

2022 English Foundations 수준별 영어 에세이 대회

2학기

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학번:202220659

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● Read the topic and discuss it in 250-300 words

The issue of abolishing the Ministry of women and Family has been raised every time the administration changes. Recently, however, the abolition of the Ministry of women and Family has become a hot topic again. On Oct. 6, the Ministry of Public Administration and Security officially announced that it would abolish the Ministry of women and Family. When the Ministry of Women and Family was first established, I think it was possible to establish it because there was a lot of sympathy for discrimination against women. Recently, however, men's sympathy for discrimination against women has decreased significantly, and I think it has raised an issue such as abolishing it. Many people are in favor of abolishing it, but I oppose the abolition of the Ministry of women and Family.

First, some argue that the Ministry of women and Family is a ministry for women only, but it is not an institution for women only. The Ministry of women and Family carries out the tasks of planning women's policies and promoting women's rights, protecting and fostering youth welfare, and establishing, coordinating, and supporting family policies. The Ministry of women and Family is not designed to deprive men of their rights or incite conflicts, but to help women and the socially disadvantaged. It recently strengthened the Child Care Allowance program by allowing disclosure of names of fathers who do not pay child support. Also, it announced a new anti-sexual violence law, focusing on criminal punishment of the heads of public institutions who caused disadvantages to victims of sexual violence and those who reported it.

Second, many men argue that there is no reason for the existence of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family because the status of Korean women is equal to that of men. In fact, it is true that the rights and status of Korean women have improved significantly, but discrimination still exists in certain areas. In this year's GGI Gender Gap Index, Korea ranks 102nd out of 156 countries in the world. In addition, the wage gap announced by the OECD using the median wage for men and women was 32.5 as of 2020, the lowest level in the OECD. Also the number of victims of sexual violence in 2020 was 30,105, of which 88.6% were women. It prove that female victims are still overwhelmingly high. Given this reality, the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family still has work to do.

Third, there are various opinions that point out the limitations of the role of the

Ministry of women and Family, but unconditional abolition is not a solution. The recent cases of digital sexual violence and workplace sexual violence that have angered Korean society explain that without the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, the power to come up with measures to improve the system would have been even weaker despite some criticism that it has often failed to pro-actively protect and support victims of sexual violence in some cases.

The Ministry of women and Family is not a department that only represents women. I hope it will be an opportunity for people to learn more about the role of the Ministry of Women and Family and change its negative perception. More importantly. Instead of hastily abolishing the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, it is hoped that it will reform the deficiencies of the Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, which has been pointed out so far, and fulfill its role properly.

(앞쪽에 이어)