

## TUTORIAL 5: NO RENTAL TO INDIANS AND PRCs

### ICONS TO HELP YOU NAVIGATE THE COURSE HANDOUTS



Whole class  
discussion



Team/Group  
discussion



Take/make notes



Impromptu talk topic  
(speak for 1 min)

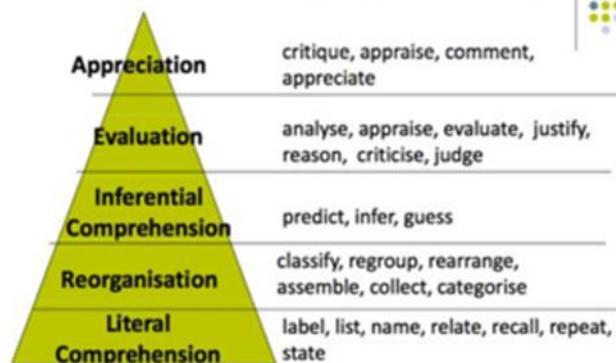
### Learning Objectives:

By the end of this Tutorial, you will be able to:

- Mine for information in a text systematically, using Barrett's taxonomy of comprehension levels
- Use Barrett's Taxonomy of comprehension questions to decode or deconstruct texts
- Identify 'information' from the sum total of the parts – words, picture, source provenance, evidence etc.
- Begin developing a critical thinking rubric using Ennis' Taxonomy of CT skills and dispositions that can be used to deconstruct arguments

### A LEARNING FRAME

#### BARRETT'S TAXONOMY of Comprehension Skills





## EXERCISE 1

- Read the article.
- Use Barrett's Taxonomy to understand the:
  - text
  - subtext

### 'No Indians No PRCs': Singapore's rental discrimination problem

By Helier Cheung BBC News, Singapore  
1 May 2014



[About 90% of Singaporean households own their homes](#)

**When Sunil first moved to Singapore, he had trouble finding an apartment.**

"I called up several landlords who had listed rooms for rent," Sunil, a Sri Lankan who spent eight years living in the UK, said.

"Things would start out OK, maybe because of my [Western] accent - but the moment they heard my name, they'd blank out. Many said 'sorry, we don't rent to these people', or 'sorry, no room for Indians'."

Sunil, a civil engineer who arrived in 2012, said he was rejected by at least four landlords.

"I told them that Sri Lanka was not India, that I wouldn't eat or cook in the apartment, and that I would be outside all day. But still, they wouldn't offer me a room," he said.

"At that point, I got fed up and decided to only try Indian landlords. I was invited to viewings right away."

## 'Cleanliness and culture'

Sunil is not alone. A quick glance at online rental listings shows many that include the words: "no Indians, no PRCs [People's Republic of China]", sometimes followed by the word "sorry".

### Property Info

Description

Avail 15/06/2014  
4 Proper Bedrooms  
Fully-furnished with fitted air-cons  
High floor  
Rare executive masionette for rent  
Prefer family  
Approved  
Flexible lease of 1-2 years  
Excellent condition  
No Indians/PrCs  
Call [REDACTED] for viewing now!

Details

Property Name: [REDACTED]

Condition: Fully Furnished

Property Type: HDB Apartment

Developer: Housing & Development

This print screen from [PropertyGuru](#) shows a property listing with the words 'No Indians/PRCs'

A count on 24 April found that there were more than 160 housing adverts on the website PropertyGuru that clearly stated that the landlord did not wish to rent to Indians and/or mainland Chinese.

The issue appears more common with less expensive properties and on sites where content is posted directly by users, such as Gumtree.

It is not clear how many foreign workers have been affected. However, several expatriates have described experiencing varying levels of discrimination.

One Indian expat said his agent told him that many landlords would refuse to rent to him because "Indians always cook smelly curries". Another Briton of South Asian descent did not experience any direct discrimination, but was warned by his agent that some landlords could be difficult.

### What does the law say?

Article 12 of Singapore's constitution says:

(1) All persons are equal before the law and entitled to the equal protection of the law.

(2) Except as expressly authorised by this Constitution, there shall be no discrimination against citizens of Singapore on the ground only of religion, race, descent or place of birth in any law or in the appointment to any office or employment under a public authority or in the administration of any law relating to the acquisition, holding or disposition of property or the establishing or carrying on of any trade, business, profession, vocation or employment.



Experts say the article can be used by a citizen against the state, but cannot be relied upon to seek legal redress against another individual or legal entity.

The UN has noted that article 12(2) does not extend its protection to non-citizens of Singapore.

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It was something I experienced too, albeit indirectly. When I searched for a flat, my housing agent received a phone call from one landlord who was worried that I was from mainland China, presumably after they learned about my Chinese ethnicity.

I listened to them discussing my background for what felt like an agonisingly long time. After she hung up, I asked her if it would reassure the landlord if they knew I was British.

"It doesn't matter," she said. "They may still think you're a PRC who obtained a British passport."

Mathew Mathews, a senior research fellow at the Institute of Policy Studies, says: "There are stereotypes that people have about different immigrant groups and how responsible they are in terms of the upkeep of a rented apartment.

"There are notions of which groups take care of their homes better, and what cooking supposedly leaves permanent smells in the house. People have notions about what would devalue the property."



### Foreigners make up around a third of Singapore's work force

Charlene, an estate agent, said it was common for landlords to prefer not to rent to tenants from India or mainland China because such tenants "are not people who are house proud".

"Many don't clean weekly, and they do heavy cooking, so dust and oil collect over the months. They may use a lot of spices that release smells people don't like."

There are also fears that those tenants will illegally sublet to others, she said, adding: "Cleanliness and culture is a very strong factor."

Another estate agent made similar points, saying that landlords were less willing to rent to Indian and mainland Chinese tenants as they believed they would not maintain the property well.

## 'Private spheres'

Singapore is an **ethnically diverse nation**, consisting of 74% Chinese, 13% Malay, 9% Indian and 3% from other groups. However, as **90% of Singaporean households own their homes**, a significant portion of renters are foreigners.

**Immigration has also become a sensitive issue**, amid concern over living costs and rising housing prices, which many locals blame on foreigners.



### Cook a pot of curry

While many landlords appear to be concerned about heavy cooking in their kitchens, tens of thousands of Singaporeans launched an online campaign to "cook a pot of curry" in August 2011.

The campaign was prompted by media reports of a disagreement between a Singaporean Indian family and an immigrant family from China, over the smell of curry from the Indian family's home. Following mediation, the Indian family agreed to cook curry only when the Chinese family were not home.



"At that point in time, there was a sense among people that there was some kind of injustice committed," says Alfian Sa'at, a local playwright who wrote the play *Cook a Pot of Curry* (pictured) following the incident.

"People felt it seemed as if it was OK for [the foreigners] to somehow reject curry, which a lot of Singaporeans believe is part of Singapore's society, no matter what ethnic background you're from. There was a sense that the government had favouritism towards new immigrants at the expense of native, Singapore-born residents."

However despite the support expressed for the Singaporean Indian family, it appears that both race and nationality remain important to many landlords. "It is likely that people tend to want to rent out only to people of the same race," Mr Sa'at says. "This is a tricky issue, because obviously a lot of landlords are [Singaporean] Chinese."

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Eugene Tan, Associate Professor of Law at Singapore Management University, says: "In the current state of ambivalence towards immigration in Singapore, my sense is that race and country of origin have taken on a stronger accent with regards to how landlords may view Indian/PRC tenants."

Singapore's government places a strong emphasis on racial harmony. **Studies** suggest that there is relatively little racial discrimination in the public sphere, but things can be different in private.

"The Singaporean state has considerably influenced Singaporeans' willingness to work and be alongside those who are racially different," Dr Mathews says. "Singaporeans have learned to accept the realities of living in a multi-racial and multi-religious society. The private sphere, however, is one which the state has not tried to influence."

A landlord's choice of tenants "would probably fall within people's private spheres in terms of who they would choose to come into their home space".

Attitudes to race came to the fore in December, when hundreds of foreign workers from India and South Asia rioted after an Indian national was killed in a bus accident. The incident sparked a strong response on social media - many made comments denouncing foreign workers, although many others also spoke out against racism.

## Legal gap?

Of course, rental discrimination exists in many countries. **A BBC study** in October found that several estate agencies in London would refuse to rent to African-Caribbean people at the landlord's request.

However, while the UK has legislation banning discrimination on ethnic or nationality grounds, covering situations including "buying or renting property", Singapore offers fewer legal protections.

"There is no specific anti-discrimination law that can be used by non-citizens," says Prof Tan.

"Even if there is an anti-discrimination law, there is the challenge of proving discrimination... Indication of tenant preferences in rental advertisements may not amount to discrimination."



Some landlords are influenced by stereotypes about which migrant groups cook "heavy" foods

In a statement, PropertyGuru said discrimination on the basis of ethnicity or nationality was "absolutely not" allowed under its guidelines.

"There is a whistle-blowing feature for viewers... to report [content] that may be objectionable or derogatory," it said, and objectionable statements would be removed.

Around 1% of listings on its site contained objectionable content, it added.

The Council for Estate Agencies (CEA), a government body that regulates the real estate agency industry, has **guidelines** stating that agents should "advise their clients against placing advertisements that are discriminatory, offensive or stereotyped in nature against any particular race, religion or group in society".

In a statement, the CEA and the Ministry of National Development said: "We do not condone racial discrimination. There are advertising guidelines in place."

"Some landlords have explained that they face practical considerations renting out their properties, leading to certain requirements in rental transactions."

The statement added: "The Government will continue educational efforts on the importance of mutual respect to preserve ethnic harmony."

Prof Tan believes that the discrimination will reduce over time.

"With more apartments coming on stream in the next few years, landlords cannot afford to be so choosy," he says.

Sunil also believes that views may change over the decades.

"All the landlords who rejected me were from older generations, but I find I'm not treated differently at work, where the people are younger. I think attitudes are changing, it will just take some time."

*Some names have been changed.*

Chung, H. (2014, May 1). 'No Indians No PRCs': Singapore's rental discrimination problem. BBC News, Singapore. Retrieved from <https://www.bbc.com/news/world-asia-26832115>



## EXERCISE 2

- What kind of questions can you ask in order to mine for information in the text?
- Use Barrett's Taxonomy and Ennis Taxonomy to help you formulate the questions that need to be asked before anyone can really start analysing the text.



## EXERCISE 3

Authorial voice refers to the writing style of the writer, or their stance on a particular issue.

Authorial bias refers to the stance being more subjective and there is an attempt to influence the reader's response by appealing to emotions or using certain, perhaps invalid assumptions such as fallacies.

### AUTHORIAL VIEW VS. AUTHORIAL BIAS

- Does Helier Chung have an authorial voice? If so, where can you 'hear' it?
- Does Helier Chung also show authorial bias? If so, where can you 'see' or 'feel' it?
- What are the implications for you as writers?



Why did the BBC writer bring in legislation both in Singapore and the UK? Why did the writer bring in Alfi'an Sa'at's play? Did these additional bits of information build a clearer picture of racial discrimination in Singapore? Is there a hidden agenda? Is the writer trying to educate the readers? Did it make you think well of the writer or have too much to think about? Does the writer understand Singapore society? Why or why not? The 'racist' landlords may not also have taken part in the cook curry campaign. There could be two groups of Singaporeans, the more and the less liberal. Or, it is one thing to have a neighbour who cooks curry and it is another thing to have your newly renovated kitchen suffer wear and tear at a faster rate. Is there a difference between authorial voice and authorial bias?

What are the implications to you as writers?

#### EXERCISE 4 WORDS IN GREEN

Denoted words are those that 'give away' how the writer feels about an issue or how the writer wants you as readers to feel. Using the green highlighter function, shade all the words that have some extra meaning in this text.



#### COURSE NOTES

- Recognise that there are words that writers use to sway or persuade us to their point of view and learn to evaluate these appropriately.
- Recognise that we also may use words to sway or persuade, and be mindful and as principled as possible when using such words.
- A systematic checklist for questioning is useful to give both the big picture and the details of an argument.
- Words in green will become synonymous in this module for connotative or denotative words. These are words which carry some extra meaning, usually affective. These words work on the assumption that the reader understands the meaning of the words and phrases and can identify himself or herself with them. These words act as persuasive devices. Critical readers need to evaluate the meaning and the impact.
  - A critical reader or listener has to be alert to these language clues; e.g. Which of these two claims is more truthful?
    - *Indian and Chinese expatriates have been discriminated against by local landlords in Singapore's rental market.*
    - *There have been a number of reported incidents of expatriate Indian and Chinese nationals who have faced discrimination in finding mid-range rental accommodation in Singapore due to perceived racial discrimination on the part of local landlords.*
    - What conventions governing academic culture and language are illustrated in the sentences above? Answer: Being circumspect and using hedging.

- There is media bias even in so-called objective articles. You need to be sensitive to the trigger points, such as seemingly innocent layout of the article, juxtaposition of side stories and main story, selection of source information, use of visuals, choice of words, reputation of author or publisher, etc.

## HOMEWORK

### 1. WILD CARD PRACTICE #4

#### WILD CARD PRACTICE #4



- What are some obvious flaws in the various arguments made by different people quoted in the articles?
- Do you hold to the notion that journalists should report the news objectively?
- How is it possible for journalists to bias an article?
- Make a note of your points so that you can speak for **just a minute on the topic of "News or noose? How news reporting can string us along."** for the next tutorial
- The reading homework in the next slide should be useful.

### 2. READING HOMEWORK

#### READING HOMEWORK

Paul, R. and Elder, L. (2006)  
Critical thinking: tools for taking charge of your learning and your life. 2<sup>nd</sup> edition  
Pearson, Eaglewoods: New Jersey

- Ch.12, p249-289 How to detect media bias and propaganda in national and world news.



### 3. GROUP PROJECT – Developing a rubric

ASSESSMENT #1 GROUP PROJECT HEADS UP		
Component	Worth	Work needed
1. Critical reflection (max.5 pages).	15% Group mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. Each member should have read and reflected on Ennis, 2011.</li> <li>ii. You need to identify the key taxa of his taxonomy of critical thinking skills and dispositions.</li> <li>iii. You should also analyse how these taxa can be applied to any piece of information about IT for a general audience.</li> <li>iv. In particular, you should 'pilot' your rubric to show how it works on to evaluate a short online information source, e.g. website or technological news article or video.</li> </ul>
3. Short presentation with Q and A	10% Individual mark	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>i. The team will be given a prompt 72 hours in advance. This is essentially a beta test of your rubric. <b>The topic is likely to be on an IT solution to a human problem.</b></li> <li>ii. Team members should discuss how their rubric can be used to assess and evaluate information on a given prompt, likely a piece of technological news could be verbal, graphic or video or a mix.</li> <li>iii. The discussion points should then be divided among the team members.</li> <li>iv. Each team member will present a section.</li> <li>v. At the end of all the short presentations, the team will take questions from the rest of the class who have been their audience.</li> </ul>

The critical reflection is due 23:59 on the day your team presents it to the class. You have some time to revise your reflection based on any questions or comments you receive from the audience. The questions may guide you as to which parts need further clarification or some revision. Ennis asserts that one disposition of a critical thinker is the ability to change their position when presented with compelling evidence or reason to do so. It is part of being open minded and well informed.