

How did they become social activist?

The meaning of activities for Parents living with Sewol Ferry Disaster

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Purpose of research

Suggesting to a new paradigm for victim's recovery

IMPROVING SOCIAL AWARENESS OF VICTIMS

Confirming the
competence of PARENTS
as activist

Finding relationship
between fact-finding activities
and trauma recovery

Understanding the lives of
bereaved families after
disaster

Methods

in-depth individual interview

1 : 1 interview

15 participants: 8 social activists(active participants) and 7 group activists(partial participants)

8 researches: psychologist, sociologist, anthropologist, nurse etc.

Narrative approaches

Not as researchers, Co-writer

Spontaneous life experiences

Methods

Key questions

Activist vs. Victims

What made you become an activist?

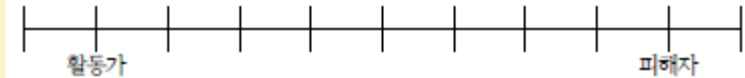
What is the impact of fact-finding activities on you and your family?

What is the power that made you do fact-finding activities?

「4.16세월호참사 피해자 활동가 진상규명 활동역량 질적연구」

주요 질문내용

- 귀하가 살아온 삶에 대해 알고 싶습니다.
- 자신을 설명하는 가장 적당한 단어는 무엇이라고 생각하십니까?



[진상규명활동 관련 질문]

- 활동가가 된 계기는 무엇인가
 - 진상규명활동이 자신 및 가족에 미친 영향
 - 진상규명 활동이 심리적 아픔을 이겨내는데 어느 정도 도움을 주었나
 - 6년 간, 활동을 하도록 하게 만든 힘은 무엇인가
-
- 진상규명이 잘 되었다면, 지금 무엇을 하고 있을까 (진상규명이 원활히 이루어진다면, 앞으로 어떤 일을 하게 될까)

Methods

Participants

No	Active participant group	
1	A (kunwoo) male	Family council
2	B (eunjeong) female	Family council
3	C (youngseok) male	Family council
4	D (yeeun) female	Family council
5	E (yiyeon) female	Family council
6	F (aejin) male	Family council
7	G (junhyung) male	Family council
8	H (kyungbin) female	Family council
9	I (jaewook) female	Family council

No	Partial participant group	
10	J (suin) female	Craftwork group
11	K (yunhee) female	Craftwork group
12	L (miji) male	Woodwork group
13	M (hosung) female	Craftwork group
14	N (dongsu) male	Reading group
15	O (changhyun) female	Choir group

9 males, 6 females

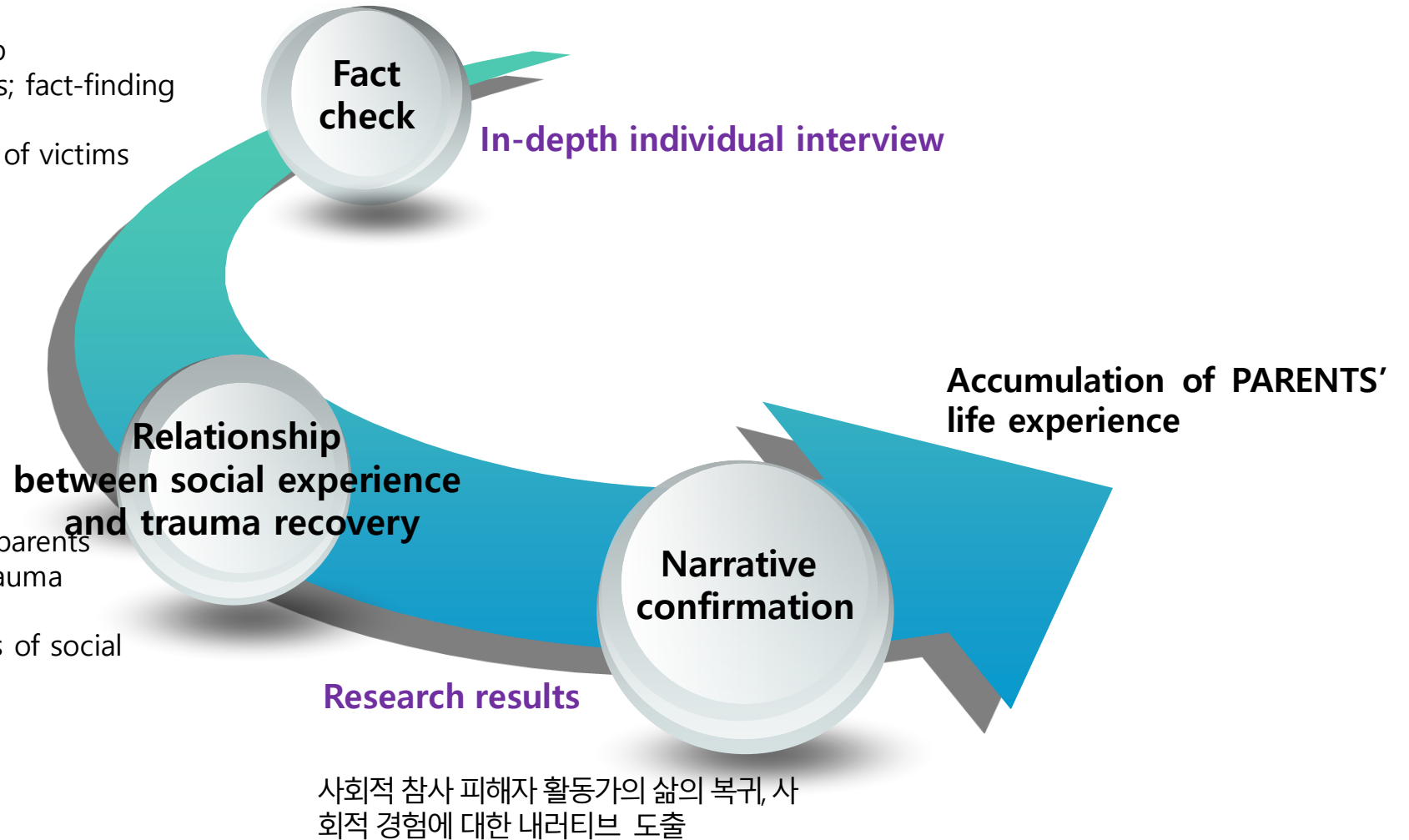
Methods: strategies

- victims' social relationship
- victims' social experiences; fact-finding activities
- Checking the capabilities of victims

Qualitative approaches

Qualitative analysis

- Role of fact-finding activities for parents
- Analysis of factors that trigger trauma recovery
- Implications of activists of victims of social disaster



conclusions

Social activities

individual

Change of vision: extension

From individual life to social solidarity

Living support

The meaning of personal life is excluded.

Most of life, including interpersonal relationships, is concentrated on fact-finding activities.

family

The lost their child became the center of memory

Their child recalls as a blameless child; personality, interrelationship, family member

Implicit support from their family and relatives

Alienated brothers and sisters

can't afford to take care of the remaining child's suffering

Lack of communication with family members

Group activities: craft workshop, choir, theater member

Provide an opportunity to share and relieve the pain of individuals and surroundings

Established family council

Establish a systematic strategy with common voices

Conflict between council members

society

Thanks for the support of civil society

Recognize the pain of the community

Interest in other disaster victims

Distrust of the state and media

Responsibility, sense of vocation for fact-finding activities

Trauma delay (mourning delay, suffering, sadness denial)

Family community as a focal point

Difference between superficial and persona/implicit attitudes

Isolation in family, relatives, family council

Expansion of solidarity with other civil society

Hope to realize a safe society and to find out the truth

Social isolation

Conclusions

Coexistence of solidarity and isolation

Responsibility, sense of vocation for fact-finding activities

Implicit support from their family and relatives

Expansion of solidarity with other civil society

Double use of the term 'family'

Lack of self-care
Neglect of children, family

Invisible conflict
→ Lack of communication

Fatigue for civil society

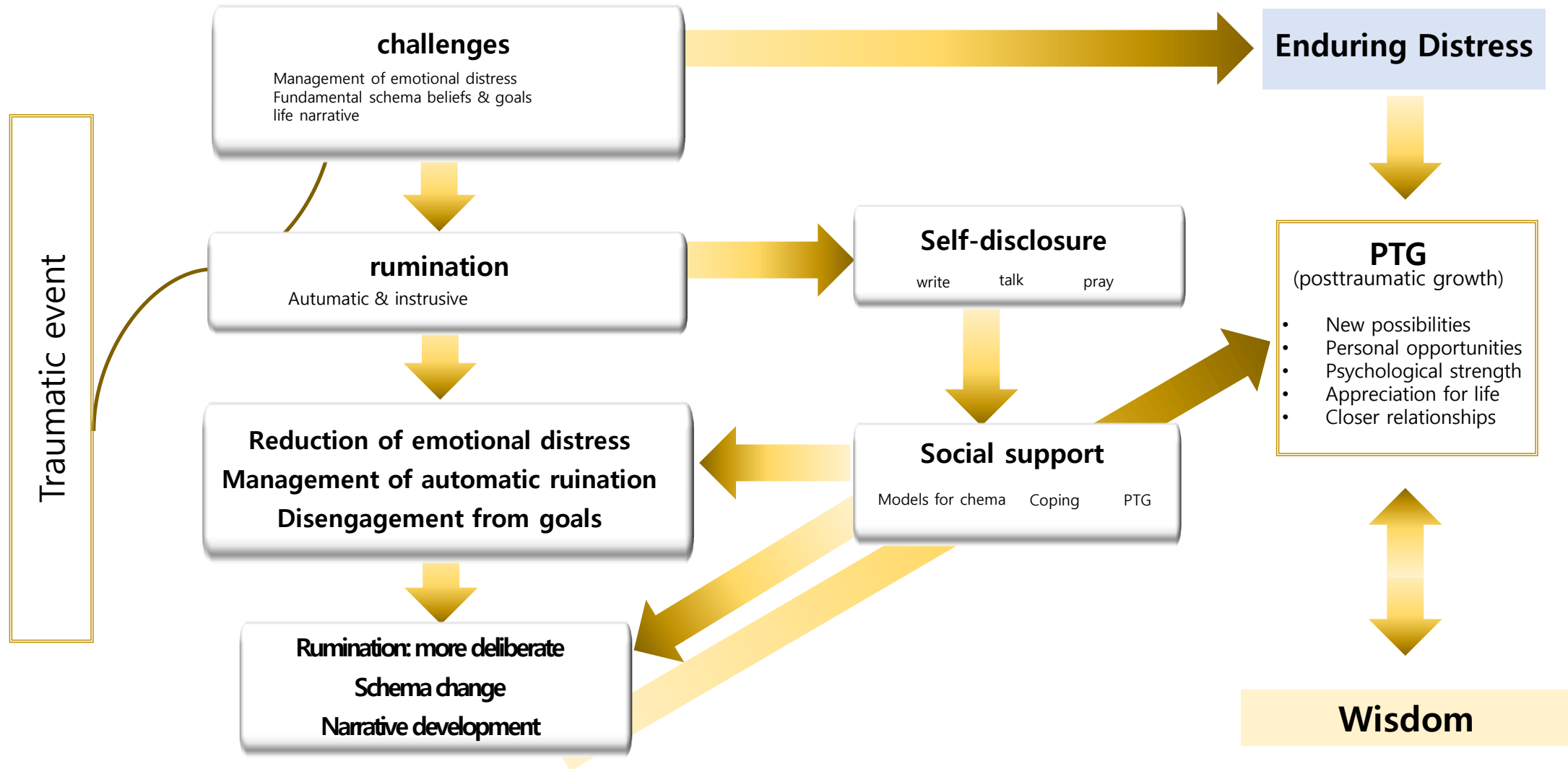
Discussion

The significance of research

- In-depth interview in 6 years after the disaster
- Interdisciplinary studies
- multi-dimensional approaches
- Interview focused on fact-finding activities
- Discuss the potential for posttraumatic growth

Limits of research

- Short study period
- Selected research participants
- Several researchers participate
- Possibility of retrauma



Conclusion

Confirmation of maturity of research participants

- victims(parents) can afford to look back on their problems
- There was an attitude of empathizing with other's difficulties.
- They proposed an action for the cause.

researches

Guideline for disaster coping strategies

Other victims of

Sewol Ferry Disaster: divers etc.

activities

fact-finding activities in association with other disaster victims

Promotion to people

Curriculum and education for family council members

Creating job

Intervention program

Couple intervention program

Brother and sister program

Family intervention program

감사합니다!