ABSTRACT

This paper is consisted of three parts. Firstly, I address the policy reforms that had occurred in Korea and moreover the reasons to such institutional changes. Under the advent of reformatory regimes since 1998, the women’s movement has succeeded in dramatically increasing the number of women legislators in the National Assembly and in establishing a formal political institution, the Ministry of Gender Equality (MGE), which represents their cause. Secondly, I show how the institutions had impact on the gender related legislations. The institutional changes were crucial causes of the drastic increase on gender related legislations. Last but not least, brief description is done on gender-relevant legislation inside the National Assembly. Overall, I argue that it is time to pay attention on the political structure that influences gender policy and legislations.

**Keywords**: gender policy, legislation, movement institutionalization, policy reform