**COUNTRY: SOUTH KOREA**

**COMMITEE: UN WOMEN**

**AGENDA ITEM:GENERAL RELATED MOBBING**

**Gender equality and mobbing are very big problems that continue in the past and today. There is a lot of pressure on both men and women. "She's a woman, she can't, men can never cry, she's a woman, let her sit at home, what is she doing outside" And many more words like this. Of course, a woman can do anything she wants, a man can cry, and a woman will never have to sit at home just because she is a woman. This pressure that society exerts on people also causes many psychological problems. Moreover, there are many injustices to which women are exposed and they gain many of their rights far later than men just because they are women.**

**We, as South Korea, believe that women and men are equal, and we are working towards this. With the establishment of the Government Jobs title on February 25, 1998, specific policies to address sexism began to be addressed. On February 28, 1998, the Presidential Commission on Women's Affairs was established under the chairmanship of Chairman Kim Dae. On July 23, 1999, a law prohibiting and regulating gender discrimination was created. Today, women in South Korea are guaranteed all the legal rights that men have. In 1948, women obtained the legal rights to vote, drive, own, and inherit property and assets. Korean women, for example, have access to all medical and health services. All Korean citizens are guaranteed national health insurance under the National Health Insurance Act. Since the 1980s, South Korea has worked towards implementing gender equality by revising and amending discriminatory content in existing legislative codes. The constitution of South Korea has achieved its goal of providing various gender equality laws in a short period. The implementation of laws prohibiting gender inequalities and prejudices has increased the number of women in the workforce. However, the status of women in South Korea shows that Korea still has a lot of room to improve for gender equality. Therefore, legislation and public rules have critical roles to influence Korean cities to significantly upgrade the social structure. South Korea banned marital rape in 2013. In 2021, South Korea decided not to criminalize women's abortion. The decision was made to further assess the options and autonomy of women in pregnancy and childbirth. Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW), against women. The number of men wearing makeup in our country is increasing every day, even if society says that men should not wear makeup, we allow it because we aim to reduce the pressure on men**

**As a result, we need to stop this mobbing. In order to do this we need to change the way people think, and show them that men can do what women do and women can do what men do. Who will do the work or events performed cannot be determined by gender, because both sexes are equal. And this perception begins with the family that raised the children are raised. If parents raise their children with thoughtfulness, then the child, on his own, will have an idea about society. So the first thing that needs to change is the parents' view of society. As South Korea, we are ready for collaboration and to do what needs to be done.**

**Bibliography:**

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