Chinese diasporas: identity and its influence

Sociology



Research Proposal on Identity and Its Influence of Chinese Diasporas Globalization has enhanced high rates of mobility and an increased reliance on transnational associations for trade, social interaction and sharing of knowledge as explained by (Grossman, 1). He explains that this is particularly applicable among groups that leave their homeland countries in search for better political and economic environment. Grossman argues that today immigrants stay in touch with their home countries through use of information and communications technology and this presents a chance for reversing brain drain (1). He explains that ICT can facilitate sharing of knowledge and technology between the host country and the home country. Grossman observes that China has come up with different strategies to harness the potential of the Chinese diasporas which includes use of ICT. To deal with human capital depletion, countries like China, have proposed several interventions which include reparation, restrictions on immigration and implementation of programs and incentives to appeal expatriates as noted by (Grossman 2). Moreover, these countries come up with strategies that encourage retention of the workforce through improvement of salaries for the intellectuals. The fundamental human right however recognizes the right of humans to migrate freely. This has led to the aspect of beneficial brain drain where both countries benefit from immigration as described by Grossman (3).

Presently, most countries rely on knowledge economy as noted by (Yang and Welch 594). They observe that China is competing aggressively to enhance its innovation system and universities have been poised to serve this element. Moreover the other strategic advantage enjoyed by China is the huge human resource represented by it's the highly-skilled diasporas as https://assignbuster.com/chinese-diasporas-identity-and-its-influence/

described by (Yang and Welch 594). Host countries are taking advantage of this resources and countries like US, Australia and Canada have their migration schemes aiming at the highly skilled individuals most of them Chinese. According to Yang and Welch, most of the Chinese intellectuals work in universities in diaspora mostly where they took doctorate degrees (594). They assert that these valuable human resources are becoming a target of national innovation and migration policies and are important assets to both the country of origin and the host country. However, the two observe that there has been little research to unearth the role this group plays in the local context.

Chinese diasporas are regarded as the largest globally as explained by Grossman (6). He further explains that although most Chinese choose to stay in U. S, they continue to contribute to transfer knowledge back to their homeland. ICT has enabled brain circulation as asserted by (Ding, 627). He observes ICT has improved economic and social and created a new generation of Chinese in the overseas who are utilizing global information to make an impact in building of the national image and economic development in China. ICT has helped Chinese in America conserve their ethnic identity. Government websites geared towards professional in diasporas includes China Scholar Abroad, China Overseas Talent and the China Diaspora Web as discussed by Grossman (3). An example of Chinese technocrats who have been improved in major economic development outside in diaspora and transferred this information home is the Taiwanese high tech professionals in the Silicon Valley sharing this information with those in Hsinchu area in Taiwan.

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