The Home Eleven Phenomenon on the University Housing Estates of the University of Lubumbashi

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1. Introduction

For several years, there has been a practice called "eleven (11)" or "home 11" on the campuses of the University of Lubumbashi. Students use the terms: go to 11, do 11 or go to home 11 to designate a practice of defecating in the bush or outdoors in escapes containing bush and near university cities. What is home 11 then? University campuses of the University of Lubumbashi closes ten homes are built in height (home 1 to home 10) and eight homes are built in recumbent architecture called Blocks or low sizes. Designed to house students, these homes have sanitary facilities showers, and toilets allowing them to do their needs. However, instead of using the planned toilets, students are used to frequent the bush to do their needs as Kaumba notes (2017, p.16), on university campuses, students are used to leave the toilet provided in their respective homes to relieve themselves outside. This is the subject of an internal student: I prefer to relieve myself over there because it is faster and easier. There we do not need toilet paper or water. For this purpose, the Home 11 represents the eleventh Home after the home 10, in which the population represents is nothing but faeces. This is any space near university cities containing grass and hidden by trees facilitating open defecation. Note that defecation of outdoor students obviously has several consequences including the environment (deployment of microbes, pollution of the atmosphere), health, nauseating odors etc. As a result, this phenomenon is a problematic situation in university cities, as noted by A. Pires (1997, p.79), "the notion of problem situation refers to the fact that for at least any actor, a given situation is received or perceived as creating a problem or as being negative, unacceptable, undesirable ". Mumbere, K. (2012), analyzing the problem of latrine management in tertiary institutions and universities, reveals that respondents stated that they did not use these latrines because they are poorly maintained by the student commission. The results of his study show that the hygienic conditions are not good and none of them are respected and that these latrines are bad clean that they can not attend them under conditions to avoid the voluntary contamination of the germs pathogens. As for Malanga, B. (2012), he was interested in analyzing the opinions of students at the University of Lubumbashi on the health conditions in their living environment. His analyzes point out that the unfavorable opinions of students on university cities can be explained by the lack of organization of student works that do not want to make university cities pleasant and also by the absence of adequate structures that deal with the

cleanliness. The author continues that the conditions of life in homes are bad, even deplorable and the pollution of homes, blocks and poorly maintained toilets that cause several diseases due to unhealthy conditions found on university campuses. For example, the fact that students on university campuses at the University of Lubumbashi leave their toilet to detect in the open air in the bush is a problem that deserves to be solved, because the observation shows that There is a gap between what exists and what should be, as Goguelin P. (1967, p.53) points out, "to solve a problem is to find the means to cancel this gap".

This article aims to make an analysis of home 11 attendance on university campuses at the University of Lubumbashi. The fundamental concern revolves around the following question: What are students' perceptions of their use of home 11 at the expense of public toilets?

In answering this question, we seek to describe the representations that students make about their use of home 11 at the expense of public toilets. In this article, we first present the inscription of this study in the object of criminology and the theoretical perspectives mobilized. Then we will give the methodology used to collect and process the data. We also mention the strategies related analysis. Finally, we present the main results of the study. A conclusion is put at the end of the text.

2. Registration of the Study in the Object of Criminology

Long conceived as a science that studies the characteristics, the reasons and the causes of the criminal phenomenon (Maurice cusson, 1998, p.17), criminology has undergone profound changes. Criminology enables the study and understanding of the social problems faced by human beings in their social and environmental lives in various forms, thus contributing to the improvement of social life. Indeed, the fact that students will relieve themselves in the bush (home 11), that is to say, use other places than those provided in homes, is a social problem that requires improvement. Whence this study finds its place in the object of criminology, because, the observations carried out allowed us to raise a situation - problem. According to Pires (1995, p.25), "Criminology is a complex activity of interdisciplinary knowledge, both scientific and ethical in nature, aimed at elucidating and understanding the larger criminal problem (ie problems and social control ".

Note that for Maurice Cusson (1198, p.19), the criminal phenomenon is shaped by the decisions and actions of offenders, victims and social control agents.

3. Theoretical Perspectives

Quivy and Van Campenhoudt (2006, p.85) stress that "to opt for a theory is thus to say by what the object will be explained, that is to say to determine to what, to what type of element the studied phenomenon will be connected to make it intelligible ". In the same vein, Lupitshi (2013, pp.95 - 96) adds that the same object of study can give rise to several theoretical apprehensions. It is to the researcher that the imperious task is to specify, to justify the theoretical presupposition that he intends to privilege in the first and the reading of the facts ". The grid of the social actor, the symbolic interactionism, the theory of the anomie as well as the theory of the environmental security made the phenomenon intelligible.

a) The social actor
According to Debuyst (1990, pp.25 - 26), the social actor is a non - passive and undetermined subject, a subject that is neither an abstraction but a point of view that he claims. Digneffe (1990, p.360) summarizes in these terms the behavior of the social actor: "the actor pursues most of the time unclear, ambiguous, even contradictory objectives (. . .). His behavior is however active; even passivity is in a way a choice. The behavior of the actor always has a meaning to discover. It is rational in relation to the opportunities and the behavior of the actors. It's a behavior that always has two aspects. An offensive aspect in the seizure of opportunities to improve its situation and a defensive aspect that empties the maintenance and expansion of its capacity for action. The role of the social actor in this study is justified to the extent that it allows us to grasp the meaning that actors give to the phenomenon that is the subject of our study.

b) Symbolic interactionism
According to Le Breton (2004, pp.46 - 47), the individual is an actor interacting with the social elements and not a passive agent suffering the full force of social structures because of his habitus or the strength of the system or his culture of belonging. He builds his universe of meaning not from psychological attributes or external imposition, but through a deliberate activity of meaning - giving. Symbolic interactionism therefore aims to "elucidate the meanings that the actors themselves implement to build their social world" (Coulon, 1996, p.108). From this point of view, the challenge of our Research will be to understand the meaning that students give to the sanitary conditions of their facilities. According to Jadelet (2003, p.61), the social representation is with its object in a relation of symbolization, it takes place, and of interpretation, it gives it meanings. These meanings result from an activity that makes the representation a construction and an expression of the subject. In this case, representation functions as a system of interpretation of reality that governs individuals' relationships to their physical and social environment (Abric, J. C., 2011, p.17). In conclusion, thinks Coulon (1996b, p.108), the actor becomes capable of a reflexivity on his own behaviors or practices and he can act on those of others with whom he is involved in relational play, as much

as he can can be influenced by them. Symbolic interactionism is thus intended to elucidate the meanings that the actors themselves implement to build their social world.

c) Theoretical of anomie
According to Robert King Merton (1965), anomie means the discrepancy between the cultural aims proposed by society and the means available to reach them, and gives rise to a state of tension in certain individuals; leading to the rejection of norms and social rules. To explain the theory of anomie, Merton draws up a classification, outlining a logical typology of individual adaptation to differentiated exposure to objectives and means. This typology accounts for individuals' entry into conflict with the norms of a society, when an imbalance between valued cultural goals and the (legitimate) means available to attain them is established. This imbalance creates tension, which is at the root of socially repressed behavior, and therefore delinquency, divided into five categories (Digneffe, 2005, pp.156 - 141, Gariépy and Rizkalla, 2002, pp.93 - 94). Conformism: corresponds to the state where the individual accepts valued cultural goals and structural means. Conformism accepts the goals of society and uses legitimate means to achieve them, but does not always succeed. This is the case for all citizens who comply with the laws; Innovation: consists of the acceptance of cultural goals, while refusing the structural means, ordinarily used or planned. The innovator accepts the goals of society (success, success), but uses illegal means to achieve it. From which results delinquency; Ritualism: denotes for the individual the refusal of cultural goals and the acceptance of means. The ritualist rejects some goals or makes them consistent with its means, but it strictly adheres to the rules. He is an honest worker, often of the middle class; Escape (or reference to a situation where the individual refuses both the cultural goals and the structural means) It is as if what is done in society does not interest him or more, he creates a world The withdrawnist (or the escapee) rejects both the rules and the goals of society, whether he voluntarily or not withdraws from society and is considered a deviant or a marginal by conformism, ritualistic the innovator; Rebellion: it implies that the individual is alien to the goals and the structural means of the society other times recognized and tries to propose and sometimes even to demand new ones. The rebel is active withdrawalist; totally rejects traditional society and proposes an alternative, a new social system. This approach is relevant in this research in that, on the one hand, it will allow us to understand how Home ion 11 to the detriment of the toilets in the home is a residue of an absence or a weakness of the rules to maintain the toilets on university campuses (cleanliness etc.).

d) The approach to environmental security
This security could therefore be compromised by acts of vandalism (war and eco - terrorism), excessive pollution or unsustainable exploitation of resources, as well as permanent human intrusion into certain ecologically sensitive areas ". According to Philipe L. P., (1998, p.274), the concept of "environmental security" refers to four main acceptances: environmental security, the safety of individuals, state security, and the security of the international system. The issue of the environment is today increasingly integrated with other important issues facing societies. As such, our use

of the environmental safety approach in this study is justified to the extent that this approach indicates how individuals cope with the dangers of the environment. The use of this approach to environmental safety clarifies the environmental threats that individuals face, which can be either natural (natural disasters) or human (Robinson, 2008), representing a material or immediate physical condition, and affecting the health of individuals.

4. Methodological Devices

The type of study that gave rise to this article is exploratory. We are engaged in an inductive approach by privileging the data collected on the field, which we have subsequently interpreted and analyzed. According to Muchielli (1996, p.58), the inductive approach aims at the understanding of the phenomena starting from the data rather than the collection of data to evaluate a preconceived theoretical model or assumptions a priori »The study is part of a qualitative approach defined as "a type of research that favors non - numerical data collected in the natural environment of people. The researcher tries to interact with the study participants in order to gain a rich and credible understanding of the meaning that the participants give to the phenomenon under study " (Muchielli, 2004, p.183). In this approach, the researcher is interested in "understanding the meanings that individuals or groups of individuals give to their own lives and experiences. Anadon (2006, p.11) asserts that the point of view, the meaning that the actors give to their behaviors or their life is matter of observation and research.

We are working on a population containing forty interviewees. As a result, the diversification is done between the group of student actors, the group of actors of the University of Lubumbashi and who are in direct contact with the students to ensure the housing and the group of student actors but who make intermediary between students and actors of the University of Lubumbashi; they are the aldermen, the mayors of the men.

4.1 Data collection techniques

In the field we proceeded to the collection of data by opting for two types of main instruments: semi - structured interviews and conversational interviews. The methodological instruments are selected depending on "the theoretical references of the research" (Ruquoy, 1995, p.60) and on their capacities, according to theoretical presuppositions, to bring a maximum of information (Deslauriers and Kérisit, 1997, p.97).

a) Semi - structured interviews
The interview is a means by which the researcher tries to obtain information, which is not found anywhere else among the people who have been the most often witnesses or actors of events to which the research relates (MACE, G. and PETRY, F, 2000, p.91). For Savoie - Zajc, which is taken up by Schaut (2014, p.90), "the semi - structured interview consists of a verbal interaction moderately animated by the researcher. It will be guided by the rhythm and the unique content of the exchange in order to approach, in a mode that resembles that of the conversation, the general themes that

he wishes to explore with the research participant ". Blanchet and Gotman (2001, p.41) support this aspect of things by affirming that: "the maintenance unfolds the course of things, proposes the elements contained in the studied phenomena, their components, (. . .) the rationalities specific to the actors". Crozier and Friedberg (1997, p.458) note that "the interviews make it possible to know the practices of each actor, the devices pursued, the resources that each actor possesses, the margin of freedom, under what conditions or limits he can use this margin. of freedom ".

b) Conversational interviews
The formal interview (appointments, times and places) is not always possible for a category of actors who were very reluctant or reserved. The search method based on the interview seems to us quite appropriate for our study, to the extent that it allows us to complete the information that we would have escaped during the questionnaire survey on the one hand and, on the other, understand and decode the data conveyed by the students in our sample. Blanchet confirms this when he says that the interview "allows to study the facts of which the word is the main vector (. . .) or to study the fact of speech itself " (Blanchet, 1985, p.38). Here the content of the interviewee's speech is important and represents a basic subject of research. We synthesize the students' speeches by highlighting the perceptions they have of the state of their toilet in the homes. These interviews were, beyond mere description, an understanding of the elements provided by the observation.

4.2 Data analysis devices

The data were analyzed using the hermeneutic method. Data analysis occupies a prominent place in all qualitative research (Deslauriers and Kérisit, 1997, pp.98 - 99). Thus, "if a researcher conducts interviews, it is not just for the sake of the conversation, it does so to release knowledge of their analysis. To analyze is to grasp the internal coherence of each interview. " (Schaut, 2014, p.108). In this perspective, as indicated by Albarello (2007, p.174), the quality of the analytical work depends on the creative capacity of the researcher, his interpretative force and his writing power. The content analysis does not have these objects, but what they contain. " In other words, speech is a signifier that carries a signified (Mwenze, 2009, p.104). "Collective hermeneutics is a method of collective interpretation of texts, particularly socio - biographical narratives, which aims to bring out the latent meaning contained in an individual's discourse and, from there, to go back to his representations, his structures of consciousness " (Molitor, 1990, p.19). "This method therefore postulates that the texts on which one works contain a clear, clear, directly grasping sense, and a latent meaning (Kantenga, 2014, p.92). The hypothesis here is that the texts have an objective excess of meaning in relation to the intentions of the speaker " (Molitor, 1990, p.20). There is therefore a difference between the intentions of the speaker, the interviewee, and the latent structures of the text. The person says more than she thinks consciously. "The structures of meaning contained in his narrative refer to practical social forms that are found in the language " (Molitor, 1990, p.22). The goal pursued by this hermeneutical method is to understand the relation of the subject to a certain number of social objects and social

situations " (Molitor, 1990, p.20). Hermeneutics thus makes it possible to identify what an interlocutor says, what he means and the representation of what he means (Kantenga, 2014, p.93). The hermeneutical method will allow us to analyze and interpret the meaning of what the actors want to say through their speeches collected during the interviews and their representations of the latter. This qualitative analysis made it possible to assess students' perception of their use of home 11 at the expense of public toilets. The following section presents the results.

5. Presentation of the Results

This section is devoted to the presentation and analysis of research results. Analysis based on student speeches based on qualitative indicators attempts to answer the research question. Indeed, this analysis reveals how students apprehend the state of their toilets, and their use of the home 11 to the detriment of the toilet provided. In this section, we will first introduce the the elements that favor the attendance of the home 11 by the students on the university cities. Finally we will mention the conclusion. Attendance at home 11 is a widespread phenomenon on university campuses. For the users, some emphasize that it does not depend on their will but certain constraints force them. Thus, we highlight the elements that constitute valid reasons to attend home 11 to the detriment of the toilets of homes.

a) The poor condition of the toilet
Toilets must be cleaned and kept clean to allow anyone wishing to access them not to be disturbed. For the users, the poor state in which their toilets are located in the homes (dirty vats, bad smells, perforated tanks, stuffed feces etc.), are in general, very frequent situations in the toilets of the homes on university cities. In his study, Kaumba (2018, p.187) emphasizes that "users, the state of toilets do not meet the criteria of hygiene, sanitation and cleanliness. Users complain about deplorable toilet conditions, they are dirty, some are clogged, dirty and broken tubs that date back to colonial times, smelly odors, full septic tanks. In some homes we can see toilets unusable because they have been clogged for several years and feces are piling up. The vats are in a sorry state. Many of the latrines visited have never been dumped or technically maintained; users are then forced to relieve themselves in the bush. These poor toilet conditions that leave much to be desired, are really not accepted by users. Thus, seized with disdain and fear, imagining all the consequences on health they preferred to go to home 11. Let's listen to what Mulumba says from the excerpt of this interview: "For others, if they find dirt because someone has not relieved himself, he has the disgust to enter the toilet; These are the conditions of the toilets that are not good; there are smells. And also when there is no water, the water does not flow we have no choice but to go to 11 ".

b) The precarious mentality of some users of toilets
Some users are simply driven by bad will and others have a mentality problem. As a result, some use the toilet without putting water in it. However, the toilets within homes being old, they require to be used with enough water. Given this requirement, there are those who find it annoying to take a seal of water and go up the stairs and squarely prefer the

home 11, because he knows that home 11 is a toilet where you do not need 'water. Yves agrees with our analysis: "For others, they are already ill used to go to 11. Instead of going to draw water for the toilet, for him it is a waste of time and prefers the 11 because there is no need for water. People are told to fill a lot of water; it is written even at the door, but the others always put little water in the toilet; it is a problem of mentality, of conscience, they are disordered, badly clean; because if you are consciously working how can you do that? "

The lack of patience characterizes most students who do not want to wait when a toilet is occupied. Kubu abounds in this sense: "The others are already used to it. Where they come from, they were used to going into the bush; because there it can last a long time, you see here at home there are many and if someone is in the toilet, he must take his time, so if you arrive and it is busy and there is no way to wait you go to 11 ".

Some users use the toilet and throw knits in the tub instead of using gene papers. Kubu expresses himself by saying: "Bouchage eza kaka; because there are even some incivists who put knits in the vats. " Indeed, the bad habit of some users is related to social class. Among students who seek housing, some come from remote areas or the bush is easily used as a place of deduction. For this kind of student, going to home 11 is quite normal.

c) Clogging of toilets and false septics in the homes of university cities
Clogged toilets encourage the use of home 11 at the expense of public toilets. For users, the fact of throwing little water in a toilet, the use of inappropriate paper and even false septic that are too old are elements not to neglect favoring the clogging of a toilet. As a result, feces do not come down and pile up to create a clogging. The toilets at the homes were built with a single pipe from the fourth level to the first level. Thus, if a user of the fourth level relieves himself and throws a small amount of water, the faeces will not go down and go upwards to pile up in the pipes, resulting in clogging. And for the users, in such conditions, it is better to go to the home than to relieve themselves in a clogged toilet with fecal matter that stagnates. Let us listen to the comments collected from this interview with Mimbilu: "There is the use of a small amount of water; what does that say ? That is to say that from the 4th level to the 1st level, there is only one pipe that must bring down the waste. Now, if I'm at the 4th level, I go in and I'm relieving myself and I throw some water, and another comes and does the same thing and it stays, it does not go down and it does not pass and as and as you go upwards."

In most cases, clogged or poorly maintained toilets are usually closed or no longer operational. And when the means are not started to fix them, they can remain dirty and clogged for several long time. This situation is at the base of a small number of the toilets operating on all the planned toilets. Thus, faced with this unsanitary situation, users prefer home 11 todetract from public toilets. Meanwhile, users need to relieve themselves but where to go? When a toilet is in poor condition and continues in this state, it is difficult for users to use it. In such conditions, the users have

no choice but to opt for the home 11. This student reports us this: "At us on the first level there are 4 toilets but only 2 work; at first it was 3, but we arranged 2 from where we have 2 it's been 3 years. They are poorly maintained, sometimes clogged and repair is a problem and sometimes it takes time so we go to 11 ".

d) Water outages on university campuses and the use of toilets with little water

Water is a very important natural resource for humans and all living things. That's why she must always, at all times and at all times be available to allow this being to survive. As a saying goes, [. . .] "water is life". In relation to this utility of water, the toilets must be used with water, and even many in the case of toilets within the homes as already pointed out several of our respondents in the preceding paragraphs. If toilets require water, this means that water is available at all times on university campuses. However, water outages are common on university campuses and can take several days. Therefore, in case of water failure, toilets are unusable because if several people relieve themselves without putting water, the toilet will not be accessible by others. This favors the use of home 11 as emphasized by this student in these words: "There is also the lack of water, we suffer, it can be 4 or 5 days; there they go to home 11 and then they come home. Can do 4 or 5 days; there they go to home 11 and then they come home. The toilets in the homes require a use with a lot of water. When a student relieves himself and puts little water, the waste can not be evacuated and can pile up. The one who will come to relieve himself afterwards, not being able to support the state in which the toilet is, will prefer to go to the 11th or the 11th. The cuts of water are frequent and sometimes take several days. At this time, users prefer the home 11 detriments of public toilets. However, some users use a small amount of water even when there is enough water on campus. And this is a problem. Mujinga agrees with our analysis: "Others when they relieve themselves instead of throwing water, usually a seal of water, it throws a small amount where it goes with a lot of problems.

e) Increase in the number of students housed in the home

In general, in each home there are four to five toilets. When some toilets are clogged, they are closed and this will reduce the number of toilets available. This leads to a large flow of users in a toilet. However, when a user is in the toilet, he must take his time and finish all his needs calmly, without pressure or outside precipitation. As an old saying goes, [. . .] "hungry belly has no ear". The large user flow of a toilet reduces the availability of the latter and this also favors the use of home 11. This is what we can understand in the words used by Kitoko: "You see here at home are many and if someone is in the toilet he must take his time so if you come in and it's busy and there is no way to wait you go to 11 ".

f) The environment around university cities

The environment is an element that favors the attendance of home 11 by the students of 11 to the detriment of the planned toilets. The bush is a good place to relieve itself. Remember that for home users, home 11 is any space where there is grass and well hidden. As a result, when the university environment is overgrown with trees, grasses, and

bush, it favors the home 11. A student finding that the toilets are dirty or do not meet the criteria of cleanliness and hygiene, and that he realizes that all around him the environment is made up of the bush, will have no choice but to frequent the bush. Tukenke agrees with our analysis in this interview: "Another problem is that of the environment; the environment favors these kinds of situations; the homes are surrounded by bush. If the herbs were well cut the students would be scared. I think the environment also favors 11". This is the reason why on home campuses, the home 11 is more frequented during the rainy season than during the dry season.

g) The home 11 as a place for contemplation of girls

While some students attend home 11 at the expense of public toilets because they feel that the toilets are in poor condition and do not meet hygienic conditions, others prefer the home 11 for other reasons. Indeed, going to home 11 represents for some, favorable and very interesting moments because they have the opportunity to go to contemplate also girls students who frequent the home 11. This is what we understand Minji by the extract from the interview below: "Some even go to see only girls because some girls go to 11; then others go to see girls and that's good for them; And they say, Eh, neighbor! It's okay ?".

6. Conclusion

This work aimed to present the perceptions of the students the attendance of the home on the university cities. The combination of the grid of the social actor, the perspective of symbolic interactionism, the theory of anomie and the theory of environmental security have made the phenomenon intelligible.

The inductive approach inscribed in a qualitative approach, allowed us to go towards the actors concerned and to elucidate the sense that the actors are made around the frequentation of the home 11. Moreover, the hermeneutical method served us to analyze the data and show that there are elements that come into play contributing to the attendance of the home 11. Thus, at the end of this article, poor toilet conditions in the home, the precarious mentality of some users of toilets that do not respect not the standards of hygiene, the lack of water on the university cities, the closures of the toilets are the principal causes of the frequentation of the home 11 to the detriment of the public toilets on the university cities of the University of Lubumbashi. Therefore, for our part, it would already be interesting to consider mechanisms to maintain toilets in homes, educate users on how to use the toilet, and set up a policy of deforestation of herbs around cities academics and more specifically during the rainy season.

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