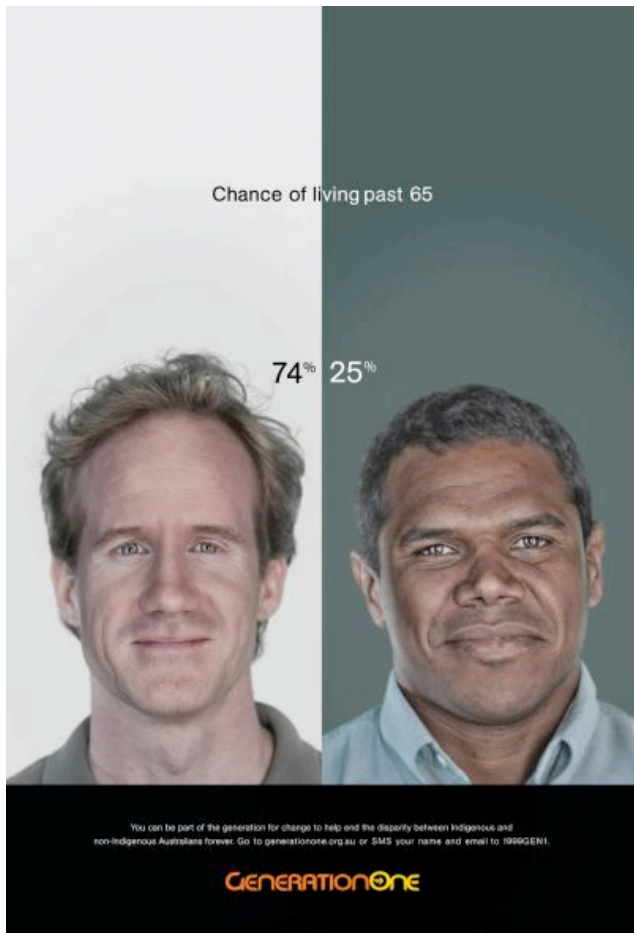


# Citizenship sample response

Do all Australians interpret and experience citizenship in the same way? Discuss in relation to Indigenous Australians, drawing on the representation provided.

(10 marks: 100–200 words)



GenerationOne advertising campaign

People recognise themselves as citizens of the state by legal status and right based on birth, descent or naturalisation. Citizenship involves certain rights and responsibilities that are legally protected and exclude non-citizens.

Sociologist T.H. Marshall described citizenship as having three components: civil, political and social citizenship. Civil citizenship refers to the rights necessary for individual freedoms and is institutionalised in the law courts. Political citizenship guarantees the right to participate in the political process, both by voting and by standing for political office. Social citizenship involves the right to participate and engage in all social strata activities.

The representation suggests that non-Indigenous Australians have a 74% chance of living beyond the age of 65, compared with only 25% of Indigenous Australians.

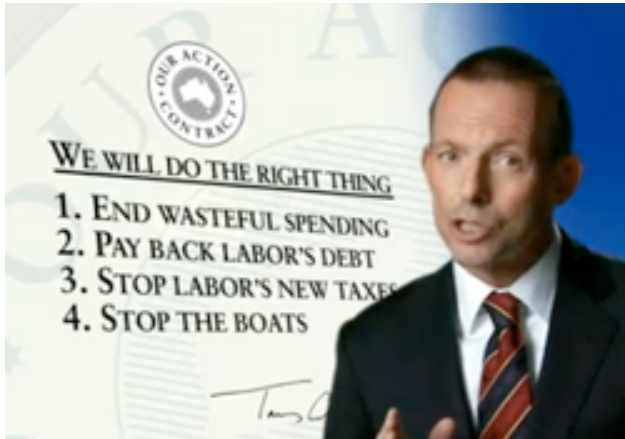
It is likely that this discriminatory comparison will devalue Indigenous social citizenship by alluding to the inequalities of social indicators such as health, housing and education. Therefore, the likely interpretation of citizenship for some Indigenous Australians would be negative. The representation strongly suggests that Indigenous Australians experience a lower quality of life than non-Indigenous Australians.

(176 words)

## Citizenship sample response

What does the representation provided suggest about Australian national identity and global rights and responsibilities?

*(10 marks: 100–200 words)*



2010 Liberal advertising campaign

National identity is the way citizens use symbols and values to distinguish themselves from other nations. Australia's national identity includes discredited values such as xenophobia and social justice values such as egalitarianism.

Xenophobic values were entrenched in Australia's historic White Australia policies. Tony Abbott resurrected xenophobia in the 2010 federal election by attempting to use fear to unite

Australians to vote for his political party. The basic justification was to introduce tighter border security measures preventing asylum seekers travelling to Australia by boat. This approach goes against Australia's global citizenship rights and responsibilities.

Egalitarianism is an Australian social justice value based on equality and a "fair go" for all. Egalitarianism also underpins global citizenship as the recognition that all people, regardless of national boundaries, have certain rights which should be upheld.

The interpretation of the representation implies Mr Abbott as a "White Knight" fighting for the narrow national self-interest while ignoring the rights and egalitarianism included by global citizenship. This approach denies the reality that Australia has an obligation to uphold the rights of asylum seekers to be processed onshore, which is a global responsibility among nations who have signed the United Nations Refugee Convention.

*(195 words)*