

Bayreuth International Graduate School of African Studies

BIGSAS Colloquium in the Knowledge Lab of the Africa Multiple Cluster of Excellence

**Thursday, 18th of November 2021, 2–4pm / presented in S58 (RWI) &
online via Zoom**

01:50 pm	Opening of the virtual conference room
02:00 – 02:10 pm	Opening address by the Dean of BIGSAS, Prof. Dr. Martina Drescher
02:10 – 02:45 pm	<p>Gbeognin Mickael Hougbedji</p> <p><i>"Lehrjahre sind keine Herrenjahre": Bedingungen in der Ausbildung und Umgang mit Rechtsnormen zu Kinderschutz bei Schneidern, Schweißern, Maurern und Eisenflechtern in Benin.</i></p> <p>Introduced by Prof. Dr. Erdmute Alber</p> <p>Discussant: Dr. Tabea Häberlein</p>
02:55 – 03:30 pm	<p>Ibrahim Seyni Mamoudou</p> <p><i>Inter-religious dialogue and governance of religious plurality in Niger: towards a "contextualised" secularism.</i></p> <p>Introduced by Prof. Dr. Eva Spies</p> <p>Discussant: tba</p>

Participation in Person:

The Colloquium will take place in the Seminar Room S58 (RW I Building) on the campus. To participate in person please "book a slot" via the e-learning course in advance

<https://elearning-extern.uni-bayreuth.de/course/view.php?id=735> .

In case you cannot access the course please contact me (Julius.Junginger@uni-bayreuth.de).

Please note that you are only allowed to enter the Seminar Room if you have been vaccinated, recovered, or tested (**3G-Scheme**). A corresponding proof of one of the "3Gs" must be carried and shown on request.

Participation via Zoom:

<https://uni-bayreuth.zoom.us/j/68396130569?pwd=K250OG9IS3F3OXVrdUFBL2UzUjFSZz09>

Meeting ID: 683 9613 0569 / Passcode: 897688

Gbeognin Mickael Houngbedji - "Lehrjahre sind keine Herrenjahre": Bedingungen in der Ausbildung und Umgang mit Rechtsnormen zu Kinderschutz bei Schneidern, Schweißern, Maurern und Eisenflechtern in Benin.

In many African countries as well as in Benin, children and young people take up an apprenticeship in workshops or on construction sites. The choice of this type of education, which constitutes a part of the socialization process, is generally made by them or their parents. Even though different factors lead them to this decision these trainings are usually considered a violation of children's rights by the state, international aid organizations and local NGOs because many of the apprentices are under the age of 18. Furthermore, concern arises from the fact that these trainings in workshops and on construction sites are characterized by dangerous learning and working conditions. The mobility of children within this framework is also a source of controversy. In this research, I set out to highlight the perspective of the apprentices, their relatives and the masters. Through the analysis of the situation in the fields of tailoring, welding, masonry and metal weaving, I point out the characteristics and features of this type of education. Despite the violations of children's rights and the difficult working and training conditions, these apprenticeships are an essential contribution to the education of youth. They are historically anchored in Beninese societies and are based on kinship and networks. They also correspond to the local social norms and give youth the possibility of a job. These factors are the reason why violations of children's rights in workshops and on construction sites aren't punished correspondingly.

Ibrahim Seyni Mamoudou - Inter-religious dialogue and governance of religious plurality in Niger: towards a "contextualised" secularism.

This doctoral thesis aims to study the inter-religious associations involved in the governance of religious plurality in Niger. To do so, they will be considered in this work as institutions collaborating with the state through its representatives in the process of regulation of religious plurality. Present in most of the country's districts, these associations, in the name of 'living together', carry out multiple and multiform activities to promote peaceful cohabitation between communities. Their main area of intervention is the prevention and management of inter-community conflicts. It is their emergence, their functioning and their relationship with state institutions that are the focus of this research. Due to their social influence, members of these associations are increasingly called upon to produce peacekeeping and violent extremism prevention activities. In practice, these activities take the form of lectures, preaching, inter-religious dialogue sessions, conflict mediation, and sometimes some members act as informants for the authorities in denouncing incendiary and intolerant preaching and religious radicalism. This indicates the appearance and collaboration of new actors other than those of the state in the governance of religious plurality, each with their own modalities of intervention.

Using a socio-anthropological approach, this thesis seeks to understand how interreligious associations participate in the governance of religious plurality in Niger. The aim of this question is to understand the process of appearance of these interreligious associations, to describe the typology of their activities and to analyse the mechanisms through which they participate in the governance of plurality.