

## 1: HK youth should develop a national identity: Chen Zuo'erHK - China Daily Asia

*An estimated 36 per cent of Secondary Five students lack a sense of national identity, according to a recent study by the Hong Kong Policy Research Institute.*

I said certainly and handed the sales woman my Hong Kong identity card. It is a perfectly valid document. It has my photograph on it. At least not yet. The United States is groping towards a national ID card system, compelled both by worries about security in an age of terrorism and the need to control immigration. In doing so it could learn some lessons from Hong Kong. It is used more for cashing checks and opening bank accounts to getting on aircraft even for domestic flights. Identity verification is something else. Why should citizenship be confused with a demonstrated ability navigate through heavy traffic without causing an accident? That state has, if nothing else, put the cart before the horse. But Americans instinctively balk at the idea of having to carry around a national identity card. Before returning to the U. I never considered this a serious infringement on my freedom, although there certainly was a hassle having to obtain one and to replace one when lost. The Hong Kong police can and do stop people at random and ask them to produce their ID cards. It is not uncommon on the streets to see a couple policemen huddled around a young Chinese man inspecting his ID. That this involves profiling is undeniable. In my sixteen years there, I never once was asked by a policeman to produce my card. It was assumed that being a Westerner I had entered on a valid work permit. Of course, I had to produce my ID, or at least provide the number on it, numerous times during the ordinary course of living, from opening a bank account to applying for a job to voting. It would lift a burden from state motor vehicle authorities that they were never intended or are equipped to shoulder. In Hong Kong, ID cards are issued to everyone, whether or not they are born there, have become permanent residents or are on short-term work contracts such as the tens of thousands of domestic helpers from Indonesia and the Philippines. In the same way, a national identity card is also a requisite if America is to have any kind of orderly guest-worker program. A standardized, secure national ID card issued by the federal government is essential for controlling immigration into the U. Anybody who thinks a national ID card is un-American might have a valid point.

## 2: Hong Kongers Have Strong Sense of National Identity: Survey

*The idea of 'national identity' is an ambiguous one for Hong Kong. Returned to the national embrace of China on 1 July after years as a British colony, the concept of national identity and what it means to "belong to a nation" is a matter of great tension and contestation in Hong Kong.*

Hong Kong residents who held Republic of China citizenship were not registered. Although registration was compulsory for all residents, people were not required to carry their documents with them at all times when out in public. Beginning on 1 June, the government introduced the second generation of ID cards. The information was typed, and the card was laminated. Males had a blue card and females had a red card. The format of card was replaced in November with a card without fingerprints. New immigrants subsequently became known colloquially as "green stampers" Chinese: From 24 October, carrying the identity card in public areas and showing it when requested by a police or immigration officer became compulsory. This law was passed to halt large numbers of illegal immigrants arriving in the territory. The government adopted a policy of deporting illegal immigrants within three days if they could not produce a valid ID card. From March, digitally processed identity cards were introduced to reduce forgery. On 1 June, the Immigration Department produced cards without the coat of arms of British Hong Kong, [5] which would last through the handover on 1 July. Following the handover the cards display a smaller seal of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region in the back of the card. In, the government began replacing the cards with smart IDs in stages. This eligibility was offered to existing HKID holders based on their date of birth on a rolling basis to prevent the volume of applications exceeding the pace at which the government could issue these revised documents. The Government of Hong Kong has been gradually moving the window of applicants eligible for replacement. In the latter checkpoint, an estimated 7, Hong Kong residents commuted daily to Shenzhen for work and 2, students from Shenzhen commuted to school in Hong Kong in. The card can be requested to obtain later a passport with a Hong Kong permanent resident number, "youth" from age 11 up until 18, and "adult" issued from age 18 onwards. Person of Chinese nationality born outside Hong Kong before or after the establishment of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region to a parent who, at the time of birth of that person, was a Chinese citizen falling within category 1 or 2. Person not of Chinese nationality who has entered Hong Kong with a valid travel document, has ordinarily resided in Hong Kong for a continuous period of not less than seven years and has taken Hong Kong as his place of permanent residence before or after the establishment of the HKSAR. Paper versions of the Hong Kong Identity card such as the one on the right are issued by the Registration of Persons Office for temporary use until a smart card can be manufactured. This process requires two weeks, and the smart card must be collected within six weeks. Hong Kong residents over age 15 are required to carry legal identification with them at all times that is, the HKID card. The "youth" card will be invalid as re-entry travel document 30 days after the 18th birthday. Photographs are not required on HKID for children under the age of 11 and cannot be used as a travel document. A Hong Kong Re-entry Permit is issued in its place. X represents any one or two letters of the alphabet. The letter U followed by any letter of the alphabet UH and UY are common [citation needed], though others exist are usually given to mothers who have just given birth, but may or may not have right of abode in Hong Kong, and are therefore temporary until a proper number can be established. Also, babies cannot hold HKIDs but hospital filing systems are based on ID number, hence the need to assign temporary ones. The numerals may represent any Arabic number. There are 26 million possible card numbers using only the one-letter prefix, and million using a two-letter prefix. The ID numbers of deceased are not recycled. It is also noted that the check digit in brackets is not part of the identity card number, but appended solely to facilitate computer data processing.

## 3: Hong Kong, China: Learning to belong to a nation, 1st Edition (Hardback) - Routledge

*The Hong Kong Permanent Identity Card (Chinese: 香港永久居民身份證; Cantonese Yale: Hā'unggā'ng wā-hnggā; using gā'uimā n sā'nfā; njing) is a class of HKID issued to Hong Kong residents who have the right of abode (ROA) in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.*

More than 60 people were arrested and many were injured. The incident escalated quickly on social media, along with the hashtag fishballrevolution. The incident was related to the mistrust of the Hong Kong police forces, as well as to the recent disappearance of booksellers in the city. This begets the question: Can there be different nationalistic sentiments in the same country? Can a non-sovereign nation feel nationalistic? Hong Kong and Macau a former Portuguese colony, two Special Administrative Regions of China, were able to retain their own capitalist economic and political system, whilst the rest of Mainland China uses the Communist system. This high degree of autonomy allows Hong Kong to thrive as the third largest international financial centre in the world after New York and London. Moreover, the people of Hong Kong enjoy a very high standard of living with a very high GDP per capita, life expectancy and human development index. Do the Hongkongers feel Chinese? Tensions between Mainland China and Hong Kong The policies advocated by Hong Kong and the central government encourage mainland residents to visit Hong Kong and economic cooperation between the two regions. Increasingly, these policies have given rise to Hongkongese hostility towards the mainlanders. The Hongkongers begrudge what they perceive as a trend towards assimilation. For example, Hong Kong, Macau, Taiwan and many other southeast Asian countries still use traditional Chinese characters and celebrate hungry ghost festivals. Furthermore, they have very different ways of celebrating the same festival. For example, during Lunar New Year, the Mainland Chinese traditionally eat freshly made dumplings and will usually watch nationally broadcasted television programmes that celebrate the New Year; these shows unite and bring the Chinese people together. However, this is not very common in Hong Kong. Often, nationalism in Hong Kong is thus generated either by a sense of superiority or a sense of intense hatred towards the mainland Chinese. In , a Beijing University professor publicly referred to Hongkongers as dogs. The condemnation sparked a resurgence of nationalism in Hong Kong. But this is only the tip of the iceberg. Multiple recent events have marked the deterioration of the relationship between Hong Kong and Mainland China. Recently, Hong Kong residents have vehemently denounced mainland visitors for urinating or defecating in public. Similar events happened in the MRT of Singapore as well. On the other hand, to escape the single child policy, many pregnant mainland women seek to give birth in Hong Kong, specifically to benefit from the right of abode. Nationalism in action Since Hong Kong has never been a sovereign entity, historically, nationalism is not particularly prominent in the city. In September , thousands of pro-democracy protesters gathered in the city centre waiting for their voices to be heard and pleading with Beijing to fulfill its promise of universal suffrage in The discovery of a document for public consultation regarding Chinese teachings at schools in Hong Kong has prompted indignation on social media and induced anger amongst educators alike, because it stated that pupils should be taught simplified Chinese characters to acquire a wider reading range. The event was mocked by the mass media of Hong Kong and people were showing disdain towards the Communist Party and its perceived inability to adapt to internationally recognised standards of human and environmental rights. All signage is in traditional Chinese and pupils learn traditional Chinese to read or write, and it is generally very difficult to switch between the two " traditional and simplified. As a Hongkonger, I would say that my identity is conflicted. Also, many of my Canadian and American friends tend to confuse Cantonese with Mandarin. This is because during the handover, many Hongkongers immigrated to North America. Particularly in places such as California and Vancouver, Cantonese is the prominent language within the Asian community. Foreigners who do not speak the language will assume that they are speaking Mandarin. The notion of being Chinese is therefore more complicated than it seems. Furthermore, studying in a different education system, I have realised that my exposure and values are very different from that of the Mainland Chinese. In general, many Hongkongers are still emotionally attached to the practices and traditions left behind by the UK. For example, there is still a large number of

Hong Kong parents who will abandon the competitive and new education system in Hong Kong The Hong Kong Diploma of Secondary Education was created 4 years ago to replace the A-level system and choose to send their children to study in Britain. Someone once told me an analogy to describe the relationship between China and Hong Kong: So, can a child be the same after being brought up in another household? The answer to the question remains to seen. However, above all, I personally do hope that one day our governments will allow our voices to be heard and let the people freely decide their own leadership. Jeremy Ha was born and raised in Hong Kong. He is currently studying at Sciences Po Paris Campus du Havre, majoring in socio-political sciences and law. He is an avid reader, a classical music fan, a passionate foodie and a keen traveller.

## 4: Whose Nationalism? The Politics of Hong Kong's Identity - The Paris Globalist

*The Identity and National Identification of Hong Kong People Survey Results [To enable the samplen to reflect the characteristics of Hong Kong population as much as possible, all.*

Hong Kong means "fragrant harbor. Many residents do not identify with either Britain or China. The generation born and raised in Hong Kong from to when China was isolated has a much more local identity than do their parents. The total area is square miles 1, square kilometers. Hong Kong Island is only ten square miles. Only 15 percent of the area is built up, while 67 percent consists of grassland, scrub, and woods. Forty percent of the territory is designated as recreational parks, largely hills and mountains. The population was 6,, in At the end of World War II, the population was only about ,; it swelled with refugees when the Communist Party won the civil war in China in Both fertility and infant mortality are low, and life expectancy is the seventh highest in the world. The proportion of the population born in Hong Kong is about 60 percent, but among those under age 15, the proportion is about 88 percent. Cantonese is spoken in 89 percent of households. English is spoken as the primary language at home by 3 percent of the population. Thirty-eight percent of the population claims the ability to speak English, and 25 percent claims to speak Mandarin or Putonghua , the national language of China. In the colonial period, English was used in business and the courts. Chinese was added as a second official language in in response to anti-colonial riots. The Cantonese spoken in Hong Kong is similar to that used in Guangzhou Canton , but the accent and some vocabulary are slightly different. Hong Kong uses the traditional complex Chinese characters, while mainland China and Singapore have adopted simplified characters. Since the s, popular magazines and newspapers have taken to writing using many new characters to represent the Cantonese spoken locally. Hong Kong prides itself on being "the gateway to China" and the place "where East meets West. The Star Ferry, which until was the only way to cross the harbor, is also a common symbol of the city. The skyline of the harbor, with skyscrapers and Victoria Peak, is a famous view. Many symbols are in flux. Holidays related to Britain and local events have been replaced with Chinese holidays such as 1 July, celebrating the restoration of Hong Kong to Chinese rule in , and 1 October, commemorating the founding of the PRC in It is pinkish red with a stylized bauhinia flower in white in the center. Hong Kong was claimed by Great Britain in three steps: Hong Kong island was handed over to Britain by China "in perpetuity" in after the Opium War, the peninsula of Kowloon was ceded in , and the New Territories were leased to the United Kingdom for ninety-nine years in The end of the lease to the New Territories led to the return of the entire territory to China. Under the Sino-British Joint Declaration signed in , Hong Kong is to be ruled "with a high degree of autonomy" until The guiding principle is "one country, two systems," meaning that the territory can keep its distinctive lifestyle and economic system for fifty years, by which time Hong Kong and China are expected to be more alike. The population is descended primarily from long-term urban residents, the aboriginal Chinese population of the New Territories, and the refugees who fled China. These refugees were a source of cheap and willing labor. Before the victory of the Chinese Communists in , Hong Kong had no border with China; it was a British-administered city with a constant flow of people in and out. From to the late s, there was little movement across the border. After twenty years of division from mainland China, people identified with the locality rather than the nation. Popular songs began to focus on the territory as home. Hong Kong was also different from the rest of China in its use of English. Once Chinese immigrants began coming in the s, local residents felt superior to and more sophisticated than their mainland brethren. Since the handover in July , there have been few changes. None of the place names with colonial connotations have been changed, though the word "royal" has been dropped from names. Textbooks have stopped referring to China as a foreign country, and the flag of the "Republic of China" Taiwan can no longer be flown in public. Hong Kong sees itself as a modern city and is proud of its state-of-the-art airport and subway system. It has its own style of life, currency the Hong Kong dollar , and economic and legal systems. Hong Kong is still governed by common law, and judges wear robes and wigs as they do in Britain. Other continuing legacies of British rule include the rule of law, open government, civil and press freedoms, and high professional standards. Ethnicity and

nationality citizenship do not overlap. In , 90 percent of the population had some form of Hong Kong Chinese nationality: In , Hong Kong began issuing its own passports. The younger generation tends to ignore these origins. Only a small percentage of people claim long descent in the territory, and most live in New Territories villages. The British allowed these villages to follow traditional law. Inheritance of land was exclusively through the male line. Forty-five percent of residents have close relatives living permanently abroad, and about two-thirds have relatives in mainland China. Those who adapt quickly can pass as locals; the term "new immigrant" is used to refer to those whose accent, low educational level, lack of skills, and manners are considered typical of mainland China. The term thus combines place of origin with class and education. Many immigrants who arrived in the s and s became brokers and entrepreneurs who invested and worked in factories that moved to China in the s. Eurasians were a recognized ethnic category until the mid-twentieth century, but have largely disappeared as an ethnic group. Eurasians are considered Chinese if they speak Cantonese or Westerners if they have received a Western education. Hong Kong is cosmopolitan and multicultural and had a foreign population of , in , including large groups from the Philippines, Indonesia, the United States, Canada, Thailand, the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Japan, and Nepal. Most persons from the Philippines are female "domestic helpers" who have special visas that prevent them from becoming residents. Professionals who live in the territory for seven years can become permanent residents. Many British, American, and Canadian citizens are ethnic Hong Kong Chinese who have returned to work after receiving citizenship. Before World War II, Chinese had to live lower down the hill, mostly in the crowded areas at sea level. After the war, the inflow of refugees from China forced many families to share quarters and live in squatter huts. In , the government began to build public housing, in part because of the realization that the refugees would not go back to the mainland and to allow developers to build on squatter-occupied land. Land reclamation along Kowloon and the north of the island has added significantly to urban space. Homes are tiny, and bunk beds for families living in single rooms are common. Sidewalks and shopping areas are dense with people. Bumping into others is not uncommon and normally is not acknowledged. The New Territories include new towns with hundreds of thousands of residents living in high-rise apartment blocks, but there still are villages in which nearly all the residents are descendants of a single male ancestor. Hong Kong has not preserved much colonial architecture. Colonial history is reflected in road names, a few English place names, and structures such as the Legislative Council Building and Government House. Most older buildings have been replaced with modern structures, although a few colonial-era monuments remain. Food and Economy Food in Daily Life. There is a wide variety of ethnic foods, including Italian, Japanese, French, and American. Most people, however, eat Cantonese-style Chinese food. Soups are especially important in most meals. A typical Cantonese food is dim sum, also known as yam chah, which is small snacks cooked in bamboo steamers. This meal is served seven days a week, and family members and friends often meet over tea on the weekend. Residents prefer to buy seafood live and meat freshly butchered. Hong Kong has one of the highest per capita consumption rates of fast food in the world, and students buy snacks such as potato chips, fried rice crackers, and prawn crackers from school snack shops. Food Customs at Ceremonial Occasions. Eating out banquet-style is a common form of entertainment, especially for businesspeople. Banquets differ from everyday meals in that most dishes are meat or fish, and starch is only served at the end of the meal. Alcohol normally accompanies a banquet; beer and brandy are popular drinks, and grape wine has grown rapidly in popularity. Some holidays and ceremonial occasions are associated with certain kinds of food. Nearly all food comes from mainland China and overseas, as less than 1 percent of the population engages in farming or fishing. The economy has grown rapidly; the real growth of the median household income from to was 51 percent. In , 11 percent of workers are in manufacturing, 67 percent in service industries, 11 percent in transport and communications, 9 percent in construction, and less than one percent in agriculture. The economy is nearly completely open to the world economy. Most products have no tariffs; only automobiles, petroleum, and alcohol have high import tariffs. There are no value-added or sales taxes, and less than half of the working population earns enough to pay income tax, which has a minimum rate of 15 percent. Land Tenure and Property. The government earns enormous revenues from land auctions because it is the owner as well as the principal leaseholder of all land. Once acquired from the government at auctions, land leases can be transferred through private deals, subject to

a stamp duty. In , 34 percent of the population lived in public rental housing and 12 percent lived in government-subsidized sale flats. Hong Kong has always been primarily a trade and shipping center, but a sizable amount of light industry has developed. Textile and clothing, toys, and electronics were among the first products manufactured for export in the territory. In the early s, factories began to move across the border into mainland China, and Hong Kong has been transformed into a service center.

### 5: Table of contents for Hong Kong, China

*Hong Kong people are proud of being Chinese, have a strong sense of national pride, and are confident in both Hong Kong and the Chinese mainland's future economic development, according to a civic.*

### 6: A Sense of Self - An analysis on National Identity in Hong Kong

*The key to Hong Kong's emergence was its status as a free port at the edge of China, but the emergence of a national identity dates to the early s, when a generation of young people born and raised in Hong Kong came of age.*

### 7: Beijing concerned about national identity in Hong Kong youth | South China Morning Post

*Hong Kong people are increasingly likely to distance themselves from the Chinese national identity with Beijing's continued refusal to heed their democratic aspirations, according to a commentator.*

### 8: A national identity card for Hong Kong | Gemalto

*When Hong Kong reverted to Chinese sovereignty in , expectations were highâ€”in Beijing and among the pro-mainland forces in Hong Kongâ€”that identification with the Chinese nation would.*

### 9: Solving Hong Kong's national identity puzzle | South China Morning Post

*Hong Kong's education sector should reflect on its work in the past years as a considerable portion of youth in the city lack a national consciousness, said Chen Zuo'er, former deputy director of the State Council's Hong Kong and Macao Affairs Office.*

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