

上海的啟示： 港滬傷健交流的 體驗和反思

Shanghai Inspirations: Reflections from the Exchange Visit

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本人十分榮幸，能夠擔任本會港滬傷健交流團的副團長。這次交流提供了非常難得的機會，讓我們與上海市官員、前線同工、以及有殘疾的朋友，以摯誠開放的態度進行正式會議及非正式討論，議題包括滬港兩地傷殘人士所面對的各種挑戰和機會。在短短的七天之內，談及的話題異常廣泛全面。本文謹將有關討論作一個簡單的匯報，內容集中在大家有興趣或者關注的議題上，並加入我個人的觀點，再次發揮「交流」的精神。

我今次能夠享受寶貴的交流經驗，實在有賴上海市殘疾人聯合會及上海市民政局熱情的接待、本會董事會委任本人為副團長、本會職員及義工（特別是服務總監傅民生先生）全力統籌和悉心安排、傷健團友積極和友善的參與，以及香港大學給予假期上的支持，僅此表示衷心謝意！

I am honoured to serve as the Deputy Leader of the Delegation of the Hong Kong PHAB Association for the Shanghai exchange visit. We had excellent formal and informal meetings with senior officials, front-end workers and people with a disability (PWD), discussing the various challenges and opportunities of PWD in Shanghai and Hong Kong. The discussions were candid and open. A large number of topics were covered within a short span of seven days of the visit. This article summarizes the discussions, concentrating on some of the more interesting or controversial issues. I will also throw in some of my personal views in the true spirit of "exchange".

I enjoyed the invaluable experience. I am grateful to the Shanghai Disabled Persons Federation and the Shanghai Civil Affairs Bureau for hosting the exchange visit, the Board of our Association for appointing me as the deputy leader, the PHAB staff and volunteers (particularly the Service Director Mr Kenny Fu) for the outstanding organization of the entire event, the PHAB centre members for their active and friendly participation, and The University of Hong Kong for the support of my leave.

教育

喜聞國內大學近年開始接受有殘疾的學生就讀，上海亦是首個取錄失明大學生的城市。負責規劃的人員時常提出疑問，他們應該設立特殊大學，方便傷殘人士就讀，還是讓傷殘人士競爭入讀主流大學。依我個人愚見，在主流大學入讀主流課程，才能令傷殘人士在現實世界就業生存。縱使有人認為，傷殘人士未必能夠適應主流大學，然而需要改善的往往是大學硬件和教學支援，而不是要求傷殘人士進入另類大學。

有些傷殘人士才華卓越，在不同的範疇表現優異，例如在首天之文化交流晚會表演的傷殘朋友，均展現他們在音樂和藝術上的過人之處，比健全人士更出色不少。另一方面，也有些傷殘朋友需要別人長年照顧。其實傷殘人士與普通人一樣，分佈於兩極之間，大部份可以獨立生活、賺取生活所需、建立自己的家庭——如果社會可以接納和支持他們的話。傷殘人士若從小獲得機會融入社會，共融的效果更為自然和顯著，因此取錄傷殘人士進入主流學校，比較特別為他們興建特殊學校，更為明智。

就業

有位工作人員表示，適合傷殘人士的工作類別非常有限，例如，他們很難想象替失明人士找按摩行業以外的工作。參考我們的經驗，其實失明人士可以勝任很多不同類型的職業，包括資訊科技、行政、教育等。內地剛剛開始有首批失明的大學畢業生，希望當局能夠好好把握時間，教育潛在的僱主，提供平等機會，考慮聘請他們。

值得欣喜、值得學習的是，國內官員經過多次討論及諮詢殘疾人聯合會的意見，已成功推行傷殘人士就業配額制度，即所有企業或公司旗下員工，最少1.5% 必須為傷殘人士。這是值得香港借鏡仿效的。香港政府有需要在傷殘人士就業的政策上，改變其守舊立場，多與有殘疾的持份者對話，聽取意見，制定更健全的傷殘人士政策。

Education

I am pleased to note that universities are beginning to allow people with a disability to be admitted. (In particular, Shanghai is the first city that admits blind applicants to universities.) Planners are also considering whether to have separate universities for people with a disability, or whether PWD should compete with others for mainstream universities. I personally recommend that, in order for people with a disability to compete in the real world, a degree from a good university is more advantageous than one from a special university for PWD. It may be argued that it is difficult for a PWD to adapt into a mainstream university. In that case, special provisions or priority may be given, rather than requiring PWD to enter a separate institute.

Some PWD definitely have great talents in certain areas, such as in music and art as demonstrated in the cultural event on the first evening of our exchange visit. On the other hand, we need to appreciate that, like their able-bodied counterparts, PWD consists of a wide spectrum of people. We need to consider not only the talented few, nor the group who need constant personal assistance, but the vast majority of PWD in the middle that can live independently, earn their own living, and raise their own families — with the acceptance and possibly a little help from society. It is much easier for this group to be integrated into society when young. Hence, it is advisable to admit them into mainstream schools and universities whenever feasible, rather than creating special institutes for them.

Employment

An official expressed their concern about the limited career possibilities for people with a disability. For example, they find difficulty in identifying jobs for people with visual impairment other than serving as massage operators. I expressed that we had seen people with visual impairment taking all kinds of jobs, varying from IT professionals to administrators to teachers. It is their ability that counts. After all, the first cohort of blind university students in the mainland only graduated a couple of years ago. It may take time to educate potential employers.

It is pleasing to note that the quota system has been successfully implemented in China, requiring that 1.5% of the employees of any company must be people with a disability. It is also pleasing that when the law is being enacted and implemented with frequent consultations and contacts with the Federation of Disabled Persons. We in Hong Kong have much to learn in this issue. Our government, for instance, should reconsider its archaic stance on this issue and have more dialogues with stakeholders who have a disability.

照顧者

國內一般假設所有傷殘人士均有照顧者同行。以世界博覽會傷殘人士洗手間為例，開門的按鈕不是位於輪椅通道旁邊，而是在非輪椅通道，必需照顧者協助開門。傷殘人士獨立生活的概念仍然有待開發。

交流討論時，我提出當傷殘人士年幼時，其雙親自然是照顧者，但隨著歲月增長，傷殘人士很可能變成雙親的照顧者。部份與會上海市官員對此論點感覺新鮮。

以傷殘人士照顧者身份參加交流團的譚詩慧女士，在會中講述兒子蘇偉健先生有一次情緒低落的時候，問母親為甚麼要教育他，令他明白傷殘人士的困惑。這個真實故事，令人動容，驅使我在返港後，相約40位團友到香港大學我的家中，共聚晚餐，借此機會說明傷健本平等。當然，蘇先生最後學業成才，彰顯母親的無私奉獻，以及兒子的奮鬥努力。

駕駛汽車

多年以來，傷殘人士在內地駕駛車輛是違法行為，因為法律界人士覺得准許一個需要照顧的人自己駕車是一件矛盾的事。隨著時代的步伐，喜見國內由本年四月開始，立例准許殘疾人士駕駛汽車。

傷殘人士在內地駕駛，汽車玻璃必須貼上特別標誌作為識別。愚見認為這法例不甚實際，因為其他駕駛者看到傷殘標記時，很可能急於爬頭超越，結果釀成不必要的交通意外。

Carers

It is assumed in China that a PWD is always accompanied by a carer. For example, the doors of the toilets for PWD in World Expo 2010 can be easily opened by simply clicking a button, but this button is out of reach from the access ramp, and must be pushed by a carer. The concept of independent living is missing.

During discussions, I suggested that parents may be the carers when the PWD are young, but the PWD may be the carers when their parents are old. This concept appeared to be new to the officials.

I was moved by the story told by Ms Tam She Wai about her son Mr So Wai Kin who, during a temporary moment of low spirit, questioned whether the hard work by a PWD and the carer is really worth it. It was, in fact, one of the reasons why I decided to host a reunion dinner for 40 people at my home in the university, to illustrate that hard work of a PWD pays. Of course, Mr So finally achieved excellence in his education, showing the positive effects of the devotion of the mother and the persistence of the son.

Driving

For many years, it has been illegal for PWD in the mainland to drive a car. Law makers were reluctant to change because it was inconsistent with their preconception that PWD need to be under the care of somebody else. It is pleasing that the law has been revised to allow PWD to drive from April 2010.

Drivers with a disability are required to place a label on their windows indicating that they are disabled. I personally recommend against this unnecessary regulation because other mainland drivers may only try their best to overtake the cars with such labels, resulting in unwarranted accidents.

乘搭飛機

是次交流團乘搭飛機的過程非常順利，實在要多謝港龍航空的地勤人員，以及本會職員和義工的齊心協助。（與本人最近乘搭南方航空班機的經驗比較，實在有天淵之別。後者的職員在不同時候設置不同的人為障礙，似乎希望我打消乘搭該公司客機的念頭。）

從上海返港的航程中，觀察到一幅有趣的畫面與大家分享。在機艙內所有用輪椅的團友，均被安排坐在通道旁邊，方便出入，可惜所有鄰座的乘客，都是毫不認識的陌生人。這「巧合」安排，顯露出航空公司的職員，側重關心傷殘人士的無障礙需要，卻忘記了傷殘人士與普通人一樣，乘搭飛機不只是由A點到B點，而喜歡與親友坐在一起，有說有笑。

陽光康復中心

我非常欣賞上海市的「陽光康復中心」，提供全面一站式的優質復康服務予傷殘人士。「孵化園」亦提供傷殘人士在商業社會競爭的機會。有趣的是，有關官員表示「陽光」是表達「我們給您的陽光」。當然，深層的意義是表達該中心雖由健全人士設計和管理，貫徹「我們明白傷殘人士獨特和個別化的需要，提供最貼身最好的服務」。我不才意見是，有殘疾的持份者在過程中如有機會參與和付出，更有助中心進一步提升服務質素。

總結

總括來說，我對上海市提供的復康服務，留下深刻的好印象。雖然他們起步較遲，卻有後來居上之勢。透過這次港滬傷健交流，實在令參加者眼界大開。縱然行程緊密，體能消耗高於預期，但是十分高興認識了一班新朋友。在這裡約定大家，明年再到舍下重聚、晚膳、懷緬及展望。

Air Travel

The travelling by air was very smooth, thanks to the hard work of the PHAB staff and volunteers, as well as the ground staff of DragonAir. (It was in sharp contrast to my recent trip by Southern Airlines, in which the ground staff tried every means at various stages to prevent me from travelling.)

An interesting observation was that, during the return trip from Shanghai, all delegates in wheelchairs were assigned aisle seats for their convenience, but the neighbouring seat was always assigned to a complete stranger. Apparently, the ground staff paid a lot of attention to our physical needs but forgot that PWD are also ordinary folks who would like to travel with their friends and relatives rather than simply flying from point A to point B.

Sunshine Rehabilitation Centres

Shanghai provides outstanding sunshine rehabilitation centres to PWD. They are very comprehensive, providing all kinds of services under one roof. In particular, the officials explained that the term "sunshine" means that "we will provide the sunshine", rather than my naive understanding of the word. This shows the mentality of "we know what is best for you" by able-bodied planners. In my humble opinion, input and participation from stakeholders who have a disability is also very important.

Conclusion

In summary, I am very impressed by the rehabilitation services provided in Shanghai, especially given that they are a late starter. The exchange visit proves to be a very fruitful eye-opener for participants. The trip was also most enjoyable, albeit a little exhausting. I made many new friends. I look forward to hosting a second reunion dinner in my home next year.

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