

IMPORTANCE OF THE FAMILY AND TRADITION FOR SECOND GENERATION OF MIGRANTS FROM BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA IN CONSTRUCTING OF MIGRANT NETWORKS

INTRODUCTION

Creating transnational social spaces as sources of transcultural capital is a challenge of contemporary migrations research.

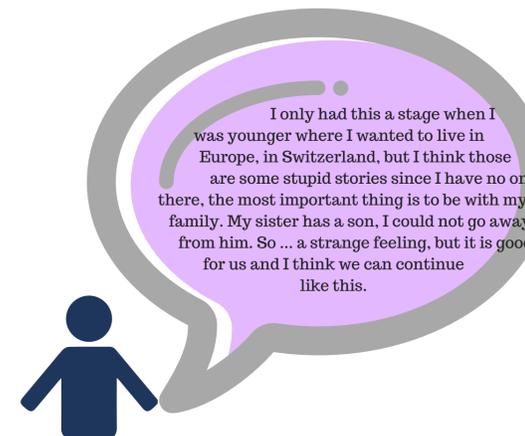
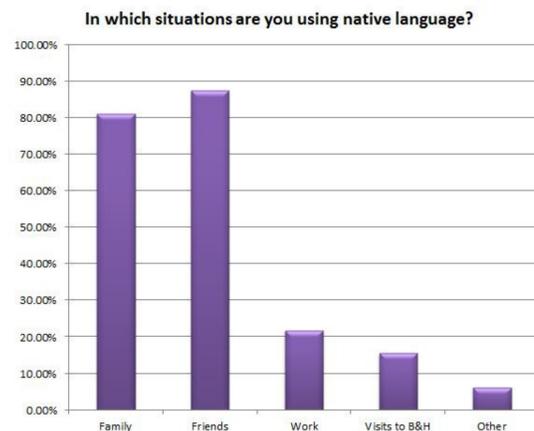
On the fact that in Bosnia and Herzegovina there is a strong bond between tradition and family surrounding, it is important to consider what is the relation toward these parameters in formation of the transcultural capital of migrants.

Since the second generation of migrants is the subject of the research, it is important to discuss the claim that families are a special kind of social networks (Heering et al, 2004). Migrants' families especially indicate Pine's (1996) claim that family has become more culturally specific symbolic system.

RESEARCH QUESTION AND METHODS

What is the importance of family and tradition of the second generation of immigrants from Bosnia and Herzegovina?

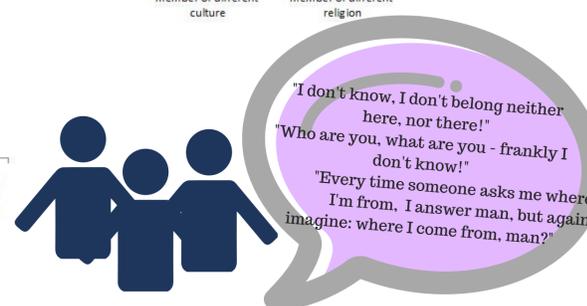
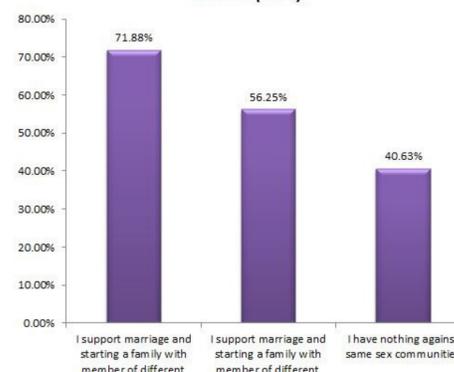
The research question is derived from a broader research that deals with the life projects of youth (re)immigrants of Bosnia and Herzegovina. Using a mix method research (convergent parallel design), we examined the target population (descendants of migrants [forced or imposed] between 18-35 years old). The study was designed to include testing of two groups - one using narrative interviews, and the other through an online survey. Duration of the research was from April - September 2016.



Method	Percentage
Family	87.50%
Emigrant club	28.13%
Religious facilities	28.13%
Media from B&H	40.63%
Cultural forms and events (movies, music etc.)	53.13%
Sport events	46.88%
Something else	3.13%



Mark only the statements which best describe your feelings about family and raising of children (MCP)



RESULTS

- 2/3 of respondents consider that it is very important to preserve tradition and customs of your people and most of them think that this is necessary even in the host country.
- 9 out of 10 respondents use their native language every day, mostly with their families and friends.
- Although the tradition is important, respondents indicate openness to multicultural communities (over 70%)

CONCLUSION

Transcultural social spaces represent the framework for the creation of transcultural identities of the descendants of migrants from B&H.

The second generation of migrants from B&H forms the cultural identity from migrant networks in the diaspora, during which there is a hybridization: the traditional (customs, values, folklore, religiousness) and modern (new forms of relationships, attitudes towards progress, the work) permeates. Due to the loss of support in the cultural and ethnic identity for second-generation migrants, migrant networks are formed regarding the broader family environment what orientates the future development of their cultural identities.

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