

ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS

BOARD OF EXAMINERS

SCHEDULE III / ITEM 3 GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES AND ABORIGINAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES

October 2003
(March 18, 1999 Regulations)

This examination consists of 25 questions on 2 pages

Marks

Q. No

Time: 3 hours

Value Earned

Q. No		Value	Earned
1	Define and explain the following terms a. rule of law b. parliamentary supremacy c. powers of disallowance and reservation d. responsible government e. constitutional convention	5	
2	Define the term federalism.	2	
3	Compare and contrast the roles of the House of Commons and Senate in the Parliament of Canada.	4	
4	What is the role of parliamentary committees, and do they receive adequate public attention?	2	
5	What is the role of Speaker of the House of Commons?	2	
6	Describe the process of how a bill becomes a law in Parliament.	5	
7	What is a central coordinating agency and describe two of the most important coordinating agencies, the Prime Ministers Office and the Privy Council Office, in the executive branch of government.	3	
8	Explain the significance of the Priorities and Planning Committee.	2	
9	Describe the difference between merit and partisanship appointments, as they apply to the bureaucracy.	2	
10	What are First Minister's Conferences, and how significant a role do they play in Canadian politics?	3	
11	List the five major political Parties currently in Parliament and indicate in which regions of Canada each has traditionally found political support.	5	
12	What are third parties and explain their significance in Canadian politics?	3	
13	Describe the difference between the single-member plurality system and proportional representation. Do we need electoral reform in Canada? Explain why or why not?	5	
14	Describe the difference between political parties and interest groups.	2	

15	Describe the role of the courts in the Canadian political system, and using a contemporary example assess whether they have too much influence in the political process.	5	
16	What is the Royal Proclamation of 1763 and how does it influence Aboriginal issues in Canada?	5	
17	Explain why the <i>Indian Act</i> is condemned as paternalistic. Provide examples.	5	
18	What was the purpose of the early “numbered” Indian treaties in Canada?	2	
19	What was the driving force behind the signing of the James Bay and Northern Quebec Treaty Agreement?	3	
20	Briefly define the following terms: a. status Indian b. aboriginal title c. Category A lands d. Category B lands e. Fiduciary obligation f. Extinguishment g. Comprehensive Claim h. Specific Claim i. Self-government j. Inherent rights	10	
21	Describe the significance of three of the following court cases on Aboriginal issues in Canada: a. Calder Case b. Guerin Case c. Sparrow Case d. Delgamuukw Case e. St. Catherine’s Milling Case	6	
22	22. How does section 35 of the <i>Constitution Act (1982)</i> define Aboriginal peoples?	3	
23	23. What is the Indian Land Registry System?	2	
24	Treaty negotiations between Canada, British Columbia and many BC First Nations are currently in progress. a) Describe the composition of the BC Treaty Commission b) Explain the role of the Treaty Commission. c) In point form, list the six major steps in the BC Treaty process.	10	
25	Highlight at least three recommendations of the 1996 Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples and describe the general response by the Liberal government.	4	
	Total Marks:	100	