

學友社
第二十九屆全港中學生

十大新聞選舉

Students' Top Ten News Election 2020

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「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」籌委會秘書處

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主辦



撥款來源



公民教育委員會
Committee on the Promotion of Civic Education

鳴謝民政事務局及公民教育活動資助計劃資助



序

全港中學生十大新聞選舉不經不覺今年已進行二十九屆，邁向第三十個年頭，亦期盼著新的可能。計劃推行多年，一直未忘初心，透過新聞選舉、新聞評述作品徵集等方式，以鼓勵中學生關心時事、閱讀新聞為己任。時至今日，傳媒教育的焦點不只是有否閱讀，而是如何閱讀，切入點從「量」到「質」，在訊息爆炸的社會環境下，媒體解讀能力的普及顯得更有需要。展望二零二一年，疫情下仍然有種種限制，不過種種常規同樣也被打破，新常態亦應該可以存在新的可能，展望新一年本社可以在媒體教育工作上嘗試更多的可能。

本資料冊輯錄了今屆十大新聞的選舉結果、得獎名單以及作品，亦代表著今年學校師生在第三波及第四波疫情的陰霾下的努力及汗水。再次感謝學校、老師、同學的支持！今年計劃有約110間學校及超過3萬名中學生參加總選投票，收到約1,000份新聞評述作品。特別感謝參與初選的16間學校，在有限實體面授課堂及有限課時的條件下於校內進行初選。計劃得以順利進行，亦有賴民政事務局及公民教育委員會撥款資助，以及多年來一直參與計劃擔任評審及分享嘉賓的傳媒人及學者，當中亦要感謝本社職員及義工團隊的參與，共同為香港傳媒教育出一分力。



第二十九屆 全港中學生十大新聞選舉 Students' Top Ten News Election 2020

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學友社簡介



願景

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

宗旨

發揚互助友愛及勤奮好學精神，
主張探求真知、服務社會，
舉辦健康活動，培養青年良好品德。

學友社為政府認可的公共性質慈善機構，是於香港註冊成立的擔保有限公司。學友社創辦逾七十年來，一直「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」，適時回應不同時代社會及學生的需要，亦為香港社會培育具視野及承擔的明日領袖。學友社一直是學生、教師及家長的伙伴，每年服務逾一百五十萬人次。

輔導、生涯規劃及全人發展等三大工作範疇，既協助學生尋找人生方向與意義，亦讓學生從正規課堂外的活動中作品德與價值教育的學習。

每一代學生都有不同需要，學友社從不執著形式，只堅持與學生同行。未來我們將積極開展中學學生生涯教育及大中華發展事務，助學生構建未來及把握大中華發展機遇。一如我們社徽上的火炬，既為青年學生領航，亦由青年學生照亮未來社會的路向。

在過去七十年，學友社始終如一地積極回應學生需要，工作重點亦緊隨社會變化而調整，由早年的文娛康樂、科學探究，到近年專注於學生

捐款支持

如您認同學友社的培育青年工作，
請捐款支持我們：

- Payme捐款：掃描Payme二維碼

如欲索取捐款收據，請於付款訊息輸入【收據姓名+聯絡電話+電郵地址+郵寄地址】

- 網上捐款：www.donation.hyc.org.hk
- 入帳至學友社捐款帳戶：中國銀行（香港）012-352-10334182
- 郵寄支票：郵寄抬頭「學友社」或「Hok Yau Club」的劃線支票至本社。
- 捐款HK\$100或以上，可憑收據申請稅項減免。
- 如需索取捐款收據，請將轉帳通知書 / 支票（註明姓名、聯絡電話、地址及收據抬頭）擲回學友社。

☎ 2397 6116 ✉ info@hyc.org.hk

📍 深水埗長沙灣道141號長利商業大廈13樓學友社總社

Payme捐款



網上捐款



主要服務及活動

學生輔導及生涯規劃

Student Guidance and Life Planning

- 電話輔導服務2503 3399（香港電訊贊助）：
 - 學生專線（逢周一、三及五 晚上7時至9時）
 - 放榜輔導熱線（文憑試及大學聯招放榜期間）
- 香港模擬文憑試、試題專輯及考試報告
- 大學聯招講座
- 教師及家長輔導工作坊
- 「升學就業資料中心」提供各種升學及就業資訊（📍長沙灣麗閣邨麗荷樓地下129號）

媒體出版

Media and Publication

出版各種升學指南：《出路指南》、《中六升學指南》、《大中華升學指南》、《高中選科及升學指南》

- 與香港電台合辦「奮發時刻DSE」廣播節目（逢星期六晚上8時至8時30分 香港電台第二台播出）
- 承辦教育局「內地高校招收香港中學文憑試學生計劃」指南編輯及顧問工作
- 承辦中國教育留學交流（香港）中心《內地高校文憑試收生計劃一本通》編輯及製作工作
- 機構網站www.hyc.org.hk
- 一站式學生資訊網站www.student.hk
- 《文憑試e通訊》電子報
- ：「學友社Hok Yau Club」學友社最新動態、活動資訊
- ：「學友社DSE資訊站」多元升學資訊

全人發展

All-round Development

- 「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」公民教育活動
- 「明日領航者計劃」青年領袖培訓活動
- 「傑出中學生領袖選舉計劃」中學生領袖選舉及培訓活動
- 交流考察團

到校服務

On-site Support Services

- 學生輔導及生涯規劃
- 領袖培訓及潛能發展



2021年3月27日(六) 港島區 請支持 學友社2021年賣旗日

義工招募 | 捐助善款



登記成為義工



www.hyc.org.hk/flag

學友社成立於1949年，為香港政府認可的公共性質慈善機構，成立逾七十年來，「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」，適時回應不同時代社會及學生的需要，引領學生成長。

與學生同行 關顧學生福祉

在2019年，學友社為學生：



接聽了近3,800個
熱線查詢



出版了264,000套
升學輔導指南



舉辦了逾300場
入校講座及工作坊



籌辦香港模擬文憑試協助了
逾13,900名考生備戰文憑試

學友社2021年賣旗日

社會福利署署長已批准三間機構於2021年3月27日(星期六)上午賣旗，而學友社已獲授權於當日在港島區賣旗，所籌得的善款將用於以下青年學生發展工作：



學生輔導

出路抉擇 | 應試支援 | 情緒輔導



生涯規劃

知己知彼 | 抉擇部署 | 行動反思



全人發展

領袖培訓 | 潛能發展 | 義工培育

如何支持?

如果您認同學友社「與學生同行 關顧學生福祉」的願景，懇請支持「學友社2021年賣旗日」，協助招募義工或捐助善款。有您的支持，學友社定能更有效回應學生需要、引領學生成長。



成為義工

每位義工可獲發感謝狀。



捐助善款

捐款\$100或以上，可憑收據申請稅項扣減。

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2397 6116

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「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」簡介



「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」是學友社主辦的全港公民教育活動，自1992年起舉辦，至今已歷29載。多年來，活動一直獲全港學校踴躍支持，每年參與投票的學生數以萬計。

透過舉辦「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」，我們希望能夠增強中學生閱讀新聞的廣度與深度，提高他們對香港社會、國家事務及國際局勢的認知，培養分析能力。

選舉機制

「第二十九屆全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的選舉範圍涵蓋本年度(2020年)在本地、兩岸以至國際發生的新聞事件。為了讓選舉結果能更準確反映中學生的想法，增強代表性，活動特別設有「候選新聞初選」機制。各間參與初選的學校，會成立由同學組成的校內籌委會，由校內籌委會先在本年度眾多的新聞中(主要為1月至9月中的新聞)，選出他們認為較具代表性的30則新聞，撰寫新聞簡介，並於校內邀請高中及初中各兩班同學參與初選投票。

初選活動結束後，我們會參考各間學校的初選投票結果，擬訂出「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」總選的30則候選新聞，以供全港中學生投票。於總選中得票最高的首10則新聞，即為本年度的「全港中學生十大新聞」。

配套活動

除了選舉活動外，「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」亦設有新聞評述比賽及短片拍攝比賽，務求進一步加強中學生客觀分析、批判媒體和社會議題的能力，並學會尊重及包容社會上的不同意見。我們更邀請了多位資深傳媒工作者以及大專院校的教授和導師，擔任比賽評審，為同學的參賽作品提供意見。

媒人計劃

自2011年起，我們更舉辦「傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」，招募大專生擔任「媒人」，參加專業培訓，並由資深籌委以朋輩輔導方式，帶領「媒人」協助籌備傳媒教育活動。

2020年度活動回顧

活動	日期	活動簡介
初選工作坊	2020年9月19日	計劃簡介及嘉賓分享
新聞評述比賽	2020年8月28日至10月19日	同學選取一則於2020年及發生的本地、兩岸或國際新聞撰寫評論
候選新聞初選之「千編細選」	2020年9月至10月中旬	同學透過組織校內小型新聞選舉，認識傳媒及選舉功能，而且年度十大新聞選舉候選新聞也參考校內的初選結果
全港中學生十大新聞選舉總選	2020年11月24日至12月17日	全港中學生透過投票，選出心目中的年度「十大新聞」，鼓勵同學關心社會時事
新聞發布會	2021年1月上旬	公布2020年中學生十大新聞選舉結果及分析
頒獎典禮	2021年2月6日	頒發各個比賽和活動獎項予表現優秀的同學和學校



全港中學生十大新聞選舉結果

總投票人數：33,676人



澳洲山火連燒多月 威脅原生動物存亡

從2019年9月至2020年5月，在澳洲新南威士州、維多利亞州、南澳大利亞州等地發生嚴重山火。創紀錄的高溫、持續的乾旱和強風共同造成了災難性的火災，三十多人喪命，6人失蹤，1,200萬公頃土地燒毀，10億原生動物死亡。而其中尤以生態影響最為嚴重，一些瀕危物種如樹熊因此亦瀕臨滅絕危機。



得票率 59.3%
19,984票



新冠肺炎全球大流行 死亡人數逾百萬

2019年12月底，武漢出現不明原因肺炎病人，經專家組確認，病原體為新型冠狀病毒。1月中，北京、上海等地相繼出現確診個案後，全國有多宗感染及死亡個案，而香港於同月錄得首宗確診病例。疫情迅速擴散至全球過百國家地區，確診人數飆升，多國政府實施禁令控制疫情。世界衛生組織於3月11日宣布「全球大流行」，現時全球已超過五千萬宗確診及逾百萬人死亡。



得票率 59.1%
19,891票

3

港區國安法正式生效 多國表關注

全國人大常委會於6月30日，以全票表決通過《中華人民共和國香港特別行政區維護國家安全法》草案，並納入《基本法》附件三，港府同日晚上11時刊憲及生效。法例訂明分裂國家罪、顛覆國家政權罪、恐怖活動罪，及勾結外國或者境外勢力危害國家安全罪，最高刑罰可判處終身監禁。條例生效後，多個政治組織宣布解散及即時停止運作。歐美多國表示關注。

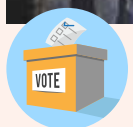


得票率 54.4%
18,315票

4

新冠肺炎爆發初期 醫護罷工提五大訴求

因1月初開始出現懷疑新型冠状病毒本地個案，「醫管局員工陣線」於2月一連五天於醫院管理局總部大樓集會罷工，促請當局回應五大訴求以保障工作安全，包括禁止任何旅客經由中國入境，呼籲全港市民戴口罩等。雖罷工人數一度超過七千人，但由於大多數投票醫護表示不支持延長罷工，罷工在部分訴求未獲回應下暫停。



得票率 46.7%
15,722票

5

學校停課文憑試延期 網上授課替代面授課堂

為減少新冠疫情傳播，全港學校由2月初開始停課，至5月底才復課，由於第三波疫情7月初爆發，學校亦提早放暑假，而新一學年亦分階段於9月下旬恢復面授課堂並實行半日上課。面授課堂未恢復期間，學校改以網上授課形式，支援學生在家學習。因應疫情不穩，文憑試亦延期開考並取消中、英文科口試。考評局亦修訂明年文憑試延至4月尾舉行，並精簡多個科目評核要求。



得票率 46.5%
15,665票

6

小學教師涉散播港獨 被永久註銷教師資格

9月下旬，教育局首次以「專業失德」為由，取消一名任教九龍塘宣道小學教師的註冊，指該名教師涉嫌於小五「生活教育課」的校本教案、教學材料和工作紙中，「有計劃地散播港獨」訊息，內容談及「港獨」和「言論自由」。行政長官林鄭月娥其後強調不容許港獨及違法意識滲入教育。該名教師於10月正式提出上訴。



得票率 42.6%
14,332票

7

一代球星隕落 高比拜仁墜機亡

美國NBA傳奇球星高比拜仁1月底加州乘私人直升機時墜機身亡，終年41歲。機內9人全數罹難，包括13歲女兒。當地報導指事發時天氣狀況太差導致直升機在山區失事墜毀。高比拜仁生前效力洛杉磯湖人20年，協助球隊5奪NBA總冠軍，2016年退役。其死訊震驚全球，昔日對手、隊友及各界名人均在社交平台發文悼念。



得票率 42.3%
14,255票

8

美媒宣告拜登勝出 特朗普拒認落敗

美國總統大選於11月3日舉行，今屆大選由於新冠肺炎肆虐，為了避免人群聚集，許多選民提前以郵寄方式投票。兩名候選人在搖擺州份選情激烈，隨着州份陸續完成點票，民主黨候選人喬·拜登被美國主流媒體認為已經獲勝。共和黨候選人特朗普則拒絕承認敗選，聲稱郵寄選票造成廣泛的舞弊行為，打算採取法律行動。



得票率 42.1%
14,189票

9 特朗普確診新冠肺炎 健康備受外界關注

新冠肺炎於美國肆虐，約一千萬美國人民確診，約二十萬人因病毒逝世。美國總統特朗普於10月初在社交網站推特上宣布，他與第一夫人梅拉尼婭經檢測後證實確診，需接受隔離治療，服用試驗的新冠病毒抗體藥物。治療期間病況惹來眾多揣測，備受外界關注。其後他於10月中旬檢測結果連續數天呈陰性後回到白宮工作。



得票率 42%
14,143票

11 文憑試歷史科 侵華試題引爭議 考評局取消試題

本年度文憑試歷史科，有試題要求考生評論是否同意「1900-45年間，日本為中國帶來的利多於弊」。教育局局長楊潤雄指此題引用的資料片面，具引導性，考生可能因而達至偏頗的結論，及傷害在日本侵華中受到苦難國民的感情和尊嚴，要求考評局取消試題。最終考評局委員會召開特別會議決定取消題目，有關題目的分數，將按考生在試卷中其他題目的表現估算。



得票率 40%
13,469票

10 美國非裔男遭警壓頸亡 引發Black Lives Matter運動

美國明尼蘇達州非裔男子喬治佛洛伊德於5月因涉嫌使用偽鈔，逮捕期間被白人警察壓制，以膝蓋壓頸八分鐘致窒息死亡。事件透過社交媒體傳開，種族歧視問題引發全國百多個城市示威，部分城市演變成騷亂，超過二十多個城市實施宵禁。全球各地皆有民眾上街遊行，「Black Lives Matter」成為非裔平權運動及反種族歧視的示威口號。



得票率 41.4%
13,929票

12 壹傳媒黎智英及高層被捕 涉違港區國安法

壹傳媒黎智英等七名高層於8月中旬被捕，當中包括黎兩名兒子。他們涉嫌違反《港區國安法》內的勾結外國或者境外勢力危害國家安全、煽動及串謀欺詐等罪。國家安全處高級警司和逾200名警員進入壹傳媒大樓搜查多個小時及搬走多箱證物。



得票率 38.4%
12,925票

13 特首引緊急法 立法會選舉延期一年

鑑於新冠肺炎疫情嚴峻，為降低因聚集而互相傳染的風險，特首林鄭月娥7月31日宣布引用《緊急法》，押後立法會選舉至明年9月5日舉行。今年「真空期」則由全國人大常委會通過延長現屆全體議員任期至少一年，即現屆議員繼續留任。特首亦表示未來一年將會爭取處理選舉安排，縱使明年疫情持續亦不需要押後選舉。



得票率 34.7%
11,674票

15 加州山火失控 數十萬居民被逼疏散

今年8月，雷暴引發美國加州數十場大火。受強風和高溫天氣影響，山火持續多月，更蔓延至鄰近俄勒岡州和華盛頓州。山火摧毀大片森林房屋，部分歷史性建築亦遭焚毀，最少31人喪命。加州多縣進入緊急狀態，電力供應被截斷，數十萬居民被逼疏散。總統特朗普8月中旬宣布加州發生重大自然災難，為滅火工作提供援助。



得票率 32.9%
11,076票

14 為免受中共威脅 美國禁用抖音微信

美國商務部宣布於9月中起禁止下載及境內禁用中國應用程式微信和抖音，應用程式平台亦不允許提供資料更新，微信亦不允許在境內進行轉賬交易或付款。但商務部未有禁止美國公司在境外使用微信進行業務和禁止程式所屬公司在美進行交易。分析指此舉主要打擊中國惡意收集美國公民個人數據，故禁用令僅限境內，惟不會懲罰民眾在美國使用抖音或微信。



得票率 33.4%
11,251票

16 陳同佳未赴台自首 港台投案形式存爭拗

陳同佳台灣殺害女友潘曉穎逃回香港，19年10月洗黑錢罪刑滿出獄曾承諾赴台自首，惟事隔一年仍未動身，至今仍居警方安全屋。兩地政府亦就陳投案形式等問題爭拗。台方指陳是通緝犯，不能自由入境，已設單一聯繫窗口供陳申請簽證，港府指兩地無司法互助安排，不會向台提供任何證據，稱陳已回復自由身，無法律基礎採取其他行動。潘母曾發公開信，促陳兌現承諾。



得票率 31.6%
10,655票

17 泰國示威運動持續 示威者提三大訴求

泰國「未來前進黨」黨魁他納通被檢舉違法，憲法院2月裁定解散政黨，全國多間學校爆發示威。其後因新冠疫情停課而暫停。6月起，由於民主人士被不明人士綁架以及對政府防止境外輸入的防疫措施不滿，觸發民眾再發起連場示威，並提出三大訴求，包括解散國會、停止打壓異議人士和修正軍方制定的憲法。泰國政府10月曾宣布進入緊急狀態，禁止大型集會。



得票率 28.5%
9,608票

19 新冠疫情肆虐 武漢封城76日

為遏制新冠疫情擴散，武漢於1月23日上午10時起封城，全市城市公交、地鐵、輪渡、長途客運暫停營運。沒有特殊原因，市民不得離開武漢。世衛組織稱，這樣封鎖一座1,100萬人口的大城市，在公共衛生史上「前所未有」。直至4月8日，湖北省疫情受控，武漢宣布解除長達76天的全面封鎖，恢復對外交通。



得票率 28.2%
9,498票

18 黑豹查特域克保斯曼 患癌逝世 終年43歲

擔任超級英雄電影《黑豹》演繹國王鐵查拉的男主角查特域克保斯曼於8月在洛杉磯住所因結腸癌病逝，終年43歲。他早在2016年已被診斷患上結腸癌第三期。《黑豹》為第一部獲奧斯卡提名最佳影片之超英雄電影，然而其系列電影《復仇者聯盟：終局之戰》續集成了查特域克保斯曼的告別作。



得票率 28.3%
9,521票

20 蔡英文連任台灣總統 創史上最高得票

台灣總統大選於1月11日舉行。以現任總統身份競逐的民進黨籍候選人蔡英文，取得逾817萬票，擊敗國民黨候選人韓國瑜和親民黨候選人宋楚瑜順利連任，創下台灣民選總統最高得票紀錄。她在勝選宣言中，籲陸方正視台灣人民的選擇，並提出「和平、對等、民主、對話」八字，強調是兩岸良性互動的關鍵。



得票率 27.3%
9,188票

21 東京奧運會延期一年 日本經濟受打擊

新冠肺炎疫情於全球爆發，加拿大、澳洲和英國奧委會於3月表示不會派隊參加東京奧運會。國際奧委會與日本政府在各方壓力下，宣布原定7月24日開幕的東京奧運及殘奧運動會，延期至2021年夏季，但仍保留「東京2020」的名稱。日本政府、贊助商及當地旅遊業界早已花費投資迎接奧運，延期直接打擊日本經濟。



得票率 26.4%
8,899票

23 12港人涉偷越國(邊)境罪 外界關注人權問題

中國海警8月在香港東南方海域查獲一艘涉嫌非法越境快艇，據指船上有12名計劃逃到台灣、曾參與「反送中」運動涉及刑事案件的香港青年。中國外交部指他們涉嫌偷越國家邊境犯罪，已被公安局依法採取刑事拘留強制措施。外界人士關注該批港人的人權問題，包括拘捕是否合理及能否得到公平審訊等。



得票率 25.4%
8,541票

22 黎巴嫩驚天巨爆 逾百人死四千人傷

黎巴嫩首都貝魯特港口倉庫區，在8月初發生猛烈爆炸，逾135人死，超過4000人受傷，30萬人無家可歸及過百名失蹤者，消息震驚全球。安全總局表示，爆炸可能由充公得來的2700噸高爆炸性物料硝酸銨引起，物料據報保存達6年且沒有採取任何安全措施。大爆炸加上新冠肺炎疫情肆虐，導致國家陷入經濟及管治危機，並引發十年來當地最大規模反政府示威浪潮。



得票率 26.1%
8,773票

24 香港政府推普及社區檢測逾178萬人參與

香港特區政府推出「普及社區檢測計劃」。計劃於9月初進行，為期14日，期望能有助盡量和盡早識別新冠肺炎社區隱形患者及切斷社區傳播鏈。政府於各區設立超過一百個社區檢測中心，在中國政府派出醫療專家團隊的支援下進行。整個計劃耗資5.3億港元，累計合共為約178萬個樣本進行檢測，當中32宗為新確診個案。



26 香港旅遊業陷寒冬 國泰大規模裁員節流

新冠肺炎疫情肆虐全球，出入境陷停頓，重挫香港旅遊業、酒店業及航空業。9月訪港旅客僅九千人次，整體按年下跌達99.7%。國泰航空於10月裁減約8,500個職位，香港被裁員工約5,300人，是香港有史以來最大規模裁員。而35年歷史的國泰港龍航空更即日停運。雖香港與新加坡將於11月推出「航空旅遊氣泡」，但業界仍憂慮出現大規模倒閉潮及裁員潮。



25 美國宣布退出世衛 拜登稱如當選會重新加入

美國總統特朗普於7月初宣布退出世界衛生組織，並將於明年7月6日生效。特朗普指責世衛處理新冠肺炎手法不當，並未就疫情問題追究中國責任，在病毒問題上「誤導世界」。因此決定與世衛終止關係，永久停止資助，並將資金轉而用於其他衛生組織。同為總統候選人的喬·拜登同日於推特表示，如果成功當選會撤銷特朗普的決定，重新加入。



27 美財政部因應港區國安法制裁11名中港官員

美國財政部8月宣布，因應香港於7月實施港區國安法，制裁11名中港官員，包括特首林鄭月娥、香港中聯辦主任兼國家安全事務顧問駱惠寧等。美國財政部強調，美國會站在香港人追求民主自由的一方；香港特區政府發表聲明回應，指對於美方的制裁及對港區國安法的控訴表達強烈不滿。



29 安倍晉三因病辭任 菅義偉接任日本首相

日本史上在任時間最長的首相安倍晉三8月底宣布，因潰瘍性大腸炎病情惡化而辭任首相。自民黨於9月中旬舉行總裁選舉，原安倍內閣地位僅次首相、擔任內閣官房長官的菅義偉共拿下288張國會議員票，以73%得票率高票獲勝，成為日本第99任首相。外界視菅會繼續延續安倍路線。



28 中印爆邊境衝突 45年來首現傷亡

中印爆邊境衝突45年來首現傷亡中印邊境接壤地區存在長期領土爭議。5月初開始，兩軍在爭議地區拉達克發生對峙。6月在加勒萬河谷一帶爆發流血衝突，造成印方20死76傷，中方有傷亡但未公開數字。是1962年兩國爆發戰爭以來，第一次造成士兵傷亡的衝突。雙方隨後互指對方軍隊越界作業觸發衝突，緊張局勢一度升溫。經多輪軍長級會談和外交會談，中印同意合作緩解緊張局勢，但仍未結束對峙。



30 上任半年請假選總統 韓國瑜遭罷免

6月6日，台灣高雄市通過罷免上任僅一年半的韓國瑜，同意票為939,090票，比門檻多出近37萬票，韓上任不到半年即「請假」參選2020總統，引起選民不滿，成台灣首名被成功罷免的公職人員及市長。韓於6月12日解除市長職務，4年內不得再選高雄市長。韓於當日發表感言，表示為無法達成的工作感到遺憾，並斥責民進黨買通傳媒和網軍抹黑。



是屆學友社「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」於2020年11月24日至12月17日進行，共有110間中學參與，投票學生人數達33,676名。參與新聞初選的16所中學會先於校內成立籌委會，每所參與學校的校內籌委會各自擬出30則候選新聞予校內高中及初中兩班同學作投票，約16000人參與初選投票。學友社從16間中學投票結果所提交的建議新聞事件中，篩選出本年度的30則候選新聞，由參與新聞總選的中學生從30則候選新聞中選出自己心目中的年度十大新聞。

總結2020年「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」的投票結果，學友社有以下分析：

新冠肺炎疫情備受中學生關注

今年候選新聞當中，有十則新聞與本地、兩岸及國際新冠肺炎新聞相關，佔三十則候選新聞三分之一，可見疫情對於全球及本港所帶來的鉅大影響。而首十則新聞當中有四則與疫情相關，分別為第二、四、五及九位，介乎42%至59%，當中「新冠肺炎全球大流行 死亡人數逾百萬」(得票19,891，得票率59.1%)位居次位，可見疫情備受同學關注。而「澳洲山火連燒多月 威脅原生動物存亡」(得票19,984，得票率59.3%)排名居首，本社認為是由於中學生於社交媒體閱讀新聞的習慣，讓同學更有機會從畫面感受到是次山火對澳洲生態帶來的嚴重影響，同時於去年第二十八屆(2019年)的選舉結果中，亦見到同學於環保議題有一定關心(亞馬遜雨林火災，2019年第九位)。而第三位「港區國安法正式生效 多國表關注」(得票18,315，得票率54.4%)同獲高票數，亦見到同學對於新條例實施亦有較高的關注。

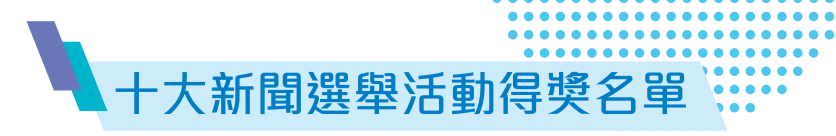


對國際情況尤其美國相關新聞關注較多

在本年度的30則候選新聞中，國際新聞由27屆有5則，28屆有9則，增加到本屆有15則，並且有6則位居首十則新聞，可見近年同學對國際新聞的關注度持續提高。惟亦可見到當中除首兩位新聞「澳洲山火」及「新冠肺炎全球大流行」新聞外，其餘4則國際新聞均與美國相關，分別是「一代球星殞落 高比拜仁墜機亡」(第七位)、「美媒宣告拜登勝出 特朗普拒認落敗」(第八位)、「特朗普確診新冠肺炎 健康備受外界關注」(第九位)、「美國非裔男遭警壓頸亡 引發Black Lives Matter運動」(第十位)，而其他地區的新聞則排名較後，例如「泰國示威運動持續 示威者提三大訴求」(第十七位)、「東京奧運會延期一年 日本經濟受打擊」(第二十一位)等。本社認為可能是由於相關美國新聞較有話題性及有當中的代表人物，媒體報導上亦會較有興趣作出持續跟進及報導，同學自然亦會較大機會留意有關議題。

繼續關注中學生傳媒資訊素養

2020年新冠肺炎疫情肆虐，為免疫情在學校爆發，學校停課、暫停面授課堂及將授課形式轉為網上，除學習模式改變外，相信亦對同學閱讀及獲取新聞的方式有所影響。綜觀本屆十大新聞選舉結果，包括多則國際新聞，可見中學生的接觸的新聞面向廣闊，惟亦留意到在同學閱讀及獲取新聞上，除與美國相關的新聞外，兩岸及其他地區的國際新聞則排名較後。「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」將繼續透過新聞選舉以及新聞評述比賽，繼續關注中學生傳媒資訊素養，提高同學於資訊接收、分析及處理的能力。



十大新聞選舉活動得獎名單

新聞評述比賽—初中組

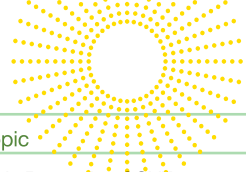
獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	葉沛瑩	浸信會呂明才中學	香港應否繼續購買東江水？
亞軍	鄭柏希	浸信會呂明才中學	論全民檢測不足及改善方法
季軍	嚴煥陞	浸信會呂明才中學	香港政府推行健康碼是否利多於弊？
殿軍	徐小雅	浸信會呂明才中學	論電子教學的利與弊
入圍	江晴心	荃灣官立中學	疫下超市生意旺 賣剩食物棄後巷真大嘅
入圍	劉詩敏	筲箕灣官立中學	新型肺炎仍舊肆虐，網上教學應成常態
入圍	鄭嘉鈺	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	論應否擱置明日大嶼計劃
入圍	管樂晴	迦密主恩中學	無良寵物場令數千隻動物枉死
入圍	蕭北俊	迦密主恩中學	現代版塞翁失馬 - 新冠肺炎為教育帶來的前進動力
入圍	王皓雅	天主教崇德英文書院	因檢疫錯失亡父最後一面 衛生署承認本可安排女兒哭訴：你哋令我後悔一世

新聞評述比賽—高中組

獎項	得獎學生	學校	題目
冠軍	陳思穎	迦密主恩中學	「全民檢測」是得是失？
亞軍	陳杏雯	可風中學（舊色園主辦）	建立和諧香港，從關注家暴開始
季軍	卓詩敏	迦密主恩中學	談母乳餵哺
殿軍	余映彤	迦密主恩中學	談安樂死在全球合法化的影響
入圍	黃俊寧	可風中學（舊色園主辦）	悲劇上演數十載 政府態度冷如冰
入圍	陳穎妍	天主教崇德英文書院	論現金津貼舒緩房屋問題的實際成效
入圍	黃嘉妍	天主教崇德英文書院	共存
入圍	劉啟思	保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學	談「學生記者」的社會角色及其對社會的影響
入圍	李曉峰	迦密主恩中學	論「中學一校兩社工」之成效
入圍	王曉晴	迦密主恩中學	從清拆一級歷史建築「永和號」看保育
入圍	郭樹標	迦密主恩中學	從TikTok交易看社交媒體演算法對公眾的影響
入圍	陳雅雯	迦密主恩中學	性別只能與生俱來？

候選新聞初選獎項

獎項	得獎學生	學校
最具新聞觸角獎	徐志欣 駱凱琳 張佳怡 林芳羽 馮咏琪 劉曉偉	路德會呂明才中學
最佳新聞標題獎	凌穎瑤 李信希 吳易燴 黃佩宜 陳泳恩 陳上弘	伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學
最佳新聞簡介獎	陳傲妍 陳俊豪 駱煒霖 馬浚詠 伍羨柔 潘凱珮 何信謙 顏明瑤 余獻恩 陳子朗 林子殷 吳昕橋 黃靖希 陳栢維 洪朗翹 楊環峰	聖瑪加利男女英文中小學
最佳反思學習獎	凌穎瑤 李信希 吳易燴 黃佩宜 陳泳恩 陳上弘	伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學



News Commentary Competition: Junior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Lau Yin Tung	Heep Yunn School	Keys to Success in Preventing COVID-19
1st runner-up	Hui Hay Yu Hailie	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	Hong Kong's Employment Support Scheme: Good or Bad?
2nd runner-up	To Yee Man	Heep Yunn School	Getting the balance right
3rd runner-up	Ng Yuk Kin Justin	Munsang College	Trade War: Be Trading or Betraying?
Final Round Entrants	REHMAN Haris	Hong Kong Management Association David Li Kwok Po College	Another famine coming? China struggles to meet basic food demands
Final Round Entrants	Chan Hoi Chi	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	The Situation in the Taiwan Straits and the Sino-U.S. Rivalry
Final Round Entrants	Tam Tze Him	Hong Kong Chinese Women's Club College	TikTok - Its Uncertain Future
Final Round Entrants	Yiu Hei Lam Hailey	Heep Yunn School	Hong Kong national security law revealed- is it actually productive?

News Commentary Competition: Senior Form

Champion	Name	School	Topic
Champion	Chu Sui Lam	Heep Yunn School	The Aftermath of Sexual Assault
1st runner-up	Laurence Lai	HKUGA College	Hong Kong's Innovation Technology Development
2nd runner-up	Janita Farooq	HKTA The Yuen Yuen Institute No.3 Secondary School	War and Peace: a revelation of Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan
3rd runner-up	Kwai Hoi Yan Hayley	Munsang College	Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme-a perfect way to avoid living in a garbage-surrounded city?
Final Round Entrants	Fong Ching, Sara	Shatin Pui Ying College	Climate Change is a Human Issue
Final Round Entrants	Cheung Yui Sum, Sam St.	Mary's Canossian College	Be positive, let's focus on the silver linings from the coronavirus
Final Round Entrants	Vicky Suen	Carmel Secondary School	Stronger if Truly Together
Final Round Entrants	Sabrina Chan	Heep Yunn School	Stress facing Hong Kong students – a collective and public health danger
Final Round Entrants	Ainod Chan	HKUGA College	Evaluate on various measures for controlling the spread of Covid-19
Final Round Entrants	Wyn Kon	HKUGA College	Racism is normalized in Hong Kong
Final Round Entrants	Nispaaroge Bibi	HKTA The Yuen Yuen Institute No.3 Secondary School	Islamophobia: a revelation of religious stereotypes across the world
Final Round Entrants	Hui Lap San	Munsang College	All lives matter!!

最踴躍參與獎 - 紙本投票率最高的首十間學校	最踴躍參與獎 - 網上投票率達80%的學校	全程投入金獎
世界龍岡學校劉皇發中學 培道中學 佛教大雄中學 聖伯多祿中學 觀塘官立中學 創知中學 聖瑪加利男女英文中小學	潔心林炳炎中學 筲箕灣東官立中學 天主教崇德英文書院	德雅中學 沙田蘇浙公學 聖羅撒書院 中華基金中學 廖寶珊紀念書院 中華基督教會銘基書院 萬鈞匯知中學
		保良局羅傑承(一九八三)中學 伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學 迦密主恩中學 聖瑪加利男女英文中小學





冠軍

初中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **葉沛瑩** 浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄

林靜潔高級講師

行文顯示對此議題有十分清晰的理解和看法，文章結構佳，層層分析，由淺至深慢慢推進，大大加強了其說服力。外國的參考例子亦運用得很好，最後分述如何開源、節流，文意十分完整。

香港應否繼續購買東江水？

香港從2006年起每年都會購買8.2億平方米東江水。單在2019年，本港就用了48億元購買東江水。儘管東江水價昂貴，水務署去年發表的《全面水資源管理策略2019》建議繼續購買東江水至2040年，預料未來20年購買東江水的費用高達數千億。我們應該繼續購買東江水嗎？

我認為港府不應繼續購買東江水。

在質素而言，東江水被嚴重污染。早在2013年，東江水已被發現重金屬鐵含量超標六成，2018年，大腸桿菌超標二十九倍，更出現過被棄置的動物屍體，可見東江水被污染得十分嚴重。東江水的混濁度一度超出世衛飲用水標準，實在難以令人安心飲用。從此可見，東江水實在不值得我們用天價去購用。

在經濟效益上，購買東江水就等同倒錢落海。根據協議，香港政府採用「統包總額」方式支付，每年定額收費，每年供水8億平方米，但香港只需6億平方米，多達四分之一的金錢都是白白浪費。東江水供過於求，香港政府認為要先用東江水，後用本地淡水，造成港人要依賴東江水的錯覺。事實上，港府的做法促成過往水塘多次出現滿瀉的情況，造成浪費。

另外，香港購買東江水的價格相比新加坡向馬來西亞購水的價格貴二百五十倍，相比起國內城市，亦貴了至少六、七倍。同樣是水，為何香港要以天價巨款購買這些被嚴重污染的水呢？

在環保方面，東江水源緊張，不勝負荷。東江一直為河源、惠州、廣州等沿江城市的主要水源。廣東省政府水利廳水資源公報顯示，東江水量在短短十年間已減少近三成。東江水源越來越少，萬一水源分配減，中國不再供水，香港食水問題應如何解決？



我認為港府可以開源節流，取代東江水。

開源方面，港府應利用購買東江水的金錢去興建海水化淡廠、發展供水系統技術、製造循環再用水等系統。海水化淡工程看似昂貴，再加上本港土地問題嚴重，難以撥出土地，一直被認為不可行。其實，海水化淡並不是不可行。新加坡同樣地少，但經過數年努力，就能成功研發出完備的獨立供水系統，成本比購買東江水便宜。新加坡現時的獨立水源供水佔全國大半用水量，不再依賴馬來西亞供水。科技日新月異，只要港府願意投資，成本必定會大大降低，達到長遠穩定供水的果效，減少每年昂貴的支出。

節流方面，港人應減少用水。香港水費便宜，導致港人沒有水資源短缺的危機意識，每日用水量多達3,350百萬，冠絕全球。港府應加強教育及宣傳，教導港人節約用水。

總括來說，東江水只會愈來愈少，質素愈來愈差，價錢愈來愈貴。購買東江水治標不治本，所以，政府應該檢視多年前簽下的條約，逐漸減少向內地購買東江水，最終停購東江水。香港應發展長遠的獨立供水系統，加強教育及宣傳為環保節約用水，為港人提供自家、便宜、潔淨的食水，徹底解決食水供應問題。



亞軍

初中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **鄭柏希** 浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄

陳智傑博士

文章主張從嚴抗疫，提出實質政策建議，具參考價值。然而在香港實行全民禁足令等嚴厲措施，前所未有，難以操作，目前只有內地曾經施行全民禁足令。文章宜切實地回應相關疑慮。

論全民檢測不足及改善方法

香港七月初爆發第三波疫情，造成過千宗確診個案，為杜絕病毒源頭，政府推出「普及社會檢測計劃」（簡稱全民檢測），預計檢測500萬人，找出1500名隱形患者；惟最終只有178萬人參加，發現32名確診者，成效明顯比預期低。究竟全民檢測有何不足影響成效？又能如何改善？

首先，全民檢測實行時機有誤。計劃由九月一日開始，於九月十四日結束。但疫情高峰期為七月初至七月尾。港府在一個多月後始落實措施，找到的隱形病人自然少。要提高防疫效果，政府應趁疫情盛行時推行不同防疫措施。

其次，全民檢測的參與人數低。由於其中一間檢測機構-華大基因曾被指在新疆收集市民生物樣本，助中央監控人民，因此有不少聲音擔心中央會趁機建立科技監控系統，例如「港版健康碼」。還有，部分港人不滿港府過去政策，例如硬推「港版國安法」，因而杯葛全民檢測。若政府沒有不軌意圖，就應多聆聽和解除反對聲音的憂慮，以吸引更多人士參與。譬如，政府可聘請非中資檢測機構，並多聽取民意，改善施政，贏得民心。

另外，全民檢測欠缺配套措施，因檢測速度問題，即使為全港市民做檢測，也不能保證市民不會互相感染，而且輸入個案亦會使疫情蔓延，因此單靠全民檢測將個案清零是不可能的。雖然如此，港府仍然忽略同期輸入個案，豁免不少人士檢疫。更諷刺的是，政府在全民檢測前數天才剛放寬防疫措施，為配合全民檢測，政府推行禁足令、居家令等措施，減少人群流動。政府亦須實行更嚴謹的入境管制，例如減少豁免檢疫人士等，以減低病毒流入社區的風險。

有人會反對封關、禁足令等措施，認為落實後香港將百業蕭條。但事實上，相比要冒着零星個案反彈的風

險復工復課，持續保零確診個案才能恢復繁榮。以台灣為例，由於台灣政府的政策一針見血，例如在一月尾已及時封關，所以累計確診個案只是大約500宗，經濟、民生一如既往。反觀香港，雖然民眾防疫意識高，可是港府政策猶如隔靴搔癢，使疫情持續，失業率更創新高。

值得一提的是，全民檢測開支龐大，去除中央資助金額後，港府總共花費5.3億公帑。另一方面，政府防疫專家顧問袁國勇表示平均對一萬名香港醫生做病毒檢測，就找出數十名確診者。明顯地，針對性檢測比全民檢測更符合成本效益。因此，政府應削減計劃的開支，例如以深喉唾液樣本代替鼻腔和咽喉合併拭子樣本，減少人手需求。港府應同時增撥資源去實行針對性措施，例如常态化對醫護和老人家的檢測工作。

雖然全民檢測有一定作用，但綜合以上觀點，我認為港府處理手法降低了計劃的防疫效果。面對第四波疫情爆發的可能，港府應研究如何改進防疫措施，舉例來說，政府應盡可能提高市民衛生意識，否則所有防疫措施都只會治標不治本。政府更可化危為機，視這次疫情為培育本地醫護的機會，發展香港醫療領域，提升香港競爭力。

季軍

初中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **嚴煥陞** 浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄

林靜潔高級講師

論述頗有見地，分析到位，能深入淺出地將各種利弊關係清楚陳述，再將與自己相反的意見逐一擊破，很有說服力。美中不足是在中後段有少許重覆，如文筆再簡潔些會更佳。

香港政府推行健康碼是否利多於弊？

鑑於二零一九冠狀病毒疫情已見緩和，香港政府計劃透過「健康碼」互認有效病毒檢測結果，以豁免強制檢疫措施來往粵、港、澳三地。

「香港健康碼」是港府開發的二維碼，是一個與粵港澳政府商討的互認制度。市民需申請出入境配額，批出申請後再接受認可的醫療機構進行病毒測試，若檢測結果為陰性，便可取得「健康碼」，再申請為「粵康碼」或「澳康碼」。持有健康碼的人士在來往三地時，可獲豁免十四天的強制隔離檢疫。

粵港澳三地市民一向來往頻繁，而行政長官林鄭月娥表示「健康碼」能恢復與其他地方的人員往來，尤其是往返內地，這有助本港的經濟復甦。有些港人亦認為本港推出健康碼能促進人流及物流。但是，我認為政府這樣推出「健康碼」會帶來負面影響，更有可能令疫情反彈，結果得不償失，弊多於利。

首先，在防控疫情方面，根據互認機制，持有由指定醫療機構於七天內發出的「核酸檢測陰性結果證明」的健康碼人士，他們便可於粵港澳四處流動，無需強制檢疫。但有不少例子顯示，即使當天的檢測結果是陰性，也不能確保往後的日子沒有受感染。

其次，病毒測試總有其不準確性，以一次陰性病毒檢測結果來代表沒有染上冠狀病毒，繼而發放健康碼。接着放寬社交距離限制和防疫措施，甚至重啟某些高危活動，我認為對於防疫是一種魯莽的做法。從早前一些較活躍及嚴重的感染群組案例得知，不少確診者需要連續檢測多次後才能確診。倘若取得健康碼人士受感染後仍在社區四處走動，只會造成社區傳播鏈及另一波爆發。

再者，從經濟效益來看，市民於取得健康碼後，每七天便要再自費測試，這除了勞民傷財外，更讓部分隱形患者誤以為安全，令市民疏於防範，增加感染的風險。此外，市民要取得「健康碼」，必須要使用能取得二維碼的電子產品。這對於有經濟困難及科技能力稍遜的人士來說，無疑是一項不便的政策。

有市民認為，透過早前政府推行的「全民檢測計劃」，已可找出隱形患者，盡早截斷病毒在社區的傳播鏈，遏抑疫情，現在應盡快推行健康碼，為香港重啟經濟。然而，香港雖已進行較早前的「全民檢測計劃」，但實際上接受測試的市民只佔全港的六分之一，未達全港市民的一半。再加上，現時香港仍有不少源頭不明的本地個案，這反映出社區上仍有一定數量的隱形患者，貿然推行健康碼，則有可能令疫情再次反彈，結果得不償失。

總括而言，「健康碼」雖能為跨境工作人士及家庭帶來方便，並恢復部分經濟活動。但在有效防疫的大前提下，「健康碼」真的能奏效嗎？反之，港府應維持所有關口的防疫措施，對所有到港人士實行強制檢疫，避免豁免任何人士的檢測限制，確保病毒不再流入社區。市民亦應繼續做好防疫措施、配帶口罩及遵守社交距離。盼望於百廢待興之際，各項措施均能助香港走出陰霾，讓市民早日回復正常生活。



殿軍

初中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **徐小雅** 浸信會呂明才中學

評判語錄

陳智傑博士

文章持平地分析了電子教學的利弊，再帶出學生自律是發揮電子教學優勢的關鍵，行文簡明流暢，點到即止。

論電子教學的利與弊

現時社會科技迅速發展，使用電子設備已經日漸普及，而智能手機更幾乎每人一部。據調查，約62%的人擁有一部或以上智能手機。今年學生碰上疫情，被逼無奈由年初開始停課在家，利用直播上課數月。而現時推行的電子教育方案瞬間引起熱議：這種教學方式對學生到底是否利多於弊？

首先，如今香港科技發達，但我並不支持長久使用現時的網上授課。大多數學生都曾反映自己在家上網課時遇到困難。手機中種類繁多的遊戲，應用程式對他們來說無疑是一個極大的誘惑。而在家上課時沒有老師、家長的監督，將手機放在身旁常讓他們無法專心聽課，甚至在上課期間玩遊戲，和同學聊天，從而錯過課堂重點。有研究表示禁用手機可以提升學業成績。倫敦政經學院的研究發現禁用手機的學生比未禁的學生高。提升的成績相當於每周多上一小時課程的效果。網上授課同時增加了學生接觸手機的時間，長期使用手機更有可能引起手機癮。如在2020年9月30日，一名中三男生因沉迷手機導致成績一落千丈。而他在上課玩手机被老師發現後被暫時沒收手機並記缺點，但該男生當晚因不堪打擊在住所天台跳樓身亡。

其次，雖然香港經濟發達，但仍有部分貧困家庭無法提供子女上網課所需的電子設備。若全部重新購置對他們的家庭來說無疑是個頗大的負擔。但若沒有設備，學生又無法跟上老師上網課時所教的進度，容易拉開學生成績差距。而長期面對電子屏幕上課亦會對學生的身體健康造成嚴重影響，極易引發近視等健康問題。

但是，電子學習會對學生帶來的好處也無可否認。用電子設備進行學習可以更方便學生在有需要時查找資料，或者在上網課時可以將來不及抄的筆記事先截圖，下課後再補抄。而電子設備可以提供多元化的教



學方式，如搶答、比賽等，讓課堂更生動有趣。而這種形式可增加課堂互動，有助提高學生對學習的興趣。老師亦可將預習拍成短片，讓學生先在家中觀看。回到課堂時因學生已經大概掌握當日要教授的內容，老師上課的效率便會大大提升，從而提升學生學習成效及主動性。

總括而言，我認為適當利用電子教學將會帶來好處，但我並不支持長期依賴電子教學。相對而言，長期使用電子學習是弊多於利。電子學習為學生帶來的好處都是建立在學生足夠自律的條件下。使用電子學習有助學生查找資料，但老師無法確保學生可以百分百自律。若學生不自律在課堂上玩手机會嚴重影響課堂成效，長久甚至會破壞學習風氣。家長應事先和學生約定好使用手機的條件，在使用電子學習時鎖起其他應用程式，並限制每日自由使用手機的時限。老師則應在課堂上提及沉迷手機的壞處，從小教導學生正確使用手機的方法。總而言之，學生必需有一定的自律性才能享受電子學習為他們帶來的好處。



高中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 **陳思穎** 迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

馮應謙教授

多重觀點考慮，而且比較詳細。

「全民檢測」是得是失？

新型冠狀病毒疫情於本年年初於中國內地爆發，迅速蔓延到世界各地。本港疫情反覆，繼3月尾達致確診高峰後，7月再次踏入新一波疫情，香港多日錄得過百宗新型冠狀病毒肺炎新增個案，更有約四成患者的感染源頭未明，死亡個案亦有上升趨勢。為控制疫情，政府推出一系列的防疫措施，包括全民檢測「普及社區檢測計劃」（下稱「計劃」），旨在社區識別隱形病人，掌握社區感染情況，以切斷隱形傳播鏈。然而，我認為政府推行此「計劃」的弊多於利，並非明智之舉。

「計劃」弊多於利

首先，「計劃」不合乎成本效益。全民免費檢測計劃規模龐大，在醫護檢測人手、篩查工具、場地及各種資源上需花費逾億元巨額公帑，但逾178萬的參與人數中只發現30多個陽性個案，比例不足0.002%，可見發現陽性比率非常低。再者，「計劃」的精準度存疑，港府聘用的中資檢測機構，早前被瑞典政府發現測試劑出現超過3,700宗假確診個案，加上有研究指潛伏期做病毒檢測出現假陰性的結果機率甚高。可見，「計劃」未必能達致其目的且浪費資源。

其次，「計劃」的時效性不高，或會帶來反效果。全民檢測的原因是找出隱形患者，但在市民的認知上卻存在謬誤，認為「計劃」是一個沒有感染證明。事實上，檢測結果只能測出市民當刻是否帶菌者，無法保障其檢測過後的日子不會染病，但陰性結果或會給市民「假安全感」，讓其覺得自己沒有病，便能繼續進行社交活動，甚或是高興與親朋好

友相約慶祝，四處流動增加社交接觸，有如8月引致70多人確診的「貨櫃碼頭群組」。這令檢測陰性結果的市民忽略本來應有的衛生意識，反而增加了感染風險及社區傳播的危機。

第三，就「計劃」的根本性而言，檢測實屬指標不治本的措施。預防傳染病的最佳方法是減少社交接觸，保持個人及公共環境衛生，以減少病毒滋生及傳播。「計劃」旨在找出社區隱形病人，先不論其於第三波疫情高峰期過後才開始的成效，儘管能找出極少數的隱形患者，亦無助中斷病毒透過人與人接觸傳播的根本。相反，增加了市民前往監測中心與人交往的機會。更高危的是全民檢測期間市民在採樣過程中必需除下口罩，期間鼻咽或咽喉拭子採樣時或會引致咳嗽及噴嚏，當中產生的飛沫可污染數米內的空間，病毒更可依附四周表面長達數天，令檢測中心隨時變爆疫中心。可見，「計劃」無法針對疫情的成因從根切斷病源。

第四，「計劃」缺乏針對性，是次新冠病毒的高危群組為年長人士及長期病患者，而一些行業的人如從事司機、餐飲業、酒店業、海關及醫護等的染病風險亦較一般人高。全民檢測的對象雖然是廣泛市民，但屬自願性質，或令一些高危人士因時間、地點、心理原因如認為自己既然無症狀就不必檢測，一但結果呈陽性後續處理麻煩等，種種阻滯而卻步，更有一些人士如獨居長者，因不了解「計劃」或不懂得申請而無法參與檢測。可見，此「計劃」無法針對高危感染人士，以提升找出隱形病人的機率，反而把資源花費在一般市民身上，使成效欠佳。

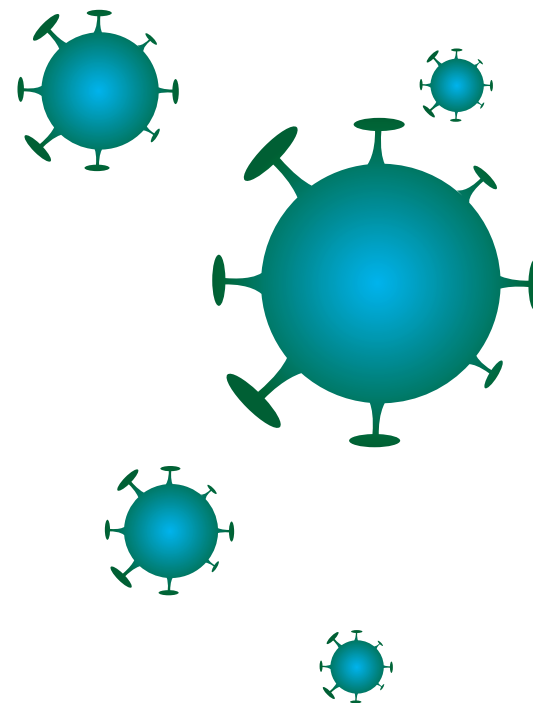


由此看來，「計劃」的做法看似合理，望能識別社區傳播鏈，減低傳播風險，但事實上存在很多的漏洞，亦非改善疫情的唯一方法。

疫情應對建議

為減低轉播風險，政府應從根本著手，收緊社區內的疫情應對措施。同時，不少本港的確診個案屬外地輸入個案，因此亦應加強出入口限制，以減低異地人士把病菌帶入社區，引致社區爆發的機會。除減少社區流動外，政府需提升市民的衛生意識，提供有關預防新冠病毒、保持個人及環境衛生的健康指引。相比起推行全民檢測，為市民派發免費防疫用品如口罩、酒精搓手液、消毒水等或許更為實際及廣泛性高，喚起全城防疫意識的同時，讓廣大市民都能受惠，保障其防疫的必需品。

若要推行檢測計劃，政府應進行高風險群組篩查。在資源緊張的防疫時期，與其把資源分散在全港市民中卻又未能獲得顯著的成效，不如集中推行定期的高風險群組篩查，以提升計劃的成本效益。政府的基本責任就是慎用公帑，讓本港納稅人的錢得以善用在最有利大眾的地方。故此，政策的成本效益是慎重的衡量因素，有助提升計劃的認受性，從而改善政府的公信力。





高中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 陳杏雯 可風中學

評判語錄

陳景祥先生

分析詳細、申明論點有條有理。

建立和諧香港 從關注家暴開始

家庭暴力是長期被忽視的問題。家暴是指在非公開的情況下重複地施加武力或作出言語上的侵犯，對象通常是配偶或子女。香港婦女中心協會指出，2020年首三月的家暴求助個案為34宗，比去年同時期的16宗個案增加超過一倍，其中超過七成涉及肢體暴力，有四成七的求助者曾被精神虐待，而有七成求助者表示不止一次遭受家暴。可是，我確信這個數字只是冰山一角。

現時政府針對家暴問題的措施的不足

在法例方面，香港沒有完善而針對家暴的法律。首先，香港並沒有家暴這項罪行，只有《家庭及同居關係暴力條例》，這項條例屬民事而非刑事法例，即是家暴施暴者並非依照家暴這項罪名被裁決，而是根據其他條例來裁決，例如《侵害人身罪條例》，導致警方不能馬上拘捕施暴者，只有受害者證明自己遭受到身體傷害，警方才能拘捕施暴者。而且，《家庭及同居關係暴力條例》提到：「區域法院如信納申請人的配偶或前配偶曾經騷擾申請人，可根據條例批出強制令。」當中「騷擾」二字定義模糊，法例上沒有解釋，使區域法院難以判定申請人是否符合條例，從而決定是否需要批出強制令，這對受害者極為不利，如果沒有強制令限制施暴者不得接近受害者，受害者有可能再次遭受家暴。

在支援方面，政府對家暴受害者的支援嚴重不足。首先，警方不善於處理家暴個案。根據警務署的文件，警員處理家暴個案時要向疑犯發出「家庭暴力事件通知書」和向受害者提供「家庭援助服務資料卡」，而

事實上有許多個案都反映，警員沒有依照指引處理家暴個案。有受害者指，警察到場只會勸止，甚至會說因為受害者有以手抵擋而要同時檢控受害者。這使受害者不再信任警方，因此放棄尋求協助。其次，政府提供給家暴受害者的庇護中心只有5間，合共260個宿位，不能容納所有家暴受害者。而政府未又有對受害者提供住屋支援津貼，需知許多受害者選擇長期忍受家暴多因為她們沒有獨立經濟能力。因此有許多家暴受害者雖然在尋求協助後能逃離施暴者，但他們接下來卻要面對更多經濟問題。

改善風氣，伸出援手

第一，加強對於家暴的宣傳教育。政府未有將有關家暴的宣傳教育做到最好，導致香港人對家暴問題的關注度不足。在中國傳統中，父權和夫權過大，導致男女不公，女性不敢發聲，加上人們總有「家醜不外傳」的觀念，這種社會風氣導致家暴頻頻發生，亦令遭受家暴的女子不敢尋求協助，選擇默默忍受。因此，政府應在每間學校舉辦家暴講座，以教育下一代男女平等的觀念以及正確的婚姻觀，以防止他們長大後成為施暴者或是不敢發聲的受害者，讓傳統男權觀念在未來的社會中被淡化，甚至消失。

第二，政府應修訂定義模糊的法例。政府應制定有關家暴的刑事條例，讓警方在前往家暴現場時能即時拘捕施暴者，避免因缺乏相關條例而無法馬上將施暴者帶離受害者。另外，政府亦要修訂《家庭及同居關係暴力條例》，解釋何謂「騷擾」，讓區域法院能更容易地判斷是否需要批出強制令。

第三，政府應要求警方根據指示處理家暴問題。家暴受害者大多精神緊張，比一般人敏感，因此警方在接觸受害者時要注意用詞，避免讓受害者認為警方無心幫助自己。同時，政府亦可考慮規定至少一名社工跟隨警方前往處理家暴問題，以安撫受害者的情緒。

第四，政府應給予受害者更多支援，如增撥資源予庇護中心及婦女團體，資助受害人及其子女住宿及生活費，以保證受害者能夠在尋求協助後馬上搬到底護中心，保障他們的安全。亦能夠給予受害者更多信心，讓他們相信只要他們尋求協助，社會會盡全力幫助他們。

總結

我們常鼓勵家暴受害者勇敢地踏出第一步尋求協助，但對於弱小又無助的受害者而言，勇氣是需要原因和條件的，在家暴條例不夠完善甚至模糊、警方無心協助、甚至需要擔心逃離施暴者後會無容身之所的社會中，沒有安全環境讓受害者勇敢地踏出第一步。只有政府和非政府機構以及市民都關注和重視家暴問題，受害者才能相信自己有能力逃離施暴者，從而尋求協助。古人云：「修身齊家治國平天下。」家是整個社會的基本，只有建立一戶戶幸福美滿的家庭，進而推廣至和諧的社會關係，才能讓每家每戶的燈火匯聚成我們繁榮的香港。





季軍

新聞評述比賽

卓詩敏

迦密主恩中學

高中組 | 中文

談母乳餵哺

母乳餵哺今年逐漸進入大眾的討論中，母乳能夠為嬰兒提供合適的天然營養，直接餵哺亦有助建立母嬰之間的關係。母乳餵哺本為婦女和嬰兒的基本權利，但鑑於香港的社會文化，職場女性忙碌，以及各社會因素如社區配套不足，大眾接受程度低等因素影響哺乳率。

有關香港母乳餵哺現狀的相關事件

於香港，香港政府須在2025年或之前實現的九項本地目標，亦將推廣和支持母乳餵哺列入其中。政府鼓勵本地僱主實施「母乳餵哺友善空間」，帶頭75個政府決策局及部門實施相關措施，希望設法讓本地僱主響應，減輕本地打工母親的壓力。而香港的母乳餵哺率持續上升，2016時出院時的母乳餵哺率已比1997年時高出兩倍；而持續以全母乳餵哺至4個月大嬰兒的比率亦由1997年的6%提高至2016年的31%，可見母乳餵哺逐漸普及。

過往香港社會曾發生對進行母乳餵哺母親的不友善事件，例如曾有的士司機發現母親在車上餵哺嬰兒時，涉嫌拍下該女乘客餵哺母乳的照片，並把照片上載互聯網，照片被廣泛流傳，可見哺乳母親沒有合適餵哺嬰兒的場所，大眾對母乳餵哺仍存在不尊重的行為，因此餵哺母乳的母親未能完全受到保障，因而影響母乳餵哺率。

影響母乳餵哺率的因素

於社會方面，現時針對母乳餵哺的社區配套不足，公眾育嬰室或哺乳室嚴重不足，家長的輪候時間長。加上，公共哺乳室被人濫用如更衣，進食等，使母親不能在內



使用。因此，不少母親冒著被偷拍的風險，於公眾地方餵奶，從而導致較少家長選擇餵哺母乳於嬰兒。

其次，港人普遍對母乳餵哺的接受程度較低，過半數港人對女性於公眾地方餵哺母乳的接納程度屬「低」甚至「非常低」。部分市民在進行母乳餵哺時，旁人寄以奇異甚至歧視目光，令不少母親感到壓力大及尷尬。因此，有些母親為免被羞辱，會選用配方奶粉，導致母乳餵哺率下降。

此外，從嬰兒健康角度出發，母乳有助嬰兒腦部，實力和腸臟的健康發展，令到嬰兒患病機率較低，從而受到世界衛生組織，聯合國基金會等權威組織認可的好處，如提供配方奶粉所沒有的天然活體酵素，減輕對嬰兒腸道的刺激以及有利於嬰兒吸收等，使母親大大提升了餵哺母乳的意欲。

提升大眾對母乳餵哺接受程度的建議

現今社會哺乳母親仍不時受到外人投以奇異目光，導致婦女和嬰兒的權利受到限制。因此，提高市民對於母乳餵哺的接受程度是鼓勵母親餵哺母乳的不二方法。

首先，政府應從公民教育入手。現時大眾對哺乳者的尊重不足，導致哺乳者有放棄餵哺母乳的念頭。因此，政府可將「母乳育嬰」納入公民教育的一環，可在電視廣告，學校教育，公眾宣傳及中讓大眾認識到母乳餵哺的重要性及益處，改變人們對母乳餵哺的不理解。在政府的推廣下，整個社會能夠建立起對「母乳育嬰」文化的重視，社會大眾亦會給予支持和理解，舒緩哺乳母親的心理負擔。



其次，政府應立法規定商場增添協助母乳餵哺的硬件配套，如育嬰室和母乳餵哺友善空間等。不少在職或普通哺乳母親反映，阻礙她們繼續母乳餵哺的因素是時間以及空間限制。因此政府應該投放資源於商場，商廈之間增添足夠的母乳餵哺友善空間，定期清潔和維修，保障哺乳媽媽的私隱和衛生環境，從而提高母乳餵哺的意欲。

再者，政府應推動僱主與僱員的坦誠溝通，推動實行針對婦女權益的「家庭友善政策」的可能性。實施家庭友善政策有三項優點，第一，僱傭措施可在競爭激烈的就業市場上協助吸引及挽留人才。第二，政策容許僱員享有更平衡及壓力較輕的生活，因而提升他們的生產力。第三，實施政策亦可顯示公司願意承擔及履行社會責任，增加女性員工對公司的歸屬感。

總括而言，雖然母乳餵哺率持續上升，礙於香港大眾對其接受程度不高，配套不足等問題導致香港母親對進行母乳餵哺的意欲較低。因此，政府應加強公民教育，強化現有公共育嬰室配套以及鼓勵僱主實施家庭友善政策，使女性僱員感受到理解和尊重，從而建立一個對哺乳母親友善的和諧社會。



高中組 | 中文

新聞評述比賽 余映彤 迦密主恩中學

評判語錄

馮應謙教授

論證合理，而且有數據及法理基礎支持。

談安樂死在全球合法化的影響

明報新聞網：煞停絕症漢死亡直播 法國男子患退化疾病
盼喚起安樂死關注

日期：2020年9月7日星期一

報導中法國男子因患有疾病而行動不便，須長期臥床，令尋死念頭萌生，而因居住國家並沒有安樂死程序。因此，他只能透過使用社交平台直播絕食及停止服用藥物，引起各界關於落實安樂死這議題。安樂死在全球並沒有普遍實行，在全球197個國家中，只有荷蘭等6個國家安樂死合法化，並在澳洲和美國部分地區合法。較多地方因宗教、道德因素等而不會考慮落實安樂死，但亦因社會主流價值而忽視了不治之症患者或已決心要尋死人士的需要及感受。全球安樂死合法化有何利弊呢？

首先，在人權方面，安樂死合法化可為人權提供更佳保障。《世界人權宣言》提及：「人人生而自由，在尊嚴和權利上一律平等」，可見人權包括對尊嚴的尊重。安樂死合法化可於病人健康狀況不佳，令生活水平降低，需靠別人照顧起居時便會感到尊嚴被剝削的時候，為他們感受提供支持及尊重，讓他們重拾尊嚴，保障人權。

第二，安樂死合法化能減少公共醫療開支。以香港為例，根據政府統計處1986-2016香港人口趨勢紀錄中，指出1991年至2016年間，本港65或以上老年人口由425394人增加至1166519人，上升約174%，患癌人數由8064人增加至16066人，上升約99.2%。本港醫療開支亦於1991/92年度至2015/16年度以平均約15.7%年率上升，增幅大於每年平均生產總值的6.26%。可見1991至2016年醫療開支隨老年和患癌人口增長上升。而同時癌症及其他不治之症亦在全球開始變得普及，安樂死合法化能讓患者選擇安樂死，以致命藥物結束生命，節省長期病患者須使用的醫療資源如藥物、診症服務及病床位等，為公共醫療開支減少負擔，把社會資源分配給有求生意欲的病人。

同時，安樂死合法化能減輕病人家屬壓力。病人家屬須長期為不治之症病人支付醫療費用如住院、藥物及手術費用，直至病人離世。同時，家屬要時常照顧病人起居及時刻關注病人健康狀況，令工作量和憂慮增加。安樂死合法化能讓病人以較少痛苦方式死亡，令家屬不用因病人痛苦逝去而感到傷痛，亦不用繼續負擔經濟壓力、工作量及負面情緒導致精神健康受損，回復正常生活。

有人認為安樂死合法化會造成不良風氣。青少年抗逆力低下，容易因人際關係、學業問題等壓力導致情緒低落，出現輕生念頭。安樂死合法化會被多人視作非傳統自殺方法，比常見自殺方法如跳樓、燒炭自殺造成更少痛苦、避免自殺未遂發生。若安樂死合法化通過會容易造成濫用安樂死服務，增加自殺率，形成不良風氣。但是，各國政府可設立監察程序。例如瑞士安樂死組織「尊嚴」會先審核申請者的資料評估，例如是否受情緒病影響等，才決定應否為他們提供安樂死服務，並在之後設「臨時綠燈」，讓申請者有時間考慮應否接受安樂死。而根據「尊嚴」的數據，有七成申請者會在中途放棄安樂死念頭，可見設有「臨時綠燈」是能讓申請者回心轉意，及篩查濫用安樂死人士，並不會增加自殺率。

基於我認為全球安樂死合法化的利多於弊，我支持安樂死在全球合法化。





Junior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition
Lau Yin Tung Champion Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Mr. POON Kam Chuen Felix

A thoughtful review and elaboration on New Zealand's anti-COVID-19 measures, it would be more appealing if the ending of the commentary can provide a more powerful recommendation, a kind of call-for-action appeal that will turn the article more convincing.

Keys to Success in Preventing COVID-19

2020 was a very busy time for many of us, and a lot of global events happened during this peculiar year: Hong Kong protests based on the Extradition Law Amendment Bill, the American president election, Shinzo Abe's sudden resignation after ten years of political career, and most importantly, the COVID-19 pandemic, which was a humongous shock to every person. Here I would like to comment on an issue regarding COVID-19 - why some countries are more successful than others when it comes to anti-epidemic work and effectively slowing down the spread of coronavirus.

In the near 5-million citizens of New Zealand, the total number of cases is only a surprisingly small amount of approximately 1,880 people; while in other countries the number of confirmed cases greatly towers over this rate. Why is New Zealand so successful compared to other countries? We can start by looking at their actions when COVID-19 first started raging over the globe.

Only a few days after WHO declared the coronavirus as a public health emergency, New Zealand introduced a series of anti-epidemic strategies and actions, including social distancing, mask-wearing measures, and the closure of all non-essential businesses. One month after New Zealand's first COVID case in late February, the borders were closed and the country started a strict two-month long lockdown. In June, New Zealand became "COVID free" after no more active cases in the country. While the coronavirus still prevails in different regions around the world, including Hong Kong, how

did New Zealand achieve this seemingly impossible goal?

First, the New Zealand government went fast and hard on developing anti-epidemic measures. They were described as "overreacting" by other people, but in the eyes of the government, there was no time to waste to stop and slow the deadly spread of COVID-19. This allowed the government to quickly shut down all possible channels for COVID to spread, and therefore the number of cases encountered an decrease after a short amount of time.

In the fear of this disease entering the community, the New Zealand government decided that prevention of this disease would be a priority compared to economic issues. They went as far as shutting down shops, closing all borders, and the entire country going into lockdown; all three in which took a great economic price. In most countries, they did not dare taking too strict anti-epidemic measures as it would ruin their economic state and growth - and due to this reason, some regions with a large economy faced massively spreading coronavirus, and in the end were forced to stricken their preventive measures, but only by a slight rate. When the number of cases gradually decreased, the countries would quickly lift their anti-epidemic precautions "faster than they could afford", and in a matter of time there would be a new outbreak again in the country. It is a vicious cycle, and sadly not many countries manage to take their lesson from previous failed attempts.



However, New Zealand did not lift their preventive measures until a streak of no confirmed COVID cases for a consecutive 24 days. Even after that, they proceeded to open economic businesses only under strict border control, and the limitations of the lockdown were just adjusted, instead of disappearing completely. These slowly occurring minor adjustments in the strictness of the measures allowed the government to observe the changes and decide suitable procedures in the future.

Thirdly, the communication between government and citizen is an important element in anti-epidemic work. In order to make the preventive measures more effective, the most important people in this matter - the citizens - must have a clear view, explanation and understanding of what the government is trying to do. Without communication channels between them to explain the government's actions, they would not be able to know what they are expected to do and how they can help. Sometimes it is not the citizens who do not want to help prevent COVID - they don't even understand the emergency of this disease, how it could affect their lives, and the crisis if COVID spread through the community. There should be healthy and encouraging communication between the government and the citizens, so that they are clear of what they can or should do to help.

Last but not least, the most important thing is that there is enough collaboration among everyone in the community. Otherwise, even if you have demonstrated all the steps above, you will still be unsuccessful preventing COVID-19 in the country. Unity is stronger than being alone. If New Zealanders did not cope with the preventive measures their government had produced, there would still be chaos: as if in the lockdown rule, if everyone ignored it and continued with their normal life, then it would be equal to sitting with your arms crossed and doing nothing at all. Teamwork is the key to success at all times: "Individually, we are one drop. Together, we are an ocean." If everyone works together as New Zealanders have demonstrated, even COVID will be no match for us!

Here ends my commentary on this issue concerning what we can learn from successful countries based on how to fight COVID-19. I hope we can all learn from New Zealand's successful anti-epidemic experience and slow the spread of COVID as a team. We should all unite against this unprecedented disease, and together, in these times of the pandemic, put aside our personal insistence and walk together. Without collaboration, COVID will become an impossible task to fight. But according to New Zealand's example, there is a way to hope as long as we work together as one!



Junior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Hui Hay Yu Hailie Hong Kong Chinese Women Club College

Judge's Comment

Mr. POON Kam Chuen Felix

Timely and attractive topic for readers. The structure and presentation of the argument is good and compact.

Hong Kong's Employment Support Scheme: Good or Bad?



The Hong Kong government implemented the Employment Support Scheme to support both employers and employees during the pandemic earlier this year. Financial support was provided for employers to pay the salaries of employees on their behalf so that they could retain employees who would otherwise have been laid off. The scheme is believed to have both advantages and disadvantages.

First of all, the scheme benefited employers, employees and itself at the same time. It could help different industries and reduce the unemployment rate in Hong Kong. Offering funds to businesses, ranging from restaurants to massage shops, the Employment Support Scheme helped to relieve their pressure and

prevented them from running into deficit during the COVID-19 pandemic, when businesses earned much less and so would desire reducing their expenditure. In accordance with the scheme, employers could use the funds given by the government to pay not only employees' salaries but also the rent and other expenses to maintain operation of their business. From employees' perspective, not being laid off, they would be willing to consume groceries and spend money on entertainment, which would in turn boost the economy. An improvement of Hong Kong's economy will enable every citizen to enjoy a more stable and joyful life; a win-win situation would therefore result.

Unfortunately, the scheme has bugs and has been misused by some employers. They did not make use of the government's assisted funds to pay employees' salaries, but they consumed the money for their personal use instead. It is exactly how we do not wish to see since the original intention of the scheme is to benefit both employers and employees. It was a pity that some people were selfish by wrongly using the funds.

What are the loopholes then? Three of them can be identified: no clear contract terms to protect employees, absence of a real-name system, and the government over-trust in employers. Firstly, no clear contract terms mean that employees were not protected and did not have a proper channel to voice out problems and concerns. Employers always try to avoid employees' complaint to the government. Secondly, a real-name system was not used in Employment Support Scheme, which created a challenge for the government to find the employers. Thirdly, the government over-trusted employers and thinks that they would comply with the policy, but unfortunately some did not.

The government undoubtedly has to improve the scheme. There are some suggestions for consideration. At first, the government can strictly review and screen the information submitted by employers to minimize or even avoid cheating. To achieve this, regular interviews via phone calls can be arranged to verify legitimacy of submitted information. Occasional on-site visit is also required to ensure that employers comply with the policy. Dialogues between employers and employees are necessary as they can reduce unnecessary complaints about cheating or breaching of the terms. Familiarizing itself with the background and personal information of the applying employers, the government can contact them more easily later. Second, the government should encourage employees to report instead of concealing employers' misbehavior. Employees might sometimes be afraid of reporting their employers' misbehavior, such as use the fund for personal purposes, cheating, or laying off staff, to the government as some of them might have

been threatened by employers and be afraid of losing their jobs. This ties back to not having an employer-employee contract in-place. How to solve the problem then? The government should encourage employees to report any of the aforementioned problems to the government immediately. It is suggested that the government provide employees with incentives. For instance, if employees report misconduct of employers proven to be illegal in the end, employees will not be penalized but get some rewards in return. Third, the government should protect employees' rights by contract. They may standardize contract templates so that reasonable rights and protection can be provided for both parties. Any violation should result in severe penalty.

It is extremely vital that the Hong Kong government can further improve the Employment Support Scheme, the original intention of which is virtuous, in order to benefit citizens and the society on the whole.





Junior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

To Yee Man Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Mr. POON Kam Chuen Felix

An insightful review and argument on gender equality. The commentary presents a fair and balanced argument, with a valid suggestions for further action.

Getting the balance right



Our society is like a puzzle with different pieces (i.e. people) put together. Yet, in this puzzle, there are some bigger and some smaller pieces, symbolising the inequalities and differences between us. This is how inequalities are formed, including gender inequality, the situation that men and women are not equal, and that gender affects an individual's living experience.

Speaking of gender inequality, have you ever wondered what glues all of us together in this puzzle and what decides how neatly each piece is placed? One important factor is, no doubt, social media. In 2020, about 3.6

billion people are using social media worldwide and users spend at least two and a half hours on social media every day. Spending a lot of time on social media daily, mass users create an overwhelming amount of information on these sites. However, most of the information spread and disseminated are usually biased and stereotypical. As a result, gender inequality has surfaced, revealing many assumptions, misconceptions and stereotypes. Spread like wildfire, these messages, with the power of social media, alter our mindsets on how we react, respond and understand gender inequality. As a matter of fact, social media are

acting like long-term poisons, continuously feeding us with common misconceptions and slowly changing our minds while leaving behind many gender stereotypes.

And if there's one thing people fall for, it is one side of a story. As if we don't know, we all tell and listen to the story that makes us look good and the same logic could be applied to the public's attitude towards gender inequality. In 2020's gender pay gap, women earn 81 cents for every dollar earned by men despite the fact that women are more educated than men on average as they attain more and higher degrees than their male counterparts. Besides, during #MeToo movement in late 2017, a survey conducted by a non-profit organisation called Stop Street Harassment found that 81 percent of women had experienced some forms of sexual harassment during their lifetime.

We cannot deny the truth that females are unfairly treated, but this is only one side of the story - the female side to look at gender inequality. What about the other side?

As a matter of fact, men are not equally treated too. In terms of sexual harassment, men also have the equal chances of being harassed. Statistics show that one in six men in the U.S. experienced sexual abuse or assault before. Worse still, there are only two specific domestic abuse shelters for men among the 2000 shelters available. Besides, in the criminal justice system, men receive 63% more prison time compared to women committing the same crime. Another case in point is that when the documentary 'The Red Pill', the first movie exploring male rights movements, was released, feminists protested outside theatres, demanding the documentary to be taken down as it was said that the film damaged female rights although they had never watched the film before.

While the world could never be fair, the brutal reality is that people of different genders keep attacking each other, criticising that the rights of a particular gender are not well-respected. It is important to understand that the problem of gender inequality, despite being

challenging, is not unconquerable.

The first way to tackle gender inequality is to listen. For so long, people have borne prejudices and stereotypes in their minds. What they have to pay attention to is that the more they harm others with words/ physically, the more they dehumanise the other gender, which would ultimately intensify the problem. Why don't we just sit down and listen to each other's needs and feelings instead? This does not necessarily mean that you are showing your weaknesses but this is to ensure that your voices could be heard. This means that even if you support female empowerment, you should also listen to the males' side and should not be in the anti-males campaigns. In this way, true gender equality can be achieved when both genders respect one another and get equal opportunities.

Furthermore, to ensure a gender equal future, we should start from the place where we learn all our core values - the education system. Research shows that the concept of gender in children forms between the ages of three and seven. During this phase, children develop an understanding of genders, identities and stereotypes. In this period of time, they also acquire gender biases, such as which jobs men and women should do. Therefore, our society should make good use of this period to give children a correct understanding of gender equality. Students should be taught how to react to typical gender stereotypes and to critically analyse information they have acquired on social media.

Gender inequality is a potential obstacle to a better world economy, population control and more. This issue has been neglected for so long that it should be brought up again. Most importantly, true gender equality is, in fact, a mentality to understand both genders with equal opportunities offered. Though it probably takes time to equally resize every piece of the puzzle to better form our society, we should all start with the first step - listening.



Junior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition
Ng Yuk Kin Justin Munsang College

Judge's Comment

Mr. POON Kam Chuen Felix

An insightful review and elaboration on the trade war, provides different perspectives for readers to revisit the topic.

Trade War: Be Trading or Betraying?

Dated back to April 2018, Trade War between China and America began, US President, Donald Trump claimed that China and US had unfair trades, he agreed to impose a 25% tariff on 1333 categories of imports from China, including daily necessities and high-technology products. To respond, the Chinese government had listed 128 American imports for tariffs, mainly covering agricultural and industrial products. Conflicts between the two countries were intensified, and both sides kept on imposing more tariffs on the other's imports. Until now, trade surplus of China to America is still expanding. Though conferences between the two countries gain effective results, the Trade War is not likely to stop in recent months. Moreover, according to World Trade Organization's (WTO) latest adjudication, Trump's tariffs on China's imports violated global trade rules. Are tariffs actually good for Americans and the world economy?

According to Peter Navarro, the assistant of US President, China's '2025 vision' will create competition with US, which threatens US national safety if China is in the lead. Trump's idea of setting up tariffs was to protect US local industry and create more job opportunities, to better the social and economic aspect of Americans. How can a policy for internal economy boost develop into a worldwide Trade War? With reference to a previous research of International Monetary Fund (IMF), the expected economic growth of 2019 slows down to 3.2% due to the Trade War (without concerning the breakout of COVID-19). Why, and how is the war being so influential and cracked the global supply chain?

The Trade War affected many economic bodies in Asia and America region. In our city, the trading sector in

Hong Kong is seriously worsened due to the China-America conflicts. Originally, HK's Trading and Logistics industry contributed 21.2% to the total GDP, China-US trades often uses Hong Kong as an entrepot. Under high tariffs, American companies may transfer their production line back to US, instead of manufacturing in China. There will be less goods being exported and imported through Hong Kong. Trading and logistics as one of the four pillars of Hong Kong economy, Hong Kong may face economic recession under the influence of Trump's tariffs.

In another hand, US government enforce every product made in Hong Kong to be labelled as "Made in China". This action couldn't benefit the US local market, but only weakening the acceptability and reliability of Hong Kong based companies and products. Hong Kong companies may transfer their production line to mainland China to keep the cost low as Hong Kong lost her advantages on industrial and trading. The economy of Hong Kong may be further worsened, leading to deeper social issues, and creating instability in the city.

US companies may also face challenges. China has the largest population in the world, having 1.4 billion people keeps China's working population rate high. Global companies are keen to set up factories in China due to low production cost. Now, tariffs increased the cost of products, even that of American companies. According to IMF's report in 2019, US exports to China enters a decreasing trend since China also imposed tariffs on American products. In the trend of globalization, the world is more interdependent, the world supply chain strongly relies on industrial power on China. When Trump's government intends to reduce Chinese imports to US, the increase in production

cost may be unaffordable for American companies. The tariffs were originally for boosting US industrial power; however, it is impossible for US to be isolated from the globalized supply chain. We cannot make structural changes to the chain by a single country's economic policy. American companies and individuals may even be paying more under the Trump's tariffs. For Americans, are the tariffs really protecting US in terms of trading? Or is it betraying the needs of Americans?

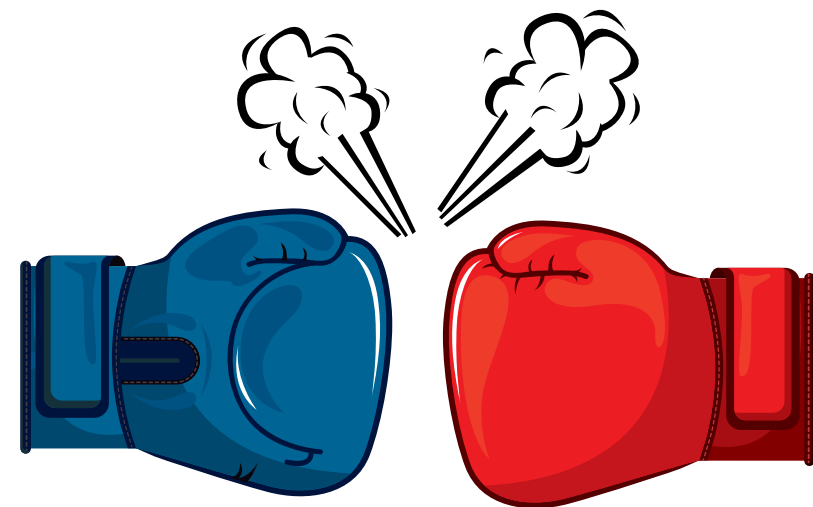
The Trade War also affect industries other than trading and logistics; it is affecting all aspects of life. Industrial and high-technology processing sector of China and America were both weakened due to trading regulations. Without providing concrete evidence, US President Trump claimed that China telecom giant Huawei's products, and social media TikTok, will harm US's national security by exposing American users' data to China government. Huawei is prohibited to use US patents; and TikTok was forced to sell out their business in US region. We can see the Trade War's impact spread to other sectors.

China is developing "One Belt One Road" project by linking up most Asian, African and European countries, including many less developed countries; where US joined the "Five Eyes" and "North Atlantic Treaty Organization", including countries with high development and advance technology, to contend with China. The world is polarized into two parties, pro-

China or America. Trade War between China and US also affect the allies of them. The war developed into a general economic "cold war" affecting technology, manufacture, agriculture, etc. Stopping the war may be the best solution for the world's whole development, but due to national concerns, is the war just simply about economy?

With reference to recent polls of US President Election, Biden of the Democratic Party is ahead of Republican Party's Trump by approximately 7-8%. Biden is more likely to become the 59th president of US. Generally, people predict Biden will continue the firm stance against China. However, Trump's concern is economic development; where Biden concerns more about social issues, with Biden leading the government may bring cool down to the Trade War. In contrast, if Trump continues his presidency, the Trade War will probably continue for another 4 years. Politically, China's rapid rise in recent decades threatens US's world leading position. This explains why US and China always stands on the different sides of political stances.

To end the war, and preventing serious incidents, an independent and unbiased organization and rules are essential for world trading development and calming down the war, e.g. the WTO. In point of view of the whole general public and companies in the world, stopping the tariffs may be the right choice.





Senior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Chu Sui Lam Heep Yunn School

Judge's Comment

Dr FAIRBROTHER, Gregory Paul

This essay provides a thorough and well-organized discussion of a sensitive topic. Each of the points about the problem and the consequences is very well-developed, showing a strong knowledge of the relevant issues. The essay does a good job of stressing the importance of the topic despite its sensitivity, conveyed through excellent writing skills.



The Aftermath of Sexual Assault

While the topic of sexual assault remains much of a taboo in many local households, its silence does not eliminate the traces of terror, stigma and shame in our 'civilised' society. On the contrary, suppression of speech, like a fuse, with a softly spoken accusation igniting it, would lead to a mass upheaval of voices speaking up. This trend is most notably seen in the Harvey Weinstein scandal and the case of Reynhard Sinaga, who is named 'UK's most prolific rapist'. Although in both cases of sexual misconduct, the aggressor had been arrested and tried guilty in January 2020, such outcomes are deemed a rarity, and the weight of the emotional trauma on the victim is never truly lifted.

According to a statistical report made by the United Nations, more than 250 000 cases of sexual assault or attempted rape are reported annually in 65 countries alone. However, this is only a fraction of all cases of sexual assault as studies have shown for every 1000 cases of sexual assault, only 230 of them are reported to the authorities concerned. This means 77% of all cases of rape go unreported. To make matters worse, perpetrators often walk free from prosecution due to a 'lack of evidence', as if it is expected for the victims to salvage the traces of their trauma in order to make an accusation. With this flaw in the court system, only 0.7% of sex offenders end up facing a felony conviction. As one can see, before the aftermath of sexual assault could settle in, justice may never prevail in the victim's favour. For them to endure a traumatic incident of barbaric behaviour, to spend hours in the courtroom facing the very person who struck fear into their hearts,

and to shoulder an incredulous sum of fees, which include attorney fees for one or both parties depending on results of the trial, court filing and service fees, just to see their perpetrators welcomed back into society with a clean record, is disheartening, to say the least.

Leaving the courtroom with a heavy heart and taking the responsibility of paying the court fees is only the beginning of a dark tunnel the victims will traverse. One of the immediate effects from society is victim blaming. Oftentimes, victims are reprimanded for making a fuss out of their mistakes. 'Who told you to dress so provocatively?' 'Why didn't you reject their advances?' 'You shouldn't have trusted them as a Good Samaritan.' The act of victim blaming is commonly seen from parent to child, friend to friend. But the most horrifying of them all derives from the internet, where anonymous individuals freely type their harsh comments, with the same method of gaslighting victims to reconsider the validity of their actions, on others' recollections of the terrible events that fell on them, without any consequences or repercussions. While people question the appropriacy of the victim's attire and naivety of trusting a human, they do not realise how these statements are debunked by previous survivors of sexual assault or problematic in the first place. Firstly, surveys on social media have proven that

victims simply dress for the occasion planned instead of dressing themselves to be raped. Jeans and t-shirts, sundresses and even military uniforms were shown in an exhibit of clothing items worn by victims of sexual assault in America. To even let an outfit, literal pieces of cloth covering a body, determine the atrocities deserved to be performed on the wearer is problematic in itself. Secondly, in both cases of Harvey Weinstein and Reynhard Sinaga, the aggressors have specifically targeted their victims for their vulnerability. Harvey Weinstein coerced actresses into providing sexual pleasures by threatening to undermine their career opportunities, while Reynhard Sinaga pretended to be the 'Good Samaritan' by offering drunk young men an overnight stay in his apartment and a spiked drink. Like poachers, these perpetrators have already mapped out their clever tactics of catching their prey. It is therefore illogical to think that the victims could simply reject the advances of a powerful figure or refuse a 'helping hand' aimed at their time of need. This unnecessary scrutiny to people already suffering from financial and emotional burden is only contributing to the intolerable weight on their shoulders and indirectly sheltering aggressors from taking accountability for their behaviour. Such a practice, regrettably, is still deeply imprinted in the aftermath of sexual assault.

From the perspective of the victims, the most prominent downturn in life is the prevalence of mental disorders and suicidal thoughts. After the arrest of Reynhard Sinaga, his victims are said to have developed trust issues and become suicidal. According to their therapists, it is said that the stress and trauma caused will haunt them for the entirety of their lives. Vast numbers of poor unfortunate souls having their dignity and privacy impeded on by people with authority, pretentious strangers and even their own relatives in some cases, it is no wonder why they would stay overly cautious with people around them, or even shudder at a pat on the shoulder. In addition, the immediate victim blaming they receive from the web or once-beloved family and friends is another salt rub directly into the slowly recovering wound. This constant state of anxiousness, or otherwise known as post-traumatic stress disorder, consumes them because of that one haunting memory shaming them for their hope and trust in humanity. The fear of encountering the familiar face of terror, the frustration of no one understanding their pain, the stigma they face from people they thought they could

confide in, could be proven too much of an entrapment for them to cope with in a lifetime through mental health conditions like depression, bipolar disorder, anxiety, suicidality or in extreme cases, a final act of taking their own lives. An analysis made by Clinical Psychology Review suggests that sexual assault leaves survivors with higher risks of developing mental disorders, substance abuse and obsessive compulsive conditions by at least 60%. Such psychological damage could last for a lifetime and be irreversible. For the victims, this is the most excruciating part of the aftermath, living with a wound unwilling to heal in the back of their heads.

Despite that we ourselves are not responsible for assaulting anyone, we could have indirectly heightened the trauma of victims by turning a blind eye to their suffering or subconsciously reverting to the mindset of victim blaming. This bystander effect alienates rape survivors from the so-called 'normal people' in our lives and gives them the unwanted sense of solitude when they are in need an understanding, trustworthy confider to assist them in distributing the burden on a journey to self acceptance and self forgiveness. To lessen the extent of their aftermath, we can reach out to companions we know of that are stuck in the processes of anger or shame after such distressing incidents. Simply listening to their stories and believing in them is already a small step made to let victims know they are not alone in a seemingly isolating position. Apart from that, empowering them with other stories of survivors successfully having their perpetrators prosecuted and tried can give them a more optimistic outlook on their situation and the possibilities of justice prevailing. Taking it to a further level, we can anonymously leave assuring comments under posts about survivors' stories or privately message them to show support for these distraught individuals.

While the rest of the world is preoccupied with striking headlines of the COVID-19 pandemic or the Black Lives Matter movement, let us not forget the abused individuals sitting in the shadows, who, like anyone involved in other social issues, are just as important and deserve positive acknowledgement from the public. The deed may be done, but the aftermath can be reduced through our actions of assistance and inclusivity.



Senior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

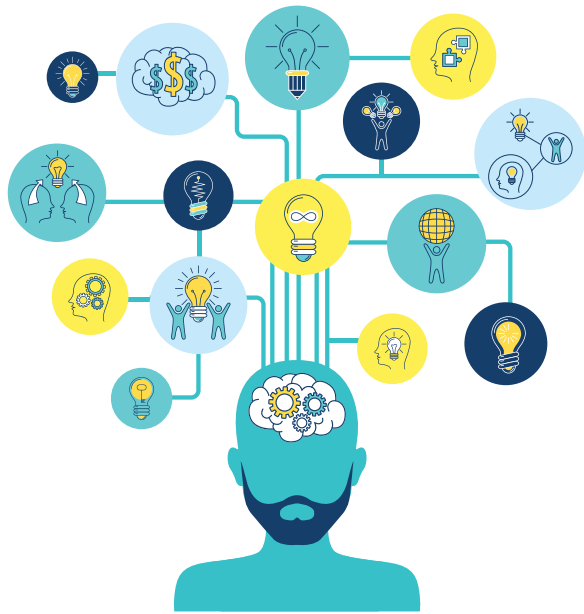
Laurence Lai HKUGA College

Judge's Comment

Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet

Able to present in a systematic way and to identify clearly the problems of the issue with supporting figures. The content closely echoes with the topic chosen.

Hong Kong's Innovation Technology Development



Technology innovations bring convenience to us every day. For instance, people could use Amazon Alexa, a virtual AI assistance at home to access day-to-day information, like the weather and news, and also calendar to mark down important events for the users. There is no doubt that those new technologies can improve our quality of life.

In Hong Kong, there are some innovation technologies that are widely used in the city. For example, the Transport Department installed a real-time adaptive traffic signal system in 2020. It uses radar to detect the real-time traffic flow and adjust the duration of green lights accordingly. Also, the Hong Kong Monetary Authority sets up the Faster Payment Service (FPS)

which allows users to conduct an instant money transfer that could speed up the transaction process compared to the conventional bank deposits. As of today, Hong Kong has contributed a certain amount of resources for innovation technology. The total expenses for innovation technologies are about HKD 21.28 billion, which is 0.80% of the total GDP in 2017. However, in reality, Hong Kong lacks behind in innovation technology. The average of total expenses for innovating technologies around the globe is about 2% of the GDP in 2017, Hong Kong fell behind by about 1.2%. When compared to other developed regions such as the UK, their IT sector in the UK accounts 7.7 per cent among their economy in 2017. From the evidence above, we could observe Hong Kong is far

left behind on innovation technologies. Some say that if Hong Kong does not speed up its development on innovation technology, fewer potential businesspersons would invest in Hong Kong as the world is turning its economic structure to the IT industry.

To help brainstorming the possibilities for Hong Kong to further develop innovation technology, below are the summary of the factors that hinder its development nowadays.

First of all, Hong Kong's economic structure over-rely on the tertiary industry that may potentially marginalise the development of innovation technology. According to the Census and Statistics Department, the service sector occupied 93.1% of the total of the GDP in 2018. Also, the import-export sector was the most popular in the service sector (21.3% of the total of the service sector in 2018). The IT-related industry only shared the workforce about 2.41% in 2018. The provision of IT-related curriculum also correlates with the career prospect of the labour market which leans on the tertiary industry. For instance, the DSE curriculum does not have many subjects, except Information and Technology (ICT) that have a concrete IT curriculum or syllabus. Students in turn may opt to other subjects related to tertiary industry (e.g. Business and Accounting, Tourism and Hospitality Studies) rather than technology subjects.

Secondly, the general public in Hong Kong may not have a sound knowledge on innovation technology. According to a survey conducted by YOUTH I.D.E.A.S in 2018, out of the 520 interviewees aged 15-34, 61.2% and 18.8% of them heard about it or have no idea what is it about digital identity technology respectively. Also, there are 37.1% and 53.7% of them heard about or have no idea what is it about the multi-functional smart lampposts respectively. Furthermore, 72.9% of the respondents have not heard of the Smart City Blueprint launched by the government.

Thirdly, some worry that innovation technologies bring about privacy concerns. As the growth of innovation technologies is not mature enough, there could be some hiccups and technical issues and these may cause information leakage. In recent years, the

government has chosen Kowloon East as a pilot area to implement smart city measures. They set up a smart lamppost with panoramic cameras to record traffic data and avoid illegal landfilling or fly-tipping activities. But there is a concern that the camera is able to capture and identify human-face at the same time, which may intrude citizen's privacy. Kwun Tong District Councillor member, Ms Jannelle Rosalynne Leung suggested that there are worries that their information would be sold to big companies or government agencies, so this creates a push factor for citizens to oppose innovation technology.

Fourthly, innovation technology would increase the financial burden of the government and arouses controversy on the government's way of resource allocation. Since innovating new technologies requires capital at first, which is vital for the success of innovation. Unfortunately, the success rate of innovation typically is low and so there is no guarantee that there could be a foreseeable monetary return. Some stakeholders worry that the input towards innovation technology would cause an exceedingly high financial burden on the government. According to the statistics from the government, they have approved projects for HKD 21,165.3 million already, which can be built for about 24,610 public housing flats. This led to discouragements on investing in innovation technology, since the public believes that the government should reallocate their resources to solve some other problems that really exist in Hong Kong, like the housing problem, the problem of the health system...etc.

To further promote innovation technology in Hong Kong, there are some suggestions as outlined below.

Firstly, innovation technology education could be incorporated into the current curriculum. In Hong Kong, students usually lack creativity, which stops Hong Kong from innovating new technologies. In my opinion, cultivating students' creativity should start at a younger age. In the United States, the College Board decided to launch STEM as a subject in AP (Advanced Placement), which allows students to be enlightened and inspire their creativity, and start-up their innovations. I believe implementing STEM as a topic under the General Studies subject, would be likely an excellent plan.

Since General Studies aimed for integrating knowledge from the different key learning areas, STEM is a brilliant topic, which suits the aim of the subject. Students will be asked to use their creativity and knowledge to create some small experiments or showcase. For instance, in my own experience, I participated in a STEM program in Primary 6, and our group planned to use glass bottles to create a song, which we have to test different water levels, to find the certain key. Additionally, implementing STEM as a new elective to choose, under the ICT (Information and Communication Technology) subject in DSE (Diploma of Secondary Education) syllabus. Students would be asked to create new products, which would be the grading criteria for the electives. This will increase the incentives for students to innovate new products. Not only in primary and secondary school education, but universities also play a vital role. Creating more IT-related bachelor's degrees will attract more students to study innovation technology-related subjects in DSE, and train up more potentially-talented students.

Secondly, the government should collaborate not only with mainland China but also collaborate internationally to further increase its competitiveness and understanding on innovation technology. Hong Kong has an intrinsic characteristic of the combination of east and western culture, which makes Hong Kong special apart from other competitive regions and countries. Hong Kong universities can collaborate with other overseas universities, like signing contracts to invent more new innovative technologies. Recently, Hong Kong University collaborated with mainland China's university to invent a nasal-spray Covid-19 vaccine, which would be conducting clinical tests next month. The Government can increase the incentives, by introducing an easier visa application and subsidy on living accommodation for foreign IT-related experts. Additionally, the Government can consider exempting new-grown technological companies from paying profits tax, which allows them to focus on innovating new technologies in Hong Kong, instead of worrying about any other non-related problems.

Last but not least, better resources should be allocated on companies undertaking innovation technologies. Currently, the Innovation and Technology Bureau,

currently the target group is for companies with a strong financial ability, but it is not targeted to startup companies. Even though there are Incubation Programmes which are for the startup companies, they are only reserved for companies in the Science Park. As a result, the Innovation and Technology Bureau should expand those Incubation Programmes to all eligible companies in Hong Kong, regardless if they are setting up their company in Science Park or not.

Technology innovation is the future, no matter which country you are in, regions with the most advanced technology will be the most competitive and sustainable in future. We have to agree that technology is inevitable, it will be the future. Not only in the economic aspect, but the quality of life of citizens would be increased dramatically. Even though there are a lot of hurdles that need to be addressed and examined thoroughly in Hong Kong, there could be some ways to further cultivate our city to be the next technological hub.



Senior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Janita Farooq

Hong Kong Taoist Association The Yuen Yuen Institute
No. 3 Secondary School

Judge's Comment

Dr FAIRBROTHER, Gregory Paul

This is a very well-researched essay that shows good use of information to support an argument on an important, but not commonplace, topic. The essay demonstrates strong knowledge of historical background and current international relations. The argument is strong and nuanced.

War and Peace: a revelation of Kashmir conflict between India and Pakistan



Imagine finding yourself in a situation where you are forcefully living a life in which you are treated as no more than just a slave who is living by the fear of death with every single breath. There is no doubt that it would be unbearable for everyone. However, your imagination is the reality of the people living in India-occupied Kashmir where millions of them are hoping for a better life and peace and are desperate to seek freedom. How would you feel if you were to be betrayed by your own nation? Here's the story of Kashmiris who have been overlooked and left apathetic.

Kashmir is located in the northernmost geographical

region of the Indian subcontinent, which has a population of around 13.6 million, making it one of the world's most densely populated areas. Almost

entirely mountainous, the region Kashmir is a majority-Muslim region. Due to the partition of Kashmir in 1947, both India and Pakistan claim the territories of it. While Pakistan has the northern and western portion of Kashmir under control, the rest is in control of India. Not many years ago, China has also occupied part of Kashmir which belonged to them. Since the partition of Kashmir, a lot of problems have aroused causing a major ongoing dispute between India and Pakistan for decades. The Kashmir conflict is also known as a

territorial conflict over Kashmir region. The roots of the conflict lie in the countries shared colonial past. And ever since then it has become a source of tensions and violence between the two countries. Although the people living in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir have found freedom long ago and declared themselves as “Azad Kashmir” which means freed Kashmir, the India ones are yet to be independent and have been fighting for their rights for years. The struggle the India Kashmiri population has been facing takes tremendous amount of patience.

In light of the continuing conflicts between India and Pakistan, Kashmir is one of the largest militarized zones in the world. For instance, people in India Kashmir have gone to various types of demonstrations demanding for their rights to be fulfilled as the government has fallen short in upholding their rights. Lamentably, each and every time the Kashmir citizens tried to fight, the government shut them by placing the areas under curfews. People of Kashmir have been neglected for jobs or other necessities such as the rights to infrastructure, education, to name a few.

Worse still, human right abuses are omnipresent in the region. According to the report released by The Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in 2019, it has also been discovered that Indian forces have committed many human right abuses and acts of terror against Kashmiri civilian population. The acts include extrajudicial executions, targeting and killing Kashmiri civilians (predominantly men for unproven offenses, rape, arbitrary arrest and detention, and enforced disappearance and the list goes on and on. Such brutal acts have been documented by the international organizations, namely Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch etc. over the years. It is apparent that the people living in Kashmir are refused to any basic human right. And often the Indian military exceeds its legal powers and are described as behaving brutally towards the citizens. For example, in August 2019, the soldiers reportedly forced 12 civilian men to remove their clothes and line up standing naked on the main road in Pulwama, a place in India Kashmir.

They then proceeded to beat them severely and also electrocuted their genitals. The victims of this incident were reportedly forced to lie atop of each other. These things often leave both victims and family members of the victim's in severe devastation and state of shock. This incident is perhaps just a glimpse of how people of Kashmir are being treated by their nation and its government.

The everlasting dispute between the heavy weights, Pakistan and India since the partition of Kashmir in 1947 has inevitably brought about the aforementioned issue. The conflict is more than a regional dispute but escalating to military and troops.

Now the question comes to why is Kashmir so important to both of the countries. After all it is a tiny region and sounds ridiculous to be fighting for. The answer actually lies in Kashmir itself. Its natural resources could be one of sources of the ongoing conflict. According to the Diplomat, the international online news magazine, it is analyzed that Kashmir is able to provide glaciers and fresh water which allows hydro-electric power generated to billions of homes in India. Meanwhile, the water resources could also benefit thousands of Pakistan in which agriculture is practiced as the main source of income. Not only is water seen as a crucial resource for economic development, it could also be manipulated as a weapon by India to go against through the means of diverting it for irrigation. Pakistan could then be vulnerable to national security due to this threat.

To resolve this conflict in a short term, India and Pakistan actually signed an agreement called the Indus Water Treaty in which India has control over Beas, Ravi and Sutlej rivers whereas Pakistan has control over Indus, Chenab and Jhelum. Given that the rivers flow through India, she was granted special provisions for hydroelectric development.

Aside from the human right violation reportedly found in Kashmir, the government of India has also done no good but harm to democracy to the Kashmiri citizens. It

had set up the 370 article and abrogated all associated constitutional provisions which stole Kashmiris identity and their trust in Indian state and its institutions which were already built on weak foundations. Then a lot of harsh measure was forced onto the people of Kashmir. Some measures include the denial of the participation in any democratic process.

People in India Kashmir no longer have any expectations from the Indian Government and are hopeless in terms of their future so that's why a majority of them in Kashmir successfully and solely want to be a part of Pakistan as they want acceptance and fair treatment from their country which India couldn't provide them with. All they are asking for is to live a normal life in which they can receive education, get a good job and have a better living standard and not be overlooked by their nation and the government or fear for living their lives how they want. And they believe that they can achieve that if they are with Pakistan as already Azad Kashmir has been practicing this lifestyle for decades now.

One of the possible ways to resolve the conflict can be executing a referendum defined as a general vote by the electorate on a single political question which has been referred to them for a direct decision. I believe that a referendum perfectly suits the ongoing situation and is able to have a fair outcome. This way people of Kashmir are actually able to decide the future.

The way out is to actually have self-determination of people of Kashmir. It implies that all the citizens should have the right to freely choose their sovereignty and international political status with no interference. In this case it means to be either with Pakistan or India.

In my opinion, it is terribly wrong in fact inhuman to treat someone the way people in Kashmir are being treated. I believe that a referendum should be held for peace and fairness between both the countries and the people, and in such case I believe the result will be good news for Pakistan because after all Kashmir belonged to India but India never ever belonged to Kashmir. Although we as individuals cannot change the entire world, the least we can do is to be aware about crises like this and educate people on such issues and urge them to voice their opinions. You might become a small part of a big change. Also international media is very powerful and should be used more often in crises like this. This will help by educating people so that they can force the government to take necessary actions.

In conclusion, the territorial disputes for instance the Kashmir issue may seem far-reaching but it is important for us, as global citizens, to be aware of what is happening around the globe and take action against injustice. All of us are humans and should have compassion for each other. This could make our world a better place.





Senior | English Section

Winning Articles of News Commentary Competition

Kwai Hoi Yan Hayley Munsang College

Judge's Comment

Professor TSO Hung, Scarlet

The topic is well-defined. Strong arguments with clear and logical presentation that answer the question in the headline well. Suggest that the writer can elaborate more about his suggested solutions.

Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme-a perfect way to avoid living in a garbage-surrounded city?

In June, 2020, the Municipal Solid Waste Charging Scheme failed to pass in Legislative Council. This ongoing debate has lasted for more than 15 years. During these 15 years, while many environmentalists stated that this scheme can reduce the amount of rubbish produced by discouraging people from producing garbage via providing economic incentives, several parts of the society maintained that its disadvantages outweighs its benefits. From my point of view, there are certain concerns risen from this scheme.

Firstly, some people may dispose their rubbish on the street instead of using the required garbage bags to avoid paying. As some citizens lack moral and civic education and awareness on the importance of keeping the environment clean, no one can tell whether they will not do misconducts like disposing their garbage in public areas or not. As no one can trace where the garbage goes after the polluter produces it, as long as people dispose their waste on the street without being spotted, they will not be fined. Therefore, people who take their garbage to the roadside or even pour them into the sea. If this phenomenon becomes common, not only does this 'polluter pays' tactic fails to reduce the garbage produced, but pollutes the streets as well. As garbage attracts pests and produces an unpleasant smell, it deteriorates the living condition of nearby residents.

Secondly, the fee charged will increase the economic burden of grassroots but does not have an impact on wealthier families. Although the government stated that the municipal waste charging scheme only costs a family with three members for around thirty-three to fifty-one dollars each month, grassroots families can already have several meals with this fee. This scheme will worsen their economic quality of life. Besides, this fee is tiny in the eyes of middle class and wealthy families and they may neglect this charging scheme as paying additional fifty-one dollars per month will not affect their lives at all. As a result, they will not produce less waste.

Thirdly, this scheme cannot reduce the amount of garbage transported to the landfill sites effectively. After this waste charging scheme is implemented, most citizens who wish not to spend too much on buying the specified garbage bags may choose to recycle more often. But the problem is that the recycling facilities is Hong Kong are not advanced enough to process all recycle materials, causing a large portion of the waste to be sent to landfill eventually. Moreover, some recycle bins are directly transported to landfills. On June 14, 2020, HK01 reported that 9 out of 14 housing estates were sending plastic bottles in recycle bins to landfills. With this kind of ongoing behaviour, the amount of waste sent to the landfill can hardly reduce.



Indeed, it is a must to reduce the amount of waste sent to landfills. But the government need to implement other measures before carrying out the municipal solid waste charging scheme to ensure that it can reduce garbage more effectively. For example, the government can invest more in the recycling technology and building recycling facilities in order to increase the recycling rate of recycled materials. They can also cooperate with environmentalists to promote the importance of producing less waste to increase citizens' awareness and desire to produce less waste as reduction at source is always the most effective and long-lasting solution. Also, the government should provide a 40 dollars assistance instead of a 10 dollars assistance to each grassroots when the waste charging scheme is implemented to reduce their burden.

In conclusion, Hong Kong still have a long way to go before eliminating the risk of being surrounded by garbage. In my opinion, I think the government need to launch other supporting facilities and policies if the government implements this.

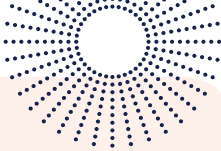


參與學校名單

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
保良局羅傑承（一九八三）中學	30		30	20	4
伊利沙伯中學舊生會中學	30	20	30		
迦密主恩中學			30	15	32
聖瑪加利男女英文中小學	30	10	30		
中華基督教會全完中學	30		30		
五育中學	30		30		
喇沙書院	30		30		
彩虹邨天主教英文中學	30		30		
救恩書院	30		30		
聖伯多祿中學	30		30		
香港中國婦女會中學			30	15	12
可風中學（舊色園主辦）			30	10	10
民生書院			30	10	10
香港布廠商會朱石麟中學			30	20	
香港管理專業協會李國寶中學			30	15	2
天主教崇德英文書院			30	10	6
協恩中學				15	30
筲箕灣官立中學			30	10	2
荃灣官立中學			30	10	2
佛教黃鳳翎中學			30	10	
基督教宣道會宣基中學	30			10	
德雅中學			30	10	
新會商會中學			30	10	
瑪利諾修院學校（中學部）			30	10	
筲箕灣東官立中學			30	10	
聖安當女書院			30	10	
萬鈞匯知中學			30	10	
路德會呂明才中學	30	10			
靈糧堂怡文中學			30	10	
香港九龍塘基督教中華宣道會陳瑞芝紀念中學			30	10	
浸信會呂明才中學				10	28
上水官立中學			30		
世界龍岡學校劉皇發中學			30		
中華傳道會安柱中學			30		

學校名稱

學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
中華基督教會基新中學			30		
中華基督教會譚李麗芬紀念中學			30		
中華基督教會銘基書院			30		
中華基金中學			30		
五旬節中學			30		
仁濟醫院董之英紀念中學			30		
佛教大雄中學			30		
佛教沈香林紀念中學	30				
佛教筏可紀念中學			30		
保良局姚連生中學			30		
保良局百周年李兆忠紀念中學			30		
元朗公立中學			30		
創知中學			30		
北角協同中學			30		
十八鄉鄉事委員會公益社中學			30		
南亞路德會沐恩中學			30		
博愛醫院陳楷紀念中學	30				
台山商會中學	30				
嘉諾撒書院			30		
培僑中學	30				
培英中學			30		
基督教崇真中學			30		
天主教普照中學			30		
天水圍官立中學			30		
官立嘉道理爵士中學（西九龍）			30		
寶安商會王少清中學			30		
寶血女子中學			30		
嶺南中學			30		
嶺南鍾榮光博士紀念中學			30		
庇理羅士女子中學			30		
廖寶珊紀念書院			30		
循道中學			30		
慕光英文書院			30		
救世軍卜維廉中學			30		



學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
文理書院（九龍）			30		
新生命教育協會呂郭碧鳳中學			30		
明愛胡振中中學			30		
明愛馬鞍山中學			30		
東涌天主教學校（中學部）			30		
東華三院李嘉誠中學			30		
沙田蘇浙公學			30		
港澳信義會慕德中學			30		
滙基書院（東九龍）			30		
潔心林炳炎中學			30		
潮州會館中學			30		
真光女書院			30		
石籬天主教中學			30		
粉嶺禮賢會中學			30		
紡織學會美國商會胡漢輝中學			30		
羅定邦中學			30		
聖保羅書院			30		
聖公會李福慶中學			30		
聖公會蔡功譜中學			30		
聖羅撒書院			30		
英皇書院			30		
英華書院			30		
葵涌蘇浙公學			30		
衛理中學			30		
觀塘官立中學			30		
觀塘瑪利諾書院			30		
賽馬會官立中學			30		
路德會西門英才中學			30		
迦密柏雨中學			30		
迦密聖道中學			30		
鐘聲慈善社胡陳金枝中學			30		
長洲官立中學			30		
閩僑中學			30		
順德聯誼總會譚伯羽中學			30		



學校名稱	候選新聞 初選	候選新聞 初選獎項	十大新聞 選舉	新聞評述 比賽	新聞評述 比賽獎項
香海正覺蓮社佛教梁植偉中學			30		
香海正覺蓮社佛教馬錦燦紀念英文中學			30		
香港中文大學校友會聯會張煊昌中學			30		
香港四邑商工總會陳南昌紀念中學			30		
香港四邑商工總會黃棣珊紀念中學			30		
香港培正中學			30		
香港培道中學			30		
香港教師會李興貴中學			30		
香港教育工作者聯會黃楚標中學			30		
香港神託會培基書院			30		
香港紅卍字會大埔卍慈中學			30		
香港華人基督教聯會真道書院			30		
香港道教聯合會鄧顯紀念中學			30		
馬鞍山崇真中學			30		
麗澤中學			30		
陳樹渠紀念中學	30				
港大同學會書院				10	12
香港道教聯合會圓玄學院第三中學				10	8
粉嶺救恩書院				15	
聖母玫瑰書院				15	
嘉諾撒聖瑪利書院				10	2
沙田培英中學				10	2
迦密中學				10	2
何明華會督銀禧中學				10	
保良局馬錦明中學				10	
宣道中學				10	
寶血會上智英文書院				10	
屯門官立中學				10	
曾壁山中學				10	
梁文燕紀念中學（沙田）				10	
田家炳中學				10	
聖保羅男女中學				10	
聖公會林護紀念中學				10	
順德聯誼總會鄭裕彤中學				10	

學校獎項計分方法

參加項目

候選新聞初選之千編細選

✔ 準時交齊所有文件	30
✔ 最具新聞觸覺獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞標題獎	10
✔ 最佳新聞簡介獎	10
✔ 最佳反思學習獎	10

十大新聞選舉

✔ 準時交回學校投票統計表/準時完成網上投票 (參與投票同學人數須為全校人數10%或以上)	20
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新聞評述比賽

✔ 參加人數 1-49人	10
✔ 參加人數 50-99人	15
✔ 參加人數 100人或以上	20
✔ 冠軍	10
✔ 亞軍	8
✔ 季軍	6
✔ 優異獎	4
✔ 入圍	2

最踴躍參與獎

- 紙本投票率最高首十間學校
- 網上投票率達90%學校

70分或以上的學校可獲全情投入獎

首四間總分數最高的學校可獲**全情投入金獎**



「全港中學生十大新聞選舉」一直關注中學生的媒體素養。現今資訊社會下，傳媒媒介肩負重要的訊息來源角色，中學生透過傳播媒介認識社會。世界在變，媒體在變，增強對今天傳播媒介的認識有助中學生認識資訊及新聞產生的過程，亦有助加強媒體訊息處理。透過傳媒•多面睇這個章節，從不同角度認識傳播媒介，從而思考在今天資訊泛濫下如何認識社會，提升同學資訊解讀能力。

香港傳播媒介



香港人口高度密集，傳播媒介亦相當多。根據香港政府一站通網站「香港便覽」，截至2020年5月31日，本港傳播媒介除有86份日報和517份期刊（當中包括多份電子報章），還有3家本地免費電視節目服務持牌機構、2家本地收費電視節目服務持牌機構、12家非本地電視節目服務持牌機構、1家公營廣播機構，以及2家聲音廣播持牌機構。

傳媒於社會的公共角色

傳播媒體對於社會中的公共角色有：



- 報導社會狀況

傳媒的首要角色就是報導事實，關注社會上所發生的事情，除了政治、經濟、民生狀況外，亦關注不同議題例如環境污染、食物安全、社會不公等等。例如在2020年，有傳媒揭發「香港N號房」事件，有受害者被逼拍攝不雅影片，甚至從事性交易。透過傳媒報導社會狀況，讓公眾了解社會不同現況。

- 促進社會大眾關注議題

傳播媒體對新聞的選取及報導評論，使公眾的注意力能集中於尤其涉及公眾利益的重要議題上，甚至過程中可凝聚社會共識或成為輿論，促使社會規範或政策上的改變。舉例在2018年，有傳媒揭發沙中線建築工程問題，涉多個車站，多名港鐵管理層因而下台，政府及港鐵亦成立委員會調查事件。透過傳媒一系列的追蹤報導，促進社會大眾對鐵路安全的關注。

- 行政、立法、司法之外的「第四權」

第四權是指行政、立法、司法三權之外的第四種政治權力，現今泛指監察政府的新聞傳媒，亦有人認為第四權可延伸至整個公民社會監察政府。透過傳媒的報導，對政府、企業或社會發揮監察作用。除了讓大眾擁有知情權外，亦為公眾行使及設定話語權，因此新聞自由與第四權息息相關。要好好發揮第四權的角色，亦同時要求著新聞工作者的專業水準、道德操守以及傳媒是否願意接受社會監督，不會以監察社會之名，濫用新聞自由。



傳媒業界發展



香港傳媒行業有不同的公會及組織推動業界發展，例如香港新聞工作者聯會、香港報業公會、香港新聞行政人員協會、香港記者協會、香港攝影記者協會、香港報業評議會等。

鑑於傳媒生態的部分不健康現象(如狗仔隊現象涉及侵犯私隱)以及新聞本身亦有其傾向性或選材上的限制等情況，2000年香港記者協會、香港攝影記者協會、香港新聞工作者聯會和香港新聞行政人員協會共同定稿了「新聞從業員專業操守則」。守則的訂立讓業界可以有一套自律規範的標準。

守則就著新聞從業員的信念、操守以及運作細則均有相關內容。守則除表達對維護新聞自由的決心外，亦指出同時須考慮公眾利益。同時新聞從業員亦應求真、公平及客觀作出報導。



新聞工作者



新聞工作者除了新聞記者外，亦包括許多從事新聞的相關崗位職業，例如新聞報導員、攝影記者、編輯等。而新聞記者主要從事訊息採集和新聞報導工作，專注於搜集及報告新聞。

在香港採訪新聞，擁有記者證並不是必需條件，但在正常情況下，香港的新聞機構一般會替旗下記者印製名片及記者證。香港記者協會是新聞工作者的行業工會，只會發出記者證給通過執委會批核的「正式會員」，在本地傳媒行業間有很高的認受性。

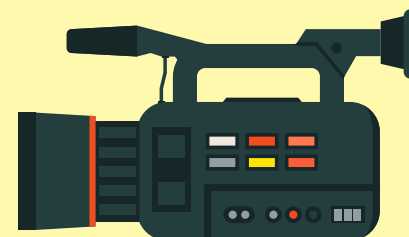
由於近年互聯網迅速發展，大量網絡媒體和自媒體湧現，由於不須領取牌照及經過政府批准，越來越多人開設網絡媒體進行採訪報導，港府至今亦未硬性規定網絡媒體須辦理報刊註冊手續。



新媒體興起



智慧型手機與網路的普及，劇烈地改變了人們的生活習慣，街上滿是人們手機滑不停的場景。此趨勢也令利用電腦及網路作傳播媒介的新媒體於近年逐漸興起。新媒體利用網絡的便捷性，對比起傳統媒體的製作過程，大大的縮短時間，令傳播速度快速提升。其次，新媒體亦提高互動性，讀者可以透過讚好、留言等互動方式與媒體又或其他讀者進行交流互動。而新媒體亦使得讀者免卻時間及地方的限制，可隨時隨地接觸及瀏覽最新新聞消息，成為大眾心目中接收信息的「隨意門」。



同溫層效應



新媒體興起的同時，亦產生了同溫層效應（Echo chamber）。同溫層效應用作形容身處同一圈子的人。這些人的價值觀、立場和想法十分相近，導致相近的意見不斷重複和擴大，較少因持相反意見而產生摩擦。因此，人們傾向留在圈子中，接收自己想要的資訊。

在資訊爆炸的年代下，人們每天都接收大量資訊。然而，媒體透過過濾氣泡（filter bubble），如：演算法，加上以大數據分析用戶的搜尋和瀏覽記錄，以及用戶的主觀選擇下，所接收的訊息內容會趨向兩極化，與自己立場相近的資訊會不斷被推送，對於相反立場愈向排斥。最終可能會導致群體缺乏多角度思考，無法作出客觀分析。



新聞自由



就著新聞自由，沒有一致的定義。聯合國《世界人權宣言》主張全球人人享有「主張和發表意見的自由；此項權利包括持有主張而不受干涉的自由，和通過任何媒介和不論國界尋求、接受和傳遞消息和思想的自由。」條文清楚列明保障言論自由的權利，而新聞自由及出版自由亦是言論自由的一個延伸。

新聞自由及出版自由關注新聞從業員能否擁有採訪、報導、出版的自由，同時能否奉行編輯自主，報導內容不受干預。而香港新聞自由亦受到《香港特別行政區基本法》保障，第27條規定：「香港居民享有言論、新聞、出版的自由，結社、集會、遊行、示威的自由，組織和參加工會、罷工的權利和自由。」

傳媒相關調查



傳媒公信力方面，中大傳播與民意調查中心進行多年的市民對傳媒公信力的評分調查，於2019年調查顯示電子媒體與收費報章的公信力評分全線下跌，對比2016年電子媒體與收費報章媒體整體平均分分別由6.36下降至6.13以及5.58下降至4.94分（滿分為10分）。而近年興起的網上新聞媒體的公信力則有一定提高，對比2016年平均分由4.81上至5.23（滿分為10分）。

在新聞自由方面，香港記者協會以及無國界記者組織分別2019年及2020年亦就著香港新聞自由情況進行調查。香港記者協會調查結果顯示香港新聞自由指數為調查七年以來最低。而無國界記者組織發布的世界新聞自由指數中，香港於180個國家和地區中的新聞自由排名80，較去年下跌7位，是歷史新低。

2020年與傳媒相關新聞



2020年發生了不少涉及傳媒行業的新聞事件。例如：壹傳媒高層被捕及壹傳媒大樓被搜、香港電台電視部節目《鏗鏘集》編導蔡玉玲因車牌查冊被捕，以及有線電視新聞部宣布大規模裁員，包括以偵查報道聞名的「新聞刺針」全組被解僱及後中國組總辭。以上事件均引起社會對傳媒界生態的關注。

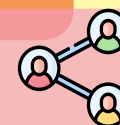


全港中學生十大新聞選舉 媒人義工計劃目的

面對資訊爆炸的社會，年青人對媒體的解讀能力及分析批判能力更顯重要，因此十大新聞選舉自第二十屆(自2011年)開始舉辦了「『媒人』——傳媒教育大使培訓計劃」，招募大專生參加一連串的培训及實踐，讓他們成為中學生與傳媒之間的「媒人」，與中學生一起提升對媒體解讀及批判思考的能力。



義工 Janise



每當向人介紹自己是傳理系的學生，都會被質問「為甚麼想當記者？」、「記者工時長人工低」，有時候甚至會跟同學開玩笑說甫畢業就等於「乞食」。

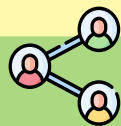
在入讀傳理系的第一天，我已經知道將來四年的大學生涯絕對不輕鬆，前期搜集資料、訪問、攝影、錄製影片，甚至撰文、剪片、排版等等通通都要涉獵、樣樣皆精，有時更要自己一手包辦整個報道。

記者絕對不是一份優差，師兄姐和前輩總說記者要具備「鐵腳、馬眼、神仙肚」——要跑得快、觀察力敏銳、能捱餓，重點是「捱得」，在新冠肺炎疫情肆虐期間也不乏記者冒著被感染的風險四處走訪的身影。

新聞是一門專業，記者背負著監察公權力的社會責任，以報道事實真相作為天職。在艱難的情況下仍然傾力告知讀者最接近社會現實的一面。作為傳理系四年級學生，未來一年將要畢業投入職場，成為與時間競賽的其中一員，支撐我繼續的動力，就只有一份對報道事實的傻勁與熱忱。

在瞬息萬變的社會裏，記者在記錄真相的堅持、挑戰與勇氣，遠比你想像更艱難。

義工 Kelly



新聞學除了注重理論知識，更看重實戰經驗。任教新聞學的講師大多前身或現職均是記者。每次上課聽着他們以親身採訪經驗作教學內容，我都不禁翹首期盼自己畢業後能戴上記者證在街上採訪。

記者透過鏡頭和文字讓市民足不出戶便能知社會、國際大事。但採訪過程絕不簡單。曾聽說一名記者有天被派趕去交通意外現場作現場報道，誰知意外中的傷者竟是該名記者的父親。那名記者在確認父親傷勢無礙後，隨即整頓心情進行報道。

記者在報道時的專業表現和從容不迫總讓我敬佩。他們身上那件螢光黃色反光衣象徵了記者的使命——報道真相，讓市民接收正確資訊。

身為新聞學學生的我，總憧憬着自己的學生證換成記者證的那天來臨。新聞與我們的生活息息相關，並非遙不可及。希望將來能以自己所學的知識，加深市民對社區、國家以致國際認識，繼而積極參與時事討論。



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出版：學友社

設計及承印：SEED Design & Advertising Company

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