

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910456430503321
Autore	Malloy Jonathan <1970->
Titolo	Between colliding worlds : the ambiguous existence of government agencies for aboriginal and women's policy / / Jonathan Malloy
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Toronto, [Ontario] ; ; Buffalo, [New York] : , : University of Toronto Press, , 2003 ©2003
ISBN	1-282-02321-7 9786612023217 1-4426-7131-9
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (228 p.)
Collana	IPAC Series in Public Management and Governance
Disciplina	323.1/197071
Soggetti	Indian women - Government policy - Canada Indians of North America - Canada - Government relations Administrative agencies - Canada Electronic books. Canada Social policy
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references and index.
Nota di contenuto	Frontmatter -- Contents -- Acknowledgments -- Preface -- 1. Introduction -- 2. Special Policy Agencies -- 3. The Colliding Worlds -- 4. Political Change and the Ontario Women's Directorate -- 5. Aboriginal Policy Agencies in Ontario and British Columbia -- 6. Special Policy Agencies under New Public Management -- 7. The Permanent Ambiguity of Special Policy Agencies -- Notes -- Index
Sommario/riassunto	Jonathan Malloy's <i>Between Colliding Worlds</i> examines the relationship between governments and external activists through a comparative study of policy units dedicated to aboriginal and women's issues in Australia and Canada. Malloy identifies these units ? or 'special policy agencies' ? as sitting on the boundary between the world of permanent public servants and that of collective social movements working for broad social and political change. These agencies at once represent the interests of social movements to government while simultaneously managing relations with social movements on behalf of government,

and ? thus ? operate in a state of permanent ambiguity. Malloy contends that rather than criticizing these agencies for their inherently contradictory nature, we must reconsider them as effectively dealing with the delicate issue of bridging social movements with state politics. In other words, the very existence of these special policy agencies provides a forum for social movements and the state to work out their differences. Relying heavily on interviews with public servants and external activists, Malloy argues convincingly that special policy agencies, despite ? or because of ? their ambiguous relationship to different communities, make critical contributions to governance.
