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UNIVERSITY OF BURUNDI

FACULTY OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE

ALCOHOLISM AND ITS EFFECTS ON SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT : A Study Conducted in Gisuru Commune

By

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A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfilment of the Requirements for the Award of the Degree " Licencié en Langue et Littérature Anglaises"

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BUJUMBURA, April 2017

DEDICATION

To my beloved parents;

To my sisters and brothers;

To my relatives and friends.

I warmly dedicate this work.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The fulfilment of this work is due to the collective efforts of many people to whom I wish to express my deep gratitude.

First of all, I would like to thank Pr. Herménégilde RWANTABAGU , Lecturer at the University of Burundi, who accpted to supervise this work willingly and tirelessly from the first draft up its present state. I am also grateful to Mr Audace MPIGIRAVUGA who co-supervised this work.

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I am thankful to my parents for whatever they have done for me.

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Finally, I wish to express my sincere appreciation to all individuals who have contributed to my success in one way to another. To all of them I say God bless you.

Oscar BIRENGUSEKE

LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

A.A	: Alcoholic Anonymous
AIDS	: Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
BUPA	: British United Provident Association
CSA	: Children Sexual Abuse
HIV	: Human Immuno-Deficiency Virus
ISBN	: International Standard Book Number
NCA	: National Council of Alcoholism
NGOs	: Non Governmental Organizations
STDs	: Sexually Transmitted Deseases
USA	: United States of America
WHO	: World Health Organization

ABSTRACT

Alcoholism is one of the leading causes of health, social and economic problems. Eradication of alcoholism could make the community realize its well-being. This research investigates the effects of alcoholism. This paper tries to expose the consequences of alcoholism on development in Burundian society. The research covers Gisuru Commune. The researcher found out that disorderly conduct, economic insecurity, intoxication, emotional and behavioral disorders, lazines and fatal alcohol syndrome are the major effects of alcoholism in Gisuru Commune. Alcoholism which is the excessive use of alcohol decreases if members of the community contribute to fighting this social evil. It is true that people do not share the same views about alcoholism but being drunk is not an excuse for someone to commit a misdeed or a crime. That is why people should consider alcoholism as a social and not an individual problem.

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I.3. Statement of the Problem

Even though people are aware of alcoholism and its effects on socio-economic development, there remains a struggle to wage in order to influence mentalities in societies where alcoholism is a barrier to social and economic welfare. To understand the effects of an alcoholic lifestyle, we have to consider how people involved in such a business commit crimes and violence, steal and have poor judgement. Others have the reputation for being characterized by stupor, unsteadiness, poverty and ridicule.

Consumption of alcohol is associated with a wide range of violent acts that include road accidents, suicide, sexual assault and quarrel within the family, felony and homicide. For example, a recent study of 300 drivers responsible for fatal accidents in Boston showed that 39% were intoxicated with alcohol (Cotton, 1979: 89-116). In addition, a large number of studies indicate that alcohol is clearly linked to violent crimes. Even if alcoholism and its effects are not similar in all societies, the reality is that every community with a wide range of alcohol consumption must experience negative outcomes in socio-economic life.

Gisuru Commune is one of the areas in Burundi where residents are too much involved in alcohol consumption even prohibited drinks such as Kanyanga and Umuraha (*Umunanasi, Umukororajipo*). Many problems related to alcoholism are visible in the everyday lifestyle of this area. Firstly, people in Gisuru Commune live in poor conditions that is why they like to leave Gisuru Commune to go to Tanzania to work as labourers. Food products are scarce in families while that area has many sources of income. Secondly, people spend a long time drinking beer named Kanyanga and Umuraha instead of engaging in development activities.

Some local drinks are made from agricultural products, and sometimes a few months after the harvest there is a food crisis. For example, there are two kinds of local drinks made from maize: *Umugorigori* and *Ikwete* but the latter is mixed with cassava. Somehow, kanyanga is also made from cassava while maze and cassava are the everyday major basic staple foods in families. In addition, other cereals are used to produce various kinds of drinks such as *Umuririna, Indimano (impeke), Uwarwa (from banana), Uburo* and *Kanyanga.*

It is common to find people drinking beer from morning until night. Many drink clandestinetly the illegal homemade local spirit "*IKANYANGA*" and "*UMURAHA*" in places known as *KUMAGUDI.* The abundance of those kinds of drinks provokes many socio-economic fall-outs. Due to an alcoholic lifestyle, some peole have developped a behavior of laziness, sexual assaults, theft, delinquency and violence.

Alcoholism accounts for many lost workdays. Alcohol dependents experience more incidents of absenteeism; and poor quality of work. There are people in Gisuru Commune who have alcohol related health problems. The cost for health treatment is heavy for the individual's family and the community. People involved in alcoholism are aged between 16 and 45 years which constitute the most productive age category

Linking hard drinking with education, we found that many young males and females involved in alcoholism have not attended secondary schools and/or come from families of uneducated parents. Some young people who have nothing to do than drinking heavily disturb social order by perpetuating acts of violence. To overcome all these problems, there is a need for changing behavior because in a society where people drink hard, there must be various socio-economic problems. This is why undertaking a study on alcoholism and its effects on social and economic development in Gisuru Commune was necessary

in order to discover how much alcoholism is a major barrier to the development of this locality in the Kumoso region.

I.4. Significance of the Study

This study concerns an analysis of alcoholism and its effects on social and economic development. The researcher emphasizes on the consequences of alcoholism as an obstacle to socio-economic development of country. Findings from this study are intended to alert community members to become aware of the dangers of alcoholism so that people can participate in building social harmony and economic development. In addition, it is an opportunity to inform people who drink heavily that they are contributing to the underdevelopment of their own families and society.

Another point that led the researcher to think about this study is to call upon government authorities and social agencies to help the community to prevent people from becoming alcoholics by sensitizing or acting appropritaely because alcohol abuse is the ennemy of social welfare. Other researchers on this topic could also get clarification about this phenomena.

I.5. Aims of the Study

This research intends to reach the following objectivies :

- To identify the impact of alcoholism on the socio-economic domain;
- To show the solutions that could help to overcome alcoholism;

I.6. Motivation of the Study

According to Harmer (1991:3), motivation is some kind of internal drive that encourages somebody to pursue a course of action.

However, the motivation for the choice of this topic: alcoholism and its effects on social and economic development in Gisuru Commune was my concern to

know how much alcoholism is a hindrance to the socio-economic development of this area. Another element that motivated the choice of this topic was just to show the consequences of alcoholism on the socio-economic development of the community. The motivation is also to highlight all the problems related to alcoholism so that people can eradicate the behavior of drinking too much that causes various conflicts in families.

This is why I undertook to study the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development in Gisuru Commune.

I.7. Research Questions

Along this work, the researcher was guided by five main questions for which he tried to find answers. They are:

1) Does alcoholism hamper social and economic development?
2) Do people spend more money in buying alcohol instead of satisfying basic needs?
3) Is alcoholism an obstacle to family planning?
4) Is alcoholism a major source of Sexually Transmitted Deseases?
5) Do related problems cause social disorder ?

I.8. Research Hypotheses

The main hypothesis which the study attempted to test is that people of Gisuru Commune face socioeconomic problems related to alcoholism. From this main hypothesis, five specific hypotheses can be stated:

1) Alcoholism hampers social and economic development;
2) People spend more money in buying alcohol than in satisfying basic needs;
3) Alcoholism is an obstacle to family planning;
4) Alcoholism is a major source of Sexually Transmitted Deseases (STDs);

I.11. Conclusion on Chapter One

This chapter consisted of the introduction, background to the study, statement of the problem, significance of the study, objectives of the study, motivation of the study, research questions, research hypotheses, scope of the study, definition of key terms and conclusion. The following chapter deals with literature review.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

II.0. Introduction

In general, this chapter deals with the literature on alcoholism and its effects on our daily life. In this chapter, we explore how other researchers and writers have dealt with this issue of alcoholism.

II.1. Sorts of Alcoholic Drinks

According to Alexander Mc Call Smith (1990: 5-6), there are three main sorts of alcoholic drinks: beer, wine and spirits.

Beer: This is one of the most popular drinks in many countries. It is readily available and is not too costly. The alcohol content of beer ranges from 3.5% to 6%. This means that in every hundred parts, there will be between three and a half and six parts of alcohol. The traditional beers brewed in Africa look and smell quite differently from the bottled beer. The way in which they are made, through, is the same as both involve the fermentation of grains.

Wine: it contains between 10% and 12% of alcohol. Wine can be red, white or rose-colored. All the wines that we see in shops are produced from grapes. Almost all fruits and vegetables can be used to make wines.

Spirits: these drinks contain between 40% and 50% of alcohol. That is why they are called "strong drinks". Spirits are produced by the process of distillation. This involves the boiling of alcohol contained in fermented liquid repeatedly until the resulting liquid is very strong. Sometimes, people prepare the homemade spirits such as Gongo. These are extremely strong drinks and they are very dangerous.

II.2. Various Theories About Alcoholism

Given that alcoholism is the major cause of soci-economic problems, many studies have been conducted and various authors have written about alcohol. In the Bible for example, the proverbs of Salomon the King of Israel have a negative consideration on alcohol consumption: *"Wine is a mocker, strong drink is raging: and whoever is deceived thereby is not wise"* (Proverbs 20:1). In the same book, there are comments on how alcoholism affects economic life and advises people not to be winebibbers because drunkards will come to poverty: "for the drunkard and the glutton shall come to poverty: and drowsiness shall clothe a man with rags" (Proverbs 23:21). Salomon shows how alcohol affects our daily life and qualifies alcoholics as people with various problems: *"Who has woe?who has sorrow?who has contentions? Who has babling? who has wounds without cause? Who has redness of eyes? Those who tarry long over wine, those who go to seek mixed wine"* (Proverbs 23: 29-30).

Nan Robertson (1998: 156) also adresses the issue of alcoholism in his book Robertson says that in a poll taken by Gallup in 1987, almost one out of four Americas sampled said that alcohol abuse had brought trouble to their families. This shows that some social problems we see around have some connection with alcohol. Think of divorce, killing, rape, child abuse , family breakdown just to name a few.

Denis Wholey (1984: 304) states that alcoholism is the leading cause of death in America. Alcohol contributes to one half of road fatalities, serious car accidents and is the leading cause of death among young people.

According to the national council on alcoholism (NCA) in america, William White (2003: 436-437) states that:

> over 80% of fire related deaths, 65% of drowning, 25% of home accidents, 77% of falls and 55% of arrests are linked to the use of alcohol. Violent behavior attributed to alcohol use accounts for 65% of murders, 40% of assaults, 35% of rapes, 30% of suicides, 55% of fights or assaults in the households and 60% of child abuse.

This Magazine of William White the National Council of Alcoholism in America (NCA) states that alcohol plays a critical role in staggering divorce rates in America. Other reports about alcohol consumption were written in America where approximately two thirds of the entire population over the age of 18 consume some form of alcoholic beverage (World Health Organization report 2002).

According to SINGLE (1997: 425-488), people derive a great deal of enjoyment from sharing a drink at parties, weddings and other celebrations, have a cocktail with friends or business associates or drinking a bottle of wine with an intimate friend at dinner. A study in a rural district in Kenya found that 54% of the males and 25% of the females outpatients met predefined criteria for alcoholism.

DURKIN and CLARK (1999: 150) stated that in Africa the consumption of beer and spirits has only recently become popular due to the rapidly expanding markets. As a result, many groups who previously did not drink alcohol, such as young people and children are now increasingly beginning to drink. In Lesotho, a study of 1133 high school students aged 11-12 years found that 50% of the students believed moderate drinking was impossible and that the fun of drinking was to get drunk In Burundi, people enjoy drinking beer and spirits

II.3. Some Effects of Alcoholism

II.3.1. Alcoholism And Health

According to the British United Provident Association (BUPA), drinking may reflect the following effects:

a) Short term effects

According to Murray C.J and Lopez A.D (1996: 295-324), alcoholism affects the part of the brain that controls judgement resulting in a loss of inhibitions. It also affects physical coordination, causing blurred vision, slurred speech and loss of balance. Drinking a very large amount at one time can lead to unconsciousness, coma and even death. Alcohol is implicated in a large proportion of fetal road accidents, assaults and incidents of domestic violence.

b) Long- term effects

According to Lancet (1998: 1767-1770), drinking too much often causes physical damage, increases the risk of getting some deseases and makes other deseases worse. Excessive drinking is associated with loss of brain cells, liver failure, irritated stomach lining and bleeding from stomach ulcers, high blood pressure, certain types of cancer, nerve damage, heart failure and epilepsy. Heavy drinking has also been linked to vitamine deficiency, obesity, sexual problems, infertility, muscle desease, skin problems and inflammation of the pancreas

c) Effects to pregnant women

Hull J. and Bond C.F (1986:347-360) stated that pregnant women who drink heavily are likely to have underweight babies, or run the risk of having babies with many problems.

d) Psychological effect

Sher K.J and Leonard K.E (1987: 47) stated that although alcohol makes people feel relaxed, long term excessive use can Ultimately increase anxiety, cause depression, problems with sleeping, violence and suicide .

II.3.2. Alcoholism and Violence

The relationship between alcoholism and violence is complex. Violence incidents frequently involve alcohol. In 42% to 66% of homicides and serious assault, the perpetrator, the victim or both had been drinking (*Walfang 1958, Pernanen 1991, Murdoch et al*). The offender had been drinking in 13% to 50% of rapes and sexual assaults, according to victims' perceptions and police reports. The offender had been drinking in 6% to 85% of incidents of domestic violence according to victims' perceptions and local leaders' reports (*Roizen 1997,National Crine Victimization Survey 1992,1993,1994,1995,Cite in Greenfeld 1998*). Alcohol consumption is associated with increased risk of suicide in the home. People who drink are twice as likely, and people whose drinking results in trouble at work are six times as likely as others, to commit suicide in the home. (Rivara et al. 1997). Alcohol availability is related to violent assaults. Communities or neighbors that have more bars and liquor stores experience more assaults (Scribner et al 1995 and homicides Roncet and Maier 1991, scribner el al.1999).

(http://www.tf.org/alcohol/ariv/facts/fact5.html)

II.3.3. Alcoholism and Sexual Assaults

Across the disparate population studied, researchers consistently have found that men who have been drinking alcohol commit one half of all sexual assaults. Depending on the sample studied and the measures taken, the estimates for the

alcohol use among perpetrators have ranged from 34% to 74%; (Abbey et al.1994;Crowell and Burgess 1996). Similarly, approximately, one half of all sexual assault victims report that they were drinking alcohol at the time of the assault, with the range of 30% to 70%, (Abbey et al.1994;Crowell and Burgess 1996). The relationship between parental alcohol abuse and childhood sexual abuse may be more complex, because the perpetrators of the abuse may be the alcohol abusing parent or another person. For example several studies found that CSA (Children Sexual Abuse) experiences for both men and women were associated with family histories of alcoholism (miller et al.1997).

(*http://www.at health.com/practitioner/ceduc/alc assault.html*)

II.3.4. Alcohol and Children Abuse

According to research estimates, each year more than one million children in the United States experience some form of abuse or neglect. Child abuse is one of the many types of violence associated with the alcohol abuse. For example, parental alcohol abuse cause abusive behavior ranging from touching to incest or rape. Roberts R., Cannor T., Dunn J. and Golding J. (2004:525-545) sated that neglect is defined as any situation in which a child receives no care by a parent or other primary care giver or receives care that is below acceptable community or professional standards (eg: fails to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter, or medical attention) .

II.3.5. Alcoholism and Work Productivity

Excessive drinking by employees costs businesses and industries worlwide billions of dollars each year in absenteeism and lost productivity. According to studies that appeared in june 1996 by Doctor JeffryWiese, a medical professor at the University of California, the problems are mostly due to the hangover. A recent British study noted that alcohol accounted for two billions pounds in lost wages each year, most of which resulted from work missed because of

hangover. Doctor JeffryWiese goes on saying that alcohol costs in Canada amount to 75 million of dollars each year. And 14 billion of dollars is lost each year because of decreased occupational productivity caused by hangover like symptoms. Ames G.M and Janes (1990:95-111) stated that studies in other countries show similar estimates for the annual cost of alcohol investigation. In Finland which has a population of 5 million persons, more than one million workdays are lost each year because of hangover.

II.3.6. Alcoholism And Accidents

Liusunde (1996: 111-129) said that alcohol is implicated in a large number of road accidents because it causes slowed reflexes, problems with vision and loss of self control. Consumption of alcoholic drinks produces a much higher risk of road accidents, especially fatal ones.

II.3.7. Alcoholism and Students

The prevalence of alcohol is a concern for school administration and parents. Students spend a large amount of money on alcohol than they spend on textbooks. The number of students who consume five drinks in a row (men) or four drinks in row (women) on one occaion is high in USA.

The Harvard School of Public Health survey of 1993, which examined a nationwide sample of students, produced some illuminating findings. Among the 44% of students engaged in binge drinking, almost 4% reported daily consumption of alcohol as a strong predictor of campus sexual assaults, property damage, injury and poor academic performance. Durkin K.F, Wolf T. and Clark G. (1999: 102) stated tha there are different fatalities among students from alcohol poisoning, the result of ingesting too much alcohol in a short period. Colleges and universities face a major challenge to prevent such tragedies. There is also campus concern for the secondary effect of drinking that

is the effect on other students. There is evidence that drinking behavior infriges upon the rights of non drinkers

II.4. Conclusion

The researcher has not approached the present research issue as the above researchers and writers have done about alcoholism. Instead of focusing on figures and percentages of people having alcohol related problems, the researcher focused on the fall-out of alcoholism on social and economic life. Thus, he demonstrates how alcoholism is an enemy of social and economic development by showing the negative side of alcoholism. In the following passage, let us analyze this experience from Members Anonymous as described by Denis Wholey (1984: 28):

We drank for happiness and became unhappy.

We drank for joy and became miserable.

We drank for sociability and became argumentative.

We drank for sophistication and became abnoxious.

We drank for friendship and made enemies.

We drank for sleep and awakened with rest.

We drank for strength and felt weak.

We drank medically and acuquired health problems.

We drank for relaxation and got shakes.

We drank for bravery and become afraid.

We drank for confidence and become doubtful.

We drank to make conversation easier and slurred out speech.

We drank to feel heavenly and ended up feeling like hell.

We drank to forget and we forever haunted.

We drank for freedom and became slaves.

We drank to erase problems and saw them multiply.

We drank to cope with life and invited death.

To illustrate the harms of alcohol to people, let us give a summary of the way alcohol works. As Mc Call, A (1991:11) stated: We start by showing what a smalll amount of alcohol does and then go on to look at what larger and larger amounts do:

For the first drink, you may feel happy, after this drink, even a bit sad. A second drink may make you a bit drowsy and it might make your head feel a bit mixed up. After a third drink, you may talk loudly and you might jumble up words. You may also stumble when you stand up. After all these drinks, you probably cannot concentrate on the conversation around you. You may feel dizzy and you become ill.

Conclusion on Chapter Two

The second chapter on literature review tried to explore the existing studies which are related to the topic under study. It was concerned wih the published and unpublished works which are related to alcoholism and its effects. The third chapter deals with the methodoloy used for data collection .

CHAPTER THREE: METHODOLOGY

III.0. Introduction

According to Kothari, research methodology is a way of solving the research problem. It involves methods and techniques of data collection. The present chapter is concerned with the methodology used while gathering the relevant data for this study. It describes the research area and the research population as well as the sampling technique. It is also about the description of procedures used for data collection.

III.1. Research Area

This study took place in Gisuru Commune. Research for this work was conducted in fourteen villages of Gisuru Commune. The researcher selected quarters and hills that predominate in alcohol availability. Those quarters and hills are *Muhindo, Gacokwe, Munyinya, Musha, Kireka, Kigororero, Gakonko, Nyabitare, Gisuru, Rusange, Iteka, Kavumwe, Kabuyenge* and *Ndemeka.*

III.2. Research Population

The population was devided into several sub categories that are hemogenous. The researcher got into contact with 120 respondents among them he chose 80 from uneducated people and 40 from literate ones. Here, the researcher had alcoholics, people who never drink alcoholic beverages, religious leaders, the poor, the rich, bar owners and victims. The researcher selected deliberately respondents who really have experienced the effects of alcoholism. The respondents whom the researcher sampled were aged from 15 to 50 years.

III.3. Sampling Techniques

During research, two types of sampling techniques were used:Stratified sampling and non-probability sampling. Stratified sampling helped the researcher to identify strata or classes within society under study. This technique was used in order to obtain a representative sample. As already said, the population was devided into several sub groups as stated by the following table where the researcher shows categories and characteristics of people that he identified while choosing his respondents:

Table 1: Educated respondents having studied from secondary school to higher level

Function	Number of respondents
Administrative authorities	4
Health officers	4
Judges	2
Religious leaders	8
NGOs	5
Teachers	5
Students	5
Businessmen	3
Social workers	4
Total	40

The researcher thought about those different categories of people such as administrative authorities, health officers, judges, non governmental organizations, religious leaders, teachers, students, businessmen and social workers in order to get relevant informantion on the topic of the effects of alcoholism. The choice of these categories of people as respondents was just to

get varied informantion concerning the effects of alcoholism on society, considering their position. That is why we have included even religious leaders as we know that some churches like protestant ones condemn the consumption of alcoholic beverages. Health officers and judges can witness the effects of alcoholism in society through their daily work. Hence, we have chosen those people stated above to get relevant informantion.

Table 2: Uneducated or primary school level respondents

Category	Number of respondents
Local leaders	12
Women (20-45 years)	10
Men (20-45 years)	10
Young males (15-25 years)	10
Young females (15-25 years)	10
Old men ($\geq$ 50 *years*)	10
Old women ($\geq$ 50 *years*)	10
Primary studenys (school)	3
Bar owners	5
Total	80

This group of respondents is made of uneducated people. It even included victims of alcohol even if they do not know it. We have also included bar owners to see how they appreciate the effects of alcoholism as it is in their business. The youth are also there to analyze their position about alcoholism. We have set those two groups (illiterate and literate people) to compare their views and responses on the effects of alcoholism . It is also just to compare whether youth and adults have the same views on alcoholism.

III.4. Data collection instruments

Through this research, written questionnaires, interview and observation were used as instruments for gathering data.

III.4.1. Written questionnaire

The copies of the questionnaire were addressed to respondents especially literate ones to answer the set of questions in order to get the needed informantion. To facilitate the users' understanding of questions, the researcher translated the questionnaire into French even into Kirundi. This was to make respondents free when expressing themselves.

III.4.2. Interview (oral questionnaire)

Interview was held especially for illiterate respondents and for those who had no time to fill the questionnaire. All respondents answered the same questionnaires. Through interview, some respondents tried to hide their drunkenness even if they seemed to be. Through conversation, some intervieews changed to purpose of my work and began to chat whatever came to their mind.

None bosi uradusigaho?nanje nti: "Ego banza uheze kunyishura" which can be translated "*Are you going to give us some drinks*?" and I answered: "*no problem let us finish to answer".*

III.4.3. Observation

The observation technique was used while the researcher visited bars to observe the behaviour of people when drunk. This kind of observation allows the researcher to have a face to face contact with drunkards. It helped him to get reliable and direct informantion. Sometimes, the researcher spent the time in

bars to analyze how drunkards waste money on alcohol. It was jut to analyze their behavior when drinking.

Here, the observation was an opportunity for the researcher to realize whether alcoholism can cause socio-economic problems and conflicts in families. Through this observation, it was seen that drunkards beat one another, insult anyone, break bottles and cups.

III.5. Data collection procedures

While gathering informantion, the researcher used three instruments: these techniques were written questionnaire, interview and observation. The questionnaires were given to respondents who agreed to answer by writing while interviews were held with respondents who had no time to fill forms or for reasons of illeracy.

Observation was used while the researcher visited bars to observe the behavior of people when drunk. In this study, the researcher contacted 120 respondents from various strata of the local population. All respondents answered the same questionnaire. The researcher chose 40 respondents from educated people and 80 respondents from uneducated people.

III.5.1. Pilot study

In this research, the questionnaire had to be tested before being used. Here, testing the validity and the relevance of the questionnaire is always necessary and is of great importance.

The pilot study was conducted in 14 villages of Gisuru Commune which have been selected among other villages because of the availabilty and abundance of alcohol in those villages. Those villages were *Muhindo, Gacokwe, Munyinya, Musha, Kireka, Kigororero, Gakonko, Nyabitare, Gisuru, Rusange, Iteka, Kavumwe, Kabuyenge* and *Ndemeka*.

As far as sampling is concerned, 120 respondents among them 80 are uneducated and 40 educated from secondary school to university level were involved. These 120 informants are from different categories such as women, men, young people, old people, bar owners, administrative authorithies, health officers, judges, religious leaders, teachers, students, businessmen, social workers, poor and they answered the same questionnaire by writting or through interview.

Thus, the questionnaire was based on one main theme of alcoholism and its effects. The questions were answered correctly, there were no difficult words because the questionnaire was translated from English into French even into Kirundi. In other words, there was no misunderstanding of the given questions. Therefore, this questionnaire was addressed to the whole research sample.

III.5.2. The field study

As already stated, the researcher used three main instruments in his research. These are interview, observation and written questionnaires. These questionnaires were given to 30 respondents who agreed to answer by writting while interviews were held with 90 respondents who had no time to fill forms of questionnaire or due to illterarcy. As far as obseravation is concerned, it was just to see whether informants gave reliable and relevant information. Observation was used while the researcher visited bars to observe the behaviour of people when drunk.

III.5.3. Encountered difficulties

In the data collection process, the researcher encountered some problems. Here are the encountered challenges:

- Sometimes, alcoholics were unwilling to answer the questions because the questions touched their bahavior.

- Some respondents denied being alcoholics even if they seemed to be.

- Respondents lost some copies of the questionnaire and the researcher was obliged to redistribute extra copies.

- The researcher was sometimes obliged to buy alcohol beverages to give to his interviewees so that they could open their minds to him.

- The researcher was obliged to stay in bars for a long time in order to do observation.

III.6. Data analysis procedure

As it is already stated, the researcher used three main instruments i.e written questionnaires, interview and observation. Through this study, having collected all the answers the researcher proceeded to analyze and interprete them so that he could draw a consistent conclusion in connection with the research questions.

In addition, some answers were presented in tables with frequency and percentage. The analysis of answers helped the researcher get a clear picture of the effects of alcoholism in society. Data collected through interview and observation were also taken into consideration in the data analysis process.

III.7. Conclusion on chapter three

As it can be seen above, this chapter on methodoloy dealt with the research area, population and procedures used while gathering information about effects of alcoholism in our country in general and in Gisuru Commune in particular.

In collecting information, three major instruments namely interview, observation and written questionnaire were used. The fourth chapter is concerned with the data presentation, analysis and findings.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION, ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

IV.0. Introduction

This chapter is considered as important as it gives the opportunity to the researcher to check to which extent the collected data respond to the research questions. Hence, the chapter is concerned with the presentation, analysis and interpretation of the data in order to reach the conclusion and see if the hypotheses are valid or not.

IV. 1. Data presentation and analysis

IV.1.1. Data analysis from observation

In order to avoid the fact of getting biased information, the researcher decided to make observation in different bars. Observation was carried out to ensure that data from questionnaire and interview matched what was seen from observation itself in the field. Indeed, for observation, the researcher's attention was also focused on the effects of alcoholism through drunkards' behaviour. During observation, the researcher noticed that drunkards in bars had many problems related to alcoholism. The main effects of alcoholism he noticed were verbal abuse, violence, poverty, neglect and fighting.

IV.1.2. Data analysis from interview

During interview, some informants revealed secrets of the effects of alcoholism in their families. Others refused telling that they had no problems with alcoholic drinks even if they seemed to have them. It is this data collection instrument that allowed the researcher to notice alcoholic people when they obliged him to give them some local drinks in order to answer his questions. Here, many informants told the reseacher that alcoholism led them to poverty, loss of job, sickness, sexual assaults, verbal abuse, violence and accidents.

IV.1.3. Data analysis from the questionnaire

As already stated in the chapter on methodologey, the researcher carried out the study in 14 villages of Gisuru Commune. The researcher selected 120 respondents from different categories. The questionnaires were given to respondents who agreed to answer because among literate respondents, some of them prefered interview instead of writing. That is why interview was held wit 90 respondents whereas the respondents who used questionnaires were 30. All respondents i.e 120 respondents answered the same questions from the same questionnaires. The questions asked to them were as follows:

Question 1: Can you enumerate the kinds of alcoholic drinks available in Gisuru Commune?

This question was asked in order to check whether Gisuru Commune is a place exposed to various kinds of alcoholic beverages. Indeed, the researcher asked such a question in order to know all kinds of alcoholic drinks that are found in Gisuru Commune.

Table 3: Data presentation for question 1

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Gongo	120	100
Umuraha	120	100
Amstel	120	100
Primus	120	100
Bock	120	100
Urwarwa	120	100
Ikwete	120	100
Umuririna	120	100
Umugorigori	120	100
Uburo	120	100
Impeke	120	100
Konyagi	120	100
Royal	120	100
Turbo king	120	100

Reading the above table, one observes that 120 out of 120 respondents i.e 100% accepted the availability of alcoholic beverages in Gisuru Commune. In this case, the researcher noticed that Gisuru Commune is a place exposed to various kinds of alcoholic beverages.

There are industrial as well as traditional beverages. Concerning traditional beverages, the researcher found many different kinds: *Ikwete, Impeke, Umugorigori, Uburo, Umuririna, Umuraha* (also named *Umukororajipo* or *Umunanasi*) and the local spirit named *Ikanyanga* (also named *Gongo*). The industrial beverages are constituted by various kinds of beers, wine and liquors: here we can include Amstel and Primus from BRARUDI Company.

Question 2: Is alcoholism causing social and economic problems in Gisuru Commune? Yes ( ) No ( ) Why?

By asking such a question, the researcher intended to know if people faced different socioeconomic problems caused by alcoholism.

Table 4: Data presentation for question 2

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Yes	97	80.83
No	23	19.16
Total	120	100

Analyzing the above table, the reseacher found that the majority of respondents agree that alcoholism is the leading cause of many problems in the community at the social as well the economic level. This is explained by the fact that 97 out of 120 respondents i.e 80,83% supported this idea.

23 respondents who were against this idea were alcoholic people that the researcher found drinking the local spirit Gongo at the brewery of it commonly known as **Kumagudi.** They did not want to reveal their secrets about what they do when they arrive at their homes, as they were alcoholics.

Question 3. What are the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development in Gisuru Commune?

Here, the researcher wanted to know the problem people get but also what they do unwillingly because of drunkenness particularly their effects on social and economic development.

Table 5: Data presentation for question 3

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Povery	11	9.16
Violence	20	16.66
Desease	8	6.66
Unprotected sex	6	5
Accidents	13	10.83
Loss of job	3	2.5
School dropout	5	4.16
Fighting	18	15
Property damage	3	2.5
Sexual abuse	7	5.83
Verbal abuse	17	14.16
Absenteeism from work	9	7.5
Total	120	100

From the data in the table above, it appears that all respondents gave various problems people face when they are under the pressure of alcohol. All those problems stated are known as obstacles to socio-economic development. On the basis of the above respondents' opinions, the researcher noticed the following effects as the outcome of alcoholism:

- Disorderly conduct which is manifested through violence, deseases, unprotected sex, accidents, loss of job, school dropout, fighting, property damage, sexual abuse or assault, verbal abuse, absenteeism from work and divorce.

- Economic insecurity: this is manifested in the way people spent a long time in bars instead of working on development activities. Here, it is clear that alcoholism leads to economic problems because of the use of food products in brewing some alcoholic beverages. For instance, *Ikwete* and *Umugorigori* are made from cassava and maize.

Question 4: What are the categories of people who are the most involved in the alcoholism? The rich ( ), the poor ( ), the youth, all of them ( ), Why?

By asking this question, the researcher tried to find out the category of pople who are mostly involved in alcoholism

Table 6: Data presentation for question 4

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Poor	4	3.33
Rich	12	10
Youth	8	6.66
All of them	96	80
Total	120	100

Moreover, the researcher tried to find out the category of people who are mostly involved in alcoholism. He found that more than 80% of respondents reported that all categories of people are involved regardless of their income. The conclusion that the research drew from his finding is that low-income as well as high income people are involved in alcoholism. This was supported by the

argument that low-income people drink traditional alcoholic beverages (which are cheap) and high income people purchase industrial alcoholic drinks (Amstel, Primus, etc).

Question 5: What are the consequences of alcoholism on the individual?

Here, the researcher by asking this question wanted to know if people noticed the consequences of alcoholism in general. Generally speaking there are different negative consequences related to alcoholism which are observed in society. It would be imprudent not to warn people about the effects of alcohol abuse.

Considering the answers given to question 3, no one can deny that alcohol is omnipresent in GISURU Commune and that it causes many problèms. In this study, the researcher analyses the negative side of alcoholism. In this region of Kumoso, particularly in Gisuru Commune, alcohol affects the drinker himself, the immediate environment as well as the rest of society. Alcohol affects physical and mental well-being.

In this case, a lot of money is spent to cure the patient instead of being used for the benefit of the entire family. For alcoholic workers, their drinking disturbs the work place because of absenteeism. In addition, employing alcoholics reduces productivity and the quality of work because the hangover will not allow them to perform their tasks properly. Alcoholism is the major cause of road, home and work accidents. In many cases, it is the cause of public disorder. For example, delinquency, violence, family disharmony, mistreatment of other family members, economic and social difficulties have their origin in being addicted to alcohol. Therefore, the abuse of alcohol can lead to unemployment, premature death, cost of medical care for alcohol related illnesses.

Question 6: Do the drinking habits of anyone in your family cause tension or conflict at home? Yes ( ) No ( ). If yes, who is she/he? Explain

By asking this kind of question, the researcher was interested in knowing what happens exactly in drunkards' family. He wanted to know what kind of problems they cause in their homes.

Table 7: Data presentation for question 6

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Yes	95	79.16
No	25	20.23
Total	120	100

Through the above table the researcher found out that alcohol related problems cause social disorder in the family. Amonng 120 respondents, 95 respondents (that is 79.16 %) agreed that drinking alcohol causes tension within families. The major social disorder cases reported by 95 respendents were fighting, violence, accidents, verbal abuse, property damage and sexual abuse.

Some alcoholic husbands arrive late in the night and begin to cause disorder in their families.Their wives must remain awake in order to open the door for the husbands and to give them food. Instead of going immediately to sleep, these alcoholics organize noctural meetings involving all members of the family. If any member of the family tries to resist to the disturbance of alcoholics, automatically, a family conflict begins.

One female respondent revealed that her husband was like a fool once drunk:

"He comes back home too late in the evening and the entire family has to watch him while eating after food, he invites children to sing and many kinds of ridiculous Songs Whoever does not imitate has to be beaten"; said a woman of five children at Kinama Hill in Gisuru Commune.

Some married alcoholics commit adultery due to the lack of self-control when drunk. Another factor that leads to marital conflicts is jealousy. In fact, some husbands waste their money even when their family suffer from shortages. They oblige their spouses to bring food while they have spend money on alcohol.

On this question, some respondents answered that alcoholics not only harm the security within their families but can also insult, beat every person they meet. And during our research, we have concluded that many cases such as murder, rape, theft, and other types of criminal offences are committed during the period when *Ikanyanga* and *Umuraha* are produced in great quantity, as said also protestant christian of *Muhindo* village. The Gisuru Communal Administrator, supported the assertion that alcoholism is the basis of social troubles: *"When Ikanyanga and Umuraha are produced in great quantity, murder cases increase as well as adultery and other evils caused by alcoholism"*

Question 7. Do the people in your society have money problems because of drinking?

The researcher here wanted to see how people of different categories misuse money by buying alcoholic beverages than other basic items and consequently get problems related to the lack of money in their homes.

Table 8: Data presentation for question 7

Category / Answers	Men		Women		Boys		Girls		Bar owners	
	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%	Freq.	%
Yes	9	45	15	75	4	40	7	70	3	30
No	11	55	5	25	6	60	3	30	7	70
Total	20	100	20	100	10	100	10	100	10	100

The researcher was interested to see how people use their money in buying alcoholic beverages. In order to know how people consider the money used in buying alcoholic beverages, the researcher subdivided respondents into five groups of 20 men, 20 women, 10 boys, 10 girls and 10 bar owners. The researcher found that a high percentage of men (55%), boys (60%) and bar owners (70%) refused that people use too much money in buying alcoholic beverages. However, many women (75%) and girls (70%) accepted that people in Gisuru Commune use much money to buy drinks.

Here, we can not be surprised when analyze that women's views are different from men's. Some female respondents told the researcher : " *Mu rugo nta mugore agira ijambo, ingingo zose zifata umugabo. Iyo twimbuye, umugabo arashora umwimbu hama amahera yose agahereza mu kabare*" which can be translated as " *At home, women take no decision, our husbands have all the powers. At harvest time, our husbands sell all off our products and they waste all money in bars enjoying with their friends.*"

As far as men are concerned, as they are the most to commit different offences, they can not say the truth on the effects of alcoholism as it would just reveal their bad secrets. The bar owners cannot be truthful here because it is their business, they must keep secrets as to sell drinks is their everyday job.

Some of the bar owners answered: "*Si vyiza kuvuga ukuri ku bijanye n'amabi y'akaborerwe kuko uba uteye induru mu miryango. Abagore baca bafata iya mbere mu gushwana n'abagabo babo*" which means: "*It is not good to say the truth as far as the evil of drunkenness is concerned. If we do it, it would just provoke the conflict between members of the families*".The bar owners tried to hide the wastage of money by their customers.

Another female respondent told the researcher: "*Abagabo bacu bakoresha amahera nabi mu kugurira inzoga abo babonye bose n'abamalaya tutabibagiye*" which can be translated as "*Our husband misuse the money they have by buying alcoholic beverages to any person they meet including prostitutes*". She added: "*Amahera bayamarira ku nzoga ugasanga umuntu yabuze n'ivyo ateka*" which means "*Some husbands squander their money on drinks even when their spouses lack food to cook*".

Question 8: Does alcoholism affect the health of people in your community? How?

By asking this question, the researcher wanted to know if people know the effects of alcoholism on health. What alcoholism can cause on people's health. Through conversation with informants, the researcher noticed the health problems related to alcoholism especially those who take prohibitted drinks (Umuraha and Gongo).

Most of the time, the partners and other members of the family of alcoholics often have serious social and psychological problems. They suffer from anxiety, insomnia, tension and depression. A female respondent of Nyabitare hill

answered: "*Nama mfite ishavu kandi nkana numva nshaka kwihora ivyo umugabo ankorera kubera akaborerwe nanje nkumva nogenda kuzinywa*" which can be translated as " *I have always anger and desire of vangeance because of the drunkenness of my husband,until,I wish to become drunk myself* ."

According to health officers at Gisuru Hospital, alcohol can also affect the respiratory system. People can suffer from inflammatory and other deseases such as bronchitis and tuberculosis. Some body part that can be also affected by alcohol are the skin and urological system.

The researcher tried to find out how alcohol intoxication in Gisuru Commune is. Many people agreed that there are some health problems in their society. During the research, people who accepted having serious health problems because of alcoholism were protestant christians. The researcher was interested to know the kinds of deseases they had and found that many had suffered from stomach deseases, malnutrition and many kinds of respiratory and urogenitical infections. The researcher was interested to know why protestants were the most in having serious health troubles because of alcohol. Indeed, the reason is that in some protestants churches there are many members who gave up drinking after having been addicted to alcohol.

After becoming sober, they do not want to hide the effects of alcoholism they used to face. What was strange is that some catholic christians who supported moderate drinking seemed to ignore that alcoholism harms health. When the researcher asked them whether there are people who vomit after heavy drinking, they answered affirmatively but said that it is a normal situation. This answer shows that many people do not know that alcohol intoxicates the digestive track, which causes vomiting when someone has drunk heavily.

Question 11: Can economic conditions influence people to become alcoholics? How?

By asking this question, the researcher wanted to know if poverty or wealth influence people to be involved in alcoholism.

Table 10: Data presentation for question 11

Answers	Frequency	%
Yes	120	100
No	0	0
Total	120	100

According to the answers from the respondents, the researcher found that alcoholisim might lead to poverty and viceversa. Considering the answers given to question 7, the researcher noticed that low-income as well as high income people are involved in alcoholism regardless of their income . This was supported by the argument that low-income people drink traditional alcoholic beverages whereas high income people purchase industrial drinks.

The researcher tried to find out the link between poverty and alcoholism. According to answers from the field, he found that alcoholism might lead to poverty and vice versa. As respondents experienced it, an alcoholic always needs drinks while it requires enough money to buy them. Again, some people drink too much in order to forget their economic problems. This means that poverty itself can be the cause of being alcoholic.

Question 12: Cite the major causes that push people to become alcoholic in your society?

This question was also left open-ended like the previous one (question 11) to let the respondents reveal what they think about alcoholism and its effects.

The researcher noticed that question 12 came to support ideas and answers given in question 11that whether you are poor or rich you can be involved in alcoholism. But what is important is to know that rich people are involved in industrial drinks whereas poor ones are involved in traditional drinks.

However, from the answers given by all respondents, the researcher did not note the major reasons that push people to become alcoholic. The researcher considered only some of their ideas and views: " *Hako ndara ntasomye nopfuma ndara ntariye*" which can be translated as: " *I would prefer not to eat instead not drinking*" this means that the fact of being alcoholic or drunk is considered differently.

Question 13: Do people get into financial difficulties because of drinking? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

This question was asked to support what was always said on alcoholism and its effects on economic development.

Table 11: Data presentation for question 13

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Yes	120	100
No	0	0
Total	120	100

All respondents answered that alcoholism leads to poverty. One respondent said :" *Iyo umaze kwama uri imborerwa ntakintu nakimwe usubira gukora kugira witezimbere.*" Which means: *"When you become alcoholic your main concern is just drinking different drinks insted of working on development activities."* Alcoholic people become unproductive consumers.

"*And wherever you work as an employer or an employee, you cannot perform good quality work, so as a consequence, you can be dismissed from work and get into various financial difficulties because of drinking*" said one of the respondents through the answers given on question 13. Here, what the researcher noticed is that some alcoholic respondents wore dirty with torn clothes to mean that they became poor until they could not buy clothes and wash themselves because of drunkenness.

Question 14: Can alcoholism be an obstacle to family planning? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

This question was asked to get answers in order to analyse the impact of alcoholism on family planning

Table 12: Data presentation for question 14

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Yes	67	55.83
No	53	44.16
Total	120	100

Through this question, the researcher searched for the impact of alcoholism on family planning. Informantion from respondents showed that it was evident that alcoholism is an obstacle to family planning. Some alcoholics once at home enjoy sex, they do not remember the risk of unwanted pregnancies. Others when practising sexual intercourse in disorder, get children outside their marriage. While analyzing the data, the researcher found that among the 120 respondents, 67 of them (55.83%) agreed that alcoholism is one of the leading causes of unwanted pregnancies in society. Whereas 53 respondents out of 120 (44,16%) denied this idea. Through observation, the researcher saw that those 53 respondents who refused this idea were made of alcoholics and drunken people

who did not want to say the truth on this issue as it touched them. These people cannot control births in their families because of alcoholism.

One respondent of *Bunyambo* hill, said that the population of Gisuru Commune grows considerably because of alcoholism. *"Many women get pregnant during the period when there is Kanyanga and Umuraha drinks in abundance. It is known that many people enjoy uncontrolled of drunkenness."* He added.

Question 15: Can alcoholism lead to contracting sexually transmitted desease? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

Here the researcher asked this question to see if alcoholism is a major source of STDs

Table 10: Data presentation for question 15

Answers	**Frequency**	**%**
Yes	93	77.5
No	27	22.5
Total	120	100

According to answers gathered from field, respondents agreed that the cause of poor judgement is sexually active and during their misbehavior, they even do not remember the use of condoms. It appears that, 93 of 120 respondents (77.5%) agreed that alcoholism leads to contamination by STDs including HIV/AIDS, whereas 22,5% denied the idea.

This group of respondents 27 (22,5 %) who refused this idea is the one which include people who are gulty of this bad behavior, if you analyse their opinion, they do not want to reveal their secrets as this question touched their behavior in the community .Persons are more likely to have sex with another person, when they are drunk. They are also less likely to use condoms or use them correctly.

ko atanyoye aca aguma ajugumira ntashobora no gufata ikaramu ngo asinye canke ngo yandike ibintu."

Which can be translated as :

"I have a friend at work who cannot attend go to work without taking a drink because, if he does not he is trembling and he can neither write nor sign anything".

For him the only solution for this problem is just to take some alcoholic drinks

Question 18: Say how alcoholism affects you or used to affect you in your daily life.

By asking this question, the researcher wanted to know how people feel when drinking or the day after drinking. As far as people who take alcoholic drinks are concerned they expressed their opinion in the following words:

" Akayoga kararyoshe cane ariko iyuriko urakanywa wumva umenga ingorane zose zaheze uko wiyongera akandi gacupa niko amahera ahera. Bukeye ugaca uja kurondera ayandi."

This statement can be translated as :

" When drinking, one feels great joy until you think all problems are over. As you continue to drink all money vanished, and the following day, you go to look for some money."

As far as sobers are concerned they expressed themselves in the following terms:

" Inzoga nkizinywa imuhira nama mu nduru n'umuryango, ntamugambi numwe nakora kuko amahera ndayaronse

nacanja kunywa nkataha nayamaze. Ariko ubu mbanye neza n'umuryango kuko ayo ndose ndayakoresha umugambi bose babona ivyiza tukabisangira."

Which means:

" When I used to drink alcoholic beverages there was always conflict in my family. No project could be done in order to prepare my future. When I earned money, I wasted it in bars. Nowdays I live in harmony with my family, we share everything I get."

Other respondents told the researcher:

"Inzoga nubwo ndazikunda, iyo nazinyoye bukeye mba meze nk'uwurwaye . Kuko nca mara imisi meze nabi cane, nkameneka umutwe, nkata akayabagu , nkayorwa nkamera nkuwurwaye marariya."

This statement is translated as:

" Even if I like to drink alcoholic beverages, the following day after drinking too much, I feel sick because of hangover. I even sometimes vomit like the one who suffers from malaria".

Question 19: How do the government and private NGOs handle alcoholism?

Through conversation held with respondents, all of them accepted that the government is the first one to tackle this issue of alcoholism. Among the answers they gave, alcoholic drinks such us U*muraha* and *Gongo* are forbidden. The Communal Administrator told the researcher that people are

fined from 10.000 to 50.000 Burundi francs. However drunkenness is considered as crime in the Burundi Penal Code:

Section 2: De l'ivresse publique et du tapage nocturne

Article 498: *Tombe sous le coup de l'article 502, toute personne qui débite des boissons alcoolisées non reconnues par le réglement de quelque nature que ce soit et en quelque endroit ce soit.*

Article 499: *Et puni d'une amande de 10 000 à 20 000FBU, celui que a été trouvé en état manifeste d'ivresse dans les rues, places chemins, débits des boissons, salles de spectacles ou autres lieux publics, ainsi que dans les lieux non clôturés sur lesquels le public peut avoir vue directement.*

Article 500: *Et puni d'une amande de 10 000 à 50 000FBU, le débuteur des boissons ainsi que leurs préposés qui ont donné à boire à des gens manifestement ivres ou qui les ont reçu dans leurs établissements.*

Those articles from the Penal Code can be translated as:

Article 498: *Falls under article 502, any person who sells alcoholic beverages not recognized by regulations of whatever nature and in any place.*

Article 499: *Is punished with a fine between 10 000 to 20 000 Burundi francs whoever is found in an evident state of drunkenness in the streets, roads, drinking-places or other public places on which the public have seen you directly.*

Article 500: *Are punished with a fine of 10 000 to 50 000 Burundi francs the sellers of drinks as well as their attendants who have given drinks to people who are cleary drunk who welcomed them in their establishment.*

Those articles, shows how the government is involved in fighting against alcoholism.

Some respondents said that the government has ordered bar owners to open and sell drinks after working hours. And whoever acts against this law is punished.

As far as Non Governmental Organisations are concerned, respondents said that no one has warned them the the effects of alcoholism.

Hence, the last question was focussed on solutions to adopt in order to overcome the social and economic problems caused by alcoholism.

Question 20: Suggest solutions to apply in order to overcome the social and economic problems caused by alcoholism in Gisuru Commune?

By this question, the researcher wanted to know the people's suggestions which could contribute to the eradication of this habit of drinking until one becomes alcoholic. Most of the respondents gave their viewpoint on the effects of alcoholism particularly on the negative side; it is up to everyone to ssuggest what could be done to overcome social and economic problems due to alcoholism.

Thus, they suggested the following:

1. The government has a major role to play in the struggle against alcoholism: by punishing drunkards as it is written in the Penal Code.

2. The government has to take legal actions to make alcoholic drinks less available especially prohibitted drinks including punishment of their consumers.

3. Consumers must know the dangers of alcoholic beverages particularly for those who take prohibitted drinks such as **umuraha** and the local spirit **gongo.**

4. To order bar owners to open and sell drinks after working hours instead of opening bars from morning.

5. Newspapers and magazines should design programs and shows on the dangers of alcoholism and condemn heavy use of alcohol.

6. Religious leaders are the first ones to change the drinking behaviour of their religious members.

7. To remind people that even the Bible is against drunkenness.

8. Parents and educators have to reinforce sanctions for under age alcohol consumption.

9. The government must fix the legal drinking age.

10. People when taking alcohol beverages must know which quantity makes them drunk, in this way they could lessen overdrinking.

Finally, the researcher proposed to the government to increase considerably alcoholic drinks taxes and encourage people to take lemonades in order to reduce alcohol consumption but also to eliminate all sorts of prohibitted drinks in the country.

IV.2. Findings

The main concern of this study was to investigate on some effects of alcoholism on social and economic development that is observed in GISURU Commune as elsewhere .

Hence the aim of this work was mainly to discover the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development and to suggest what should be done to tackle this issue as we have noticed various effects of alcoholism that hamper socio-economic development.

This section is based on the results obtained through the analysis of the answers given by the respondents.

The questionnaire is divided into categories related to themes.

Thus, the six first questions are formulated according to the following theme :

" Alcoholism hampers social order and economic development" as we have already seen that Gisuru Commune is exposed to various kinds of alcoholic beverages and consequently, this area faces different problems that are related to alcoholism.

In fact, there was a question asking to enumerate all kinds of alcoholic drinks and other ones that asked what the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development. Most of respondents answered that there are many kinds of alcoholic beverages and that they cause problems in families. Some respondents gave their own experience when drunk. All respondents cited various forms of effects of alcoholism whenever and wherever drunk people are concentrated.

The second set of questions was made of questions 7, 8,9,10,11,12 and 13. Those questions were focussed on the following theme: *" People spend more money in buying alcohol than satisfying basic needs."* Here, money problems related to alcoholism was another issue raised by all respondents during this research.

Different categories of respondents revealed that alcoholism causes financial difficulties and poor economic conditions in families. It also endangers people's jobs and their businesses. As far as health is concerned, some respondents agreed that alcoholism affects the health of people and their families.

Adding this issue to the ones already mentioned above, (the socio economic problems related to alcoholism), one may conclude that all respondents are quite aware of alcoholism and its effects on society.

That is why during this research many respondents revealed their own experience related to alcoholism.

The third theme focussed on was about : " *alcoholism is an obstacle to family planning.*" Here the researcher's intention was to know if drunken people can practice birth control in their families. Most respondents reported that alcoholics and drunken people are involved in sexual relations unconsciously. Thus, they agreed that this habit leads to rapid population growth.

The fourth theme discussed was the following: " *Alcoholism is a major source of Sexually Transmitted Deseases.*" According to responses gathered from fieled, respondents agreed that drunk people get contaminated defferent sexual deseases because of poor Judgement, in addition when a person is drunk,
Alcohol reduces self control and consequently one has sex with others unconsciously.

The fifth and last theme considered was : " *Alcoholism related problems cause social disorder .*" From the answers respondents gave, no one can say that alcoholism does not harm people in society, that is why all respondents males and females, young and adult people cited various effects of alcoholisim such as: violence, fights,sexual abuse,verbal abuse,child abuse,health problems,theft, irresponsible attitude, poverty, economic insecurity, indebtedness, deliquency, STDs, antisocial behavior.

Hence, they suggested what should be done so as to eradicate all sorts of problems related to alcoholism. Respondents proposed some solutions to overcome alcoholism and its effects: to punish people who commit alcohol related offences, to encourage magazines and newspapers to design programs and shows that teach alcoholism and its effects, but also to advise youth not to be involved in alcoholism.

As far as the researcher's assumptions are concerned, focussing on answers provided for question 1 to twentieth (20^{th}) adressed to different respondents,

Through the findings from questionnaires, observation and interview, the five research hypotheses were proven right.

IV.3. Conclusion on Chapter Four

In this chapter, the researcher has presented, analysed and interpreted the data collected and the findings were presented. It was found that, the majority of respondents have agreed that alcoholism is the leading cause of many problems in the community at the social as well as the economic level; money is spent on alcohol instead of being used for valuable things in families, and this use of money by drunken people causes conflicts in families because of the wastage of money by drunkards. Alcoholism is one of the leading causes of unwanted pregnancies in society, what makes alcoholism an obstacle to family planning. Alcoholism causes poor judgement and influences the lost of self-control and this makes alcoholism to be considered as a major source of various STDs. And social disorder is a leading outcome of alcoholism which is manifested through different social problems in families.

In the next and last chapter, a general conclusion is drawn and some recommendations are formulated.

CHAPTER FIVE . GENERAL CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

V.0. Introduction

This chapter draws the general conclusion to the whole study and then seeks to formulate recommendations which can be useful for the general public.

V.1. General Conclusion

Along the study, the researcher's aim was to explore alcoholism and its effects on social and economic development. This study was carried out in Gisuru Commune.

This work comprised five chapters. The first chapter dealt with the general introduction which tried to show the background to the study, statement of the problem, purpose of the study, objective of the study, motivation of the study,research questions, research hypotheses, scope of the study, limitation of the study, and definition of key terms.
In chapter two, the researcher tried to explore what other researchers have written about alcoholism and its effects.

The third chapter presented the research methodology i.e the procedures used in data collection, the research population as well as difficulties encountered in the collection of data. In the fourth chapter the data were presented, analysed, interpreted and some researcher's viewpoints were drawn out.

As far as research methodology is concerned, 3 instruments were focussed on in data collection.i.e interview, observation and written questionnaires which were administered to respondents who willingly accepted to fill them.

In conducting the study, the researcher was trying to find answers to these five main questions

1) Does alcoholism hamper the social and economic development?
2) Do people spend more money in buying alcohol instead of satisfying basic needs?
3) Is alcoholism an obstacle to family planning?
4) Is alcoholism a major source of Sexually Transmitted Diseases?
5) Do alcoholism related problems cause social disorder ?

On the basis of these questions , five hypotheses were formulated:

1) Alcoholism hampers social order and economic development;
2) People spend more money in buying alcohol than satisfying basic needs.
3) Alcoholism is an obstacle to family planning.
4) Alcoholism is a major source of Sexually Transmitted Diseases (STDs).
5) Alcoholism related problems cause social disorder.

The analysis of data from observation, interview and answers to written questionnaires has shown that the above hypotheses were proven right.

Thus, the analysis has proved the following:

During this study, the researcher found that disorderly conduct, economic insecurity, STDs, population explosion, physical effects, emotional and behavioral effects, accidents are the major effects of alcoholism in Gisuru Commune. The researcher discovered that one effect may end in other indirect problems (e.g: alcoholism leads indirectly to malnutrition) until the alcoholics find themselves in a vicious circle of problems. In Gisuru Commune, many people will tell you having been disturbed directly or indirectly by a problem linked to alcoholism.

According to the findings from this study, people who drink hard are not happy. Their drinking habit has ruined their lives.

In this society, some people consider alcohol as a means of socialization while others consider it as an evil.

So, does alcohol bring hapiness or dispair in society? Surely, some will answer to this question that it depends on how someone uses alcohol. Yet, is it easy to drink a small quantity of alcohol when it is available in great quantity? I do not think so, because if it were possible, people would not become drunk or alcoholic. Alcoholic abuse is a problem that causes health problems and social disorder. What makes people to ignore the effects is that they are not open about the problems caused by alcoholism.

The researcher noticed that men, who are the most involved in alcoholism, did not accept that alcoholism is a problem. For example, considering reponses on the issue that people use more money when purchasing alcoholic beverages than satifying basic needs, 45% of men and 75% of women accepted it.
In addition, among 10 young boys and 10 young girls, 40% and 70% respectfully agreed with the idea. Also, out of a total of 10 bar owners, 30% accepted that alcoholism is a socio-economic problem.
In Gisuru Commune, the inexpensive process of distilling and brewing local alcoholic beverages increased the availability of inexpensive drinks. This made alcohol consumption to become rapidly heavy among the lower socio-economic people.

The researcher realized that persons from poor families are likely to experience more alcohol related problems. They drink whatever alcohol they meet including the homemade liquor " *Kanyanga*" in order to reduce stress and lessen feelings caused by a difficult life. The residents of Gisuru Commune encourage

alcohol consumption. The cultutral support is shown by the public display of drinking everywhere. For many people, drunkenness is not a problem though it denotes desintegration and personal weakness. However, even if alcoholism is the outcome of social, economic and political tendencies, it does not make the alcoholic blameless.

Hence, there is a strong need for teaching the community to deal with alcoholism. The opposite tendancies between females and males show that some men do not want to tell the truth about alcohol abuse. They know that they are guilty and responsible for the misery of their families. The same tendency is noticed with bar owners who know that they get benefit from other people's misery. Hence, time has come then for all community members, the government, NGO, and religious leaders to help society to get rid of heavy drinking.

V.2. Recommendations

The researcher's recommendations are based on strategies to adopt in order to overcome the effect of alcoholism in Gisuru Commune. Then, after realizing that alcoholism is the major ennemy of social and economic development in Gisuru Commune, the researcher would like to call upon the contributions of the general public, media, NGOs and religious organization in the struggle against alcohol intoxication.

- **The role of the general public**

In Gisuru Commune, drinking alcoholic beverages is a custom. For example, drinking *Kanyanga* and *Umuraha* which are prohibited drinks is a daily habit among low-income people.

If you say that you are not taking alcohol, people will ask you "***Even Agapegi or Akanusu***"? (Those are measures of *Gongo* and *Umuraha*) meaning that the local brew is part of their agreed customs. Community members have to pay attention to the quantity of alcohol and the way in which it is consumed. Considering that the general public has a major role to play in the struggle against alcoholism, the researcher proposed the following attitudes within the general public:

- To know one's limit: Every person taking alcohol must know which quantity makes him/her drunk in order to avoid overdrinking.
- To eat food while drinking: high protein food such as meat, cheese, and peanuts, help slow the absorption of alcohol into the body;
- Never participate in "chugging" contests or other drinking games;
- To have an alcoholic drink only when someone really wants it: if someone tries to force a drink on you, ask for a non alcoholic beverage instead.

❖ **The role of the government**

In the business world, misleading and confusing informantion about alcoholis often used to win consumers without considering the effects of the product on the health of the user. However, the government tolerates the alcoholic beverage industry to brew, promote , and distribute alcoholic drinks without warning the public about the possible dangers. What is dangerous is that economic and political partners work together in order to support the sale of alcohol as lucrative commodity and influence consumption. If we consider how the government condemns the use of drugs, we find that alcohol is not considered as an intoxicating product.

Alcoholism must be a political issue that needs political solutions. Sanctions against consumption are reduced, advertising, campaigns are active, and the alcohol industry continues to thrive. The best remedy to win the fight against alcoholism is to influence the government to take legal actions to make alcohol less available, highly taxed, and a less visible commodity of consumption. Furthermore, politicians can reduce the advertising of alcohol because such a rule would dicrease purchasers of alcoholic drinks.

In brief, the government should:

- Increase the alcoholic beverages taxes to dicrease alcohol consumption
- Discourage alcohol advertising, including billboards;
- Fix the legal drinking age: the age at which people are permited by law to purchase alcoholic drinks;
- Punish whoever is driving when intoxicated;
- Deal with alcohol related problems by re-educating and rehabilitating alcoholics rather than penalizing them with incarceration or fines;
- To impose bar owners to open and sell drinks after working hours.

❖ **The role of the media**

Normally, the media have to combat alcohol abuse. Nevertheless, what is strange is that media are the first and the best promoters of that intoxicating commodity. For some radio and television stations, alcohol advertisements are among the best sources of income. On television, in magazines or newspapers, advertisements show smart and happy images of people drinking. This makes people agree that alcoholism brings beauty and happiness. Companies producing alcoholic beverages advertise on radio, television, billboads, newspapers, and magazines that drinking alcoholic beverages brings youthfulness, general happiness and comfort. Sometimes, advertisements show

groups of people at parties to stress sociability. They promote alcohol as being an answer to fatigue, tension, frustration and boredom.

The researcher would like to warn media about advertisement. None looks clever, smart, or pretty when she/he is drunk. Advertisements like, "Our beer is the best in the world", "A quality beer inherited from Amsterdam" should be stopped because this means that once you begin to drink, you must continue and incite people to become more alcoholics. Therefore, radio and television should prepare programs to discourage heavy alcohol consumption. Newspapers and magazines should provide educational messages about alcoholism with cartoons condemning heavy use of alcohol.

In brief, media have to avoid encouraging alcoholism through advertisement. They have to prepare educational programs on the danger of alcoholism. In families as well as at school, children or adolescents have to learn how to resist pressures because some children are forced to drink by their friends. It will help also children to get informantion on how to enhance self-esteem, cope with stress, and take responsible decisions. Other methods to use while fighting alcoholism among children should include:

- Preventing teenagers and children watching advertising messages depicting alcohol;
- Find ways to distract children with relaxation exercises, physical activities, music, movies than with alcohol;
- Rising the legal drinking age: parents and educators must enforce sanctions for under age alcohol consumption;
- Banning alcohol beverages in boarding schools or dormitories;
- Training programs for peers to educate other students about alcohol use;
- Banning alcohol advertisement in school compounds.

❖ **The role of religious leaders**

Some religious denominations have succeded in protecting their members from alcoholism. People who adhere to Islam and other faiths that do not allow their members to drink alcoholic beverages have no alcohol-related problems. Some christians abstain because they have the experience of horrible effects from alcohol consumption. In both the Old and New Testament, there are strong warnings against drunkenness in Ephesians (Eph.5:18), drunkenness is strictly forbidden: " And do not be drunk with wine which leads to the debauchery, but be filled with the spiriti". In Proverbs 20:1; 23: 21,23:29-30, the Bible speaks about the effects of alcoholism, and drunkenness is condemned:

By preaching what is written in the Bible, religions leaders may change the drinking behavior of their members. For christians saying that they can control their drinking habits, they should read in corinthians (Cor. 6:12) " All things are lawful for me,but all things are not helpful, all things are lawful for me, but i will not be brought under the power of any". In addition, in romans (Rom.14:22) says: " Do you have faith? have it to yoursef before God, it is better not to eat meat or drink wine or to do anything else that will cause your brother to fall". May be you can handle it, but may be others cannot. Religious leaders should organize anti- alcohol campaigns through workshops, educational programs and billboads.

❖ **Future researchers**

In this study, the researcher tried to find out the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development. Nevertheless, there is a long way to go in the study of all problems related to alcoholism. Further research should focus on the following areas:

- The effects of alcohol on parents relations with children;
- Impact of alcohol advertising on heavy drinking among young people.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 3 : Ikete ry'abishura

BIRENGUSEKE Oscar

KAMINUZA Y'UBURUNDI

IGISATA C'INDIMI N'IMIBANO Y'ABANTU

URURIMI N'AMAYAGWA VY'ICONGEREZA

Mushingantahe/Mupfasoni,

Ndi n'iteka ryo kubandikira ndabasaba intererano ku gikorwa kirangiza amashule ya kaminuza citwa **"INGORANE MBI Z'AKABORERWE KW'ITERAMBERE RY'UBUTUNZI N'IMIBANO ".**

Kukaba nkaba, ndiko ndakora ubushakashatsi ku bijanye n'akaborerwe n'ingaruka mbi zako. Nico gituma nabatumbereye kugira mumpe amakuru ajanye n'akaborerwe n'ingaruka mbi zako. Ndabemereye ko amakuru muz kumpa atakindi agiye gukora atari ku bijanye n'igikorwa canje. Kandi, ntimushireko izina ryanyu.

Mbaye ndabashimira.

BIRENGUSEKE Oscar

Appendix 4

QUESTIONNAIRE

A. Instructions

Please answer as honestly as you can the questions. Your contribution will provide helpful informantion for the success of the research. For the sake of anonymity, do not put your name. Put a thick ( ) next the right answer

B. Background informantion

1.Your Gender: Male ( ) Female ( )

2. Your age: 1-19 ( ), 20-35 ( ), 36-60 ( ), 61 and above ( )

3. Your education level: primary level ( ), lower secondary level ( ),upper secondary level ( ), diploma level ( ), University level ( ), any other level, please mention.

4. Your marital status: single ( ), married ( ), divorced ( ), separated ( )

5. Your occupation: Farmer ( ), Student ( ), Civil servant ( ), any other occupation, please mention.

C. Questions

1. Can you numerate the kinds of alcoholic drinks available in Gisuru Commune.

2. Is alcoholism causing social and economic problems in Gisuru Commune?

Yes ( ) No ( ) Why?

3. What are the effects of alcoholism on social and economic development in Gisuru Commune?

4. What are the categories of people who are the most involved in alcoholism? The rich ( ), the poor ( ), the youth, all of them ( ), Why?

5. What are the consequences of alcoholism on the individual?

6. Do the drinking habits of anyone in your family cause tension or conflict at home? Yes ( ) No ( ). If yes, who is she/he? Explain.

7. Do the people in your society have money problems because of drinking?

8. Does alcoholism affect the health of people in your community? How?

9. Is drinking making people's family life unhappy? Yes ( ) No ( ), why?

10. Is drinking endangering people's jobs and business in your area? Explain

11. Can economic conditions influence people to become alcoholics? How?

12. Write down the major causes that push people to become alcoholic in your society?

13. Do people get into financial difficulties because of drinking? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

14. Can alcoholism be an obstacle to family planning? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

15. Can alcoholism lead to contracting sexually transmitted desease? Yes ( ), No ( ) Please explain

16. Have you seen people being brought to the police because of alcoholism? Yes ( ), No ( ) If yes, enumerate the common offenses they are accused.

17. Give your own experience of alcoholic life in your society?

18. Say how alcoholism affects you or used to affect you in your daily life?

19. How do the government and private NGOs handle the alcoholism problems?

20. Suggest solutions to apply in order to overcome social and economic problems caused by alcoholism in Gisuru Commune?

Appendix 6.

IBIBAZO VY'IKIRUNDI

Inyigisho

A. Shira akamenyetso mu tuzitizo gahuye n'inyishu yawe.

B. Murashora gushira inyishu inyuma y'urupapuro mugabo mwerekanye inomero y'ikibazo mutangiye inyishu.

Umwidondoro

1. Igitsina: Umugabo ( ) , umugore ( )
2. Imyaka: 1-19 ( ), 20-35 ( ), 36-60 ( ), 61 n'iyirenga ( )
3. Amashure wize: amashure y'intango ( ), amashure yisumbuye ( ), urupapuro rw'umutsindo, kaminuza ( ), hari ikindi wize kivuge.
4. Urubatse: ego ( ), oya ( ); warahukanye ( )
5. Akazi ukora: Umurimyi ( ), umunyeshure ( ), umukozi wa leta ( ), hari akandi kazi ukora, kavuge

Ibibazo

1. Dondagura ubwoko bw'ibinyobwa dusanga muri Komine ya Gisuru?
2. Akaborerwe koba gatera ingorane ku mibano no ku butunzi muri Komine ya Gisuru? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Kubera iki?
3. Ni izihe ngaruka mbi z'akaborerwe ku mibano no kw'iterambere muri Komine ya Gisuru?
4. Ni iyihe migwi y'abantu ija mu kaborerwe? Abatunzi ( ), abakene ( ), urwaruka ( ), bose ( ), kubera iki?
5. Ni izihe ngaruka mbi z'akaborerwe ku buzima bw'umuntu?

6. Kwoba ukunywa kwumwe mu muryango gutera ingorane canke mugashamirana? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Ninde? Sigura
7. Boba abantu banywa bafise ingorane z'amahera kubera akaborerwe?
8. Koba akaborerwe kabangamiye amagara y'abantu aho iwanyu? Gute?
9. Kwoba ukunywa gutuma abatu babaho batanezerewe mu miryango yabo? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Kubera iki?
10. Koba akaborerwe kaba intambamyi ku kazi aho muherereye? Sigura
11. Ubutunzi bwoba butuma abantu baja mu kaborerwe? Gute?
12. Vuga ibituma abantu bishora mu kaborerwe?
13. Abantu boba baja mu bukene bw'amahera kubera akaborerwe? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Sigura
14. Koba akaborerwe ari intambamyi ku bijanye no gutandukanya imvyaro? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Sigura
15. Koba akaborerwe gatera indwara zandukira ziciye mu bihimba vy'irondoka? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Sigura
16. Hari abantu bazanwa ku gipolisi kubera akaborerwe? Ego ( ) oya ( ) Arivyo, vuga amakosa baza bagirizwa
17. Vuga ingorane n'ivyo mwabayemwo kubera akaborerwe?
18. Vuga ingene akaborerwe kabafata canke kabafata kera mu buzima bwanyu bwa minsi yose?
19. Ni gute leta n'amashirahamwe adaharanira ivyicaro vya politike abona akaborerwe?
20. Tanga inyishu z'ukuntu twogwanya ingorane z'imibano n'ubutunzi biterwa n'akaborerwe?

Appendix 7

Observation chart

- **Behavior:** fighting, quarrel, violence, ridicule, verbal abuse, indebtedness, wastage.
- **Clothing:** dirty with torn clothes.
- **Health:** red eyes, weakness, thinness.
- **Delinquence:** laziness