

35 Minutes

Study Sources A and B.

SOURCE A

The following table shows the numbers of people living in different types of accommodation in Hong Kong in the period 1961-71.

Year	Government-subsidized Housing				Private Housing	Temporary Housing
	Resettlement Blocks#	Low-cost Housing Estates	Housing Estates under the Hong Kong Housing Authority and Hong Kong Housing Society	Cottage Areas		
1961	292,371	-	70,611	87,519	1,608,600	1,004,149
1965	681,107	57,968	217,207	74,729	1,562,700	1,002,900
1966	770,869	80,331	235,785	74,702	1,556,700	931,900
1967	861,213	84,509	245,689	72,484	1,545,000	910,400
1970	1,077,094	176,037	285,837	57,585	1,594,300	797,800
1972	1,154,792	232,217	342,585	50,293	2,025,200	375,300

#Resettlement blocks: Hong Kong's first-generation public rental housing

SOURCE B

The following extract is adapted from a book on the history of Hong Kong.

The 1967 riots all started with a labor dispute in an artificial flower factory in San Po Kong. The employees were upset by the fact that the management exploited the workers and laid off nearly 100 of them without justifiable reasons. A strike took place as a result. After the riots, the Hong Kong government attributed the violence somehow to the disregard for workers' rights, the absence of well-established channels of communication between the government and the people, the lack of sense of belonging of young people to the city and some other factors. Therefore, David Trench implemented various policies after the riots to redress public grievances and appease public sentiment. Late in his term of office, he started reforming Hong Kong's labor law. In 1971, he approved the eight-hour workday and 48-hour workweek, granted female workers maternity leave, and increased the amount of compensation for industrial injury.

In addition, David Trench remained focused on social infrastructure. Apart from continuing to build low-cost housing, he greatly fostered the development of tertiary education by establishing the Special Committee on Higher Education and University Grants Committee in 1964 and 1966 respectively. He also took the initiative to impose compulsory education in Hong Kong. In his policy address delivered in October 1970, the Governor announced that he would make primary education compulsory in 1971 and there would be penalties for parents not sending their children to school. Based on the requirement for compulsory primary education set by David Trench, Murray MacLehose imposed nine-year compulsory and free education in 1978 to further promote the generalization of education in Hong Kong.

- (a) Describe two trends of Hong Kong's housing development as reflected in Source A. Support your answer with relevant clues from Source A. (4 marks)
- (b) According to Source B, what was the nature of David Trench's administration? (3 marks)
- (c) Do you agree that the 1967 riots led to drastic changes in the governing policies of the Hong Kong government? Explain your answer with reference to Sources A and B, and using your own knowledge. (8 marks)