

## The right to rights, in debate over maids' day off

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## by Teo You Yenn and Vivienne Wee

Since the announcement of mandatory weekly days off for foreign domestic workers, the media has been abuzz with debate.

Many have applauded the decision, but there have also been complaints that reveal a prejudice that domestic workers are different from "us".

These negative reactions indicate an over-reliance on domestic workers to do the work that "we" are in fact responsible for.

Second, they expose a fundamental lack of appreciation for international norms and signed agreements between our state and other states regarding human/workers' rights and how these matter to "us".

In a letter to a newspaper, published online, the writer asks without irony: "Who will do the chores and look after the children and the elderly when the maids are enjoying their days off?"

What does it take to pose this question? It takes a mindset that regards care of one's own offspring as tedious, beneath oneself and rightfully the responsibility of a hired woman. It misconstrues filial piety as a burden that has little to do with care as expressed in physical contact and everything to do with contracting out what one doesn't want to do.

The over-reliance on domestic workers has serious consequences for how we think about the care of those we love.

## CAREGIVING is A PRIVILEGE

First, when workers are too easily exploitable, they end up doing all the bathing, feeding and other daily chores. It is easy to mistake such activities as peripheral to love and relationships rather than seeing them as integral.

As a result, the love of parents for children and the love of sons and daughters for elderly parents are truncated into intermittent acts of having family meals, shopping expeditions and visits to the doctor, with their daily needs reduced to matters fit only for the attention of the maid.

Caregiving requires knowledge. What annoys or upsets an old person, which food is easier for them to swallow, what clothes they prefer to wear on what occasions - these are things we have to learn.

How to get a child to sit still at mealtimes, how they like their hair washed, how to convince them to do their homework before going out to play - these require experience.

These knowledge and experiences accumulate when we give care in ways beyond sitting down to that much-lauded family dinner.

Caregiving is work, that is true. But it is also a privilege, and we should not give it up so willingly just because we do not enjoy wiping our children's bottoms or pushing wheelchairs around the block. Beyond the issue of caregiving as privilege and the problematic eagerness to give it up, there are also international norms and conventions. We should be glad that Singapore society is mature enough to adhere to globally recognised norms about the rights of workers and human beings.

## PLAYING BY ETHICAL RULES

These are rights that our state has signed up to uphold as a member of the international community, including the Convention for the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW).

In July 2011, in their Concluding Comments, the CEDAW Committee at the United Nations urged the Singapore Government to "review and amend the existing labour legislation in order to apply to foreign domestic workers, or adopt new legislation ensuring that foreign domestic workers are entitled to adequate wages, decent working conditions, including a day off, benefits and access to complaint and redress mechanisms".

We talk a great deal about being "global" and standing by "international standards". Integral to being a member of the global community is to play by a set of ethical rules.

In recent years, Singaporeans have made claims that we deserve expanded freedoms, equality and access to social goods.

These are claims rendered legible and legitimate by human rights frameworks. We cannot make these claims selectively, without respect for other rights that are part of the package of ethical norms.

We should applaud the state's actions in taking one step in recognising the rights of foreign domestic workers.

We should applaud it as proud members of a global community with shared norms about fairness and justice.

When we do, we are recognising that the compromised rights of various members of society are not just "their" problem but "ours". The rights that protect them come from the same body of rights that protect us.

We should not give up our privileges, responsibilities and hard-earned rights for a few more hours of leisure on Sundays.

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