The two-year election cycle exceeds the capability of community Develop changes every two years

The potential for leadership changes every two years for community development.

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The establishment of bounds and the appointment of

House and other Indian Indian tribal buildings;

The construction and repair of school houses, council;

The maintenance of roads, bridges, ditches, and fences;

The protection of trespass by cattle;

The protection of Indian influence and property;

The Indians in general council, or on other occasions;

The appearance of order and decorum at assemblies of

The case of the public health;

were reduced to:

The Indian Act

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The Indian Act, which was passed in 1876, is a significant contribution to the law in Canada, and it has been amended many times since then. The Act has been interpreted in various ways, and its impact on Indigenous peoples has been both positive and negative. The Act aimed to assimilate Indigenous peoples into Canadian society and to end the recognition of Indian status. It has been criticized for its paternalistic approach and for infringing on the rights of Indigenous peoples. Over the years, the Act has been amended to address some of these issues, but it remains a complex and controversial piece of legislation.
Aboriginal women and girls do not have the same human rights as non-Aboriginal women. A young Aboriginal woman who wants to live on-reserve, have a family, own property and become a successful professional woman is often faced with a great deal of pressure to pour her energy into a career or get married. If she can afford to own a home, there are few options for her to escape domestic violence. If she cannot, she is forced to live and work in an environment where violence, whether physical or emotional, is a normal part of her life. In these situations, women are more likely to face domestic violence.

Aboriginal women and girls are more likely to face domestic violence. When violence or abuse occurs, it is often not reported to the police. In some communities, there are no social services to help women escape abusive relationships. In others, social services are not available or are not accessible to women who live on-reserve. This lack of access to social services makes it difficult for women to seek help when they need it. In many cases, women are forced to rely on friends, family, or other community members for support. However, this reliance can also be a source of abuse.

In 1996, the amendments to Bill C-31 were introduced in response to the Royal Commission on Aboriginal Peoples report. The report highlighted the lack of protection of Aboriginal women's rights and the need for greater support for Aboriginal women and girls. The report called for changes to the Criminal Code and the Indian Act to better protect Aboriginal women and girls. However, these changes have not been implemented. As a result, Aboriginal women and girls continue to face high rates of violence and abuse. The federal government has not taken action to address this issue, and as a result, Aboriginal women and girls are still at risk.