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Mana Tohu Mātauranga o Aotearoa
New Zealand Qualifications Authority

Level 3 Social Studies 2024

91596 Demonstrate understanding of ideological responses to an issue

Credits: Four

Achievement	Achievement with Merit	Achievement with Excellence
Demonstrate understanding of ideological responses to an issue.	Demonstrate in-depth understanding of ideological responses to an issue.	Demonstrate comprehensive understanding of ideological responses to an issue.

Check that the National Student Number (NSN) on your admission slip is the same as the number at the top of this page.

You should attempt the task in this booklet.

If you need more room for any answer, use the extra space provided at the back of this booklet.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–12 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

Do not write in the margins (// // // //). This area will be cut off when the booklet is marked.

YOU MUST HAND THIS BOOKLET TO THE SUPERVISOR AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.

High Excellence

TOTAL 08

Page 1

INSTRUCTIONS

Use an issue that you have studied to respond to the task below, and **relevant social studies concepts** and **specific evidence** in your response.

Your response should be concise and well argued.

Space for identifying your chosen issue and for planning is provided below.

Begin your response below.

TASK: IDEOLOGICAL RESPONSES TO AN ISSUE

Evaluate the extent to which ideological responses, **shaped by indoctrination**, have influenced your chosen issue.

In your response, you should also include:

- the nature of the issue
- diverse points of view, values, and perspectives on the issue
- ideological responses to the issue from more than one individual / group
- the impact of those ideological responses on the issue
- how and / or why the ideologies have influenced the responses to the issue
- how indoctrination has shaped the ideological responses.

Note: Ideological responses are driven by a set of shared beliefs and ideas and may include imposition of restrictions, indoctrination, campaigns, inclusion and exclusion, and rewards and benefits. Within ideologies there are multiple points of view, values, and perspectives.

Issue: The erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy by mainland China and the Chinese Communist Party (CCP).

PLANNING

B *I* U | | |

"Rights and freedoms are not absolut" - Carrie Lam

"The Chinese Government is not going to just give us freedom. Freedom is something that we are going to have to fight for". - Joshua Wong

TASK

Type your answer in the space below. You should aim to write a concise response of no more than 800–900 words. The quality of your writing is more important than the length of your response. (The counter will change colour when you reach the recommended word count.)

Remember: Use **relevant social studies concepts** and **specific evidence** in your response.

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This response will evaluate the extent to which the erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy has been influenced by ideological responses such as the imposition of restrictions through legislation, the Hong Kong pro-democracy movement opposing such, and how these responses have been shaped to affirm, or oppose indoctrination. The authoritarian ideology of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) as the ruling party of the central government within mainland China has strongly influenced its ideological response to the issue of Hong Kong's autonomy, with the liberal democratic ideology of the pro-democracy movement throughout Hong Kong opposing the authoritarian rule of the CCP also strongly influencing their ideological response and attempts to protect the autonomy which Hong Kong is supposed to be entitled to. These responses are shaped by indoctrination to a high degree, with the Chinese Communist Party attempting to change the very fabric of how society in Hong Kong has been for decades, through changing how and what children are taught in schools to believe, to eliminating the freedom of press, only allowing approved press, outlets which portray the news exactly as they are told to by the CCP. The response of the pro-democracy movement is also strongly shaped in the opposition to indoctrination, with members of this movement spreading awareness to ensure that people are educated on the issue, and standing up to fight for what they believe in.

The nature of this issue stems from the transfer of rule, between the British and Chinese. Hong Kong had been under British rule for hundreds of years, after it was successfully annexed from Chinese rule. However, in 1984, the Sino-British Joint Declaration was signed, where the two parties agreed that in 1997 the rule of the territory would be returned to China. Within this agreement there were a number of provisions, that were designed to ensure that those living within Hong Kong would remain relatively unaffected by this change of rule, and enjoy the same civil liberties that they had been entitled to whilst governed by the British, when the territory was returned to China. Some of these provisions were those such as the, "one country, two systems" principle, which would ensure that Hong Kong was allowed a high degree of autonomy, and could preserve its economic, judiciary and unique system of governance which are significantly different than those observed in China. In China, the communist government is not democratically elected, the economy is highly regulated and not free at all, and is not designed to operate as a capitalist economy, instead the idea within China is that the economy is there to generate everybody within the nation, and the country as a whole wealth and prosperity. Under the Sino-British Joint Declaration of 1984, which is an officially recognised treaty with the United Nations, the Hong Kong Basic Law, serving as a miniature constitution alongside the declaration was also established, which was intended to protect the civil liberties of Hong Kongers that they enjoyed under British rule, ensuring their right to freedom of expression, to protest, to vote, and so on. However, with the hand-over of Hong Kong back to Chinese rule, these clauses were only designed to be temporary, being allocated a time period of 50 years from the hand over date, or to 2047 to be honoured until. With this as will, with the idea that such legislation would be temporary, the miniature constitution of Hong Kong has been perceived as being relatively broad with some of the terminology, and unfinished in some areas too, leaving the Hong Kong Legislative Council, and judiciary branches of today to interpret, alter, and change the constitution as they see fit.

This is where this issue began, and the erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy was initiated. In 2019 the Legislative Council of Hong Kong introduced a bill which would enable for extradition from Hong Kong to mainland China, which many Hong Kongers opposed, seeing the potential for the Chinese Communist Party, or mainland Chinese government to misuse this legislation, to politically persecute anybody who opposed their rule, or spoke out against them back in the mainland. As a result, there were mass protests throughout the city-state for around a year until the legislation was ultimately withdrawn from the Hong Kong Legislation Council (LegCo), due the civil unrest resulting from this legislation. After the failure of this legislation, and its ultimate withdrawal from parliament, Beijing, and top CCP leaders were unimpressed, new legislation was introduced and hastily passed, and has continued to be in the years surpassing the protests and initial outrage to these types of legislation. Some examples of these types of draconian legislation that have since been introduced into Hong Kong Law are those such as the National Security Law of 2020, Article 23 which only occurred recently, alongside the 2021 electoral system reforms. These reforms saw the electoral system altered, in order to only let those deemed by mainland China as true 'patriots', or in other words 'pro-Beijing', vote for the Legislative Council, or run for office. This dramatically eroded the platform of the pro-democracy movement in Hong Kong, as many prominent figures within the campaign, with some who had formerly been on the Legislative Council no longer being allowed to run for office, giving them no real voice in the house which was responsible for the autonomous region's very laws, leaving it controlled completely by pro-Beijing officials, allowing for legislation to be introduced at the will of the Chinese Communist Party, as it has been observed.

Within this issue there are two primary ideologies influencing responses, both shaped either in opposition to, or affirmation of indoctrination of the people of Hong Kong, to have the people of the region think in unity with the ideals pushed by mainland China. One of these ideologies is that of liberal democracy, the ideology behind the pro-democracy movement that has grown within Hong Kong throughout the years surrounding these attacks on the rights of Hong Kongers, which had been intended to be constitutionally protected. The beliefs of the pro-democracy movements, and those who hold a liberal democracy ideology is that Hong Kong should maintain its high degree of autonomy from mainland China, that there should be universal suffrage, that the individual is important, and that there should be rights or civil liberties entitled to citizens constitutionally, protecting their freedom of speech, expression, and to protest. These people may hold these values as they see it as they believe it is essential in order to ensure that one lives a happy, free, and enjoyable life. It ensures that one has a say in the state of their nation, and that one can live freely without being oppressed. They may believe such through their personal experiences living within an autonomous region as a part of, and one right next to mainland China, where the lives of Chinese citizens can be observed with few personal rights, or civil liberties, indoctrinated by the CCP to believe exactly what they tell them, and to affirm their rule. Seeing this, people who hold this ideology may feel strongly opposed to such, and do not want that life for themselves, their children, nor future generations to come.

The other primary ideology influencing responses to this issue is that of the Chinese Communist Party, and government of mainland China. With that being their authoritarian ideology, imposing restrictions, and indoctrination in order to control the very way that their population thinks in order to affirm their regime, and as they argue, as it is to promote unity in the best interests of the nation, and also national security. This ideology has influenced the way that the mainland government has acted in response to the autonomy of Hong Kong, with them ready and willing to do whatever it takes, whether it be breaking international treaties or eroding personal freedoms and civil liberties to protect national security, and force unity within all regions of China. With the hopes to see the same sights as those established within the mainland throughout other regions too, like Hong Kong.

One point of view shaped by the ideology of liberal democracy is that of Joshua Wong, a prominent figure within the pro-democracy movement throughout Hong Kong in response to the erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy and freedoms of her people. He has publicly stated that, "The Chinese Government is not going to just give us freedom. Freedom is something that we are going to have to fight for", and he has advocated for and organised many mass protests and demonstrations all throughout Hong Kong. Wong believes that the Chinese government is not going to willingly give the people of Hong Kong the freedoms and rights that they were intended to be constitutionally entitled to, instead they are going to try and rip as many of them as they can away from its people. He believes in basic human rights, being entitled to express ones self freely without oppression, the right to protest, and the right of Hong Kong to govern itself without influence of the mainland.

The ideological response of Joshua Wong, and with him the whole pro-democracy movement or campaign within Hong Kong to the threat imposed upon Hong Kong with the imminent erosion of her autonomy, and with it their freedoms was to organise mass protests, often peaceful, to organise mass sit-ins to disrupt the economy, and also the government and any means possible through civil disobedience. This response was aimed to show the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, alongside also the Chinese Communist Party that the people of Hong Kong were unhappy with what was being done to their autonomous region, and that they would not sit back and be silent, instead making as much noise as possible and with it promoting the issue that they were fighting for globally. Across the globe the actions of the pro-democracy movement within Hong Kong was made known, and it was also made known what they were fighting for, and against. The people of Hong Kong and their response was strongly influenced by the opposition of indoctrination, as the people of Hong Kong live different lives, have a different culture, and do not want to live and breathe the way that the Chinese Communist Party tells them to. They want to think freely, speak freely, and do as they please, instead of being forced to read state media, only promoting the Chinese Communist Party within a positive light, and be in support of the government in every action that they would take. The threat of the indoctrination of Hong Kong's society to be one that affirms the CCP was one so large, thus enabling a large group to unite in opposition to this, to protect the way that Hong Kongers had lived for decades, free of totalitarian rule such as the one that they recognised would be forced upon them, if they were to accept the actions of the LegCo and CCP.

One contrasting point of view to such is that of Carrie Lam, the former Chief Executive of Hong Kong and leader of the Hong Kong Legislative Council. Lam was a pro-Beijing legislator, responsible for introducing the extradition bill which sparked the initial protests and outrage within the people of Hong Kong. Carrie Lam affirmed the authoritarian ideology and actions of the Chinese Communist Party, and did as she was instructed to. Lam believed in the ideology of the Chinese Communist Party, with that being their authoritarian or totalitarian methods of ruling. She stated throughout protests and outrage in response to the piece of legislation that she introduced, "rights and freedoms are not absolute" highlighting how she believed that the constitutional rights of Hong Kongers that were supposed to be protected by the Hong Kong Basic Law, and international treaties such as the Sino-British Joint Declaration were optional, and not guaranteed to the people of the nation. This highlights a significant opposing perspective of Lam to that of the pro-democracy movement, of those who were protesting, fighting and risking their lives in order to ensure that the rights that they had enjoyed for so many years would be passed on to the future generations. This perspective of Lam is reflected through other statements of hers, where she makes it be known that the unity of China as a whole, and the national security of the autonomous region are paramount. After her failure to introduce the 2019 extradition bill into Hong Kong Law, Carrie Lam resigned from her position as the Chief Executive of Hong Kong.

After the failure of the 2019 extradition bill, the actions and efforts of the CCP's totalitarian regime would not be halted. With a new Chief Executive of Hong Kong and the Legislative Council, Beijing moved to introduce new laws through them and the council and reforms to the country, changing the way of life within its society as it had been for decades prior. This ideological response to further erode the autonomy of Hong Kong was through the imposition of more restrictions upon her society, which was once so free. As previously mentioned, some examples of the draconian legislation introduced are those such as the national security laws, article 23, and the electoral system reforms. These pieces of legislation were designed to stop dissent against the authoritarian regime, with broad laws designed to target terrorism, succession, subversion, or anything which went against the ideals of the Chinese Communist Party. These laws were specifically designed to be used against key figures of the pro-democracy movement, and significantly reduce the platform that the movement had gained. Key figures of the movement were arrested, or exiled from the nation as they would flee to avoid being politically persecuted. This ideological response was strongly shaped in affirmation of indoctrination, with its restrictions on Hong Kong's society laying the framework for the indoctrination of its society to occur. This is because through these restrictions, the people of Hong Kong would no longer have the freedom of speech, expression, or to protest for what they believe in, and would essentially have to do as they are told, and think as they are told by their government. With the people of Hong Kong being fed media promoting the CCP in a positive light, and everything else banned, the people of Hong Kong are being coerced into thinking in a way of affirming the authoritarian regime which is being opposed on them. This is because the benefit of speaking out at this point is next to nothing, instead it is better for them as a citizen of Hong Kong to stay quiet, not speak out, and affirm the injustices that they are witnessing.

The indoctrination of the people of Hong Kong, and harsh restrictions imposed upon them has brought a vast range of attention to the once autonomous region of China. With nations such as the USA, and continental forces such as the EU speaking out against the actions of China, and the human rights violations that were being witnessed. With these groups introducing sanctions against key officials of the Hong Kong Legislative Council, and Beijing, alongside also travel bans in order to deter them from taking any further actions against their people. The strongest response to the actions of Beijing when it comes to the issue of the erosion of Hong Kong's autonomy and citizen's civil liberties comes from the United Kingdom. The British have passed resolutions officially condemning the actions of China, and the legislation that they have introduced and the restrictions that have been imposed upon her people. The United Kingdom has extended the opportunity to gain UK citizenship to many Hong Kongers, which would enable them to live free lives elsewhere, without the fear of being oppressed. The responses of these international actors are shaped by the same values as the pro-democracy movement within Hong Kong, with that being liberal democracy. These nations believe that the people of Hong Kong are entitled to their freedoms, as international treaty and their constitution makes clear, however despite such their freedoms and Hong Kong's autonomy is being eroded anyways. These international actors are supporting the pro-democracy movement within Hong Kong, and supporting its people believing that they are entitled to live in a society where they can vote for who governs them, speak freely, express themselves freely, and protest as they see fit.

These ideological responses to the issue of Hong Kong's autonomy have influenced it in a number of different ways. Firstly, the response of the pro-democracy movement was initially successful, having a significant influence over the extradition bill in 2019 leading it to being withdrawn from the legislative council, showing how determined the people of Hong Kong were to avoid their region from being indoctrinated with support for unity with the mainland. However, going forward from that point the extent to which the response of the pro-democracy movement has been effective at influencing the issue has been minimal. This is because legislation has been introduced, imposing new restrictions, making everything that movement was doing peacefully, and successfully now illegal, deplatforming the movement from the primary way it was getting attention, coverage, and raising awareness through. Instead now, the extent to which the movement is influencing the issue is minimal, with the movement having to more secretly operate, communicating through social media, and more discrete means. As the state strictly polices its new legislation, the authority rests within the state, and protecting Hong Kong's autonomy, and rights of its people becomes an issue out of the hands of Hong Kongers, no longer being able to have much of an influence over what is happening to their region, instead having to accept what is being imposed upon them, and conform to the beliefs of China as a whole, being indoctrinated to support the cause of national unity, forgetting the freedoms that they once enjoyed.

The impact of the ideological responses from Beijing, and their controlled Hong Kong Legislative Council has had a far greater extent on influencing this issue, eroding the autonomy of Hong Kong, and the freedoms that her people once enjoyed, instead laying the foundation for the indoctrination of its people, to promote national security and unity, to have the people of Hong Kong confirm, support and affirm the mainland's government and live as they are instructed to. This is because as pro-Beijing figures are responsible for controlling the Legislative Council of Hong Kong, as they are the only ones permitted to run, Beijing has total control over what goes on within the region, and has the ability to erode its autonomy, and the freedoms of its people. Beijing has far greater authority over this issue than the people, with the military and police strength to enforce the laws that they pass, to scare people from thinking out, to give up, accept the national unity, and just join everybody else in thinking with the state, as one nation. With the people no longer able to speak out, through the fear of being imprisoned the CCP is able to control the media of Hong Kong, what people hear being talked about, and what people see. The people of Hong Kong have lost their freedoms which they once enjoyed, and will not pass them onto future generations, as it is far too late. The youth of Hong Kong will be indoctrinated in schools, being fed pro-Beijing propaganda, being taught the importance of national unity, thinking of China as one nation, not anything else. By the time the older generations are gone, the memories of a free Hong Kong will go with them, leaving the region completely under the control of the CCP and mainland China, never knowing, or enjoying the freedoms that were once so prevalent within its borders.

Excellence

Subject: Social Studies

Standard: 91596

Total score: 08

Grade score	Marker commentary
E8	The candidate provided relevant detail and evidence throughout their response, as well as an in-depth explanation about how indoctrination has shaped ideological responses. The candidate provided an evaluation about the extent to which ideological responses have influenced the issue.