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### **Examination on the Level of Integration in the Host Society: Korean Diaspora in Vietnam**

**Abstract.** Like any immigrants in any host countries, Korean diasporas face with similar issues in their efforts to acculturate and integrate into the host communities. Through different accounts of the Korean diasporas in Vietnam, China, Japan, countries of the former Soviet Union and North America, this comparative study seeks to confirm such hypotheses as whether large or small, in whichever host country they reside, or how long they have been there, Korean diasporas consistently demonstrate the same socio-demographic characteristics. These are associated with Korean immigrants' high levels of urbanization, business and industrial engagement while preserving their Korean language, customs and traditions in their process of integration into the host cultures, which enables them to live in harmony with, and enjoy respect from, the Vietnamese society as well as other host communities.

**Kew words:** Koreans, Vietnam, migration, diaspora, integration

#### **Introduction**

Over five million Koreans are scattering in more than 140 countries around the world, with the groups in China, the United States, Japan and countries of the former USSR being the largest in numbers: 2 million, 1.8 million, 800,000 and 450,000 respectively. Apart from these four most popular recipient countries, Koreans have also formed sizeable communities in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, Latin America, Western Europe, Southeast Asia, the Middle East, and Africa. The host countries boast a variety of economic development levels, political systems, cultures, religions and languages, which indicates that there are several motivations and pursuits underlying the Korean emigration to different destinations, including Southeast Asia.

Southeast Asia has a strategic position not only in Asia but also in the world. Over the centuries, Southeast Asia has attracted the attention of many countries, which has grown even more in recent decades thanks to their rapid economic development and political processes that exert powerful impact on Asia and the world at large. Now ASEAN – the Association of Southeast Asian Nations with ten countries of Myanmar, Cambodia, Laos, Viet Nam, Thailand, Malaysia, Singapore, Indonesia, Brunei and the Philippines – have become an important bloc in the world's political and economic arena. In ASEAN and other political spheres in the world, Vietnam plays a critical role.

Like any immigrants in any host countries, Korean diasporas face with similar issues in their efforts to acculturate and integrate into the host communities. Through different accounts of the Korean diasporas in Vietnam, China, Japan, countries of the former Soviet Union and North America, this comparative study seeks to confirm such hypotheses as whether large or small, in whichever host country they reside, or how long they have been there, Korean diasporas consistently demonstrate the same socio-demographic characteristics. These are associated with Korean immigrants' high levels of urbanization, business and industrial engagement while preserving their Korean language, customs and traditions in their process of integration into the host cultures, which enables them to live in harmony with, and enjoy respect from, the Vietnamese society as well as other host communities.

Until today in the academic literature has not been studies in the Korean diaspora in Vietnam. In addition to exploring the problems of an economic, political development of the country, the researchers studied the problems of the small peoples of Vietnam. Thus in contemporary literature on the Vietnam problem issues was marked by ethnic minorities. A current study is the changing nature of Chinese and Vietnamese nation-building in the era of globalization and specifically, transnationalism from the point of view of diasporas living the

nation-state [1]. Nature of ethnic diversity is studied as option ethnic pluralism in Vietnam [2]. Thus, the authors studied the effects of commercialization and modernization of agriculture in the rural communities of ethnic minorities in the Central Highlands of Vietnam [3]. The geographic dispersal of minority ethnic groups in the Central Highlands of Vietnam, along with other mountainous countries of Southeast Asia, China and Thailand, examined the difficulties of minorities in connection with this [4]. The relationship between ethnicity and topography is studied [5].

Korean diaspora in Vietnam are considered foreigners, has the status of a minority, but such problems, as it turns out, are not considered by researchers towards them. I believe that this is a topic that may be relevant for the significant improvement of the economic relations with the Republic of Korea and the Korean capital infusion to the Vietnamese market.

In contemporary literature the research interest have traditionally been the largest Korean diaspora in America [6], China [7], CIS countries [8; 9], Japan [10]. However, the Korean diaspora in Vietnam, which is small, little detailed information on the socio-demographic characteristics and social life of Koreans. In the literature, encyclopedias tend to consider only major Korean diaspora, not referring to small. Another option I found, that the Korean diaspora in Vietnam can only be mentioned. For example, in the book *Overseas Koreans (2000)* by Lee Kwang-kyu, describing the history of the Korean diaspora in South Asia, the author reports the number of Koreans from 1995, which refers to the number of Koreans in Vietnam among all the other countries, which amounted to 1227 people according to the 1995 year [11]. Thus, there is a need to draw the attention of the researchers on the study of the Korean diaspora in Vietnam, whose presence in Vietnam is relevant and notable.

### Methods

The author used quantitative analysis methods, such as -methods of statistical analysis, analysis of demographic data; content analysis of previous years studies, as well as online resources data.

### Main body

#### **Vietnam and Southeast Asian Nations as Attractive or Plausible Destinations for Korean Immigrants**

In 2010, the Vietnamese economy continued to recover from the global economic downturn. Vietnam's successful economy since the Doi Moi (Renovation) reforms in 1986 has mainly been built

on high levels of foreign direct investment (FDI) and exports. Vietnam is generally seen as one of the most promising economies in Asia. It is an attractive outsourcing destination for apparel manufacturers and electronic producers [12].

As of May 2012, the first five months' export turnovers reached 42.9 billion USD, a rise of 24.1% from the same period the previous year, of which the domestic economic sector gained 16.8 billion USD, up 8.4% and the FDI sector (including crude oil) reached 26.1 billion USD, up 36.9%. Among markets for exportation in the first 5 months, the United States was the largest one with 7.4 billion USD export turnover, rising by 19.8% from the same period in 2011; next came the EU with 7.3 billion USD export turnover, up 21.6%; ASEAN with 6.2 billion USD export turnover, up 19.5%; Japan with 5.3 billion USD export turnover, up 41.6%; China with 5 billion USD export turnover, up 33.3%; Republic of Korea with 2 billion USD export turnover, up 9%. Vietnam has made considerable praise-worthy progress in poverty reduction, although rapid economic growth has also been accompanied by worrisome worsening income distribution, as the poor become a little richer and the rich are much richer [13].

According to the 2009 Population and Housing Census, as of 1 April 2009, the total population of Vietnam was 85,846,997 people; including 42,413,143 males (accounting for 49.4%) and 43,433,854 females (accounting for 50.6%). A total of 25,436,896 people (29.6%) live in urban areas and 60,410,101 people (70.4%) live in rural areas. Between 1999 and 2009, the average annual growth rate of the urban population was 3.4% per year, while that of the rural population was only 0.4% per year. The rapid growth of the urban population is mainly attributed to migration and urbanization [14]. The 2009 Census also collected full information about the brotherhood 54 ethnic groups residing in the territory of Vietnam. The Kinh ethnic group equals 73.594 million people (accounting for 85.7%) while 12.253 million people (14.3%) belong to other ethnic groups. The population growth rate of ethnic minorities is higher than the country's average population growth rate (1.6% versus 1.2%).

Implementation of foreign policy of independence, self-reliance, peace, cooperation and development and foreign policy of openness and diversification and multilateralism in international relations, Vietnam has established diplomatic relations with 178 countries. This allowed the Vietnamese to open doors to citizens of those States. Vietnam is an attractive destination for many foreigners. In the eleven months 2008, about 3.9 million foreigners have vis-

ited Vietnam, showing an increase of 1.1% compared with the same period last year, according to the General Statistics Office of Vietnam. Among countries and territories with high numbers of tourists coming to Vietnam are China (590,900, up 14.7%), Thailand (169,000, up 14%), Singapore (136,900, up 14.3%) and Malaysia (154,100, up 13.5%), Republic of Korea. Vietnam's strong industrial growth, expanding foreign investment and booming private sector are generating the need for a variety of workplace skills, including technology and management knowledge. This requirement leads to attract many foreign experts arriving in Vietnam.

Koreans in Vietnam appear as a result of the provision of military assistance during the Vietnam War. Around 320.000 South Koreans took part in the Vietnam War (1964-1973) and they were the largest foreign contingent of troops, after the United States Army. In the midst of hostilities the number who were in Vietnam, Koreans reached 48 872 people. Reduction of the Korean contingent in Vietnam began in 1971, and ended with the complete withdrawal in 1973. Many of the soldiers and civilian personnel did not return back to Korea, and tried to immigrate to other countries. After the war, it was a little Korean migration or tourism in Vietnam until South Korea's economic growth and the reduction of the North led to an influx of South Korean investors and North Korean defectors, as well as South Korean men seeking Vietnamese wives. However, today the deployment of the Korean diaspora in Vietnam is significant.

An important role in the life of the Korean diaspora in Vietnam is the Government of the Republic of Korea. The Republic of Korea has established diplomatic relations with that country in 1992 year. In 1993 established in Ho Chi Minh City Consulate General of the Republic of Korea. Republic of Korea sees Vietnam as a stable economic partner. Between the two countries is mutually beneficial cooperation in all sectors of society. Diplomatic missions of the two countries have constantly. Economic plans are implemented, all with big ambitions to improve the welfare of both countries. Opening of new economic institutions in Viet Nam showed long term cooperation and open mutually beneficial policies between the two countries. The Government of the Republic of Korea encouraged the migration of citizens of their country in Vietnam as the prerequisite for lasting understanding and partnership.

Koreans in Vietnam have the status of foreign nationals. The number of Koreans temporary residence in Hanoi and surrounding areas was around 5000 people. In Ho Chi Minh City and around

80.000 Koreans live. Koreans arriving in Vietnam are mostly men, they of executives or employees of South Korean companies and their branches, their families, and students.

From 2011, they constituted the second largest Korean diaspora community in Southeast Asia after the Korean community in the Philippines, and the tenth largest in the world. Statistics from South Korea's Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Trade show that their population has grown by nearly fifty times in little more than a decade. Their population more than trebled from 1,788 in 1997 to 6,226 in 2003, then jumped to more than thirteen times that size – 84,566 – by just six years later.

Thus, in the study of the history of the migration of Koreans gives some data about Koreans in Vietnam from the perspective of contemporary information about the cooperation of Vietnam and the Republic of Korea. Since the establishment of inter-State relations between the two Governments were signed dozens of treaties and agreements in the fields of trade, investment, customs duties and so on, set up joint committees and the Commission on development cooperation. The author draws on some characteristics of modern Vietnamese Koreans [15]. Since the opening of the Korean Consulate General in Ho Chi Minh City was opened in November 1993, in the Vietnamese capital has been formed, the Korean community, which to date had reached nearly 88,120 people. About half of Korean investments have been made in Ho Chi Minh City and suburbs, where 70% of the total is about industrial products of Vietnam. Encouraging the migration of the younger generation Koreans in Viet Nam, the Korean Government as a whole sees in the Korean diaspora support long-term cooperation between the two countries. This allows you to create favourable conditions of Koreans in Vietnam, as well as the chances of getting more promising opportunities for young Koreans to develop their potential.

Vietnam's attractiveness as the host society as the recipient country in the eyes of future generations of Korean migrants is clear. How this fact characterizes the Korean diaspora in other countries. Feature of the history of each of them has its consequences. For many, the migration has not been voluntary. The power of historical events, political events had led Koreans to other countries, the history of which is time consuming and difficult. A brief look at the historical aspects of Koreans in China, the United States, Kazakhstan and Japan.

Korean society in China reaches the history with XVII century. Finally it was formed as a result

of displacement of Koreans along the northern border of China, which began in the late XIX century. The period of Japanese colonial rule in Korea is a separate step in the migration of the Korean diaspora studied in China. During the period 1910-1920 approximately 330 thousand migrants have left Korea and fled to Manchuria. The main cause of migration were economic motives. In addition, China has also the largest centre of the Korean political immigration [16]. According to the Overseas Koreans Foundation in China in 1999 was 2 million Korean Chinese. They constitute approximately one third of the Korean population outside of the Korean peninsula and constitute the largest group of Overseas Koreans in size. National Census 2000 shows that the population of Han, the major ethnic group in China, is 91.59% of the total population, while China officially acknowledged 55 nationalities that make up only 8.41%.

Korean emigration to the United States of America has developed in the context of the U.S. military, economic and cultural participation in Korea. Early Korean emigration (1903-1944) was initiated by the Hawaii sugar planter's recruited Korean laborers' to work in their fields of plantations. United States military presence in Korea after World War II paved the way for the emigration of a large number of Korean women and children in the United States of America. From 1945 to 1965 around 6000 Korean students came to the United States to seek higher education in colleges and universities. After the United States opened its doors to all immigrants in the year 1965, they began to emigrate in search of better economic and educational opportunities. According to the United States Census Bureau on April 1, 2000, the United States of America live 1 076 872 Koreans [17].

Korean migration in Russia began in the year 1863, shortly after Russia has acquired land to the East of the Ussuri River under the Treaty of Beijing in 1860. In 1917, Russia had about 100 thousands of Koreans, and in Primorsky Krai, they accounted for almost a third of the entire population. Koreans are the first in the USSR were Stalin's deportation on the basis of nationality. In 1937, a decree of the Government of Koreans deported to Kazakh SSR and Uzbek SSR, under the pretext of «from the regime, on the eve of the Japanese invasion. April 1, 1993, Decree of the Supreme Soviet of the Russian Federation was deemed illegal acts adopted since 1937, the Soviet Koreans and Koreans were rehabilitated as victims of political repression. On the territory of the former Soviet Union approximately 500000 Koreans. According to the last census in countries of the post-Soviet area Koreans lived

in Uzbekistan (176000), in Russia (153156), Kazakhstan (100000), Kyrgyzstan (19000), Ukraine (13000), Tajikistan (6000), in Turkmenistan (3000).

There currently are 700000 of Koreans in Japan, three quarters of who were born in and raised in Japan. Most of them are legally classified as «resident aliens». Koreans make up 85 per cent of the resident population outside Japan. Japan invaded Korea in 1904, joining it in the year 1910. The Koreans were deprived of land, so Japanese emigrant could handle it. The Koreans were forced under threat of famine to go to Japan in 1930; there were 419009 Koreans in Japan. Between 1939 and 1945, Koreans were forcibly relocated to Japan, and there were 2400000 in Japan at the end of the Second World War. From 1939 to December 1947, a total of 637093 Korean men were brought in as laborers in Japan [18]. As a result of the Korean population in Japan has grown rapidly, reaching 2.3 million in August, 1945. However, this number had dropped to 598.507 in 1947, when many Koreans returned to their homeland liberated. The remaining Koreans and their descendants formed the basis of Democratic community. According to the statistics at Immigration Bureau of Japan, there were 565.989 Koreans in Japan in 2010.

In view of the different history of Koreans in the country of destination, the history of the migration of Koreans in Vietnam was voluntary. Initiative of the migration was widely supported by the Government of the Republic of Korea. The total number of tourists from Korea to Vietnam increased 230% from 53.000 arrivals in 2000 to 5 million tourists in 2010. Vietnam in the eyes of the migrants remained an attractive country, where new migrants built the first business and public works, and later stayed permanently, lowered at the roots. Interest of Koreans in Vietnam is growing every year. The total number of tourists from Korea in Vietnam increased by 230% from 2000 up to 53000 arrivals at 5 million tourists in 2010. Vietnam in the eyes of the migrants remains attractive where new migrants are first business and public works, and later remained for a long time, omit the roots. However, much to the Korean diaspora in Vietnam, China, the United States, Japan and Kazakhstan is similar, the distinctive, characteristic both for the Korean diaspora, unlike ethnic groups, surrounded by inhabited by Koreans in host countries. In the next sections, I suggest that we discuss.

#### **Koreans' Preferred Places of Residence and Economic Engagement**

First, believed to be Korean communities have high rates of urbanization. In 1999-2009 Vietnam's population increased by 9.523 million, the average

annual increase of 952 thousand people. There are three provinces with population size greater than 3 million people, which are City with 7.163 million, 6.452 million people in Hanoi, and Thanh Hoa is 3.401 million. In the province had a population of under 500,000 people is Bac Kan, Dien Bien, Lai Chau, Kon Tum and Dac Nong. Specifically, residents of urban areas is 25,436,896, accounting for 29.6% of the total national population. The Urban population (% of total) in Vietnam was last reported at 28.80 in 2010, according to a World Bank report released in 2011. As of December 11, 2010, Viet Nam has 626 cities. For Vietnam in recent years is that strong trends are becoming manifest: accelerated concentration of people in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City, as well as the building of a network of large cities that are driving the local dynamics, which is expected to promote a better distribution of wealth in the country in the long run. Urban Area Population largest city according to 2010, Ho Chi Minh City (Saigon) (5728900), Hanoi (2503000), Haiphong (1792400), Danang (446000), Bien Hoa (365500). Ho Chi Minh City is a region with a significant amount of the residence of Koreans. The majority of the population are ethnic Vietnamese (Kinh) at about 93.52%. Although the city takes up just 0.6% of the country's land area, it contains 8.34% of the population of Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh is home to the largest Chinese and Korean communities in Vietnam.

It is obvious that large cities have fascinated humanity for Koreans as their residence. For example, on the site to get in touch with Koreans in Vietnam have suggested three areas – Ho Chi Minh, Saigon, and Hanoi. Why Koreans are in the cities of Viet Nam? First, consider that Roughly half of the over 125 million people living outside their countries of origin reside in developing countries. Although Koreans originally there is a possibility of temporary labour migration may tourist interest, the possibility of temporary work, which later grew into a desire to stay. As with migration to the cities, people move in search of a better life for themselves and their families. Income disparities among and within regions is one motivating factor, as are the labour and migration policies of sending and receiving countries. Migration from more educated young people to realize their potential in a new country can be a feature of development. Cities are major industrial centers, where are concentrated the main industry and production. In addition, with the development of bilateral cooperation between the Republic of Korea and Vietnam, the city became a center of attraction for the Korean and Vietnam.

Economic cooperation of the Republic of Korea, Vietnam has opened new opportunities for investment growth in Vietnam, as well as improving the socio-economic empowerment of Koreans in Vietnam. Generally, five months' import turnovers reached 43.5 billion USD, rose 6.6% from last year 'same period, of which the domestic economic sector reached 21.3 billion USD, decreased by 7.7%; the FDI sector reached 22.2 billion USD, rose 25.3%. About markets for importation, China was still the largest one with 10.3 billion USD import turnover, rose 12.9% from the same period in 2011; next came to ASEAN with 8.6 billion USD, up 0.9%; Republic of Korea with 5.7 billion USD, up 14.3%; Japan with 4.4 billion USD, up 14.3%; EU with 3.2 billion USD, up 11.6%; the United States with 1.8 billion USD, up 4.2% [19]. Korean investment in industry constituted a significant contribution to the economy of Vietnam. Vietnam operates 135 industrial and export processing zones, which, in General, more than 27 thousand GA. Most such zones are in the Delta of the Red River, in the industrial city of Ho Chi Minh City, as well as on the central coast.

Korean delegation visited Vietnam economic direction, allowing the Koreans find prestigious jobs and increased their credibility in the eyes of the Vietnamese. Activity of the South Korean capital in Vietnam South Korean investment in the 2011 year is 14.6 billion United States; show the data only for the end of 2011-early 2012 year. According to the Government website etnews.com I managed to trace the activity of the Government of South Korea's economic cooperation with Vietnam over the past six months.

The Federation of Korean Industries (FKI) announced on October 26 that at a meeting held at Grand Plaza Hotel in Hanoi, Vietnam, Korean business delegations and Vietnamese government officials and companies discussed economic cooperation to enhance economic exchanges between the two countries while participating in many events. KOTRA and the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry also held an awards ceremony to recognize Korean companies in Vietnam including Changshin Vina, Doosan Heavy Industries, POSCO, Tangcom, Hansol Vina, Auntex and Nanotech for their excellent corporate social responsibility. Small and medium-sized Korean companies had meetings on 460 export deals with 169 buyers from the ASEAN Region including Vietnam and Singapore in the AT&D (Advanced Technology & Design) Road Show which was held in Hanoi of Vietnam to introduce products with advanced technology

and design. These products include robots, electronic blackboards, LED modules, electronic flexible endoscopes and smartphone payment systems. The volume of the business deals reached a total of US\$700 million. The Korea Information Technology Research Institute (President Yoo Joon-sang) successfully wrapped up its export promotion activities in Indonesia and Vietnam. The projects were underway between September 18 and September 24. The 20 promoters from 10 companies, including Smart Electronics, CM Electronics and Chungpa EMT, had extensive business meetings with buyers of Indonesian and Vietnamese enterprises [20].

An intelligent building system including a highly advanced hotel room management will be exported to Vietnam. The system was applied to Lotte Hotel in Korea. CCS Chungbuk Cable TV System (CEO Yun In-mo) announced on January 18 2012 that it sets up a joint company with Vietnam Multimedia Corporation (VTC) to manufacture and supply broadcasting set-top boxes. VTC, the largest state-run broadcaster of Vietnam, is scheduled to invest 58% of the equity and CCS bears the rest. Many Korean businessmen arrived in Viet Nam not from Korea, from Indonesia, India and Pakistan in search of political stability in the country-recipient and the best business opportunities. Only for 4 months in 2003, Ho Chi Minh City has about 100 new Korean companies. The Korean businesses in Vietnam include major Korean groups 147 representative offices-companies, about 200 investment and 250 traders. There are also manufacturing plants with the Korean investment capital, technological equipment and management, but with local staff. In Korean companies employs more than 75 thousand Vietnamese.

Vietnam remains a strategic choice for South Korea. Many foreign companies are having second thoughts about Vietnam's prospects; the South Koreans are plunging in. The chaebol says it could commit as much as \$3 billion in Vietnam by the end of the decade, 12% of the country's current GDP. Currently more than 2.000 Korean businesses in Vietnam, with hundreds of thousands of Vietnam workers.

Thus, concentrations of Korean businesses in major cities and industrial centers of Vietnam involves resettlement Koreans Vietnamese here. Currently about 70,000 Koreans are living in Vietnam (100.000 sometime); with over 2/3 residing in Ho Chi Minh. All the Korean investment is also bringing lots of Koreans, to manage the factories, oversee the real estate and find more deals. Already there are 30,000 Koreans living in Vietnam, the second-big-

gest group after the Taiwanese, according to Chang Keun Lee, the chairman of the Korean Chamber of Commerce & Industry in Vietnam. Ho Chi Minh is home to more than half of the Koreans who staff the 1,000 Korean companies operating in Vietnam, and 150 Korean restaurants and more than a dozen supermarkets there cater to the expats.

Most Korean factories producing textiles, shoes and leather goods. In addition, ethnic concentration is according to social networking in small business. The Korean parts forming ethnic network services. Restaurants, supermarkets, barbershops, beauty salons, massage, billiards, karaoke is a typical Korean family business. Behind the vibrant Pham Van Hai market is the Korean street with restaurants, hair and beauty salons, with signs in both Vietnamese and Korean. Life's quiet here, not as busy as other «Korean» streets in Tan Binh, Phu My Hung (HCMC), etc. Here's an example from an interview of Koreans in Vietnam: «This is the first street where most Koreans stayed when first set foot here. Initially, there were about 50 families, and it increased to hundreds. Then hotels emerged. Koreans started to open restaurants, supermarkets, beauty salons, traditional herbal medicines, etc. to serve the locals. Early in the morning, they call one another to go do exercise, go to the markets, and late in the afternoon they gather to discuss business, very lively. Now only a few families remain.» Another example, Unlike K300 or Phu My Hung, mostly occupied by Korean business people, the «Korean Street» next to Super Bowl is inhabited by all kinds of people. Along the street, nothing is impossible to be found to meet Koreans' needs in Vietnam. In addition, Koreans in Vietnam are involved not only in the areas of private family business. Koreans are good employees in the areas of public service, financial organizations, schools, airlines, in management. Important is the policy of the Vietnamese Government towards Koreans. Koreans managed to take good positions to ensure their financial status and earned a good reputation in the workplace.

What was the situation for Koreans in China, United States, CIS countries? Compare the placement of Koreans in those countries. Consider the spatial distribution of Koreans in China. Koreans are scattered mainly around three provinces in the northeastern part of China. According to the Korean Government in 1999 China had 1963300 of Korean Chinese. And the population was distributed as follows: Beijing – 80 000, Hebei – 6 250, Shandong – 40 740, Shanghai – 1 949, Tianjin – 14 000, Nei Mongol – 22 641, Heilong – 450 600, Jilin – 361 000, Yanbian – 822 400, Liaoning – 235 300, other

areas – 57 311 [21]. Thus, the majority of Korean Chinese living within two areas: «concentrated» in Purpose and scope «scattered», which included three North-Eastern area of Heilong, Jilin and Liaoning. After seeing economic opportunities thriving market economy in the 1990 's, the Korean population quickly began to move in a rapidly developing industrial cities, such as Qingdao, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, where they formed the ethnic clusters already outside their ethnic autonomy.

Initially, the main activity of Korean migrants in China was agriculture. Since the start of market reforms in 1978, nearly 30 million rural ethnic minorities of China moved in industrializing cities of coastal China. This wave of extraordinary migration from this period has covered more than 60% of the two million Koreans in China [22]. After seeing economic opportunities thriving market economy in the 1990's, the Korean population quickly began to move in a rapidly developing industrial cities, such as Qingdao, Tianjin, Beijing, Shanghai, Guangzhou and Shenzhen, where they formed the ethnic clusters already outside their ethnic autonomy. The proportion of agricultural workers among Koreans declined to 52%, while the proportion of production workers had increased to 20% and that of professional and technical workers up to 12%, more than double the rate of other ethnic groups [23]. The Koreans were more highly represented in business and service than other ethnic groups.

In 1992, between China and South Korea has been normalized diplomatic relations that has played a decisive role in the social and economic opportunities of Chinese Korean [24]. In the Chinese economic area are South Korean companies' generated new jobs, usually of cheap labor for Chinese Koreans [25]. The advantage over other ethnic groups allowed the Koreans in China to hold the position of translators and mediators between Chinese and Korean business. During the 1990's, as an increasing number of South Korean companies in the major cities of China business opportunities for ethnic Korean Chinese were expanded, particularly in the services sector catering South Korean firms [26]. Geographical proximity to China and South Korea and growing personal and economic ties between ethnic Korean Chinese and South Korea is likely to accelerate this trend, capitalization and Enterprise.

According to the United States Census, 2000, the Koreans have a high degree of geographical concentration. Two of the most populous states, California, and the Koreans, New York contain 43% of all Koreans, a total of three quarters of the popula-

tion of Korea were concentrated in 10 States, United States. Three-fourths of the Korean population is concentrated in 10 States, the two most populous cities, California and New York, contain 43% of all Koreans [23]. One of the notable characteristics of the Korean diaspora in General and the Korean diaspora in the United States in particular, is the high level of urbanization. Koreans prefer to settle in the most densely populated areas, with high economic and social opportunities. Koreans have a strong tendency to live in cities, especially for very large, 96% (compared with 80% of the total population) live in urban areas. Even among the urban distribution, it was noted that prefer to settle in metropolitan areas (57%) [27]. Speed of the suburbanization for Koreans is one of the highest among major ethnic groups. According to a survey conducted in the year 1973 25% of Korean households in Los Angeles were engaged in small business. The growth of self-employment, the Korean community in Los Angeles has reached 40 % in the year 1977, and then more 50% in 1986. Census 1980 showed that Korean immigrants have the highest rate of self-employment among 17 recent immigrant groups included in the Census [28].

From countries of the former USSR for Koreans in Kazakhstan, for example, there was a steady trend of infiltration into the large cities (regional centers). For example, in Gur'eva to 1979. There were 86.6% of the Korean population, Dzhambul – 71.0%, Kostanai – 68.0%, in Karaganda – 94.1%, in Kzyl-Orda – 66.0%. The number of Koreans in Almaty for the period 1959-1979 more than 4.6 times between 1979-1989 – 1.3 times» [29]. According to recent studies in 2008, Kim G. in Kazakhstan, from 1178 enterprises and institutions of the public sector and private enterprise Koreans mostly owned by private companies were – 940 or 78.8% of all leading positions. High rates of Kazakhstani Koreans, ethnic entrepreneurship were demonstrated on the basis of the data of the Department of statistics of Almaty oblast. Kim G. examined the distribution of Korean leaders by their productive activities. As an example, one of the districts was chosen – Bostandykskii, where 246 different State enterprises are headed by Koreans and private companies in sectors such as trade (79), the production of goods (16), architecture and construction (26), education (9), catering (5) advertising (7) sale of computers and software (11), public health (5), public organizations and funds (5), services (23) and recreation (8) real estate (10) research activities (11), legal services and security (8), tourism, transport, equipment installation and (23), etc.[30].

Most Korean residents in Japan were reported in major cities. Stability stays most diaspora was fixed in cities such as Osaka-30%, and the Tokyo-10% [Ryang, S. Koreans in Japan: Critical Voices from the Margin. Sonia Ryang (ed.), London: Routledge, 2000]. Studies have identified major trends characterizing human settlement of Koreans in Japan for 1997-2005, according to the Overseas Koreans Foundation. Thus, the proportion of the number of Koreans in Japan in 1997-2005 was concentrated in cities such as Osaka (32.89%), Kobe (11.70%), Nagoya (10.17%), Yokohama (7.17%), Fukuoka (4.76%), Hiroshima (3.90%), Niigata (1.81%), Sendai (2.12%), Sapporo (0.93%). Socio-economic situation and the standard of living of Koreans in Japan have generally improved in the 1980-1990's. Social discrimination, exclusion of Koreans from key areas of the economy, reliance on individual social networks have become causes of formation of Koreans by Japan's own economic niches, which were occupied by the Japanese. So slowly in the Korean diaspora Japan an economic differentiation. Among them are the most affluent sectors of the Korean diaspora as owners of «pachinko». These street slot machines around markets that emerged in Japan since 1940, has become a real «ethnic businesses», a symbolic industry. In the 1980-90s there has been increased demand for services. This is one of the reasons for improving the economic status of Koreans in Japan. Another place Korean business – Korean restaurants. Yakinikuya (Korean style BBQ restaurant) industry, which was developed mainly Koreans in Japan, has also made significant progress. Finally, the construction boom in the economy during the bubble has stimulated activity of many Korean businessmen who were involved in the construction [31]. As for the Korean business with retailers dry food, and «sindal» – Korean business of creating design and manufacture of women's shoes. Often the enterprise this business were in the city of Osaka, where the focus of Koreans.

Thus, the ethnic business has enabled the Korean diaspora adapt to resources provided by their terms and conditions, which vary between societies and over time [32]. Undoubtedly, the literature confirms the location of Koreans in host countries in the cities. Causes of migration to the cities are improving the financial well-being, access to a good education, a desire to live in developed urban cities, the desire to satisfy their professional ambitions. A special role in all countries has been the Government's policy toward the Korean peninsula. Koreans have proven themselves as excellent professionals, educated, disciplined, with a savvy and strong sense of

responsibility. This allowed many of them to occupy leadership positions even in the public service. In addition, the recognition of the host society may be realized as in education of the Korean autonomous region in China, the American dream on an equal footing with all in the United States, promotion of Korean public organizations in governmental body holding public office by the Koreans in CIS countries, as well as the formation of special ethnic areas of business with a high degree of success of Koreans in Japan.

As a whole, occupying a high position in the educational and professional life, the Koreans have a good social standing, financially secured, have special features in the construction of ethnic entrepreneurship. In addition, one of the important roles played by South Korea. Social well-being of Koreans in host countries is a defining characteristic in the eyes of the host society. South Korea increased economic presence in the presence of Koreans. This, in turn, significantly affected the socio-economic situation of Koreans.

### Conclusion

For any country, attractive for migrants, the potential increase in presence of other ethnic and other cultural groups updates their inclusion in the functional system of the host society. Interactive process between the migrants and the host society title ethnicity obliges to adapt their institutions to include identities and socio-cultural practices of migrants.

During the period of transition from one identity to the other migrants structure demanded by the special conditions requiring assistance in language adaptation, support in finding work and housing, etc. Of the host society requires Institutions to adapt constantly to the presence other than the most common social and cultural practices of migrants.

Governments of receiving countries should develop specific programs for the development of education, health, employment, social security, housing, in order to create an effective framework for the subsequent integration of diaspora in the receiving society.

Diaspora entrepreneurs are uniquely positioned to recognize opportunities in their countries of origin, to exploit such opportunities as «first movers,» and to contribute to job creation and economic growth. Recent research suggests that diaspora entrepreneurship can contribute to development by creating businesses and jobs, stimulating innovation, creating social capital across borders, and channeling political and financial capital toward their countries of origin.



However, not all forms of entrepreneurship contribute equally to economic development. «Necessity entrepreneurs» – who create their own small businesses because they cannot find other work – have a minimal effect on economic development. At best, they support themselves and help to reduce overt unemployment. «Opportunity entrepreneurs,» on the other hand, are much more likely to have a positive impact on economic development as they recognize and take advantage of market openings.

Finally, we offer a number of recommendations concerning the policy of the Government of Viet Nam, as well as countries in the Asian region have adopted Koreans on their land:

1. liberalization of the law on acquisition of real estate by diaspora communities;
2. promote access to capital, especially for small businesses through credits;
3. adopt a policy, make it easy for business owners or investors to come and diaspora between their country of origin and their country of settlement.

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