ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 13, Issue 9, September 2024 SJIF 2022 = 8.179 A peer reviewed journal

HARNESSING DIASPORA RESOURCES FOR NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CHINA, INDIA, AND SOUTH KOREA'S POLICIES AND STRATEGIES

Masuda Isaeva *

*Researcher, UZBEKISTAN

Email id: masudaisaeva@gmail.com

DOI: 10.5958/2278-4853.2024.00017.1

ABSTRACT

Policies, strategies, and institutions are essential to channel diaspora resources toward national development. The main goal of the study is to analyze how China, India, and South Korea have harnessed the resources of their diaspora for national development. Our results show that each country has its uniqueness in terms of diaspora policies. However, all successful policies start with establishing a dedicated institution, granting legal status, and providing financial mechanisms for investment and incentives for the diaspora.

KEYWORDS: Diaspora Engagement Policies, Components of Diaspora Policies, China, India, South Korea.

REFERENCES:

- **1.** Agarwala, R. (2015). Tapping the Indian diaspora for Indian development. *The state and the grassroots: Immigrant transnational organizations in four continents* (pp. 84-110).
- 2. Agunias, D. (2010). The Future of Diaspora Policy. Geneva: IOM.
- **3.** Agunias, D. R. (2009). Closing the distance, how governments strengthen ties with their diaspora. Washington: Migration Policy Institutions.
- **4.** Ancien, D. B. (2009). Exploring diaspora strategies: An international comparison.
- **5.** Baser, B. &. (2022). Host state reactions to home state diaspora engagement policies: Rethinking state sovereignty and limits of diaspora governance. *Global Networks*, 226-241.
- **6.** Bauböck, R. &. (2010). Diaspora and transnationalism: Concepts, theories and methods. *Amsterdam University Press*.
- **7.** Butsch, C. (2020). Financial engagement of the Indian diaspora in Germany: Remitting to India. *Population, Space and Place*, e2290.
- **8.** Cao, C. B. (2020). Returning scientists and the emergence of China's science system. *Science and Public Policy*, 172-183.
- **9.** Ceccagno, A. &. (2023). Digitized diaspora governance during the COVID-19 pandemic: China's diaspora mobilization and Chinese migrant responses in Italy. *Global Networks*, 90-105.

- **10.** Chanda, R. &. (2018). Indian migration to the Gulf: Overview of trends and policy initiatives by India. Dans P. a. Fargues, *Migration to the Gulf: Policies in Sending and Receiving Countries*. Gulf Research Center.
- **11.** Chen, W. K. (2021). Harnessing the sending state: Pragmatic improvisations and negotiated memberships of the Chinese diaspora in Laos. *Political Geography*.
- **12.** Confucius Institude. (2024). *History and network of Confucius Institude*. Récupéré sur Confucius Institude: https://ci.cn/en
- **13.** Constant, A. F. (2016). Diaspora economics: new perspectives. *International Journal of Manpower*, 1110-1135.
- **14.** D. Harris, A. P. (2021). The role of digital remittances: consolidated findings from supply and demand research. Nur–Sultan: IOM.
- **15.** Deonanan, R. R. (2020). Disentangling the relationship between remittances and financial development: Evidence from Jamaica. *International Review of Applied Economics*, 193-216.
- **16.** Devane, R. (2006). *The dynamics of diaspora networks: Lessons of experience*. Washington: World Bank.
- **17.** Devkota, J. (2016). Do return migrants use remittances for entrepreneurship in Nepal. *Journal of Economics and Development Studies*, 90-100.
- **18.** Di Iasio, V. &. (2022). The ties that bind and transform: knowledge remittances, relatedness and the direction of technical change. *Journal of Economic Geography*, 423-448.
- **19.** Dwivedi, G. (2023, 11 07). *3 Crore Indians Living Overseas, Data Shows Favourite Countries Are.*..Récupéré sur https://www.ndtv.com/: https://www.ndtv.com/indianews/record-surge-in-illegal-us-entries-nearly-97-000-indians-apprehended-in-2022-23-as-overseas-indian-population-tops-3-crore-unpacking-nri-and-pio-globa-4553099#:~:text=These%20individuals%20are%20typically%20referred,of%20In
- **20.** ECPR. (2024, 05 14). *Knowledge Diaspora; Policies, Concerns, and Deficiencies*. Récupéré sur Knowledge Politics and Policies: https://ecpr.eu/Events/Event/PanelDetails/14949
- **21.** ESCAP. (2020). Voluntary GCM Review by the Republic of Korea. UNDP.
- **22.** Eun-Ja, S. G. (2017). Understanding Information Sharing Among Scientists Through a Professional Online Community: Analyses on Interaction Patterns and Contents. *Journal of Information Science Theory and Practice*, 26-38.
- **23.** Fackler, T. A. (2020). Knowledge remittances: Does emigration foster innovation? *Research policy*.
- **24.** Fang, T. &. (2023). *Diaspora Economics. In Handbook of Labor, Human Resources and Population Economic.* Springer International Publishing.
- **25.** Fonta, W. M. (2015). Dynamics of remittance utilization by Nigerian households. *Progress in Development Studies*, 343-357.

- **26.** Fromentin, V. (2017). The long-run and short-run impacts of remittances on financial development in developing countries. *The Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance*, 192-201.
- **27.** G.O.A'.L. (2020). *Services provided by Global Overseas Adoptees' Link*. Récupéré sur Global Overseas Adoptees' Link: https://goal.or.kr/
- **28.** Gamlen, A. (2014). Diaspora institutions and diaspora governance. *International Migration Review*, 180-217.
- **29.** Gelb, S. &. (2018). Technology, migration and the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development. *London: Overseas Development Institute*.
- **30.** George, A. S. (2023). Brain drain or brain gain: assessing the costs and benefits of India's manpower exports. *Partners Universal International Innovation Journal*, 19-37.
- **31.** Goldring, L. (2004). Family and collective remittances to Mexico: A multi-dimensional typology. *Development and change*, 799-840.
- **32.** Guermond, V. (2022). Whose money? Digital remittances, mobile money and fintech in Ghana. *Journal of Cultural Economy*, 436-451.
- **33.** Guo, S. (2022). Reimagining Chinese diasporas in a transnational world: toward a new research agenda. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 847-872.
- **34.** Harijanti, S. D. (2018). Citizenship and the Indonesian diaspora: Lessons from the South Korean and Indian experiences. *Border Crossing*.
- **35.** Hong, I. (2017). Overseas Koreans and Dedicated Diaspora and Emigration Policies. *Emigration and Diaspora Policies in the Age of Mobility*, 173-185.
- **36.** Indo-Asian News Service. (2006, 01 14). *PC unveils remittance gateway for diaspora*. Récupéré sur Hindustan Times: https://www.hindustantimes.com/india/pc-unveils-remittance-gateway-for-diaspora/story-cbGnseyIBmtvRnNDyPFUeP.html
- **37.** Isaeva, M. (2024). Toward effective diaspora engagement: developing a comprehensive taxonomy for diaspora policies. *International Journal of Science and Research*.
- **38.** Jovan Filipovic, S. D. (2012). Diaspora engagement strategies and policies. *Uprava/Administration*.
- **39.** Kakhkharov, J. &. (2020). Remittances and financial development in transition economies. *Empirical Economics*.
- **40.** Karikari, N. K. (2016). Do remittances promote financial development in Africa? *SpringerPlus*, 1-21.
- **41.** Ketkar, S. L. (2010). Diaspora bonds: Tapping the diaspora during difficult times. *Journal of International Commerce, Economics and Policy*, 251-263.
- **42.** Li, W. B. (2019). Policies for recruiting talented professionals from the diaspora: India and China compared. *International Migration*, 373-391.

- **43.** Lim, T. C. (2018). Explaining South Korea's diaspora engagement policies. *Development and Society*, 633-662.
- **44.** Liu, H. &. (2016). China's diaspora policies as a new mode of transnational governance. *Journal of contemporary China*, 805-821.
- **45.** Liu, J. M. (2022). When diaspora politics meet global ambitions: diaspora institutions amid China's geopolitical transformations. *International Migration Review*, 1255-1279.
- **46.** Loshkariov, I. D. (2023). From Long-Distance to Economic Nationalism: India's Diaspora Politics. *RUDN Journal of Political Science*, 917-927.
- **47.** Lyan, I. (2019). Welcome to Korea day: From diasporic to Hallyu "fan-nationalism". *International Journal of Communication*.
- **48.** MEA. (2016, 03 09). *Press Information Bureau Government of India*. Récupéré sur pib.gov.in: https://pib.gov.in/newsite/PrintRelease.aspx?relid=137567
- **49.** MEA. (2023). *Know India Programme*. Récupéré sur mea.gov.in: https://www.mea.gov.in/know-india-programme.htm
- **50.** Mencutek, Z. S. (2018). Mobilizing diasporas: Insights from Turkey's attempts to reach Turkish citizens abroad. *Journal of Balkan and Near Eastern Studies*, 86-105.
- **51.** MFA. (2023, 2 15). *Diaspora Engagement*. Récupéré sur Ministry of Foreign Affairs: https://www.mea.gov.in/diaspora-engagement.htm
- **52.** Ministry of Home Affairs. (2017, 04 25). *Overseas citizenship of India cardholder*.Récupéré sur https://www.mha.gov.in/: https://www.mha.gov.in/PDF_Other/BROCHURE_OCI_25042017.pdf
- **53.** Mishra, A. K. (2016). Diaspora, development and the Indian state. *The Commonwealth Journal of International Affairs*.
- **54.** Mylonas, H. (2013). The politics of diaspora management in the Republic of Korea. *The Asian Institute for Policy Studies*, 1-12.
- **55.** NIIED. (2024, 01 14). *Korean Homeland Education (K-HED)*. Récupéré sur Overseas Koreans Education: http://niied.go.kr/user/nd64534.do
- **56.** Odermatt, E. (2013). Developing a Road Map for Engaging Diasporas in Development. *A Handbook for Policymakers and Practitioners in Home and Host Countries*, 1526-1527.
- **57.** Olivie, I. (2022). The Role of Remittances in Promoting Sustainable Development. *Directorate-General For External Policies*.
- **58.** Ozaki, M. (2016, May 27). *Asia could use diaspora bonds to finance development*. Récupéré sur Asian Development Blog: https://blogs.adb.org/blog/asia-could-use-diaspora-bonds-finance-development
- **59.** Pande, A. (2017). India and its diaspora: Charting new avenues of engagement. *International Studies*, 180-195.

- **60.** Ren, N. &. (2022). Southeast Asian Chinese engage a rising China: business associations, institutionalised transnationalism, and the networked state. *Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies*, 873-893.
- **61.** Ri, P. (2024, 01 10). *King Sejong Institute names its top 5 branches worldwide*. Récupéré sur KOREA.net: https://www.korea.net/NewsFocus/Culture/view?articleId=245161
- **62.** S. Lee, H. K. (2024). A Study on Korean Diaspora and Population: 1910-2019 and into the Future. *Journal of the Korean Official Statistics*, 1-26.
- **63.** Schäfer, C. (2022). China's diaspora policy under Xi Jinping: Content, limits and challenges. *SWP Research Paper*.
- **64.** Singh, N. &. (2018). Migration, diaspora and development: Impressions from India. *Journal of Enterprising Communities: People and Places in the Global Economy*, 472-487.
- **65.** Song, C. &. (2021). Ideas, Discourse, and the Microfoundations of South Korea's Diasporic Engagement: Explaining the Institutional Embrace of Ethnic Korean Since the 1990s. *International Journal of Korean History*, 41-82.
- 66. Song, C. (2014). Engaging the diaspora in an era of transnationalizm. IZA World of Labor.
- **67.** Stojkov, A. (2023). Solidarity and the Untapped Potential of the Diaspora Finance: "East or West, Home is Best"? https://www. undp. org/north-macedonia https://idscs. org. mk/mk.
- **68.** Tan, Y. L. (2021). Transnational linkages, power relations and the migration—development nexus: China and its diaspora. *Asia Pacific Viewpoint*, 355-371.
- **69.** Thunø, M. &. (2024). China's Smart Diaspora Governance: Extraterritorial Social Control Through Digital Platforms. *Journal of Current Chinese Affairs*.
- **70.** Tigau, C. P. (2017). Diaspora policies and co-development: A Comparison between India, China and Mexico. *Migration Letters*, 189-203.
- **71.** UNCDF. (2021). *Mechanisms for diaspora finance*. New York.
- **72.** Vezzoli, S. &. (2010). Building bonds for migration and development. Diaspora engagement policies of Ghana, India and Serbia. *Doctoral dissertation, International Migration Institute, Gesellschaft für Technische Zusammenarbeit (GTZ)*.
- **73.** Wickramasekara, P. T. (2018). Engaging the Diaspora and Migrant Workers for Home Country Development: Diaspora Finance and Remittances. *LABOR MIGRATION IN ASIA*.
- **74.** WKBC. (2023). *About WKBC*. Récupéré sur World Korean Business Convention: https://wkbc.us/what_is_wkbc
- **75.** World Bank. (2021). The World Bilateral migration matrix 1960-2020.
- **76.** World Bank-KNOMAD. (2024). Inward remittances flow.
- 77. World-Bank KNOMAD. (2024). Remittance inflows. World Bank.
- **78.** Xiang, Y. &. (2024). Overseas Chinese as one of the main tools of Chinese soft power. Вестник Томского государственного университета. История, 144-151.

ISSN: 2278-4853 Vol. 13, Issue 9, September 2024 SJIF 2022 = 8.179 A peer reviewed journal

79. Y. Jia, G. Z. (2023). Annual Report on Overseas Chinese Study (2022). Social Sciences Academic Press.