A Study on Criminal Injury Types of Marriage Migrant Women in Multicultural Families and the POLICE’s Responses

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to suggest a plan which can minimize and solve criminal injuries of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families who live in Korea experience in Korean society. For this, it concretely analyzed the domestic status of marriage migrant women in multicultural families, types and causes of criminal injuries of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families who live in Korea experience in Korean society and examined the police’s responses to solve criminal injuries of domestic violence against them. It examined the criminal injury types of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience by classifying them into physical violence, psychological violence, economic violence, and sexual violence. And the causes of criminal injuries of domestic violence against them were analyzed to be caused by a false sense of ownership of women, the phenomena that domestic violence which is rampant in society is connived, and rapidly changing social environment. And in order to solve these problems, it examined the police’s responses by classifying them into the institutional level, cooperation with other agencies, and the educational level. For the police’s responses at the institutional level, it suggested improvement of the police’s responsive ways, the vitalization of police activities, and the vitalization of various social and cultural programs for marriage migrant women in multicultural families. For the police’s responses through cooperation with other agencies, it discussed the creation of institutional devices for participating in crime prevention activities of domestic violence by connecting them to multicultural families, the immigration office, cities, counties, borough offices, multicultural centers, educational institutions, civic organizations, social welfare centers, etc. and active police-centered activities for preventing crimes of domestic violence. For the police’s responses at the educational level, it examined the necessity of requiring the operation and expansion of professional and effective multicultural educational programs targeting police officers.

[Keywords] Criminal Injury, Domestic Violence, Crime Prevention, Social Adjustment, Physical Violence, Psychological Violence, Economic Violence, Sexual Violence

1. Introduction

Now, questions of human rights, social adjustment, criminal injuries of marriage migrant women in multicultural families with a rapid increase in them are an issue of growing importance in Korean society[1].

Therefore, this study tries to examine the status of the marriage migrant women in multicultural families who live in Korea and the difficulties that they encounter in Korean society focusing on criminal injuries of domestic violence. And it tries to seek for a plan to make marriage migrant women in multicultural families adjust to Korean society well and feel a sense of belonging and identity to it by examining the police’s responses to solve criminal injuries of domestic violence that they experience...
based on this by classifying them into the institutional level, cooperation with other agencies, and the educational level.

2. The Domestic Status of the Marriage Migrant Women in Multicultural Families

According to national research on multicultural families in 2015, 304,516 marriage immigrants and naturalized Korean citizens were anticipated to reside in Korea, with a 7.5% increase from the year ‘12. By gender, females are accounting for 81.5%, the significant majorities, and males for the rest, 18.5%. Moreover, 84% of female marriage immigrants has over 5 years experiences living in the nation.

By nationality, 30.8%, 22.4%, 20.8%, 6.0% and 4.5% are Korean-Chinese, Chinese, Vietnamese, Filipino, and Japanese, et al., having those from China and South-East Asian countries at relatively high percentage. In addition, while Japanese women were the majorities by 1990, entering via religious organizations, the increases marriage immigrants from China and Philippines were exceptionally noted from the early 2000s, and the nationalities have become more diversified with Vietnam, Cambodia, Mongol and Thai-land et al. recently.[2].

Even inclinations of female marriage immigration via own efforts and brokers by friends, colleagues, families and relatives are evenly observed and their entrance channels has also been diversified.

3. Types and Causes of Criminal Injuries of Domestic Violence of Marriage Migrant Women in Multicultural Families

The marriage migrant women in multicultural families in Korea have lived as the members of Korean society having communication difficulties due to lack of Korean language ability and linguistic difference, difficulties due to cultural difference and domestic violence, and economic difficulties[3]. Among them, especially for domestic violence that they experience, it is very serious in the aspect that it leads to social crimes. Therefore, this chapter examines types and causes of criminal injuries of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience.

3.1. Criminal injury types of domestic violence of marriage migrant women in multicultural families

This section examines criminal injury types of domestic violence of marriage migrant women in multicultural families by classifying them into physical violence, psychological violence, economic violence, and sexual violence.

3.1.1. Physical violence

The type that most often appear in the aspects of domestic violence of marriage migrant women in multicultural families is physical violence to inflict bodily harm on the other party[4].

The marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience culture and psychological shock as they encounter patriarchal husbands and their closed families in Korean families.

There are frequent arguments due to the shock from these in the families and they are subject to physical violence from their husbands in this process. Generally, because there are many cases that these people came to Korea alone, they cannot rely on or easily ask others for help so that they are exposed to implicit violence. This physical violence even destroys their families and lives[5].

3.1.2. Psychological violence

Among the criminal injury types of domestic violence, psychological violence causes victims damage for a long time and give traumatic experience to them. Usually, they are subject to psychological violence from their husbands or their families. The marriage migrant women in multicultural families are
variously persecuted and ignored and live in spiritual isolation on the grounds that they “cannot speak Korean”, “cannot make Korean dishes”, “look like exotic”, “do not assist their husbands well”, etc. For example, the cases of not giving living expenses because they are not sure about Korean life or continuing to ignore them without saying a word are the typical examples[6].

3.1.3. Economic violence

There is economic violence among another criminal injuries that marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience. For the acts that husbands who are economic superiors do not give financial support to their wives holding the purse strings, the damage to the marriage migrant women in multicultural families is as considerable as physical and psychological violence[7]. The marriage migrant women in Korean society who came from other countries are severely damaged by economic violence because there are many cases that they mostly create economic dependency on their husbands and they possess the purse strings exclusively without giving them to them as they simply regard them as the concept of ownership and do not have complete faith in them.

3.1.4. Sexual violence

Sexual violence problems of marriage migrant women in multicultural families are one of the most common criminal types as violent crime. Usually, it matters husbands unilaterally force marriage migrant women in multicultural families to have sex without considering their intentions. Generally, for the men who choose multicultural families in Korea, there are many cases that men in rural areas are past the best age to marry. Because the husbands have lived by themselves for a long time, they show a tendency to have sex with their wives by force by disguising it as the legality of marriage. It is hard for marriage migrant women in multicultural families to accept to be forced to have sex with Korean husbands by from them and they feel burden or shame about it[8].

3.2. Causes of criminal injuries of domestic violence of marriage migrant women in multicultural families

The causes of criminal injuries of marriage migrant women in multicultural families are examined as follows:

First, it’s a false sense of ownership of women. The men who use domestic violence generally are patriarchal thinking and men of patriarchal position. Because of this, they try to own and control women as they perceive that men have to do economic activities and women have to take full charge of childrearing and housework. Second, it’s the phenomena that domestic violence which is rampant in society is connived. Because neighbors perceive domestic violence as the internal issues in families and fear that unnecessary involvement in it leads to social disapproval, it is difficult for victims to inform them of their damage and ask for help[9]. Third, it’s prevalence of individualism, family feuds due to lack of communication between couples, lack of understanding spouses, and change of life environment which is different from that before forming families as modern society rapidly changes.
responding to reports from multicultural families and foreigners thoroughly. And the operation of regular meetings such as public safety meetings among the police and marriage migrant women in multicultural families or the systematic operation of the departments and police teams which take full charge of multicultural families including marriage migrant women will be effective[10].

4.2. The police’s responses through cooperation with other agencies

In order to respond to criminal injuries of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience, the activities for preventing crimes of domestic violence which are connected to multicultural families, the immigration office, cities, counties, borough offices, multicultural centers, educational institutions, civic organizations, social welfare centers, etc. must be done[11].

The existing activities for preventing crimes of domestic violence have separately been done by agency. Therefore, methods of communicating with each agencies and connecting them to each other actively must be devised with the police which plays a central role in the activities to prevent crimes related to multiculture.

4.3. The police’s responses at the educational level

In order to solve criminal injuries of domestic violence that marriage migrant women in multicultural families experience, the operation and expansion of professional and effective multicultural educational programs targeting police officers are required. And when the multicultural educational programs are operated, awareness related to multiculture need to be expanded by including education related to multiculture in the compulsory learning process[12].

In addition, the combination and operation of the contents of domestic violence can are combined and operated can positively be effective for responding to the difficulties that marriage migrant women in multicultural families encounter. For the educational contents related to multiculture implemented by the police, the contents to include support of victims as well as responses to crimes such as cultural background, how to communicate, support of injuries, etc. should be composed.

5. Conclusion

Marriage migrant women in multicultural families who live together in Korean society are very much exposed to crimes due to domestic violence and there are many cases that their human rights have been infringed due to this(Jeong, Giseon and Han, Jieun at. Al., 2009). In order to solve criminal injuries due to domestic violence that they experience, make these people establish their identity as the members of Korean society, adapt to Korean society, and feel a sense of belonging, it is thought that the police’s active responses for marriage migrant women in multicultural families at the institutional and educational level and by cooperation with other agencies are urgently needed as suggested in this study.

6. References

6.1. Journal article


6.2. Thesis degree


6.3. Additional references


7. Contribution

7.1. Authors contribution

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