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Level 5 exemplars

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1. (a) Identify and elaborate on difficulties for the Hong Kong government to govern Hong Kong, as reflected by the demands shown in the two photographs in Source A, and efficiency of officials.

The difficulties faced by the Hong Kong government to govern Hong Kong is the increasing radical post-80s leading to more social movements and the lack of credibility of the Chief Executive. In Photograph 1 of Source A, the banners said “unite youth power”, reflecting that more and more social movements that are against government policies and cause social division and conflicts with government arise. This is a great difficulty in governance as it leads to more resistance in carrying out policies. The youths have more energy, time and less responsibility while can organize more frequent and more radical movements that lead to more disagreements in the society, causing dysfunction. In Photograph 2, it says to ask “Deceiving” Chief Executive to step down. This shows lack of trust of people towards being Chunying in terms of universal suffrage. Being Chunying’s executive department will be lack of legitimacy and credibility. All things that they do or swear to do will not be trusted by people. Hence no one will cooperate with government, leading to officials lacking efficiency in work.
(b) Which two core values of Hong Kong society are in conflict as reflected in Source B? Are the consequences of the conflicts over the two core values becoming more serious? Explain your answer with reference to Source B.

The two core values of Hong Kong are the freedom of speech and maintaining social stability. The conflicts over the two core values are becoming more serious as reflected in Source B. Firstly, it is reflected that upholding social justice is a core value since the number of public order events increased from 1974 in 2004 to 7529 in 2012. It increased drastically for about 4 times in 8 years. Public order events are socio-political participations including demonstrations to show the public's disagreement or express opinions. This shows that freedom of speech is a core value. The people feel that they have responsibility to contribute to the governance of Hong Kong feeling they have right to say whatever they want and to give own opinions freely.

While the number of public events is increasing drastically, the percentage of public order events in which people were prosecuted increased from 0.65 in 2004 to 0.29 in 2012. It increased drastically for about 6 times. The prosecution of people who disrupt social order shows Hong Kong people's upholding one of law and want social order and social stability in the society. However, prosecution of people in public order events also is an action to suppress their freedom of speech, causing deterrence to those who want to participate and express themselves in the public events.

As both numbers are increasing, it can be seen that conflict in balancing social stability and freedom of speech is becoming more serious. For example in current situations, more and more people fight against the law-enforcing organizations such as police. More as they prosecute people with radical actions but at the same time they appreciate them for protecting social order. Umbrella movement is also a good example to show conflict between two core values. Frequency of conflicts increased and more conflicts result. This shows increasing seriousness of conflicts as reflected.
(c) "Expressing demands through processions and demonstrations helps to improve the quality of life of Hong Kong people." To what extent do you agree with this view? Explain your answer with reference to the sources and your own knowledge. (8 marks)

I agree to the statement to a large extent. The quality of life can be improved in social, economic and political aspects.

In the social aspect, expressing demands through processions and demonstrations allows expression of opinions of citizens of different backgrounds. All people in Hong Kong have equal rights in participation of processions and demonstrations. During demonstrations, according to source 1, they can express their views on banners which are broadcasted by media and can be seen by all if public on television or newspaper, also by government officials. This allows public demands to be known. In many cases, stakeholders carry different views towards policy. Demonstration allows all views to be displayed and shared. This enhances communication between different stakeholders and between public and government. As demonstrations are peaceful, the public working together and better communication leads to enhanced social cohesion. Sense of belonging and local consciousness increases due to increased political participation. Reduction of political apathy leads to mental quality of life increasing. Small and minority groups can also voice opinions and attract attention through media. As they feel they are heard, self-esteem increases and sense of security increases.

Some say that demonstrations may end in conflicts that physically affect the social stability of Hong Kong, hence reducing quality of life of people as they feel unsafe. However, those are just isolated cases. Most demonstrations, such as the demonstration for anti-national education peaceful. Moreover, according to source B, the percentage of which public events people were prosecuted is always less than 0.5%. This is a small number, reflecting peace and social order in multitudinous demonstrations, enhancing social cohesion and collaboration.
From economic aspects, it helps generate government policies that can benefit people financially. For some C, there are demands on standard work hours and retirement protection which lead to protection of income and social welfare of citizens. This ensures people can financially afford life and sustain their lifestyle. Hence improving economic power in purchasing power and workplace conditions. Quality of life improves when people can afford more leisure products. Moreover, demonstrating China's economic power and influence on others countries the impression that Hong Kong is a democratic place. More foreign investors are attracted to the place to develop better economy and more employment as they feel safer in a place that protects human rights.

From political perspective, better quality of policies is generated. The source C shows demand on not expanding Tuen Kwan O landfill. The people don't want landfill to expand so the government can formulate plans that better suit their needs. People:

Some say more resentment faced by disagreeing with carrying out policies. But if government listens to the people through demonstrations, they can enhance communication and hence give better policies with less resistance.

According to some A, there are demands for universal suffrage. This shows participation and demonstrations allow people to reflect their core values to the government, such as freedom of election and democracy. Also according to some C, there is demand for explaining rationale behind free telecommunication. This reflects the lack of transparency of government administration. This allows checks and balance of government officials' actions. Hence, this can put pressure on government officials to respond to public's demand and improve in political system. These enhance the power of the people over the government and help improve quality of life as they have more say in what the government exercises.
2. (a) ‘The costs of wind power outweigh the benefits.’ Do Sources A, B and C support this view? (8 marks)

To a large extent, Sources A, B and C support the view that costs of wind power outweigh the benefits.

Firstly, in Source B, it is seen that there is a balance of wind energy shown which evaluates the pros and cons of wind power. It is seen that the bucket representing the cons of wind power is significantly larger as well as heavier than the right bucket representing the benefits brought by wind power. "Worms", which imply cons of wind power such as turbine noise, visual pollution, birds and bat kills etc. are weighted much heavier than the only one-third glass full pros of wind power, as indicated by the buckets that the capacity of wind power energy is only 20-40% which suggested that wind power is of low efficiency. Thus, Source B clearly shows that the numerous costs of wind power outweigh the benefits.

Secondly, in Source A, although it is seen that the carbon dioxide emission of wind power is significantly lower than coal and natural gas with over 500 and 800 tonnes, thus some may argue that Source A does not support the view. However, it should be noted that hydro power as well as nuclear power also has low carbon dioxide emission with no more than 30 tonnes. Nuclear only has 2.9 tonnes (3 more than wind) while water (hydro) has same emission. In addition, the capacity factor of all the other electricity sources are much higher than wind power with only 34% or 37%. For instance, nuclear power has 90%, which is nearly 3 times higher than wind power. Besides, the cost of wind power is again most significant was 0.22 US $/kWh at 2015-2016, which is...
much greater than coal or natural gas. Even nuclear power (UK) and wind are only 9%. In comparison, green and nuclear and
hydro power have similar carbon dioxide emission with wind power,
and that they have higher capacity factor and lower cost, they
are better alternatives than wind power. The low capacity factor and
high cost of wind power has created huge costs with outweigh the
benefit of having low CO2 emission.

Lastly, some may argue that Source C do not support
the view because it quotes CEP’s estimation that the farm will
reduce annually the emissions of 343000-383000 tonnes of CO2 etc,
which will have protected our environment by lowering the greenhouse
gas emission. This benefit help lessen global warming.

However, it should be noted that Source C also suggested
that some concern groups criticize on the low amount of clean
and renewable energy, as well as terrible impact on environment.
They claim that the government is making “symbolic gestures”.
Thus, all these indicates the low coverage of electricity generated by
wind power, and its benefit of lowering greenhouse gas in
turn, lead to destruction to ecological environment such as
waste pollution and killing migratory birds.

Therefore, all Source A, B, C support the view to a
large extent.
In comparison with building an offshore wind farm, do you think that each of the two suggestions by the concern group in Source C would be a better choice for Hong Kong? With reference to the sources and your own knowledge, explain your answer. (8 marks)

I agree to a large extent that nuclear power and education would be a better choice for HK.

Firstly, for nuclear power, it is more cost-effective (economical) than wind power. According to Source A, the carbon dioxide emission of nuclear power is actually similar to that of wind power (both below 3%). This indicates that nuclear power is also effective in lowering greenhouse gas emissions. However, when we consider other factors, including the capacity and cost, nuclear power certainly is a better choice because it has a larger capacity factor with 98%, while wind power has a low capacity factor with only 34% or 37%. This shows that nuclear power is more energy-efficient, with a constant promise of chemical energy stored in uranium into electrical energy. Besides, nuclear power has a relatively lower cost than offshore wind power, as indicated by 1.88 US$ only of nuclear power to that of 2.22 US$ of offshore wind power. Even though both the construction of nuclear plants and wind farms is expensive, the operating cost of nuclear plants is relatively lower, as it requires less maintenance than wind farms which may break down regularly. Thus, nuclear power is most cost-effective and energy-efficient, thus it is a better choice.

Some may argue that nuclear power is not a better choice to HK as the Fukushima incident of leakage of nuclear power plant has proven the potential danger of nuclear power on citizens. Uranium is a highly radioactive substance, and its leakage may significantly impact on public health of HK citizens and cause irreparable damage.

However, it should be noted that HK, when compared to Japan, has a relatively lower risk of nuclear power leakage because and its nuclear plant is far from the coast. HK is not situated in a hazardous-prone area, thus has less
accidents of earthquakes or Tsunamis. Thus, it is indeed very low chance for Diao to have nuclear leakage. Beside, the technology to build or maintain plants has been advancing quickly these days, and China has worked hard on the safety precautions of nuclear plants. For instance, the Diao Island has no accidents of leakage up till now, and mainland has spent a huge expense of money in developing better nuclear energy. Thus, nuclear power is still a better choice.

For education, it is a better choice than wind power as it is a long-term solution to cut down energy consumption and it has no side effects like wind power brings. Though education, for example, through TV programmes and advertisements on remedying citizens to the importance of saving energy, citizens can be more aware of the importance of conserving energy and thus can do action in daily life to cope with, such as turning off electrical appliances before leaving office. This cuts down the energy demand, which is effective. Besides, it will not have side effects which wind power has brought about, such as turbine noise, visual pollution as suggested in Some B. Building more wind farm is not a long-term solution if energy demands keeps on rising.

Some may argue that education is only a soft strategy and may not have immediate effects on cutting down energy demand. However, education involves wider coverage than wind power and it is a long-term solution to educate and raise awareness of citizens. Its effects may not be prominent in short run, but we should also look further on the future energy shortage problem. Education tackles the root problem of high energy wastage and thus it prevents the further energy shortage. Thus, it is better than wind power.
3. (a) Describe the pattern of binge drinking among Hong Kong adults as shown in Source A. (4 marks)

Firstly, a male involves in binge drinking than female. In Source A, male’s proportion is larger than female’s proportion for all age groups so male have binge drinking more than female and the difference increase as age group increases. (1)

Secondly, the proportion is the largest between 18-44 age groups and will decrease gradually with people get older, that is 45-64 age group. The largest proportion is 9.0% for 25-34 age group and the smallest is 55-64 age group, the oldest age group with 5.8%.

Thus, there is a decreasing trend from 25-34 age group to 55-64 age group.

(1) In Source A, for 25-34 age group, male has 15.6% and female has 4.2%. For 55-64 age group, male has 10.9% and female only has 0.7%.
(b) Using Source B, explain the factors that may lead to the pattern of binge drinking described in your answer to (a). More 

Firstly, male involves in binge drinking than female. The factor is due to different gender and roles. Man are perceived as strong and manly so they want to maintain high self-esteem in front of their friends. In Source B “you are not a real man until you can hold down 10 cans of beer in an evening” and “I don’t want to lose face in front of my friends”. It shows the gender stereotype in society that man should be tough and strong. They think that drinking much beer can prove their ability and toughness so they will drink more. While for female, they are perceived as weak and cheep and they may also get hurt such as being raped or rubbed when drunk as shown in Source B “I also worry about my safety if I’m drunk”, so they will have less than man.

As they get older, female will form a family and under patriarchal society, female are perceived to stay at home and be a good housewife as shown in Source B “I have to take care of my family so I don’t have time for social gatherings and drinking” for a women at 40. While for men, they are the major financial pillars of the family and they have to work and socialise and drink. Thus, the difference among male and female increases as age group increases.

Thus, they will not drink so frequently and spend more time on their family and acts a role model for kids.
Secondly, the proportion is higher for younger age group and decreases for older age group. The factors are their change of lifestyle and the awareness of health. For age group like 25-34, people at that age are working hard and developing their career so more socialising and drinking is required, as stated in Source C “develop business through establishing close connections with my clients” and “drinking is an important part of my work”. Also, people are more stressed at that age due to working so alcohol can help relieve their stress as stated “alcohol makes you relaxed”. However, when people get older and retire, they will have a change in lifestyle because they do not need to work, they do not need to socialise and drink so frequently for their career development. Also, they care more about their health and they will realise the harmful effect of binge drinking so they will drink less as shown in Source B “my doctor advises me to drink less now” for a man at 60. Their awareness of health increases as they get older so the proportion will decreases from 25-34 to 55-64 age group.

(2) proportion.
(a) I think that in order for China to increase its national strength, political stability is more important than economic development.

In the case of China, political stability is achieved by tackling internal problems of corruption and external problems of pacifying social unrest. I believe political stability is more important than economic development because political stability allows sustainable development of China’s national strength in all aspects.

Firstly, political stability is the basis for developing both hard power and soft power, whereas economic development is only one component of national strength. Hard power includes not only economic strength but technological development as well. Whereas soft power includes aspects such as governance and quality of citizens. It can be seen that the development of all these aspects require political stability as a prerequisite, since they require the contribution of citizens. If political stability is not achieved, which means corruption problems still remain, the governance is undermined and it creates more social unrest. When citizens are constantly in a state of discontent and unrest, their focus will not be on their own education or their jobs. Rather, their focus
is constantly on expressing discontent towards the government. This can be seen by various strikes at industrial plants and different terrorist attacks in China. In short, political stability provides the necessary stable environment for people to contribute towards the development of the country, instead of spending time and energy on demonstrating and protesting. If more focus is put on economic development instead, in the short run, China may be able to strengthen its hard power, but in the long run, without due emphasis on political stability, China’s national strength cannot be further improved as citizens of the country are not in an environment where they can best contribute. Many developed countries with strong national strength have high degree of political stability. For example, United States, even though there are occasional protests or conflicts, the governing body is relatively clean and people’s protests are expressed in an organized manner instead of the state of unrest in China. As a result, citizens in USA have a stable environment to concentrate on studying and working and hence we can see advancements, not only economically, but also in terms of citizens education levels and technology. Secondly, over-emphasis on economic development...
causes political instability. As mentioned previously, political stability is the basis of national strength development, yet at the same time, emphasizing too much on economic development causes political instability, hence it should not be put before political stability. The reason of such is, many social unrest and public protests are originated from the consequences of economic development. One example is people protesting China's production of PX-containing products which contaminates neighborhood environment. Another example is labourers going on strike to protest the harsh working conditions & sweatshops. It can be seen that considering economic development over political stability will ultimately slow down national strength development. That is because in such consideration, economic goals and targets are often prioritised over people's needs and that the effects of economic development on political stability is not duly addressed. In fact, China rely heavily on industrial production and the production of products which releases toxic side products. With this as the main mode of economic development, the development is not sustainable as it is polluting citizen's living environment. And citizens will in turn cease to allow such development to go on and create
political stability. Oppositely, if political stability is placed more importantly than economic development, the government will focus more on how to develop with minimal impact on citizens rather than simply focusing on economic target. Thus this mode of developing national strength is more sustainable.

Some may say that economic development is more important in improving national strength, as with economic power, the countries' diplomatic power and military strength can also be raised. This view is inaccurate because if political stability is not first achieved, with human rights and corruption concerns still existing in China, other countries will always try to use such defects in China as a leverage for negotiation and a point of attack, hence limiting China's diplomatic power. This is a frequent case currently as countries like USA always criticize China's human rights condition. Without truly achieving political stability, China's position in the world stage cannot be at a high level. Moreover, as mentioned before, even if military strength and economic strength of China can be enhanced, soft power such as the quality of citizens, which is measured by the education level of citizens, and the effectiveness of governance are still undervalued. China's development in national strength will always be unbalanced at economic strength one aspect only.
I disagree with the view to a large extent. Firstly, China’s increasing participation in international affairs stir up more international disputes, which is unfavorable to facilitating world stability. This can be seen in the Taiwan sovereignty dispute, which upsets relationships with USA; the Diaoyu Island dispute, which causes Japan to use this as a reason to increase funding to develop its troops; the South China Sea disputes, which causes tension in the Southern Asia region and as a result prompted countries like Philippines to construct large scale military practices. All of these disputes is caused by China’s increased participation and constantly taking a harsh stance on the issue. Moreover, because of China’s relationship with North Korea, the international effort to sanction North Korea has not been effective as expected, that is because of China’s support of North Korea. This also contributes to world instability as the world still lives in fear of a nuclear attack from North Korea. Hence, China’s participation stir up even more international disputes than before.

Secondly, China’s participation has stirred up caution and fear in other countries. With the rise
of China and its increased participation, many countries, even though these not in conflict of interest with China, have seen this as a threat. Not only has USA proposed the 'China Threat Theory' and sent out more troops to the Asian region to facilitate the 'Return to pacific asia' plan, neighboring countries like Russia, Japan seeks to enhance their military in response to such a threat. With countries upgrading their military, it is not beneficial to world stability. Moreover as China has the power to veto bills in the United Nations Human Rights Council, some bills that are beneficial to world stability are in risk of China’s opposition because of its increased participation in the United Nations. For example, China opposed to sanction Russia for its action of invading Ukraine.

Some may say that China’s increased participation in international affairs can facilitate the balancing of powers, such that the world is not solely dominated by super power such as the USA, thus aiding world stability. However, it should be noted that China’s increased participation will at the same time cause discontent of other nations, instead of balancing world power distribution, it may cause different nations to separately enhance their own power, leading to further disputes and competition for the world leading position. All of these are unfavorable to world stability. Moreover, just like how the rise of US has caused terrorism from the middle-east region. China’s increased participation may also invite such vices as response from third world countries.
2a) Hong Kong people went to see Rubber Duck because it aroused their collective childhood memory, I disagree with it in a large extent.

First of all, I think collective childhood memory is not the main reason that Hong Kong people went to see Rubber Duck. Media influence is the main reason for them to see the Rubber Duck. In 2013, there are many newspaper and magazine reported about the Rubber Duck will be arrived to Hong Kong. The extensive exposure of Rubber Duck on television, newspaper and social networking sites. Hong Kong people are interested in the Rubber Duck under media influence. Since the television programmes introduce the Rubber Duck to audience, this promote a trend for Hong Kong people to go to see Rubber Duck especially for teenagers. Moreover, since the advancement of communication technology allow informations to spread quickly, people can easily upload photo with Rubber Duck and promote the eagerness of other people or friends to watch Rubber Duck. Under media influence, a norm for watching Rubber Duck has been built in Hong Kong, which lead to people's thought about they must watch the Rubber Duck. This phenomenon is common among
Teenagers especially, as they want to gain peer acceptance and reach common hot topics to chat with friends. In addition, children are attracted to the Rubber Duck as they are cute on television. Parents will bring them to watch Rubber Duck as a family activity rather than aroused by the collective childhood memory.

Secondly, Rubber duck is a form of art by Hentje Hofman that evokes joy, love, and peace by reminding people of childhood memories. Since the Rubber Duck is a form of art and the Rubber Duck is popular in the global. Hong Kong people are attracted to the Rubber Duck by the uniqueness of the artwork and the popularity of the art work rather than aroused their collective memory. Hong Kong people would like to see the picture of a Rubber Duck on a sain as it is a kind of wonder in Hong Kong. Most of the girls are attracted to Rubber duck since it is cute also.

However, there are people went to see Rubber Duck due to collective memory. There are many report about buying souvenirs on Rubber Duck to recall the collective childhood memory by the Hong Kong people. I think those people went to see the duck due to collective memory are those born before 1990s mainly. Most of the Hong Kong people went to see Rubber Duck are teenagers and teenagers’ collective memory are usually computer games but not rubber duck. Therefore, Hong Kong people went to see Rubber Duck due to collective memory should be in minority. Collective memory is not the main reason for them to see the duck.

Therefore, I agree in a small extent that Hong Kong people went to see Rubber Duck because it aroused their collective childhood memory.
Collective memory is important in enhancing social cohesion in Hong Kong, which I largely disagree with it. The involvement of Hong Kong people asking for collective memory is low. Although there are many collective memory in Hong Kong such as Queen’s pier, the Rubber Yellow duck, street for printing wedding invitation in Now Choi, and the Blue House. There are demonstrations with a conservation for those collective memory in Hong Kong, however, the scale of the protest is rather small. The social cohesion can be brought about by collective memory, but collective memory is not the important in enhancing social cohesion in Hong Kong. For example, the protests in Hong Kong with 100,000 about against national education in 2012 has greatly enhanced social cohesion in Hong Kong. The number of protests about tightly for democracy is more than those for asking for retaining collective memory, which shows the collective memory do not has an important position in enhancing social cohesion in Hong Kong. The affair about public interest such as universal suffrage or welfare may be more important in enhancing social cohesion in Hong Kong. The low involvement of citizens shows that collective memory is not important in enhancing social cohesion.
Secondly, social cohesion means there are Hong Kong citizens striking for one goal. There are usually conflict between Hong Kong citizens in conservation of collective memory. The will of the citizens on the issue of collective memory usually are not the same for a goal. For example, on the issue of Queen’s Pier. There are people staying on the site and prevent the operations of the demolishment, however, there are also citizens asking for those protections to leave, since the building of new pier may bring a better harbour view and more tourists to the new pier for increase economical profit in Hong Kong. Conflicts between development and conservation usually occur among citizens, environmental groups, and property developers in Hong Kong. Social cohesion is not bring about by collective memory. The collective memory is not important in enhancing social cohesion in Hong Kong. Although people may argued that there are conflict between having universal suffrage or other issues in public interest also, however, the public issues involving ‘universal value’ such as democracy and freedom of speech is important in enhancing social cohesion as there are usually majority of people supporting striking for a goal and gaining more public awareness. With less conflict than issue of collective memory.
Thirdly, collective memory do not enhance social cohesion due to the lack of awareness of people on collective memory. Since Hong Kong is international city with fast pace, Hong Kong people usually do not aware of the surrounding. The vanishment of collective memory do not gain much awareness of the Hong Kong people. Since the value of Hong Kong people are mainly on a concept on business and money, they has low awareness of collective memory. The education about collective memory is not promoted, many students and children do not develop a concept of conservation of collective memory. Hong Kong citizens put a priority on material needs than non-material needs and collective memory is on the side of non-material needs. People may ignore about collective memory, especially for those citizen living in poverty and poor living standard. Since the M-shaped population in Hong Kong city showing more people are in poverty with jobs. People not aware of the collective memory. The cohesion cannot be enhanced in this way.
Question 3

A. With reference to all the sources, we can see that night lighting brings about both blessings and curses to Hong Kong people’s quality of life, and have triggered much controversy. In my opinion, the curses brought by night lighting outweigh the blessings brought by it from various perspectives.

To commence with, quality of life can be defined as a measure of Hong Kong’s satisfaction on both material and spiritual levels. In order to better assess the impact of night lighting on Hong Kong people, the following discussion on quality of life will be focused on 4 platforms, namely economic, social, environmental, and political aspects.

Firstly, from an economic perspective, there are more studies done on Hong Kong’s quality of life than benefits by night lighting. Though some people reckon that, as referred to Source C, the night lighting can improve and is an essential element in Hong Kong Tourism, as from my
In knowledge, that Hong Kong is often glorified as the pearl of the Eastern World, which means Hong Kong has long been appealing to foreign tourists because of its great wealth taking beautiful night lighting. This may be beneficial to Hong Kong economy as tourism can bring about large sum of revenue; however at the same time, it incurs a high cost. In order to power up the night lighting in the city, with reference to Source A, that a lot of energy will be wasted, because in normal condition, lighting in during late of night like 3:00am serve fewer people than at during daytime but use the same amount of energy, causing energy waste. From my knowledge, due to energy shortage which is common in the world, the electricity both is far as going to be exhausted, as the 2 monopolies electricity supplier in Hong Kong has already started to raise the fee. It can be expected that the cost of powering those lighting will surge, and it may not be cost-effectiveness, causing waste of a huge amount of money, and the cost may eventually offset the benefits brought by the night lighting as it is escalating while
As tourism performance in Hong Kong is declining, the harms brought by night lighting may be larger than the benefits.

Secondly, from a social perspective, the harms brought by night lighting is also greater than the benefits since it impair public health. Although some people argue that the night lighting in Hong Kong can beautify the city, as mentioned in Section C. And this can boost the image of the city in the trend of local citizens, thus they will love the city more, and have a sense of superiority, contributing to their social health, and is thus beneficial to Hong Kong’s society. Nevertheless, if this may not only be a short-term effect, as the strong night lighting ways may not be able to be always beautiful and exotic. The mood of people as times goes by. On the other hand, the health problem brought by night lighting will emerge as time passes. From my knowledge, studies have pointed out that the light intensity in Hong Kong’s urban area is excessive. Furthermore, Take Tsun da Tsun as
As an example, according to the studies, the light intensity at night in Tsim Sha Tsui is 1,000 times higher than the world standard. While other regions, such as Kowloon Tong and Causeway Bay, are also having a light intensity being in the hundreds times higher than the world standard. This means that light pollution, at night, is severe. According to my knowledge, light pollution pose grave health threat to people, like insomnia (too unable to sleep well), gets very easily agitated, emotion and instability and optical illnesses, and more. This means light pollution harms people’s both mental and physical health. In the long-term, the health problems will be more likely to emerge, causing a deterioration in their overall people’s quality of life. The healthy threat brought by light pollution can be far-reaching, and may outweigh the aforementioned benefits. Thus, in terms of social well-being, light pollution causes more harms than benefits.

Thridly, from the environmental perspective, light pollution harms the environmental interest. As
As mentioned in Source B, light affects some wildlife. To specify, from my knowledge, it is because their life cycle and living habits are greatly affected by light. For example, some flowers only emerge at night, while some animals only hunt at night. As the light intensity of Hong Kong is too high, wildlife may not be able to distinguish between daytime and night, as a result, their normal life and living habits are disturbed, causing harm to them. From my knowledge, with reference to some studies, some wildlife has already migrated out of Hong Kong due to light pollution. This means that light pollution can cause a decline in biodiversity, and worse still, the food chain may be interrupted and the ecological balance may be affected severely. This is not only harming the environment but also harming Hong Kong's people's quality of life and environmental aspect. Thus, light pollution also becomes Hong Kong people's quality of life in this way.

Fourthly, light pollution also has some negative effects on political aspect. Light pollution is as aforementioned
is may be detrimental to the public, so some people demand the government to address the problem urgently and effectively. However, with reference to Source B, that the government is may be ineffective in tackling light pollution problem at present stage. As a result, since people’s life is continuously adversely affected, they may be discontent. With the government, as a result, they may lose faith in the government; at the same time, they also their interest is not well safeguarded by the government. This may results in deterioration in government-public relations. As a result, Hong Kong people’s quality of life in terms of politics may also be harmed.

Though it may be true that, from the perspective of socio-economies, that light light may help boost Hong Kos image. This may help attract foreign direct investment into Hong Kong and help boost the whole economy. This may be beneficial to Hong Kong.

To sum up, although on the surface, light light seems to beautify Hong Kong, but it brings more curses than blessing in various aspects. Thus, the overall impact should be detrimental to Hong Kong’s quality of life.
Though there is an urgent need for the government to map out a proper solution to tackle the problem of light pollution, there are quite a number of difficulties faced by the government. For the sake of clear illustration, these difficulties can be classified into short-term difficulties and long-term difficulties.

Firstly, one of the short-term difficulties is that the government may face strong opposition from the business sectors. As shown in source B and C, night-lighting brings benefits to the business sector by beautifying the city views and attracting tourists. As a result, due to the vested interest in the business sectors as described in source B, the business sector may oppose measures proposed by the government to tackle light pollution, with the excuse of profit-maximisation.

Worse still, the Hong Kong economy may rely on the business sector which need the night-lighting, such as the tourism. As a result, the Hong Kong government may not have enough bargaining power against the business sector on the light pollution issue for the sake of interest of the whole economy. As a result, as it manifested in
by in Source B, that the government may hold a mild attitude towards the business sector, and her policies in the reducing light pollution may not be supported by the business sector. This hinder the government action to alleviate the problem.

Secondly, another short-term problem difficulty is that the government needs to safeguard the majority interest. Since the government has to be impartial and just towards all stakeholders in society, including businessmen and citizens and more, its decision may often be required to take care of the interest of the majority first. As aforementioned, the right lights can benefit the economy, which in turns benefit the whole society because of the increased revenue. Though the government may recognize that the residents living near to the light pollution source suffer a lot, in order to safeguard the majority interest, she may not be able to "cut out" such measures that can balance the interest of different stakeholders.

As such, a measure should be as it should be
In more difficult to seek for such remedy, the government may need more manpower, capital and time to tackle the problem. This forms another difficulty for the Hong Kong government.

Thirdly, the last short-term difficulty faced by the government is the polarised opinion. Since Hong Kong is a pluralistic society, there are a lot of different values by which may be in conflicts involved in the issue. For example, people with utilitarianism thoughts may think that light itself is beneficial to the whole society and thus support the government's act to tackle light pollution. Meanwhile, others with humanism or environmentalism thoughts may think that the heavy pressure on people and environment brought by light pollution outweigh the benefits and are thus against the tackling of light pollution. With the diverse opinion, the government may find it harder to gather information and unite the people to reach a consensus. As a result, it may find it more difficult to formulate policies which can fulfill the different wants of people with different thoughts. This forms the 3rd difficulty.
In addition to short-term problems, in fact there are also long-term difficulties faced by the government in tackling light pollution.

Firstly, as an internal factor, people’s green awareness is generally low. Although the government may recognize the severity of the light pollution problem and be able to propose measures to tackle it, however, the public is generally lacking a low green awareness of present stage, as reflected by the large amount of municipal solid waste and high consumption of electricity and more issues. Thus, the general public may not understand the nature of the government’s efforts to put forward relevant policies and hence they may not be supporting the policies or obey what they are told by the policies. In other words, in the long term, the policies proposed by the government in tackling light pollution may not be able to gain public understanding and support. This forms an

Secondly, apart from internal factors, external competition...
In also, the government has put forward measures to relieve light pollution. From my knowledge, Hong Kong's competitiveness has been declining when compared with other cities or counterparts, notably, like Shanghai, Singapore, Macau. As Hong Kong's economy is facing a decline in its realty, the need to maintain Hong Kong's competitive competitiveness becomes more urgent. As a result, there may be more voices in society urging the present to maintain Hong Kong's image as a modernized metropolitan city to attract foreign investment. One way to do so may be to keep our beautiful Hong Kong as a prosperous city by night lighting. As a result, in order to maintain Hong Kong's image, some people may be less willing to see that the government is tackling light pollution by reducing night lighting. As a result, forming another difficulty for the government to tackle light pollution.

To sum up, there are various difficulties faced by the present in both short-term and long-term, and internally and externally.