

Community Study Series Learning Resources¹

Theme (3): Freedom of Religious Belief

I. Related topics

【Independent Subject Mode】

Life and Society Curriculum Guide (Secondary 1-3) (2010)

Module	Topic	Learning Points
Core module (9): One World One Family 【Foundation part】	Appreciating Diversity of Values	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Respect people of different classes and cultural background, and holding different traditions and values; understand the positive benefits brought by a pluralistic society▪ Proper attitudes of getting along with people from different background▪ Ways and considerations in expressing care to the needy
Core Module (21): Rights and Responsibilities of Citizens 【Foundation part】	Rights, Responsibilities and the Rule of Law	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Different categories of Hong Kong residents▪ Rights and responsibilities applicable to Hong Kong residents▪ Protection of the rights of Hong Kong residents by major principles of the rule of law
Core Module (23): Upholding the Core Values of Our Society 【Extended part】	“Diversity & Inclusiveness”	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Level of “diversity & inclusiveness” in Hong Kong▪ Ways and measures to safeguard and promote “diversity & inclusiveness▪ Importance of “diversity &

¹ The original design was developed by Mr CHAN Kwok-bong (Supervisor), Mr NG Sze-long (Centre-in-charge) and Mr WONG Kon-chi (Community Curriculum Development Officer) of the Boys' and Girls' Clubs Association of Hong Kong.

		inclusiveness” to the pursuit of fairness, freedom and liberty
Core Module (27): “Global City” 【Foundation part】	Social Characteristics of “Global City” as demonstrated by Hong Kong	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Degree of openness of Hong Kong (as illustrated by the aspects of ... human resources and culture...) ▪ The “push and pull” drive of Hong Kong to transnational business people, professionals, executives and labour

【Mixed Curriculum Organisation Mode – Integrated Curriculum】

Personal, Social and Humanities Key Learning Area Curriculum Guide (Primary 1 – Secondary 6) (2017)²

Core Elements/Essential Content for Learning in the PSHE KLA Curriculum	Key Stage 3	Strand 1: Personal and Social Development	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> social skills for developing relationships and resolving conflicts with peers, family members and people of different backgrounds (e.g. ethnicity, race, religion)
		Strand 3: Culture and Heritage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> similarities and differences of customs and practices of people from different geographic, cultural, racial, religious and ethnic backgrounds factors (e.g. traditions, customs, biases) contributing to cross-cultural understanding or posing obstacles to it
		Strand 6: Social Systems and Citizenship	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> local level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> importance of the Basic Law the identity, rights and responsibilities of citizens cross-level <ul style="list-style-type: none"> importance of justice embodiment of

² If the mixed curriculum organisation mode has been adopted and an integrated curriculum (e.g. Integrated Humanities) has been offered at junior secondary level, schools should make reference to the Core Elements/Essential Content for Learning at Key Stage 3 in the *Personal, Social and Humanities Education Key Learning Area Curriculum Guide (Primary 1-Secondary 6) (2017)*.

			diversity and inclusiveness
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II. Background information for students' reading

A. Related to the *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights*

International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Article 18

1. Everyone shall have the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion. This right shall include freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice, and freedom, either individually or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching.
2. No one shall be subject to coercion which would impair his freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of his choice.
3. Freedom to manifest one's religion or beliefs may be subject only to such limitations as are prescribed by law and are necessary to protect public safety, order, health, or morals or the fundamental rights and freedoms of others.
4. The States Parties to the present Covenant undertake to have respect for the liberty of parents and, when applicable, legal guardians to ensure the religious and moral education of their children in conformity with their own convictions.

Article 27

In those States in which ethnic, religious or linguistic minorities exist, persons belonging to such minorities shall not be denied the right, in community with the other members of their group, to enjoy their own culture, to profess and practise their own religion, or to use their own language.

Source: Web page of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

Third Report of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR) of the People's Republic of China (PRC) in the light of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (2011)

18.1 The freedom of religious belief continues to be one of the fundamental rights enjoyed by Hong Kong residents. Religious organisations have the freedom to conduct any religious activities provided that they are allowed under the laws of Hong Kong. The HKSAR Government is fully committed to upholding religious freedom in Hong Kong in accordance with the Basic Law and the relevant legislation.

18.2 The various religions in Hong Kong embrace, among others, are Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Catholicism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Judaism. All of these religions have a considerable number of adherents. Apart from offering religious instructions, many major religious bodies have established schools and provided health, welfare and other social services and facilities.

...

18.4 Besides the guarantee on freedom of religious belief under Article 32 of the Basic Law, Article 137 states that “schools run by religious organisations may continue to provide religious education, including courses in religion”. Article 141 states that the Government of the HKSAR “shall not restrict the freedom of religious belief, interfere in the internal affairs of religious organisations or restrict religious activities which do not contravene the laws of the Region”.

18.5 The Government of the HKSAR adheres strictly to the provisions of the Basic Law to protect religious freedom. Information on religious education provided by schools with or without religious background is widely accessible to the public, for example, through the Schools Profile published by the EDB, to inform parents before they select schools for their children. Parents can therefore make informed choices of sending their children to schools without religious education or with education of a particular religion. Students may also withdraw from religious education in school with the consent of their parents. Conversely, parents may request schools to provide opportunity for their children to observe religious rituals or to form religious base groups as appropriate.

18.7 The present curricula would not infringe the right to freedom of thought and of religious belief of teachers and students. As a matter of fact, the religious background of the school / school sponsoring body is in the school profile. Students (and their parents) and teachers wishing to join the school have

adequate access to such information to make their own decision. The EDB's policy is in line with Article 137 in the Basic Law: "Educational institutions of all kinds may retain their autonomy and enjoy academic freedom. They may continue to recruit staff and use teaching materials from outside the HKSAR. Schools run by religious organisations may continue to provide religious education, including courses in religion."

Source: Web page of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

B. Related to the *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination*

International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination

Article 5

In compliance with the fundamental obligations laid down in article 2 of this Convention, States Parties undertake to prohibit and to eliminate racial discrimination in all its forms and to guarantee the right of everyone, without distinction as to race, colour, or national or ethnic origin, to equality before the law, notably in the enjoyment of the following rights:

...

(d) (vii) The right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion

Source: Web page of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

Fourteenth to Seventeenth Reports of the People's Republic of China under the International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination - Part Two: Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (2017)

Article 5

Article 5(d) – civil rights

(vii) Freedom of thought, conscience and religion

5.24 ...Article 32 of the Basic Law provides that Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of conscience. Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of religious belief and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public. Freedom of thought, conscience and religion is also guaranteed by Article 15 of the [Bill of Rights]. Pursuant to Article 1 of the [Bill of Rights],

these freedoms shall be enjoyed without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, descent or national or ethnic origin.

Source: Web page of the Constitutional and Mainland Affairs Bureau

Provision of Goods, Facilities, and Services

Refusal to the use of swimming pool

Section 27 of *Race Discrimination Ordinance* (RDO)

The Complainant (C), a Muslim woman originally from Pakistan, went to use a swimming pool managed by the Respondent (R). C had to cover up the curves of her body due to her religious customs, so she wore a T-shirt and long pants on top of her swimming suit. She was not allowed to swim by the pool's staff due to her clothing, but she alleged seeing other Chinese women in a very similar type of outfit using the facility.

C lodged a complaint with the Equal Opportunities Commission against R for racial discrimination in the usage terms of the service and facility. R denied the allegation and explained that such an outfit was allowed by their policy. They felt that the incident might have arisen from a misunderstanding between C and the pool's staff about whether C was wearing a swimsuit underneath her T-shirt. The case was settled through conciliation after the concerned staff agreed to apologize verbally and R confirmed the policy that persons wearing loose T-shirt and loose pants (covering the knees) on top of their swimming suit are allowed to use the swimming pool.

Remarks:

Under the RDO, it is unlawful to discriminate against a person on the ground of race in providing goods, facilities, and services. While the RDO does not apply to discrimination on the ground of religion, some requirements or conditions relating to religion may result in indirect discrimination against certain racial groups, in which case the RDO may apply. If the swimming pool had a policy against wearing an attire such as that worn by C, it may be discriminatory against Muslims and indirectly against Pakistanis, most of whom are Muslim, and the RDO would be applicable.

Source: Web page of the Equal Opportunities Commission,

<https://www.eoc.org.hk/eoc/graphicsfolder/showcontent.aspx?content=settlement-rdo>

C. Religion and Custom in Hong Kong

Hong Kong: The Facts – Religion and Custom (2016)

Religious freedom is one of the fundamental rights enjoyed by Hong Kong residents. It is protected by the Basic Law and other relevant legislation. There is a large variety of religious groups in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HKSAR), including Buddhism, Taoism, Confucianism, Christianity, Islam, Hinduism, Sikhism and Judaism. All of these groups have a considerable number of adherents. Apart from offering religious instructions, many major religious bodies have established schools and provided health and welfare facilities.

Buddhism: Buddhism is one of the dominant religions in China. The major Buddhist festival is the Buddha's Birthday, on the eighth day of the fourth month in the lunar calendar, which is one of the public holidays in Hong Kong. There are more than one million followers of the religion and hundreds of Buddhist organisations in Hong Kong. Followers pay respect to Sakyamuni Buddha, Kwun Yum (the Buddhist Goddess of Mercy) and other Buddhas and Bodhisattva.

The Po Lin Monastery on Lantau Island is famous for the Tian Tan Buddha, a majestic bronze statue of Buddha, in a seated position, which is believed to be the largest outdoor Buddha statue of its kind in the world. It is a popular attraction for visitors, especially during weekends and holidays. Other notable Buddhist temples include the Chi Nin Nunnery in Diamond Hill, which is a cluster of temple structures built in Tang Dynasty's architectural style.

The Hong Kong Buddhist Association, founded in 1945, is the largest Buddhist organisation in Hong Kong. Apart from propagating dharma teaching and culture, it also provides charitable and social welfare services to the public, such as medical and general care to the young and the elderly.

Taoism: Taoism is an indigenous religion of China with a 2000-year history, advocating simple living and harmony with the nature. There are over one million Taoist followers and more than 300 Taoist abbeys and temples in Hong Kong, most of which are open to the public.

Its followers honour Taishang Laojun as the Supreme Patriarch, whose birthday is on the 15th day of the second month of the lunar year. The Taoist Day is on the second

Sunday of March.

Since Hong Kong has always depended on the sea – originally for fishing and then for trade – the most popular deities are those connected with the sea and the weather; for instance, Tin Hau, the ‘Queen of Heaven’ and protector of seafarers. The most famous and historical Tin Hau Temple in Hong Kong is at Fat Tong Mun in Joss House Bay. Other notable temples include the Wong Tai Sin Temple in the Wong Tai Sin District of Kowloon, the Che Kung Temple in Sha Tin in the New Territories, and the Man Mo Temple in Hollywood Road on the Hong Kong Island.

The Hong Kong Taoist Association, formed by representatives of major Taoist temples and Taoists in 1961, organises a wide range of religious, cultural and charitable activities to promote the Taoist belief. Besides religious and cultural exchanges, the Taoist community in Hong Kong are committed to promoting the well-being of society, especially the educational, social and charitable services.

Confucianism: Confucianism is a set of religious, ethical and philosophical teachings derived from ancient Chinese philosopher Confucius (551 to 479 B.C) that emphasizes the importance of tradition and rites. These values are introduced in local primary, secondary and tertiary curriculum through the advocacy of the Confucian Academy. Founded in 1930, the Academy incorporates principles of Confucianism in the curricular of its own Confucian Tai Shing schools and offers various social services. Besides education, the Academy also organizes various social services, such as Fun Day for Elderly and Children, to promote the thought of care for the elderly and children.

Other local Confucian organisations include the Hong Kong Confucianism Association and the Confucius Hall. The government endorsed the third Sunday of September as Confucian Day in 2014 to mark Confucius’ birthday on the 27th day of the eighth lunar month. Another main feast day is the birthday of ancient Chinese philosopher Mencius, taking place on the second day of the fourth lunar month.

Christianity

The Roman Catholic Community: The Roman Catholic Church in Hong Kong was established as a mission prefecture in 1841 and became a diocese in 1946. There are about 379 000 Catholics served by 297 priests, 64 brothers and 481 sisters in 52 parishes, comprising 40 churches, 31 chapels and 26 halls for religious services conducted in Cantonese; three-fifths of the parishes also provide services in English

and, in some cases, Tagalog, the Filipino language. The Catholic Diocese of Hong Kong has its own administrative structure while maintaining close links with the Pope and other Catholic communities around the world.

Through the assistance of the Catholic Education Office, 256 Catholic schools and kindergartens impart education to about 158 000 pupils. Caritas-Hong Kong is the diocese's official social welfare arm, offering services to Catholics and non-Catholics alike. It provides medical and social services to at least six hospitals, 13 clinics, 43 social and family service centres, 23 hostels, 16 homes for the aged, 27 rehabilitation service centres and many self-help clubs and associations.

The diocese publishes two weekly newspapers: *Kung Kao Po* and the *Sunday Examiner*. Its Diocesan Audio-Visual Centre produces cultural and educational programmes for television broadcasting and DVD production.

The Protestant Community: The presence of the Protestant community dates back to 1841. About 480 000 Protestant Christians live in Hong Kong. The Protestant community is made up of more than 70 denominations with at least 1 450 congregations. Apart from many indigenous denominations, most of the major international denominations and former mission agencies have ecclesial branches in Hong Kong, such as the Adventist, Anglican, Baptist, Christian and Missionary Alliance, Evangelical Free, Lutheran, Methodist, Pentecostal and Salvation Army.

The Protestant community is deeply involved in education, health care and social welfare. Protestant organisations operate a large number of educational institutions and run hospitals, clinics and multi-social centres that include community service centres, children's homes, elderly centres, rehabilitation centres for the mentally handicapped, disabled and drug addicts, hospital chaplaincies and campsites. Media and art ministries in Hong Kong include Protestant publishing houses, bookstores, weekly newspapers such as *The Christian Weekly* and *The Christian Times*, TV and radio programmes.

Two ecumenical bodies facilitate co-operative work among the Protestant churches in Hong Kong. The Hong Kong Chinese Christian Churches Union, dating from 1915, has a current membership of more than 360 congregations. The Hong Kong Christian Council was formed in 1954 and its membership includes major denominations, ecumenical service agencies and the Orthodox Metropolitanate of Hong Kong and Southeast Asia. The Council is committed to building closer

relationships among all churches in Hong Kong, the Mainland and overseas and also seeks to serve the wider community through its affiliated organisations.

The Muslim Community: Hong Kong has about 300 000 Muslims, of whom 50 000 are Chinese, 150 000 are Indonesians and 30 000 are Pakistanis, with the rest from other parts of the world including the Middle Eastern countries. Five principal masjids are used daily for prayers, and they are located at Shelley Street in Hong Kong Island, Oi Kwan Road in Wan Chai, Cape Collinson in Chai Wan and Nathan Road in Kowloon; there is also a masjid inside Stanley Prison. The oldest one is the Jamia Masjid in Shelley Street, which was built in 1849 and rebuilt in 1915 to make room for 400 worshippers. The Kowloon Masjid and Islamic Centre in Nathan Road can accommodate 3 500 worshippers and the Masjid and Islamic Centre in Oi Kwan Road can accommodate 700 to 1 500 people.

The Chinese Muslim Cultural and Fraternal Association is the major organisation representing Chinese Muslims in Hong Kong. It organises religious activities for Chinese Muslims and manages education facilities. The Incorporated Trustees of the Islamic Community Fund of Hong Kong co-ordinates all of Hong Kong's Islamic religious activities, manages the masjids, two Muslim cemeteries and a kindergarten. It also certifies the supply of acceptable religious 'halal' food in Hong Kong. Charitable work among the Muslim community, including financial aid to the needy, medical care and assisted education, is conducted through various Muslim organisations in Hong Kong.

The Hindu Community: The religious and social activities of Hong Kong's 100 000-strong Hindu community from India, Nepal, Singapore, Thailand and other Asian countries take place mainly in the Hindu Temple in Happy Valley. The Hindu Association of Hong Kong is responsible for the upkeep of the temple, which is also used for meditation, spiritual lectures, yoga classes and other community activities as well as the observance of major Hindu festivals such as Diwali, Dussehra, etc. Devotional music sessions and religious discourses are held every Sunday morning, followed by a free community meal, which is also served on Monday evenings.

Engagement and marriage ceremonies in accordance with the *Marriage Ordinance* are performed at the temple according to Hindu rites. Other important services rendered by the temple include administration of last rites, arrangements for cremation and related ceremonies and the maintenance of the Hindu crematorium at Cape Collinson.

The Sikh Community: There are about 12 000 Sikhs in Hong Kong. The Sikh Temple in Queen's Road East, Wan Chai is classified as a Grade II Historic Building and managed by the Khalsa Diwan, a registered charitable organisation. A unique feature of the Sikh Temple is that it provides free meals and short-term accommodation to overseas visitors of any faith.

Religious services are conducted in the temple every morning and evening. Followers of Guru Nanak Dev, founder of Sikhism, gather in the temple in large numbers on Sundays and on main holy days. The most important religious dates are the birthdays of Guru Nanak Dev, Guru Gobind Singh (the 10th Guru) and Baisakhi (birthday of all Sikhs).

The Jewish Community: With a history dating back to the 1840's, Hong Kong's Jewish community, comprising families from various parts of the world, worships at three main synagogues. Ohel Leah Synagogue (Orthodox) provides daily, Sabbath and festival services and the United Jewish Congregation of Hong Kong (Reform) provides Sabbath and festival services. Both synagogues share the same premises in Robinson Road, Hong Kong Island. The Chabad Lubavitch in MacDonnell Road also holds daily services.

The site adjoining the Ohel Leah Synagogue, now containing a residential complex, also houses the Jewish Community Centre which serves all three congregations. The centre offers its 400 member families supervised kosher dining and banqueting, cultural and recreational facilities and operates a fully kosher supermarket, a wide range of activities and classes, as well as a specialist library covering all aspects of Judaica. The centre functions as the focal point of social and cultural life for the Jewish community.

Traditional and Religious Festivals: There are five major festivals in the Chinese calendar, with the *Lunar New Year* being the most important. Gifts and visits are exchanged among friends and relatives and children receive *lai see*, or 'lucky money'. During the *Ching Ming Festival* in spring, ancestral graves are visited. In early summer (fifth day of the fifth lunar month), the *Dragon Boat Festival* is celebrated with dragon boat races and by eating cooked glutinous rice wrapped in bamboo leaves. The *Mid-Autumn Festival* falls on the 15th day of the eighth lunar month. Gifts of mooncakes, wine and fruit are exchanged and adults and children gather under the full moon with colourful lanterns. *Chung Yeung* is on the ninth day

of the ninth lunar month, when many visit their ancestors' graves or hike up mountains in remembrance of an ancient Chinese family's escape from plague and death by fleeing to a mountain-top.

Apart from the above traditional festivals, quite a number of important religious festivals, including Good Friday, Easter, Buddha's Birthday and Christmas, have been listed as public holidays. Adherents hold special celebration or memorial ceremonies on these occasions.

Source: Web page of GovHK (www.gov.hk), downloaded on 18 March 2019.

D. Extended Reading

Book

Erni, J. N. & Leung, L. Y. M. (2014). *Understanding South Asian Minorities in Hong Kong*. Hong Kong: Hong Kong University Press.

Internet Resources

- Census and Statistics Department (2017). *2016 Population By-census - Thematic Report: Ethnic Minorities*,
<https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B11201002016XXXXB0100.pdf>
- Economic Analysis Division Economic Analysis and Business Facilitation Unit, Financial Secretary's Office & Census and Statistics Department (2018). *Hong Kong Poverty Situation Report on Ethnic Minorities 2016*,
<https://www.statistics.gov.hk/pub/B9XX0004E2016XXXXE0100.pdf>

III. Learning and Teaching Strategies

Community Study (1): Ping Lai Path (Kwai Chung)

【Remarks:

- Reference could be made to the web page of *Our Community of Love & Mutuality – Nurturing Cultural Diversity & Community Legacy in Kwai Chung* – cultural tour – map of Ping Lai Path (including relevant addresses)
<http://www.kungyungkoon.org/en/TourPage.asp>
- All information should be checked before conducting the community study. If necessary, arrangement should be made with relevant parties. 】

A. Pre-study discussion

Related to cultural diversity in Kwai Chung

1. Online Reading

- Web page of *Our Community of Love & Mutuality – Nurturing Cultural Diversity & Community Legacy in Kwai Chung*
<http://www.kungyungkoon.org/en/index.asp>

2. Discussion

- According to the web page, many South Asians came to reside in Hong Kong since 19th Century. What was the historical event leading to the influx of South Asians at that time? What were the main jobs of these South Asians?
- Why was there an increasing number of South Asians coming to live in Kwai Chung during 70s and 80s of the 20th Century?

Related to Islam

1. Watch the following videos (in Cantonese with English subtitles)

- Islam in HK part 1 (duration: 6:31)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Q3TCYtfsyVc>
- Islam in HK part 2 (duration: 3:52)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=2r4wBYB0Z5U>
- Islam in HK part 3 (duration: 5:21)
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=asz-LK_YhEc

(Islamic Union of Hong Kong, 2009)

B. Community Study

Worksheet (1): Halal Restaurant

(i) Field Study

Activities: Dining at halal restaurants (arrange the class in groups and take note of whether there are enough seats for more than one group of students dining together)

- 1 (a) Take photos:
- religious elements shown on the menu
 - food / drinks shown on the menu that are also available in other restaurants
- (b) Read the menu:
- the kind of meat that is not available in the restaurant:

- (c) Eat and drink the special food and beverage: (with photos taken)
- special features of the food and beverage

	Name	Special taste
Food		
Beverage		

- (d) Interview the person-in-charge of the restaurant (if appropriate):
- When was the restaurant open? Why was this location chosen for the restaurant?
 - What is the ethnicity of the chef?

(ii) Lesson Summary and Reflection

- Share the dining experience at the halal restaurant.
- Search the following information from the Internet:
 - What is halal food?
 - What is halal meat?
 - What are the Islamic guidelines for slaughtering animals?
 - Is there any meat that Muslims cannot eat?
 - What about seafood?

(iii) Extended Activities

Source 1: *Guidelines for Halal Certification Process*

- A. Restaurants, Fast Food Outlets, Catering Service, Bakeries/Confectioneries, Small Ice Cream outlets.
- i. All production lines, crockery, kitchen utensils, equipment, cooking/baking place, chillers/freezers etc. must be cleaned with soap/detergent by a Muslim staff or trained/responsible personnel.
 - ii. Halal food must not be mixed with other non Halal foods/liquids/items and to avoid any physical, liquid or spray contact. Cross contamination/usage of equipment should be avoided at all times.
 - iii. No operator of food will be allowed to use certificate issued in the name of other company.
 - iv. Halal ingredients must be adhered to as approved by our religious experts.
 - v. Invoices/receipts of delivery order/purchase order record should be kept safely for spot checking and surprise inspections by our authorized staff.
 - vi. No change in ingredients will be acceptable after halal certification, unless approved in advance and payment of re- examination fee.
- B. Slaughterhouses, Meat Processors, Poultry Farms, Meat Wholesalers and Retailers
- i. All knives, processing tables, utensil bags and other equipment must be cleaned by a Muslim staff and no excessive blood should be left on the tools for future use. (Poultry & meat slaughtering must be carried out according to Islamic Shariah and under advice/guidance of our religious scholars/experts. Non-compliance with Islamic Shariah will lead to the cancellation of Halal certificate. No refund will be made for the fees already submitted.)
 - ii. While transporting meat from one place to another it must not have physical contact or union with non-Halal meat/liquid/items.
- C. Chemicals, Food Colouring, Flavors, Fragrance & Additives
- i. If any of the above material is used to enhance the Halal product then such material must be derived from Halal source and must comply with the Halal rules/guidelines laid down by our religious scholars/experts. Producers/manufacturers using animal fat, gelatin, margarine, cooking oil or related items to exercise special care and ensure that the source is Halal.

Producers/manufacturers of cosmetic products should consult us before submitting the request and provide complete list of ingredients.

- ii. Under no circumstances will the Board of Trustees certify non Halal product/items made from or using alcohols, pigs, dogs, cats, tigers, lion, monkeys, insects or their derivatives in any amount even if customarily of legally considered to be minimal.

Source: Web page of the Incorporated Trustees of the Islamic Community Fund of Hong Kong

([http://www.islamictrusthk.org/webforms/Halal%20Certification%20Process%20Guidelines%20Form%20\(HC-3\).pdf](http://www.islamictrusthk.org/webforms/Halal%20Certification%20Process%20Guidelines%20Form%20(HC-3).pdf)).

1. According to A and B of the *Guidelines for Halal Certification Process* in Source 1, what are the special requirements for cleaning related equipment?

2. According to A of the *Guidelines for Halal Certification Process* in Source 1, what are the special requirements for handling halal food?

3. According to B of the *Guidelines for Halal Certification Process* in Source 1, what are the special requirements for slaughtering poultry and meat and transporting meat?

Slaughtering poultry and meat:

Transporting meat:

Worksheet (2): Mosque / Islamic Centre

(i) Field Study

Activities

- 1 (a) Invite the worship leader to give a talk and make a written record:
(conduct sound recording or take photos, if agreed by the worship leader)

- Doctrines of Islam

- Points to note before worshipping

- Special features of the worshipping place (e.g. layout, decoration, arrangement of dedicated use)

- Points to note during worshipping

- Learning of young Muslims

(ii) Lesson Summary and Reflection

- Watch video: Hong Kong Muslim Community (MaxMediaAsia, 2013)
(duration: 08:13)
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FgMtvSjU3Ks>
- With reference to the information collected during the community study, what Islamic beliefs are shown in the video?

Community Study (2): Khalsa Diwan Sikh Temple (Wan Chai)

【Remarks:

- Contact relevant social enterprises³ to arrange visit and elucidation by ethnic minority docents】

A. Pre-study discussion

1. Reading

Source 1:

Support Wing arranged a visit to the Khalsa Diwan Temple in Wan Chai on May 11 to enhance Force members' understanding of the Sikh community and their way of life.

Led by Chief Superintendent of Support Branch Bradley Wright, 24 representatives from Police Community Relations Offices attended the visit. The Convener of the Temple gave a brief history of Sikhism and talked about “the Five Ks”, the five articles of faith. These included “Kara” which is a bracelet, and “Kirpan” which is a ceremonial knife. The Convener also highlighted the contribution of the Sikh community to Hong Kong, including their distinguished service in the Force and other disciplined services.

The visit not only enhanced the participants' understanding of the Sikh community, but also showed the Force's commitment to promote racial equality, fairness and respect.

Source: *Offbeat*, Newspaper of Hong Kong Police Force
(<https://www.police.gov.hk/offbeat/1112/eng/6722.html>)

³ For example, WEDO GLOBAL (<https://www.wedoglobal.com/>).

2. Discussion

(Teachers can show some historical photos of Sikhs in Hong Kong. For instance, the photo of “Sikh Police Constables with a prisoner in the stocks” can be found in the web page of Government Records Service – Online Holdings – History in Pictures – Birth and Early Growth of the City – Chinese Community (06-03-064).)

- What were the main jobs of the Indians who came to Hong Kong during the early periods of the British rule? What were their religions?
- What is your personal knowledge of these religions?

B. Field Study

Worksheet (1): Khalsa Diwan Sikh Temple

(i) Field Study Activities

- 1 (a) Make a written record of the introduction by ethnic minority docents:
(conduct sound recording or take photos, if agreed by the worship leader)

- Doctrines of Sikhism

- Points to note before worshipping

- Special features of the worshipping place (e.g. layout, decoration, arrangement of dedicated use)

- Points to note during worshipping

- Unique features of Sikhs' appearance and accessories worn by them

(b) Eat at the Eating Hall:
(take photos)

- Unique features of the food and drink

	Name	Unique taste
Food		
Drink		

- Special seating arrangement:

- Apart from Sikhs and the visiting students, are there any other people eating there? If yes, who are they?

(ii) Lesson Summary and Reflection

- Before the Field Study, what is our perception of the Sikhs?
- After the Field Study, what are the changes in our perception?

IV. Related articles of the *Basic Law*

Related to Freedom of Religious Belief

Related articles of the *Basic Law*

Basic Law

Article 32

Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of conscience.

Hong Kong residents shall have freedom of religious belief and freedom to preach and to conduct and participate in religious activities in public.

Article 137(1)

Educational institutions of all kinds may retain their autonomy and enjoy academic freedom. They may continue to recruit staff and use teaching materials from outside the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. Schools run by religious organizations may continue to provide religious education, including courses in religion.

Article 141

The Government of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region shall not restrict the freedom of religious belief, interfere in the internal affairs of religious organizations or restrict religious activities which do not contravene the laws of the Region.

Religious organizations shall, in accordance with law, enjoy the rights to acquire, use, dispose of and inherit property and the right to receive financial assistance. Their previous property rights and interests shall be maintained and protected. Religious organizations may, according to their previous practice, continue to run seminaries and other schools, hospitals and welfare institutions and to provide other social services.

Religious organizations and believers in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may maintain and develop their relations with religious organizations and believers elsewhere.

Article 148

The relationship between ... religious organizations in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region and their counterparts on the mainland shall be based on the

principles of non-subordination, non-interference and mutual respect.

Article 149

... religious organizations in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region may maintain and develop relations with their counterparts in foreign countries and regions and with relevant international organizations. They may, as required, use the name “Hong Kong, China” in the relevant activities.

Related to International Agreements

The United Nations Human Rights Council conducts a Universal Periodic Review on the human rights situation of all member states of the United Nations. The HKSAR’s report has been submitted to the United Nations as part of China’s report. A total of 15 United Nations human rights treaties apply to Hong Kong. Seven entail a reporting requirement. Eight treaties that do not entail that requirement.

The treaties that entail a reporting requirement are:

- *International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)* (provisions of the Covenant as applied to Hong Kong remain in force since 1 July 1997)
- *International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights (ICESCR)* (provisions of the Covenant as applied to Hong Kong remain in force since 1 July 1997)
- *International Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Racial Discrimination (ICERD)* (applicable to the HKSAR since 1 July 1997)
- *Convention Against Torture and Other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (CAT)* (applicable to the HKSAR since 1 July 1997)
- *Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC)* (applicable to the HKSAR since 1 July 1997)
- *Convention on the Elimination of All forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW)* (continue to be applicable to Hong Kong since 1 July 1997)
- *Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)* (entered into force for the People’s Republic of China, including HKSAR, since 31 August 2008)

Related articles of the *Basic Law*:

Basic Law

Article 39

The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the

International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, and international labour conventions as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force and shall be implemented through the laws of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region.

The rights and freedoms enjoyed by Hong Kong residents shall not be restricted unless as prescribed by law. Such restrictions shall not contravene the provisions of the preceding paragraph of this Article.

Basic Law

Article 153

The application to the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of international agreements to which the People's Republic of China is or becomes a party shall be decided by the Central People's Government, in accordance with the circumstances and needs of the Region, and after seeking the views of the government of the Region.

International agreements to which the People's Republic of China is not a party but which are implemented in Hong Kong may continue to be implemented in the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region. The Central People's Government shall, as necessary, authorize or assist the government of the Region to make appropriate arrangements for the application to the Region of other relevant international agreements.

END