holmes, 2021). Therefore, Trump's legal challenges are crucial in understanding his potential for reelection and the future of American democracy.

These lawsuits against Trump have led to different reactions, especially from his supporters. Kozlov (2024) infers that the gravity of these issues may influence defection from some Republican voters who believe in the rule of law and support regions such as the State of Colorado in declaring Trump unfit for the presidential office despite his powerful state as a businessman and former leader of the Free World. Nevertheless, this outcome may encourage many of Trump's supporters to vote for him even more, as they would argue that opposing his candidature is an attack on democracy and an act that limits people from choosing a candidate that suits their interests (Kozlov, 2024). The only hope for the future prosperity of the U.S. is finding a president who will prioritize the needs of the people and international relations while adhering to Constitutional standards.

The possibility of the reelection of Trump as president of the U.S. requires advocates for the rights of immigrants and lawmakers to consider strategic measures aimed at mitigating the impacts of adverse policies despite endeavors toward nationalism and populism. For instance, these stakeholders can champion immigration reforms that clarify how one can obtain citizenship or residency legally (Kustov, 2022). Additionally, the advocates can campaign against unjust deportation and ask for the improvement of detention centers to ensure that even though a person is being interrogated over their residency, the officials do not violate their human rights (Gomberg-Muñoz & Wences, 2020). The immigrant community must also access the correct information to understand their obligations and freedoms in the U.S. while responsible governments grasp the factors causing rampant immigration. Stakeholders must comprehend the need for people to leave their native lands to pursue greener pastures through multilateral mechanisms that reinforce global collaboration and the adoption of long-term solutions. Most importantly, these populations deserve social welfare support through legal, medical, and educational aid as they navigate the complexities of their residency as their well-being affects larger society (Lebrón et al., 2023). A formal and stable structure is necessary to integrate immigrants into society effectively. Proper monitoring and evaluation will guarantee that these reforms are functional and that changes are adopted as needed. These strategic measures will, therefore, improve the state of immigration in the U.S.

## 6. CONCLUSION

Trump's potential reelection will have adverse impacts on immigrants due to his stance during campaigns and focus on the MAGA slogan. There is a high probability that Trump will reintroduce his stringent measures, including travel bans, family separation, mass deportations, and the cessation of DACA. These decisions will affect the economic and social well-being of immigrants while Trump tries to impress his fanbase with nationalism and populist views. Trump's ideologies are different from those of the Democratic Party presidents, including Biden and Obama, who adopted more lenient approaches to the concern of undocumented persons. Nevertheless, all of them often operate unconstitutionally or without consulting the right people, resulting in disagreements over a permanent solution to the issue of immigration. Advocates have a huge task to safeguard the interests of immigrants by championing reforms such as improving detention centers and community empowerment to ensure that people have information regarding their stay in America. Collaboration among institutions and countries is also critical in better understanding migration and finding a sustainable way to balance its benefits and dangers. Tackling these challenges on immigration structures is pivotal in sustaining the U.S. as a nation that appreciates human rights and diversity.

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