

POLICY FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTH KOREA :  
CHALLENGES FROM WELFARE TO EMPOWERMENT

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บทคัดย่อและแฟ้มข้อมูลฉบับเต็มของวิทยานิพนธ์ตั้งแต่ปีการศึกษา 2554 ที่ให้บริการในคลังปัญญาจุฬาฯ (CUIR)  
เป็นแฟ้มข้อมูลของนิสิตเจ้าของวิทยานิพนธ์ ที่ส่งผ่านทางบัณฑิตวิทยาลัย

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are the thesis authors' files submitted through the University Graduate School.

A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Degree of Master of Arts Program in Korean Studies  
(Interdisciplinary Program)  
Graduate School  
Chulalongkorn University  
Academic Year 2014

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นโยบายสำหรับผู้พิการในประเทศเกาหลีใต้ : ความท้าทายจากสวัสดิการสู่การเสริมพลังอำนาจ



วิทยานิพนธ์นี้เป็นส่วนหนึ่งของการศึกษาตามหลักสูตรปริญญาศิลปศาสตรมหาบัณฑิต

สาขาวิชาเกาหลีศึกษา (สหสาขาวิชา)

บัณฑิตวิทยาลัย จุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

ปีการศึกษา 2557

ลิขสิทธิ์ของจุฬาลงกรณ์มหาวิทยาลัย

Thesis Title POLICY FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTH  
KOREA : CHALLENGES FROM WELFARE TO  
EMPOWERMENT  
By Miss Puchita Promma  
Field of Study Korean Studies  
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Accepted by the Graduate School, Chulalongkorn University in Partial  
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 ผู้การเสริมพลังอำนาจ (POLICY FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTH  
 KOREA : CHALLENGES FROM WELFARE TO EMPOWERMENT) อ.ที่ปรึกษา  
 วิทยานิพนธ์หลัก: ผศ. ดร.ภาวิกา ศรีรัตนบัลล์, 65 หน้า.

วิทยานิพนธ์เล่มนี้มีวัตถุประสงค์เพื่อศึกษานโยบายด้านผู้พิการในประเทศเกาหลีใต้ ในด้าน  
 ของพัฒนาการและการเปลี่ยนแปลงจากการจัดสวัสดิการเพื่อดูแลผู้พิการสู่การแนวความคิดการจัด  
 สวัสดิการด้วยเสริมพลังอำนาจ เพื่อเป็นการดูแลอย่างยั่งยืนนั่นคือการดูแลช่วยเหลือเพื่อให้  
 ประชาชนสามารถช่วยเหลือและดูแลตนเองได้ รวมถึงวิเคราะห์ถึงแนวคิดที่นำไปสู่การพัฒนา นโยบาย

จากผลการศึกษาพบว่าในนโยบายด้านสวัสดิการผู้พิการในประเทศเกาหลีใต้ เริ่มต้นจาก  
 การดูแลในความหมายกว้างๆ โดยส่วนใหญ่จะเป็นไปในด้านที่เอื้อต่อเศรษฐกิจ เช่น การดูแลด้าน  
 การเงิน และการรักษาพยาบาล ต่อมาเมื่อประเทศเริ่มเข้าสู่ปัญหาด้านเศรษฐกิจการดูแลกลุ่มคน  
 เหล่านี้เป็นงานที่หนักขึ้นและรัฐบาลเริ่มมีคิดวิธีการที่จะเข้ามาดูแลสวัสดิการของกลุ่มบุคคล  
 เหล่านี้ ทั้งนี้เริ่มใช้แนวคิดในเรื่องของการจัดสวัสดิการในแนวของการสร้างศักยภาพ เพื่อให้บุคคล  
 เกิดการพัฒนาและสามารถดูแลรวมถึงจัดการกับตัวเองได้ ซึ่งในระยะหลังนโยบายด้านผู้พิการของ  
 เกาหลีเริ่มมุ่งเน้นในแนวของการเสริมพลังอำนาจและการพัฒนาศักยภาพมากกว่าการจัดสวัสดิการ  
 แบบช่วยเหลือ แต่เป็นการจัดสวัสดิการเพื่อสนับสนุนให้คนสามารถใช้ชีวิตได้อย่างภาคภูมิใจกับ  
 ตนเองและสามารถใช้ชีวิตเป็นส่วนหนึ่งของสังคมได้อย่างมีความสุขโดยเน้นกิจกรรมกับชุมชนมาก  
 ขึ้น อย่างไรก็ตามจากการพัฒนานโยบายเพื่อผู้พิการที่มีแนวโน้มดีขึ้นแต่มีบางจุดที่ยังได้รับการละเลย  
 คือกลุ่มผู้พิการผู้หญิง จะเห็นได้ว่าผู้พิการหญิงมีตำแหน่งแห่งที่ในสังคมน้อยลงเรื่อยๆ เป็นต้นว่า  
 จำนวนผู้จบการศึกษาในระดับอุดมศึกษา และจำนวนผู้ทำงานน้อยกว่าผู้ชาย และการมีส่วนร่วมใน  
 การทำกิจกรรมสังคมของผู้หญิงยังคงน้อยกว่าผู้ชายแม้จะมีกลุ่มองค์กรอิสระเข้ามาเพิ่มบทบาทของ  
 ผู้หญิงแล้วก็ตาม

สาขาวิชา เกาหลีศึกษา

ปีการศึกษา 2557

ลายมือชื่อนิสิต .....

ลายมือชื่อ อ.ที่ปรึกษาหลัก .....

# # 5587577020 : MAJOR KOREAN STUDIES

KEYWORDS: WELFARE POLICY / PERSON WITH DISABILITIES / WELFARE

PUCHITA PROMMA: POLICY FOR PERSON WITH DISABILITIES IN SOUTH KOREA : CHALLENGES FROM WELFARE TO EMPOWERMENT. ADVISOR: ASST. PROF. PAVIKA SRIRATANABAN, Ph.D.}, 65 pp.

The purpose of this study is to study policy for people with disabilities through development of policy from welfare to development. To study the concept help them to help themselves by government through welfare policy.

The finding of this study Korea's style of welfare group. Indeed, before 1997 Korea's style of welfare orientalism was relatively successful and reflected the public's approach to life's problems. But it broke down during the financial crisis in 1997, the private family efforts and family supports were not strong enough to inoculate members against the 'social disease' of economic recession. The main of Confucian is strong family relationships, social harmony and hard work form a positive set of cultural to design social supports. The Government also try to support but without strong social support for family welfare policies, it is also impossible to take advantage of welfare orientalism.

Nowadays the main of government policy in Korea emphasises an approach to public support described as 'productive welfare'. Productive welfare is based on an integrated balance of welfare and economic growth, sustainable over the long run by a guaranteed living standards and opportunities for work. Productive welfare is similar to 'welfare to work', 'workfare', and 'work first' approaches in the industrialised countries which is strategy for Korea that relies heavily on social investment. The Empowerment approach is designed to enhance the capacity of people to help themselves in a good standard of living by themselves.

Field of Study: Korean Studies

Student's Signature .....

Academic Year: 2014

Advisor's Signature .....

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

First, I would like to express my sincere gratitude to my thesis advisor Assistant Professor Pavika Sriratanaban, Ph.D for her kindness and her support from the start to the end of thesis.

My sincere gratitude to Associate Professor Worawet Suwanrada who is the chairman of my thesis examination, Wichian Intasi, Ph.D., and Associate Professor Ki Soo Eun, Ph.D., who are the thesis committee, for their academic insights and logical supportive comments. Moreover, I am so thankful to Korean studies staff and all of my friends for their supports and cheer-ups

Lastly, special thank to my beloved family for giving me their precious love and supports. Without their support it's hard complete my study, thank you for thank you for believe in me and stand by my side.

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## CHAPTER I

### INTRODUCTION

This chapter an author would like to explanation on research background significances in field of welfare and current situations relating to situations of people with disabilities and welfare situations which lead to examine policy for people with disabilities from welfare to empowerment in South Korea which is subjected to research objectives and expect outcome.

According to the WHO (World Health Organization), the number of person with Disabilities reach over 650 million people who suffer in variety of Disabilities. The number of disabled people is expected to increase as a result of medical advance, growth of population, aging population, war, industrial disasters and so on.

Person with Disabilities is the most of people in the world who disadvantaged minority group, UN announced The Convention on Right of Person with Disabilities to international community to put the end of discrimination and inequality.

Over a billion of people live with disabilities. This answer to about 15% of the world's population. Between 3.8% of people of the world (190 million) and 2.2% (110 million) are people 15 years and older who have difficulties in functions. In addition, rate of person with disabilities increasing from the past due to aging population and about health conditions.

Even though disabilities is extremely diverse but person with disabilities have same general and standard in health care needs as everyone, and need to access to mainstream health care services..

South Korea is the one which has developed rapidly from 1960. In 2000 Gross National Income per capital of South Korea was 8,910 USD ranked in upper middle group. The living standard is very high, Neonatal mortality Rate decreased, Literacy Rate increased and other indicators also being better (Nontapatthamadul 2010) However, Even though the the country getting better and better and their population have more well-being but some of people such as group of woman, ageing, children and people with disabilities still be the group that cannot get benefit from the development.

### 1.1. Research Background

From this part will move to some historical of welfare and welfare policy for people with disabilities in South Korea to understand why the author decide to study this topic. South Korea are participated in the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratified the Convention on December 11, 2008. And were brought into domestic on January 10, 2009, Korea has taken the variety of measures, including enacting the legislation necessary for its implementation.

Korea start a system to support workers who suffer workplace injured resulting in disabilities, through enacting the Industrial Accident Compensation

Insurance Act in 1963. In 1977, the government announced the groundwork for an educational environment for disabled persons, with the legislation of the Special Education Promotion. In 1981, the International Year of Disabled Persons by UN (the United Nations), Korea enacted the Welfare of Physically or Mentally Disabled Persons Act (later revised and replaced by the Welfare of Disabled Persons Act (WDPA) in 1989) to establish the foundation of a welfare system for persons with disabilities. In 1990, the Promotion of Employment of Disabled Persons Act (the present Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act (EVDPA)) was introduced, and national efforts began in earnest to ensure the right to work and the income support for persons with disabilities, through a mandatory employment quota system. The Act on Promotion of Convenience for the Disabled, Senior Citizens, and Pregnant Women (APC) was formulated in 1997, aimed at securing accessibility to buildings, roads, and facilities for persons with disabilities and other vulnerable people. The provisions of the law related to roads, means of transportation, and passenger facilities were separated in 2005 to create the Mobility Improvement for the Transportation Disadvantaged Act (MITDA), the major legislative basis for securing the mobility rights of persons with disabilities. The Promotion of Disabled Persons' Enterprise Activities Act (PDEA) was also enacted in 2005 to help persons with disabilities start their own businesses or engage in business activities. In 2007, after one year Korea the adoption of the Convention and enacted The Act on the Anti-Discrimination against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities (ARPD),

aimed to prohibit discrimination on the general of disability in all aspects of the life. This Act has functioned as a legal instrument for implementing the Convention domestically. In 2007, Enacted the Act on Special Education for Disabled Persons (ASEPD) to replace the Special Education Promotion Act. The ASEPD contains provisions that reinforce national obligations regarding the education of disabled students, and expand the relevant educational infrastructure. The Special Act on the Preferential Purchase of Goods Produced by Persons with Severe Disabilities, which was passed in 2008, has promoted the purchase of products manufactured by companies employing or owned by persons with disabilities, thus creating momentum to increase their real income. With the enactment of the Disability Pensions Act (DPA) in 2010, Korea introduced a pension scheme for persons with severe disabilities. This scheme enables the government to further fulfill its responsibility of providing social security to persons with disabilities by guaranteeing basic income to those with severe disabilities who are unable to engage in economic activities, and by offering financial support to meet the extra costs incurred due to disabilities.

The policy for person with disabilities has changed by add up / replace / remove something to create new things to support person with disabilities will live by well-being and create the way which person with disabilities can live with non-discrimination.

## 1.2. Research Aim

This research aims to study current welfare disability in South Korea according to UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and try to study how can welfare will be empowerment. Is mean after study policy then an author will try to examine how this policy can develop person with disabilities by empowerment not just give them some budget or welfare.

## 1.3. Research Objectives

1. To study Policy for Person with Disabilities.
2. To Analyze the ideal which lead to change policy from welfare to empowerment.
3. To Analyze how Policy for Persons with Disabilities which based on empowerment effect to people.



## 1.4. Research questions

1. How does Policy for Persons with Disabilities look like?
2. How Policy for Persons with Disabilities change from welfare to empowerment ?
3. How does Policy for Persons with Disabilities which based on empowerment effect to people?

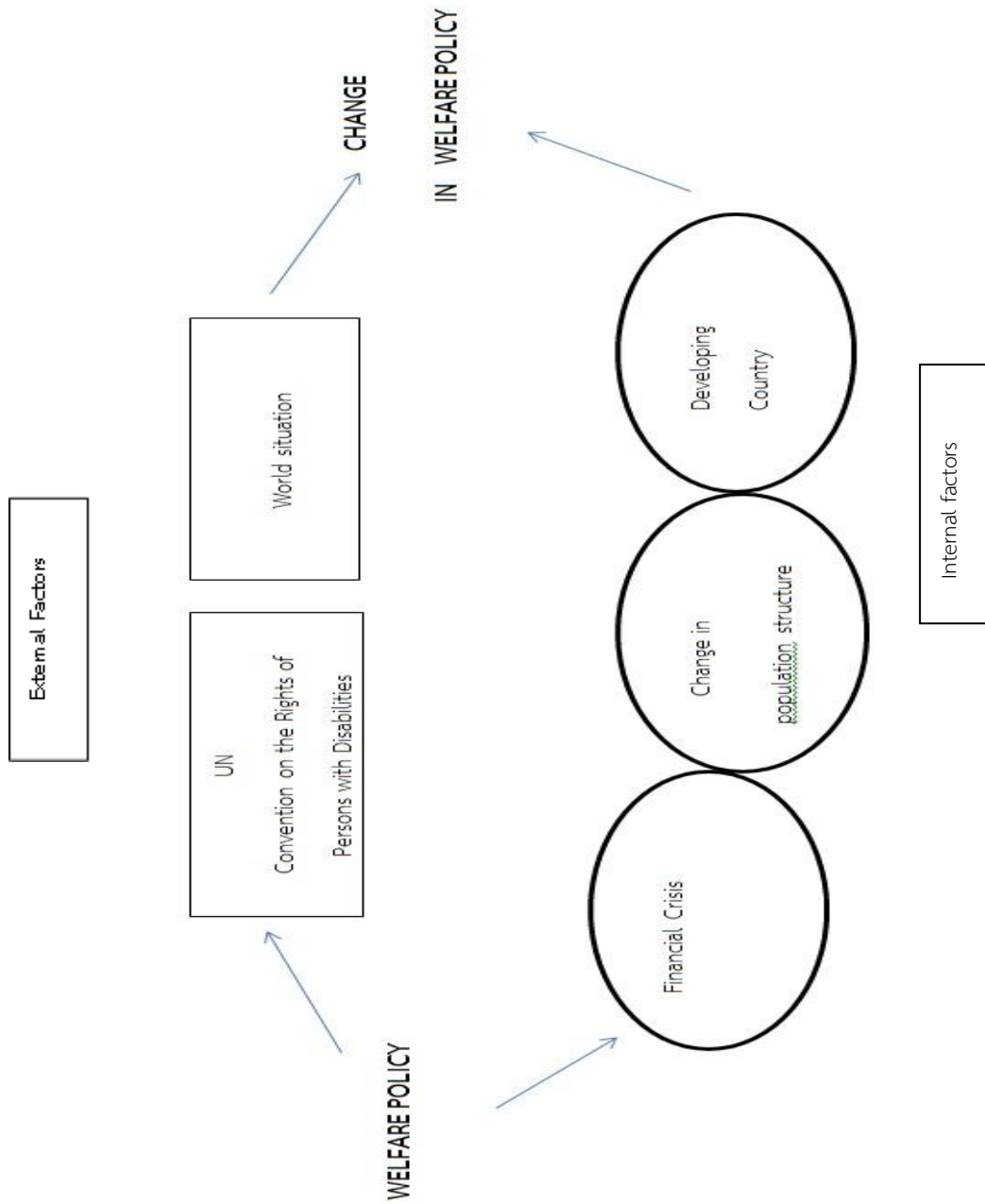
### 1.5. Scope of Study

This study would like to study the welfare in South Korea from 1945 but will more focus on the beginning of the first welfare for person with disabilities which is established in 1963 to support workers who suffer workplace injuries resulting in disabilities in Park JungHee's government to present.





## 1.6. Conceptual Framework



From Conceptual framework show the factors which cause of change in policy challenge from welfare to empowerment

## External Factors

### 1. UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratified the Convention on December 11, 2008(UNTC 2006). The government bring these concept to developed law and social policy for Persons with Disabilities to be the same level of living standard of persons with disabilities and so on.

### 2. World Situation

World situation in the trend of The Development to be Welfare State in this situation is not only budget but also including well-being Support in physical and mind, being part of society, attending social activity without discrimination

## Internal Factors

### 1. Financial Crisis

In early 1960s The Republic of Korea achieved a remarkable a level of economic growth, However in late 1977 South Korea faced economic down turn from Asian Financial Crisis (Uk 2000) after this crisis there are many korean people have been unemployed government can not support covertly the limited of budget is one of the factors that government changed ideal of welfare to empower people to help themselves.

## 2. Change in Population Structure

According to World statistics show the information of changing of Population Structure South Korea also change too(KOSTAT 2011). As the reason of budget people under government support increase the government create the third way to manages and moving country by their people.

## 3. Developing Country

After the Japanese colonial era, South Korea have to develop their country and Korean government including Chaebol group rebuilt state and developed state went further than the earlier Japanese example by nationalizing commercial banks, thereby “totally their lending decisions to industrial policy” and establishing the long-standing called “statebanks-chaebol nexus” became the central of the Korean economic system and be the main concept for economic development (Shin 2003). From New Korean economic system with concept of work is one of the reason that the government change concept of welfare policy from only give to give and gain mean people received opportunity and develop themselves with that opportunity to work and government will receive the output of work to develop country together.

## CHAPTER II

### LITERATURE REVIEW

#### 2.1. Definition

WHO defines the meaning of disability as Disabilities in an umbrella term, to cover impairments, participation restrictions and activity limitations. An impairment is a problem in body structure or function about the limit of activities is a

According to WHI “Disability” is not just a health problem. It is a phenomenon and reflecting the interaction between features of the society features of a person’s body in where they live. Person with disabilities have a difficulties in the require of interventions to remove social barriers and environmental barriers.

The Act on Anti - Discrimination Against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities in 2007 defines disability, with respect to a cause of discrimination prohibited by this Act, as “an impairment or loss of physical or mental functions that substantially limits an individual’s personal or social activities for an extended period”. (Korea,2007)

The Act on Anti-Discrimination Against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities (2007) defines persons with disabilities as “individuals with disabilities as provided in the definition of disability”.

The Act in which relate to Employment Promotion for Disabled Persons in 1990 defines persons with disabilities as “those who because of physical or mental handicap, are subject to considerable restriction in their working life for a long time, as more fully defined in the Presidential Decree.” (Republic of Korea,1990)

Person with disabilities have the same health needs as person who has non disabilities for cancer screening, immunization, etc. They also experience in a narrow margin of the health, because of social exclusion and poverty. The evidence from information suggests that person with disabilities face accessing barriers for the rehabilitation and health services person with disabilities need many specific setting.

## 2.2. The Current Situation of Person with Disabilities in South Korea

**Table 1 Registration Status of Disabled Persons by Gender (2009)**

(Units:thousand people, %)

Total		Male	Female
Number of people	2,429	1,426	1003
Proportion (%)	100	58.7	41.3

\* Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare

Girls and Women with disabilities are seriously exposed the issue about gender for domestic and sexual violence. Especially, sexual violence, sexual molestation and sexual harassment, effect women in mental types of disabilities, for

example 9.3 of woman are intellectual disability from gender issue and 12.2% are psychosocial disability , the average of 1.7 percent of girls and women with disabilities. This shows the situation to concern about girls and women with disabilities, Evidence show that the position of girls and women still receive the problem about the perspective point and about the freedom to enjoy and restrict their equal to freedom and human rights.

**Table 2 Occurrence rate of sexual and domestic violence**

(Unit: percentile)

	<b>Women with disabilities</b>	<b>Men With disabilities</b>
Domestic violence	16.3	11.1
Sexual violence (including sexual harassment & assault)	2.8	0.4

\*Source : Ministry of Health and Welfare, “2008 Survey of Disabled Persons”

\*\*Evidence that the social environment against women for makes a difficult for women with disabilities who still experience in this situation can expect that the situation will be worse than this statistic in the future

Even though the professional of counseling centers and shelters for women with disabilities try to conduct the facilities for girls and women with disabilities. In addition, the issue about gender such as domestic and sexual violence are still be as a problem in Korean society for girls and women with disabilities. Especially, girls and women with disabilities still do not be covered any education on domestic and

sexual violence then they are not mentioned in any program or “prevention training on sexual violence, domestic violence, and sexual harassment”<sup>1</sup> as general women who non disability.

**Table 3 Education level of persons with disabilities**

(Unit: percentile, number of persons)

	Sex		Age				Degree of disability		All
	Male	Female	Under 17	Ages 18-44	Ages 45-64	Ages 65+	Severe	Non-severe	
No education	4.4	22.1	5.5	2.5	4.4	24.3	13.3	11.2	11.8
Primary school	27.5	40.2	48.1	6.4	31.7	44.7	30.9	32.8	32.9
Secondary school	20.6	15.1	28.9	9.3	25.3	14.2	16.8	19.0	18.3
High school	31.0	16.6	17.6	50.4	27.7	11.5	28.4	24.4	25.0
College or above	16.5	5.9	0.0	31.4	11.0	5.4	10.6	12.6	12.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>100.0</b>
<b>Number of persons</b>	<b>1,510,784</b>	<b>1,093,520</b>	<b>83,443</b>	<b>452,629</b>	<b>1,054,148</b>	<b>1,014,085</b>	<b>569,607</b>	<b>1,941,797</b>	<b>2,604,304</b>

\*Source: Ministry of Health and Welfare, “2011 Survey of Disabled Persons”

**1**

The Equal Employment Opportunity and Work-Family Balance Assistance Act (EOWBA)  
The Prevention of Sexual Assault and Protection, etc. of Victims Thereof (APSPV)  
Framework Act on Women’s Development (FAWD)

The information from the table show that women with disabilities discontinue education are more likely than men with disabilities are 6 times, there are women who have never received any and considerably and education, 5 times more than (women with disabilities : 77.4 and men with disabilities 52.5% ) Women with disabilities who have received less than or up to secondary education also more than men.

Therefore, for women with disabilities, who have a low-level of socialization and education, become employer , choose their spouses, manage their married lives, etc., lifelong learning is extremely important.<sup>2</sup> In particular, even are if one has received mainstream of education, then education is focusing on the formation of self-identity at that times of transition to adulthood is still needed so they may have contemplate and make decisions of their life on their own regarding their future. This is about their right to self-determination still has been restricted by their parents, teachers, or others not their own

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<sup>2</sup> In the Korean society, those who have received up to or less than secondary education cannot, in fact, enter the labor market, regardless of sex and job type. In addition, the networks formed through mainstream education highly influence one's later social career, meaning that women with disabilities, who have not received mainstream education or have a low-level of education, not only face more serious problems in later stages in life, but also have extremely limited social relationships.



### 2.3. Relate researches

In this part, I have chosen the previous work which influenced my study Dominik Schwitzer's "South Korea – Shifting away from the productivist/developmental status of welfare?" who studied on South Korea made up three points why South Korea is distinct to the conservative regime. This was the state until 1999. As can be drawn from the post-crisis management of South Korea, Korea's welfare regime is supposed to shift in two possible directions. First, on the basis of the austerity reforms demanded by the IMF, South Korea could have cut their engagement in developing social welfare. Therefore, the South Korean welfare regime is expected to shift towards a more market-oriented model. The model that grants only minimal social rights called the liberal regime. For the shift towards the liberal regime. The private sector thus would provide social welfare in this regime. Enterprise welfare is assumed to be low since companies are more economy-oriented/profit-oriented due to the favoring of the market within the liberal regime. Therefore, the social burden is expected to be carried mainly by the family. Secondly, the welfare regime in South Korea could also shift into the direction of the conservative welfare model since the Korean government introduced a package of social policies during and after the financial crisis, although, the social policies that were introduced could have been also a tool to avoid further social unrest due to the economic reforms imposed by the IMF. For a shift towards the conservative regime, I expect that based on the characteristics of the conservative regime, social

rights are about to expand and consequently state welfare would increase. There are 2 hypothesis on his study first, The South Korean welfare mix has shifted towards favoring the market and thus point towards the liberal regime and The South Korean welfare has shifted towards more social welfare, Second directs therefore towards the conservative regime. Nevertheless, both shifts would mean a transition away from a developmental welfare state towards a “real” welfare state and away from the productivist towards the liberal or conservative regime regardless of the motivation of the introduction of the social policies. In this context, a real welfare state relates to the European welfare model since the state is actively involved and the central institution of providing welfare.

In Huck-ju Kwon's study “Welfare reform and future challenges in the Republic of Korea-Beyond the developmental welfare state?”, briefly introduced on development of welfare in South Korea. In 1997 Kim Dae-jung was elected in the periods of the economic crisis and people are extended the Employment Insurance Program start in 1998, and also the Public Assistance Program, which is renamed to the Minimum Living Standard Guarantee. This program was designed to recognize the social right standard of living for every citizen in South Korea .

The Korean government also reformed the National Health Insurance and National Pension Program for the main of the Korean welfare to the state.

His study analyzed “the change in the paradigm of social policy: Welfare developmentalism and productive welfare”. The development of welfare to

contribute the incremental but instead development of the welfare state in Korea, has some downsides. First, the downside is redistribution took place in such a way that the lion's share are in the people with high income, state sector employees and people were the first groups of people who covered by the social policy program from government (Kwon 1997). Second, the government confine social policymaking for small number who were the top policy makers, then leaving most of citizens without any voice. Third, the welfare policy (welfare state) was organized for the salary earners wage who based on the assumption that unemployment who could keep to a minimum group . In this system, people who unemployed had to savings the money or private help to safe their living because the social safety net at that time not for them or nominal. This system proved to unworkable during the time of massived unemployment.

The challenge in future for the welfare state in Korea . After the economic crisis, Korea has was rapid expansion for the welfare system follow series of economic reforms. Such as active policy to challenge , however, the number of challenge that should be addressed in the nearly future. First, necessary to consolidate their welfare programs that that were introduced or expanded during the economic in crisis. Second, the concerning about the sustainability of this programs, particularly the National Pension Program and National Health Insurance.

The National Health Insurance in financial fall into deficit partly because patients all could use in health services all the year in round instead of a limit of

300 days previously. The respect of the National Pension Program, there were similar problem, by not as just as for National Health Insurance. The National Pension Program is unsustainable in structure in internal return to rate is set too high to deliver in the low economic growth era, In 1998 from Kwon (1997) point out that this to developmental paradigm of social policy, which regarded the National Pension Program as a measure of mobility and capital rather than a public pension program. After the National Pension Program requires in least 20 years to provide for full pensions eligibility , it only accumulated the funds after introduction. From 2003 pensions use to be pay out, the fund would run out in thirty years time there are a reform in the structure in financing.

There is an equity issue about welfare programs in sharing. After social insurance are not start by the risks involved as other program but was decided by ability to pay of person, nevertheless, in most society, there is a tendency to report particularly and income in cases of self-employed workers.

Most of Korean governments in the recently history, including the government of Kim Dae-jung, have been reluctant to take up the challenge, but it would be cause many problems and the big concerns in the future is would be necessary to steps and taken.

Korea's social policy should response interest in the policymakers from the East Asian region and beyond. In 1997-1998 with the economic crisis, Korea adopted active social policy to overcome their problems, and appears in national to have

succeeded with new strategies in terms of cohesion , social stability and prospects for renewed development in economic. The Korean government wanted to develop the country to be the welfare state after meeting in social policy requirements from the economic crisis. Kim the President advocated the new idea of productive welfare,

The reforms of National Health Insurance and the National Pension Program took place In 1999 before Kim the President launched his new initiative of productive welfare, The Important changes in the period of welfare developmentalism because these programs became universal to coverage in the sense that was extended to all risk pooling and citizens became wider.

Even though his study has analyzed in another about the public assistance program reform was the clear examples to that indicate the welfare state in Korea.

South Korea moved to the developmentalism in welfare that subordinated in social concern about the economic consideration. While, the important is the basic of structure of the welfare state consist almost same and that economic considerations for example enhancing competitiveness are still the high placed the government agenda.

The government of Kim Dae-jung made three decisions important policy for reforming the program.

Firstly, the level of pensions should be lower, Secondly, the program have to cover farmers, the self-employees and urban informal sector workers, who were not

include in previously. Lastly, the committee was set up for consult the ministers of of Health and Social Welfare and Finance and Economy on investment decisions. The new rules were started from December 1998. The Korean government consolidated for the National Pension Program in the 1998 reform.

The research by Soohyun Christine Lee and Timo Fleckenstein 's "The Politics of Postindustrial Social Policy: Family Policy Reforms in Britain, Germany, South Korea, and Sweden" East Asian welfare in capitalism usually has been defined as a hybrid between conservative and liberal welfare part (Esping-Andersen and Gøsta 1990) . With respect to dimension, the strong normative to underpinnings for derived from Confucianism are highlighted in tropical . In conservative welfare states in Europe, ideology of Confucian took great places on the family in welfare and traditional gender roles, whereas the state was not ascribed to any importance in these affairs. From Peng (Peng 2004) characteristic in the expansion of family policy in the first center in left government for agency for feminist.

In 2003-2007 under the 2<sup>nd</sup> center-left government, family policy has a remarkable in experience expansion to challenge to liberal welfare and the breadwinner of male . Between 2003 and 2006 the child care policy is the most expansion to increase of the budget for child care.

In Korea, new family policy the first target who initiatives are low-income families, but the middle classes has been becoming provision more inclusive in

benefit from policy expansion. With employment-oriented family policy measures (especially the improvement of child care provision), the three countries thus responded to the increase in female employment participation and the related new social risk of work–family conflicts.

In the Korea and German cases, policy reform are accelerated under leadership who stand for conservative, which would expect that conservative parties will support traditional in gender roles rather than policies promoting in female employment to participation ; and in the British case the conservative will support for “work–family” for main policies.

#### **2.4. Welfare Approach**

To understand the welfare it is important to examine the historical and original ideology of the social welfare system. For this study, term of “welfare” is used refer to policies that affect to well-being of the citizen.

In the United States, “welfare” is used more narrow to refer to the for poor families and children The United State, Netherlands and Sweden described in welfare by take different approaches to providing social welfare or social protection, to their citizen in the nation. (Siv S. Gustafsson and Frank P. Stafford 1995)

In the United states familiar countries, such as Australia and Canada Social welfare policies reflect the belief that market would bring well-being to the of

citizens in maximum of number. Families are expected to care for their own members, assistance is needed in the private sector. Only if the the market and family fail the state to intervene and offer social welfare benefits,

The failures are expected to be relatively rare. The benefits of social welfare are typically means tested. The universally applicable programs and more population in the form of social insurance programs to such as those that assist for the person with disabilities and elderly .

## 2.5. Empowerment Approach

### Definition Empower

Empowerment is identified as a construct that link individual strengths and competencies, nature helping system, and proactive behavior to social policy and social change. (Rappaport 1981, Rappaport 1984)

Empowerment can begin to be understood by examining the concepts of power and powerlessness(Moscovitch and Drover 1981). Power is defined by the Cornell Empowerment Group as the "capacity of some persons and organizations to produce intended, foreseen and unforeseen effects on others" (John Lord and Hutchison 1993)

Increasingly, empowerment is being understood as a process of change (Cornell Empowerment Group cite in John Lord and Hutchison,1993 has suggested that in order for people to take power, they need to gain information about



themselves and their environment and be willing to identify and work with others for change. In a similar vein, Whitmore (Whitmore 1988) defines empowerment as:

*an interactive process through which people experience personal and social change, enabling them to take action to achieve influence over the organizations and institutions which affect their lives and the communities in which they live.*

According to Wallerstein (1992), defines empowerment as :

*a social-action process that promotes participation of people, organizations, and communities towards the goals of increased individual and community control, political efficacy, improved quality of community life, and social justice.*

While Whitmore (1988) give the concept of empowerment needs to be more clearly defined as underlying assumptions

*a social-action process that promotes participation of people, organizations, and communities towards the goals of increased individual and community control, political efficacy, improved quality of community life, and social justice. While Whitmore (1988) feels the concept of empowerment needs to be more clearly defined, she states that there are some common underlying assumptions (John Lord and Hutchison 1993) :*

a) For individuals should assumed to understand their own needs and should have the power to define and their need.

b) For all people can build possess strengths.

c) To empowerment is a long live.

d) To personal experience and knowledge are useful and valid in coping effectively.

For this study, empowerment was defined as the concept as support capacity and mind of person with disabilities in several way to help them to help themselves .

## 2.6. Capability Approach

This study Sen developed the capability approach as a set of interrelated to theses in particularly , welfare economics on the personal well-being, inequality and poverty. Sen advocated focus on a person's capability to function, that is, capability of the person can do or can be versus the more standard concentration on the real income in person or utility (welfare economics in traditional). In Sen's approach, capability is a physical or a mental ability. Function of the actual achievement of the individual, achieves people through being or doing .In these , disability can be understood in terms of functioning or capabilities which results from the individual's personal characteristics and basket of available income and assets and environment such as culture, political, social, economic, (Sophie 2006).

This approach will help to understand the importance of the economic causes and consequences of disability that closely related for the recent International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health of the World Health Organization (WHO 2001).

## 2.7. Human Rights Base Approach

Persons with disabilities have long who been seen as passive group who receive the aid. A human rights-based approach for disability answer that all people are active as a subjects with that persons with disabilities need to participate in all of society legal claims on an equal basis with their non-disabled peers.

According to the human rights-based approach to development as defined by the UN, the following human rights principles should be applied :

Non-discrimination and Equality

Empowerment and Participation

accountability and Transparency.

Development needs to address the barriers in multiple to the inclusion of persons with disabilities – communication barriers, attitudinal and physical. These barriers will be found in all level and sectors, a human rights-based approach on disabilities is a program in a variety of sectors, include water, infrastructure, education ,health, social protection, employment, economic development.

Based on the responses and social model to disability have more than rehabilitation measures and medical treatment in the health section. Persons with disabilities need to address in barriers multiple to the inclusion of persons with disabilities for all levels and all sectors of development compliance.



### CHAPTER III

#### HISTORICAL OF WELFARE POLICY

This Chapter would like to overview historical background to understand why the Korean welfare state has lagged so far behind the developed countries. Thirty-six years of Japanese colonial rule ended on 15 August 1945, and Korea was liberated from Japan. After the liberation the two great powers of the post-war era, the United States and the Soviet Union, were interested in Korea for geopolitical reasons. With many different kinds of combined factors the Korean Peninsula was divided – North and South controlled by two countries. After the Korean War in 1950. In that period is considered very crucial period for South Korea's history. In addition, in that time of cold war between the US and the Soviet Union, the two powerful nations wanted Korea to uphold their own ideology. The main tasks of government were focused on reconstruction of the nation, social development and social work. On 16 May 1961, General Park Chunghee committed a coup d'état and held the ruling power over the nation. After General Park's military coup in 1961, the constitutional and legal bases of social welfare were consolidated. From 1961 till 1992, more than 30 years of military government prevented Korean democratization, restricted the public rights and freedom social justice and fairness. During his government this period, when most developed western countries had established the basis of welfare states. However, under military government of Park Chung-hee only realized the importance

of economic stability. The Cold War ideology opposed that South against North Korea.

In Kim Young-Sam's era (1992–1999) pushed even more forcefully in the neo-liberal direction in an effort to increase efficiency and economic competition. His regime stood for 'small-government' and 'productive welfare'. Neo-liberal policies were brought in an effort to transform basic relationships between the state and the market. Decontrol sought to strengthen competition and promote market flexibility. The educational system was reformed in order to take an effort in harmonizing education and economic strategy together and new management skills were advanced to lessen conflict in labour-capitalist relations, promoting cautious compromise rather than hostile dispute. Public spending on social welfare programs was reduced as government came to rely, on the innovation and collective efforts of religious, civic, volunteer groups and social purpose enterprises. The percentage of the population receiving public assistance and medical aid decreased and has continued to do so even after the economic crisis of 1997.

According to Kwon (Kwon, Jwa and Lee 2003) can be divided into four periods : National Rebuilding and Reconstruction (1945-1959), The High-Growth Period (1960s), A decade of Structural Change and Intensive Economic Growth (1970s), and The Period of Consolidation and Structural Change (1980-Present).

For this study would like to divided into five periods

### 3.1. 1945-1959 Periods

According to Kwon (2003) this periods was called “National Rebuilding and Reconstruction” Social Welfare at that time was the concern of a small group who sharing even time in poverty, welfare work was considered to be charity provided by private citizens – just was the Western Christians.(Kwon, Jwa and Lee 2003). Welfare problems were not recognized as a social problem. Korea’s welfare system were set largely by private charity groups especially foreign relief groups.

### 3.2. 1960s Periods

In Kwon (2003) this periods called “The High-Growth Period” because of the fact that after rapid economic growth began in 1960, the number of poverty citizens decreased rapidly. In 1961, after a military coup by Park Chung-Hee, many welfare-related laws and program, such as public assistance program (1961), industrial accident insurance program (1963) and medical insurance program (1963), were introduced in order to win the support of the people for a new industrial era.

**Table 4 Welfare laws and program in 1960s**

1961	Public assistance program
1963	Enacting the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act initiated support for workers who suffered workplace injuries resulting in disabilities.
	Medical insurance program

### 3.3. 1970s Periods

The era of modification began in 1977 with Medical Aids, a totally revised nationwide medical insurance system, which guaranteed health security for all Korean citizens. A national pension program was enacted in 1973 but was not implemented until 1988 because of the economic crisis at that time.

**Table 5 Welfare laws and program in 1970s**

1977	The government laid the groundwork for an educational environment for disabled persons (the legislation of the Special Education Promotion Act)
	Special Education Promotion Law

### 3.4. 1980-1990s Periods

From 1980 to 1987, Chun Doo-Hwan took power from and Promote to establish a 'Welfare Society' in Korea, Chun amended one welfare law. This regime focus on public assistance program and medical insurance include:

welfare Acts for the elderly (1981, 1984) ,

disabled (1981, 1984)

children (1981, 1984). T

These laws basis for the development of Korean social welfare services. Moreover, minimum wage (1986) and national pension insurance (1986) these two programs were introduced in this era. In the period of expansion, from the middle of



the 1980s to the present day, great progress has been made through the labor movement and democratic liberalization of political life.

President Rho Tae-Woo (1987– 1992) supplemented the existing Acts and introduced new social benefits and programs including: Equal Employment Act (1987), Maternity Health Care Act ( was renewed 1987), Maternity Welfare Act (1989), Industrial Accident Insurance Act (was renewed 1989, with added contributions by the government), and Regulation for the Promotion of the Employment of the Disabled (1990). Other important advances involved extending coverage of medical insurance to rural areas (1988) and to the urban self-employed (1989). The national pension insurance and a minimal wage program early introduced were implemented in 1988, which marked a turning point toward a mature social welfare system.

In 1992 the first democratically elected president Kim Young-Sam was elected civilian non-military candidates. He start slogan “Construction of a New Korea” encompassed governmental strategies that addressed social welfare issues, such as wealth redistribution, stable balanced industrial development and equity attentive to globalization. The pension insurance and employment insurance coverage were expanded to include fishermen and farmers in 1995.

In this periods The first The Five-Year Disability Policy Development Plan is established. This Five-Year Disability Policy Development Plan is established every five year by Ministries under the National Coordination Committee on Disability chaired by the Prime Minister. The policy objectives of third five-year plan are :

- a) To advancement of disability welfare regime
- b) To promotion of disability education and culture
- c) To expansion of economic activities of persons with disabilities
- d) To promotion of social participation of persons with disabilities

Policies implemented under the Third-stage Plan aimed at the “advancement of welfare of persons with disabilities” include introducing a disability pensions system, improving the disability registration and assessment system, and expanding housing services for the disabled. Other measures have also been introduced to expand economic opportunities for persons with disabilities, including the strengthening of the mandatory employment system for persons with disabilities and the expansion of employment support and vocational competency development services. Various efforts have been undertaken for the promotion of the rights to education and culture of the disabled, including the establishment of an educational support system based on life cycle, the promotion of inclusive education, and the improvement of web accessibility for persons with disabilities.

The First-stage Plan (1998-2002) is established with the goal of implementing systematic and long-term measures for persons with disabilities at a cross-governmental level.

Table 6 Welfare laws and program in 1980s – 1990s

1981	The government laid the groundwork for an educational environment for disabled persons (the legislation of the Special Education Promotion Act)
	Welfare of Physically or Mentally Disabled Persons Act (later revised and replaced by the Welfare of Disabled Persons Act (WDPA) in 1989)
1989	Welfare of Disabled Persons Act (WDPA)
1990	The Promotion of Employment of Disabled Persons Act
1991	Child Care Act of the Ministry of Health and Welfare
	Act relating to Employment Promotion, etc. for Disabled Persons (revised in 2000 and renamed Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act)
1993	Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act
1996	Five-year Policy Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities
1997	The Act on Promotion of Convenience for the Disabled, Senior Citizens, and Pregnant Women (APC)
1998	Act on the Promotion and Guarantee of Access for the Disabled, the Aged, and Pregnant Women to Facilities and Information
	Five-year Policy Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities (1998-2002)
1999	Welfare of Disabled Persons Act (WDPA)

### 3.5. 2000 - Present

Korea's disability policy is currently in the process of a significant change on the basis of its continuous development in the last 30 years. The enactment of the

ARPDA and the ratification of the Convention have provided critical momentum for Korea's disability policy to change its approach. It has shifted from the mere provision of welfare services to a human rights-based approach. Introduced in 2007, the Personal Assistant Service program is offering more opportunities for participation in local communities and independent living rather than care and protection in facilities to persons with severe disabilities who have lacked sufficient government support. The Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Children, a specialized support program adopted in 2009 for the functional improvement and rehabilitation of children with disabilities, has become a starting point of the government's full-fledged efforts to support disabled children and their families. The Disability Pensions System introduced in 2010 to guarantee income for persons with disabilities, and the Disability Care and Support System that will act as a long-term care program and an independent living support system from 2011, Korea will have a solid framework of social security for the disabled in place.

For five-year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities in this periods

The Second-stage Plan (2003-2007) with the goal of implementing systematic and long-term measures for persons with disabilities at a cross-governmental level as same as The First-stage Plan (1998-2002)

The Third Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities (2008-2012). To that end, the Third Five-year Disability Policy Development Plan

(2008) includes an action plan in support of its fourth objective (concerning social participation and rights protection) to initiate from 2009, to “work to ensure effective implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, develop monitoring evaluation kits [and] write Country reports for submission to the [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities]”

The Fourth Five-Year Plan to develop disability policy (2013-2017) The Ministry of Health and Welfare held ‘Policy discussion on a 4th disability comprehensive policy plan’ on November 27 to announce the plan, which will be going on from 2013 to 2017 and to collect opinion of the disabled sector on the plan. ‘Disability Comprehensive Policy Plan’ referred at the title of the discussion is not new policy title, but it is just changed title according to revision of the Disability Welfare Act and means previous ‘Five-Year Plan to develop disability policy’.

According to the presentation in the discussion, under the vision of ‘Happy Society for the all persons with and without disabilities’, the 4th disability comprehensive policy plan (draft) is composed of 4 goals, 18 targets and 70 detailed targets. The 4 goals are as follows;

1. Expanding PWDs welfare and health service
2. Strengthening education and the rights of culture & sport for all PWDs in their life cycle
3. Improving economic independence of PWDs
4. Enhancing PWDs’ social participation and rights

In addition, the government continues its ongoing efforts to improve the accessibility of persons with disabilities, through the Five-year National Plan for Accommodation Promotion (1st stage: 2000-2004; 2nd stage: 2005-2009; 3rd stage: 2010-2014) and the Five-year Plan for Mobility Improvement for the Transportation Disadvantaged (1st stage: 2007-2011). Meanwhile, the Five-year Plan for Special Education Development (1st stage: 2008-2012) promotes inclusive education, special education, and individualized education for persons with disabilities. These key objectives and main contents related to persons with disabilities are included in the National Action Plan for the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, a comprehensive human rights plan drafted in May 2007.

However, the disabled sector is skeptical of the plan considering the current status of the disability policy coordination committee and also evaluates that the plan is insufficient to realize welfare and rights of persons with disabilities.

**Table 7 Welfare laws and program in 2000s**

2000	Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act
2001	Act to Narrow the Digital Divide
2003	The Third Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities (2003-2007)
2005	Mobility Improvement for the Transportation Disadvantaged Act (MITDA)

	The Promotion of Disabled Persons' Enterprise Activities Act (PDEA)
2007	the Anti-Discrimination against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities Act (ARPD)
	The Prohibition of Discrimination of Disabled Persons, Remedy Against Infringement of their Rights, etc. Act
	The Act on Special Education for Disabled Persons (ASEPD) was enacted to replace the Special Education Promotion Act.
	The Act on the Special Education for Individuals with Disabilities and the Like
2008	The Special Act on the Preferential Purchase of Goods Produced by Persons with Severe Disabilities
	The Third Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities (2008-2013)
2009	The Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Children, a specialized support program
2010	The enactment of the Disability Pensions Act (DPA)
2011	The Disability Care and Support System (long-term care program and an independent living support system)
	The Support of Welfare of Children with Disabilities Act.
	The Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities
2012	The Act on the Guarantee of Promotion of Convenience of Persons with Disabilities, Elderly People, Pregnant Women, etc.,
2013	The Fourth Five-Year Plan to develop disability policy (2013-2017)

The Welfare Law for Persons with Disabilities (장애인복지법) was enacted on:

05 June, 1981 then wholly amended on: 11 April, 2007 and Last Amended on: 30

July, 2013

Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act was enacted on: 13 January, 1993 then wholly Amended on: 25 May, 2007 and Last Amended on: 18 December, 2012

Act on the Guarantee of Promotion of Convenience of Persons with Disabilities, Elderly People, Pregnant Women, etc. was enacted on: 10 April, 1997 and last amended on: 23 May, 2012

Act on the Special Education for the Disabled Persons, etc. (장애인 등에 대한 특수교육법) was enacted on: 25 May, 2007 and last amended on: 30 December, 2013

Act on the Prohibition of Discrimination of Disabled Persons, Remedy Against Infringement of their Rights, etc. was enacted on: 10 April, 2007 and last amended on: 13 August, 2013

Special Act on the Preferential Purchase of Products Manufactured by Persons with Severe Disabilities (중증장애인생산물 우선구매 특별법) was enacted on: 21 March, 2008 and last amended on: 23 March, 2013

Pension for Persons with Disabilities Act (장애인연금법) was Enacted on: 12 April, 2010 and last amended on: 14 July, 2011

Act on Activity Assistant Services for Persons with Disabilities (장애인활동지원법률) was enacted on: 04 January, 2011 and last amended on: 13 August, 2013



Act on the Support of Welfare of Children with Disabilities (장애아동복지지원법) was enacted on 04 August, 2011 and last amended on: 04 June, 2013

In 2007, the last year of The Third Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities bring to the new law 4 for person with disabilities that was enacted. In 2013, the first year of The Fourth Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities the law for person with disabilities was amended.



## CHAPTER IV

### CHANGE IN WELFARE POLICY

#### 4.1. Replace

The Act on the Special Education for Individuals with Disabilities and the Like (2007) replaced the Special Education Promotion Act (1977). To ensuring self-reliance, stable livelihoods and expanding social participation of students with disabilities by providing them with appropriate and equal education opportunities, the Act clarifies the duty of national and local governments to supply integrated educational environment.

#### 4.2. Revise

4.2.1 Employment Promotion and Vocational Rehabilitation of Disabled Persons Act(2000) changed from Act relating to Employment Promotion, etc. for Disabled Persons. This Act is made up of 73 articles in 6 parts.

Part one is a preamble defining disability, the responsibility of central and regional governments, and connection between the Ministry of Health and Welfare and the Ministry of Education and Human Resources Development.

Part two is concerned with the promotion of employment for people with disabilities, as well as vocational rehabilitation services and overall policies.

Part three states compulsory hiring of people with disabilities and expenses.

Part four is about the Korea Employment Promotion Agency for the Disabled, the agency in charge.

Part five is finances

Part six is supplementary provision.

### 4.3. Add Up

#### 4.3.1 Anti-Discrimination

In Political Rights, The Act prohibits discrimination of persons with disabilities concerning the exercise of their political rights (right to vote, right to be elected and right to petition) and provides for “legitimate accommodation” to ensure that persons with disabilities are able to exercise their political rights, on equal basis with others.

In Family, Home, Welfare Facilities, Right to Health, Prohibition of Harassment

The Act prohibits discriminatory acts against persons with disabilities in relation to the family, home and welfare facilities. These include acts that are against their will or interests; exclusion from decision-making processes; and acts that prevent them from exercising various rights, among others.

In medical facilities and health-care, The Act provides persons with disabilities suffering from harassment with various measures such as counselling, treatment and legal protection.

#### 4.3.2 Mobility Convenience

Act to Narrow the Digital Divide (2001) aimed to increasing mobility related convenience equipment and installations on transportation and roads to ensure convenience and safe transportation of the mobility disadvantaged

The Act Mobility Convenience of Mobility Vulnerable consists of 34 articles, concerned with establishing a plan to improve convenience for the mobility disadvantaged. The Act lays out the responsibilities of the transit industry, and Government transportation agencies to install and maintain convenience equipment, establish plans to implement specially designed bus, designate special areas for the mobility disadvantaged in transportation methods, create a mobility support centre, designate pedestrian priority areas and support for drivers with disabilities.

#### 4.3.3 Narrow the Digital Divide

Aimed to guaranteeing access to information-communication services. The Act provides for the high-speed information-communication services, support for information-communication machinery, installation and maintenance of facilities to access information, information education, researching the status of the digital divide, supplying resources, creation of the Korea Agency for Digital Opportunity and Promotion and ensure access to information for people of lower socio-economic status such as people with disabilities, older people, women, as well as people who are without access due to environment.

#### 4.4. Specific Group

##### 4.4.1 Children

Child Care Act of the Ministry of Health and Welfare(1991) was amended in 2005 to include provisions for child care for infants with disabilities. In 2009 The Rehabilitation Services for Disabled Children, a specialized support program was enacted. In 2011 The Support of Welfare of Children with Disabilities Act was Enacted.

##### 4.4.2 Woman

Recently enacting The Act on the Guarantee of Promotion of Convenience of Persons with Disabilities, Elderly People, Pregnant Women, etc., in 2011

#### 4.5. Factors

##### 4.5.1 Internal Factors

##### 4.5.1.1 Financial Crisis

In early 1960s The Republic of Korea achieved a remarkable a level of economic growth, However in late 1977 South Korea faced economic down turn from Asian Financial Crisis (Uk 2000) after this crisis there are many korean people have been unemployed government can not support covertly the limited of budget is one of the factors that government changed ideal of welfare to empower people to help themselves.

#### 4.5.1.2 Change in Population Structure

According to World statistics show the information of changing of Population Structure South Korea also change too (KOSTAT 2011). As the reason of budget people under government support increase the government create the third way to manages and moving country by their people.

#### 4.5.1.3 Developing Country

After the Japanese colonial era, South Korea have to develop their country and Korean government including Chaebol group rebuilt state and developed state went further than the earlier Japanese example by nationalizing commercial banks, thereby “totally their lending decisions to industrial policy” and establishing the long-standing called “statebanks-chaebol nexus” that became “the central feature of the Korean economic system(Shin 2003). From New Korean economic system with concept of work is one of the reason that the government change concept of welfare policy from only give to give and gain mean people received opportunity and develop themselves with that opportunity to work and government will receive the output of work to develop country together.

#### 4.5.2 External Factors

##### 4.5.2.1 The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the formulation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratified the Convention on December 11,

2008. The government bring these concept to developed law and social policy for Persons with Disabilities to be the same level of standard of living of persons with disabilities and so on.

#### 4.5.2.2 World Situation

World situation in the trend of The Development to be Welfare State in this situation is not only budget but also including well-being Support in physical and mind, being part of society, attending social activity without discrimination



## CHAPTER V

### INTEGRATED APPROACH TO WELFARE POLICY

#### 5.1. Welfare Approach

This Approach was applied in 1940s-1960s. In 1940s-1950s social welfare at that time was support by family and private sectors, the government came to support in 1961 started Public assistance program, in 1963 Enacting the Industrial Accident Compensation Insurance Act for workers who suffered workplace injuries resulting in disabilities. And started Medical insurance program. In this time the policy from government was budget.

#### 5.2. Empowerment Approach

The government start to apply empowerment Approach to policy through The Act on the groundwork for an educational environment for disabled persons and in 2005 enacted The Promotion of Disabled Persons' Enterprise Activities Act. The Act on Special Education for Disabled Persons (2011). For recent policy for person with disabilities the government

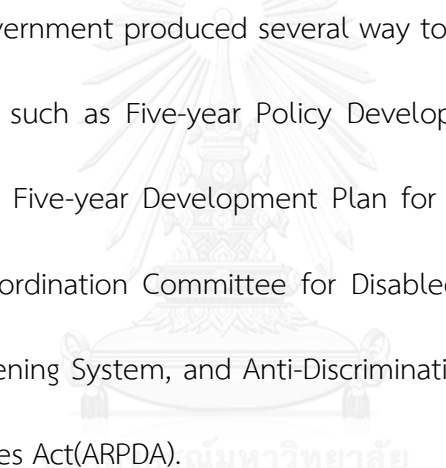
Support for sports-for-all for disabled persons: Supporting national enthusiast clubs, physical training classes, and sports festivals Culture and sports vouchers for persons with disabilities



Culture vouchers: Support for the enjoyment of movies, performances, and exhibitions, as well as for purchasing books and albums

Travel vouchers: Support for purchasing travel products and train or domestic flight tickets, and using accommodations and amusement facilities

To construct individual strengths and competencies to be nature helping system, and proactive behavior to person with disabilities, social policy and social change.

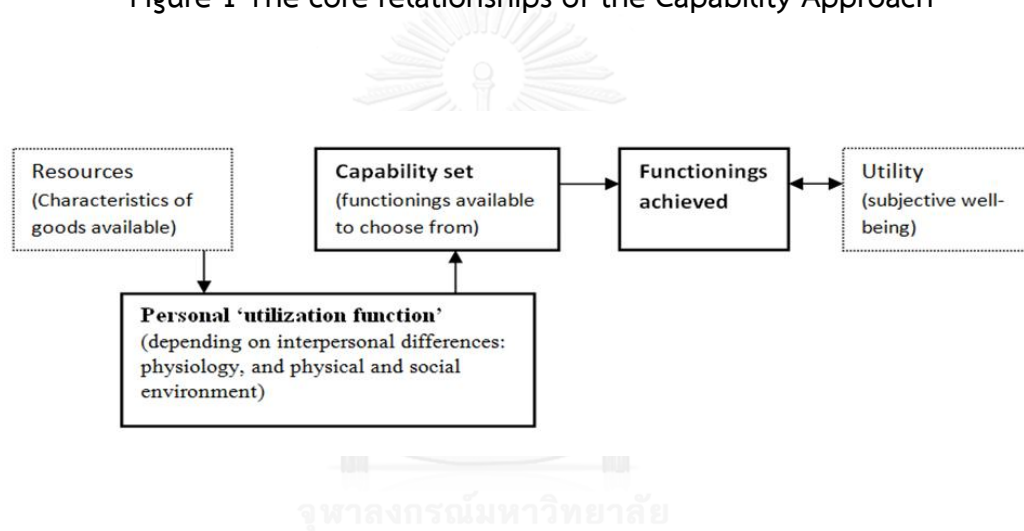
Moreover, Government produced several way to help people with disabilities to help themselves such as Five-year Policy Development Plan for Persons with Disabilities, The Third Five-year Development Plan for the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities, Policy Coordination Committee for Disabled Persons (PCCDP), Disability Registration and Screening System, and Anti-Discrimination Against and Remedies for Persons with Disabilities Act(ARPD). 

### 5.3. Capability Approach

The policy that could be assume that government apply concept of capability building in capability approach are Education of Persons with Disabilities Improving Job Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities, and Participation in Social and Cultural Activities due to the fact that Capability Approach focus on “practical opportunity” on the quality of life that individuals are actually able to achieve. This quality of life is analyzed in terms of the core concepts of ‘functionings’ and

‘capability’. For recent policy for person with disabilities the government that support opportunity to practice skill : Improving Job Opportunities for Persons with Disabilities and Special Education even Sports attendance vouchers : Support for attending professional matches and major sports events held within the country Accessibility of persons with disabilities to broadcasting

Figure 1 The core relationships of the Capability Approach



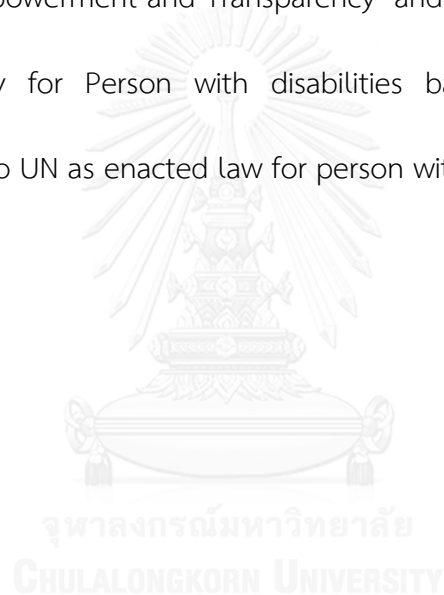
outlines the core relationships of the Capability Approach and how they relate to the main alternative approaches focused on resources and utility.

Resources are considered as an input, but their value depends upon individuals' ability to convert them into valuable functioning in this case mean government support by policy and program to help person with disabilities could functioning achieved.

#### 5.4. Human Rights Base Approach

A human rights-based approach to disability implies that all people are active subjects with legal claims and that persons with disabilities need to participate in all spheres of society on an equal basis with their non-disabled peers. According to the human rights-based approach to development as defined by the UN, the following human rights principles should be applied : Equality and non-discrimination, Participation and empowerment and Transparency and accountability.

Korean Policy for Person with disabilities base on human rights-based approach according to UN as enacted law for person with disabilities .



## CHAPTER VI

### CONCLUSION AND DISCUSSION

#### Policy for Person with Disabilities in South Korea

Social Welfare at that time was the concern of a small group who sharing even time in poverty, welfare work was considered to be charity provided by private citizens. In 1961, Park Chung-Hee government by military coup many program and welfare-related laws was introduced to the support of the citizens for a new industrial era. In 1977 for Medical Aids, a totally revised nationwide medical insurance system, which guaranteed health security for all Korean citizens. In 1973 a national pension program was established but still not implemented until 1988 because of at that time there are economic crisis.

After Park Chung-Hee era in 1979. General Chun Doo-Hwan took power from 1980 to 1987. Promising to establish a 'Welfare Society' in Korea, Chun revised and amended one welfare law after another. His regime focused especially on medical insurance and public assistance program.

Rho Tae-Woo government (1987– 1992) existing Acts and introduced new social programs and benefits including:

Equal Employment Act (1987)

Maternity Health Care Act (was renewed 1987)

Other important advances involved extending coverage of medical insurance to rural areas (1988)

Maternity Welfare Act (1989)

Program for urban self-employed (1989).

Industrial Accident Insurance Act (was renewed 1989, with was added new contributions by the government)

Regulation for the Promotion of the Employment of the Disabled (1990).

The national pension insurance and a minimal wage program was early introduced and were implemented in 1988, which a turning point of marked toward a mature of social welfare system.

The first democratically elected Kim Young-Sam in 1992 president among civilian non-military candidates. He stated slogan 'Construction of a New Korea' to encompassed in governmental strategies that to addressed social welfare issues, such as equity, redistribution of wealth and stable balanced industrial development attentive to globalization.

In 1995 employment insurance and pension insurance coverage were expanded to include fishermen and farmers.

overnment produced The first The Five-Year Disability Policy Development Plan is established. This Five-Year Disability Policy Development Plan is established every five year by Ministries under the National Coordination Committee on Disability chaired by the Prime Minister. Policies implemented under the Third-stage Plan

aimed at the “advancement of welfare of persons with disabilities” include introducing a disability pensions system, improving the disability registration and assessment system, and expanding housing services for the disabled. Other measures have also been introduced to expand economic opportunities for persons with disabilities, including the strengthening of the mandatory employment system for persons with disabilities and the expansion of employment support and vocational competency development services. Various efforts have been undertaken for the promotion of the rights to education and culture of the disabled, including the establishment of an educational support system based on life cycle, the promotion of inclusive education, and the improvement of web accessibility for persons with disabilities.

The First-stage Plan (1998-2002) is established with the goal of implementing systematic and long-term measures for persons with disabilities at a cross-governmental level.

The Second-stage Plan (2003-2007) with the goal of implementing systematic and long-term measures for persons with disabilities at a cross-governmental level as same as The First-stage Plan (1998-2002)

The Third Five-Year-Plan for Policy Development for Persons with Disabilities (2008-2012). To that end, the Third Five-year Disability Policy Development Plan (2008) includes an action plan in support of its fourth objective (concerning social participation and rights protection) to initiate from 2009, to “work to ensure effective

implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Persons with Disabilities, develop monitoring evaluation kits [and] write Country reports for submission to the [Committee on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities]”

The Fourth Five-Year Plan to develop disability policy (2013-2017) The Ministry of Health and Welfare held ‘Policy discussion on a 4th disability comprehensive policy plan’ ‘Disability Comprehensive Policy Plan’ referred at the title of the discussion is not new policy title, but it is just changed title according to revision of the Disability Welfare Act and means previous ‘Five-Year Plan to develop disability policy’.

### How Policy change

#### Internal Factors

- Financial Crisis

There are many Korean people have been unemployed government could not support covertly the limited of budget is one of the factors that government changed ideal of welfare to empower people to help themselves.

- Change in Population Structure

According to World statistics show the information of changing of Population Structure South Korea also change too .As the reason of budget people under government support increase the government create the third way to manages and moving country by their people.

- Developing Country

From New Korean economic system with concept of work is one of the reason that the government change concept of welfare policy from only give to give and gain mean people received opportunity and develop themselves with that opportunity to work and government will receive the output of work to develop country together.

### **External Factors**

- The UN Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities

The Republic of Korea actively participated in the formulation of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and ratified the Convention on December 11, 2008. The government bring these concept to developed law and social policy for Persons with Disabilities to be the same level of standard of living of persons with disabilities and so on.

- World Situation

World situation in the trend of The Development to be Welfare State in this situation is not only budget but also including well-being Support in physical and mind, being part of society, attending social activity without discrimination.

### **Productive welfare**

One of concept that brought to change ideal from welfare to empowerment by work base on concept of Productive welfare. The main of government policy in Korea emphasizes an approach to public support described as 'productive welfare'.



Productive welfare is based on an integrated balance of economic growth and welfare, sustainable over the long run by a guaranteed standard of living and opportunities for work. Productive welfare is similar to 'welfare to work', 'workfare', and 'work first' approaches in the industrialized countries – a kind of 'third way' strategy for Korea that relies heavily on social investment. This concept change the way government support in the past government only support by budget but nowadays government support opportunity to practice skill and support mind of person with disability through empowerment to build capacity of person with disability and live with well-being and being Included in the Community.

For this time in the point that empowerment approach start an author can not assume that this the policy will be change from welfare to empowerment exactly but from my study can assume that Korean government find the way to prove and move their country by bring this concept and apply to policy because of the new concept, internal factors and external factors that mention in this study.

However the government will adapt concept of empowerment to all policy or change in future in even that the government found the better way because the purpose of policy are support person with disability and live with well-being and being Included in the Community.

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## Economic Activity Status of Disabled Persons by Gender

### ■ Working Population with Disabilities

(Units: thousand people, %)

Category	Population aged 15 or older	Economically active population			Economically inactive population	Economic activity participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment-to-population ratio
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
Male	1,392	673	632	41	718	48.4	6.1	45.4
Female	984	242	223	19	743	24.6	7.8	22.7
Total	2,376	915	855	60	1,461	38.5	6.6	36.0

\* Source: Korea Employment Agency for the Disabled (2013), "2010 Survey on Economic Activities of Disabled Persons"

## Economic Activity Status of Disabled Persons by Gender

### ■ Entire Working Population

(Units: thousand people, %)

Category	Population aged 15 or older	Economically active population			Economically inactive population	Economic activity participation rate	Unemployment rate	Employment-to-population ratio
		Total	Employed	Unemployed				
Male	19,819	14,635	14,116	519	5,185	73.8	3.5	71.2
Female	20,714	10,464	10,190	274	10,250	50.5	2.6	49.2
Total	40,533	25,099	24,306	793	15,434	61.9	3.2	60.0

\* Statistics of Total workers: based on data regarding regular workers of businesses with five or more workers

\*\* Source: Ministry of Employment and Labor (2013)

### Economic Activity Status of Disabled Persons by Gender

#### ■ Education Level of Disabled Persons by Gender

(Unit: %)

Category	Gender		Total
	Male	Female	
No education	7.8	28.9	16.5
Elementary school	29.2	38.4	33.0
Junior high school	18.8	11.8	15.9
Senior high school	30.1	16.4	24.4
College or higher	14.1	4.6	10.2
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

\* Source: Ministry of Health, Welfare and Family Affairs and Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs (2013), “2008 Survey of Disabled Persons”

Current situation of complaint processing by grounds of discrimination (disability)

	Received	Concluded	Requested investigation	Conciliation	Recommendation	Conviction	Disciplinary sanction	Settlement by compromise	Dismissed	Transferred	Rejected	Investigation suspended	Investigation in process	Percentile (%)
Total	16,589	15,981	2	23	1,067	8	6	524	9,333	103	4,793	122	608	21.2

Disability	7,193	6,840	2	5	369	8	1	258	3,413	29	2,741	14	353	9.2
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(Unit: number of cases) \*Source: National Human Rights Commission, “Current situation of complaint processing as of December 2013”

(URL:[http://www.humanrights.go.kr/common/board/fildn\\_new.jsp?fn=1390547221048.hwp](http://www.humanrights.go.kr/common/board/fildn_new.jsp?fn=1390547221048.hwp))

### Experience rate of sexual harassment, assault, and/or violence for women with disabilities

(Unit: percentile, number of persons)

Disability type	With experience	Without experience	Total	Estimated number of persons
Physical	0.6	99.4	100.0	1,373,000
Brain lesion	1.4	98.6	100.0	286,000
Visual	0.8	99.2	100.0	245,000
Hearing	1.8	98.2	100.0	277,000
Language	0.0	100.0	100.0	11,000
Intellectual	9.3	90.7	100.0	150,000
Autism	0.0	100.0	100.0	2,000
Psychosocial	12.2	87.8	100.0	90,000
Renal	0.0	100.0	100.0	65,000
Cardiac	0.0	100.0	100.0	19,000
Respiratory	0.0	100.0	100.0	12,000
Hepatic	0.0	100.0	100.0	8,000
Facial	0.0	100.0	100.0	4,000
Intestinal/Urinary fistula	0.0	100.0	100.0	20,000
Epilepsy	5.0	95.0	100.0	20,000
Total	1.7	98.3	100.0	2,582,000

\*Source: Korea Institute for Health and Social Affairs, “Study for the Development of Disability Welfare Policies Centered on Consumers: In-depth Analysis of the 2011 Survey of Disabled Persons” (2012).



### Disaggregated statistics on survivors of sexual violence (disability type)

(Unit: percentile, number of persons)

Year	Total	Physical	Brain Lesion	Visual	Hearing/ Language	Intellectual	Psycho- Social	Other
2011	1,355	104	47	24	35	987	83	75
	100	7.7	3.5	1.8	2.6	72.8	6.1	5.5

\*Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family, “Report on Management Records of Sexual Violence Counseling Centers and Shelters” (2012).

### Current state of domestic/sexual violence counseling centers and shelters for women with disabilities (as of 2009)

(Unit: number of establishments, number of cases/ of persons)

	Type of facility	Number of Establishments	Number of cases/admissions
Sexual violence against WWD	Counseling center	17	22,333
	Shelter	3	312
Domestic violence against WWD	Counseling center	3	-
	Shelter	1	-

\*Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (information provided in the State Party Report)

### Current state of sexual violence counseling centers and shelters

Region	Sexual violence counseling centers (as of January 2013)		Sexual violence Shelters (as of June 2013)	
	For women	For WWD	For women	For WWD
Seoul	20	3	2	0
Busan	6	1	2	1
Daegu	4	0	1	0
Incheon	7	2	1	0
Gwangju	11	1	2	1
Daejeon	5	1	0	0
Ulsan	4	1	1	0
Sejong	1	0	-	-
Gyeonggi	37	4	4	0
Gangwon	6	0	1	0
Chungbuk	7	1	2	1
Chungnam	10	2	0	0
Jeonbuk	12	2	2	0
Jeonnam	10	1	0	1
Kyeongbuk	16	2	1	0
Kyeongnam	14	1	1	0
Jeju	3	1	1	0
Total	173	23	22	4

(Unit: number of establishments)

\*Source: Ministry of Gender Equality and Family (website)

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