

Problems and Solutions for Multi-Cultural Family Support Act

김재남*

다문화가족지원법제에 대한 문제점과 개선방안

Jae-Nam Kim*

요 약

다문화가족지원법은 다문화가족 구성원이 우리나라에서 정착하여 안정적인 가족생활을 영위할 수 있도록 다방면에 걸친 지원을 통해 다문화 가족 구성원들의 삶의 질을 향상시키고 궁극적으로 이들과의 사회 통합에 기여하기 위해 마련된 법률이다. 이법은 2008년 3월 21일 법률 제8937호로 신규 제정되어, 지금까지 총 6차례 개정을 걸쳐 종래의 미흡했던 부분을 개선하였고, 2015년 2월18일 현재 이자스민의원 등 12명이 발의한 일부개정안이 제출되어 있는 상태이다. 2015년 현재 우리나라에 체류 외국인의 숫자가 150만 명을 넘어선 가운데 본격적인 다문화사회로 진입했다고 볼 수 있다. 다문화가족의 구성원이 안정적인 가족생활을 영위할 수 있도록 각종 지원정책의 기반을 마련했다는 차원에서는 큰 의미를 둘 수 있으나, 현재 다문화가족지원법과 관련된 법률들이 사회변화를 수용하지 못한다는 새로운 문제점이 대두되어 본 논문에서는 그에 대한 분석을 통하여 현실사회에 적절하게 대응할 수 있는 입법방안을 제시하고자 한다.

▶ Keywords : 다문화가족지원법, 외국인, 이주여성, 다문화가족, 국적법

Abstract

Multi-Cultural Family Support Act means that to lead a stable family life in Korea by improves the quality of life for members of multi-cultural families through the extensive support and ultimately it refers to a law designed to contribute to the integration between society and them. This Law was newly enacted as Law No. 8937 in March 21, 2008. And through the six times amendments it improve the part of the lack also now in February 18, 2015, some amendments are submitted by Jasmine Lee with 12 lawmakers. Now in 2015, the number of foreigners who living in Korea are beyond 150 million and it can see that has

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*광주여자대학교 사회복지학과(Dept. of Social Welfare, Kwangju Women's University)

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entered into a full-fledged multi-cultural society. And it can place a greater significance that had laid the foundation of the various support policies to lead a stable family life for members of multi-cultural families. However, the problem that much current law which associated with the Multi-cultural Family Support Act cannot accept the social changes has emerged. Thus, in this paper try to present a legislative plan that can respond appropriately to the real world through the analysis of it.

▶ Keywords : Multi-Cultural Family Support Act, Foreigner, Migrant Women, Multi-Cultural Family, Nationality Act

I. Introduction

1. Purpose of the study

When look at the Multi-cultural Family Support Act which established in March 21, 2008. Focusing on children born in marriages between couples of different races the Multi-cultural was called mixed-race family and etc. but now defining as a new concept of International marriage family. Therefore, it can be seen the multi-cultural societies which the many nations and races are living together are settled in Korea, and anytime, anywhere easy to meet foreigners, also, their group residence are distributed in several places. Thus, now we can realize it change rapidly to multi-ethnic and multi-cultural society. In this regard, multi-cultural families also have the right to develop their personality and ability and make the stable life in Korea. Also, there is no doubt that they are members of our community and our society has to care and attention to them.

Currently, Korea has the problems such as International marriage and increasing foreigner workforce by low birth rate and aging population. Thus a number of foreign residents in Korea such as marriage immigrants, Koreans with foreign nationality and foreign students are constantly increasing. In accordance with this social phenomenon has emerged as an important agenda. In particular, according to the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs announced a "foreign residents in local government

2014" [1], a number of the long-term and naturalized foreigners and their children residing in Korea are 1,569,470 [2], year-on-year a number of foreigners as above are increased by 8.6%. In the last year, the growth rate slowed to 2.6% but it expanded again. Thus it can be seen that the Korea is also being settled a full-fledged multi-cultural society. Accordingly, aware of the different cultures with the existing national, racial, ethnic culture. And following the need of integration, existence and coexistence, the need for appropriate policies and legislation has also been rose can be actively replaced by different cultures.

Therefore, recently the 'Act on the Treatment of Foreigners restricted', 'Multi-cultural Family Support Act', 'Act on the Employment of Foreign Workers' were enacted and they laying the foundation for the support foreign residents by entry of the Multi-cultural society. Based on this, each department is promoting various policies.

Thus, in this paper, through foreign legal cases try to compare the issues that are raised at the Multi-cultural Family Support Act and suggest the improvement plan for it.

2. The concept of Multi-culturalism

The current Korea is taking place the change in multi-cultural society rapidly. Multi-culturalism expressed in literally means that different cultures of various races, but due to the sex, religion, profession, class, race the unique cultural characteristics of each variety of social groups exist [3]. In other words, from the ideal approach up to the political regulation, it can be conceptualized in different ways and content. As the concept of narrow sense,

it is the institutional guarantee for the special rights of the various cultural people under the pre-defined that broad consensus and support for the free democratic. As the more specific concept, on the basis of broad consensus and support for universal human rights in the age of globalization, it may mean an attempt to redefine the nation-state citizenship in deionized nation-way, with in such a manner as to include non-nationals and residence disqualification.

II. Foreign legal cases

1. United States

Because the United States is a first country composed of immigrants, Immigration and citizenship on the part of foreigners are governed by the laws of the federal government, not the laws of the each State. Thus, the 'Law on Immigration and citizenship' are defined in federal law, the US code Title 8. Past US immigration policy accepts foreigners without limit to replenish the supply of industrial manpower shortage, however, Because of the 9.11 incident and terrorist and illegally was increased, they do a number of restrictive measures even for a simple visit visa [4].

In particular, the immigrant in the United States brings a lot of changes to national security and the economy. Thus they are sensitive to this. Except for a simple visit, the Federal Parliament limits a number of immigrants for the purpose of residence between 400000-1800000 people every year. In this regard, ex post review system of US immigration law has the right to authority to expel immigrants who has a fake immigration papers also if there is a problem with the actions of immigration.

2. France

The incident which highlight the appearance of a younger generation French immigrants do not integrate into French society in social, in October 27, 2005 a boy who questioned by a patrolman jumped on the substations and two people are electrocuted. In the wake of the incident, the immigrant riots are spread throughout the France, the

government are considered to be evidence of immigration policy was breakdown, and by the need to strengthen the illegal immigration measures to do not happen such incidents again they proclaimed 'law No. 2006-911 on immigration and integration' in July 24, 2006. Now the French immigrant population is 5 million people in 2014(8.3% of the population) and among them, French nationality holders is about 2.2 million people [5].

Especially to foreigners married to French nationals, the 'two years later' which can acquire a nationality was changed 'four years after' in the Civil code Article 21-2, also established the Article 21-29 and regulate that the governor and the police chief notice to chief of local governments who manage the identification register about identification and address of the acquirer French nationality, and when the chief of local governments asked then the governor or the police chief permit the acceptance ceremony. In this way, they made strictly according to citizenship by terms of 8 [6].

Since these measures, the France which famous of tolerance to accommodate all but they continued this law for many years to strengthen regulation for foreign immigrants is too unfortunate. However many French people have sympathy with this legislation is true.

3. Germany

Germany suffered from a chronic shortage of rural labor by rapid urban migration of the rural population in accordance with the industrial revolution in 19th century and migration of Germans to United States due to the discovery new continent. The labor shortage is temporarily replaced to neighboring Poland and Italy workers. Thereafter with regard to the migration of workers is an issue raised in 2000, the German federal government flaw in the legislation related to complex multi-Foreigners Act. And since 1960, in order to consider the reality as an immigration which the 9% population ratio of foreign the Independent Commission on migration was founded. Through one year of discussion in July 2001, the Commission received comprehensive report on migration law and at the end of twists and turns the law was proclaimed in August 5, 2004 and became effective on January 1, 2005.

The most important a new provision in the Migration Act is the Residence Act newly introduced laws in the first chapter. The Residence Act disciplines the residence in German and replaces the existing international law in 1991. And Chapter 2 contains the BU Free Residential Mobility Law which related with general freedom of residential mobility within the EU who has the nationality of the European Union [7].

Germany is unparalleled in European countries about low refugee recognition rate, the UN refugee high-ranking officials has strongly criticized the refugee recognition status in Germany. The most problem is to foreigners who married to German if them before coming to Germany they require the certain German qualifications to them.

4. Japan

By Japan has adopted the Jus Sanguinis principle and a foreigner married to a Japanese cannot acquire Japanese nationality immediately. However, if they made a marriage registration, they can gain the residence status of "Spouse of Japanese National" and receive benefits equivalent. Japanese nationality, the Naturalized is the administrative act based on an individual's desire, it does not include nationality other than the nationality granted by Naturalized is granted after the birth. The Act, who is a non-Japanese people(hereinafter referred to as "foreign") can acquire Japanese nationality by naturalized.

The case of normal naturalized, Japanese Nationality Act Article 5, Paragraph 1 regulate that specifies the following conditions as the condition of normal naturalized to grant naturalized by the Minister of Justice. Residence conditions [Will continue to have an address in Japan for more than five years], Ability conditions [More than 20 years and have the ability by Japanese Law], Act conditions [the act have to essence of goodness(Nationality Act Article 5, Paragraph 1, No. 3)], the Act means usual behavior. The most stringent review conditions in practice can be called this Act conditions.

And Living conditions [Rely on assets or capabilities of the spouse or other relatives to join his livelihood will be able to engage in their livelihoods(Nationality Act Article 5, Paragraph 1, No. 4)], Dual nationality prevent conditions

[Not hold a nationality or would lose their nationality by acquiring Japanese nationality(Nationality Act Article 5, Paragraph 1, No. 5)], Constitutional compliance conditions [Since the effective date of the Constitution of Japan, would not have joined political party or formed other organizations to destroy the Japanese Constitution(Nationality Act Article 5, Paragraph 1, No. 6)]

The requirement of the normal naturalization which is not exist by written regulation in Nationality Act is the Assimilation(Japanized life forms), naturalization motivated. If there is a close relationship with the Japanese in a simple naturalization required conditions in case of normal naturalization is relaxed or exempted. Details as follows, the son of Japanese(adopted son is excluded) and continuously has the address or residence in Japan for more than three years(Nationality Act Article 6 No. 1), who was born in Japan and continue to have the address or residence in Japan for more than three years or parents(adoptive parents is excluded) was born in Japan(Nationality Act Article 6 No. 2). This part twist the jus soli elements with naturalization conditions, and latter part is the regulation considering birth in Japan and over two parenthood also considering the regionalism [8].

5. Canada

Canada had carried out the closure and selective immigration policy, however, northeastern Europe immigrants move to western and south-central immigrants settled the including the eastern metropolis. Thus, the third group was highlighted their presence and legitimacy against former British and French dominated culture [9]. In 1967, by introducing the immigration score system, race or ethnicity was standard of the immigrants acceptance but it changed to age, education, ability, etc., as a result, the immigration of colored people has increased.

In particular, Canada is the first country which selects multi-culturalism, and the multi-culturalism policy has the diversity and multi-culturalism as the basic. Multi-culturalism Act aims to accept the cultural and ethnic diversity, all the people of Canada respect the freedom, and spread the recognition that increases their cultural heritage. The Government of Canada introducing a number of

programs to help immigrants such as language program, immigration policy and adaptation programs, connect to existing homes and help the adaptation of immigrants 'The Host Program' are performed [10].

And February 28, 2008 in accordance with announcement of immigration by Canadian Immigration Minister Command, immigration to Canada was more strengthened by amended announcement in June 26, 2010 and for those jobs was also reduced and the case of investor immigration was raised doubled such as proof of assets and deposit. And in 2014, permanent residency could get by indirect investment through the immigration office, it called the Federal investor immigration Program. However it was completely abolished and recently the immigration law was changed several times thus, it became very difficult country to receive permanent residency. As such changes in the immigration law requires a little more preparation to the applicant to prepare for immigration.

III. Problems for Multi-cultural family legislation

1. The related legal issues at the first step

Marriage establishment steps that the marriage women are coming into the Korea from abroad can be seen as the first step of a multi-cultural family. In this phase, mostly legal domestic residence and nationality acquisition of migrant women, in other words with respect to acquisition identification, it is highly deep relevant with formation of a multi-cultural family law [11].

Especially in this step, the biggest problem is that they can be part of a normal domestic life by the status of residence of marriage immigrants and identification acquisition due to citizenship acquisition. Therefore, the Nationality Act, Immigration Control Act, the law about administration of marriage brokerage are applied to them.

1.1 Issues of Nationality Act

When the woman moved to Korea to marry with Korean partner, and obtain a legal status by Nationality Act, it is

very unstable as the problem and it has been raised. If Migrant Women apply for extension of stay period in Korea or when submit the documents relating to naturalization, it is sure that attendance with partner and as one of the required documents it is required information [12]. Therefore, in family relationship formation after marriage, despite men and women will be in an equality position, but the awareness of male supremacy exists thus, it is concerned about women can be compared to the other partner.

Also Nationality Act Article 4, paragraph 1, 'The foreigners who are not acquired the Republic of Korea Nationality, can receive the naturalization permission from the Minister of Justice and may acquire Nationality of the Republic of Korea' and for the women who is in common-law relationship with Korean men cannot naturalization, the marriage migrants is limited to the legal marriage and who are in the common-law relationship is not belong to the Marriage immigrants, thus it can be seen that the issues raised.

1.2 Issues of Immigration control Act

January 27, 2015 the Ministry of Justice had notified the revised standard regarding Status of residence and the amount of investment criteria of No. 27 Residence(F-2) of Enforcement Decree of the Immigration Control Act attached Table 1 [13]. Real estate investment immigration system is the scheme if some foreigners invest more than a certain amount in the specified facilities by the Ministry of Justice, investment and at the same time, receive the residency(F-2) right and after 5 years receive the permanent residency(F-5). Its details are followings that Gangwon Pyeongchang more than 500 million, Incheon Free Economic Area more than 700 million, Jeju Island more than 500 million, Yeosu more than 500 million, Busan Haeundae tourist resort more than 700 million, East Busan Tourism Complex more than 500 million. Like this, the requirements of the current permanent residency grant goes too strict, thus some foreign family who living in Korea and forms the home cannot acquire permanent resident status problem is occurring. Eventually, among the foreigners who living in Korea, Just someone who has the highest economic status

can obtain a permanent residency.

1.3 Issues of the Marriage brokers business management Act

In the Marriage Brokers Business Management Act Article 10-2 'Following Article 10 Paragraph 1, the International marriage brokers have to receive the information of user signed a contract and other side party for marriage brokerage(hereinafter referred to as "the other party") and accredited by notary of each country, then should be provide each of the personal information in writing to the other party and its users. However, if the user of other person certified by a notary in the foreign country it must be confirmed in accordance with 「Diplomatic mission abroad Notary Act」 Article 30, paragraph 1, should receive verification from consular office and it and has prescribed that should receive the confirmed in accordance with the 「Abolishing convention the requirement of certification for foreign public documents」. Therefore, the issue that the personal information is leaked has been raised in the course of process that marry a Korea man and foreigner woman by marriage broker to users.

2. The related legal issues at the second step

At the completion stage of multi-cultural families, overall condition that the multi-cultural families well settle in Korea and can be maintained stable life is necessary. Especially, for the composition of these conditions, legal part should be considered comprehensively. Therefore, for marriage immigrant women, etc. the Multi-cultural Family Support Act, Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea, etc. are enacted and a number of legislative support for their stable and adapt quickly to Korean culture.

2.1 Problems of Multi-cultural family support Act

In the Multi-cultural Family Support Act Article 2, the issues that the range of family is too narrow have been raised. At the time of enactment of this Act, a range of multi-cultural family has been limited only to someone who acquired nationality of the Republic of Korea from the birth and marriage immigrants or naturalization by Nationality Act Article 2. However, the current law expanding its range

from Korean nationals and marriage immigrants and as foreigner through recognizes and to the party acquired nationality by naturalization of the Republic of Korea, even if the naturalization party and immigrants married it was able to be included in the multi-cultural families. However, foreigners adopted as foster son but if he did not acquire the nationality, it is not included in the multi-cultural family, so they cannot protect by the Multi-cultural Family Support Act and this issue has been raised.

2.2 Problems of the Act on the treatment of foreigners in Korea

The 'Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea' which is enacted purpose for setting the basic details on the treatment of foreigners and provide a systematic planning and implementation system for foreign policy has been implemented from July 18, 2007 [14]. Experts assess that is the first legal system in Asia which presented the main directions of multi-cultural policies and social cohesion [15]. This law does not contain the information which defines the specific rights and obligations. But just has the basic nature which declaring the obligation to promote and strive for the treatment of foreigners in country and municipalities and programs.

And the subject of the law coverage is limited to lawful aliens in Korea and the problems such as dispersion of the competent administrative agency, validity of regulatory documents and short-term support period, etc. are pointed out. Among them the notable contents is the subject of application and feasibility and the problems.

2.3 Problems of Multi-cultural family support Act in Gwangju

Since established March 2, 2009, Multi-cultural Family Support Act in Gwangju Metropolitan City was amended over 3 times. In Article 1, it regulated as 'This law was enacted to lead a stable family life for the multi-cultural families residing in Gwangju and regulate the necessary information to create a prerequisite environment to live as

well as community members'. And in order to materialize the objectives of Article 1, at the Article 3 the Mayor of Gwangju has imposed a duty to be performed that the creating the necessary institutions and conditions to live in our society for multi-cultural family members lead a stable family life [16]. Also in Article 4 specifies just as 'In order to support of multi-cultural family and support project, it can support the work for each part' it can be misinterpret as "it does not need to do and may fine" thus the problems have been raised.

2.4 The problem of support regulations to foreign residents in Gwangju

Gwangju foreign resident support regulations enacted on October 2, 2007, and in Article 1 it was defined as 'it is purpose to adaptation of communities for foreign residents residing in Gwangju and improve living benefits also by providing administrative support measures for independent living [17]'. And in the Article 6, the coverage to foreign residents are Korean and basic life adaptation education, grievances, counseling such as life, law, employment, etc., living convenience and emergency relief, hold the culture and athletic events for foreign residents, required administration services for foreign-invested enterprises, besides, other most projects such as deemed necessary for the communities by mayor etc. in the Article 14 Paragraph 3 "when the private organizations conduct the events, the mayor can administrative and financial support". And most are just non-mandatory provisions thus it can be neglected with respect to foreign residents and it has been raised as a problem.

IV. Improvement of legislation related to multi-cultural families

1. Expanding range plan for multi-cultural families

By allowing the multi-cultural family members can enjoy a stable family life, the Multi-cultural Family Support Act was the purpose to contribute to the improved quality of life and social integration for them. In this regard, in the

Multi-cultural Family Support Act, the term multi-cultural family is using, in this case how to interpret the scope of the family is debatable. Also, in the current law, the people in Republic of Korea and marriage Immigrants and recognize foreign also to the party acquired Nationality by naturalization of the Republic of Korea, its range is expanded. Thus, even if the naturalized party and marriage immigrants married it was able to be included in the multi-cultural family. However, Some cases such as the family only composed by foreigner and not marriage immigrants and enter the Korea just as a worker and marriage with Korean but have not yet acquired Nationality of the Republic of Korea, they do not receiving protection by the Multi-cultural Family Support Act. Thus, as an Improvement plan if there is a foreigner among the marriage party or their child, the effort to extend the range of multi-cultural family is requires being subject to the Multi-cultural Family Support Act.

2. Improvement Plan Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea

The applied subject of Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea is legitimate aliens in Korea. Thus an illegal alien is excluded from the law. Therefore, most-favored-nation treatment and national treatment by the international law will be applied only to legitimate foreigner, and considering the establishment for residence order of foreigner and social costs and conflicts which are Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea is pursuing, it looks right. However, if supporting multi-cultural families is the primary purpose, encompassing the family of diverse backgrounds which configuring the real multi-cultural families and proposes ways to different approaches depending on the type of illegal immigrants.

For example, undocumented migrant workers, marriage immigrants married with Korean and divorce thus became illegal aliens, who in common-law relationship with Korean as illegal aliens, who have the children between the Korean spouse as illegal aliens and need assistance, etc. Like this, there are many cases, therefore it seems that the protection is need for illegal aliens by providing an overall

comprehensive plan.

3. Improvement of the Immigration Control Act and Nationality Act

In the granting the permanent by residence real estate investment immigration system which announced by Ministry of Justice, in January 28, 2015. This paper mentioned above that if some foreigners invest more than a certain amount in the specified facilities by the Ministry of Justice, investment and at the same time, receives the residency(F-2) right and after 5 years receives the permanent residency(F-5). Eventually, among foreigners residing in Korea, only someone who secured their economic status can be acquired permanent residence. Thus, it seems to go in a direction to reduce the amount.

In addition, at the extension of stay period by immigrant women, about the regulations that they have to accompany with the Korean spouse, it must allow to apply for extension of stay or naturalization by migrant women alone. Also, to some women who in the common-law relationships of Nationality Act Article 4, she cannot apply for naturalization. Practically, in case of women in marriage and their children should be protected, thus, allows the naturalization application to women who are in this situation with premise to the strict requirements and examination will seem to be reasonable to meet purpose of this Act.

4. Improvement of the Marriage Brokers Business Management Act

When immigrant women marry Korean men, in the course of the marriage by marriage brokers, there is a possibility that personal information is leaked. About this, make the responsibility of marriage broker clearly in the future Marriage Brokers Business Management Act and if the problem occurs due to intentionally or negligently, legislative measures deemed to be reviewed that enable the strict civil and criminal actions.

5. Promoting the unified support system

The government agencies involved with the multi-cultural family support is the Ministry of Gender

Equality and Family which primary action agency and 13 municipalities, etc. most are redundant supports. Department of Justice control the entry and exit of marriage immigrant who multi-cultural family members and residence status and foreign naturalization, the Ministry of Education and Ministry of Culture, Sports and Tourism have carried out the work related to the multi-cultural family education and cultural exchanges. And the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs is responsible for the education of public officials who perform the services related to multi-cultural families. In this way as the dimension of national policy, by creation of a separate department to oversee the support services, organizing the duplicate project and develop policies that help substantially, the measures which unified and effective multi-cultural family support will have to be taken.

6. Change the non-mandatory provision to mandatory provision

Most laws which associated with the multi-cultural family support are non-mandatory provision. the Multi-cultural Family Support Act Article 6 Paragraph 1(Living information and educational support), regulated as that "The state and local governments provide the basic information to live in Korea for marriage immigrants and can support the social adaptation and vocational education, education for improving Korean. Like this, generally "Can be" provisions of the Act related to multi-culturalism, etc. After all, if the state or local governments have difficulties in budget, it seems likely to avoid legislative measures for their deeds.

Therefore, a variety of national and local government actions which specified in the Multi-cultural Family Support Act are the non-mandatory provision means, if look at the live in a stable family life for multi-cultural families and social integration dimension, the results could not meet the purpose. Thus, amend these provisions to mandatory provision will be right.

V. Conclusion

Currently, Korea has the problems such as International marriage and increasing foreign workers by low birth rate and aging population. Thus a number of foreign residents in Korea such as marriage immigrants, Koreans with foreign nationality and foreign students are constantly increasing. In accordance with this social phenomenon has emerged as an important agenda. According to the Ministry of Government Administration and Home Affairs announced a "foreign residents in local government 2014", a number of the long-term and naturalized foreigners and their children residing in Korea are 1,569,470, year-on-year a number of foreigners as above are increased by 8.6%. In the last year, the growth rate slowed to 2.6% but it expanded again. This figure shows that Korea is also fixing the full-fledged multi-cultural society.

Thus, this paper tried to present a legislative plan that can respond appropriately to the real world through the analysis of it

In the confirmation part of the scope of multi-cultural families, if there is a foreigner among the marriage party or their children, it presented a plan to extend the scope of multi-cultural families to be subject to the Multi-cultural Family Support Act. And in the Act on the Treatment of Foreigners in Korea, someone in common-law relationships with Korean as illegal aliens, having a children between the Korean spouse, etc., like this there are many cases to require assistance. Therefore, by providing an overall comprehensive plan for illegal aliens and it necessary to put this plan opens the possibility of protecting them.

And in the extension of stay of migrant women, revised in the direction that allows naturalization application by alone will meet the purpose of this law. Also, in the leakage of personal information section of migration women by marriage brokers, allowing the civil and criminal action the future legislative measures are deemed to be reviewed. In the unified support system, founding an independent department which can oversee the support services as national policy dimension. And organize the duplicated project, develop policies to help substantially, unified and

effective multi-cultural family support should be taken.

In conclusion, as we have seen above, the Support Regulation for Foreign Residents in Gwangju and all regulations in Korea made non-mandatory provisions. Thus, live in a stable family life for multi-cultural families and in social integration dimension, change these regulations to mandatory provisions will be right.

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저 자 소 개



Jae-Nam Kim

1984 : Chonnam National University
(Bachelor of Computer
Science and Statistics)

1989 : Chonnam National University
(Master of Computer
Science)

2006 : Chonnam National University
(Doctor of Computer Science)

1984 ~ 1991 : Chonnam
National University
(Computer Engineer &
Manager)

1992 ~ 2005 : Professor in the
Dept. of Computer
Science, Kwangju
Women's University.

2006 ~ Present : Professor in
the Dept. of Social
Welfare,
Kwangju Women's
University.

Interest : Multi-Cultural Families

Email : jnkim@mail.kwu.ac.kr