Ameera Yahya Ahmed AL-Hooti[1]

ARCHIVES IN SHAPING COLLECTIVE MEMORY

Abstract

Purpose: Archives interfaces are among the critical nodes in which archival systems and negotiate as well as exercise power over the representation and constitution of archives. In this paper, the concept related with archives in shaping collective memory interfaces and critical nodes represent archives which shows constrain as well as interpretation for the past. The emphasis is on the role of archives in shaping collective memory. Methods: The archives in order to shape the collective memory considers physical, computer systems and technological archives that are tangible set of structures along with tools that consider memory in archival documents in the context and offers neutral systems. Approach: There is growing literature based on collective or social memory for which archives have been focus on to change the preservation and production documents which changes media record and nature for documented ideas and present documenting for necessary changes on account of management practices as well as archives in order to determine the respective practices. In this regard, archival interfaces are connected with objective procedure and determine the major legitimate evidences associated with the past and make the social memories. Finding: There is a major role played by the computer archives have interfaces that have increased common user mode of interaction and manage the archive demands confront with the interpretative work nature as well as exploit the opportunities that are evident in visible construct for shaping collective memory. This shows that national archives have naturalized power and it is different as per the post-apartheid situations. The overall emphasis of this paper is to assess the role of archives in shaping collective memory with focus on the physical structures along with technologically mediated structures and tools in respective context.

Keywords: archives, memory, archival systems, digital records, representation, technological archives and interfaces

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1   PhD student at ALMA MATER EUROPAEA, Records and Archives specialist at National Records & Archives Authority

1. INTRODUCTION

Archives are the records for memory collection, which has diverse range of academic discipline, and have professional pursuit. The terms actually have connection with social values and flashpoints that consider cultural identities and institutional sort of accountability (Bastian et al, 2009). The archives are the memory record, which considers the secure vaults associated with power. Archivists have actually viewed the professional changes and hewers, which make the received records by the creators and have passed to the researchers. The professional archivists actually perceive them as a major object, neutral as well as impartial details. The perspectives engage with materials and are quite antithesis in terms of power (Jacobsen et al, 2013). Certainly there are writing based on cultural connections that seldom touch the major impact on archives and records for collective memory and has human identity which makes emphasis on the human activity, unlike there are roles of new accorded and manage the human as well as natural historical art galleries, museums, libraries and historical monuments along with zoos. The writers consider *'the archives'* associated with philosophical and metaphorical sense which actually has rudimentary understanding connected with professional theories and methodologies as well as practices (Folkerts, 2011). The archive makes the professional records and memory to be collective on writing with associated with archivists.

The modern planner and systems designers have interfaces, which serve as an integral component for memory to record with subsystems and get efficient and rational systems. The best-designed approach and interfaces are visible and also user is neutral in terms of constraint activities and inconspicuous practices are common among the interior and exterior of the modern design of buildings (Jimerson, 2003). However, the doorway associated with the wheelchair apparatus actually closes with obstacle interface, which converse with the interface in shaping collective memory. The design interfaces and physical structures along with virtual creations have power for the system that actually has to do with the collective memory.

The archivists emphasize on the power exercised consciously or unconsciously with documentations and represented archives, which have the access on them for potential document usage and have focus on the documentary evidences to connect with tangible set of structures that actually have provided with the tool which is of great significance in terms of the computer screen mediated ideas.

2. CONSTRUCTING AND DECONSTRUCTING ARCHIVES TO SHAPE COLLECTIVE MEMORY

Archives are known as social constructs and they shape in collective memory for which their origin depends more on the social values and information needs of the governments, rulers, associations, businesses along with individuals required to maintain their personal needs.. However, there are cases when no memory has possible option for framework based on the living society, which is connected to retrieve the information and shape the recollections because of archives which is among a critical social intellectual element to make frameworks based on to have shaped collective memory.

Furthermore, there are cases when living in a society actually determines and retrieves the recollections. Archives are a major critical element in terms of social intellectual frameworks, which have past the historical research along with archival records, which do not retrieve the stored information and out together in terms of the claim that shapes the understanding and is a part of the claim in order to share respective understandings (Roediger et al, 2009).

The principles along with strategies set as per archivists to adapt the activists and make sure there are changes used which appraise and also are destroyed or connected with the character composition (Sinn, 2012). This actually engages with the resultant *'archive'* and shows serious consequence towards administrative accountability, collective memory, citizen rights and the historical knowledge is shaped and also unconsciously memory is profound with tacit ideas and also subtly there are archives associated with the archives power (Cook, 2013).

However, the *'archive'* shows major increase in the resurgence that makes the popular connotation on ground of old parchments and basements, which are in cultural studies. There are associations of central metaphorical construct because of human knowledge perspective and memory as well as power associated with the quest for the justice (Silva, 2013).

This makes authors to reflect and determine the principles, nature, practices along with institutions and record documents that have been set across the stable situation.

3. COLLECTIVE MEMORY AND ARCHIVAL TRUTH

There are efforts made to demonstrate the '*contractedness*'' for the archive necessarily and manages issues which focus on archives neutral records as there are innocent as well as archivists objectives to implicitly confront the notions and engage with *'archival science'* associated with views for science that majorly shows change over the recent decades (Piggot, 2014). The question is evident that supposedly neutrality along with objectivity has endeavor with the society. This makes *'archives'* as a *'science'* and preclude with social construct and memory collection as scientific which actually is in pure science nature and actually is demythologized.

The conceptualization evolved with the *'objectivity'* shows major increase in the situated knowledge while partial perspective which makes scholars profession to be more focused and engage with contextual careful state, which recognizes the partial perspective along with archivists to engage with deeper context as the exceptional number, is growing rapidly (Bastian, 2014).

The complexity increases in society, which makes communication along with the requirements of information to actually have recordkeeping practices, which consider the archives to have collective memory and change the institutions. The perceptions show the changes actually lagged behind and have major consequences for changes in order to assess the past situation as memory collections have actually focus on the set to create records.

4. THE POWER OF ARCHIVE IN SHAPING COLLECTIVE MEMORY

An archive eventually focuses on the system of control, which depends more on the society's mechanism and allows them to exist. This shows existence for the archive in society to shape collective memory influence the identity of the society. Moreover, there is use of photography as a way to archive memory since its invention in the 19th century (Hoskins, 2009).

The society actually puts in terms of the mechanism for surveillance and actually generates the human society level, which makes knowledge management systems, and technologies which makes archives and show collective memory. The collective memory archives have many sectors and engaged with institutions and governed with societal changes and takes control on the perceived with mirror of reality that is ill mannered and images have further references.

Archives in terms of memory collection is intersection for past, present as well as future interfaces (Decker, 2014).

The designed party emphasizes on the organic procedure and reinforces professional objectivity and neutrality, which has inclination, and simple exercise power for identity over memory as it makes power to be used in effective manner. These issues have actually been connected with emphasis on the authors and power exercises which emphasize on the thematic issues and also there is power exercised which shows collective memory in respective society (Dudman, 2019).

There are electronic power shows archives to shape collective memory and offer access since the record amplifies archives with traditional power and mediates access towards the given record. The descriptive system architecture and practices with selection at various levels have online access which makes the archives role in memory collection to be set with the virtual exhibitions and engage with virtual production and is well-known for the preserved. The conscious or not archivists play a huge role to technically engage and build the identity notions, which are justified by the historical documents and validate with *'evidence'* along with identity (Caswell, 2016). The relationships actually are common in terms of cultural contexts while the common concerns of power over the collective memory have made crisis to be dealt with variety of subaltern groups and take decisions when emphasis is more on viable, cohesive and also identity.

5. THE VALUE OF ARCHIVE MEMORY RE-COLLECTION

The decisions associated with the archiving are worthy to be the major initial step when it comes to assessment of the first value-driven practice that focuses on accessioning, surveying, assignment of metadata, arrangement, cataloging along with preservation before the materials are readily available to the users (Thelin, 2011).

The examples below finely illustrate such kinds of relationships:

The situation that considers Kven and Sámi peoples in northern Norway were actually relegated with anonymity in the Norwegian National Archive. There were hundreds of records that actually are not cataloged or labelled due to Norwegian languages. The collections stayed unprocessed unless the projects such as National Minorities in Public Records processed certain documents listed in Sámi as well as Kven languages in order to restore the visibility and process the Norwegian national history (Sabiescu, 2020).

As indicated by the South African government when continued with transition by opacity towards transparency in terms of State Archive Service (SAS) and continue to engage with the historical nationalist and set records (Cifor, 2016). There are controlled aspects for citizens that have actually set the classification which makes employment along with surveillance and association with property. There are permeated for aspects that have facilitated knowledge and also SAS archivists show impartial records. This makes knowledge facilitation to be permeated with the many aspects of knowledge facilitation. This is associated with the SAS archivists to engage with impartial record keeping and know about the complex model evolution for South African profession in archival modes.

After re-examination and acquisition for the policy is required. One of the major reported conflicts by The University of Michigan there are religion connected with the white Protestant regarding denominations. Once the re-examination of the Collection engages with churches with the Detroit area and gathers the church records. The successful library engages with acquisition policy made with resultant collection to be reflective and diverse religious communities with the actual population (Feng, 2017). The FWP

Collection engages with former slaves that actually engage with oral history which has critical reexamination for the online presence: a broad emphasis is on the cultural along with material knowledge in terms of narratives and finally thinks the marginalized designation for eye witness has lived the accountability with folk history as it connects with American slavery.

6. MOTIVATIONS BEHIND ARCHIVES IN SHAPING COLLECTIVE MEMORY

The motivations among the Collection are actually multi-layered and problematic. This makes American slavery to theoretically be for more than 71 years. The climate is evidenced to have racism and de facto segregation is common among the permeated famous culture as well as the academy (Neiger et al, 2011).

There are cases when slave narratives have observed with prominent reaction in Southern defense slavery and also make sure latter-day slave narrative engaged with stimulated dominant attitude and engage with slave regime as the prevailed first quarter for 20th century. This reality is added with population and manages the survival slavery rapidly for around 1930s. There are documented life histories for the former enslaved individuals that show no originated value with the FWP. This makes huge number of oral archives as evident since 1928 when Ophelia Settle Egypt when working with the Charles S. Johnson which makes the research continuation with the employment goal and offers relief for graduate students engage with the happenings.

Lomax formed detailed questionnaire which has interviewer's instructions. There are black and white social dynamic for respective era. The interview text indicates gross discrepancies evident within language. This comprises of the interviewers and attempt with re-write individual responses for the Negro dialect version to compete re-writing for text and interpret for what is said. This makes majority of the interviewers to focus on southern whites that train the oral histories (Brown, 2013). However, oral histories archives with black interviewers were called for challenges to FWP when being unprofessional. The polite responses are interpreted and resonate with master dynamics/former slave along with historians to label it as incongruous as it speaks with deep psychological scars and manage the on-going slave system victimization.

According to Hirst et al (2012), The Office of Negro Affairs actually engaged with watchdog performance on the project to hire the Negro writers as headed on account of Sterling Brown, poet and English Professor at Howard University. There is a major concern when examining the provenance project with FWP's delegation and administer branches in the states. The oral history archives consider edited state level when federal office to include the final project. The assessment is quite compromised with the original texts.

7. CONCLUSION

Memory is known as history and is deeply rooted in the archives while without archives, the memory falters and the accomplishment knowledge fades when pride is common for shared past dissipates. Archives actually counter the losses. Archives have evidences, which have been the need of what is gone before specifically germane in the present world. This engages with the story telling is not possible which allows archives as a foundation of historical understanding. Archives validate the perceptions, experiences, stories or narratives. Archives in terms of memories to be gone for the archives remain the remarkable with unknown and users archives (historians and others) along with archives shapers (records creators, archivists and records managers) and added meaning layers that is naturalized, unquestioned and internalized.

There is lack of questioning when the dangerous implicit support shows archival myth for neutrality and objectivity while the sanctions shows strong predilection of archives while archivists document the primary mainstream culture with powerful record creators. The privileges consider official narratives for the state over the private individual stories. There are ambient ways to see and know when original order is sought or quite well imposed for the different orders and disorders which flourishes among the archives.

In conclusion, the archives for shaping collective memory actually accommodate the highly contingent value for the archival practice.

Lastly, the archives when shaping collective memory have the interpretive aspects of presentation, appraisal as well as mediation, which make archivists to expose the interpretive acts and manage the structure information at professional level. The focus of the archivists is to be quite power conscious and monitor future generations. The emphasis of users is to evaluate the reliability, authenticity and weight which is by documentary evidence and archivists can actually help the future needs which helps to assess the possible reason behind the survival of certain archives. Thus, archives consider certain concepts to build and the interface, which makes interpretive nature of archives that are building that, engages with the user interpretation evidences to study the way archives role is active to shape the collective memory with data of the users.

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