

Views of the Adolescents of the Brodo District on the Consumption of Alcoholic Beverages

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Abstract: *Nowadays the consumption of alcoholic beverages has become a scourge that affects almost all young people around the world and all those living in underprivileged areas. The opinions of young people on the consumption of alcoholic beverages are shared; the majority is favorable in terms of consumption. For teens, alcohol is a symbol of entry into the adult world and a factor of socialization. The resurgence of this phenomenon leaves the scientists in the various fields and especially in the educational field indifferent, which is why this study aims to identify the opinions of adolescents in the Brodo district on the consumption of alcoholic beverages and to identify the categories of children. Consumers in order to propose appropriate solutions that would help to reduce the phenomenon observed in this environment. On the basis of the survey method supported by questionnaire and opinion polling techniques, we had reached 146 respondents (48 non-consumers and 98 consumers) and 98 respondents made up our research sample of which 62 were boys and 36 were daughters. an age range of about 13 to 18 years old. We arrived at the results according to which: our respondents took their first glasses at age 14 under the pretext that they wanted to know how it was and they consume these drinks because their friends drink and get drunk. And their opinions on the consumption of these drinks are favorable because they think it's ok to drink, but without getting drunk. Based on consumption numbers per week, we grouped our respondents into four categories of consumers: abstainers (1 time), experimental consumers (two to three times), occasional consumers (at parties or events) and regular consumers (four to five and more).*

Keywords: opinions, adolescence and alcoholic drinks.

1. Introduction

Like almost everywhere in the world, the consumption and sale of alcoholic beverages (goal, office, Maya, Bell, Samson, whiskey, vodka, samarino ...) to minors are prohibited. Consumption of alcohol is a major public health problem that is often underestimated in society: considered as the first risk factor affecting mortality and morbidity in adolescents and young adults, it gives rise to a multitude of social problems as well as public health issues (Gore et al. 2011, p.23).

There are fundamental reasons, however, for this restriction not to allow adolescents free access to alcohol. Scientific data show the harmful consequences. Botbol M, Choquet H, Grousset J (2007, p.46), believe that alcohol abuse has serious repercussions on the adolescent, both physically and psychosocial. The long-term effects of alcohol on the body are well known but except for acute intoxication, physical signs are rarely present.

This is precisely when the brain is vulnerable and young people should be protected from exposure to alcohol. Because under its influence, one would note a degradation of the neurons being manifested by a decrease of the gray substance. This decrease in gray matter seems to be even more important when alcohol consumption begins early. Contrary to what neurologists and psychiatrists have long thought, teenagers' brains just like their bodies, moreover, are unfinished and send major transformation during this particular period of their lives. At this age, the brain undergoes a reconfiguration and the centers responsible for the emotions are particularly modified. In addition, the frontal lobes of the brain are the elements whose maturity is the latest and this is where the faculties of planning, strategy, organization, concentration and attention are located (Educ Alcohol 2009, p.5).

We found in the Brodo district of Kenya commune that these drinks are constantly filling the shops and roadside displays, and moving freely in the hands of young people, despite the restriction by the authorities of the city to import and sell those drinks.

And yet alcohol use has a negative effect on the neurocognitive development of adolescents and young adults, especially with regard to executive functioning (decision-making) and memory. (Amrani, De and Dom 2013, p.13).

For teens alcohol is a symbol of entry into the adult world and factor of socialization, no wonder that teenagers want to drink. In recent years, alcohol has also become more accessible than it was 10 years ago, and a teenager can go to a bar, a supermarket, a shop and get free vodka or whiskey is who wants say the law is not enforced. And, the alcoholic have seduced this young clientele with increasing purchasing power.

The purpose of this study is to identify the opinions of teenagers in the Brodo district on the consumption of alcoholic beverages and to identify the categories of consumers in order to propose the appropriate solutions that would help to reduce the phenomenon observed in this environment. . Our research focuses on the opinions of adolescents on the consumption of alcoholic beverages, which is why we asked ourselves the question:

- What are the opinions of teenagers in the Brodo neighborhood on the consumption of alcoholic beverages?

This is the question we will try to answer throughout this research.

This approach interests parents on the one hand because their dream is to see their children become useful for themselves and for those around them. On the other hand, researchers in psychology, educational sciences and other scientific fields will use our results to guide their scientific work.

To verify our hypotheses and achieve the objectives of our study, we used the survey method based on a structured conversation with our interviewees we had collected the opinions of adolescents and identify categories of consumers in this neighborhood. Questionnaire and opinion polling techniques were used as data collection tools. For the processing and processing of the data the content analysis and the percentage calculation have been used.

2. Theoretical Framework

This part is essentially devoted to the presentation of theoretical elements related to this research.

The sense of alcoholism in young people

Coslin (2003, p.126), it is in this context, if it is necessary to worry about it, that it is not surprising to notice in adolescents a regular consumption of alcoholic beverages, the reiteration of drunkenness and a certain precocity of the first consumption. Many children have already tasted alcohol before ten years, some even drink regularly during meals.

The alcoholism of young people and more particularly that of boys can be characterized by two very distinct forms. One is relatively traditional and is very similar to the alcoholism of the Latin countries. The second is more disturbing because it concerns sporadic catches, where alcohol is used as a product to achieve a state of drunkenness, "stoned". Drunkenness is no longer fortuitous, but sought for what it allows to do or illusory to be. It is then an acute intoxication that leads to feel free of the limits of the body and those of language, which allows to plunge into a feeling of well-being, out of time and therefore the dangers and daily worries.

Marcelli and Braconnier (1999, p.36), since alcohol proves to be inexpensive compared to other drugs, it becomes the product of true drug addiction, even though it does not participate in tobacco addiction, drugs psychotropic drugs and / or illicit drugs whose effects it increases and accelerates. Some adolescents will use alcohol as a modifier of thought; others will associate it with other products to exacerbate their effects. These forms of alcoholism cause a reaction of the social body, because unlike traditional practices, they generally associate with marginalization and deviance.

Féline (1982, p.42) It should be pointed out, however, that it is difficult to speak of alcoholism in adolescence and that, although a large number of clinical and etiopathological studies have been devoted to adults, few have done so. Been devoted to adolescence. On the other hand, it is essential to distinguish the usual consumption from drunkenness. If the first concerns only a small number of teenagers, experiencing drunkenness is quite common, since it is found

in one in three teenagers, and it is as well in the male population than in the female population. Alcohol provides teens relaxation or intoxication with, as the relief, all the intermediate states according to the circumstances and requirements instinctual and drive.

Phases of alcoholism

Ngoy Fiama Bitambile Balthazar (2015), Alcoholism includes four (4) essential phases, the pre-alcoholic phase, the prodromal phase, the crucial phase and the chronic phase.

- The pre-alcoholic phase: this is the phase during which the individual gets drunk from time to time; he staggers out. The person is unable to avoid alcohol;
- The prodromal phase: in this phase, the abuse of alcohol becomes obvious. In this phase, the person promises to take a bottle; but he ends up taking more;
- The crucial phase: the excessive consumption of alcohol is now established and drunkenness becomes irresistible;
- The chronic phase: this is a phase of the actual manifestation of alcohol-related disorders. On the physical level (fractures due to accidents, cirrhosis of the liver, peptic ulcer, etc.), on the psychological level (disturbance of sleep, psychological disorders in latency, etc.), on the social level (imbalance or deterioration of social situation).

Consumer categories

Hibell et al (2012, p.38) distinguished four consumer groups by referring mainly to frequencies: non-drinkers, rare consumers, occasional consumers and regular consumers. Other typologies exist, one of them is part of a more sociological perspective and distinguishes four categories. Coslin (2003, p.46): "the party animal", who drinks to party; "The adventurer" who drinks to know new sensations; "The shy" who drinks to integrate, to do like the others, and the "fugitive" who drinks to escape the reality and its problems.

3. Methodological Aspects

In this part, the study population being infinite, we describe the study sample, the method and the techniques used.

Study sample

At this level, the stratified simple random sampling technique allowed us to extract 98 subjects from the population, including 62 boys and 36 girls.

Table 1: Sample

Ages/ Sex	13 years and under	14 years	15 years	16 years	17 years	18 years
Male	8	12	10	14	13	17
Female	4	3	7	4	3	3
Total	12	15	17	18	16	20

The figures in this table show the sums of adolescents met by age and sex. And these young people have a level of study too low and the majority has a level of one to two years of study primary positions.

Research method and techniques

For the sake of precision, let us say that in our investigation, we used the survey method, having been supplemented with the following techniques:

Questionnaire and opinion polling techniques for data collection, content analysis for counting and percentage for the processing of these data.

4. Search Results

To make our results intelligible to our readers, we have grouped them as follows: results for gender, age, opinions and categories of consumers.

Sex findings

Table 2: Sex

Sex	Frequency	%
Male	62	63,27
Female	36	36,73
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

We can read in the table above that boys represent 63.27% of consumers and girls represent 36.73% of consumers.

Age results

Table 3: Age

Age	Frequency	%
13 years and under	12	12,24
14 years	15	15,31
15 years	17	17,35
16 years	18	18,36
17 years	16	16,33
18 years	20	20,41
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

According to the results in the table above, 20.41% of young people are 18 years old, 18.36% of young people are 16 years old, 17.35% of young people are 15 years old, 16 years old, 33% of young people are 17 years old and so on.

Table 4: Age of first consumption

Ages	Frequency	%
12 years	11	11,22
13 years	15	15,31
14 years	23	23,47
15 years	12	12,24
16 years	13	13,26
17 years	11	11,22
18 years	13	13,26
Total	98	100

Source: We based on questionnaire analysis

In this table, we note that depending on the age of first use, we have 23.47% of youth who are 14 years old, 15.31% of youth are 13 years old and so on.

Opinion Results

Table 5: Reasons for trying alcohol

Reasons	Frequency	%
I wanted to know how it was	25	25,53
Because my friends drank	20	22,45
I wanted the problems of houses or school	16	16,33
I was old enough to drink without any problems	15	15,31
I heard that it could help me to express myself better	19	19,38
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

The table above indicates that 25.53% of youths tried alcohol for the first time because they wanted to know how it was, 22.45% tried alcohol because their friend (s) also drank, 19.38% tried because they had heard that it could help them to express themselves better and so on.

Table 6: Companions

Companions	Frequencies	%
Friends (friends)	39	39,80
The family	16	16,33
All alone	20	20,41
My friend	23	23,47
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

This chart shows that 39.80% of youth drink with their friends, 23.47% of youth drink with their boyfriend, and so on.

Table 7: Opinions

Reviews	Frequencies	%
It's never good to drink	20	20,41
It's ok to drink, but drink without getting drunk	26	26,53
There is nothing traumatic to drink from time to time	19	19,39
Getting drunk regularly is good, if school results and responsibilities do not suffer	15	15,31
if you do not mind taking a worm is a problem	18	18,37
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

This table shows that 26,53% of the young people think that it is correct to drink but without getting drunk, 20,41% of the young people think that it never good to drink, 19,39% of the young people think that it n There is nothing traumatic to drink from time to time and so on.

Table 8: Reasons for consumption

Reasons	Frequency	%
I am more comfortable and forget myself more easily	9	9,18
It helps me to express myself better	10	10,2
I hurt myself, there is nothing else to do	15	15,31
Because my friends drink	16	16,33
This drives out tensions and worries	8	8,16
I feel good when I take a worm	14	14,29
By habit	7	7,14
To get drunk	16	16,33
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

The results in this table show that young people drink alcohol because their friends also take 16.33%, to get drunk 16.33%, because they get bored, they have nothing else to do 15.31% and so on.

Table 9: Opinions on consumption abomons

Reviews	Frequencies	%
Yes	48	49
No	50	51
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

This table shows that 51% of young people do not want to give up their drinks and 49% of young people want to give up their drinks.

Consumer categories results

Table 10: Number of drinks per week

Numbers	Frequencies	%
Once	16	16,33
Twice to Three times	51	52,04
Four times to five and more	25	25,51
Only at a party or event	6	6,12
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

The results in this table, show that 52.04% of young people take twice to three a week alcohol, 25.51% of young people take four times to five and more a week, 16.33% of young people take once a week and so on.

Table 11: Level of Education

Answers	Frequencies	%
yes	36	36,73
No	62	63,27
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

The table above shows that 62.27% of young people do not go to school and 36.73% of young people go to school.

Table 12: Knowledge of the consequences

Answers	Frequencies	%
Yes	46	46,94
No	53	54,68
Total	98	100

Source: ourselves based on questionnaire analysis

According to the results we have in this table, 54.68% of young people do not know the consequences of alcohol on the human body and 46.94% of young people know at least the consequences of the consumption of alcohol.

5. Discussion of the Results

On the subject of alcohol consumption by sex, we found that there are more consumers than consumers (tab 2), as argued by Chung and Coung (2013, p.17). analyzes show that men are more likely to drink alcohol excessively than women. In a large majority of studies, the prevalence of this behavior is significantly higher in men than in women. All surveys on this variable agree that alcohol use is predominantly male

and that there are many differences between adolescents and adolescents.

Another variable that has yielded some interesting results is the age of first consumption. First of all, we can say that on average the young people we met started to drink alcohol at the age of 15 and the majority drank their first sip at 14 (tab 4). According to Educalcool (2017, p.7), according to the most recent data collected from Québec students, teenagers consume their first glass of alcohol at an average age of 12.7 years for girls and 12.4 years in boys. Indeed, the more the teenager takes his first glass of alcohol at an early age (10-12 years), the more he will be subject to develop regular consumption and drunkenness. The age of first drink therefore plays an important role in consumption: 12.5% of teenagers who started drinking at the age of 10, have regular consumption; while 25% of young people who took their first drink at the age of 15 are casual consumers.

For the reasons of this essay, these teenagers often talk because they wanted to know how it was (tab 5).

Regarding the opinions of adolescents on the consumption of alcoholic beverages, they have a favorable opinion that it is ok to drink, but without getting drunk (tab 7). Concerning the reasons that push young people to persist in consumption, they evoke two major reasons: because their friends drink and to get drunk (tab 8), as supports educalcool (2017, p.9), the vast majority of adolescents consume alcohol for social reasons.

The main motivations of young people to consume are to be together, to have fun and to conform to the pressure of the group. Thus, 39.8% of young people met drink alcohol with friends (friends) (tab n ° 6).

Depending on the frequency of consumption per week, we grouped consumers in four (4) categories: experimenting consumers (2-3 consumptions), regular consumers (4 and more drinks), abstainers (1 drink) and consumers occasional (only at a party or event). These figures are quite important and testify to the fact that adolescents consume in large quantities in order to reach an unconscious state, a state of "stoned" and occasional consumption is trivialized.

Therefore, alcohol consumption becomes trivial with age, increases with age, and experimental consumption becomes important at the age of majority. Meeting times are privileged moments to consume more alcoholic beverages (tab n ° 10). As support Hibell et al (2012, p.34), four alcohol-related risk groups have been identified that primarily report frequencies: non-drinkers, rare consumers, occasional consumers, and regular consumers. Other typologies exist, one of them in a more sociological perspective, distinguishes four profiles. Coslin (2003, p.26): "the party animal", who drinks to party; "The adventurer" who drinks to know new sensations; "The shy" who drinks to integrate, to do like the others, and the "fugitive" who drinks to escape the reality and its problems.

In the same way several studies have been conducted abroad, kuntsche et al (2005, p.18), show that most teens drink for social and festive reasons. For example, a

Canadian study shows that at university, most students drink for pleasure 24.9%, to "party" 21.3% or to be sociable 16.9%, then alone 2.1% do it to escape their problem or overcome their shyness. Drinking "to party" and for pleasure of taste were also the most cited reasons in a study among American students.

6. Conclusion

Here we are at the end of our research which focused on "the opinions of adolescents in the Brodo district on the consumption of alcoholic beverages". Only one concern was raised in this study, namely, to describe the opinions of adolescents in the Brodo neighborhood on the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Our working hypothesis stated that adolescents in the Brodo neighborhood would be in favor of drinking alcoholic beverages.

This approach has two objectives:

- Describe the opinions of adolescents in the Brodo neighborhood on the consumption of alcoholic drinks;
- Determine the categories of consumers finally to propose the appropriate solutions to lower these kinds of behaviors.

To test our hypothesis and achieve our objectives, we used the survey method supported by questionnaire techniques and the opinion poll for data collection.

After analysis and interpretation of the results, we are led to the results according to which: our respondents took their first glasses at about 14 years under the pretext that they wanted to know how it was and they consume these drinks because their friends drink and to get drunk. And their opinions on the consumption of these drinks are favorable because they think it's ok to drink, but without getting drunk. Based on consumption numbers per week, we grouped our respondents into four categories of consumers: abstainers (1 time), experimental consumers (two to three times), occasional consumers (at parties or events) and regular consumers (four to five and more).

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