

**EMMIR & ACMS INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE 2019****African Families: Representations and
Renegotiations in Migration Contexts**

Carl von Ossietzky University of Oldenburg

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Presentation Abstracts**Keynote Presentation 1:****The Concept of the Family in the Arab-Muslim Patriarchy***Fatima Sadiqi*

Given the complexity of the North African's multilingual and multicultural aspects and its overarching historical conditionings, the sources of authority are categorized into two main types: primary and secondary. The primary sources have stronger cultural weight and include patriarchy, religion and language. The most important primary source is patriarchy and the heart of it the family. This idea is developed as an introduction to the main topic of the conference and also as an attempt to draw attention to the importance of what happens when migration disturbs the family structure.

Representations of African Migrant Families in South Africa, Morocco, Germany, and Canada*Zaheera Jinnah*

What are the patterns and representations of African families in the context of contemporary and multi-directional migration flows? This conference brings together 3 years of work in 4 countries and a host of additional complementary papers to examine policy frameworks, and regulations in destination and transit countries, and critically examines concepts of family, identity, resilience, and inclusion. Throughout this project the central aim has been to interrogate how family roles and systems shift or persist during and after migration, and more importantly how this furthers our theoretical understanding of the family in African contexts. What emerges is three fold: first that scholarship has largely overlooked Africa in its study of family, especially in the context of mobility. Second that mobilities and migration in Africa remain complex, and nuanced, which are poorly represented and studied. Finally in destination countries migrant families face a host of responses ranging from criminalisation, racism, infantilisation, and violence. These experiences need to be woven into scholarship, and in this paper and in my thoughts tomorrow, I discuss some preliminary ideas for the theorisation of African families in the context of migration.

Panel 1: African Migrant Families in Africa and Europe - Home, Belonging, Identity

Concepts of home and belonging - Narratives of African Migrants in Berlin

Ulrike Lingen-Ali

Within the context of a current research project, Fes is considered a transit node for Sub-Saharan migrants looking to enter Europe, and Johannesburg as home to the largest international migrant population in Southern and Central Africa. Berlin can be identified as European "receiving" place for a large number of migrants from the African continent. Home and belonging are crucial topics of migration research, specifically diasporic contexts, and can be understood as creative and constructive practices and as life-long processes. The presentation is based on narratives of African migrants in Berlin and focuses on various dimensions, experiences and interpretations of home and belonging. Practices and expressions of home are ambiguous, continuously negotiated and fluid, as well as strongly linked with experiences of Othering, exclusion and discrimination. Research on migrant families in Germany is invited to reflect self-critically on its own parts in reproducing the "Other" to deal critically with established orders of knowledge in the context of migration, to implement intersectional approaches of the transnational, and to strengthen perspectives of empowerment and agency.

The Notions of Home and Belonging within Migrant Communities: The case of the City of Fez

Mounia Slighoua

Home and belonging are notions that are examined by multiple disciplines. They are key concepts particularly for understanding migrants' pathways and experiences. The intrinsic dynamic dimension of these notions cannot be ignored for tackling migrants' well-being and the situation in the host territories. The research at hand seeks to pinpoint that despite the diversity of the experiences of migrants in multiple territories, «oneness » seems to characterize their portrayals of the notions of home and belonging

Morocco as a Locus to Investigate Sub-Saharan Migration Processes on the Move: A Field Work Study

Oussama Moussaoui

The present study aims at investigating sub-Saharan migration processes on the move in the Moroccan context. To evaluate the state of the art in such a context, a descriptive case study design is adopted with the help of a survey and an interview that seek to collect both; quantitative and qualitative data in order to provide a vivid picture of the status-quo of the sub-Saharan migrants in Morocco. The results of the current study revealed that the sub-Saharan migrants in the Moroccan context come from different sub-Saharan countries with different demographic and socio-economic profiles. The results also indicate that the migrants are of different educational levels and they master certain professional skills that help them earn a living in Morocco. Those migrants as well noted that they face some difficulties in integrating within the context of investigation.

Panel 2: Gender, Family, and Migration

A panel in cooperation with the Centre for Interdisciplinary Women's and Gender Studies (ZFG), in the series "Gender on/under Fire".

When Culture Meets the Welfare State; A Socio-structural Perspective on Low Labour Market Participation Among Ghanaian Migrant Mothers in Italy.

Priscilla Afua Agyeman-Duah

Considering the welfare state of Italy, it is not surprising the country has been identified as having low labour market participation among women with respect to other OECD countries. This has mainly been attributed to the lack of quality and affordable daycare. It is therefore a common practice for grandparents to assist in childcare so mothers can return to work. The situation however for migrant mothers appears to worsen due to the lack of informal support, inability to afford paid services, and cultural norms from country of origin that discourages women from working outside the home. Using a qualitative approach, a total of 10 unemployed Ghanaian mothers were interviewed to understand the factors that inhibit their participation in the labour. Language emerged as a major barrier. Most of these women are unable to take language courses due to the exigencies of childcare, and unlike Italian mothers who have their families close, most of these women are without family relations in Italy. The alternatives which require huge financial obligations appear impossible due to family income. In addition, some men have prevented their wives from working due to cultural expectations of women being homemakers and men as breadwinners. The results unearth the consequences of these dynamics on women as leading to powerlessness. These results serve as a courtesy call to researchers and policymakers to develop and implement policies that addresses the specific needs of migrant mothers in Italy to empower them in all aspects of their lives.

Negotiating Women's Bodily Autonomy: Migrant Women's Perception of Family Planning in the City of Johannesburg

Magdalena Zimmermann

Family planning in South Africa has been an issue accompanying women's lives from precolonial times, through the violent experiences of colonialism and Apartheid, up till today. Even though South Africa is internationally praised for its progressive laws in the field of Sexual and Reproductive Health, its position within policies and agendas and even more so in practical realities remains contested (Mahomed 2016; Bradford 2014). In this landscape, this research addresses the question how migrant women perceive the notion of family planning within their lives and how these perceptions are shaped by institutional, societal and cultural structures within the urban centre of Johannesburg. The research applies conceptual considerations of motherhood (Walker 2007; Yuval-Davis & Anthias 1989) within the theoretical framework of Reproductive Justice (Ross & Solinger 2017) to locate questions of family planning within the intersectional context of migration policies, gendered xenophobic attacks and economic hardships of migrant women in Johannesburg today. The study is based on thirteen qualitative interviews with migrant women, mainly from Zimbabwe and the Democratic Republic of Congo, in Johannesburg in 2017. Methodologically, it follows ideas as developed in Constructivist Grounded Theory approaches (Charmaz 2006; 2008) to allow the data to guide the research process around the topics of migration, sexuality and reproductive choices. The paper argues that perceptions of family planning are significantly shaped by notions and experiences around motherhood, by shifting ideas and ideals of what it means to be a good mother as a migrant within and beyond the South African context.

Migration as a Catalyst of Change in Gender Relations: A Case Study of Nepalese in Portugal

Sanjeev Dahal

This paper investigates the effects of migration on the understanding and enactment of gender among Nepalese men in Portugal. It is an extract from the author's study "Perception and Practice of Gender among Nepalese in Portugal. A Male Perspective" that explored gender related discourses and practices through these key research questions: i) how do Nepalese men migrants in Portugal perceive gender relations; ii) how are Nepalese men migrants in Portugal performing gender and iii) has migration affected the perception and practice of gender in Nepalese men. The study used micro-ethnography comprising of face-to-face interviews and participant observation as methods within a qualitative framework. In-depth interviews of five Nepalese men were substantiated with participant observation in private and public spheres of the life of Nepalese in Portugal. Nepalese men mentioned in their discourses that migration and the resultant new social context of Portugal made them reflect on the commonly shared as well as their own perceptions and practices on gender in both the Nepalese and the Portuguese contexts. All interviewees agreed that such reflection forged their understanding of unequal gender relations in Nepal as well as facilitated their move towards egalitarian gender relations. The paper concludes that Nepalese men in the study experienced significant changes in their perceptions of gender relations due to migration but these changes were yet to be adequately reflected in their practices.

Panel 3: Parents and Children - Dynamics in Family Relations

Generational Conflicts in Migration Processes: Examples from Somali Migrants in Africa and Europe

Tabea Scharrer

During my research with Somalian migrants in Kenya, I met a number of families who had lived in North America or Europe for some years and have now returned to East Africa. Their 'return', however, was not to Somalia but the safer Kenya. Many of these families were rather well off and most of them carried North-American or European passports, enabling them to go back and forth whenever needed. In these families I could notice a generational conflict, carried out along the lines of identification and place-making. Especially young people in their teenage age just wanted to return to their old, western life. Their revolt against the generation of their parents sometimes led to paradoxical results. The time abroad however had not only left a mark on the younger generation, but also on the older one who shared with them the feeling and pride to be 'westernized' themselves. Yet, generational conflicts also arose from other kinds of migration, such as *tahriib*, the dangerous smuggling used especially by younger people to reach Europe, often at the expense of their families staying behind in Somalia. Last but not least, migration was also used to escape conflicts within the families, either by the younger generation of returnees or by youths fleeing restricting and often violent relations with the parental generation. This presentation is based on social anthropological fieldwork in Kenya, Germany and Austria.

The Migration Aspirations of Second Generation Immigrants in Johannesburg

Chioma Joyce Onukogu

There is evidence that second-generation immigrants living in South Africa aspire to leave the country to other countries. The finding was based on a qualitative in-depth interview of 10 second-generation immigrant children between ages 13 to 19 selected through snowballing from immigrant families of African descent. The overall finding is that, all the children would like to leave the host country to seek a better life, and opportunities in countries where they perceive to be more developed, have better political system, more welcoming and offer better opportunities for schooling and work. The main predictors of their aspiration are perceived discrimination and limited opportunities for growth for immigrants in the host country. The findings have implications for integration policies affecting second-generation immigrants in South Africa. It recommends policy changes that should be more inclusive and give them equal access to socio-economic opportunities, education, bursaries, scholarships and jobs because they perceive themselves as no less a South African citizen as their citizen counterparts.

The New World of Fatherhood: Fathering Practices of Nepalese Immigrant Fathers Living in Norway

Prizma Ghimire

Migration journey is an exemplary experience and fathers undergo this journey in their own ways. This study sits at the intersection of migration studies and social work incorporating the migration journey, the acculturation process and assessing fatherhood in the context of immigration. Framed by interpretive framework, the study explores the nuanced understanding of fatherhood, the symbolic meaning of fatherhood, ideals of involved fatherhood and the cultural transmission that occurs within their fathering practices. Qualitative research design was pursued using semi-structured, in-depth interviews conducted between February 2019 and April 2019 with seven immigrant fathers from Nepal currently living in Norway with their families. The findings of this research first explore the participant's own ideals on fatherhood as they construct symbolic meaning of being a father and the transition that they have been through. The study also revealed how fathers envision their roles in the everyday lives of their children and how do they put it in practice. Likewise, life experiences as immigrant fathers—the third thematic exploration traced the life trajectories of immigrant fathers. The research represents the voices of immigrant fathers that aren't often covered by mainstream fatherhood research. Moreover, it contributes to the almost non-existent experiences

of Nepalese immigrant fathers in a Norwegian context. Likewise, the findings from this study counters the deficit theory of immigrant fathers and articulates on the resilience exhibited by immigrant fathers that are often undermined in the immigrant fathers' research. The findings and analysis from this research study suggest instrumental policy recommendations, practice and potential research development indicating the need of immigrant fathers, and by recognizing the policies and practice in order to facilitate their acculturation process and settlement in Norway.

Facet of Migration: Transnational Parenting Experiences of Filipino Fathers in Portugal

Raffy Vigil

Transnational parenting, being one of the products of migration, has been one of the focus of the discourse related to global migration in which this research has rooted its inspiration. This qualitative research employed grounded theory approach, explored and delved on the lived and distinct transnational parenting experiences of eight Filipino fathers in Portugal who have children left-behind in the Philippines. The primary aims and objectives, which are also the strengths of this study, were to empirically discover a facet of transnational parenting phenomenon involving Filipino fathers and attempt to cull out potential theoretical perspectives or model in keeping with the prescriptions of the used research approach. Seven themes emerged highlighting the realities of these fathers' transnational parenting experiences concerning their 1) perceptions about the meaning of parenting, 2) deep desire to support the needs of their children back home and help them prepare for their future, 3) general desire for better living condition, 4) performed long-distance parenting (LDP) roles, 5) benefits of communication technology, 6) ways and means of overcoming the challenges accompanied in performing LDP roles and lastly, 7) preference for closer proximity type of parenting. The connections found on these empirical evidences provided an opportunity to frame a theoretical model which the researcher coined, "*The laddering forces on transnational parenting*" that is unique to the experiences of the participants but can be a promising reference to help understand similar cases in the area of transnational parenting markedly among Filipino parents across the globe. One of the highlights found in the model is one paradox that in spite that the emerged themes tend to increase possibility of strengthening adherence to performing transnational parenting among Filipino fathers, it has been articulated as well that they still have a preference for closer proximity mode of parenting (in which they are in close physical contact with their children while doing their parenting roles) on two main factors; Filipino culture/family values (a given factor) and longing for better economic/living conditions in general (longed factor) notwithstanding the location of performing parenting roles.

Keynote Presentation 2:

Culturally Informed Interventions in Migrant Families

Mohammed Baobaid

Families coming from collectivist backgrounds and new to Canada face unique challenges in their journey to integrate within their new home. One of the major challenges these families face relates to how they navigate an individualistically-based system that fully focuses on supporting and protecting individuals, without necessarily taking into account family relations, which is key for collectivist cultures. The current model of family violence in North America is based primarily on individualistic dominant social norms. Many minority-status ethno-cultural groups in North America share more collectivist traditions. Within the individualistic model of intervention, risk and protection is almost exclusively centered on individuals. In many cases, the intervention would impact family relations and the family bond dramatically, and even more so in the case of the collectivist family whose priority is to preserve family unity. Developing more effective and culturally meaningful intervention strategies for identifying and responding to family violence in these diverse populations will enhance family safety in a broader range of places and communities. In this presentation I will share innovative culturally-informed intervention strategies developed and implemented at the Muslim Resource Centre for Social Support and Integration in Canada. The focus will be on the Culturally Integrative Family Safety Response (CIFSR). The CIFSR guides the approach of professionals and provides practical tools to identify risks, to understand the cultural context and to reduce the risks of family violence. CIFSR is a service delivery model that works across a spectrum of services from outreach, awareness, prevention, intervention, and research.

Keynote Presentation 3:

The Impact of Technologies and Social Media on Refugees and Sub-saharan Migrants and their Families in Morocco

Moha Ennaji

This presentation reports findings from fieldwork and analyses the impact of mobile technologies and social media on Sub-saharan migration flows in Morocco, particularly on the families. The role of smartphones as a means to support the use of maps, global positioning apps and the use of social media like Facebook and WhatsApp have become essential tools for refugees and undocumented migrants (Zijlstra & Liempt, 2017). This presentation focuses on these logistical aspects, intended as constantly changing adaptations between life-forms and interactions with the social, political, and economic conditions to which migrants are exposed. Logistics is understood as the nexus between migrants and these various logistical tools, influencing their mobility and identities, as well as modifying the organisation of their families, communities, and cities (of provenance, transit, and destination).

Panel 4: Transnational Family Lives

Weaving Emotions, Transforming Families: A Microethnography Study of Reunited Filipino Families in Barcelona, Spain

Justine Grace Novio Abrugena

Families had to adjust to the changing socioeconomic conditions of neoliberal globalization. Transnational family research usually underestimates that separation might be temporary hence overlooking the transformation of reunited families abroad in the discourse. The main research question of this dissertation asks, "How does the reunification of family members transform the household and the relations of Filipino families in Barcelona?" To answer this particular question, micro-ethnography was utilized and data were drawn from the narratives of eight Filipino families in Barcelona. The study is anchored on a framework intertwining globalization, transnationalism, gender, and family. The results of this study bring to the fore the significance of emotions, stemming from gendered and cultural notions, in inducing migrant behavior and decisions which therefore dictate the outcome of reunification and the transformation of power relations, roles, hierarchies, and values within the family. Men demonstrate resistance to hegemonic masculinity. Women elevate their roles, albeit in a way that still perpetuates global gender inequalities. It exhibits how gender equality in the global North is achieved at the expense of the women, and families, from the global South. Furthermore, the data from the narratives speak of a gap in the approach implemented by governments, and other civil society actors, as a result of overlooking the role of families and migrant emotions in the current responses to immigration issues today. This research promulgated that existing frameworks, programs, and policies regarding immigration, family reunification, and even integration, can benefit from a perspective taking into account the role emotions and culture. It evokes another nuanced perspective in migration rooted in families and emotions, and how such 'private' concepts are responsible for a ripple effect that are ultimately crucial in public discourse and vice versa.

Discriminations in Germany - How African Migrants Navigate Berlin

Yara Behrens

Experiences of discrimination are crucial topics because individuals might experience far more than the juridical categories as discrimination, as well as not every juridical terms defining discrimination might be experienced as such. As part of the 'Shifting families research project' discrimination is an immanent theme reoccurring within the semi-structured qualitative interviews conducted in Berlin. The study of individual experiences of discrimination is relevant because it emphasises the places where societal conflict lines run and where social cohesion is weak or even failing. This presentation is based on the intersectional understanding, according to which the discriminations happen on multiple levels. Thereby, the analysis identified four main areas in which individuals experienced discrimination (work place, public space, school, and housing market) and the specific coping mechanism which allow the person to navigate in Germany, or Berlin.

The Intersections of Networks, Remittances, and Migration: a Multi-sited Analysis of how Eritreans in Norway, Germany, and Eritrea Understand and Utilise Transnational Networks

Gabriella Mikiewicz

Eritreans are affected at almost every level of their lives by migration. This small East African nation is one of the top refugee-producing states in the world. Eritrean refugees usually cite the indefinite 'national service', as well as other human rights abuses, as their main reason for fleeing. Much research in the migration studies field on the topic of Eritrea has a one-sided focus on refugees, mainly due to the difficulty in accessibility to research nonmigrants in Eritrea. This paper is a product of a master's dissertation that aims to bridge the gap between Eritrean migrants and nonmigrants by conducting a multi-sited analysis of Eritrean understanding of transnational networks. Using a Grounded Theory Method (GTM) approach, this dissertation analyses a diasporic

understanding of transnational networks (who is in the network? Does it span larger than the immediate family?); of economic, social, and political remittances (Who receives remittances? Who sends them? Why?); the transnational sending practices of Eritrean diaspora in Germany and Norway; the understanding and usage of these remittances by immobile populations in Eritrea; and the effect that these networks and remittances have on the political situation and migration motives (does the well-being of families in the diaspora encourage youth to migrate? Do remittances incentivise or deter migration? Do remittances have an effect on the political situation in Eritrea?). This research culminates these findings in a micro-grounded theory, or an abstract analysis of the intersection between the three main thematic areas: migration, remittances, and networks. The main finding is that the Eritrean transnational network; social, political, and economic remittances; and migration motives and incentives; all play a role and have an impact on each other and are all influencing each other on micro, meso, and macro levels. While social and political remittances are being sent at times, it can be argued that they have no positive effect on the political situation in Eritrea due to the economic remittances and 2% Tax that the diaspora additionally supply. The research provides a nuanced understanding of the interrelated nexus between remittances, migration, and transnational Eritrean networks and a glimpse into the complicated situation of Eritrean diaspora-nonmigrant relationships

Afghan Migrants Living in Hamburg: Exploring the Influences of Remittances on the Healthcare and Educational Well-being of their 'Left-behind' Conflict-affected Families

Md. Matiul Hoque Masud, Marouf Tahiri, Waseem Al-Musawi

It is well-acknowledged that remittances have become an alternative source of income that migrants' left-behind families living in war-affected countries often use for their well-being. While existing literature has focused on the impacts of migration and remittances on development in developing country perspectives during peacetime, this research aims to explore the influences of social and economic remittances on the healthcare and educational well-being of left-behind families living in a country, like Afghanistan, that has endured war for the last four decades. Ten Afghan migrants, who had lived in the Hamburg state of Germany and left their families in Afghanistan, were selected with a convenience sampling and interviewed with a semi-structured questionnaire for this study. The pluralist approach is used in this research, and findings are analysed at the family level using the MAXQDA software. The preliminary results reveal that wealthier and higher-educated households living in conflict-affected regions of Afghanistan are the main receiver of remittances. This research also expects that due to unstable conditions, migrants' families will use remittances mostly to sustain during or immediately after crises; and remittances will not positively influence education and healthcare wellbeing. It also infers that education and healthcare-related ideas, behaviours, customs, and rules are not shared by migrants because of societal differences between the countries. This study paves the way for comparative research on the influences of remittances on Afghan migrants' left-behind families in the transit countries, for example in Iran and Pakistan.

Panel 5: Migrant and Refugee Children

A "Chocolate Baby's" 'Materialization of Knowledge'

Paul Agoe

The paper to be presented focuses on children of African immigrants in Germany and argues for the importance they have for material objects, typically clothing, from their parents' origin, as exhibited in everyday dress. Materiality is inevitable in our everyday lives and experiences. Clothing and dress are not just everyday social habits and practices, but wearers carry along values, meanings, memories, influences, a sense of belonging etc. including other objects they choose to dress with. Even if they do not wear or use, such values make them keep and would not want to let go of them for long periods of time. The paper will highlight these significances and how material objects serve as linkages between children of immigrants and their parents' origin. The paper will also highlight ways in which material objects are used to represent self. Based on empirical findings from qualitative interviews with two youthful siblings of a Ghanaian immigrant father, the paper explores the usage, appreciations, ideas, meanings, value, and emotions the youth have for material objects from her father's origin, and express their 'Africanness'. Employing Bourdieu's theory of practice, the paper analyses the interviews on the above mentioned themes. The paper extends scholarship on the importance and value of materials objects African immigrants carry to their places of destination to their children. Though the children have not experienced migration as their parents, the material objects their parents carry from their origins are also important to them.

Social and Horticultural Therapy Interventions with Refugee Children: Results from the Nakivale Refugee Settlement Project and Possible Future Policy Prospects

Valentina Micaletto

Children represent societies' most valuable yet vulnerable group, but evermore so refugee children as they are exposed to and endure extremely traumatic events early on in their lives. The urgency for a closer attention to the refugee phenomena is further underlined by the awareness of the predominant presence of minors among the global "people of concern" population. Trauma, if not addressed promptly and effectively, might result in the onset of emotional, developmental and behavioural complications affecting the child's both psychological and social spheres. Refugee settlements hosting these children, in terms of mental health, do not provide sufficient support and services, especially for this specific population. It is therefore of utmost importance to seriously address children's mental health through the delivery of sustainable on-site services that effectively facilitate recovery and social inclusion. The conducted study's core interest therefore revolved around the practice of Social and Horticultural Therapy with refugee children, which is the purposeful and therapeutic adoption of plant-based activities aimed at the improvement of the child's psychological, physical and social developmental spheres. SHT programs are widely spread on a global scale, grounded in scientifically sound evidence of their beneficial nature and are successfully performed especially with children. More specifically though with this study, which was exploratory in nature as no prior attempts of this nature are found in literature, it was of interest to take into examination development and practical implementation of an SHT intervention in the context of a refugee settlement located in an African country, aiming to explore its feasibility, perception and potential for replicability. In order to answer the study's research questions, it was instrumental to develop and implement a small pilot SHT project, which involved 12 children aged 6-12 over the course of three weeks, at WLCN in the Nakivale refugee settlement in Uganda. The study clearly demonstrated how development and implementation of a SHT intervention with children in a Ugandan refugee settlement is indeed achievable, highlighting resources available and challenges encountered. The study furthermore indicates children's and IDT's positive feedback and perception of the performed activities' value. The significant social impact recognised by the actors involved in this project inspired them to fully adopt and implement it further, considering the possibility of expanding to surrounding communities and/or other settlements as well.

Panel 6: Historical Dimensions

Transatlantic Family Migration in Times of War: Two Case Studies from 1747

Alejandro Salamanca Rodriguez

People have always migrated. Most historical studies of pre-industrial migration focus on the number of people who migrated—either voluntarily or forcefully— or the routes they followed. However, migrants are not always isolated individuals, especially in the case of free migrants: many of those who could not take their families with them kept in touch with their relatives and friends back home, sending letters and remittances and trying to maintain the links between their families on both sides of the ocean. This paper focuses on two case studies. The first is Juan Ruiz de España, a commercial agent who migrated temporarily from Spain to Mexico together with his sixteen-year-old son. The letters from father and son provide insights into the emotional and domestic life of eighteenth century merchants who migrated temporarily to America: during their absence, the women of the house stayed at the home of relatives, while the economic affairs of the household were in the hands of two male administrators. This second case study is Juan de Rosas, a ship's master whose correspondence allows us to delve into the life of an Early modern transcontinental family. The letters reveal an interesting network of relatives in his native town in Spain and in Mexico, some stereotypes about gender, as well as an intriguing story involving one of de Rosas' uncles, who abandoned his family in Spain. By focusing on family migration and other related practices, this paper aims to show that pre-industrial migration was as complex and diverse as contemporary migration.

Apartheid Migration Policies: A Well-planned Strategy for Destruction of African Family Life

Joy Tinyiko Sithole

Family plays a fundamental role in society and perceived to be a significant social capital especially in African society. However, In South Africa, the family structure and life had been purposefully fragmented and weakened. The colonial and apartheid inheritances had a profound effect on Black South Africans family life. Apartheid legislative such as the labour migration system and the resettlement policy drastically shifted and separated the majority's family structure and function. The policies required men (mostly) and women to leave their families to go work in the urban areas and stay in a same-sex residence, prohibiting spousal or family visits. As a result, family life was presented with financial and social difficulties, a problem that still persists in post-apartheid South Africa. The paper reviews the South African policies and legislations from the 1940-1990s, prior to the dawn of democracy. Through Explanatory research method, the paper analyses the consequences and impacts of the apartheid migration policies and regulations on the majority of South African families.