

逾53%南亞裔人士受歧視

15%港童為南亞裔兒童改花名

【本報訊】實習記者厲曉園報道：雖然本港前年已通過《種族歧視條例》禁止為非華裔人士改名等令人反感行為，但一項調查發現，逾五成三受訪青少年認為現時本地華裔人士對南亞裔人士存在歧視，百分之五十三點一的南亞裔人士在香港的生活受到不公平待遇。

香港現約有百分之五人口為非華裔，包括印度、巴基斯坦和尼泊爾等南亞裔。香港中華基督教青年會早前在九間小學和青年會轄下五間綜合青少年服務中心對小五、六學生展開調查，收回有效問卷一千二百二十八份。結果顯示約有一成半本地華裔兒童因種族原因會幫南亞裔兒童改名，近兩成表示不願意和他們做朋友。

零九年通過的《種族歧視條例》規定，如因某人的種族而向該人

作出不受歡迎、謾罵、侮辱等令人反感的行為，以致該人感覺受冒犯或難堪，該種行為屬於「種族騷擾」，係違法行為。換言之，華裔學童為南亞裔兒童起花名導致對方不安的行為，或涉及觸犯種族歧視條例。

負責調查的社工部永昌說，調查顯示香港社會的種族共識目標仍有很多改善空間，在對小朋友的教育上家長要以身作則，學校及社區做更多有關推廣，教育香港下一代有開放胸襟，以免造成「未融合、先犯例」的局面。

出席記招的少數族裔家長馬田（Mateen-UR-Rehman-Qureshi）覺得少數族裔最大困難是語言問題，建議學校多安排機會給他們的小孩學習中文，學習中國文化歷史。華裔家長霍太表示，「多接觸」可以加強彼此溝通，是消除偏見和歧視的根本。華裔學童馮俊軒說：「大家都是人，都有眼耳口鼻，我們溝通無問題，可以成為好朋友。」



▲南亞裔家庭分享居住香港經歷，右二為巴基斯坦籍Rayan Mateen Qureshi小朋友
本報攝

文章編號: 201101030020099

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中國日報香港版

H01| HK Today| By Kane Wu

2011-01-04

Youth shows race bias, survey says

By Kane Wu China Daily Most local Chinese students do not mingle with peers from South Asian minority groups, says the latest survey from the Chinese Young Men's Christian Association (YMCA).

Among local students surveyed, 71.4 percent said they have no South Asian friends. Over 30 percent stated they believed Hong Kong Chinese and South Asian peoples do not getting along very amicably.

The Christian service organization conducted the survey named “Hong Kong Chinese Children’s Perceptions of South Asians and Their Views on Racial Integration” in September and October. A total of 1,228 valid questionnaires were collected from Primary Five and Six students all across the city.

More than half of respondents were under the impression that local Chinese population discriminated against South Asians (647 children, 53.9 percent) and the South Asians living in Hong Kong were subject to unfair treatment (640 children, 53.1 percent), according to the survey.

“Our greatest concern is that about 15 percent of the students had used naughty nicknames to refer to South Asian children,” said Kenny Tang, deputy-in-charge of the Knowledge Management and Strategy Section of the Chinese YMCA, who authored the survey report. The percentage indicates that 17,000 students all over Hong Kong use ethnic slurs against South Asian races, Tang said.

“They could be violating the Race Discrimination Ordinance simply by name calling,” Tang cautioned. “And if little children hold so much discrimination against minority groups, imagine what they may do when they grow up!”

The Race Discrimination Ordinance, passed in 2009, stipulates that if a person engages in unwelcome, abusive, insulting or offensive behavior because of another person’s race, making the target of the behavior feel threatened, humiliated or embarrassed, then it is racial harassment, which is unlawful.

The survey also found 18.2 percent of students were “not willing” to make friends with South Asian children (223 children) while almost 24 percent (288 children) did not wish to sit next to a South Asian person on public transport.

Verbal communication barriers, discrimination and personal bias, and bad impression were the main reasons why they did not want to be friends with South Asian children, the report said.

Fermi Wong, executive director of Hong Kong Unison, an NGO dedicated to improving equal rights for ethnic minorities, said she found the survey results consistent with her experience. However, she argued that parents and teachers play a more important role in shaping children’s view of the minority races.

“Children are mostly ignorant about minority groups. They learn the discriminative behavior largely from their parents,” **Wong** said.

Wong suggested that schools include racial diversity teaching into their curriculums and that the Education Bureau allocate more resources to promote social harmony in schools.

Youth shows race bias, survey says

By KANE WU
CHINA DAILY

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