

#### Table of Contents



Canada: The Good, Bad and In Between



**Governance Models** 



Sociological Models of Society



## **Key Definitions**

- Multiculturalism: Supports the notion of living together with differences.
  - It is an "okay" principle unless it works to threaten Canadian life.
- Aboriginal Peoples: Descendants of the original occupants.
  - Status divided into Status Indians, Metis and Inuit.
- Racialized (Visible Minorities): According to Canada's Employment Equity Act, "persons other than aboriginal and who are non-Caucasian in race and non-white in colour."
- Intergroup Relations: Formed through individuals sharing cultural and similar ancestral backgrounds identifying with each other and act within their interests, despite it being at others' expense.
  - Race, aboriginality and ethnicity may be invoked to...





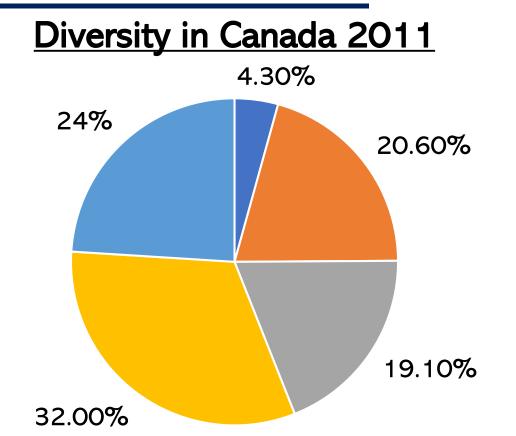
## Canada: The Good, Bad and In Between

## Class Discussion



# Opinions, Perspectives and Experiences

#### Our Current State...



■ Aboriginal ■ Foreign-born ■ Racialized Minorities ■ "Canadian" ■ Other

\*\*\*Results from Canadian National Household Survey 2011

Canada's Role

Governance Models

Sociological Models

## A Beacon of Change





Canada's global firsts for equality and dignity



Reputation of virtue, tolerance and compassion



Human Rights protection via Bill of Rights in 1960 & Charter

#### Skeletons in the Closet



Founded on exploitation of indigenous and race/ethnic minorities



One sided narrative on colonial history



Falls short of self-imposed benchmarks



Recent History as a "White Man's Society"



All are 'equal' before the law

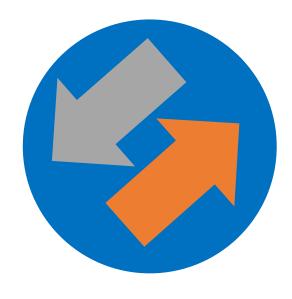


Systematic working against minorities

### Duality within Multiculturalism



Mixed impact on 'Canada Building'



Paradox Nature



Not fully accepted from a theoretical or practical stance



## Governance Models

Patterns used to "Manage Diversity"

#### 1.

### Genocide

#### Five Classes of Action

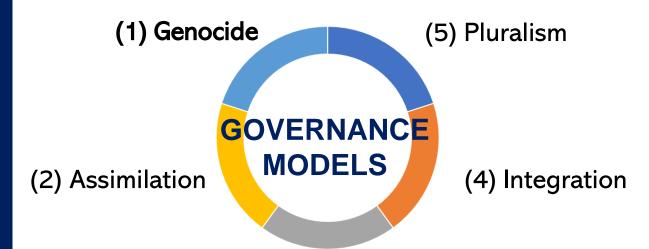
- 1. Annihilation of group members
- 2. Foster the dispersal of the group
- 3. Psychological abuse and physical discomfort
- 4. Bringing the demise of their culture via transferring of children from one group to another
- 5. Prevention of births



Auschwitz, 1942



Rwandan Genocide, 1994



(3) Segregation/Separation

Canada's Role

**Governance Models** 

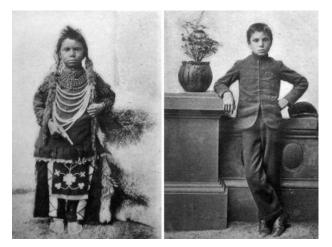
Sociological Models

<sup>\*</sup>A calculated killing decision for political goals

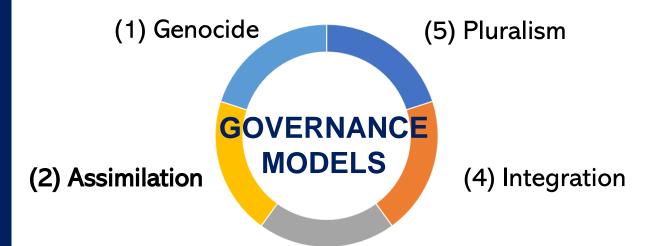
## 2.

#### Assimilation

- Dominant sector imposes culture, authority, values and institutions
  - Occur formally or informally
- Specific facets of subdominant lifestyle are <u>'tolerated'</u>
- Works to:
  - 1. Enforce norms
  - 2. Undermines subdominant group's culture
  - 3. Acclimate to mainstream society
  - 4. Convert into 'ideal' citizens



Indigenous peoples assimilation (Anglo-conformity)



(3) Segregation/Separation

#### 3.

## Segregation

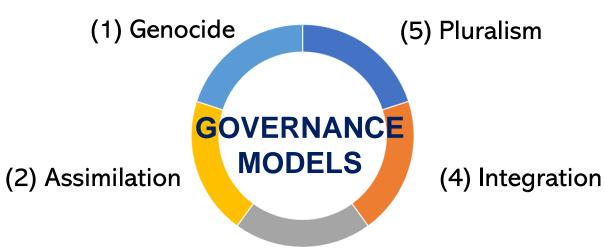
- Division into autonomous dominant and subdominant groups due to perceived power
  - Separation unless contact is to the dominant group's benefit
- Government's role (usually top down):
  - De Jure Segregation
  - De Facto Segregation
- Monopolistic control within the marketplace
- Segregation 'in effect' vs. 'cause'



South African Apartheid, 1948-1994



Black Segregated Schools (Last school closed in Nova Scotia in 1983!!!)



(3) Segregation/Separation

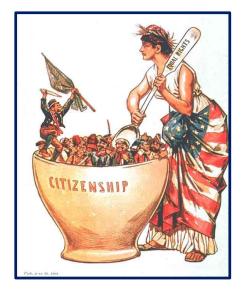
Canada's Role

**Governance Models** 

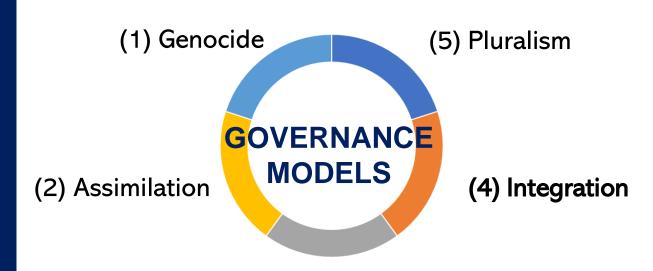
Sociological Models

## |4. | Integration

- Integration is, Interaction among groups at all institutional levels
- Desegregation: Dismantling physical or social barriers to formal equality
- Two variants of integration as 'a culture'
- 1. Single comprehensive lifestyle without the loss of cultural identity
- 2. Melting pot



USA, a *melting pot* 



(3) Segregation/Separation

Canada's Role

**Governance Models** 

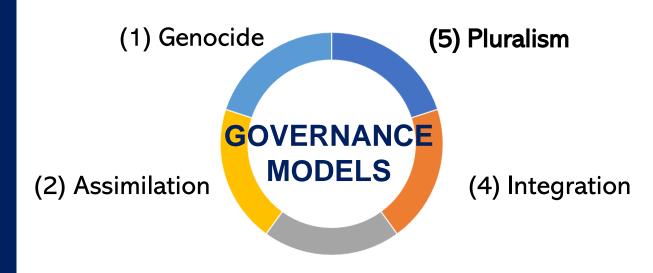
Sociological Models

## |5. | Pluralism

- National governance framework based on acceptance of diversity
- Two variants:
- 1. Culture-conscious
- 2. Culture-blind
- Expressed via multiculturalism, biculturalism, nationalism, multinationalism



Canada, a *cultural mosaic*Pluralism through Multiculturalism



(3) Segregation/Separation

Canada's Role

**Governance Models** 

Sociological Models

## Class Discussion



What governance models has Canada used in the past? How?



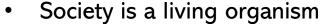
## Sociological Models of Society

As explanatory frameworks

#### **Functionalist Model**

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Symbolic Interactionism Model



- Society exists within a state of equilibrium and those that threaten such stability are isolated or removed.
- Cooperation, consensus and control are key to find balance
- Preferred Models: Assimilation & Integration

- Society is an ongoing human accomplishment shaped by human interactions
- Grouping is socially constructed
- Intragroup and intergroup relations are dynamic and ever changing
- Neutral on diversity

#### Radical Conflict Models: Feminist and Marxist

#### Feminism

- Society is shaped to reflect, advance and reinforce male interests and priorities
- The solution is found from the problem!

- Society is unequal groups competing for limited and valued resources
- Natural state is that of conflict and change due to structure
- Peaceful or violent tactics



#### **Marxist Theory**

- Centered on the role of class in conflict and exploitation
- Ruling Class vs Working Class

Canada's Role

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## Multiculturalism

A benefit, with no cost?

#### Canada's Multiculturalism Through the Lens of Sociological Models







#### **Symbolic Interactionist**



#### **Functionalist**

"Ruling elites controlling unruly ethnics"

"Multiculturalism is an official site of negotiation" "Multiculturalism is a positive contribution to society"

## Class Discussion



# The "In-Between" of Multiculturalism

