

# Addiction Behavior of Young Places in Lubumbashi Rehabilitation Centers (Case Study Conducted in Lukuni, Bakanja / Center and Magone)

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**Abstract:** *Our work focuses on the behavior of addiction of young people placed in rehabilitation centers of Lubumbashi. We found that many children in family breakdown (ERF) housed in rehabilitation centers recurrently resort to addictive behavior (delinquency, alcoholism, aggression, smoking, prostitution, vagrancy, crime, etc.) as if they still led the life of the street, while the said phenomenon can be repressed. That's why we made it a research topic. The results of our study will interest the State, the parents, the researchers, the young people, the educators of the rehabilitation centers and the society to the extent that everyone will have to realize that a child in family breakdown in a reeducation center does not is not abandoned but to whom it is necessary to bring a psychosocial help to measure, that is to say according to its difficulties of integration. In our work, we have provided a set of practical tips for anyone who has the opportunity to supervise the FRS to be able to fight this scourge. Addiction behaviors have already been the subject of many studies that we will not be able to examine exhaustively in this work. We have confined ourselves to examining some of the studies that best relate to us.*

**Keywords:** Addiction behavior, rehabilitation

## 1. Introduction

Our work focuses on the behavior of addiction of young people placed in rehabilitation centers of Lubumbashi. We found that many children in family breakdown (ERF) housed in rehabilitation centers recurrently resort to addictive behavior (delinquency, alcoholism, aggression, smoking, prostitution, vagrancy, crime, etc.) as if they still led the life of the street, while the said phenomenon can be repressed.

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Mukendi Mpinga H. (2014: 326), found that children in artisanal mines resort to inhaling alcoholic beverages and drugs that stimulate them to manifest addictive behaviors (working relentlessly and with stamina, braving bad weather, braving fear and shyness, overcoming sensitivity to scruples and the risk of accidents, etc.).

Faoro-Kreit B. (2011: 1), showed that the life of every child should be considered as an agora (space, crossroads

of discussion) where different educational partners develop with the utmost seriousness the necessary provisions to put the young person sheltered from the structural and social changes of the third millennium.

Jean-Pierre Chartier (2010: 1), in his book entitled "Les transgressions adolescents", has identified an interesting metaphor in which he compares the earthquakes (geological movement of the earth) that make part of the earth shake (catastrophe) children who are at odds with family members who in turn shake up part of the social community, hence the term "time bomb."

Guénat O. (2007: 123-129), in a survey conducted in Switzerland on "juvenile delinquency", found that the use of cannabis leads young people to crime, to present a deviant behavior that takes them away from social structures (integration difficulties, school dropout, professional failures).

KasongoMalobaTshikala (2010: 4), noted that the neglect of children, abuse, non-schooling, the death of a parent or both, divorce, remarriage ... push young people to submit to street life (drugs, theft, prostitution, etc.), and exposes them to psychic disturbances.

Tremblay M. (2007: 1), pointed out that several methods have been implemented to bring smokers to quit smoking in order to eradicate the morbidity and mortality related to the health problems caused by tobacco smoke. . These are interventions aimed at promoting smoking cessation and the adequate treatment of tobacco dependence by health professionals.

The study conducted by the One-Unicef Group (2006: 72), carried out by the Observatory of Urban Change (OCU) on child labor in the mines and quarries of Katanga, revealed that the presence of alcoholic beverages and Psychotropic drugs in mines and quarries lead to drunken children and have harmful consequences on the body.

Pichot P. (1983: 264-273), emphasized that early experiences with parents in childhood are crucial for the development of the child's personality. If they have been good, they will facilitate the integration of good habits in it, vice versa.

The examination of the state of the question leads us to note that the studies on addiction behaviors have taken three directions: the studies relating to the etiology, those devoted to the harmful effects of the consumption of alcohol or drugs and finally, studies focused on the treatment of drug addicts.

Our study fits in the perspective of these different authors. For the latter, drugs and alcohol are sources of mental or physical suffering, leading to the production of antisocial acts. As for us, we proposed to describe the addiction behaviors as our predecessors but for a specific category of young people placed in rehabilitation centers of Lubumbashi.

Education is a phenomenon that accompanies the living being throughout life. That's why we say it starts from the cradle. When the child grows up in his family, he receives from his parents, from society and from his comrades a course of action that can not be neglected. However, under certain circumstances, some children move outside this natural circuit. That is, they engage in a harmful or unreasonable circuit with incalculable consequences both for themselves and for society itself.

At present, the production of delinquent acts in Africa is spectacular. Children and adolescents of all ages abandon their families or vice versa to start living freely in the streets of cities. This is explained by the fact that the Democratic Republic of Congo is more precisely Lubumbashi capital of the province of Upper Katanga remained on the fringes of the phenomenon of juvenile delinquency. In this struggle, several projects and development programs are initiated and committed to the cause.

Lubumbashi also did not stay on the sidelines of all delinquency-related practices. That is to say, of all the degrading behaviors of young people in family break today in wandering or interned. This is how we see as if the state, society and parents do not exist for this category of children.

Given the diversity of juvenile delinquency that developed in Lubumbashi, we were interested in the addictive behavior of young people in Lukuni, Bakanja / Center and Magone House.

Our main concern revolves around the following question: What are the addictive behaviors adopted by young people in Bakanja / Center, Magone and Lukuni? Which of these behaviors are common?

This is the question we will try to answer in this work.

In relation to the question posed in the problematic, we have formulated the following hypothesis: In answer to

this question, the young people placed in the three centers of reeducation would adopt the following behaviors of addiction: the consumption of alcoholic beverages, drug and smoking. Among these most frequent behaviors would be the consumption of alcoholic beverages, valium and hemp.

As a goal pursued in this study, we identify the addictive behaviors adopted to show young people with family breakdown, parents and society ways and means to curb the expansion of this phenomenon is to extirpate the degree of delinquency so much.

To carry out our study, we used the descriptive method and the case study method. The data collection was done by three techniques: documentary technique, maintenance technique and observation technique.

Our study is divided into three parts:

- Theoretical framework;
- Methodological framework;
- Results.

## 2. Theoretical Framework

### 2.1. Some Concept

We defined the key concepts used in this study.

#### 2.1.1 Addiction behavior

The expression addictive behavior contains two terms: behavior and addiction. We first defined the term "behavior" and then the term "addiction" and finally the expression "addictive behavior".

For H. Pieron, who reintroduced the word behavior in French psychological language in 1907, designates this concept as the set of phenomena observable externally. Behavior is an object of ordinary perception.

In other words, the term "behavior" means the set of actions and reactions (movements, physiological changes, verbal expression, etc.) of an individual in a given situation. (<https://fr.wikipedia.org/wiki/comport...>)

Behavior is the manner of behaving or the set of objectively observable reactions of a living being.

In a 1990 article, psychiatrist Aviel Goodman considered the word addiction to be: "a process by which behavior, which can function both to produce pleasure and to relieve internal discomfort, is used in a mode characterized by repeated failure to control this behavior and the persistence of this behavior despite significant negative consequences." ([www.ifa-addiction.fr/the.addictions-c...](http://www.ifa-addiction.fr/the.addictions-c...))

According to the Petit Larousse de la psychologie (2008: 90), addiction can be defined as a more or less alienating relationship of an individual to a substance (drugs, tobacco, alcohol, drugs), a practice (play, purchase) or a situation (romantic relationship, sect).

We talk about addiction, when the need outweighs the desire; when sensation replaces emotion and relationship; when a product or behavior invades the field of possible pleasures and becomes a priority and imperative to obtain pleasure or soothe a tension; when passion prevails over reason. In 2016, the term addiction is assimilated by society and addictology has become a medical and university specialty. (<https://www.addictaide.fr>>whatisit ...)

It should be said that we will use the concept of "addiction" to talk about the excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages and toxic products by an individual.

Thus, the expression "addictive behavior" refers to the behavior of young people, which consists in excessively consuming the toxic products and who have become dependent on them.

### 21.2. Young placed

According to the dictionary.reverso.net. English, the term "young" represents:

- Who is not advanced in age;
- Who belongs to the youth (in my young age).

In this work, the term "young" refers to children and adolescents aged 5 to 23 who are placed in rehabilitation centers. According to Xavier Nègre, quoted in Lexilogos (2002-2014), the word "placed" means placing someone under the authority, the dependence, the protection, and the orders of someone. On our side, "placed" is synonymous with accommodation. Thus, the term "youth placed" is used to refer to boys aged 5 to 23 who, as a result of the family breakdown, were removed from the harmful influences of the street to be accommodated in a reeducation center.

### 2.1.3. Reeducation center

Lexilogos (2002-2014) argues that the concept "center" represents a public organization with a special purpose, generally socio-cultural, educational, research.

It is also the place where people gather, an organization dedicated to a set of activities. (<https://www.larousse.fr>> French> center)

In this work a "center" is an establishment, a house that welcomes young people in family break.

It should be noted that several authors have defined the concept of "reeducation".

For Choisy (1950: 229), rehabilitation is considered as a special education for the social or family reintegration of a subject poorly adapted to society. We can therefore consider that "re-education" is a "catch-up or recovery education".

From the foregoing it follows that the expression "rehabilitation center" represents a home that houses young people with a family breakdown in order to give

them an integral formation that could facilitate their social reintegration.

## 2.2 Theories of juveniledelinquency

Psychological and sociological theories form the backdrop of our study. Psychological theories describe how man is at one and the same time the product of the social milieu, the surrounding culture and a progressive construction of the self. We will take into consideration the psychological theories which stipulate that: "the anti-social behaviors (alcoholism, drug addiction, aggressiveness, prostitution, ...) can be learned by imitation or observation of a delinquency model presented by the adults and / or the relaxation of the system education (abuse, integration difficulties, lack of recognition, academic difficulties, professional failures, family conflicts, ...). That is to say that man is the product of his environment and it is the latter who forges his personality. Here are the authors who have highlighted these theories: the experience of A. Bandura (1977), cited by V. Bedin et al. (2011: 209-210), P. Daco (1973: 379-381), V. Bedin and J. F. Dortier (2011: 15), P. Karli (1987: 31).

Sociological theories emphasize the influence of the environment (culture, role, status, model, values-attitudes...) on the behavior of the individual. The great authors who have defended these theories are: C.R. Shaw et al., cited by J. P. Nkongolo Mukendi (1996: 18), T. Hobbes (1651), N. Elias (1973: 75) cited by V. Bedin (2011: 204).

## 3. Methodological Framework

We described the field of investigation, population, sample, research methods and techniques, and counting techniques.

### 3.1 Description of the field of investigation

Our field of research consists of three rehabilitation centers, namely: the ERF / Lukuni Rehabilitation Center, Bakanja / Center and the Magone House.

The first children's center Lukuni family break is located 25 km from the city of Lubumbashi. It is a State Center. Note that Bakanja / Center (located at number 47, Kapuasa Road, Q / Kafubu, C / Kampemba) and Magone (located at number 169 Munama road, Kafubu district, Kampemba commune) in Lubumbashi, they are part of Salesian works. All these three centers have the mission to rehabilitate children in family breakdown that constitute a time bomb or a public danger.

### 3.2 Description of the study population

Our target population is made up of 114 young alcoholics and drug addicts who have broken down and are interned in the three targeted rehabilitation structures. That is to say that the said population is composed only of young delinquent boys, whose number rose to 57 young people at the ERF / Lukuni center, 41 young people in Bakanja / center and 16 young people at the Magone handicraft center. Our target population is made up of 114 young alcoholics and drug addicts who have broken down and are interned in the three targeted rehabilitation structures. That is to say that the said population is composed only of young delinquent boys, whose number rose to 57 young people at the ERF / Lukuni center, 41 young people in Bakanja / center and 16 young people at the Magone handicraft center. It should be noted that this study population is heterogeneous in terms of age, time spent on the street, time spent in the center and the environment. Their age varies between 6 and 23 years old. Their time spent in rehabilitation centers is between 1 year and more. Their time on the street is 1 year and up. Their environment (physical or social) exposes them to the consumption of addictive products either simultaneously alcohol or psychotropic, or in an isolated way that is to say a single addiction.

Note that in the three rehabilitation centers Lukuni, Bakanja / center and Magone, children break up family speak most of the country's languages, the most common are Kiswahili and French.

Finally, we opted to conduct our investigations on the young population of the city of Lubumbashi because they say: "the youth is the future in everyday life".

Here is the table showing the numbers of our target population:

**Table 1:** Distribution of strata in the population

| STRATA / CENTERS | Population (Ni) |
|------------------|-----------------|
| LUKUNI           | 57              |
| BAKANJA/CENTER   | 41              |
| MAGONE           | 16              |
| TOTAL/N=         | 114             |

**Legend:**

Ni = Size of the stratum at the population level.  
 N = Total.

Considering the data contained in this table, out of 114 subjects that make up our study population: 57 cases come from the Lukuni Center, 41 subjects are hosted in Bakanja / center and 16 participants are placed in Magone.

### 3.3 Description of the sample

For this study, sampling is choosing a part to represent the whole. Thus, we opted to use weighted or proportional stratified random sampling "which consists in subdividing the population into subgroups called STRATES; extract within each stratum a group of individuals that will form the sample. (LubambaKibambeLangayi, 2006-2007)

Thus, according to LubambaKibambeLangayi (2017), weighted stratified random sampling is presented by the following formula:

$$n_i = n \cdot \frac{N_i}{N}$$

Legend:

ni = Size of the stratum at the sample level;  
 n = Total at the sample level;  
 Ni = Size of the stratum at the population level;  
 N = Total at the population level.

Taking into account the size of our target population, we have drawn a sample of the following: 13 ERFs in Lukuni, 9 young people in Bakanja / center and 4 young people to Magone. These are the 26 young people we put on, with whom we observed the presence of addiction behaviors and with whom we worked until the end. We selected them because they proved to be willing or faithful to our information gathering instrument throughout our research period in Lukuni, Bakanja / center and Magone centers; they presented a terrifying past; they were curious to know what we were doing ... It was all these reasons that led us to consider the 26 cases as relevant to our study. They are all male. Their age is between 14 and 23 years old. Their time on the street is 1 year and up. Their past in the rehabilitation centers varies between 1 to 9 years. Their environment encourages them to adopt addictive behaviors; they are all drinkers and drug addicts.

The sampling technique allowed us to circumscribe our study sample.

The table below shows the extraction of the subjects in our sample:

**Table 2:** Extraction of the sample

| No | Strates/Centers | Population (Ni) | Ponderation n/N | Sample (ni) |
|----|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1  | LUKUNI          | 57              | .22807018       | 13          |
| 2  | BAKANJA/CENTER  | 41              | .22807018       | 9           |
| 3  | MAGONE          | 16              | .22807018       | 4           |
|    | Total           | 114             |                 | 26          |

Referring to Table 2, 13 cases were extracted from the Lukuni stratum. While, 9 participants are from Bakanja / center. And finally, 4 subjects were taken from the Magone subgroup.

## 4. Results

Our methodological choice focuses on the study of cases, we propose to describe the behavior of addiction among young people placed in rehabilitation centers.

### 4.1 Presentation of cases and description of addiction behaviors

In this section of our work, we have for each case and according to the rehabilitation centers, presented the information collected by means of the interview and the observation on the behaviors of addiction.

**Case No. 1: A. A. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

Sex: Male \* Age: 16 years \* Time spent in the center: 6 years \* Meeting place: ERF / LUKUNI Center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His history**

A.A. had been at Kasapa Center since 2009, at 11 years old. The divorce of her parents and the abuse of the stepmother (While her dad was at work, the stepmother made him suffer eg to draw water with a big can every time, to be able to eat it is only when his father was present, ...) are the main reasons that led him to flee the family home to seek refuge in the market. After a while, his father went to pick him up at the market, but he did not want to break away from street life; that is how he went to Bakanja / City, later to the town hall and from there to the Kasapa center. Currently, he wants to change and have a good life.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey and hemp.
- Source of funding: polish shoes and sell mentos gum in town.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The purchase of alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs is as follows: A.A.va will obtain the whiskey (Officer's, golden, goal) and hemp in the Nganda or the surrounding network; he buys in secret so as not to be seen by the framers of the center; but after buying he takes care of dispatching these products to close friends for reasons of confidence and security, that is to say he gives only to those who can not betray him to his supervisors.

Once after having bought the whiskey or hemp, it consumes it on the spot that is to say in the Nganda either it goes in bush for use. Every day, he buys 10 balls of hemp for 5 people, that is to say he and his 4 congeners. His expenditure in whiskey alcohol is 2 small bottles; he contributes with his friends something to realize 4800 FC in order to get intoxicated.

**b) During use**

After buying, they will take shelter each in his corner in the bush or in the field to get drunk. To consume the whiskey, each of them uses the bottle. As for the taking of hemp, he inhales it as one absorbs the cigarette; he takes drugs regularly (that is to say, he takes drugs every day: very early in the morning before the social workers come to the center and in the evening after finishing selling the mentos gum or waxing the shoes) introducing others to consumption to be like him, not to be ashamed or afraid when they work. This initiation is done by imposition given the position of strength or leader he occupies in the group vis-à-vis friends and also his advanced age compared to others. They think they find this strength in the minds that lead him to do this because he was also urged by friends to get hooked on the time he was still living in the market.

A.A was incapable of describing the spirits that lead him to behave in this funny way with himself and the congeners.

**c) After use**

In case AA, the consumption of alcohol whiskey and hemp pushes him to be under the influence of certain minds that he himself can not control, to drunk, to not think too much or not worrying about his life, not remembering his dead mother, completely ignoring his family, stirring up trouble or fighting, being stubborn to respond badly. The young person translates all this by the fact that the consumption of alcohol whiskey and hemp gives him the opportunity to live without hindrance.

**Case No. 2: L. M. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 years \* Time spent in the center: 4 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni Center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

The case L. M. did not want to study, but he was still behind the wrestlers to imitate their exhibitions; his parents did not want their son to be in contact with people of bad reputation, something that L.M. did not approve of. That's how he decided to move away from his family, it was in 2011, to go live at Bukasa market MuenaDitu where he spent 3 months. Then, he was influenced by his counterparts of the same market who had in mind the idea or the plan to leave MueneDitu to come to integrate the Kasapa center in Lubumbashi. To do this, they defrauded the train of the National Railway Company of Congo to reach the city of Lubumbashi. Their trip had lasted 1 month. Her ambition is to have the job or get married to have the kids.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp, filtered tumbaco, whiskey (Officer's, horse, ...), alcohol five hundred or Kabondo.
- Source of funding: shoeshine in the city and resorts to the sale of field products as he does agronomy.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

For our subject, its geographical position is an important factor that determines its behavior with regard to the purchase of alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs offered to it by the environment, ie its behavior is different depending on whether it is found in town or in the vicinity of the center of Lukuni. When he is in the center, he will buy alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs from the villages 25 and Kawama. On the other hand, when it is in town, it is the makeshift refreshments placed behind the buildings of the stores or in the market Mzee which it frequents when it wants to buy. The quantity purchased often depends on the amount of money possessed. Its daily consumption can reach 3 balls of hemp, or 3 small bottles of whiskey, or 2 coke bottles of five cents, or at least 9 stems of tumbaco.

**b) During use**

To get intoxicated, he does not expose himself but he hides in places where there is not a strong traffic (in the bush and in the bars of fortunes). He smokes hemp in the same way that cigarettes are made by mouth by placing the powder in a paper shaped like a rod. For alcoholic beverages, he uses the bottle.

**c) After use**

Our subject gets drunk, he eats a lot, he has the courage to work for money, he is not afraid or ashamed of people.

**Case No. 3: C. L. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 15 years \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

As a wish, He wishes that the coordinator of the ERF / Lukuni center can provide them with the things of entertainment (screens, games, etc ...)

**2) His story**

He lived in Luena with his father who told him that his mother did not love him; she had thrown it; and after a while she was dead. Our subject was in constant conflict with his father because of the incomprehension he had decided to leave his father. To get to Lubumbashi, he had climbed above the wagons of the freight train. When he arrived in Lubumbashi, he was in the street where he met other street children. In 2012, he was picked up by his social agents to be sent to the city hall and from there to the ERF / Lukuni center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Type's addiction: Whiskey, Hemp and Tumbaco club.
- Source of funding: He finds money in the city by shining shoes and selling mentos gum, he does it in secret but the social framers know that the young family breaks up to go to town.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys alcohol, cigarettes and hemp anywhere, because there are many sellers by all. That is to say, in town as in both 25 villages and Kawama. Its daily consumption in alcohol and psychotropic is 3 bottles of small whiskey, 6 Tumbaco club stems and at least 2 balls of hemp. It is he who goes to these sources.

**b) During use**

He consumes these products outside the center (in the bush, in makeshift bowls or Nganda downtown, village 25 and Kawama village), but sometimes he gets drunk in the block while the others are out. He smokes hemp as he has always smoked tobacco. For the alcoholic beverage, it is used by the bottle, there is no initiation. The center is not aware of its alcoholism or drug addiction.

**c) After use**

Once drugged, C.L. has the courage to work well, steal the property of others and disturb public order.

**Case No. 4: D. R. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

As a family, he was uncomfortable with the fact that he was always the victim of abuse from his father who told him to go and find another father elsewhere; something he did not digest. Like, he was getting by selling cookies, sweets, etc. He had decided to leave Kasai Oriental where he lived with his parents to take the SNCC train to Lubumbashi. Upon his arrival in Lubumbashi, he was housed in a Catholic parish in Bel Air district, but again nothing seemed to work. That is why he went to see the social workers who had facilitated his reception at the Lukuni Rehabilitation Center in 2012.

**3) Descriptions of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: Patex glue, tumbaco club, hemp and whiskey.
- Source of funding: shoeshine in the downtown area.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs from wherever he can find them in and around the Lukuni Rehabilitation Center. He was initiated by the friends of the center who told him to look like they were courageous because he was shy, concerned about his family and his future. As it is said that appetite comes with eating, it first began by absorbing two to three strokes of smoke from hemp or tobacco, using rod-shaped paper to smoke. He used the pen rod to inhale the pattex glue. Regarding alcohol whiskey he took a sip but now he consumes a lot. He buys at least 3 balls of hemp, 1 pack of Tumbaco club, 1 box of pattex glue that he inhales for a week and at least 3 bottles of whiskey.

**b) During use**

Consumption of alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs is a group of friends, it often happens in the bush every day after eating and when they go to play ball. They learned to consume alcoholic beverages or to smoke psychotropic drugs by means of seniors they had found in the center, currently dumped into the sanitation brigade or transferred to KaniamaKasese who taught them to be like them, by showing them how to hold a cigarette, how to smoke, how to differentiate hemp from other plants. Everything was done without the knowledge of the management staff. To date, he has become accustomed to taking drugs.

**c) After use**

Alcoholism and drug addiction drive D.R. to introduce girls from the center's neighborhood to the block or dormitory during the night, to play ball well, to influence others and to ignore the family's existence.

**Case No. 5: L. K. IN LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 16 years \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

It was when he was in primary school that his mother died; his father did not take care of him, he was under the care of his grandmother who made him suffer. This is how he had fled to end up at the market Mzee Laurent Désiré Kabila. In 2012, the social workers went to the market and from there he was referred to the ERF / Lukuni Rehabilitation Center where he lives to this day.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey.
- Source of financing: Mentor's shop in town.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He gets the whiskey every time he sells the mentos in town, that is to say whenever he finds money, he buys easily. Usually, he gets 3 small bottles of whiskey, he operates alone.

**b) During use**

Consumption occurs outside the center (bush, Nganda or refreshment bar). People in the center do not know that he is drinking whiskey. He uses the bottle to drink.

**c) After use**

Under the influence of the drug L.K. has the strength to work, move around the city from one corner to another without getting tired, he does not have to be afraid of kidnapping police and street children who can steal his goods.

**Case No. 6: F. A. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Gender: Male \* Age: 17 years \* Time spent in the center: 5 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

His father had given him a booth to manage but he had squandered money with his friends. When his father asked him for the account, he fled to find a place in the market. He then went to Bakanja / city and Lubumbashi commune to be finally recommended to the Lukuni Rehabilitation Center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp and whiskey.
- Sources of financing: polish the shoes and sell Mentos gum.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys toxic products either in town or in the two villages surrounding the center. That is to say, where he finds alcoholic beverages and hemp he buys without asking himself questions. Although he is placed in the

Lukuni center, he is always supportive. He was introduced to the consumption of alcoholic beverages and drugs when he was at the market in order to cope with cold, fear, shame, carry luggage and sort onions. He consumes at least 2 balls of hemp and 3 bottles of whiskey a day.

**b) During use**

He inhales quietly in the bush and where he buys it. The material means used to absorb hemp is paper arranged in the shape of a rod and for alcohol it is the bottle that facilitates consumption.

**c) After use**

He presents the following behaviors: he becomes stubborn, provocative, liar because he is not afraid of anyone. He comes out of the center when he wants to go for a walk and look for girls in the neighboring villages.

**Case No. 7: A. G. IN LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 16 years \* Time spent in the center: 1 year \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) History**

He comes from Dilolo where he spent several months at the market. He came from a polygamous family and his father had contracted several marriages, life had become very difficult in the family, he could not study. This state of affairs had pushed him to flee the family roof to end up in Lubumbashi. Through social workers, he was welcomed at the ERF / Lukuni center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: Pattex glue, hemp, tumbaco club and whiskey.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The operation is carried out near the street vendors, power supplies, and makeshift refreshments in the city and in the two neighboring villages in the Lukuni center. Its daily consumption is very varied, that is to say 3 balls of hemp or 9 rods of Tumbaco club or 1 box of Pattex glue or 4 bottles small whiskey.

**b) During use**

Sometimes, he puts the hemp powder in his shoes to get intoxicated but often it's by mouth. He consumes alcohol from the bottle. He does not initiate anyone else into alcoholism or drug addiction, but was forced by friends and cold when he was still living in the market. He drinks alone without the participation of a third person, and this, in the bush most often. That is to say, he can buy in town after finishing polishing shoes to consume next to the center. According to him, he smokes and drinks with calculation so as not to insult people and cause trouble.

**c) After use**

It is by being drunk that he has strength and a lot of appetite.

**Case No. 8: H.S. IN LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 18 years \* Time spent in the center: 6 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni Center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

Coming from a two-parent family, he was happy but the worst began with the death of his father. Her mother had remarried, and the new dad did not want him. Everything did not seem to go because the climate of misunderstanding was permanent between them. Due to ongoing conflicts with his foster father, he separated from his mother to be accepted first in Bakanja / City; then to the Kasapa Center and finally to the Lukuni Rehabilitation Center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: Hemp, Light Tumbaco, Whiskey and Simba Beer.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He gets his supplies of alcoholic and psychotropic beverages in town, he benefits from the services of street vendors, the makeshift drinkers located behind the buildings, shops and the market in downtown Lubumbashi. It consumes at least 3 bottles of whiskey a day or 2 Simba beers; 1 pack of light Tumbaco for 2 days or 2 balls of hemp.

**b) During use**

H.S. buys discreetly or secretly, when he brings alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs to the Center, he consumes them in the bush making a personal walk so as not to be seen for fear of punishment. Inhalation is done through the mouth or through the nose using a paper rod; he uses the bottle to drink alcohol.

**c) After use**

According to him the drug allows him to travel great distances, that is to leave the center Lukuni on foot to the city center and vice versa, without getting tired. He is not afraid of the police in town when he is doing his shoe polishing business to get wax and brushes. He can successfully confront the street youth who assault him. For him, the consumption of alcoholic and psychotropic drinks gives him the sensation of being a strong man and to forget his biological family which he keeps bad memories.

**Case No. 9: I. Z. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 \* Time spent in the center: 6 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) History**

He reveals that he left his family to end up in the market for fear of being bullied by his own parents who accused him of all the evils.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey, five hundred and Tumbaco club.
- Source of financing: sale of field products.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The purchase of psychotropic and alcoholic beverages takes place with the inhabitants of the market located in village 25. Its daily consumption is at least 2 coke bottles of five cents; it can replace the alcohol Lutuku by 3 bottles of whiskey. For smoking at least 5 stems of Tumbaco club a day.

**b) During use**

He consumes alone alcoholic beverages and tobacco in the bush where he bought. He drinks from the bottle.

**c) After use**

He becomes strong and courageous to work, he does not feel the cold and he sleeps deeply.

**Case No. 10: J.J. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 15 years \* Time spent in the center: 5 years \* Meeting place: ERF / Lukuni Center \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

It all started in 2010, when he flew with his friends 34,000 FC who constituted the financial capital of his father. As a result, he had been afraid of being abused by his father, and he had fled to the downtown market, he was still in 4th Primary.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp, whiskey and five cents or Lutuku.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys whiskey, five hundred and hemp from makeshift refreshment bars in Kawama and 25 villages, and even at the Mzee Laurent Désiré market. He was excited by the fighting, fearlessness and shame behaviors he observed among other young people in the center. He usually gets 2 balls of hemp to deal with the humiliation he was subjected to because he did not speak well; at least 2 bottles of whiskey; sometimes 1 Coke bottle of five cents.

**b) During use**

As the other young people made fun of him, he drank and smoked alone either in the bush or in the place of purchase, using the model of the actors of cinema.



**c) After use**

He becomes violent towards the others in the center or outside the center, shyness disappears and gives way to courage to face any obstacle.

**Case No. 11: A.K. AT LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 18 years \* Time spent at the center: 5 years \* Meeting place: Lukuni \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

Coming from a large family of 12 children, there were family conflicts that resulted in the death of two parents. Orphaned, his mother's sister had welcomed him to her home for her education. After a few years of living together with her maternal aunt, friends in the neighborhood had influenced her to start stealing money from the house, first \$ 200 and eventually \$ 300, but her aunt had finally discovered that it was he who was flying. That's why he fled to the Mzee Laurent Désiré market.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types addiction: hemp, whiskey.
- Source of financing: sale of mentos gum.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The purchase of alcoholic beverages and hemp is done in the Nganda or village or Kawama staff; and in downtown supplies. The quantity of hemp bought per day is at least 2 balls, that of whiskey is at least 3 bottles of small size.

**b) During use**

He drinks and smokes to be clear and deserved the respect of other young people, it is done outside the rehabilitation center or in the staffs arranged to take drugs in the presence of the people he meets in these networks.

**c) After use**

He sleeps quietly without worries; he takes revenge against those who mock him. When he is angry, he does not listen to anyone, even his supervisors. He is not afraid to take any action, and he controls his gait.

**Case No.12: X. X. TO LUKUNI**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 14 years \* Time spent in the center: 9 years \* Meeting place: Lukuni \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

The bad behavior of his mother had led him to leave the family home. His mother was a merchant and his father was unemployed; every time her mother came back from the market, she began to make rude words to her husband that he was doing nothing for her and the children. These marital conflicts between the two parents had caused intolerance in X.X who had run away, and after he was placed in Kasapa rehabilitation center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp, Tumbaco and valium.
- Source of financing: sale of Mentos gum.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

Non-drinker subject but usually gets the psychotropic from the merchants of the villages 25 and Kawama, food, makeshift refreshments and tenants of small pharmacies. His daily consumption of psychotropic drugs is diversified since it depends on how he sold the mentos gum. He alternates different addictions, at least 10 valium tablets, or 3 balls of hemp or at least 7 stems of Tumbaco club.

**b) During use**

He mixes hemp with tobacco for a particular taste. He takes action on the field after buying. He goes alone to the sanitary facilities as to relieve himself, he takes the opportunity to use drugs.

**c) After use**

He has the sensation of losing balance during the walk, he has insomnia and loses his appetite. He is pushed to sexual intercourse.

**Case No. 13: T. U. in Lukuni**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 18 years \* Time spent in the center: 6 years \* Meeting place: Lukuni \* Training tracked: Agronomy.

**2) His story**

Abandoned by his family because he was sick with an inflated leg; his parents did not know how to get him treated for lack of money. They could not take care of him and they did not accept him anymore because they accused him of wizards. That's how they chased him out of the family roof; he did not have where he went but he ended up going to the Mzee Kabila market.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey, Simba beer and hemp.
- Source of funding: Fog.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The purchase is made at the owners of the makeshift refreshment bars (staff, Nganda) and at the grocery merchants. Per day, he buys at least 3 bottles of whiskey and 3 balls of hemp.

**b) During use**

It consumes alcoholic beverages and hemp outside the reeducation center, that is to say in the staffs or supply networks without the participation of someone else.

**c) After use**

He reveals that drunkenness directs him to play sports (football) and to play well, sweat a lot and wash.

**Case No. 14: N.N. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 years \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / center \* Training tracked: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

**2) His story**

It all started with the death of his mother who had remarried his father. His stepmother used it to sell the donuts in the street. When he refused to do so it was a big problem, he was not allowed to eat or go to school; this suffering had led him to flee the house for the market.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: Hemp and valium.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The quantity bought is 3 balls of hemp or the absence of hemp, it takes at least ten valium tablets.

**b) During use**

He inhales hemp outside the center under the trees of the Cité des Jeunes as if he smoked tobacco. On the other hand, it absorbs the valium using water either at the Center or where it has been purchased. He does not initiate others because he can be exposed and thus excluded from the Center.

**c) After use**

It makes him calm, hypocritical and mean; he feels strong or able to work a lot without accumulating fatigue.

**Case No. 15: G. F. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Gender: Male \* Age: 18 years \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training track followed: Art plastic.

**2) His story**

He left his family in Kinshasa because he was forced to study while he did not want to; he felt better beside a guitar and had a passion for photography. Upon arriving in Lubumbashi in 2010 by train via Ilebo, Kananga and Muene-Ditu where he spent a lot of time on the street. He was first welcomed at the Bakanja / City Center, later he was referred by social workers in Bakanja / Center to this day, and he was lucky enough to be admitted to the city of youth in the sector. plastic art.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp.
- Source of funding: Photograph and musical framer (guitarist).

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys from the tenants of staffs located in the area of Bakanja / Center. To transmit his knowledge, he must obtain at least 2 balls of hemp a day.

**b) During use**

He consumes hemp in the same way as one takes tobacco; he does so outside the center, that is, in the bush or in makeshift refreshments often after eating at noon.

**c) After use**

The consumption of hemp pushes him to sleep a lot, to talk a lot after sleep, to be at the height of handling the guitar; he has the strength to walk without getting tired to take pictures of his clients or to collect from them.

**Case No. 16: A.P. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 18 years \* Time spent in the center: 2 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training track followed: Plastic art.

**2) His story**

A.P. left his family from the moment his father died. There has been a lot of conflict with his paternal uncles. The latter had taken everything, that is to say, all the material and financial goods to the detriment of the children of their deceased brother. As the children were sacrificed, they could not study; As a result of this misery, A.P. had seen fit to go to the market in Kolwezi, later to the market Mzee Laurent Désiré Kabila, later to Bakanja / City and from there it was finally sent to Bakanja / Center for its blossoming.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey, hemp.
- Source of funding: wash the vehicles and work at the Cité des Jeunes as an artist.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

The quantity to buy depends on the number of vehicles washed per day, but it can not fail to consume at least two bottles of whiskey. In case his vehicle cleaning activity does not produce, he can go into debt to be able to use drugs.

**b) During use**

He consumes whiskey in the bush, in the car park of vehicles where he bought, that is to say outside the center. He washes his mouth so that he can not get noticed, he drinks whiskey using the bottle.

**c) After use**

According to him, whiskey gives him the energy to work well without fatigue or shame; it helps him to be immobile in class and ask a lot of questions to the coaches.

**Case No. 17: A.Q. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 16 years \* Time spent in the center: 3 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training tracked: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

**2) His story**

The disagreement and family arguments between the children (siblings) while their mother was traveling (this is

a single-parent family) pushed A.Q. to flee his family to Kalemie by train in order to live in Lubumbashi far from his brothers and sisters. He first spent one year in the street at the market Mzee Laurent Désiré Kabila before meeting in Bakanja / City to finally be hosted in Bakanja / Center to be re-educated.

### 3) Description of the addictions used

- Types of addiction: valium, simba beer, hemp and tumbaco club.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

### 4) Induced behaviors of addiction

#### a) Before use

He does not buy Simba beer, but during the Salesian celebrations or at the reception of a donor, Simba beer enters the center with the agreement of the head of the center and the supervisors. The latter do not forbid young people to drink alcohol, but they advise them to drink in moderation so as not to sow the disorders in the center. He buys a plate of valium that he consumes in small numbers a day, that is 2 balls of hemp or he alternates with the cigarette of which he does not know to determine the quantity consumed daily.

#### b) During use

He inhales the valium in the center and out of the center of the way one absorbs a drug; he takes hemp and tobacco in the bush around 17 hours after bathing. He could share psychotropic drugs if he still lived on the street, but because he is in the center, he can not expose himself for fear of being caught and hunted. This is how he operates alone and with great discretion.

#### c) After use

The absorption of the psychotropic causes him to make disorder in the dormitory, to prove to his peers that he has a troubled head (he fights).

### Case No. 18: U.R. IN BAKANJA / CENTER

#### 1) Identification

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 15 years \* Time spent in the center: 4 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training course followed: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

#### 2) His story

Residing in the Hewa Bora neighborhood, he was chased away by his parents after a dream that his sister had made. Her sister had seen someone ask her if they sold oil at home, she said no. Then, his brother had asked him to accompany him somewhere but on their return, she had seen herself naked or without clothes. The morning of the following day, she had told this dream to her parents; and they had alluded to the rape of their daughter by his brother. Something that had degenerated into family by causing the removal of the son of the house. Although he was hunted, he spent the night in the same neighborhood, in an unfinished house in the hope of being recovered one day by his parents. As no one wanted him, he made the decision to spend the rest of his life away from his family.

### 3) Description of the addictions used

- Types of addiction: whiskey, Simba beer.

- Source of financing: shoeshine.

### 4) Induced behaviors of addiction

#### a) Before use

He buys whiskey from merchants in the Kafubu neighborhood. The quantity of whiskey purchased is at least 2 small bottles per day.

#### b) During use

It is a non-smoking subject, it consumes whiskey after purchase in the center or in secret, in the garden. As for the beer Simba, it drinks in the sight of everyone in the center at big parties organized by the center manager. It is on these occasions that he takes advantage of drugs without spending money.

#### c) After use

He sleeps deeply without insomnia, he becomes very courageous and he does not have to worry about his biological family.

### Case No. 19: A.S. IN BAKANJA / CENTER

#### 1) Identification

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 15 years \* Time spent in the center: 5 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training course followed: Primary cycle (final degree).

#### 2) His story

He used to fly. His parents complained each time about the loss of property and money in the house, but always made it look and behave in the presence of parents. He had stolen 100 USD, 15,000 FC, phones, etc. Neither parent gave him any intentions. But one day, he was caught hand in hand at the neighbor's house, when he stole \$ 50. On this occasion, he was beaten by his family and neighbors. It had scared and shamed him to continue living in this neighborhood; he had fled the neighborhood to live next to his sister, unfortunately the latter did not take care of him. Thus he had decided to go live in the market of Kenya Commune, from there to Bakanja / city to fall in Bakanja / center.

### 3) Description of the addictions used

- Types of addiction: hemp, whiskey and Simba beer.
- Source of funding: shoeshine.

### 4) Induced behaviors of addiction

#### a) Before use

The whiskey is bought outside the center. The quantity of whiskey consumed is at least 3 bottles and in hemp, it is 2 balls per day.

#### b) During use

The inhalation of Simba beer takes place in the center at the time of the celebration of Salesian feasts or visits of partners. As for whiskey and hemp, it is really difficult to suspect because it takes this behavior outside the center more precisely below the trees that decorate the city of youth, that is to say Unbeknownst to the supervisors since if they discovered he would automatically be removed from the center, something that young family break.

**c) After use**

Psychotropics push him to sleep a lot and deeply, to sweat, to be calm.

**Case No. 20: A.T. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 16 years \* Time spent in the center: 5 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / Center \* Training course followed: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

**2) His story**

Subject from a large family, where the father had no professional activity. The socio-economic situation did not allow children to study. The lack of schooling had led A.T. to start criss-crossing the city without a goal, he only returned to the family at night to sleep. The fact that he had become accustomed to frequenting the city center had made him want to leave his family to live in the street where he had started a new adventure with friends who seemed to have the same difficulties as him. He had gone to Bakanja / city to register, after a while he was transferred to Bakanja / Center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey.
- Source of funding: Shoe polisher.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

A.T. is a drinker and non-smoker, he makes the purchase of whiskey during the day and wherever he can find it exposed. He uses this alcoholic drink when he feels that his heart is getting hot. To be able to cool it, he buys 4 bottles of whiskey when he leaves the city in the afternoons to return to the center. It is he who goes to the sellers.

**b) During use**

He consumes alcohol on the center's football field. He drinks in moderation so as not to be noticed by causing disorder. He goes alone using the bottle.

**c) After use**

He feels invested with strength like Samson, he does not accumulate fatigue when he plays football because for him, the alcoholic drink is a source of energy, it causes others.

**Case No. 21: Q.S. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 years \* Time spent in the center: 2 years \* Meeting place: Bakanja / center \* Training track followed: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

**2) His story**

The socio-economic situation of his family was disastrous, the father was unemployed and the Mother selling on the sly. Everything was difficult for the children, and how to continue living in such a home, he had found a way out that was the street. It first passed through Bakanja / city, and afterwards Bakanja / center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: Simba beer and whiskey.
- Source of funding: resourceful.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

Q.S. is a drinker and non-smoker. He goes to his dealers, often he buys at least 5 small bottles of whiskey. It is rare that he buys Simba beer, he consumes it at major Salesian feasts. The pockets of jeans pants serve as a hiding place for the liquor.

**b) During use**

It is towards 17h and 18h that he goes in the soup of the center or under the trees which shelter the cities of young people to consume alcohol in a discrete way, that is to say he takes some sips, after he pauses and checks if he has been seen.

**c) After use**

He does not smile, he becomes very serious, he loses his appetite, he is not ashamed and studies his lessons with courage.

**Case No. 22: M.V. IN BAKANJA / CENTER**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 17 years \* Time spent in the center: 1 year \* Meeting place: Bakanja / center \* Training tracked: Primary cycle (terminal degree).

**2) His story**

According to him, his insubordination to the parents was the basis of his delinquency. He liked the atmosphere and the walk without worrying about studies. He had fled the house to live in the street, but after spending a year at the market, he was welcomed in Bakanja / Center.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: hemp, Tumbaco club.
- Supply sources: Staffs Kalebuka, food, makeshift refreshments.
- Source of funding: Sponsor.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He gets his supplies at any time, if he wants to smoke. Its daily consumption varies according to the period of heat or cold. The quantity bought is 3 to 4 balls of hemp and a pack of Tumbaco; when he absorbs hemp he does not buy tobacco.

**b) During use**

He puts the hemp leaves in a paper rod to use drugs, he is used to smoking hemp in the hot hours.

**c) After use**

He has repeated vertigo, lack of balance and fatigue. The consumption of psychotropic substances immobilizes his body and his mind.

**Case No. 23: O.I. MAGONE**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 18 \* Time spent in the center: 1 year \* Meeting place: MaisonMagone \* Training course followed: Agriculture.

**2) His story**

The death of his parents in Kananga exposed him to abuse. Nobody cared for his survival, he was missing a place to eat and sleep when he was 9 years old. So he had taken the train hoping to find happiness elsewhere. When he arrived in Lubumbashi, he did not know where to go and who to talk to. He had started wandering at the SNCC station, after which he was picked up by people of good will who had brought him to Bakanja / City and from there to Gareli Center in Kipushi to finally be directed to the Magone House.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addiction: whiskey.
- Source of funding: resourceful.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

O.I. makes the purchase of alcohol in the Kenyan commune from street vendors. It is around 16h that he operates. The quantity of alcoholic beverages purchased is at least 3 small bottles. He does not use psychotropic drugs.

**b) During use**

He consumes alcohol when he finds that his heart is getting hot to distract himself. It is often around the afternoon that he adopts this behavior in the bush next to the center not to attract suspicion.

**c) After use**

He becomes troubled, distracted, brawling or mean, does not work well.

**Case 24: M.D. AT MAGONE**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 23 years \* Time spent in the center: 2 years \* Meeting place: MaisonMagone \* Training track followed: Agriculture.

**2) His story**

He was a stubborn child who complicated his parents. His father was suffering from a serious illness. M.D. was found as a wizard. He was very angry and angry when he learned that. This revelation was a reason to believe that his parents did not want him. That's why he decided to leave his family to live elsewhere. He had gone to Bakanja / City to register, then transfer to Bakanja / Center to finally be directed to Magone.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- Types of addictions: whiskey, Tumbaco, hemp.
- Source of funding: resourceful.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He buys at least 2 balls of hemp a day, 3 bottles of whiskey and 1 pack of tobacco for two days. He does not

take the three addictions at the same time but, he alternates according to his daily preference.

**b) During use**

He inhales hemp into buying networks the same way he smokes tobacco. As for the whiskey, it is towards the evening that it consumes it under the trees which surround the center.

**c) After use**

He has headaches, he responds unhindered even in front of adults, he has insomnia, he has the feeling of being strong and powerful.

**Case No. 25: P.Y. MAGONE**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 15 years \* Time spent in the center: 1 year \* Meeting place: MaisonMagone \* Training track followed: Agriculture.

**2) His story**

A child from a divorced family, he lived with his mother who took good care of him, but she became ill and succumbed to the disease. It was the beginning of his suffering, he could not go to school, he always felt alone. That was the reason he had fled to follow the children who had the same problem on the street, later in Bakanja / City. His file was reviewed and subsequently sent to Bakanja / Center for reintegration.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- a) Types of addiction: hemp.
- b) Source of funding: Fog.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

He goes to the dealers, to feel at ease, he buys at least 2 balls of hemp a day and he goes alone to buy.

**b) During use**

The consumption of hemp is done secretly because it does not want to be discovered, it absorbs hemp as is done for tobacco. It is always in the evening hours that he goes under the trees of the Cité des Jeunes to smoke.

**c) After use**

According to him, hemp allows him to forget bad memories, he becomes shy and sleeps deeply.

**Case No. 26: A.Z. MAGONE**

**1) Identification**

\* Sex: Male \* Age: 21 years \* Time spent in the center: 2 years \* Meeting place: MaisonMagone \* Training track followed: Agriculture.

**2) His story**

As the reason for his delinquency, the death of his parents which caused the lack of financial means. After the parents' death, his maternal aunt adopted him for the sake of exploiting him by using him for housework and other activities without taking care of his schooling. There was disagreement between him and his aunt; and A.Z. resolved to leave his aunt to live on the street. It was from Bakanja / Center that he was directed to the Magone house.

**3) Description of the addictions used**

- a) Types of addiction: whiskey and hemp.
- b) Source of funding: resourceful.

**4) Induced behaviors of addiction**

**a) Before use**

To get drunk he buys 4 small bottles of whiskey but for psychotropic drugs, he buys a hemp ball a day.

**b) During use**

After the purchase, he will inhale in the evening either in the bush or in the toilets of the center. Sometimes he consumes on the place of supply he does without question. He is not used to group drugs.

**c) After use**

A.Z. finds that he eats a lot and gets fat.

**5. Analysis of Results**

After having presented the information collected on the 10 children in family breakdown placed in the rehabilitation centers, we then analyzed the said information according to our study objective.

Our sole objective was to identify addiction behaviors among young people placed in targeted rehabilitation centers namely: Lukuni Center, Bakanja / Center and Magone House.

Examination of the information collected shows the juvenile behaviors of addiction and induced addiction behaviors adopted by the ERFs, these are:

- 1) Juvenile addiction behaviors: Consumption of the drug (hemp, valium, pattex glue); Alcoholism and Smoking.
- 2) Induced Addiction Behaviors: Disturb the order in the center by doing such things as: stealing, lying, brawling, provoking, mistreating, chattering, stubbornness and bad response, ...; Prostitution (introduce the girls to the dormitory or go to the village); Verbal and physical aggression; Gourmandise for some and anorexia for others; Work tirelessly; Wandering: wandering aimlessly over long distances; Abnormal sleep for some and insomnia for others; Live in illusions (reveries); ; Repeated dizziness; Do the sport with endurance and performance; Brave fear or shame; Loss of memory; Feeling calm Ignorance of his biological family; Feeling of being strong and powerful; etc.

After having presented the information collected on the 26 children in family breakdown placed in the reeducation centers, we will now analyze them according to the objective of our study:

Our objective was to identify addiction behaviors among young people placed in targeted rehabilitation centers namely: Lukuni Center, Bakanja / Center and Magone House.

Examination of the information collected shows the juvenile behaviors of addiction and induced addiction behaviors adopted by the ERFs, these are:

- 1) Consumption of the drug (hemp, valium, pattex glue);
- 2) Alcohol;

- 3) Smoking;
- 4) Disturb the order in the center by doing such things as stealing, lying, brawling, provoking, mistreating, chattering, stubbornness, etc.
- 5) Prostitution (introduce the girls in the dormitory or go to the village);
- 6) Verbal and physical aggression;
- 7) Gluttony for some and anorexia for others;
- 8) Work tirelessly;
- 9) Brave the bad weather;
- 10) Wandering: wandering aimlessly over long distances;
- 11) Abnormal sleep for some and insomnia for others;
- 12) Living in illusions (reveries);
- 13) Injuries and provocations;
- 14) Feeling calm;
- 15) Repetitive dizziness;
- 16) Sports with endurance and performance;
- 17) Brave fear or shame;
- 18) Loss of memory;
- 19) Chanceler;
- 20) Ignorance of his biological family;
- 21) Feeling of being strong and powerful;
- 22) Feeling of sweating a lot;
- 23) Immobilisme; etc.

It emerges from this analysis of the results that the juvenile behaviors of addiction adopted by our subjects are varied. However, the most common in the three centers are: alcoholism, drug use and smoking.

Here is the table that lists the frequency of juvenile addiction behaviors adopted by the ERFs and induced behavior of addiction in the three rehabilitation centers.

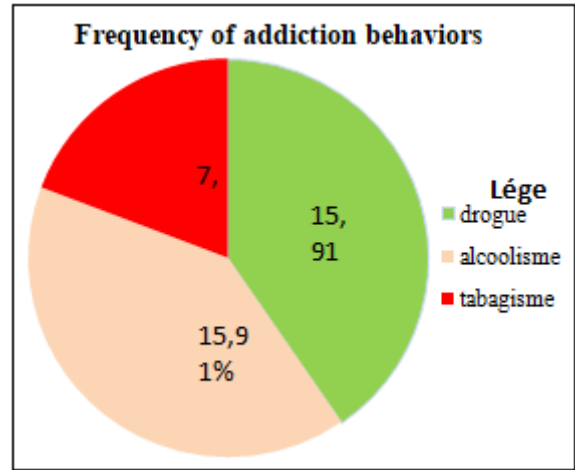
**Table 3: Frequency of juvenile behaviors of addictions and behaviors induced addiction**

| No. | Rehabilitationcenters Behaviours addiction  | LUKUNI | BAKANJA/ CENTRE | MAGONE | Tot. % |
|-----|---|--------|-----------------|--------|--------|
|     |   | fo     | fo              | Fo     |        |
| 01. | Consumption of the drug   | 12     | 6               | 3      | 15,91  |
| 02. | Alcoholism  | 12     | 6               | 3      | 15,91  |
| 03. | Smoking   | 7      | 2               | 1      | 7,58   |
| 04. | Prostitution  | 3      | -               | -      | 2,27   |
| 05. | Verbal and physical aggression (fight, insult, provocation, ...)  | 3      | -               | -      | 2,27   |
| 06. | greed   | 2      | -               | 1      | 2,27   |
| 07. | Disturb the order in the center and outside the center by doing things such as stealing, lying, mistreating, chattering, stubbornness, etc. | 5      | 4               | 1      | 7,58   |
| 08. | Anorexia  | 1      | 1               | -      | 1,52   |
| 09. | Work tirelessly or with courage   | 5      | 5               | -      | 7,58   |
| 10. | Brave the badweather  | 1      | -               | -      | 0,76   |
| 11. | Vagrancy  | 3      | 1               | -      | 3,03   |
| 12. | Abnormal sleep for some and insomnia for others   | 3      | 3               | 2      | 6,06   |
| 13. | Living in illusions (daydreams)   | 1      | -               | -      | 0,76   |
| 14. | Feeling calm and inactive   | -      | 5               | 1      | 4,55   |
| 15. | Repeated dizziness, loss of balance, fatigue, memory loss   | 2      | 2               | 2      | 4,55   |

|       |   |    |    |    |      |
|-------|---|----|----|----|------|
| 16.   | Do the sport with endurance and performance | 2  | 1  | -  | 2,27 |
| 17.   | Brave fear and shame                        | 7  | 2  | 1  | 7,56 |
| 18.   | Ignore the biological family                | 3  | 1  | 1  | 3,79 |
| 19.   | Feeling of strength and power               | 1  | 1  | 1  | 2,27 |
| 20.   | Sweat a lot                                 | 1  | 1  | -  | 1,52 |
| TOTAL |   | 74 | 41 | 17 | 100  |

The data contained in the table above, show the frequencies of juvenile addiction behaviors and the behaviors induced by addiction among a range that was enumerated during our interviews with the 26 targeted cases in the field found 52 frequencies of the highest responses of juvenile addiction behaviors that share as follows: 21 responses pinned alcoholism, 21 statements determined drug use and 10 reactions cited smoking. In contrast to the juvenile addiction behaviors adopted by ERFs, we also recorded 80 responses as frequency of addiction-induced behaviors that are distributed around: 10 reactions cited disturbing the order in the center and out of the center, 10 responses reveal working tirelessly, 10 statements indicate braving fear and shame, 8 responses pinning abnormal sleep for some and insomnia for others, 6 reactions speak of feeling calm, 6 answers reveal repeated dizziness, 5 reactions show ignorance of the biological family, 4 statements say vagrancy, 3 opinions pinpoint prostitution, 3 opinions affirm verbal and physical aggression, 3 reactions reveal gluttony, 3 reviews show to do the sport with stamina, 3 opinions speak sensation of being strong and powerful, 2 answers say sweat a lot, 2 attitudes evoke anorexia, 1 answer indicates live d in the illusions, a reaction shows brave the bad weather.

Mapping of the most common juvenile addiction behaviors in the three targeted rehabilitation centers.



**Figure 1:** Mapping of juvenile addiction behaviors

The mapping above shows the most prominent juvenile addiction behaviors in the three rehabilitation centers: alcoholism (15.91%), drug use (15.91%) and alcoholism (15.91%). smoking (7.58%). It should be said that this is due to the proliferation of outlets for alcoholic beverages in the vicinity of the rehabilitation centers, the breakdown of family relations, the failure of the ego and the superego to the solicitations of the id, the participation in the activities of the bands and gangs, diffuse education and failure of monitoring mechanisms.

Juvenile behaviors of addiction vary according to the types of products inhaled by the young family break (Hemp, Colle pattex, Valium and Tobacco) and according to the types of alcoholic beverages consumed (whiskey, Five cents / Lutuku and Beer Simba).

Here is the mapping of addictive products consumed:



Psychotropic products inhaled by children in family breakdown placed in the three reeducation centers of Lubumbashi (Lukuni, Bakanja / center and Magone)

**Figure 2:** Main psychotropic drugs consumed by ERFs





Alcoholic beverages consumed by children in family breakdown placed in the three rehabilitation centers of Lubumbashi (Lukuni, Bakanja/centre et Magone)

**Figure 3:** Alcoholic beverages consumed by ERF

By way of illustration, we have observed the following behaviors induced by the addiction following the consumption of alcohol and psychotropic drugs in young family members placed in the three rehabilitation centers:

- 1) AA, LM, CL, DR, FA, AG, HS, JJ, AK, XX, TU, NN, GF, AP, AQ, AS, MV, MD, PY and AZ have inhaled the hemp that brought them to adopt the following behaviors: to ignore the existence of one's biological family, to disturb the public order (to steal the property of others), verbal and physical aggression, to brave fear or shame, to work tirelessly, greediness (to grow) , prostitution (introducing girls in the dormitory), playing with stamina and ballooning performance, vagrancy, feeling strong and powerful, abnormal sleep (sleeping a lot and deeply), anorexia, loss of balance and vertigo at repetition, immobility, loss of bad memories, silent, insomnia, living in illusions (reveries), feeling of sweating a lot, stable, chatter, stubbornness, lies, fights and provocations;
- 2) The cases DR and AG inhaled the glue pattex, here is their behavior induced addiction: prostitution (introduce the girls in the dormitory or go to the village), verbal and physical aggression, play with endurance and balloon performance, greed, work tirelessly, ignore the existence of one's biological family;

- 3) Cases XX, NN and AQ inhaled the valium that led them to manifest the following behaviors: loss of balance, insomnia, anorexia (loss of appetite), attraction to sex (prostitution), work tirelessly, aggression, disturb the established order;
- 4) LM, CL, DR, AG, HS, IZ, XX, AQ, MV and MD smoked tobacco, and presented the following behaviors: braving fear and shame, working tirelessly, greed , disturbing public order (stealing other people's property), prostitution (bringing girls into the dormitory), playing with stamina and ballooning performance, ignoring the existence of their biological family, vagrancy, working tirelessly, feeling of be strong and powerful, brave bad weather (cold), abnormal sleep, anorexia, loss of balance (repeated vertigo or headaches), immobility of body and mind, fatigue, insomnia, fights;
- 5) AA, LM, CL, DR, LK, FA, AG, HS, IZ, JJ, AK, TU, AP, UR, AS, AT, QS, OI, MD and AZ have consumed the whiskey that led them to: live in illusions (daydreams), ignore his biological family, disturb the established order (aggressiveness, fight, stubbornness, steal the goods of others, dominate others, revenge, provocations, chatter, lie), brave the fear or shame (in the face of kidnapping police and street children who can steal it), work tirelessly, greed, play with stamina and ballooning, prostitution (bringing girls into the dormitory), wandering, abnormal sleep, braving bad

- weather, sweating a lot, gossip, immobility, insomnia, headaches (loss of balance, repeated dizziness), anorexia, feeling of being strong and powerful, insomnia, increasing weight (getting fat);
- 6) The cases LM, IZ and JJ took the five hundred or Lutuku, and produced the following induced behaviors of addiction: brave fear or shame, work tirelessly, gluttony, abnormal sleep, brave the weather, aggression;
  - 7) The HS, TU, AQ, UR, AS and QS cases drank Simba beer which led them to the following induced behaviors: wandering (wandering aimlessly over long distances), braving fear or shame, disturbing public order (fights, provocations), ignoring one's biological family, playing with stamina and balloon performance, sweating a lot, anorexia, feeling strong and serious;

This allows us to partially confirm our first hypothesis, stipulating that the addiction behaviors adopted by the young people of the three reeducation centers would be the consumption of alcoholic beverages, drugs and smoking.

The most common behaviors are the consumption of alcoholic beverages, valium and hemp. To these behaviors are added the behavior induced addiction (see table n<sup>o</sup> 3).

We can say that the young family breakers who are in Lukuni compared to those in Bakanja / center and Magone have some addictive behaviors that differentiate them. In the sense that, they present the behaviors induced of specific addiction namely: prostitution, verbal and physical aggressiveness, brave the bad weather, live in the illusions. They do not consume Simba beer. On the other hand, those of Bakanja / center and Magone have the feeling of being calm, they do not use the glue pattex and the alcohol five cents to take drugs.

Juvenile behaviors of addiction vary according to the types of products inhaled by the young family break (Hemp, Colle pattex, Valium and Tobacco) and according to the types of alcoholic beverages consumed (whiskey and beer Simba).

We can say that the young family breakers who are in Lukuni compared to those in Bakanja / center and Magone have some addictive behaviors that differentiate them. In the sense that, they present the behaviors induced of specific addiction namely: prostitution, to live in the illusions. They do not consume Simba beer. On the other hand, those of Bakanja / center and Magone have the sensation of being calm, they do not use the glue pattex to take drugs.

It should be noted that the sources of financing to which Lukuni, Bakanja / center and Magone families are reluctant to obtain alcohol and psychotropic drugs are diverse, namely: Selling agricultural products grown in the center (potatoes, tomatoes) onion, corn, vegetables, etc.); Sell the Mentos Gum in downtown avenues; Circulate in town to practice shoeshine; Stand in front of shops and other administrative buildings to provide service especially where there is a heavy flow of people and

vehicles to regulate traffic at these buildings, to keep or wash vehicles for the purpose of paid ; Prester in workshops as an artist, carpenter, mechanic, shoemaker, etc. ; Carry parcels on behalf of the private sector for a premium of encouragement; Receive at the end of each month something as money from the pockets of the sponsors.

We can say that the young family breaks of three rehabilitation centers: Lukuni, Bakanja / Center and Magone engage in some lucrative activities that facilitate them to get something to buy alcohol, tobacco, hemp, valium and Pattex glue without framing.

Our study has shown that the most common addictive behaviors among young family members placed in rehabilitation centers are:

- Alcoholism;
- Consumption of the drug;
- Smoking.

This finding confirms the results of previous studies by: H. Mukendi Mpinga (2014: 326), F-K. B. Faoro-Kreit (2011: 1), Jean-Pierre Chartier (2011: 1), KasongoMalobaTshikala (2010: 4), Mr. Tremblay (2007: 1), O. Gueniat (2007: 123-129), Study conducted by the one-unicef group (2006: 72), P. Pichot (1983: 264-273). We attribute this similarity of results to the fact that when young people from broken homes are dissatisfied or feel insecure and whatever their areas of origin adopt various addictive behaviors that disturb their personality and away educational structures, social, professional, etc. That is to say that alcoholism, drug consumption and smoking have harmful effects on the behavior of ERFs placed in rehabilitation centers and also for those living in wandering.

It should be noted that in our study, consumption of alcoholic and psychotropic beverages is closely related to adverse socio-economic and psychological conditions (parental misunderstanding or marital conflict, abuse, divorce, death of a parent or all two, disgust of studies, fugue, large family, misery, unemployment, witchcraft, theft, etc.).

## 6. Suggestions and Recommendations

Referring to the results obtained, we suggest that leaders and supervisors of rehabilitation centers, parents, the state and the community fight against alcoholism and drug addiction of young people, by: regulating the production, trade and consumption of psychotropic drugs, improving the family climate, censoring the products offered by advertising and the mass media, raising awareness and persuading the FRTs to adopt a reserved or cautious attitude towards alcoholic and psychotropic drinks; to be the first to help children overcome the difficulties of life, something that many adults do not do; ban all forms of injustice, abruptness, misunderstanding, abuse, denigration, divorce between parents; sensitize and persuade young people to join the choir, group of readers or theater; monitor suspicious ERFs that they can not introduce and initiate others to take alcoholic and

psychotropic beverages within the center; hire psychologists, pedagogues, social workers, ... in sufficient numbers in the rehabilitation centers to support or help the ERF to raise awareness; help young people avoid experiencing street life; to help the ERF to have a high morale towards alcoholic and psychotropic drinks; avoid accusing the ERFs of all the ills of society; to show love and compassion to the ERF.

It is the responsibility of the public authorities and those responsible for re-education centers for young people with a family breakdown to ensure that the legal provisions on alcoholism, smoking and drug use are complied with in order to play their role well. Guarantor

## 7. Conclusion

At the end of this study, which focused on addiction behaviors among young people placed in the rehabilitation centers of Lubumbashi (ERF / Lukuni, Bakanja / Center and Magone). The goal was to identify the addiction behaviors adopted by the young family breakers placed in the three rehab centers.

To achieve this goal, we used the descriptive method and the case study, which were made operational through the use of documentary techniques, observation and maintenance.

The sample included 26 relevant cases extracted from the weighted random stratified sampling technique, which we thoroughly investigated.

After analyzing and interpreting the results, we came to the following findings:

- 1) To cope with the suffering, the young family break-up of Lukuni, Bakanja / Center and Magone adopt an alcoholic behavior or drug addict. We emphasized this because most of these young people spent part of their lives on the street with friends where they became loyal to alcoholic beverages and psychotropic drugs; for this reason we have proposed that ERFs can be accompanied psychologically in order to have a morale of steel vis-à-vis alcoholic drinks and psychotropic, since the decision to stop intoxication is theirs.
- 2) The most popular addiction behaviors are: Alcoholism, Drug use and Smoking, plus addictive behaviors. However, we also found that Lukuni's ERFs are more in demand than the other two re-education structures, as it is a newly created center by the state that does not yet have a solid foundation for dealing with untimely exits of the ERF to the surrounding villages or to the city center of Lubumbashi.

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