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AN INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACH TO DIASPORA STUDIES

The necessity of Diaspora Studies is rising fast in recent academia because of brand creation of diaspora culture, reinforcement of diaspora identity, building of cultural and economic networks, understanding of multicultural phenomenon, and development of experts in the global era. Diaspora studies need collaboration and networking with various academic disciplines for the time being.

Moreover, there are four characteristics diaspora studies as an academic discipline. First, the diaspora studies is a comprehensive science. Subject matters of diaspora studies are a wide range of areas of diaspora phenomena; like international migration, identity, political rights, multiculturalism and global networks. Second, Diaspora Studies is an applied science. An applied science solves matters, such as Diasporas' human rights and conflict, appearing in diverse and sophisticated diaspora phenomena. As an applied field of individual science, a study on diaspora phenomena through application of advanced theories on the various fields of study; such as politics, sociology, anthropology geography, etc. Third, Diaspora Studies is an empirical science. After building, a hypothesis with theses acquired from diaspora phenomena experienced in verity of explaining theory and interpret the facts, and then construct a theory. Fourth, Diaspora Studies is a normative science. A science of targeting norms, as a subject of study within value-laden approach to judge what is a desirable value practical implication of theory, breaking down false consciousness or critical social science and political characteristics.

Key words: global diaspora, international migration, global network, identity, diaspora studies.

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Диаспоратану ғылымын зерттеудегі пәнаралық тәсілдер

Соңғы жылдары диаспораны зерттеу қажеттілігі диаспора мәдениетінің брендін құруға, диаспораның ғылымдық ұғымын нығайтуға, мәдени және экономикалық желілерді құруға, мультимәдениеттілік құбылысын түсінуге және жаһандану дәуіріндегі сарапшылардың санының өсуі мен дамуына байланысты маңыздылығы жылдам арта бастады. Қазіргі уақытта диаспора саласындағы зерттеулер әртүрлі академиялық пәндермен өзара әрекеттесуді және ұштасуды қажет етеді.

Сонымен қатар, академиялық пән ретінде диаспора саласын зерттеудің төрт сипаттамасы қалыптасты. Біріншіден, диаспораны зерттеу – бұл жан-жақты ғылыми тәсілдерді қамтиды. Диаспораға қатысты зерттеу бағыттары халықаралық көші-қон, бірегейлік, саяси құқықтар мен мультимәдениеттілік және жаһандық нетворк сияқты диаспора құбылысымен тікелей ұштасатын көптеген салаларын қамтиды. Екіншіден, диаспораны зерттеу – бұл қолданбалы ғылым болып табылады. Қолданбалы ғылым диаспораның әртүрлі және күрделі құбылыстарында туындайтын диаспора құқығы мен қақтығыстар сияқты мәселелерді шешеді. Диаспоратану қолданбалы саласы ретінде әр түрлі зерттеу салаларындағы озық теорияларды қолдана отырып, диаспора құбылыстарын зерттеу, мысалы, саясат, әлеуметтану, география, антропология сияқты әлеуметтік ғылымдармен ұштасады. Үшіншіден, диаспоратану саласындағы зерттеулер – бұл эмпирикалық ғылым болып табылады. Диаспора құбылыстарынан алынған тезистермен гипотеза жасағаннан кейін, олар теорияны және фактілерді түсіндірудің ақиқатын сыни тұрғыдан объективті түрде тексере отырып, құбылысты түсіндіретін тиісті теорияларды құра алады. Төртіншіден, диаспораны зерттеу – бұл нормативті ғылым болып табылады. Нормативті ғылым шеңберіндегі зерттеу нысаны ретінде, нормаларға бағдарланған, теорияны іс жүзінде қолдану, немесе бұрмаланған негізсіз тезистерді ғылыми тұрғыдан жоққа шығарып, сыни әлеуметтік ғылымдар мен негізді саяси сипаттамаларды қалыптастыруға мүмкіндік береді.

Түйін сөздер: жаһандық диаспора, халықаралық көші-қон, ғаламдық желі, бірегейлік, диаспоратану ғылымы.

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Междисциплинарный подход в изучении диаспороведения

Необходимость в изучении диаспоры в последнее время быстро растет в связи с созданием бренда культуры диаспоры, укреплением идентичности диаспоры, созданием культурных и экономических сетей, пониманием феномена мультикультурности и развитием экспертов в глобальную эпоху. Исследования диаспоры в настоящее время требуют сотрудничества и взаимодействия с различными академическими дисциплинами.

Более того, существует четыре характеристики изучения диаспоры как учебной дисциплины. Во-первых, изучение диаспоры является всеобъемлющей наукой. Предметом изучения диаспоры является широкий спектр областей явлений диаспоры, как международная миграция, идентичность, политические права, мультикультурализм и глобальные сети. Во-вторых, изучение диаспоры – прикладная наука, решающая такие вопросы, как права и конфликты диаспор, возникающие в разнообразных и сложных явлениях диаспоры. Как прикладная область индивидуальной науки, изучение феноменов диаспоры путем применения передовых теорий в различных областях исследования, таких как политика, социология, география антропологии и т. д. В-третьих, исследование диаспоры – это эмпирическая наука. После создания гипотезы с тезисами, полученными из явлений диаспоры, автор испытал истинность объяснения теории и интерпретации фактов, а затем построил теорию. В-четвертых, изучение диаспоры является нормативной наукой, ориентированной на нормы, как предмет изучения в рамках ценностного подхода, позволяющего судить о том, что является желательной ценностью, практическое применение теории, разрушение ложного сознания или критических социальных наук и политических характеристик.

Ключевые слова: глобальная диаспора, международная миграция, глобальная сеть, идентичность, диаспороведение.

Introduction

The necessity of diaspora studies is considered as vigorous movements of capital, labor, and technology by a generalization of transnationalism emphasis on tradition, identity, differences and rise of identity politics, and increasing the role of diaspora in global era. The role of diaspora can be viewed of taking a development role in the world economic trade, contributing to increase of free international migration and network making multi-cultural, multi-ethnic in global cities and enhancing the competitiveness of migration labors forming among multi-identities as well as a positive contribution to the de-territorialization in the social identity. (Cohen 1997,157-167)

A win-win development of the world diaspora communities try to create a branding of diaspora culture for reinforcement of diaspora identity to build up cultural and economic networks for understanding of multicultural phenomenon and development of experts in the international servitude. It is necessary to make an academic systematization, which may theorize and investigate the specific research objects and methods of diaspora phenomenon to establish it as an academic discipline. The objectives of this study are examining the academic systematization of

diaspora studies and exploring the formation of diaspora studies and academic development for the future.

Diaspora Studies as a Science.

1. Establishment Requirements of Science.

Science is a knowledge, which processed and organized according to certain principles and awareness system. The term of “science” comes from Latin “Scientia”, which means ‘knowledge, a knowing’. In German “wissenschaft”, it means also “a knowing”. According to dictionary, ‘science’ means clarify of generalities, structured system of linkages, and systematization of knowledge and awareness. (Hansson, 2017)

Diaspora studies needs four requirements for becoming a systematic academic discipline. First, a specific and independent research filed and research objects. The research objects of diaspora studies are international migration, political identity, global network, and multiculturalism, international asylum-seekers and refugees, and international movement of capital, labor, goods etc. In addition, case studies of research objects illuminate the similarities and differences of global diasporas.

The second one is the research approach, the research methodology or perception system. The

research methodologies of diaspora studies are classified as positive approach to pursue scientific logic about diaspora phenomena, interpretive approach to observe, record, and state the meaning of the diaspora phenomena in subjective consciousness, symbolic interaction, etc. and critical approach to highlight the social participation and the real problems improvement.

Third, the technical methods of research those are the rules or laws to keep in process of observation on research object, description, explanation, and understanding. The rules are utilized to reconstruct diaspora studies properly from existing social science methods like experimental, survey, documentary, observation, case study, comparative research etc. Fourth, forming an academic curriculum in which academic community theorizes the research objects, approaches, and methods, etc.

2. *Academic Characteristics of Diaspora Studies*

1) *Definition of Diaspora*

The term *diaspora* comes from an ancient Greek word meaning ‘dia’ (over) + ‘speiro’ (to sow) = ‘diaspora’ (scatter) “to scatter about.”(Yun 2004, 5) And that is exactly what the people of a diaspora do they scatter from their homeland to places across the globe, spreading their culture as they go. Traditional Definition of diaspora is similar

with Jewish and Greek history and ethnic scattering or ethnic dispersion.

William Safran mentions that the concept of a diaspora can be applied when members of an ‘expatriate minority community’ share several of the following features:

(1) They, or their ancestors, had been dispersed from an original ‘center’ to two or more foreign regions;

(2) They retain a collective memory, vision or myth about their original homeland including its location, history and achievements;

(3) They believe they are not and perhaps can never be fully accepted in their host societies and so remain partly separate;

(4) Their ancestral home is idealized and it is thought that, when conditions are favorable, either they, or their descendants should return;

(5) They believe all members of the diaspora should be committed to the maintenance or restoration of the original homeland and to its safety and prosperity; and

(6) They continue in various ways to relate to that homeland and their ethno-communal consciousness and solidarity are in an important way defined by the existence of such a relationship.(Safran 2005, 7)

2)

Table-1 – Cohen’s Ideal types of diaspora, examples and notes

Main types of diaspora	Main examples in this Book	Also mentioned and notes
Victim Diaspora	Jews, Africans, Armenians	Also discussed: Irish and Palestinians. Many contemporary refugee groups are incipient victim diasporas but time has to pass to see whether they return to their homelands, assimilate in their host lands, creolize or mobilize as a diaspora.
Labour Trade Diaspora	Indentured Indians	Also discussed: Chinese and Japanese; Turks, Italians, North Africans. Many others could be included. Another synonymous expression is ‘proletarian diaspora.
Imperial Diaspora	British	Also discussed: Russians, colonial powers other than Britain. Other synonymous expressions are ‘settler’ or ‘colonial’ diasporas.
Trade Diaspora	Lebanese, Chinese	Also discussed: Venetians, business and professional Indians, Chinese, Japanese.
Deterritorialized	Caribbean peoples, Sindhis, Parsis	Also discussed: Roma, Muslims and other religious diasporas. The expressions ‘hybrid’, ‘cultural’ and ‘post-colonial’ also are linked to the idea of deterritorialization without being synonymous.

Cohen then analyses each type of diaspora in turn, starting with the original Jewish diaspora and showing, very interestingly, that it is not as simple a story as is often assumed. After the destruction of the Temple in 586 BC, the key Jewish leaders were

taken to Babylon in captivity, and Babylon after that became a code word for exile and alienation for Jews and subsequently Africans. However, Cohen points out that Babylon is where the embryonic Bible took shape, where the Talmud was written,

where synagogues were formed. When some Jews began to return to Jerusalem and rebuild the Temple, the main centers of Jewish thought and culture were still in the communities at Alexandria, Antioch, Damascus, Asia Minor and Babylon. When the second Temple was destroyed in AD70, "it was Babylon that remained as the nerve- and brain-center for Jewish life and thought. (Cohen 1997, 10-11)

But the word *diaspora* is now also used more generally to describe any large migration of refugees, language, or culture, as people from the same nation living scattered in abroad with the same belief and a strong community identity. (Cohen 1997, 11-12) So it can be said that 'Diaspora' is a comprehensive concept including international migration, asylum-seeker, refugee, labor migration, national community, cultural difference, identity, etc.

3) Characteristics of Diaspora Studies

We can consider the academic characteristics of diaspora studies. First, the diaspora studies as a comprehensive science. Subject matters of diaspora studies are a wide range of areas of Diaspora phenomena; like international migration, identity, political rights, multiculturalism and global networks. Multilateral approach of varied studies of such phenomena: politics, sociology, journalism, economics, anthropology, geography and literature, etc. (interdisciplinary study).

Second, Diaspora Studies as an applied science. An applied science to solve matters, such as Diasporas' human rights and conflict, appearing in diverse and sophisticated diaspora phenomena. As an applied field of individual science, a study on diaspora phenomena through application of advanced theories on the various fields of study, such as politics, sociology, anthropology geography, etc.

Third, Diaspora Studies as an empirical science. After building a hypothesis with theses acquired from diaspora phenomena experienced in verity of explaining theory and interpret the facts, and then construct a theory.

Fourth, Diaspora Studies as a normative science. A science of targeting norms, as a subject of study within value-laden approach to judge what is a desirable value practical implication of theory, breaking down false consciousness or critical social science and political characteristics.

Research Objects of Diaspora Studies

The research objectives demonstrate in especially for diaspora Phenomena including international migration, identity, political rights, multiculturalism, global networks, etc.

The Research field can be broaden in the worldwide where including Korean diaspora (Jewish, overseas Chinese, overseas Indian, etc.)

1. International Migration

Meaning of International Migration

Migration is the movement of population, and it can be temporary or permanent geographical resettlement, for new geographical exploration and territorial expansion. International migration bring huge migrant burden called as migration bag to society and culture of another countries to create social identities, a set of beliefs and ritual systems, relative organizations, related standard and value systems, food, custom, languages, and etc. The reasons that people migrate would be due to push and pull factors. (Seok 2000, 28-30) Push and Pull factors are forces that can either induce people to move to a new location or oblige them to leave old residences; they can be economic, political, cultural, and environmentally based. Push factors are conditions that can drive people to leave their homes, they are forceful, and relate to the country from which people migrate.

Type of International Migration.

It should be clear from the foregoing that migration is too diverse and multifaceted to be explained in a single theory. This time present theory of P. Stalker. Stalker's International Migration types divided into 6 categories:

- (1) Labor (Legal labor migration, illegal labor migration).
- (2) Victim (Asylum seeker and refugees).
- (3) Investment (Autonomous migration for the purpose of business, studying abroad, etc.).
- (4) Family (Family-based permanent migration, for creating a new life abroad).
- (5) Female (Female migrants, through international marriage).
- (6) Professional (Professionals engaged in IT industry, financial industry, accounting industry, etc.). (Stalker 2008, 15-18)

3) Theories of International Migration

There are two general theories representative the International migration. First, an actor-centered theory and structure-centered theory. An actor-centered theory includes itself a two theory.

(1) New Classical Economics Theory: It is a migration theory that based on the individual choice of labor migrants for enlarging their practical benefits. The New Classical Economics Theory is divided into two types according to its range. There are macro and micro range of new classical economics theory. (Stalker 2008, 22)

– Macro-perspective (Balance Theory, Push and Pull Theory): Regional differences of Labor

demand and supply of migration from countries with plenty of labor resources but insufficient capital → Countries with abundant capital but lack of labor resources. Labor movement reduced the regional difference. Economic balance status → the end of migration.

– Micro-perspective (Human Capital Theory): Investing on Human capital (education, experience, language skill, etc.), calculating the costs and benefits, which make the migrants move to the region with a high pure profits.

(2) New Migration Economics: It is not individual decisions; made by the family or the small or medium scale community. Actor-centered International Migration is carried out to decrease the economic danger of family, household and community. The total family income increases, and the income sources are diversified. Economic statuses of exporting countries are the main cause of international labor migration (structural) Economic Action Theory is expanding into groups (Analysis unit: individual → group).

There are three theories explain the structure-centered theory.

– Relative Surplus Population Theory: This theory centered on the social structure that influenced by International Labor Migration. By theory observes the market, society, country and world system. Some system uses potential labor. Labor migration forces to control workers and curb. One of the points is the requirement of increasing income. The reserve labor forces swarm into centered areas (population introduced country).

– World System Theory: Alone with the relative surplus population theory, the development of capitalism is the original motivation of international labor migration. Capitalists of centered countries permeate in the surrounding countries to look for cheaper farmland, raw materials, labor and consumer market.

– Labor Market Segmentation Theory: Introducing the reason why migration occurs through the economic structure of migrant country. Mainly incurred by the labor requirement of developed countries (migrant labor force). Labor market of capitalism segments as the first type (capital-intensive) and the Second type (labor-intensive), => capitalists employ cheap labors to get the greatest interests, high salary workers are excluded out of low salary labor market, => low salary laborers are discriminated by high salary laborers and then contradiction occurs among ethnic groups, race groups. (Jeon 2008, 262-264)

Diaspora phenomenon occurred under the perspectives of neo-classical economics and

historical structure. Decisions of individual and family migration are made under the influence of macro, structural variables and their interaction.

2. Identity

1) The concept of Identity

Identity is a derivation of Latin item 'Identification' and means 'same things,' 'real identity'. One may define identity as the distinctive characteristic belonging to any given individual, or shared by all members of a particular social category or group. (Lim 1999, 317) Identity may be distinguished from identification; identity is a label, whereas identification refers to the classifying act itself. Identity is thus best construed as being both relational and contextual, while the act of identification is best viewed as inherently processual. The term is a definition of a human is the answer to the question 'Who am I?' It also includes meanings as continuity, a sense of belonging and a sense of unity. Process of identity formation includes the process of distinction between oneself and other people or groups. (Shin 1997, 36) The distinction is a natural process and the differentiation creates manmade differences through distinction. Everybody knows 'who I am?' and identifies own existence and status in the society through identity. If people did not have an identity, they would lack the means of identifying with or relating to their peer group, to their neighbors, to the communities.

2) Main Features of Identity

As we mentioned above, every individuals and groups have identity. Situationally, individuals can redefine their sense of belonging. Individuals and groups have multiple identities, asserting different identities in different circumstances. And also the importance of alternative identity for individuals and groups can be change according to situation. Though Identity is regulated on one's own, it is also occurred along with the communication with others.

3) Types of identity

There are different types of Identity. Identity can be personal or individual, which means that identity is concerned with the question 'Who am I?' – how individuals define themselves, what is important and matters to them, how they see themselves as individuals different from other people, and the things that give them their own unique personal or individual characteristics. The individual identity is a subjective aspect of identity. The group identity considers as an objective aspect of individual identity. The group or collective identity means a shared sense of belonging to group. In addition, it refers as a collective identity. A group or collective identity is an identity shared by a social group,

and involves elements of both personal and social identities, but differs from both as it involves considerable elements of choice by individuals in that they actively choose to identify with a group and adopt the identity associated with it. The group identity also considers nation, race, religious, and region identities. (Lim 1999, 317)

3. Global Network

1) Meaning of Network

According to M. Castells, network is a set of interconnected nodes. A node is the point where the curve intersects itself. Also nodes form in the cross point of link in which nodes interconnect each other. The term of 'network' also used as 'social network'. A social network is a structure of relationships linking social actors, or the set of actors and the ties among them. Relationships or ties are the basic building blocks of human experience, mapping the connections that individuals have to one another. (Castells 2004, 4-6) The network relationships among the network members can be directional and non-directional, symmetric and non-symmetric etc.

2) Features of Network

Networks are complex structures of communications constructed around a set of goals that simultaneously ensure unity of purpose and flexibility of execution by their adaptability to the operating environment. (Kim 2008, 46-47) They are programmed and self-configurable at the same time. Their goals and operating procedures are programmed, in social and organizational networks, by social actors. Their structure evolves according to the capacity of the network to self-configure in an endless search for more efficient networking arrangement. There are three main features of a network.

(1) Flexibility: reconfiguring to changing environments

(2) Scalability: Expanding or shrinking with little disruption

(3) Survivability: resisting attacks on the nodes. Network does not collapse, even though it's cut off by somebody. It's like a lizard's tail. (Kim 2008, 4-6)

The internal structure of network has an asymmetric hub. The network was built and operated according to the axiom of verticality and integration.

4. Multiculturalism

1) Concept of Multiculturalism

Multiculturalism, the word "multiple" combined with "culture" describes multiple groups' life styles, and it means coexistence, acceptance of multiple cultural traditions within a single jurisdiction or country, usually considered in terms of the

culture associated with an ethnic group. The word 'multiculturalism' is different according to actual conditions of countries, so it is impossible to make a common definition. Scholars in this field still debate on concept of multiculturalism, which means term is still developing. According to Soysal, it is the method to include people who have no nationality and illegal sojourners basing on wide support of human rights in the era of globalization. Zizek claims that multiculturalism is often used in general multicultural society to legally acknowledge and protect the rights of ethnic, racial, religious, cultural groups. W. Kimlicka argues that in the system of agreement, multiculturalism is a protection for special living rights of various cultural subjects under the precondition as supporting freedom and democracy. (Kymlicka 2005, 62)

2) Criticism of Multiculturalism.

Several scholars criticize the multiculturalism. They contend that multicultural policies lead to separatism. Such policies, they maintain, isolate ethnic groups, enforce an inward-looking mentality, and lead to strong divisions between groups inside the country. The multicultural society is minority centered, the cause of contrast feeling of majority to actively protect multicultural immigrant minority. Multiculturalism can lead social contradiction problem that hinder the social relation and rise the anxiety of disjunction and social contradiction. If cultural relativism rises to a peak, all kinds of culture and customs will be acknowledged and part of individual body can be destroyed. (Ji et.al. 2009, 113)

Research Methodology

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research.

1. Positive

Technical and practical method verifies scientifically to search the main objective (clarity, accuracy) in anything perspective to development of human knowledge on the mythical to religious stage and metaphysical to speculative stage and finally to the scientific empirical stage. (Kim 1989, 8) As such as the explanation of empirical phenomenon through generalization and systematization: scientific logic = deduction + induction

2. Analytic

Idealism, phenomenism, structural theory, symbolic interactionism investigation into internal and subjective factors of actor (a subject of study) forming social phenomena are considered as the important to comprehend the motive causing behavior and purpose of intention in the phenomenology of taking a serious view of practical universe, inter the subjective relations.

3. Normative

Value-laden approach judge norms as a subject of study, what is a desirable value practical implication of theory, breaking down false consciousness of critical social science and political characters as well as dialectic, critical theory and humanism theory.

Conclusion

As mentioned above, the necessity of Diaspora Studies is rising fast in recent academia because of brand creation of diaspora culture, reinforcement of diaspora identity, building of cultural and economic networks, understanding of multicultural phenomenon, and development of experts in the global era. Diaspora studies need collaboration and networking with various academic disciplines for the time being. Now it is possible to consider to Diaspora Studies as an independent academic discipline. There are four components for it.

First, a specific and independent research filed and research objects. The research objects of Diaspora studies are international migration, political identity, global network, and multiculturalism, international asylum-seekers and refugees, and international movement of capital, labor, goods etc.

Second, the research approach that is the research methodology or perception system. The research methodologies of Diaspora Studies are classified as positive approach to pursue scientific logic about diaspora phenomena, interpretive approach to observe, record, and state the meaning of the diaspora phenomena in subjective consciousness,

symbolic interaction, etc. and critical approach to highlight the social participation and the real problems improvement.

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Second, Diaspora Studies is an applied science. An applied science solves matters, such as Diasporas' human rights and conflict, appearing in diverse and sophisticated diaspora phenomena. As an applied field of individual science, a study on diaspora phenomena through application of advanced theories on the various fields of study; such as politics, sociology, anthropology geography, etc.

Third, Diaspora Studies is an empirical science. After building a hypothesis with theses acquired from diaspora phenomena experienced in verity of explaining theory and interpret the facts, and then construct a theory.

Fourth, Diaspora Studies is a normative science. A science of targeting norms, as a subject of study within value-laden approach to judge what is a desirable value practical implication of theory, breaking down false consciousness or critical social science and political characteristics.

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