

**ASSOCIATION OF CANADA LANDS SURVEYORS  
BOARD OF EXAMINERS**

**SCHEDULE III / ITEM 3  
GOVERNMENT STRUCTURES AND ABORIGINAL GOVERNMENT ISSUES**

**March 2003**  
**(March 18, 1999 Regulations)**

This examination consists of 23 questions on 2 pages

**Marks**

<b><u>Q. No</u></b>	<b><u>Time: 3 hours</u></b>	<b><u>Value</u></b>	<b><u>Earned</u></b>
1.	A. What is a constitutional convention? (1 mark) B. How do constitutional conventions develop? (1 mark) C. Identify two (2) constitutional conventions underlying the operations of the Canadian parliamentary system. (2 marks)	4	
2.	What is meant by the concept of legitimacy and what would you include in as possible criteria that would illustrate the legitimacy of a government?	4	
3.	Provide a brief explanatory note on each of the following: A. representative democracy B. Standing Joint Committee C. responsible government federalism	4	
4.	In a paragraph compare and contrast the duties of the Privy Council Office (P.C.O.) with the Prime Ministers Office (P.M.O.).	4	
5.	Explain the significance of the Priorities and Planning Committee.	2	
6.	Describe the key roles of the House of Commons and Senate in our parliamentary system.	4	
7.	Describe four major powers or duties of the Prime Minister.	4	
8.	In one or two paragraphs discuss the role of the party leader in a national political party. To what extent do party leaders determine the electoral success of a political party?	8	
9.	What is a referendum? Provide at least three examples of noteworthy referendums held over Canadian history (provincial or national) and explain their political significance.	8	
10.	What are the Speaker's responsibilities and explain the procedure for selecting the Speaker.	2	
11.	What, if any, real purpose is served by Question Period and the daily sparring of MPs?	2	
12.	Outline one argument in favour of and one in opposition to the devolution of legislative	4	

	authority from Ottawa to the provinces.		
13.	In one paragraph describe why we have “Indian” treaties in Canada	4	
14.	Which level of government is ultimately responsible for the negotiation and administration of Indian land?	2	
15.	Identify the major grievances Aboriginal people have had with the Canadian government with regard to the “numbered” (Treaties 1-11) Indian treaties.	4	
16.	Summarize the key events of the 1970’s that initiated a new land claims policy for the Canadian Government.	4	
17.	Describe the difference between specific and comprehensive claims	4	
18.	What are “reserve land entitlements”?	2	
19.	What is fiduciary obligation? Describe the difference between “Guerin-type” and “Sparrow-type” fiduciary obligation.	4	
20.	Why was section 35 of the <u>Constitution Act of 1982</u> significant for Aboriginal peoples?	4	
21.	Explain how the Canadian Government has achieved certainty to lands and resources within the text of treaty and land claim settlements with aboriginal groups. Make specific reference to the 1987 Comprehensive Land Claims Policy and the Nisga’a Final Agreement in your answer.	8	
22.	Describe how the Delgamuukw case became a landmark decision in the interpretation of consultation and infringement of aboriginal title?	8	
23.	Describe the six steps in the current BC Treaty making process.	6	
	<b>Total Marks:</b>	100	