

**RC27-503.5**

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*South African Sport: The Rugby Franchise System, and Emerging Soccer Unionism***South African Sport: The rugby franchise system, and emerging soccer unionism**

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The paper examines two most popular sports in South Africa, that is, rugby and soccer, by providing a background on the history sports in South Africa.

The first part describes and analyzes its rugby, a recently corporatized finance system emerging almost overnight out of a 100-year old amateur and voluntary system. In this changeover, problems arise, of contradictions and fissures, alongside the development of rugby as a highly specialized field but with franchise power, particularly in the top rugby clubs. Thus one top club, monopolistic as it is, recently faced bankruptcy, even as an iconic club. The drive to gain black fans may be due to such bankruptcy. In sum, the role of rugby franchises in this scenario is analyzed, and what are the possibilities and problems of professional rugby in the new political dispensation.

The second part focuses on South African soccer, to outline an emerging unionism in professional football. Player unionization has been relatively neglected by industrial sociologists. Professional player unionization in South Africa began in 1997, with the formation of the South African Football Players Union (SAFPU). Prior to this, professional football players have always been at the mercy of their employers, that is, club owners who would take unilateral decisions on matters pertaining to players' contracts and the like. This section seeks to focus on particular issues that relate to players' rights and their playing conditions, of aspects relating to contracts and development, and to the kinds of avenues that are open (or are being opened up) and if these are being fully exploited by some players in the Professional Soccer League (PSL).

**RC04-85.9**

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*Schooling and 'Learned Helplessness' in Northern Nigeria*

Education largely reflects that aspect of culture that seeks freedom as well as facilitates survival, wealth creation and retention. Within northern Nigeria, western education (Boko) is conceived to have served in imparting wealth creation and earning ability to children of the sarakis and alkalis (aristocratic class), excluding children of the talakawas and mallamis (commoners). In this way, children of the aristocratic class receive a kind of instruction in certain 'schools' that enable them climb the social and economic ladder over and above their peers who have a different kind of education in 'almajiri' schools that diminishes their social capital and bequeath an estate of 'learned helplessness' (insufficiently preparing students to gain skills that help them change their 'circumstances' of modern life). Adopting an ethnographic research design consisting of archival investigations, interviews, oral tradition and life histories in Katsina State, the paper examines the social processes of social inequalities within northern Nigeria. The paper concludes that many improvements can still be made to influence social, economic and political processes within northern Nigeria to serve the interest of the majority of the people when almajiri school administrators incorporate critical-life-skills acquisition and self-esteem building subjects that deliver basic skills in reading, calculating, thinking and communicating into the almajiri school system.

**RC25-471.4**

ODROWAZ-COATES, ANNA\* (Maria Grzegorzewska Pedagogical University in Warsaw)

*English Language in Public Space - between Inclusion and Social Exclusion. Pilot Studies in Poland and Portugal (STUDY SPONSORED BY NATIONAL SCIENCE CENTRE, POLAND, Grant NO: 2017/01/X/HS6/00316)*

The empirical study is socio-educational and not a linguistic one. It focuses on citizens' perceptions of English language expansion in Europe and also in their own country. It looks for meta theories concerning access and social environment. The preliminary study is funded by the National Science Centre (Poland) and encompasses the Warsaw and Lisbon area. Poland and Portugal incorporated English language into their educational system at a similar time. The main research questions are:

- how is English is perceived by different social groups?
- who learns English and why?

- in which circumstances or places is English used in Poland and Portugal?
- is the expansion noticeable and how is it perceived?

In the introduction it will be discussed how widely spoken English is in Europe, with a time scale showing the gradual expansion (visible in age cohorts). The expansion of the English language will be analyzed as a 'governmentality' strategy of neo-liberal political elites. It will be argued that for middle-class and working-class people, the English language has become a prerequisite of social inclusion in the world of globalized economy and globalized science. Piketty's "Capital" (2013) outlines the problem of the center and the periphery of the US-centric and therefore English speaking, global economy. The discussion will be embedded in critical theory, with particular emphasis on the works of Michel Foucault, who questions the 'reasons' we use as rational beings and asks about the risks of our rationality. This question may be applied to the rationalization of learning English. Moreover, Foucault's concept of bio-power, advanced by James Marshall's (1995) "busno-power" and Louis Althusser's (1976) interpellation concept (*interpellier*) will be married with Pierre Bourdieu's ideas of social reproduction through education practices.

**RC15-282.14**

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*Community Engagement and Building Institutional Resilience: Exploring Quarantine Ethics, Social Processes and Options for Nigeria*

The burden of infectious and parasitic diseases in Nigeria is high. The outbreak, in recent years, of Ebola, Lassa fever, and Meningitis among other diseases is a signal that more outbreaks are on the horizon and Nigeria's health system must adequately focus on building strong communities and institutions. In conjunction with effective health surveillance and contact tracing, quarantine remains one of the few effective ways to arrest disease outbreak. Among health workers and community people, there is an aggregation of unwholesome experiences which increases vulnerability. The paper examines the use of force; post-quarantine labeling/stigmatization of health workers and quarantined persons; problems of social re-integration; and class discrimination in quarantine administration. The paper adopts Arjen's Theory of Planned Behaviour. Through a review of literature from 2000 to 2017, using databases (PubMed, CINAHL Plus and the Cochrane Library), the paper develops narratives on themes such as: social class disparities, appropriateness and scope of quarantine, use of experimental drugs, and the ethics of coercion. This study provides new ways for implementing quarantine within culturally acceptable contexts. This will provide local solutions to the challenges of- how quarantine is set-up, administered, and managed in Nigeria.

**RC23-435.2**

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*Contemporary Practices of Social Innovation: Collective Action for Collaboration***Contemporary practices of social innovation: collective action for collaboration**

Peter Oeij, Steven Dhondt, Wouter van der Torre &amp; Karolus Kraan - TNO (Netherlands)

A large-scale international project 'SI DRIVE: Social innovation, driving force of social change 2014-2017', collected more than 1000 cases of social innovation across the globe in seven policy fields: Education, Employment, Energy, Transport, Poverty, Health and Environment (Howaldt et al). From those 1000 cases 81 were selected for in-depth case study. Our purpose is to contribute to the mapping out of the innovation landscape: how are these social innovations developing; is there a resemblance with the 'innovation journey' (Van de Ven et al) of innovations in technology / business?

Social innovation exemplifies experiences that are developed in the field of mutual aid and solidarity, and stress social value rather than economic competitiveness. Part of social innovation are initiatives of individuals / communities, of private entrepreneurs, of public organisations, and of combinations of those. Over time they may become either fully private, public or a public-private partnership.

The innovation journey is a process model that makes a distinction between the initiation, developmental and implementation / termination period of inno-

vations; it looks at drivers and barriers, like innovation managers, investors, set-backs, adaptation, infrastructure. We operationalise this model, its periods and variables and apply it to the process of social innovation, to gain insight in the dynamics of these rather new practices of (social) innovation and in the character of collaboration between actors.

## References

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**RC14-270.5**

OGASAWARA, MIDORI\* (*Queen's University*)

*Identification As Power, Body As Risk but Resource: The Colonial ID Systems Applied to the Neoliberal World*

Surveillance systems today are massive and individualistic, identifying the population as individuals, accumulating data on an individual basis across spheres, and tracking individual movements physically and virtually. Identification (ID) is central to today's formation of power politically and economically. Among ID technologies, biometrics is seen and spread as the ultimate identifier of the 'truth'. The body is targeted as the final evidence of self and the original source of data in both markets and security systems.

Although the ID technologies found the best opportunity to proliferate in the ongoing 'war on terror' since 2001, the modern origin to govern individual bodies can be traced back to some basic institutions: the nation-state, bureaucracy, capitalism and colonialism (Weber 1946, Marx 1976, Foucault 1977, Lyon 2009). Among them, biometrics shows strong connection to colonial governance, as fingerprinting was invented in British India and applied to South Africa (Cole 2001, Breckenridge 2014). In Northeast Asia, Japan issued fingerprinted ID cards to identify the Chinese population when occupying Manchuria, northeast China, in the 1920s-1945.

The Manchurian ID systems performed dual tasks: preempting potential rebellion among the local Chinese and using them as cheap labour power for the empire. Their bodies were treated as *risks*, as source of resistance, but profitable *resources*, by the colonizers. Colonial ID systems classified racialized bodies for both exclusion and inclusion. The dual characteristics are theoretically framed by biopower (Foucault 1978), the state of exception (Agamben 1998), and necropolitics (Mbembe 2003). The same purposes are still alive with technological enhancement in the postcolonial, neoliberal world, for preemptive surveillance and proactive profit making. Japan's Manchurian ID systems reveal the political economic origin of ID systems that manage to force and cajole oppositions to work in unison and to make them serve the same reality in concert (Bauman and Lyon 2013).

**RC02-JS-53.8**

OGAYA, CHIHO\* (*Ferris University*)

*Migration and Care between the Philippines and Japan for the Past 40 Years: Analysis through the Lens of Intersectionality*

This paper will give an overview of the interrelated nature of care and migration between the Philippines and Japan for the past 40 years, and will explore how national policies of care and migration in these two countries have created gender and class-specified migration. This paper will also argue the "familiar" consequences of this flow of Filipino women to Japan: the existence of Japanese Filipino Children (JFC) and their relationship to the Japanese state.

Since the 1970s, Filipino women migrated in different ways to Japan, which has been refusing to accept so-called "unskilled labor" from foreign countries. First, women entered Japan as "entertainers" and worked as hostesses at night clubs for Japanese male customers. Many of those women got married to Japanese men and created their own families in Japan afterwards. They offered care work as "wife" within the Japanese family. Nowadays, more and more Filipino women engage in different types of "care" for elderly people in Japan as a profession.

Simultaneously, JFC, as "born out of place" offspring of migrant Filipino mothers and Japanese fathers, began to come to Japan as migrant workers in the care sector. The existence of JFC mirrors the intersectional discrimination in Japanese society; they were born as a consequence of the inequality based on gender and ethnicity between the Philippines and Japan, then they were ignored by the Japanese state, and now they have begun to be exploited as "unskilled labor". This also reflects the nature of the Immigration Control Policy of the Japanese government which has been clinging to its restrictive principle, in a complex way.

This paper will provide an overview of the evolution of migration between the Philippines and Japan to explore how the feminization of migration and "care" in Japanese society have been interrelated across state, market and family dimensions.

**RC01-50.3**

OGBUEHI, VICTORIA\* (*Nigeria Security & Civil Defence Corps*)

*Corruption & the Escalating Boko Haram Insurgency in Nigeria's Northeast*

Till date, defenceless Nigerians have continued to die under attack by Boko-Haram insurgents despite promises by the present Buhari's regime to end insurgency in its first year in office. Are these terrorists more tactful than Nigerian Army that is renowned for being exceptional in peace keeping mission within the African continent?

The arms deal scandal involving the immediate past NSA Sambo Dasuki and other charges of corruption against Let-Gen. Ihejirika (Rtd.), Let-Gen. Minimah and Chief of Defence Staff Alex Bade speaks volumes of the height and depth of corruption in Nigeria especially within the Military that is charged with the task of ensuring that peace is restored to the most populous African nation after Boko-Haram's invasion of its territory. There no doubt that these highly placed officers and other Nigerian elites used the fight against insurgency to enrich themselves' at the expense of the country. For Vice President Osibanjo, \$15 billion was lost in an arms deal that was marred by fraud. For Katherin Dixon of Transparency International - "corrupt elites have profited from the conflict in the northeast and driven Nigeria to a crisis point."

What is the place of corrupt practices in the failure to win the war against Boko-Haram? Corruption has a multiplier effect and has been the reason Boko-Haram insurgency has continued to escalate in a disappointing manner. This paper which is solution based, seeks to give an insight into some of the corrupt practices perpetrated by those charged to fight insurgency in Nigeria and how deliberate effort at ending institutionalized corruption, making the welfare of soldiers a priority and qualitative training programs will contribute in no small measure in ending the armed conflict ravaging N/E and by extension, other neighbouring Africa nations in the past 9 years.

**RC15-JS-17.2**

OGOE, SALLY\* (*University of Manitoba*)

*Victimization & Stigmatization of Newcomers: Approaches in Handling Female Genital Mutilation in Canada*

Female genital mutilation (FGM) is an important human rights and health issue in both Canada and Africa. The Canadian government has made efforts towards eradicating this practice by making it a criminal offense, a solution popularly used in Africa as well. Despite the efforts made by governments, law enforcement, along with international human rights organizations, female genital mutilation persists among African immigrants living in Canada and is still practiced by some in Africa. Canada has become the home of refugees and immigrants from African countries (Gutbi 1995). According to the 2011 Census, there were over 766,000 people of various African origins in Canada, mainly in Ontario, Quebec, British Columbia and Alberta (Statistics Canada 2013). Even though a large majority of female genital mutilation is of African origin, it has become an issue of concern in Canada according to Society of Obstetricians and Gynaecologists of Canada (SOGC) (Kielburger & Kielburger 2013, FORWARD 2002-2014). Some Africans who have undergone the practice or who come from communities where it is accepted, still subject their daughters to the procedure despite their intention to live in Canada long term. This poster presentation aims to address the question; **Has the Canadian attitude towards female genital mutilation been effective in addressing the challenges and experiences of African immigrants and their families in Canada?**

**RC49-822.5**

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*Social Relationships and the Mental Illness Experiences of Pregnant Nomadic Fulani Women in Southwestern Nigeria*

Residential pattern of the nomadic Fulani and conflicts between them and their host communities in Ibarapa Central Local Government Area of Southwestern Nigeria has been widely reported. However, there is dearth of empirical data on how their residential pattern and conflict serve as drivers of mental illness among Fulani pregnant women. Hence, this study assesses the perceived sign of mental illness behavior, factors influencing the behaviour and the influence of social relationships which reduced or complicate the behavior of the pregnant women.

Biopsychosocial model of mental illness was adopted by this study. Non-participant observation and 20 in-depth interviews were conducted with pregnant women purposively selected through snowballing technique from five Fulani settlements. Data collected was transcribed and content analysed thematically.