

Challenges of integration of families that have committed internal migration

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Abstract

This study deals with family-related issues that shift from their home country to the Kamza area for a better living above the minimum standard, taking into account the challenges that need to be overcome to integrate into society. Their massive movement begins after the fall of the totalitarian socialist regime in the early 90s of the 20th century, where massive displacement of the population from villages and small peripheral towns and their settling was about a 7 km from Tirana. The population of the Kamza area gradually became present and today is faced with massive overcrowding. Kamza is a region that has been waiting for many migrants mainly from the northern Albania. The study aims to explore the impact of families on their integration into society. The method used in this study is the qualitative data collection method through semi-structured individual interviews as well as free conversations primarily with heads of households, which show in detail what they have done for their family to integrate into society and challenge the minimum vital. Also in the study is used the method of secondary data analysis. In the interview participated 27 individuals, of whom 17 are heads of households and 10 of them are boys and girls. For the purpose of obtaining the findings, thematic analysis was used, which was made possible through the organization of data based on labeling and coding. One of the most important findings of this study is that the Albanian family based on internal migration and the departure from their previous community makes them suffer structural and functional changes within its interior.

Keywords: family, internal migration, integration, local characteristics, structural-functional changes, social change, sociocultural integration, internal migration project

Introduction

The relocation of the rural population to cities often becomes so virulent and irregular, so massive and immediate that it can be characterized by the simple, meaningful Albanian word: escape (Fuga, A. ; Dervishi, Z., 2010: 152). Almost all Albanians who are looking for a better life and with virtually European standards are involved in this migration. Massive internal migration and relationship with the family have undoubtedly been an area of great interest in scientific studies and research. To see how important social institution has changed as has the family when the head takes the decision to migrate and settle in Kamza area. The law that "everyone has the right to choose a place of residence and to move freely in parts of the territory of the state" (Parliament of Albania, 1993: 166) was a late law because Albanian families had already populated Kamza massively according to their desires. Putting these families in Kamza area are an important indicator of social cohesion, stabilization and sustainability.

Characteristics of Internal Migration in Albania - The age of migration age is a very convenient concept to give the features of massive internal migration, especially in those less developed but rapidly developing countries, including Albania. The study of internal migration from a quantitative and theoretical point of view is quite important, but also complex, because it represents a significant part of the entire migration process in Albania. The difficulty of his study lies in the fact that being chaotic and not on the basis of a specific and organized strategy, the statistical data for it were missing especially for the first decade of transition. But even though the exact figures are missing or may be different from different sources and methodologies, the authors agree and support the main argument that Albania has experienced a considerable internal migration during the post-socialist transition (Gedeshi I, Jorgon E, 2012: 10). The mass of internal migration is also evidenced by data from population censuses. According to the 2001 census, 182 600 people living in Albania in 2001 were

displaced from one region to another between 1989 and 2001. These migrants represented 5.7% of the total population of 1989 (Repoba, 2001: 12). The authors are of the opinion that increasing internal migration in these periods reflects its use as a strategy to withstand the shock caused by the economic collapse in 1990 and later in 1997, saving schemes.

Literature Review

As in all Albania, the flight of residents across rural and urban areas began before the law allowed the free movement of people. The law according to which "everyone has the right to choose a place of residence and to move freely in parts of the territory of the state" (Parliament of Albania, 1993: 166), being considered a late law because the population movement had begun long ago, thus making the Kamza area habitable. Albania experienced internal population movements that affected the overall demographic changes of the country, Carletto et al. (2004) defines the internal movement on the basis of household headcount movements. Recent studies have analyzed the evolution of internal migration over time. Some analyzes say the global internal movement has accelerated (World Bank, 2009). Others challenge this result and conclude that it is true that the overall rates of internal migration are increasing, but on the other hand, the growth rate is slower compared to the 1990s exodus in Albania. This seems to be driven mainly by economic development and the reduction of institutional constraints on individual and family mobility.

Responsible factors affecting internal migration

By analyzing and reviewing literature by scholars and sociologists, anthropologists, social psychologists, and geographers, I conclude that two are the responsible factors in relation to internal migration and domestic influence:

- First, the economic cost of the movement (rural-urban area, urban-urban area) living in a family unit increases.
- Secondly, and quite important, the presence of additional members in the family means the more links with the country of origin should be left behind and be established at the destination.

Networking theory.

Sociology analyzes migration as a social relationship between migrants and non-migrants. In the perspective of the analysis of network theory, individuals are considered actors involved in social systems where other actors are involved, who in various ways condition their decisions. In the case of immigrants (or potential migrants) networks are created by relatives, friends, common origin, participation in a culture or in a relationship (Boyd, M., 1989: 638-70). Networks represent the places where social capital is generated and produced. Social capital is not just an individual (as a human or material capital), but is created by the relationships in which it is involved. Social networks fulfill several functions; adapting function, simplifying the adaptation process in the host society, the selection function, exerting a great influence on the selection of migrant individuals and the choice of where to migrate, creating chains known as immigration chains (Ritchey, NP, 1976: 389). Networks dynamically associate populations of origin with hosts. For this reason emigration is considered as a phenomenon mediated by networks, structured by relationships with relatives and friends. As Tilly claimed, "It is not the individual who emigrates but is the social network" (Tilly, C., 1990: 84).

Changes in the social structure and family changes Structural theory,

Giddens's theory of structuring determines that social life is far more than ordinary individual actions, but is not simply determined by social forces. Instead, Giddens suggests, the human element and social structure are interrelated and is the repetition of the actions of individual elements that reproduce the structure. This means that there is a social structure of traditions, institutions, moral codes, and placement of certain ways to do these, but this also implies that these can be changed when people start ignoring them, replacing them or reproduce them differently (Coser, L., Ridener, L., 2005: 372-373). Many dimensions of family life have changed especially during the past decades.

Placement of the population in Kamza

Kamza Municipality, once a state farm, is constantly transformed into non-farming employment and land, and is populated with larger informal settlements (Mok, 2007; Aliaj et al 2003). In the early 1990s Kamza was an agricultural farm of only 6,000 inhabitants (Mok, 2002). After the freedom of movement and land reform in Albania in the early 1990s, Kamza's

population increased ten times from 2002 to 60,000 and about 100,000 in 2009 (Aliaj, 2002; Mok, 2002; 2009). Kamza's dynamic urbanization is different from the normal urbanization trends seen elsewhere (Hall, 1998, Cabiri et al., 2000). Kamza represents a dynamic case of chaotic urbanization, mushrooming of informal settlements, and lacking infrastructure and access to services (Aliaj et al., 2002)

Achievements and fears of the migrant community in Kamza

Kamez's expatriate lives in the city have changed considerably compared to their original village. Although urban living costs are higher compared to rural areas, family living conditions have improved. Has better access to infrastructure and facilities; has physical capital in housing, and social, economic and psychological capital such as social networks, work and education. Work and remittances are seen as elements that not only bring economic benefits but also social status and psychological well-being. However, the process of adaptation is hindered by the process of endless legalizations that would enable migrants to gain the right to their home and country. There was a general perceived fear among the migrants about losing their home and going back to the north. These feelings caused by the constant stress of the community significantly reduced their sense of belonging. However, the perception of migrants now is that Kamza is becoming a stable community.

Integration of Families Integration is a concept that often causes confusion and ambiguity.

It is a dynamic, multi-dimensional process based on mutual respect and ethnic-cultural diversity (Berti, F., Valzania, A., 2010: 11). As a general sociological concept, integration refers to sustainable relationships, cooperation within a social system that has special boundaries for its environment. It is a process that refers, on the one hand, to the strengthening of relations within a social system, and, on the other hand, to the inclusion of new members in a group. Functional theory sees integration as one of the functional preconditions of any social system to ensure its survival. The integration process can be analyzed from a micro perspective, examining, for example, integrating groups and individuals into a society, as well as from a macro perspective, examining the integration of society as a whole. The perspective of social integration focuses on the world of life and the ways in which the system of action is integrated through consensus whether it is normatively guaranteed or communicated. Theorists who believe that society is integrated through social integration begin with communicative action and see society as a world to be. The system integration perspective deals with the system and how it is integrated through external control over individual decisions that are not subordinated to co-ordination (Ritzer, G., Goodman, Douglas J. 2008: 553). In the context of migration, the concept of integration can be taken to mean the inclusion of new populations in the existing social structures and economic activities of the host country. This process affects the society of recipients and migrants. It is, a process only in one direction, but a two-way process, requiring both sides of effort and change.

Methodology and Discussion

This study was based on the use of some research methods. Several methods were used, not without purpose that my main focus was to make the findings as complete and varied. The methods used in this study are: analysis of secondary data and qualitative data collection methods through semi-structured individual interviews and free conversations with residents of the Kamza area, to create a clear logical concept in explaining the reason for making their decision to migrate to the area. While some researchers use (or in some cases, completely) one of the approaches, more and more social researchers are taking both quantitative and qualitative data collection methods or using mixed methods (Matthews, B, Ross, L., 2010: 144). The study of every social phenomenon can be carried out from different angles, and to create a comprehensive picture of what is happening, different methods can be used to collect different types of data (Matthews, B, Ross, L., 2010 : 144).

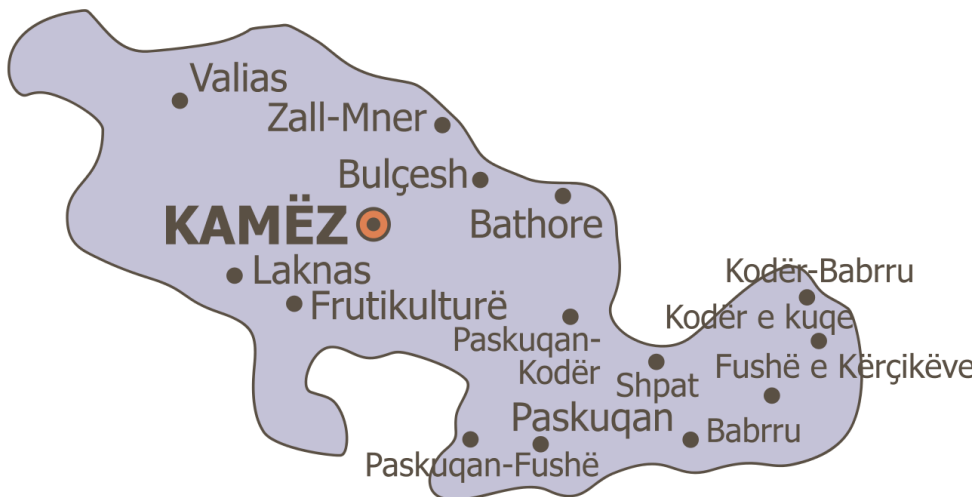
Collection of data through qualitative methods in this study enabled exploration of the experiences, feelings, opinions and personal opinions of the participants in view of understanding the integration process by seeing it as a social phenomenon.

The analysis of secondary data is important because it first helps the researcher save time for collecting data collected by other professionals before, and secondly, data obtained from official sources guarantee high level of reliability and validity (Boslaugh, S., 2007).

Population and sampling

The population is a home-age in terms of age, sex, previous residence in Albania, time in Kamza, civil status, family composition, education level and qualification, economic level in the family. 3.2.2. sampling 3.2.2.1. The geographical selection areas of the sample The Kamza city consists of two administrative units which are Kamza and Paskuqan where each has its constituent villages that the administrative unit of Kamza: Kamza City, villages; Bathore, Laknas, Valias, Fruticulture, Bulçesh, Zall-Mner, Paskuqan: Villages; Paskuqan Fushë, Paskuqan Kodër with a total area of 37.18 km² (Kamza Municipality, 2015), Paskuqan, Babrru Center, Red Hill, Shpat, Kërçi Field, Kodër Babrru,

Figure 1: The composition of the city of Kamza



Of the two administrative areas of the city of Kamza, only one of them was selected as geographic areas, from which the sample of the study would be selected and this is Kamza area. Efforts were made to maintain a gender balance between women and men, representatives of different age groups, with different attitudes in Kamza, with different civil status, with different family structure structures, with different educational and economic levels. I have made such a sampling selection so that the interviewees bring different experiences and different perceptions between them, and this study is not intended to generalize the findings obtained from the selected sample.

Study Approach Approach

As I have mentioned above, the combination of some qualitative methods of study was used in this study. For each method used in the study, there were different sampling approaches.

For direct interviews a combination of avalanche sample, quote sample and bargain / purpose sample (Mattheëws, B, Ross, L., 2010: 166-68) was used.

Respondents with a long experience in internal migration, who had good knowledge of the country, provided me with their help as "contact points" and recommended others to participate in the interview process (avalanche sampling). Avalanche sampling is a small number of people involved in the study who are involved in the interview process. The selection of this work increased the fact of gathering people with homogeneous characteristics by having individuals of the same socio-cultural characteristics, age and gender, but this difficulty was avoided by choosing from the very beginning 7 different social individuals: females, males, individuals of different age groups, with different levels of education, resident in different neighborhoods and villages in the city of Kamza, singles and married, engaged and loving persons (a form of quotation). These individuals orientated the broadest sampling selection that would be included in the interview process.

General Demographic and Social Data for Participants in the Study

This study included Albanian domestic migrants living in the city of Kamza and the villages of this city.

- In the semi-structured individual interviews, 27 individuals, 17 men and 10 women participated, besides these many others participated in free conversations, but no detailed database was kept for them.
- Generally speaking, the family members who participated in the study claimed that before their placement in the city of Kamza they lived in Kukës, Mat, Tropoja, Mirdita, Puka, Shkodra, Gramsh, Skrapar, Fushë Krujë, Lezha, Rrëshen, Dibër.
- Age intervals that took part in the study were 24-70 years and the average age of this age is 38.2.
- Concerning the completed education interval, consists of 1 head of household who was 70 years old and his education was primary (4 years of education - B.K.), and a girl who also possessed elementary education (4 years of education - B.K.).
- The interval of residence in Kamza is 2-26 years, while the average of the years of residence is 13.8 years.
- In relation to the civilian casualties, among the 27 interviewees 17 of them are married, with 16 of them being family heads and the rest 8 of them single and 2 engaged. None of the inspectors or during free conversations have seen people who live together in Kamza.
- With regard to the number of children, it is generally noticed that family heads who have created their small family have 1-3 children. While in their big family there are 4-8 children per family.
- Regarding the employment situation, all employees have stated that in their families on average 2 of them are employed (private administration and state administration).

Realization of the study

For the realization of the study it is certainly necessary physical time to conduct interviews and free talk. This physical time is March 2016 - June 2016. I declare that for all this period of physical time I was present in Kamza by conducting free interviews and conversations intensively almost 5 hours a day.

Administering direct interviews

After reviewing the existing literature and collecting data from other sources, the study focused on formulating some research questions that orientated the design of a semi-structured interview guide that was used for individual interviewing, mainly focusing on household heads of Albanian households who, after the 1990s, decided to leave their home country and settle in family in Kamza with the idea of a better living for their family, a better economy and a better cultural integration than in their country of birth.

Also sociologist Zyhdi Dervishi claims that the interview allows the sociologist not only to collect fresh data and opinions on different problems of social reality, but also to encourage the elaboration of original interlocutors' thoughts during the interview process (Dervishi, Z., 2008: 82).

Before the interview process was conducted, an interview guide was drafted that more than a list of questions was an interview work program.

During the interviews, it was taken into account that:

- a. Respondents responded in their own way, with their own words and their formation without any influence on my part as interviewers or third persons present during interview and free conversations.
- b. I myself in the role of the researcher to explore issues with the participants aiming at more information through research questions.
- c. Encourage participants to interview as freely and as naturally as possible their personal thoughts and opinions.
- d. Interviews were flexible and understandable for each interviewer.
- e. To be discussed with all participants of the same research topic.

n this process, 27 citizens resided in Kamza residents who work and live in Kamza, where 17 men and 10 women live. Some of the interviews were recorded, and then their audio data was returned in a written form, while the information

gathered from the other interviews was kept in detail, thus avoiding the possibility of forgetting any important details during the interview process.

The duration of an interview was 55 minutes on average, enabling their process at bars, near their offices, their homes, and open public places (parks, parks).

Manage free conversations

As sociologist Zyhdi Dervishi points out, free conversations with hundreds of immigrants have been conducted, which I made to fix them in memory with all the details and, after returning to the apartment, "let go" on paper. In paperless conversations, most immigrants were most disadvantaged, talking more and more openly (Dervishi, Z., 2003: 13). Talks were held in Kamza and surrounding villages, like in bars, shops where the owners of the area themselves, their homes and facilities were in the schools of the Kamza health center. The notes of these free conversations were held after the conversation took place, at a second time mostly afternoon after the free conversation was conducted. I have to point out that none of the respondents did leave the interview in half and for all the questions they agreed to openly and sincerely answer them. Many have appreciated this study and many congratulations and congratulations to me as a researcher on this subject.

Data processing strategy

Development of the semi-structured interview guide

The interview guide aims to help the researcher make the semi-structured interview. Unlike the questionnaire, the interview guide is not just a list of questions, but rather an interview work program with extensive notes and features in support of the researcher (Matthews, B; Ross, L., 2010: 227).

The semi-structured guide to individual interviews consists of 53 open questions, organized in 6 sections. However, I have to say that there have been cases where the interviewee has responded profoundly and broadly to a question by answering and answering the other questions below so it is automatically replicated the same question, avoiding the fatigue of the interviewee. There have been times when the interviewee shows a personal and family experience that required unplanned exploration and requires special times.

Demographic and Social Characteristics

This section aimed to get extensive information from respondents on age, gender, place of origin (city and village), place of migration, time of stay in the actual country, period of legalization of their dwellings, reason for choosing Kamza, status their civil status, their overall family composition, their level of education, their neighborhood, their children age and their gender.

Structural and functional family changes

To study with the perspective of a sociologist in the field of family sociology, it was necessary to explore the structural and functional changes of the Albanian family in the course of internal migration, so respondents were asked about changes in mentality and family relationships throughout their experience, over them the rights of girls and women in the family, their opinions and opinions on marriage or coexistence, the role of the elderly in their families, their attitudes on the independence of their children after the age of 18, interviewees were asked for a detailed explanation of these changes in their families, illustrating even concrete situations from their lives and experiences.

Challenges of integration from political instances (institutional)

Given the fact that Kamza is now a city created in recent years by residents from all parts of Albania, we had to study how much they had access to institutional instances and respondents were asked to explain whether they had schools near the apartment of their children, how far from their home were these schools, whether they had health, cultural, social and health centers near their place of residence, whether they have ever taken care of the health center and what they think about the provided service if have ever frequented cultural and social centers near their home. Respondents were asked to explain their concrete experiences, their attitudes and difficulties in the face of institutional integration challenges in the country where they have resided for several years now in Kamza.

Challenges of integration and adaptation in the economic field

The challenge of economic integration is one of the most important challenges and by this section consists of questions that aim to highlight the main source of income, how many family members are employed, how much is the household income what work did they do before they came to Kamza, how are they today better or worse economically, why settling them in Kamza and not elsewhere, have their relatives in emigration abroad and whether they receive a cash advance from them if they have a home in their home country if they have ever had conflicts

in the family due to the economic situation.

Challenges of Integration and Adaptation to Society / Socialization

This section aims to measure the level of prejudice that these families feel and identify the reasons for prejudices, the perception of these family members and mainly the heads of households about the prejudices they have encountered, but especially their children. In this section there are questions that explore how respondents feel about the work they are doing and whether they think this job gives them a better social position than their previous work in the country of origin, how integrated they are in society and how socialized are they in the community, whether they keep in touch with their relatives and how they prefer to spend their free time and with whom. Section 6: Challenges of Integration and Adaptation to a Cultural Life, Private Life, Personal Freedom This section contains questions which seek to highlight whether the traditions and cultural habits of the homeland in their families are diminished, their religious affiliation, the change of whether or not religious affiliation in the host country, attendance of religious institutions and variability of the attendance of these religious institutions in comparison to the country of origin and the types of these institutions. In this section, interviewees were asked whether they were ever in the cinema, theater, and cultural spectacles. If they feel free to make decisions about their lives, if not who has more influence in their decision-making, family relationships with each other where they feel better, at their place or in Kamza.

Blur the data from interviews and free conversations

As noted above, interviews have been made after each interview in detail, keeping the confidentiality of the interviewees and their data. Audio-recorded interviews underwent the whitening process in full verbatim, each interview lasted an average of 55 minutes and about 1.5 to 2.5 hours for discontinuation.

Processing and analysis of data

Qualitative researchers have not used fixed schemes for search patterns, cameras, measurements, etc., so they can not use fixed schemas in data processing and analysis. However, the term "flexibility" used to characterize quality research refers mainly to data collection phases. Such is the case when a researcher is flexible in an interview process. But this flexibility is not absolute.

Especially in the final phase of the study, such as data processing, analysis and conclusions, the researcher is obliged to operate the material to the fact that he has accumulated. (Sokoli, L., 2011: 267)

Like quantitative researchers, I have also considered a pre-drafted hypothesis and a clear idea in carrying out the study.

If a qualitative researcher is relieved of the obligation to follow the hypothesis (to validate or reject it), he will again have to follow the concepts and ideas derived from the processing of the interviews he has carried out. Then we come to the main purpose of processing qualitative research data, which is evidence of concepts, ideas, findings, of those who carry the weight of the study, giving it the "patent" of a scientific study, of those giving them others can serve them .

Qualitative studies prefer to present information like texts, words or images, with documents etc. Because this kind of information bestows on live living experiences. In this case we do not have statistical data processing and analysis, as we do not use charts or comparative tables. In the text of interviews, personal notes, diaries, documents, photos, images etc., the quality researcher finds meaningful elements, discovers similarities and changes, categorizes, recommends and, as far as possible, makes long-term projections .

When the qualitative researcher studies the transcripts of the interviews received by him, he points out those issues that, according to him, are more meaningful, etc., he directs a unique study. The quality researcher "speaks" more through the

life experiences he conveys than through his generalizations. He refers to some experiences, others will refer to some other experiences (ie not again) (Ibid: 268).

Conclusions

This study highlighted the adaptation of migrant families in the Kamza area not only dependent on the typology and characteristics of migrant families, but also on the characteristics of the country and the location where they are located. When they talk about their country of residence, migrants compare their country of origin by comparing differences and similarities. Pointing out some of their experiences before they came to Kamza and then identifying the features of the Kamza area.

1- Regarding the structural and functional changes of the family in the course of internal migration, the study revealed that there are two trends in the context of the Albanian migrant family:

(a) on the one hand, the influence of the cultural elements of the Kamza area, migrant families have undergone significant and significant structural changes and consequently functional changes

(b) on the other hand, some families have failed to integrate into urban life in the area where they have come and therefore considered conservative conservation to be appropriate, structure and family functions imported from their country of origin. The study noted that residents living in Kamza, and especially those who were unmarried, tended to postpone the age of marriage and not have many children.

(c) The third tendency, spouses who are entirely traditional, and in their minds, they can not even be conceived to help families in domestic affairs. In the first case, families were identified where both spouses were involved in such family activities as cooking, garbage disposal, homeyard maintenance and cleaning, home purchases and cleaning.

2- The study highlighted the two main trends in the role of the elderly in the Albanian migrant family in the Kamza area:

(a) the tendency of older people to lose their importance because they are not included in "active and useful roles" for families which have not been displaced from their country of origin in Kamza;

(b) the tendency for older people to be included in "active roles" in family and useful and therefore enjoy a satisfactory family status. In the first case are included families whose elderly people had chosen not to move from their place of origin to Kamza because they did not want to feel worthless and as a "burden" for their children.

3- These are considered and perceived as aid to the progress of the living process of families, bringing a respectable status of the elderly to the families who are settled to live in Kamza. Regarding the division of gender roles and work within and outside the home, this study identified three main trends:

(a) The first trend, spouses contribute to housework and are a help to their spouse and are not traditional spouses.

(b) The second trend, the communities contribute largely to outside affairs and their time does not give them the opportunity to contribute to the work within the home.

(c) The third tendency, spouses who are entirely traditional, and in their minds, they can not even be conceived to help families in domestic affairs. In the first case, families were identified where both spouses were involved in such family activities as cooking, garbage disposal, homeyard maintenance and cleaning, home purchases and cleaning. In these cases the two spouses are employed and bring income to the family, contributing inside and outside the home, I must mention the fact that both spouses were of a higher education and had a job that bestowed on them a good position in friends.

4- Having a job does not mean being integrated, so work is a necessary, but not enough, condition for their integration. The respondents included in the study have stated most are employed in these sectors:

(a) the care and services sector, which includes home assistance services, childcare services (for parents who are at work), elderly care services, bar-restaurants, hotels, public services and others. The majority of the employees in this sector were young people aged 20-35, mostly young, unmarried, single or engaged.

(b) The industrial sector, Kamza is an area with a developed industrial sector, in Kamzë there are several factories, among which are: the aluminum profiles factory, the shoe factory, the concrete production factory, the building profile factory, and other sectors, which has a positive impact on the economy of the area where the largest share of employees is residing in Kamza.

(c) the private sector, where family activities are at work, including all family members at work, there is a large number of families in this sector which, in the impossibility of another solution, are forced to be employed in their activity private family, mostly business owners are family heads but who work as a family. The main income of their family earns from their entrepreneurship in their family activity, venture mainly with a middle-sized and small-scale entrepreneur. This choice comes because there are cases who do not prefer to work depending on their employers and as a source of good and high income compared to fixed salaries

5- In order to analyze the social dimension of the integration of newcomers and their families, the study aimed to highlight elements that relate to:

(a) the friendly relationships they create with other families around them;

(b) confronting these families with bias and stigma in the host country,

(c) their participation in the cultural life of the area they live in (Kamza),

(d) contacts with the country of origin. Throughout this study, attention and intersection focused on the role played by the family from other countries and cities of Albania in Kamza and how they are integrated into this dimension of integration into the receiving society.

6- The study aimed to highlight cases when they felt prejudiced and whether they felt or not biased in their course of internal migration. For this reason, I have divided into categories:

(a) individuals and families who have never felt prejudiced, as a consequence that there are individuals who are similar to them, from their origin (country of origin) socially or culturally, are almost similar;

(b) individuals and families who feel somewhat biased; in this category the group is somewhat heterogeneous in terms of age, gender and their civil status, for example, feel prejudices from the elderly who reside near them and this mainly to young people as girls and boys, expressing them conservative views, from the group who was previously explained that they refused to create acquaintances and contacts with locals and their neighbors and this allowed them to close and bring about the non-recognition of the natives to them, allowing the creation of suppositions and prejudices for them.

(c) highly prejudiced individuals and families, according to the findings of the study, only with families who have economic problems and because of their origin labeling them as "malok" or "you come from the place where chickens are eating stones".

(d) Individuals and families who have only felt prejudiced at the outset of their migrant experience and are not the most current, are those families who have longer residence time in Kamza and who make a comparison between the start of their migration period both internally and currently.

7- The study highlighted the existence of two groups of internal migrants:

(a) those who have a positive opinion on each other and

(b) those who have a negative view of each other. Both groups are heterogeneous in terms of age, gender and civil status, but it has been noted that with young people and the most educated there is a tendency not to prejudice others and have more positive perceptions for their natives compared to most the elderly and the persons with a modest level of education.

8- Another element of social integration that has been considered during this study is the connection to maintaining contacts with families in Kamza with their country of origin. Individuals involved in the study were asked about the country of origin, focusing on:

(a) the frequency of communication with relatives and friends in the country of origin,

(b) the frequency of visiting the country of origin.

9- In this regard, there are two categories:

(a) families that have frequent contact with their country of origin and

(b) families who have very little contact with family members, relatives and friends in their country of origin they rarely visit it. For both groups we will highlight the fact that there are heterogeneous groups from the point of view of age, gender and civil status. It should be said that young people maintain more contact with their relatives, family and friends in the country of origin by means of electronic communication, which is an efficient way to maintain contacts by eliminating physical spaces.

10- As far as linguistic dialect is concerned, most respondents use their linguistic dialect of origin, it should be noted that this is divided into two categories:

(a) use linguistic dialect, mainly parents who have reached the age of majority in Kamez, or the elderly and mainly those who do not have a university education level, (b) do not use language dialect, mainly young people, many of whom have been educated in Kamza.

11- In relation to the norms governing the education of children and the relations between family members, two groups were identified during the study:

(a) those who educate their children in the traditional way, ie according to the rates imported from their country of origin;

(b) those who do not follow the model of their country of origin but use the modern norms of recent years. Also how they build their relationship between family members are they in their country of origin or have changed with their arrival in Kamza? From the results of the study, it is apparent that parents mostly educated their children according to the traditional norms of their family, combined with some changes that have taken place, but mainly rely on their own family traditions and traditions but somehow more emancipated for the time current.

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