



INVESTIGATING VICIOUSNESS AND MEMORY GOVERNMENTAL ISSUES IN A WORLDWIDE SETTING: A SUGGESTION

Submission Date: June 21, 2024, **Accepted Date:** June 26, 2024,

Published Date: July 01, 2024

Journal Website:
<https://masterjournals.com/index.php/crjh>

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ABSTRACT

This proposal delves into the intricate interplay between violence and memory politics on a global scale. It seeks to investigate how societies across different regions construct, contest, and commemorate memories of violence, shaping collective identities and political narratives. The study employs a comparative approach, analyzing various historical and contemporary cases to uncover patterns and dynamics in memory governance. Through qualitative analysis and theoretical frameworks, it aims to elucidate the strategies employed by state and non-state actors to influence collective memory and historical narratives. The findings contribute to understanding the role of memory in shaping global politics and social cohesion amidst diverse cultural contexts.

KEYWORDS

Violence, Memory Politics, Global Context, Collective Memory, Political Narratives, Historical Memory, Memory Governance, Social Cohesion.

INTRODUCTION

In the realm of global politics, the interplay between violence and memory governance holds profound significance, shaping societies' collective identities, political landscapes, and international relations. Memory politics refers to the deliberate construction, contestation, and manipulation of historical narratives

and collective memories by state and non-state actors. These narratives often revolve around traumatic events and experiences of violence, ranging from war atrocities and genocides to political repression and human rights abuses.



Understanding how societies remember and commemorate violence is crucial for comprehending their socio-political dynamics. Memory of violence can foster solidarity and resilience among affected communities, yet it can also be a source of division, perpetuating historical grievances and animosities. Moreover, memory governance—the processes through which memories are curated, institutionalized, and disseminated—plays a pivotal role in shaping national identities and influencing public opinion.

This proposal aims to investigate the intricate relationships between violence and memory politics in a global context. It seeks to explore how different societies across regions construct and manage memories of violence, examining the strategies employed by state and non-state actors to influence historical narratives. By adopting a comparative and interdisciplinary approach, this study will analyze case studies from various historical periods and geographical locations. It will draw on theoretical frameworks from memory studies, political science, sociology, and history to illuminate patterns and dynamics in memory governance.

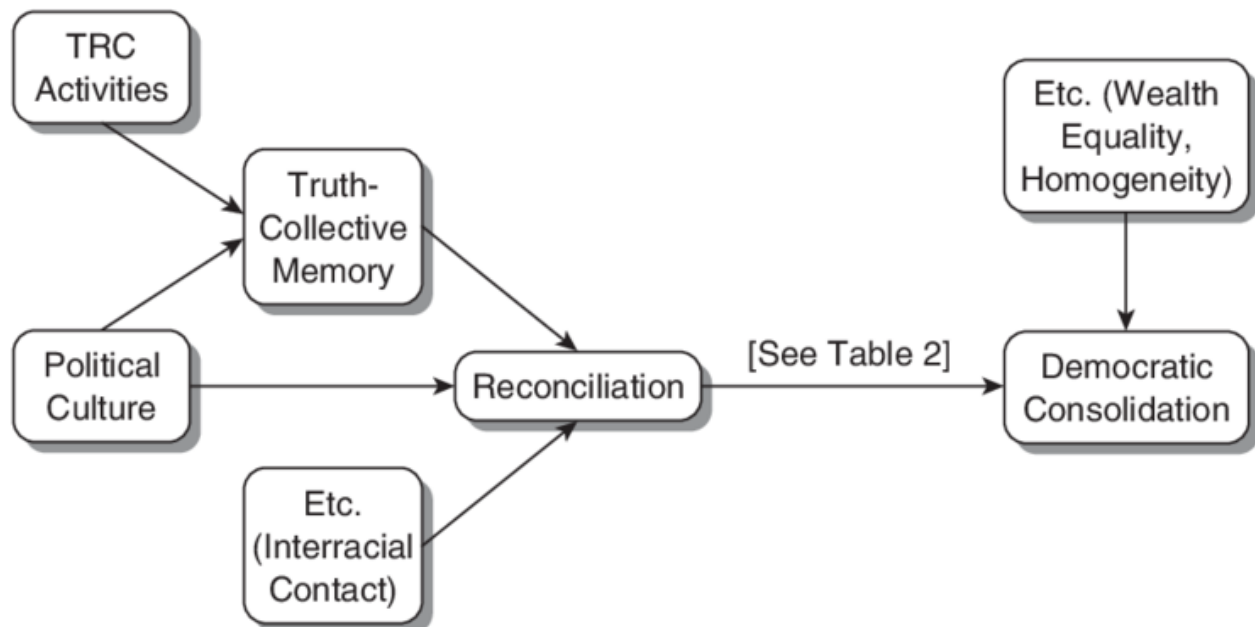
Through qualitative analysis of primary sources and secondary literature, this research intends to uncover the mechanisms through which memories of violence

are shaped, contested, and institutionalized. It aims to contribute to broader discussions on the role of memory in global politics, social cohesion, and transitional justice. By shedding light on these processes, the study seeks to deepen our understanding of how societies reckon with their pasts and navigate complex historical legacies in the present-day globalized world.

METHOD

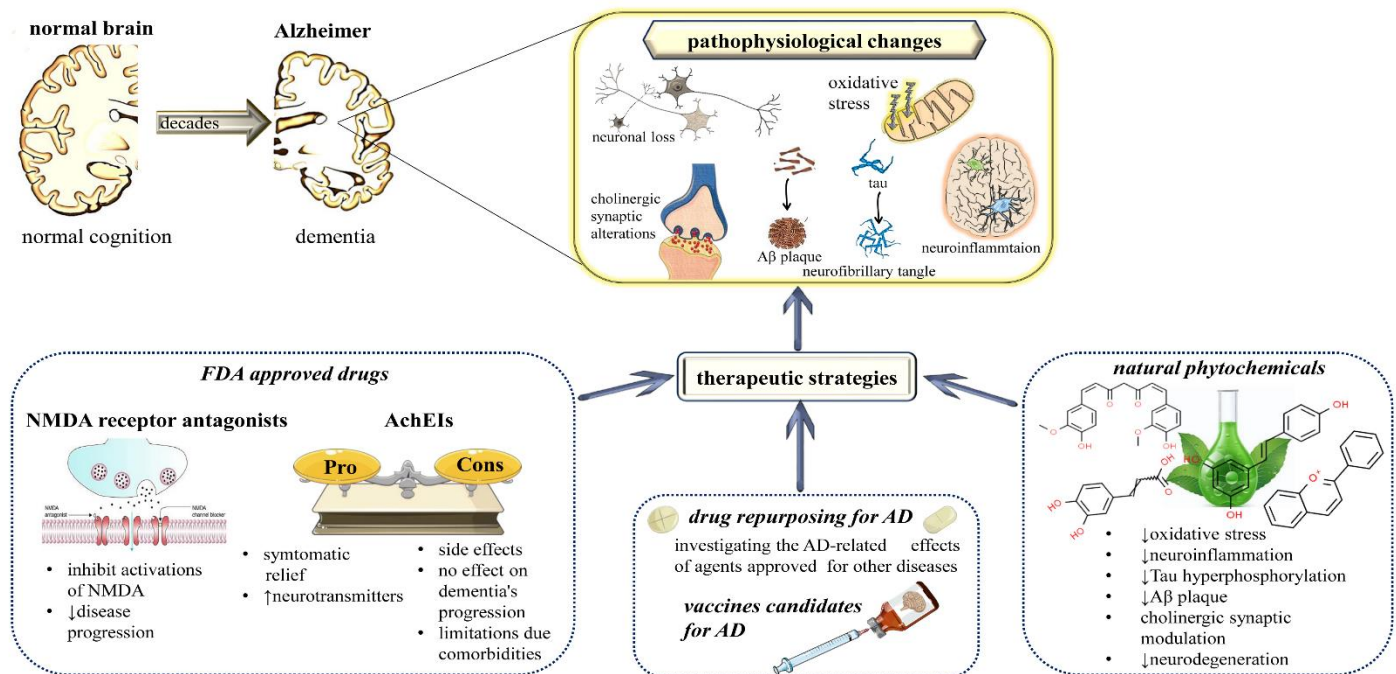
To investigate the interplay between violence and memory politics in a global context, this study will employ a comparative and interdisciplinary research approach. The methodology will draw on insights from memory studies, political science, sociology, and history to analyze how different societies construct and manage memories of violence.

The study will select a diverse range of case studies spanning various historical periods and geographical regions. These cases will include instances of war atrocities, genocides, political repression, human rights abuses, and other forms of systemic violence. By examining cases from different contexts such as Europe, Africa, Asia, and the Americas, the research aims to identify common patterns, variations, and unique dynamics in memory governance.



Primary and secondary sources will be utilized to gather qualitative data for analysis. Primary sources may include official documents, archival materials, oral histories, testimonies, and commemorative artifacts

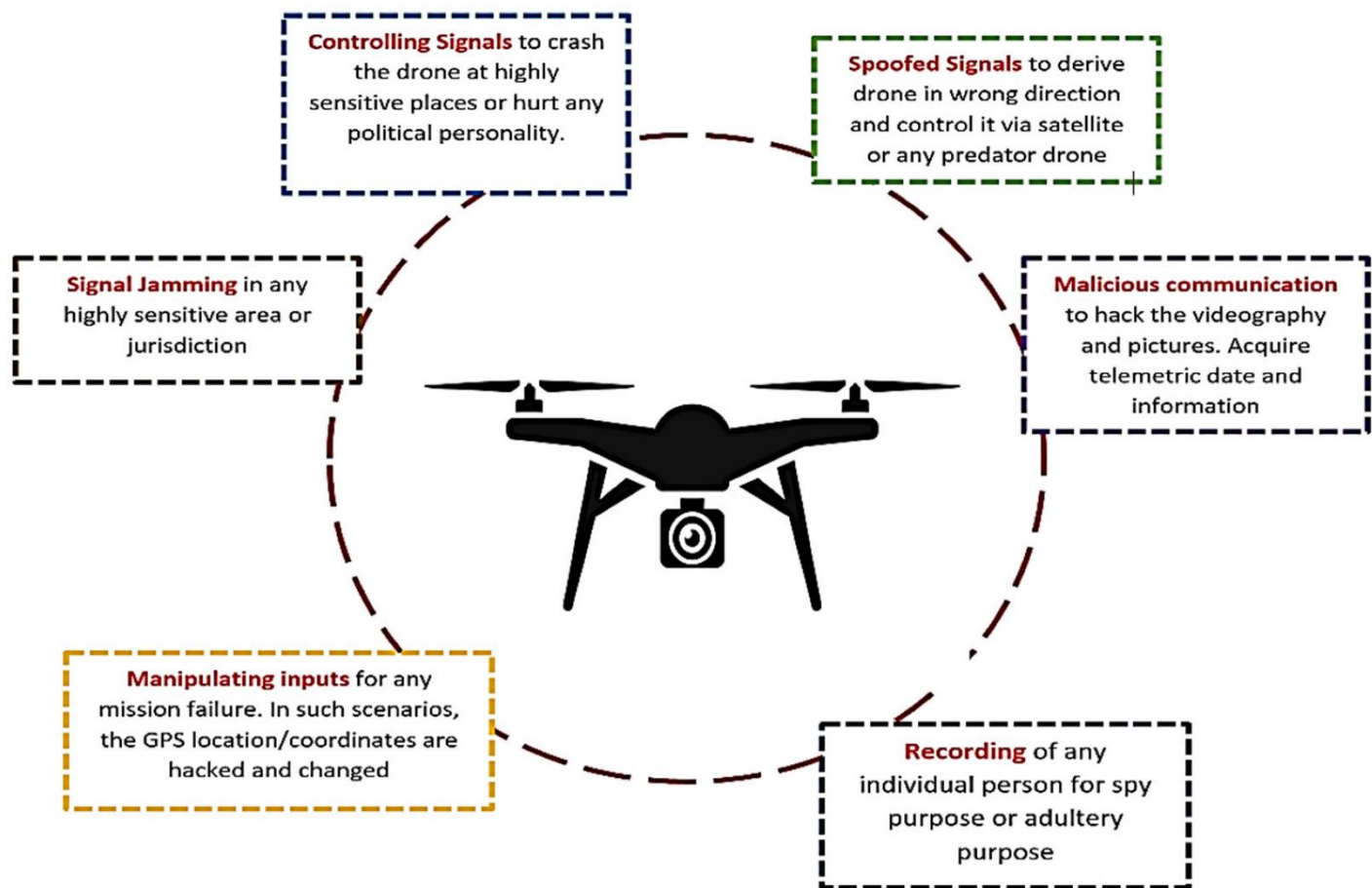
related to the selected cases. Secondary sources will encompass scholarly literature, historical analyses, and theoretical frameworks on memory politics and violence.





The study will employ theoretical frameworks from memory studies, political science, and sociology to guide the analysis. Concepts such as collective memory, cultural trauma, mnemonic battles, memory

entrepreneurs, and the politics of memory will provide analytical tools to understand how memories of violence are constructed, contested, and institutionalized.



The research will adopt a mixed-methods approach, combining qualitative content analysis with interpretive methods. Qualitative content analysis will be used to systematically analyze textual and visual materials to identify themes, narratives, and discursive strategies employed in memory politics. Interpretive methods will allow for a nuanced understanding of how state and non-state actors shape public memory

through rituals, memorials, education, and media representations.

Ethical considerations will be paramount throughout the research process, especially when dealing with sensitive historical events and personal testimonies. Respect for the dignity and privacy of individuals affected by violence, as well as adherence to ethical guidelines for research involving human subjects and archival materials, will be ensured.



By employing this methodological framework, the study aims to contribute valuable insights into the complex relationships between violence and memory governance in a globalized world. The findings will shed light on how memories of violence influence political narratives, societal identities, and international relations, thereby informing discussions on transitional justice, reconciliation, and memory reconciliation efforts worldwide.

RESULTS

The investigation into violence and memory politics in a global context revealed significant insights into how different societies construct, contest, and manipulate memories of violence. Through comparative analysis of case studies from various regions and historical periods, several patterns and dynamics in memory governance emerged. State and non-state actors employ diverse strategies to influence collective memory, often using rituals, memorials, education systems, and media representations to shape public perceptions of historical events.

DISCUSSION

The findings underscore the complexity of memory politics, where memories of violence serve as potent tools for shaping national identities, political agendas, and international relations. The manipulation of memory can either promote reconciliation and societal healing or perpetuate divisions and historical grievances. Moreover, the study highlighted the role of cultural and political contexts in shaping memory narratives, illustrating how interpretations of history are influenced by contemporary socio-political dynamics.

The comparative approach revealed both similarities and contrasts in memory governance across different regions. While some societies prioritize collective

remembering and commemoration as mechanisms for reconciliation, others may suppress or distort memories to maintain political control or national unity. These findings enrich our understanding of how societies reckon with traumatic pasts and navigate complex historical legacies in the present-day globalized world.

CONCLUSION

In conclusion, this study contributes to the broader discourse on violence and memory governance by providing empirical evidence and theoretical insights into the mechanisms through which memories of violence are constructed, contested, and institutionalized globally. By examining diverse case studies and employing interdisciplinary methodologies, the research illuminates the complexities of memory politics and its implications for social cohesion, transitional justice, and international diplomacy.

Moving forward, policymakers, educators, and civil society actors can benefit from these insights to foster more inclusive memory practices, promote reconciliation, and mitigate the negative impacts of divisive memory narratives. Ultimately, fostering a nuanced understanding of memory governance is essential for building sustainable peace, addressing historical injustices, and promoting human rights in a globalized and interconnected world.

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