The Status Quo and the Issues of Mother Language Education for Overseas Koreans
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Korean Diaspora
### Characteristics of Korean Diaspora

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Russia</td>
<td>Agricultural emigration to the Primorsky region in the 1860s. Later in September 1937, approximately 170,000 Koreans were relocated to Central Asia following Stalin’s orders. In 1990’s, after the collapse of the former Soviet Union, remigration to all parts of Russia.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>The mid-late 19th Century, Koreans under economic difficulties migrated to North Eastern province of China to earn their living. After the loss of Korean sovereignty in 1910, many independence activists migrated there to fight for independence. After the establishment of diplomatic ties with China in 1992, fast increase of people exchanges.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>Those who migrated to make a living, or those who were drafted by the Japanese army during the World War 2. After the Treaty on Basic Relations between Korea and Japan in 1965, increase of naturalization to Japanese and increase of Korean new-comer’s after 1980s.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>America</td>
<td>7,000 Korean laborers migrated first to Hawaii between 1903-1905 as sugar cane farm workers. After the US emigration Act in 1962, many have migrated to US seeking for new opportunities. In 1970s, emigration to Latin America.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germany</td>
<td>To relieve the unemployment problem as well as for the purpose of acquisition of foreign currency, the Korean government dispatched miners and nurses to Germany in the 1960s. Many settled there.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Middle East</td>
<td>Between 1970-1980, the advancement of Korean workers and technicians to help support Middle East country’s economic build up.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>South-East Asia</td>
<td>Cheap labor and raw materials attracted Korean businesses for the purpose of investment which naturally led to increase of migration there.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
There are currently 7,200,000 Overseas Koreans living across 181 states.
02 The role of OKF
OKF supports Koreans living outside of Korea so that they feel proud to be Koreans and become good citizens of the resident country. OKF will also contribute to the development of the Overseas Koreans Community by developing the 'Global Korean Network'.

**Mission**
Help overseas Koreans keep their ethnic ties and become responsible citizen in the country of their residence

**Vision**
Global Koreans Value-Hub
To Connect, To Enhance, To Collaborate

**Core Values**
- Fostering Identity
- Improving Rights and Interests
- Co-living and Development
- Communicating and Embracing

Serving 7.2 million overseas Koreans
아름다운 한글

03

Korean Language Education Abroad and Hangul School
Recently, foreigners studying the Korean language have increased a lot through the influence of the Korean Wave.

However, our main interest is Korean language Institutions (Hangul Schools) which focus on the education of mother language to young generation.
Hangul Schools were spontaneously established and operated by Overseas Korean communities.

According to records, the ‘Hillo Korean School’ in Hawaii, established by Korean immigrants on 5 April, 1907, was the first case of mother tongue education institution overseas.

Early immigrants paid special attention to preservation of Korean language education in order not to lose their ethnic roots.

Korean language schools have been created all over the world because of parents 'high enthusiasm for education.
OKF is currently supporting 1,855 Hangul Schools located in 118 different countries.
The fund supporting for Hangul Schools by the OKF has been continuously increased over the last 5 years.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year</th>
<th>Fund Amount (KRW)</th>
<th>2012</th>
<th>2013</th>
<th>2014</th>
<th>2015</th>
<th>2016</th>
<th>2017</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6.7b</td>
<td>9.5b</td>
<td>10.4b</td>
<td>11.5b</td>
<td>12.5b</td>
<td>15.7b</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Our Foundation endeavors to increase average support amount per school every year.

1000 KRW = 0.86 USD
Hangul School Conference Workshop

Inviting Hangul School Teachers for Training
인구어와 비교한 한국어의 형태적 특성

가주어나 존재문의 잉여사가 없음

'It rains', 'It is John that came yesterday.'에서의 'it',
'There is a man in the garden.'에서의 'there'처럼
순수하게 문법적인 요소가 한국어에는 없다는 뜻

Online Teacher Certification System

Supporting Education Materials
Hangul School Cultural Camp

Spatch Traditional Culture Instructors
Hangul School Cultural Camp

Dispatch Traditional Culture Instructors to Hangul School
Customized Educational Support
Training of trainers
Implications and New Challenges
Today, over 90 countries have Overseas diaspora policies including Israel, China, India, Ireland and Korea.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Total Population (A)</th>
<th>Overseas Koreans (B)</th>
<th>Ratio (B/A)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>China</strong></td>
<td>131,932 million</td>
<td>3,700 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>India</strong></td>
<td>116,901 million</td>
<td>2,600 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Israel</strong></td>
<td>716 million</td>
<td>782 million</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Korea</strong></td>
<td>5,170 million</td>
<td>718 million</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

China, India and Israel are referred to 2007 data

Overseas diaspora contributes to the development of the mother country by providing excellent human resources, establishing network in each sector, overseas remittance, investment, job creation and start-up, growth of local status and public diplomacy. They contribute to better relations between mother country and recipient states.
Implications and New Challenges

If overseas Koreans want to learn their mother tongue, the government should be able to give them enough opportunities for such education.

The Korean government is building and supporting Korean language schools in 118 overseas countries as exemplary educational networks through the Overseas Koreans Foundation.

Next generation Overseas Koreans are learning the language, culture and history of the motherland through Hangul Schools, allowing them not to forget their roots. And keep holding strong identity as Koreans and be good local citizen as well as of the global world.