

Mr. Cheka: Bw. Spika, sijui kama Bw. Waziri najua kwamba katika Lamu kuna societies mbili; kuna Lamu Farmers' Co-operative Society na Lake Kenyatta Farmers' Co-operative Society. Lake Kenyatta Farmers' Co-operative Society ina haki ya wilaya nzima, hata ingawa iko katika divisheni moja. Kwa hivyo, maofisa wa co-operative walioko Wilayani Lamu na viongozi wa Lamu Farmers' Co-operative Society wamekataa kuanzishwe chama kingine chochote katika tarafa nyingine ya Lamu isipokuwa kibakie kile kimoja. Hii ndiyo taabu imekuwako kwa muda wa miaka mitano sasa. Lakini tunajaribu kuunda chama kingine.

Mr. Kibaki: Bw. Spika, mimi naweza kumhakikishia Mbunge wa Lamu Magharibi kwamba ikiwa kuna mkuu au mtaalamu, mfanyakazi yeyote, katika Idara ya Co-operative ambaye amewazuilia wananchi kuunda co-operative society ama union, amekosea kwa sababu katika maongozi ambayo tumetangaza sisi wenyewe hapa, tunataka wakulima waweze kuungana, watengeneze co-operative society, na sio lazima waombe ruhusa. Kitu wanachooomba ni mkutano usimamiwe ikiwa wao wenyewe wamekwishaamua.

Pili, Bw. Spika, Lake Kenyatta Farmers' Co-operative Society, ambayo inahusika na settlement schemes, haiwezi kuwa ndiyo union ya wilaya nzima kwa sababu haiwezi kuhusika na Lamu Kisiwani; haiwezi kuhusika na Lamu Kaskazini, karibu na Witu na kwingineko. Ni lazima ihusike na pale pale tu ambako kuna Lake Kenyatta Settlement Scheme ambako mimi mwenyewe nilitembelea juzi.

Mr. Cheka: Bw. Spika, siyo Lake Kenyatta Farmers' Co-operative Society ambayo inazuia kuundwa kwa chama kingine, lakini ni Lamu Farmers' Co-operative Society ambayo iko kisiwani, ambayo inawazuia watu wa bara wasiwe na chama isipokuwa kile cha kisiwani pekee. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa tunaweza kusaidia, litakuwa jambo zuri.

Mr. Kibaki: Bw. Spika, nafikiri sasa tunaielewana. Mhe. Mbunge ana shuku kwamba pengine co-operative society moja ambayo iko kisiwani cha Lamu inapendelewa na wakuu wa Co-operative Department. Kwa hivyo, jambo la kumuahidi ni kwamba Wizara itachukua hatua ya kutangaza. Vile vile tutatangaza leo—kama tunavyosema hapa, inajulikana kwamba watu wa Lamu wana haki ya kuunda co-operative society, primary society. Lakini union haiwezi kuundwa na society moja; ni lazima societies zikiwa ni tatu, nne, au kumi zikubali kwa hiari yao; haziwezi kulazimishwa kuunda union.

QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

HARASSMENT OF KITUTU SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST FOLLOWERS BY CHIEF

Mr. Abuya Abuya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to make some little corrections in part (b) of Question No. 1 by Private Notice—to delete the words "local administration" and substitute in place thereof the words "chief and assistant chief".

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President the following Question by Private Notice—

(a) Is the Minister aware that on 15th May, 1980 the Chief of North Kitutu Location and his assistant chief together with 21 youth wingers, harassed wananchi worshipping at Motembe Seventh Day Adventist Church and caused malicious damage to the church and other property?

(b) What steps will he take to protect law-abiding citizens in Kitutu East from threats, intimidation and harassment by the chief and assistant chief?

The Assistant Minister, Office of the President (Mr. Salat): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply. Despite that amendment, the answer still remains the same.

(a) The Government is aware of the incident referred to in this question involving the Chief of North Kitutu Location and the worshippers at Motembe Seventh Day Adventist (S.D.A.) Church.

(b) This matter has been taken to court and the information before me indicates that the chief, the assistant chief and 21 others have been charged for a criminal offence of causing malicious damage to property. The case is due to be heard on the 14th July, 1980.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, law-abiding citizens of this country are protected by the Constitution and the laws of this land, and when their rights are infringed they can resort to the court of law. I wish to give more information to the House about this matter. It is reported that this church was built illegally on a plot in Central Kitutu, Bogetario, No. 1162, which is registered as a nursery school. Despite this, the pastor of the church and his church elders decided to fence the compound, and by so doing the fence blocked the exist to the play ground for the nursery school children. This angered the community which the hon. Member represents, and the community sought the assistance of their local chief.

Mr. Abuya Abuya: Mr. Speaker, I would like to make one correction to what the Assistant Minister has said thereby misleading the House. The church was not built there illegally: what the church members did was that they applied to the Gusii County Council for permission to do so. Minute No. 37 of 29th August, 1979 allowed them to build the church and, therefore, the church was not built on that plot illegally.

However, I thank the Assistant Minister for the answer he has given. Can I have assurance from him that this chief will not be accorded legal aid by the Government?

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, once a civil servant or an hon. Member of Parliament like hon. Salat has made a mistake, he is always bound to be taken to court. If that chief is found guilty, he is going to be taken to court.

Mrs. Asiyo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that the Seventh Day Adventist Church is one of the noblest churches in this country, whose members will not engage themselves in any criminal activities? Can the Assistant Minister assure this House that members of this church will get protection from chiefs and assistant chiefs like the ones that have—

Mr. Salat: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course the members of this church are good citizens of this country and they are going to be protected.

HARASSMENT OF MAIZE ROASTERS BY ADMINISTRATION

Mr. Kisuya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Agriculture the following Question by Private Notice—

(a) Is the Minister aware that wananchi, especially Bungoma District, are being beaten and harassed by the Administration when they are found roasting green maize?

(b) Would the Minister direct that they be allowed to roast green maize, if only during this time of food shortage?

The Assistant Minister for Agriculture (Mr. Ivuti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

The answer to part (a) of the Question is "no". My Ministry is not aware of the said beating and harassment. In any case, if such treatment was being meted out to the members of public, this would be a clear police case and it would have nothing to do with my Ministry.

To answer part (b) of the Question, I would like to say that my Ministry is not in any way against the roasting of green maize by families in Bungoma District or anywhere else for that matter, for domestic consumption. I wish here to underline the word "domestic consumption" as opposed to commercial purposes.

Mr. Anyieni: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. If the local chiefs were harassing people who were roasting maize, is that really the responsibility of the Ministry of Agriculture? Is that not the responsibility of the Office of the President? So that they will—

Mr. Speaker: Order. The Assistant Minister has explained that one. So, there is no use of repeating the same thing. He said it himself.

Mr. Kisuya: Mr. Speaker, Sir, of course, that is a problem concerning the Administration. However, what I meant here is that we allow people who are hungry to roast maize without being harassed. That is what I mean.

Mr. Ivuti: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have said that my Ministry is not opposed to families roasting green maize for domestic consumption. We are not opposed to that.

Mr. Kisuya: I thank the Assistant Minister for that reply and I think this will apply to wananchi in Bungoma District. Thank you.

CANCELLATION OF SELECTIONS FOR TEACHER TRAINING COLLEGES

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Basic Education the following Question by Private Notice:

(a) What are the reasons that led to the cancellation of the intake of primary school teacher trainees scheduled to take place on 17th June, 1980?

(b) What is the breakdown of the intake per district?

(c) How many per district were direct school leavers and how many were untrained teachers?

The Assistant Minister for Basic Education (Dr. Ojiambo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

I would like to inform the House that there were no reasons whatsoever that led to the cancellation of the intake of primary school teacher trainees scheduled to take place on the 17th June, 1980 other than an opportunity to review the intake quota for each district.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the breakdown of intake per district is here with me and I do not know if you would allow me to read the names of 41 districts. I think it is too long.

Mr. Speaker: I think it will take too long.

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, to answer part (c) of the Question, I would like to say that the total number of school leavers taken to colleges were 2,331—these were people who had taken their examinations (E.A.C.E. and K.J.S.E.) in 1978 and before. However, there are special areas where they could not meet their quota with those who sat for the examinations in 1978 and before. As a result of that a few of the candidates from 1979 school leavers were recruited. This involved the following numbers and districts—

(a) Garissa	7
(b) Mandera	3
(c) Wajir	1
(d) Kajiado	1

Therefore, the number of untrained teachers who were taken to colleges this year was 3,094, while that of the school leavers was 2,331, giving us a total of 5,425.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, on realizing that she cannot read the comprehensive list covering all the 41 districts—is the Assistant Minister aware that in some provinces the number of the intake is far much greater than that of some other provinces? For instance, Central Province had 760.

Mr. Mwigigi: What is wrong with that?

Mr. Munyasia: Just wait! Mr. Speaker, can you please—I am just unable to—Mr. Speaker, in the Eastern Province there are 1,060, and in the Rift Valley Province there are 1,200; Nyanza 925 and North-Eastern Province 105; Coast Province 490, Nairobi 90 and Western Province 740.

Now, Sir, is the Assistant Minister aware that Rift Valley, with 13 districts compared with the Western Province which has only 3 districts, has 760 of the teacher intake while Rift Valley Province has just 1,200 for all its 13 districts? Is this a justification in this country?

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, first of all, I do not know from which list the hon. Member got the numbers secondly, there was a quota system that was followed and I am sure exercise was done on the number of untrained teachers existing in a province and not based on the number of the districts in the province. You could have, for instance, many Rift Valley districts—and you are right, hon. Munyasia, that there are 13

[The Assistant Minister for Basic Education] districts in the province—but you may not have 5,000 untrained teachers in the Rift Valley Province. You could equally have 3 districts in Western Province and have 10,000 untrained teachers in the same province.

Hon. Members: Hear! Hear!

The Assistant Minister for Higher Education (Mr. Oloo-Aringo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. Is it not for proper, information of this House, that we know from hon. Munyasia the source of his figures and data because we would like that record straightened out so that he can tell us how he got his figures as opposed to those of the hon. Assistant Minister.

Mr. Speaker: He must have got them from the answer. You will remember we said we cannot go through the 41 districts, and so he could add up those figures and get the provincial breakdown.

Mr. Oloo-Aringo: I do not want to oppose your ruling, Mr. Speaker, but can he expressly say so in this House because I do not want to stand in the way of your ruling? Can he express himself and say where he got his data?

Mr. Speaker: Mr. Aringo, but are the figures not in the answer by the Assistant Minister?

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, since I was unable to read out the whole list of the figures as I have them here, and at the same time I am not in a position to compare what he has with what I have, it would only be to the benefit of this House for the figures of hon. Munyasia and mine to be laid on the table so that all the hon. Members can look at them.

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think we are quarrelling for nothing. It only shows that Mr. Munyasia has done a little bit of home work.

(Applause)

Unless someone can show that Mr. Munyasia's figures are wrong, then there is nothing wrong because he only used the figures given to him and added them up on provincial basis.

Mr. Kioko: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the answer is now the property of the House, and since we were not able to have the whole list read out because it is very long, may we ask the Assistant Minister to lay it on the Table of this House so that hon. Members can get the answer they want?

Mr. Speaker: Yes, that is acceptable.

Dr. Ojiambo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the figures from my Ministry are for all hon. Members to see, and also to understand the quota system we use.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I thought when the hon. Assistant Minister was asked to lay the list on the Table—normally, the list should be put on the Table; could she now put it there so that we can have a look at it?

(Hon. Dr. Ojiambo laid the paper on the Table)

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the Assistant Minister has said that the recruitment is dependent on the number of untrained teachers in each district, would

she also, in laying that paper on the Table, include the number of untrained teachers in the districts, and the number recruited in teacher training colleges?

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, could the hon. Member repeat his question please.

Mr. Speaker: This Question is about primary schools and it has nothing to do with secondary schools.

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thought the Assistant Minister asked me to repeat the question.

Mr. Speaker: Yes, but she thought you had asked a question which was relevant and I am trying to tell you that your question is a different one altogether if you are talking about secondary schools.

Mr. Karauri: Mr. Speaker, I did not talk about secondary schools. I asked that since the Assistant Minister has agreed to lay the paper showing the list of teachers taken to colleges, on the Table, would she at the same time along side the list and the numbers of teachers who were recruited in colleges, show how many in each district were untrained teachers and how many, altogether, were taken to colleges, so that we may know the real thing.

Mr. Speaker: No, she cannot do it now.

Dr. Ojiambo: Mr. Speaker, Sir, that is a different question and I would be happy if the hon. Member would ask the Ministry to do that exercise and a reply would be brought to this House.

Mr. Munyasia: Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you for having saved me. You are right, Sir, because I have the list from the Ministry. My question now is: out of the 190 taken from Kitui District, would the Assistant Minister be in a position to tell me how many locals, and I would like to underline the word "locals", were recruited from Kitui?

Hon. Members: What do you mean by locals?

Mr. Munyasia: I know what I mean.

Mr. Speaker: You ask your question. Mr. Munyasia. You are taking too long.

Mr. Munyasia: I would like the Assistant Minister to tell me how many recruits from Kitui District are local and how many are not local?

Hon. Members: What do you mean!

Mr. Speaker: Order! I think Mr. Murgor has a point of order.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. C. Murgor): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Hon. Munyasia is talking about locals; he is asking how many locals we have. I am asking for your guidance here because when he talks about locals, we do not understand who are the locals and who are not locals.

An hon. Member: Wakambas!

Mr. Speaker: Order! Let us not take time asking questions which we know cannot be answered now. If you ask a question like that, it is most unlikely that the Assistant Minister would have gone into all the details of where everybody comes from or from what tribe and all that kind of thing. Let us ask questions which can be answered now and give notice of questions that cannot be answered now.

Mr. Wakiondo: Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker. Arising from the Assistant Minister's reply, is she aware that some areas do not have enough teachers and that certain remote areas are not considered to have more teachers recruited into the colleges.

Dr. Ojiambo: Yes, Mr. Speaker, the Minister is very much aware that there are certain areas in this country which do not have very many boys and girls in secondary school who would qualify to apply for this kind of exercise. In this context, Mr. Speaker, the Kenya Government does not only post local teachers to their local homes. They post Kenyan teachers to all the corners of the Republic, particularly to those areas where there are no teachers.

Mr. Speaker: We must go on now.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism (Mr. Fayoo): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Since this question seems to be very interesting and concerns the entire nation, would it not be in order for the Assistant Minister concerned to read the entire list so that we who come from the remote areas may also know our share?

Mr. Speaker: No. Let us go on now.

MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

USE OF FIRE-ARM BY TRIGGER-HAPPY POLICEMAN ILLEGAL

The Attorney-General (Mr. Karugu): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I seek this opportunity to clarify the legal position in respect of the use of force including the use of fire-arms by the police in the course of their duties lest there be a confusion in the country and consequent disquiets in the minds of hon. Members of this House and indeed members of the public at large. There are two principles involved, Mr. Speaker, but perhaps before I dwell on these two principles, let me inform this House that I make this statement with the full authority and blessings of His Excellency the President.

Mr. Speaker, first, any country which subscribes to the concept of the rule of law guarantees its citizens the sanctity of life and liberty. This principle, Mr. Speaker, is enshrined in our Constitution in section 71, sub-section 1, and section 72, sub-section 1. Secondly, the Government has to ensure that the law is maintained and respected in order to punish any infringement of the very rights that the Constitution guarantees to every citizen of the country. There are, however, certain situations which are provided for in the two sections I have mentioned above, where a person may lose his right to life or liberty. Our law provides for the use of such force as may be justified by the necessity of self-defence or a defence of another person from violence or for the defence of property. Indeed, force may be used to effect a lawful arrest and I want to emphasize lawful arrest and not unlawful arrest.

Similarly, Mr. Speaker, there are provisions in section 72, sub-section 1, which set out certain conditions under which a person may be legally deprived of his liberty. Although this is not meant to be an exhaustive dissertation of the subject, I would like to mention that section 71, sub-section 1, of the Criminal Procedure

Code sets out precisely the manner of making an arrest by a police officer, whereas sub-section 2 of that section does authorize a police officer to use all necessary means, including force, to effect the arrest when an attempt is made to resist such arrest. The force used in all those circumstances must, of course, be justifiable and must not exceed what will be considered reasonable or necessary in the particular circumstances in which it is employed.

Section 28 of the Police Act, Mr. Speaker, provides that a police officer may use a fire-arm against any person in his lawful custody and charge with or convicted of a felony when such a person is escaping or attempting to escape; and against any person who by force rescues or attempts to rescue another from lawful custody, and any person who by force prevents or attempts to prevent the lawful arrest of himself or of any other person.

In other words, the law ensures that by this precise enactment, the use of a fire-arm by an trigger-happy policeman would be illegal. Of course, Mr. Speaker, it is well established that no defence of superior orders could clothe such illegality with legality because such superior orders would be equally contrary to the law.

Our police have received instructions about the law on this subject and nothing I say here is intended to deter them in their war against crime. Indeed, as I speak here, the Commissioner of Police has issued the necessary directives to all the officers concerned right down to the police stations, so that they know what the law is now. However, I must remind them, and by them I mean the police, that there is a presumption in our law that every person is presumed by the law to intend the natural consequences of his acts. Therefore, they must know that they are accountable for their acts as individuals. In other words, you cannot say that you were told by So-and-so to do a particular thing because that, in law, is not defence.

Mr. Speaker, they must remember that shooting to deprive a person of his life is an extreme step and can only be justified in extreme circumstances. I cannot, however, imagine that any person in his right mind would criticize the police for resorting to the use of fire-arms to defend themselves against a gang of violent robbers and to effect the arrest or to prevent the escaping of such criminals. After all, we must remember that these police officers we are talking about are Kenya citizens of this country, and I think they are entitled to the same protection as we are entitled to under the Constitution. We know that some of these gangsters resort to the use of drugs like plants *cannabis sativa* so as to induce in themselves indifference to danger. In such circumstances the use of force, including shooting to kill, not by way of summary execution but in the manner outlined by me above, would be fully justified in law. Indeed, I would go further and say that a police officer would not only be justified but bound by law to use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances.

Mr. Speaker, let me digress here for just one moment and say that we seem to have focussed our mind to the crime of robber with violence. In my mind, that is

[The Attorney-General]

not the most serious crime to us. It is a serious crime in the sense that it threatens the life of an individual and the chances are that it is a crime whereby actual grievous bodily harm, if committed, is likely to result. However, I think the most serious crime that can threaten the existence of a nation is the crime which is committed by a person who is perhaps wearing a three-piece striped suit—and I am not describing myself; although crime has been my business for the last 17 years, personally I am not a criminal. The crime I have in mind is the crime that is committed by a person who steals Government money, who commits crimes of forgery in the multi-national companies or in the national companies. These crimes are committed by persons who are highly trained, who look very respectable and are very difficult to detect. In my mind, these are the most serious crimes, and these are the crimes that I call the “white-collar crimes”, which include the smugglers and the corrupt people who tend to corrupt others.

I am saying this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, because we always tend to focus our minds on the crime of robbery with violence. The people who commit the crime of robbery with violence are people who have twisted minds in the sense that they are innocent in one way, that they will come to you and say: “You give me this money and if you do not do it I am going to shoot you” and they just do that. These other persons, Mr. Speaker, who commit these other crimes by devious means do not have that kind of honesty that the man who commits the crime of robbery with violence has got. That is the difference between the two.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I have said, the illegal use of a fire-arm by a policeman—if it is in violation of the provisions of the law I have set out—is an offence and punishable accordingly. Indeed, any order by anyone to a policeman to infringe the law is itself an unlawful order; so that if for instance myself, in my official capacity, Mr. Speaker, I were to instruct a policeman to go and commit a crime, not only that I would be guilty for inciting that policeman to go and commit that crime, but I also would be an accessory to the crime committed by the policeman, because the policeman would be guilty I would also be guilty of having incited him, and would also be guilty as an accessory before the fact.

However, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to digress for a moment and condemn a practice which I see as a serious blot in our society. It is practice sometimes referred to as “mob-justice”. I find that phrase, Mr. Speaker, not only repugnant but I think it is contradiction in terms. Our system of justice is not administered by mobs, and so we cannot speak of “mob-justice”. If in future a mob of people decide to take the law into their own hands to kill an innocent person or injure a person whom they have taken into their custody, they will be prosecuted and made fully answerable for their actions.

A few days ago, Mr. Speaker, there was a case of a woman, allegedly caught stealing, whose arm was cut off by a bunch of hooligans. Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if

such a woman were taken before our court and convicted and found guilty, such a barbaric sentence could not have been meted to her.

The duty of the members of the public in this respect is to hand over the person to the relevant authority, that is to say the police, who will take the appropriate steps. Our law presumes that you are innocent until you are proved guilty in a court of competent jurisdiction.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me say here, and very strenuously, that what I have said above is not a charter for the criminals to go and commit crimes. They should not be mistaken, and indeed they should not mistake our commitment to the rule of law for a licence on their part to break the law. Let there be no mistake that we have the determination, capability and indeed the will to deal with criminals in this country ruthlessly. No efforts or Government resources will be spared in this direction. We are cognisant of the fact that the police need the assistance of the members of the public in their efforts to apprehend the criminals in the country, and it is only proper that the police should attempt to cultivate the confidence of the members of the public, so that they can assist them in their efforts to combat the crimes. It is only in this way that the task of the police would be made much easier.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer, once more before I sit down, to the crime that I described earlier on as a “white-collar crime”. As you know, in eastern countries this is the crime that they refer to as “economic sabotage”. We do not refer to those crimes in that kind of language in this country, but I think we have to take it very seriously that that really, in my mind, is a very serious crime. When we talk about the efforts that we are going to direct to the ordinary criminals like those who commit robbery with violence, I think those other white-collar workers, who commit those crimes should be assured that the same efforts will be directed in the same direction to achieve the same purpose.

Lastly, Mr. Speaker, you remember that when I quoted section 71, subsection 2 of the Constitution, I also quoted section 72 of the Constitution in respect of the liberty. I did that deliberately because it is of paramount importance that when a person is apprehended by the police he should be taken to the magistrate as soon as is reasonably possible, and, at any rate, the law requires that it should be within 24 hours. If it is not done, there has to be a good reason. There are certain cases where it may be necessary for a man to be detained in police custody, particularly if the investigation, enquiry and interrogation, is a long one; it may be necessary that a lengthy statement has to be taken. There could be certain cases that would justify detention for more than 24 hours; otherwise it is very important that one should be taken to court as soon as reasonably possible.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know the Voice of Kenya always finish by saying: “That is the way it is”, but I would like to say that this is not only the way it is, but it is the way it should be, and I hope it is the way it is going to be.

PERSONAL STATEMENTS

WITHDRAWAL OF MOTION ON ASSURANCE IT IS ILLEGAL FOR POLICE TO SHOOT SUSPECT TO KILL

Mr. Wamwere: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Now that we have been assured by the hon. Attorney-General that the Constitution and the rule of law will prevail in this country and that the police will not have the illegal and unconstitutional authority to prosecute, try and execute suspects, I beg to withdraw my Motion that urged the Government to withdraw the authority that was given to the police to shoot suspects to kill. Thank you, Mr. Speaker.

An hon. Member: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker!

Mr. Speaker: Order! We are not going to have a debate on that. It is absolutely clear; we will move on now.

REBUTTAL OF ALLEGATION OF ASSOCIATION OF NORTHERN KENYA MEMBERS WITH SOMALIA

The Assistant Minister for Industry (Mr. Aden): Thank you, Mr. Speaker. In my capacity as chairman of North-Eastern Province Parliamentary Group, I beg to make the following statement:

As you are aware, Mr. Speaker, Sir, a Motion of national importance was moved by hon. Karauri, Member from Meru, regarding Shifta activities, yesterday in this House. A number of insinuations were made during the reply by the Minister of State in the Office of the President to the extent of charging that hon. Members of Parliament from North-Eastern Province are representing the Somalia Government which was a very, very wrong assertion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I led a delegation of Members of Parliament to the Office of the Minister of State in the Office of the President in February this year seeking assistance from his office, on how we can go about educating people as far as the eradication of Shifta bandits is concerned, but to no avail. We were therefore forced to charter two personal aircrafts, which took all Members of Parliament from Nairobi down to Mandera, Wajir and Garissa, and in all our deliberations we proposed and suggested ways of eradicating this menace to the respective district security committees. Beyond that—we were not expected to take guns and fight these people. The executors are the authorities.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while we very much appreciate the effort of our Government, through security forces, to eradicate the activities of these bandits, I would like to say, on behalf of Kenyan Somalis, that we feel very much offended by the remarks made in this House yesterday by the Minister of State in the Office of the President, hon. G. G. Kariuki. If I may quote the record of the *Hansard*, he said as follows:

“Lakini Msomali ana midomo miwili. Nasikitika kusema hivyo mbele ya Wabunge wanaotoka katika sehemu ya Somali.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, if I may correct him here, we do not represent Somalia. We belong to North-Eastern Province, which is part and parcel of the Republic of Kenya.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the accusation goes very far to insinuate that we even represent and are here in the National Assembly of Kenya at the mercy and pleasure of the Republic of Somalia, which is not true.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to quote from the *Hansard* again, this is what he said:

“Kwa kuwa hao ndio wanaowachagua, kama wangesema kabisa, kabisa, haki ya Mungu, yaani kama vile Koran yao inavyotaja, au kama wangeitaja ile yao, hakungekuwa na shifta huko, lakini inaonekana kwamba watu hao husema: “Tunawachagua mwende kwa hiyo Serikali yenu, lakini mtuache tuendelee kudai mambo yetu.”

Mr. Speaker, Sir, as we know, there are shortcomings and shortfalls from all members of the Kenyan community, whichever tribe they belong to. We have good citizens in this country and we also have bad citizens, but it is not fair for a Cabinet Minister to make such a strong statement which is uncalled for and which is aimed at spoiling the name of a community in this country. We are not from “sehemu ya Somalia” as being alleged by the utterances of the Minister, but from Kenya's North-Eastern Province. If we were not trusted people, Mr. Speaker, Sir,—and I take these utterances as a challenge to the Government—surely His Excellency the President would not have appointed me and my two other colleagues as Assistant Ministers in this Government. I therefore demand, through you, Sir, a withdrawal of that unfortunate remark by the Minister, hon. G. G. Kariuki.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, Kenyan Somalis are loyal to His Excellency the President, the ruling Party, Kanu, and the Government, and any such disappointing remarks will only perpetuate hatred and fear in this country.

With these few remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to register, through you, our disappointment.

Mr. Speaker: I do note that Mr. Aden asked for withdrawal of those remarks, but I have not seen hon. G. G. Kariuki at all. However, we shall get in touch with him later on.

CORRECTION OF PRESS MISREPORT ON MUKURWEINI CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY

The Assistant Minister for Industry (Mr. Wariithi): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I do not know what is happening. There is some music in the Chamber and I do not know whether it is some entertainment—it is very unusual.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to refer to my speech yesterday, when I was contributing to the Motion on Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1980. I made a reference to the co-operative societies. When I was speaking I made general comments on the situation of co-operative societies all over the Republic. From the papers today—and I must thank the *Daily Nation* for having been the only paper which reported what I said—there is an unfortunate remark which that paper put in their report, saying that I did say that the Mukurweini Society is in a mess.

[The Assistant Minister for Industry]

I would like to state here that I have gone through the HANSARD together with the Editor of HANSARD and I have found that there is no reference in my speech that Mukurweini Co-operative Society is in a mess. What I did say was that Mukurweini Co-operative Society was left unattended, when complaints were being made, by the officials of the co-operative society in question for a long time. When the farmers complained, then some politicians took up the issue. The matter has become politicized to the extent that it will take a long time to get rid of the present political situation which is affecting the co-operative society. However, as far as the co-operative society is concerned, it is running well. We have just had elections and we have a new Committee and it is doing a good job. There was an annual general meeting at which the auditors of the co-operative society reported a surplus of Sh. 2,900,000. Therefore, I would like that unfortunate remark to be corrected because I did not say that Mukurweini Co-operative Society is in a mess.

**CORRECTION OF INACCURACIES IN MINISTER'S
SPEECH AND RADIO BROADCAST**

Mr. Adichareh: On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, I would also like to make a few corrections to the report on yesterday's Motion for the adjournment. First of all yesterday the Voice of Kenya referred to me as the hon. Member for Samburu South. Of course, the Voice of Kenya should have known me very well because this is my third time to be elected to this House continuously. They should have known whom I am. It is high time the Voice of Kenya learned who are the hon. Members of this House.

Secondly, Sir, yesterday the Minister of State in the Office of the President, hon. G. G. Kariuki, in his statement when he was replying to the Motion for the adjournment about the shifta said that a mine blew up a Kenya Army lorry in Marsabit. I would like to refute that remark which was very incorrect. We have never had a mine blowing up a Kenya Army lorry in Marsabit. Probably that was in Manderu but not in Marsabit. Therefore, when Ministers are making statements or replying to the Motions they should be very careful otherwise they are going to spoil the names of some peaceful districts. Such a remark indicates or shows that Marsabit is affected by shifta. To that I say "no"; Marsabit is not affected by shifta.

Mr. Speaker: Let us go on now.

BILL*First Reading***THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL**

(Order for First Reading read—Read the First Time—

Ordered to be read the Second Time today by leave of the House)

*Second Reading***THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL**

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that The Supplementary Appropriation Bill be now read a Second Time.

I will not take the time of the House because I know we want to continue with our discussion on the Sessional Paper No. 4. This Bill is merely to legalize the Supplementary Estimates which we debated and passed in two resolutions about two weeks ago. About the appropriations the purposes were described in the Supplementary Estimates that were given to the hon. Members. It is really a formality that we have to go through.

Mr. Speaker, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Industry (Mr. Wariithi) seconded.

(Question proposed)

The Assistant Minister for Labour (Mr. Mwithaga): Mr. Speaker, I stand to support this Bill. First of all I would like to say that because we have had a critical look at the Supplementary Estimates last time, and since the Bill just contains those facts and figures and we want action to be taken immediately and the funds released for the intended work and development, I would wish to say that this Bill be accelerated, replied to and finished within today without further delay.

Therefore, Mr. Speaker, with those few remarks I beg to support.

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very grateful for the way the hon. Members have treated this matter expeditiously.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was read a Second Time and committed to a Committee of the whole House today by leave of the House)

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE HOUSE

(Order for the Committee read)

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

IN THE COMMITTEE

(The Temporary Deputy Chairman (Mr. Khasakhala) took the Chair)

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

(Clauses 2, 3, 4 and 5 agreed to)

(Schedules 1 and 2 agreed to)

(Title agreed to)

(Clause 1 agreed to)

The Assistant Minister for Industry (Mr. Wariithi): Mr. Temporary Deputy Chairman, I beg to move that the Committee doth report to the House its consideration of The Supplementary Appropriation Bill and its approval thereof without amendment.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

(The House resumed)

[Mr. Speaker in the Chair]

REPORT AND THIRD READING

THE SUPPLEMENTARY APPROPRIATION BILL

Mr. Khasakhala: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to report that a Committee of the whole House has considered The Supplementary Appropriation Bill and approved the same without amendment.

The Assistant Minister for Industry (Mr. Wariithi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the House doth agree with the Committee in the said Report.

The Assistant Minister for Labour (Mr. Mwithaga) seconded.

(Question proposed)

(Question put and agreed to)

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill be now read a Third Time.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not really have much to say except, with your permission, to say that since some of the money that we are voting will be used for the purposes of intensifying and improving our security services, including our police services and the administration of the law, I think it would be fitting for me when moving the Third Reading of this Bill to take the opportunity to congratulate our new Attorney-General for his very firm, clear and precise statement about the rights of the citizens of this Republic, and above all, about the determination of the Nyayo Government to protect those rights at all times. We agree with him entirely. The sole purpose of the existence of any political institution is, in fact, to protect the rights of the citizens and to promote the welfare of citizens. It cannot be otherwise because we have no other reasons for existing as a political institution.

It is very fitting that at a time when in the whole of the continent of Africa, which is now being painted red with human blood, that there should be one place, namely, Kenya, where the Government and people are determined to uphold the rights of every citizen. It is very encouraging particularly to hear it being repeated by the guardian of the law, that is the Attorney-General, that everybody is innocent until proved guilty.

The rights of the people to govern themselves is meaningful only to the extent that the powers of the executive can be constrained by the law, otherwise those who are ruled can never be sure that their rights are protected. I am very pleased to hear that all persons, whatever their status in life or whatever status they assume, will be brought to the law equally. If they

contravene the law, they will be brought to court equally. That covers all of us.

Mr. Speaker, if the law is upheld and applied in that manner, then we shall have a very peaceful society. This is because, Sir, you and I do know that peace can only come as a product of social justice. It cannot be imposed. It grows when it is a product of social justice. People have to feel that there is social justice, and then you will have peace. It is for that reason I would like to say that today is a very good day. For me today is a particularly good day because I should have a good sleep since tomorrow will be the Budget Day.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): Mr. Speaker, I beg to second this Bill on the Third Reading.

Mr. Speaker, although usually there is not much to say on Third Reading. I think it is appropriate to express our feelings to those people who are now going to be charged with duty of executing what we have just passed. Let me not hope against hope that some of the money which have just been passed will not be returned to the Treasury unspent. I hope I am not hoping against hope.

Having said that, I think if each and everyone did his part that problem would not arise. May I end by saying that we have voted monies to various Ministries and, as I have said before, we have a new broom. Indeed, those who listened to the Attorney-General's speech here must realise that this, indeed, is a new broom. This broom is going to sweep clean in the interests of our people. Gone are the days when "A" committed a crime and nothing was done about it. I recall one day when an hon. Member of this House was punched in a court of law and nothing was done to prosecute the offender. Those days are gone. Gone are the days when the freedom—

The Attorney-General (Mr. Karugu): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker. I would like to clarify this point. I do remember the incident the hon. Member is referring to, and I do remember very well that the punching took place in my presence. I also do remember that I directed at that time in my humble junior capacity that the person who punched the other should be apprehended. He was apprehended, but, of course, the hon. Member is right that the subsequent events did not allow me to proceed with the prosecution.

(Applause)

(Mr. Shikuku bowed several times)

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): Mr. Speaker, I have never heard such wonderful information. Now we know what happened. So, gone are those days! They are gone, and may the Lord be praised.

Gone are the days also—the hon. Member played a part and he can give me some more information—when the freedom of an individual was infringed upon in the House where the law is made—the Parliament—when we were grabbed. Those days are gone, but we must never forget them.

An hon. Member: Those are gone days!

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): Mr. Speaker, I would like to end by saying that justice will be for all. It is easy to say these days are gone, but we should always remember what happened because it can happen again. If you knock your head against a door because you did not stoop low enough, you should always remember next time to stoop low enough. If you go walking straight, you will hit your head again. So, we must always remember the past to be able to make the future brighter. Those mistakes are gone, and we shall have to fight and retain—fortunately, we do not have to do that because the person—as the hon. Member has read here, this statement comes with the approval of the Head of State. So, we are now safer than we were before. Personally, I feel really safe that we shall express our views here in the interest of the nation, and we shall continue to support the President and the new Attorney-General to bring us justice, when love will come, and peace will follow, and then unity will be above all.

I beg to second, Mr. Speaker.

(Question proposed)

Mr. Speaker: There being no Member wishing to speak, I call upon the Mover to reply.

The Vice-President and Minister for Finance (Mr. Kibaki): Mr. Speaker, I beg to move that the Supplementary Appropriation Bill be now read a Third Time.

(Question put and agreed to)

(The Bill was accordingly read the Third Time and passed)

MOTION

ADOPTION OF SESSIONAL PAPER NO. 4 OF 1980

THAT, this House adopts the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1980 on Economic Prospects and Policies, laid on the Table of this House on 14th May, 1980.

(The Minister for Labour (Mr. Mwangale) on 27th May, 1980)

(Resumption of debate interrupted on 17th June, 1980)

Mr. Speaker: At the interruption of business, Mr. Kagiri was speaking.

Mr. Kagiri: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to continue with my contribution. I would also like to take this opportunity to congratulate the Attorney-General for the very clear statement he has made on the question of shooting of suspects by police. I am happy that that statement has now put an end to the disquiet situation that has been in this country about that problem.

When I was speaking yesterday the point I was dealing with was the question of marshalling our resources. While talking about that, I do take it that the most important resource that we have in Kenya today, or in any country for that matter is the human resource. It is important that we make sure that we channel the human resource that we have for the maximum benefit of the country. I am at times surprised

when I go to the rural areas and find coffee farmers complaining that they are not able to get enough people to work on their farms. This is unfortunate when we know the state of unemployment in Kenya. It is important that we hammer to our people that whatever jobs they do, they help in raising the country's productivity, which would go a long way towards alleviating the problems that we expect are going to confront our country.

The Sessional Paper lays clear emphasis on the priorities as far as the use of the available resources is concerned. It clearly says that the emphasis should be on projects which are labour-intensive and which are going to benefit the lower income groups. This is a very important matter knowing the present state of inflation. I shudder to think how those people earning Sh. 455 or Sh. 500 are living. I am not able to determine whether they pay rent or not, and whether they eat or not. I think we must clearly emphasize on raising the salaries of the low-income groups. We have to narrow the salaries and wages gap so that our people may not live in poverty while we continue raising the salaries of those in high positions who, maybe, are able to reach the forums where policies are made.

Mr. Speaker, while on this point, I would like to make a special mention of our spending mentality. I think we are in for a period when we must try to save as much as possible. We must try as much as possible, to raise the local capital formation because we shall require every penny for the necessary projects. I think it is time that we address ourselves squarely to the need of cutting down on luxurious items, particularly if these items are not produced locally and we have to spend our foreign reserves to buy them.

While we talk about our contribution to the productivity of the nation, I am reminded about the question of health. We have been able to build many schools throughout the country; secondary schools, primary schools, and so on, but I am afraid that we have not been able to do the same with regard to dispensaries and hospitals.

[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]

[Mr. Deputy Speaker took the Chair]

It goes without saying that a sick person cannot contribute to the development of this country. I would, therefore, urge Government to look critically into the question of making available health services to the rural areas. I think we may have to accelerate our programme for training health personnel because any time that we try to build a dispensary we are told that even if we try to complete it, we will not be able to get staff to man it. This is a very unfortunate situation, and I would urge Government to accelerate the training of health personnel so that we may be able to take health services nearer to the people.

On the question of the Kenyanization of the economy, I would like to say that when we got our Independence, there was a programme where quit notices were given to non-Kenyans. During that period many of our people started running the shops which were formerly run by the foreigners, and we thought that in that way,

[Mr. Kagiri]

we were gradually moving to a stage whereby the Africans would be able to control the economy. But what has happened at the moment is that if you look at Biashara Street and River Road, you will see that the same faces which were there in 1963 have come back there, and in a bigger way in fact.

What has happened in the meantime is that when these people were removed from that place, they went and set up industrial plants and then after that they started producing goods. In this way they chose the people to distribute the goods. What is happening is that if I am a manufacturer, I appoint my cousin to be my distributor. In doing this, I do not violate the policy of the manufacturer not being allowed to distribute his goods because my cousin is a different person. Another cousin starts a retail shop for the same goods and then he is able to sell them at lower prices because he is subsidized by the manufacturer. Other retailers sell their goods at about 25 per cent higher, and the results are obvious. The goods of the shopkeeper who sells his good at a lower price keep on moving while those in the Africans' shops do not. After a few days, the Asians go to the Africans and tell them, "Look, you do not appear to be going very well here. Would you mind selling the business to us?" Of course, by this time the bankers are following the Africans because they are not repaying their loans well. What then happens is that the Africans are only too willing to part with their shops. This is how these Asians have been able to go back to their shops. Unfortunately, it appears as if unless a deliberate policy is devised by Government, the Africans will continue going back instead of going forward as far as the economy is concerned.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is another matter which I think we should address ourselves to. There have been some sentiments about the development strategy in our country. This is a matter that I consider to be very important because it can unfortunately degenerate to tribal discussions which can do no good for this country. I would like to feel that the development strategy which we are going to adopt is a policy which does not tell any particular area to stop moving ahead while the other areas try to catch up. It should be a policy which is going to make sure that the developed areas continue moving ahead because they are still developing, but with more accelerated development in the lesser developed areas. I consider this to be a very important point because I think there has been a lot of talk which I believe comes from the misunderstanding that there are those who would like some areas to be asked to stop moving while the others catch up. I do not think that is good for this country. This is a developing country and there is no such thing as a developed area in Kenya because all areas are developing. There is only a question of the more developed and the less developed.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this leads me to another point. We have, for example, been speaking about intakes of teachers from different areas, but I think this is to miss the point because I would like to believe that teachers do not belong to one area, but they belong to the entire country.

Hon. Members: You are right!

Mr. Kagiri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to say that whichever teachers there are we should be able to have enough teachers posted to each of the areas to meet the needs of those particular areas. It does not matter where a teacher comes from.

An hon. Member: Why?

Mr. Kagiri: After all, Sir, it is not like the old days when we were teaching tribal languages in the schools, but these days they call it English Medium.

Mr. Munyasia: Kenya medium!

Mr. Kagiri: Yes, or Kenya medium for that matter.

Therefore, Sir, the point I am trying to make is that to me it is not a question of how many teachers come from a particular area. My main concern is that the teachers available are properly marshalled; properly marshalled so that if an area has a greater need for development in the area of education then there should be a great emphasis on the concentration of good teachers in that particular area.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, while talking about education there is another matter which I would like to mention. I am not happy yet that we have a uniform public education system. We still appear to retain the structure that we found at the time Independence where we continue having some schools with better teachers and there is such a concentration that even when you hear the results of the exams it is ironical for you to say such and such a school has done better than such and such a school when you know that in a particular school pupils were taught by Form Four school leavers while in the other school there were graduate teachers. What I want to say is this: look at Nairobi City Council schools today. For you to be able to teach in a primary school in Nairobi you must be an SI teacher, but if you look at the secondary schools—secondary schools not primary schools—in the rural areas, you will find that a school is very privileged to get two SI teachers.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to feel that if a student from a school with such poor staff gets a Division II pass, he may be a much better student, with much better brain than another student from, let's say, Alliance High School who gets a First Division pass. This is what I mean by marshalling teachers. We train them and I think we should be able to distribute them equitably so that areas can develop at the same rate educationally.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the last but one point I would like to mention is the question of selling shares to Africans by these multi-national companies. The paper has expressed a desire that this should happen, but I would like to urge the Government to go a little bit beyond this. This is because a mere expression of desire, in our past experience, does not bring the desired results. I think there ought to be a law passed which would provide for the percentages of shares that should be given to the local people by the companies operating in Kenya. Unless we do so we shall simply state here but nothing very much would happen.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the last point that I would like to deal with is this: All these things that we are talking about will require that the entire effort is co-ordinated. If it is not co-ordinated there will be no results. And I would like to mention here that one

[Mr. Kagiri]

matter which is going to disrupt, or, which is going to stand on our way and which we cannot get tired of talking about is corruption in our country.

Hon. Members: Yeah, yeah!

Mr. Kagiri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we shall pass this paper and other things, but as long as whatever we are doing is sabotaged by corruption in places that matter we shall not be alright. When you find that people trusted to implement a particular thing sabotage that thing because of corruption we will not be able to achieve the result that we expect. We should not get tired of reminding our people that corruption is a cancer; it is the greatest disease that we have in our country. And unless we are able to progressively get rid of it we shall not get very far.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): Bring a Motion and bring a law too!

Mr. Kagiri: Mr. Deputy Speaker, the last thing I would like to mention is the question of co-operatives. Co-operative movement is a very important thing because, in my opinion, it is a forum through which we can have a lot of our people enjoying the fruits of Independence. But, what worries me is that the co-operative movement is not moving the way that many of us could have expected. And I would like to mention that although there are very many of these problems in co-operative movement there is also one matter that we should not forget and we should try to remove it. A lot of problems which at times get into co-operatives are because of political interferences. It is politics in very many cases which ruin the co-operative movement, and I would urge hon. Members that we should leave co-operative societies alone so that they are able to run their affairs. As long as we continue interfering with them politically they are going to have these disruptive problems.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with those few remarks, I beg to support.

Mr. Munyasia: Ahsante sana, Bw. Naibu Spika kwa kunipa nafasi hii ili nami niungane na Wabunge wenzangu kwa kuongea juu ya Hoja hii.

Mengi yamesungumzwa, Bw. Naibu Spika, na kulingana na vile kijitabu hiki kilivyoandikwa mambo yatakuwa mazuri ikiwa Wabunge na wananchi wote kwa jumla watafuata yale yaliyoandikwa. Lakini, mambo tunayoongea sivyoyaliyokuwa. Kwa mfano, kama Mhe. Mbunge ambaye amemaliza kuzungumza dakika chache alivyosema juu ya intake ya walimu, kulingana na swali nililouliza alasiri ya leo, ijapokuwa nambari zimetolewa wale wakaguzi wanaokagua mambo hayo—yaani kuangalia walimu hao wanatoka upande gani—hawafanyi hivyo. Hapa tunasema ukabila usifuatwe kwa sababu hakuna kitu kibaya kama ukabila, na ukabila unaweza kuwa aina ya corruption pia kwa sababu ikiwa unapenda ukabila wa kumpendelea jamaa yako, basi, you are also corrupt because you are not doing justice, yaani hufanyi mambo ya haki. Kwa hivyo, mwaka huu utaona kuwa mambo yamerekebishwa kidogo kidogo na walimu wamechukuliwa vizuri, yaani wamechukuliwa kidogo kidogo si nusu nusu.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa mfano, baadhi ya 190 walimu waliochukuliwa kule kwetu Kitui ukiangalia orodha hiyo utakuta majina mengine ambayo si ya wananchi wa huku, na hali kuna walimu kama 3,000 wanaotaka kwenda kupata mafunzo ya ualimu lakini wamezuwa kwa ile intake na watu wale wanaowachagua. Badala yake wanawachagua jamaa zao ambao walipelekwa kule mwaka mmoja au miwili iliyopita. Sasa unaona kuwa mtu anayetaka kazi ya udaktari na anatuma maombi kwa kazi ya ualimu na wakati huo huo anafanya mihani wa ualimu—direct from being an hospital assistant—na anaambiwa yeye ni mmoja wa wale wanaokwenda kupata mafunzo ya ualimu, na hali kuna watu wengine waliokwenda katika training. Na hawa walimu mnaosema ni local, kwa hivyo ni lazima wapewe nafasi ya kwenda katika college ili wanaporudi wawe wakiwafundisha watoto wao.

Bw. Naibu Spika, kwa ajili ya msukosuko huu mba-ya unaona kuwa walimu hawa wakimaliza mafunzo, yaani walimu wasio local, hawataki kwenda mahali fulani fulani. Kwa mfano, mwalimu ambaye si local akiambiwa aende Kitui anasema, “Mimi siwezi kwenda huko kwa sababu nchi hiyo ni kavu. Nataka kwenda kwetu Kirinyaga.” Au anasema, “nataka kwenda kwetu Busia.” Basi, ile quota iliyobakishiwa watu watu wa Kitui sasa hakuna, inakuwa ni ya nchi nzima na ndiyo nataka kumweleza Mheshimiwa mwenzangu kuwa mambo haya yanafanyika kwa njia tusiyojua, na tunataka mambo haya yarekebishwe.

Bw. Naibu Spika, pia unaweza kuangalia juu ya scholarship, mahali ambapo uchafu wote umejaa. Mashetani wako pale. Utaona scholarships zinatanzwa mbali mbali, lakini tunapoingilia mambo ya nani aliye-pewa scholarship ukiangalia orodha ya majina ya watu waliochukuliwa utashtuka sana. Utaona Mr. A, Mr. B, Mr. C na kadhalika—na utasoma hadi nambari kama 15—na wote ni wa ikabila moja tu. Huo ni ushetani. Hakuna justification hapo. Je, watu wanaofanya mambo haya ni akina nani? Watu hao wako ikati yetu, na wanajulikana. Lakini ukiuliza ni kwa nini mambo hayo yanafanyika, unaambiwa “Mambo hayo ni sawasawa; waliochukuliwa kwa merit kwa sababu ya kuhitimu kwao”. Je, Mungu alumba akili namna gani? Alkili ya Mturkana, Mpokot, Mkamba au Mgiriama ni sawasawa. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa kuna scholarships ambazo zimetanzwa, ni heri tu-angalie kwamba ugawaji wa scholarships hizo ume-fanywa sawasawa ili watu wa kila sehemu waweze ku-nufaika wala sio kuwachukua watu wa kabila moja. Ni lazima jambo kama hilo lirekebishwe ama sivyoyamambo hayatakuwa mazuri.

Jambo lingine ambalo ningependa kuzungumzia ni lile linalohusiana na Harambee secondary schools. Utaona kwamba skuli nyingi zimepatiwa walimu ambao wanafaa na Teachers Service Commission, lakini skuli nyingine za Harambee ambazo ziko katika sehemu za mashambani hazina walimu kama hao. Ni lazima mtindo huo pia uachiliwe. Tunataka kuona kwamba kila Harambee secondary school inasaidiwa na walimu wala sio zife zilizoko katika sehemu moja, au shule fulani fulani peke yake. Tukifanya hivyo, tutakuwa tukifuata Nyayo sawasawa.

[Mr. Munyasia]

kwa sababu Serikali inamjua, akawaambia wananchi kwamba hangewauzia unga mpaka saa tisa, na ilipofika wakati huo, akafanya hivyo, lakini mbele ya kuwauzia wale wananchi unga, mifuko 60 ilikuwa imekwishauziwa wanawake wanaofanya biashara na wanawake hao wakaficha mahali pengine. Sasa watu wakitaka kununua unga huo kutoka kwa wanawake hao, wanaambiwa na wanawake hao "Mama, ukiwa na Sh. 9 naweza kukuuza unga kwa sababu nina unga nyumbani ambao naweza kutumia". Unaweza kuwaona wanawake kama hao wakiuza kilo mbili za unga kwa bei ya Sh. 9. Unaona, Bw. Naibu Spika, vile mtindo ulivyo?

Kwa hivyo, ni lazima mambo haya yachunguliwe kwa makini. Tusipofanya hivyo, tutawaumiza wale wananchi wadogo ambao hawajiwezi. Ili kuwasaidia watu hao, ni lazima sisi kama waheshimiwa Wabunge tujiheshimu. We should not have double dealings. Yaani, wakati unapokuwa hapa Bungeni biashara yako ya kubeba unga katika gari lako la matatu inaendelea. Kuna watu ambao wanafanya biashara ya magendo. Kuna methali inayosema kwamba kabla hujakiona kijiti kilichoko machoni mwa mwenzako, toa kile kilichoko machoni mwako. Je, ni kweli kwamba sisi kama waheshimiwa Wabunge tunawaangalia watu wetu huko nyumbani sawasawa? Sisi ni waangalizi wa watu na tunajua mambo yanayotendeka, lakini tunasema mambo mengine. Kwa hivyo, Serikali hii yetu inafanya kila jambo lolote liwezekanalo. Ni Serikali yenye imani, Serikali ya kusifiwa na Serikali ambayo inafanya juhudi zote ikiongozwa na Mtukufu wetu Daniel arap Moi. Kwa hivyo, ikiwa sisi ni true Nyayoism ni lazima tuwe tunasaidia ili atusaidie kwa kutupatia vitu hivi vyote ili wale wananchi wote—wadogo kwa wakubwa—kila mwananchi apate haki yake.

Bw. Naibu Spika, hakuna kitu kibaya kama vita vya tumbo, na jambo hili lilitajwa na Mhe. Shikuku. Uki-mwambia mtu akusikize akiwa na njaa, hawezi kukusikiza hata kama wewe ni baba yake. Atakwambia, "To hell, my father"; atakwambia, "Nenda zako wewe". Sorry, I withdraw.

The Assistant Minister for Local Government and Urban Development (Mr. Kanja): Withdraw that!

Mr. Munyasia: Nimesema "I withdraw", Mhe. Kanja.

Bw. Naibu Spika, nimesema hivyo kwa sababu unapokasirika, unaweza kumtukana baba yako bila kujua kuwa unamtukana. Ikiwa tuna ile roho ya kuwaangalia watu wetu maskini, watu wanaumia nchini na huku kuna chakula tele. Ninasema kwamba hakuna njaa kwa sababu kuna chakula tele, lakini watu wanaumia. Kwa hivyo, ni juu yetu sisi, kama viongozi, kuona kwamba chakula kinagawanywa kwa njia inayofaa na kwamba tusingize ndani biashara hizi za magendo na za upuzi upuzi.

Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi sina mengi ila ningewasahi waheshimiwa Wabunge wenzangu wakirudi nyumbani, kila mtu ajishughulisha kwa dhati kuona kwamba chakula kinagawanywa sawasawa. Usichukue ule mfuko wa mchele wenye kilo 20 kwa sababu wewe ni mheshimiwa, na kuupeleka nyumbani kwako. Mimi kama kiongozi na mheshimiwa haifai kufanya hivyo. Wakati mwingine ukienda kwa hawa maajenti, unaambiwa kwamba, "Unajua kuwa chakula kimekwisha, lakini

kile kidogo ni cha kuwapatia my special customers". Unajua ni kina nani hawa watu wanaoitwa "special customers?" Hawa ni watu kama Mhe. Munyasia. Akija anapata cartons mbili—si moja—au mifuko miwili yenye pakiti 12 kila mfuko mmoja—jumla mifuko 24 midogo. Lakini huyu mama maskini, ambaye amekuwa akisimama kwa mistari tangu asubuhi mpaka jioni hawezi kuondoka na kitu chochote na hali nyumbani hana unga. Je, mimi ni kiongozi wa maana? Sina aibu kuchukua zile cartons mbili na kuziweka ndani ya motokaa yangu kwa sababu nimeambiwa mimi ni "special customer"? Unamuuliza agent kwamba, "Unao mchele?" anakujibu, "Ndiyo", halafu unapewa vifurushi viwili vyenye kilo 20 kila kimoja na kuviweka ndani ya motokaa yako. Baadaye, unaendesha motokaa yako na kwenda zako, na huku watu wanasema "mheshimiwa anakwenda".

Bw. Naibu Spika, tutauleza mambo hayo siku moja. Unajua ni siku gani hiyo? Ningetaka kuwaambia waheshimiwa Wabunge hawa. Mhe. Shikuku amesema kwamba siku hizo zimepita na sasa ni juu yetu sisi waheshimiwa Wabunge kujua kwamba siku zetu ni miaka mitano kuwa hapa Bungeni. Unafurahi sasa, lakini siku zinapita bila kujua, na wakati utakapoanza kufahamu, utakuwa umefika mwaka wa 1984. Halafu utasema, "ala, imekuwaje"? Wakati huo ndipo utaulizwa, "Mheshimiwa, unakumbuka siku ile ya mwaka wa 1980 mwezi wa Mei au Juni. Tulipatwa na njaa lakini hukutusaidia bali ulikuwa ukiishi huko Nairobi ukila mchele na vyakula vingine, na kwa hivyo wewe nje". Hiyo ndiyo siku utakapojua uheshimiwa wako ulikuwa ukifanya kazi gani.

Kwa hivyo, waheshimiwa Wabunge, fanyeni kazi yenu vizuri. Ninawasahi muwasaidie wananchi na kuona kwamba wanashiba, na wakishiba, mtapata kura tele. Kwa hayo machache, Bw. Naibu Spika, ninaunga mkono.

Mr. Murila: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker. This time I have been very much wanting to contribute to this, and I think I have a few points which I would like to bring to the notice of the Minister. One is that we were very happy when the Vice-President and Minister for Finance told us that once the project is approved and money allocated to it, the project should be out and everybody should aim at implementing it. I think that that is a big step forward, and that is really Nyayo. I can give an example in my own area. We had a project called Shitolij/Khwisero Water Project which had been gone into by experts, but somewhere near the end of last Parliament, it was squeezed into somebody's area. Mr. Deputy Speaker, it is quite clear that if you are trying to pull water, you pull it from the higher point to the lower one and that is known as gravity. My mother used to call it, "the power of God". The present position with this water now is that the tank is at a lower place trying to push water to go to a higher place. We will wait to see what happens.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I feel that with the Minister of Water Development here, they should go back to the Shitolij/Khwisero Water Project. The Government paid a lot of money to these consultants and I would

[Mr. Murila]

like very much this water scheme to be actually implemented as it was planned. As I said, once projects have been approved, all the politicians or anybody should be left out because if this was the case, we would not be suffering in Ikolomani. We have more than 30 schools which are not served with water because of somebody feeling, "if I do not get water to my place, I will not get vote".

The other point is about sugar-cane. I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, here I must weep with my people. My people are very good because when you tell them, "do this," they will do it.

An hon. Member: Are you sure?

Mr. Murila: Yes.

The Government said in 1974 that we want to be self-sufficient in sugar and my people of Ikolomani plus the other chaps surrounding the area went a long way so that Ikolomani alone has more than 20,000 acres of ready sugar-cane rotting. Most of this money was actually from the Agricultural Finance Corporation. So, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to ask two Ministries to come to our aid, please. The Ministry of Agriculture should try and see if they can get a white sugar factory. If the Government has not got the funds, I am sure if it is advertised, there will be a private body that will like to come and help us. Then another Ministry is that of Energy. I would like the Ministry of Energy to start thinking of spirits in that part. Here is where we are only asking the Government to help us to achieve their aim, and that is, to be self-sufficient in sugar.

I have invited the two Ministers to come over. I invited them about two months ago and none of them has turned up, and I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I took you there, you would really weep with us. We have got all this sugar-cane and there is nothing we can do about it. A body of consultants worked out and found that Ikolomani alone has over Sh. 14 million worth of sugar. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is a huge sum.

The other point is that I want to help hon. Munyasia, and if he can listen, I will contribute to his part. We have enough maize in Kakamega I believe but the distribution, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is really bad. We talk of corruption, but if you gave somebody a permit who has not got a plot and the market, and who does the selling in his house, are you not encouraging corruption?

An hon. Member: Sure!

Mr. Murila: This is because nobody will go to somebody's house and supervise the selling. This, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I am afraid is happening, especially in my area. Some people have been given permanent permits to be getting maize and to pretend to be selling to everybody on the market. For your information some of them have now employed local bands to go round praising them; mind you, not praising Mzee for bringing maize but praising these selfish individuals for taking maize to them, and this is the maize that was brought here by the Government. I think the

Government should be tough here. What we are asking for—personally I would like the assistant chiefs to be the people that will recommend wananchi on the markets to distribute maize. But this idea of the administration giving permits to people we do not know and who then begin selling the maize in their houses, I think, is just encouraging corruption. One hon. Member here has been talking of corruption, and, like this one talking place in Ikolomani, why can the Government not take steps now and trace it because they will get these people? I will help them get them.

The other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is about co-operative societies. I think the Acting Minister put up a very dark picture and I think the Government should be very serious on this one. In my own area, we have got one co-operative society which has never had meetings for the last six years. The property of that society is being sold and the Government is doing nothing about it. I hope that the Government will now wake up—not the Government but the particular officer in charge—and try and get this society back on its footing, or if it must die, then he must organize its death but not to allow an individual to organize the death of a society.

On this question of food policy, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that the Minister for Agriculture is not here but I would beg that he puts up two transit stores in Ikolomani. One store should be put near Shikulu where it can serve the hon. Shikuku's area as well, and another one at Khayega because we are going to produce a lot of maize and a lot of beans.

While on this one, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I find it very difficult in my area. When I am here, I am on hon. Member but when I go home, I am treated like a dog.

An hon. Member: Are you saying it!

Mr. Murila: Yes, I am saying it. You imagine, the district officer had asked me to talk to the teachers and and chairmen of school committees about nine year primary education, and I was told that since I was not a Minister nor an Assistant Minister, I had no right to talk on Government policy and the meeting was cancelled. Mr. Deputy Speaker, this is serious. If I cannot talk to my people who elected me, then I do not see any use of my being here.

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): On a point of information. Mr. Deputy Speaker, in today's Parliamentary Group meeting, it was stated by His Excellency the President that if a Member of Parliament—whom he congratulated as responsible—meaning that all the Members of Parliament are responsible—has anything of that sort, any grievance or any complaint about a civil servant, he should let him know. Would it not be right for the hon. Member to send this information to His Excellency the President instead of disseminating it here and thus leaving the newspapers free to spread it?

(Applause)

Mr. Bosire: On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I do not know whether the Minister is in order to bring matters of Kanu Parliamentary Group into this House.

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): I did not bring matters here, Sir.

Mr. Murila: Mr. Deputy Speaker, I will now continue with my speech. The other point that I would like to add—

The Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! The hon. Minister was very much in order, particularly that he did tell us the source of his information. He is a Government Minister and he has the right to quote the President at any time.

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Murgor): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member says that he has been told that because he is not a Government Minister or an Assistant Minister he could not have whatever he wanted, and was treated like a dog. Would it not be in order for the hon. Member to state who told him this, and where, so that the House can know because this is a very serious allegation?

The Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I think the hon. Member did tell us the man who may have mistreated him. You may continue, Mr. Murila.

Mr. Murila: I can spell the word "dog" and say a dog is like a miserable person.

Sir, the other point I consider is about—

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. In view of hon. Member's correction, do you not think that the initials "M.P." might as well mean miserable person, Sir?

The Deputy Speaker: I am sorry but the hon. Member does not look all that miserable!

Mr. Murila: Sir, I did not say that I am a miserable man here. I am a happy honourable man here but when I go home, I am made a very miserable man by a very simple district officer. If anyone here wants to go and see for themselves, I am prepared to go and show them how the district officer makes me miserable.

Sir, the other point I would like to make—

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for an elected Member of Parliament, who is responsible for a constituency, to come and spell out his weaknesses here in the House?

An hon. Member: No. It is not a weakness.

The Deputy Speaker: Order! Order! I do not think the hon. Member has spelt his weakness. He is merely telling us what he is made to look and believe.

Mr. Murila: Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker. I will now continue. I would like Ikolomani to be considered in the rural electrification programme. I must say so because I am here because of Ikolomani.

The Assistant Minister for Tourism (Mr. Fayo): You are right.

Mr. Murila: We have got a beautiful forest at Ikolomani and we cannot do much with it unless we have electricity. I would, therefore, like the Minister concerned to think very seriously of including Ikolomani

in this rural electrification programme. As I had said earlier on, I am sure if we had power there, we would attract whoever would like to come and give us a factory for either white sugar or spirits.

The next point that I would like to make is about communications. The Minister for Transport and Communications is not here, but I would as well like to thank him for the job he is doing in that area. I am sure with the bumper crops we have, my people will find it easy to move their produce to the transit stores I talked about earlier on. I would again ask him to intensify the telephone networks for we have only one main line in Kakamega. I would like us to have several substations for telephones.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have been talking of attracting young people to the rural areas. I think that the Ministry of Housing and Social Services should be given some more funds to provide some facilities to the young people in the rural areas; facilities like social halls where they can see cinemas and other recreational facilities. I would like to plead with the Government to give this particular Ministry some more money to put up these recreation centres. These young men are not very old that they like to go home early and think of their problems; they would like to show that they are there.

The other point that I would like to make is on health. I would like to urge the Ministry of Health—and I am happy that the Assistant Minister for Health is here, and I hope is listening—to repair some of the old health centres that are almost breaking down, like Ikhuhu? which is now a sad affair, Meho and Shiama-khokho. All those are Government health centres which need a lot of repairs.

Sir, I would also like to touch on teacher training college intakes. I am happy because what was said in the *Nairobi Times* was not true as we were later told by that paper that the matter had been shelved. What I am asking is for the Minister for Basic Education to assure this House that if a district had 700 untrained teachers recruited in teacher training colleges, the number remains 700. If this is not done and there are any chaps who fail to go to colleges from a particular district, some scrupulous people will push some names there. If, for example, Kirinyaga District had 30 or 300 untrained teachers called for training, they should have 300 teachers until the last day. If the Ministry works proportionally on the number of untrained teachers there will be no quarrel. But if they use some other methods, I do not think we should blame the students or the system, but we can only blame the individuals who, actually, spoiled the system.

Since there are many other hon. Members who want to speak, I beg to support. Thank you, Sir.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Lotitfyo): Thank you very much, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to join my colleagues, hon. Members, in supporting the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1980, on the Economic Prospects and Policies.

[The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications]

I will take this opportunity, of course, to thank the Minister for Economic Planning and Development for having given such guidelines, which are really informative to the entire development plan. To assess the report on this paper, the central purpose of all economic and social development, I would say, is to meet the human needs. Of course, the policy, as outlined in this Paper, has really justified that. It has really informed those who are supposed to carry on or to implement, or who are involved in implementing the entire plan. The plan, as such, stands on the basic needs of human beings. These needs are enough food, water and shelter. I hope these things will be taken into consideration by those who the report addresses itself to.

Sir, if we look at the Sessional Paper, paragraph 72 shows seven categories of people. Here we have seven people whom the report addresses itself to, and these are farmers, industrial workers, owners, civil servants, Kanu officials, Members of Parliament and councillors.

I think the most important here— There are two aspects in this policy. One, economic prospects; and two, policy. I think the most involved here among the seven are the civil servants. They are the ones of course who have money near them; they are the ones who implement the projects; they are the ones of course who are to advise the Government; they are the ones of course to whom particularly these reports are addressed.

Now, our Civil Service, Mr. Deputy Speaker, if I may speak on this— We have the Public Service Commission. Here if I am to comment, of course, the civil servants are the engine of the Government. We, as Parliamentarians, are the policy-makers, but of course, they execute whatever we recommend. They implement it. However, what is really important for them? I think there are two or three things needed here. One, hard work; two, commitment; and thirdly, sacrifice. Of course, as I have outlined, the basic needs, that is, enough food, enough water, and shelter, our civil servants, some of them are working in very difficult places. Therefore, unless a person works very hard; unless a person is really committed; and unless a person is ready to sacrifice whatever policies that we pass here and whatever plans we plan, of course, it will not really be productive, or we will not really achieve the goals that we are aiming to achieve. So, I take this opportunity to tell our civil servants that they should really commit themselves with the cause of the people.

It is up to the Government to provide shelter and water to the people. It is really very difficult if we recall now in our entire Republic that in some places where we need to post our Government officials to implement whatever we are passing, perhaps we did not take a long or broader idea in planning. A person goes and he has no shelter; he has no water and he has no near market to get food. I think for this one, as we plan or as the Ministry continues to plan— Ministry of Economic Planning and Development—we

should plan it in a broader manner, so that our planning should justify the cost so that when these civil servants go, they will have all these facilities available to them and they will also have an accommodative atmosphere to be able to render the service to their country. Of course, I must thank them. I appreciate the work that they have been doing, particularly in such difficult places. They have really committed themselves. They have shown hard work and they have really created something, to the stage whereby Kenya has now come in this 18 years of Uhuru; I am sure they have done marvellously well. So, our planning should meet the requirements which will of course ease the conditions and circumstances in which these people are working.

Well, the plan also shows the basic needs and the long-term prospects. These long-term prospects, of course, it is good really and sometimes it is easy to plan—to write—but what is important is really to implement the plan. Now, those who are following the development plan as it was originally planned will find that an adjustment has been produced, and that is why I thank the Minister for Economic Planning and Development for his very informative advice on this Paper very short and very precise, and he has really shown the constraint in economic growth of which all of us are committed to inform all our people. He has also shown in the long-term planning— Here, of course, everything is outlined and he is very specific. That is why I said that I support him.

Now, we have two major things here. One, agriculture; and then two, energy. We have now experienced a crisis on this food business; food shortage. Perhaps sometimes, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people complain that perhaps there was not enough food and we had to take a long time talking about it. We have realized the conditions of the weather. These conditions which are prevailing now are beyond our control. I hope, as the plan shows, we shall be able to adjust ourselves and prepare ourselves and our country for any shortcomings in future. So, those who are really supposed or are concerned, for implementing the policies should really plan.

I would personally take the opportunity to request the Minister for Agriculture to see that the Ministry creates stores in every district and the Government takes the entire responsibility for the distribution of food. To make sure that there will be no loopholes, food will be taken to the respective districts and no one will get an advantage over another. Because, personally, some of us who are living in very far, remote areas are supposed to come and report to another district commissioner in another place, and sometimes the agents will come and find that the food is gone, distributed to others. So, to avoid these shortcomings, we should have the Cereals and Produce Board establishing stores just as we have done with milk for the children. We have these stores now all over the country.

An hon. Member: Where?

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Lotitiyo): Well, be patient, please!

So, I hope the Ministry of Agriculture will take the initiative of establishing stores all over the districts. This will give a fair distribution of food to all parts of the country. In fact, I hope that the Government has already established a committee for food distribution.

An hon. Member: Where?

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Lotitiyo): Now, hon. Members, I hope you will be patient. Give me my time. I have not yet finished. I have got a—

Hon. Members: Go on! Do not worry. Do not move very near the microphone.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Lotitiyo): Now, if I speak on education, we have two Ministries. We have the Ministry of Higher Education and the Ministry of Basic Education.

An hon. Member: Move a little back from the mike! That is better; that is clear.

The Assistant Minister for Transport and Communications (Mr. Lotitiyo): Now, there two Ministries are really working. I am suggesting that we centralize education. We still have another branch of education called special education. I think this is for the disabled. We have education for the adults. This one of course is under the Ministry of Housing and Social Services. However, I would suggest that we centralize education. All matters related to education should be centralized and the Government will be in a position of effecting this programme, for instance, for the disabled and so-on. So, we should not leave our part of education at the mercy of charitable bodies. We have really to plan in a long-term to accommodate and centralize our education.

The other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, is on employment. I also suggest the same. We have the Public Service Commission; we have the Teachers Service Commission, employing teachers; we have the Public Service Commission employing civil servants; and we have again the Ministry of Labour in charge of these private sectors' employment. This one again, I suggest that we centralize and create one body. This, of course, will be in line with, for example, the "Kenya Service Commission", and we will have these three bodies as departments within it. Now, these three bodies will be co-ordinated under a central body.

The Public Service Commission will now have a kind of a clear line in employing people. Of course, some people complain that sometimes when others get employment they do not get it in a just way and maybe there is favouritism. I think it is time we had a national examination, particularly for the senior posts so that any competent person who is able to be a provincial commissioner or a district commissioner should sit for the examination and let his own qualifications speak for himself. The central body in the country which

will employ them will work out ways to justify the intake and create a national image whereby nobody feels that he belongs to any tribe but belongs to Kenya.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would also like to speak about social services. There are some things that we tend to ignore. For example, sports does a lot of good to Kenya. It has brought Kenya a lot of fame all over the world. We have got people who are very competitive and they really bring a good record to our country. I think such national figures should not be ignored; we should not let them go just like that. We should have a kind of central training centre such as a big stadium so that those who are able should have an opportunity to train and we should put emphasis on these subjects so that our people who are able will have an opportunity to train themselves. I hope the Ministry concerned will take initiative so see that sports are really organized and run properly and not be left for some bodies. For example, we have got sports at district levels and some councils are running these sports. Some councils have no funds to organize or to effect sports activities. This should be centralized. If it is necessary in planning we should not just let it bypass. We should include it in our planning so that those strong people at local levels will now come forward to national levels. Sports has brought a lot of credit to our country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would also like to speak about the arid areas. In the plan here, I have seen mention of the arid areas. I would like to quote, if you allow me, Clause 63 (i) which says:

"...A programme for arid and semi-arid land development is under way..."

Clause 63 (iii) also says:

"Increased attention will be given to development of arid and semi-arid lands through a series of regional development projects..."

I see mention of a programme and a series of projects. If we recall the colonial era, we will also recall the Northern Frontier District. It is a pity that even up to now some of my people still think that when they go to Nairobi they are going to Kenya. This is because they had that feeling that the Northern Frontier District was not a part of Kenya. There was even a barrier along the boundary and people used to get permits to enter or leave the district. The colonial government was very wise. They tried to divide the people of this country and let them live the way they used to live. They effected development in a very slow way so that the people would have no contact which would help them to learn from others.

In these arid areas, I think the Government should appoint an arid zone authority. We already have the Tana River Authority, The Lake Basin Authority and others. If we have an arid zone development authority it would really undertake the development of this area. Technologists may provide a new technology and resource base designed specifically to take advantage of the climate, rural concentration and traditional spheres. This authority will, of course, be concerned with these arid areas. It should also consider the traditional skills of the people of the areas, and it will work. Even if there is a competitive feeling—like we have

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been talking of intake and so on—they will be able to participate. These arid areas are inhabited by nomads who move from one place to another and if we are to give them special consideration this authority will design a proper plan even in education. We could have nomadic schools if it is necessary that these schools should move following the mode of life of these people. They have traditional skills and it would be up to the authority to work out water supply schemes and the climate. The climate there is terrible; it is very hot! Somebody may go there and refuse to believe that human beings can live in that area. Therefore, an authority of such nature would be useful. Even if we have to borrow international advisors from the United Nations Organization who can give advice on such an environment so that we can push up these people and make them catch up with the rest of Kenya. The Ministry of Agriculture will be involved in these including the Ministry of Livestock Development but I do not think the programmes and projects, as outlined in the Sessional Paper, will suffice. We need something bigger; we need an authority which will work out programmes and projects and even seek national assistance so that we promote the standards of these remote areas.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I can see that some hon Members would like to speak and, therefore, I will conclude by mentioning a small point. I cannot sit down before I say something about my area, that is, Samburu. We need a few things in Agriculture and there are few places with water. I would like the Ministry of Agriculture to come up and put up some experimental irrigation schemes, particularly at Emayi, Lajit, Sagor, Barsaloi and other areas where there is water. We need water and I think I have already presented my views to the Ministry of Water Development. Maralal Town is now having a crisis of no water for the population and I think it is now time the Ministry took the initiative to look for alternatives of providing water to the residents of Maralal Town.

We have been constantly attacked and I hope the security will improve. I hope we shall have some negotiations so that if possible, whatever cattle the ngorokos take are returned to the owners. Finally, I must thank the Ministry of Basic Education. Recently the Assistant Minister visited Maralal and they are now experimenting on the creation of boarding schools in these nomadic areas, and I must say thank you very much. We need more people to be employed.

With those few remarks, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I beg to support this Paper.

The Assistant Minister, Office of the Vice-President and Ministry of Finance (Mr. arap Too): Jambo la nidhamu, Bw. Naibu Spika. Kwa vile Hoja hii inaonekana ina mambo sawa na yale tutakayoyatoa wakati wa majadiliano ya Bajeti, sijui kama ingekuwa sawa kama tungemuomba mwenye kuleta Hoja ajibu. Kwa kweli, Bw. Naibu Spika, mimi mwenyewe ningependa kuzungumza juu ya Hoja hii, lakini naona nina nafasi ya kusema yale ambayo ningeyasema, wakati wa majadiliano ya Bajeti.

Mr. Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, the decision is always with you. All I will do is to put the question.

(Question, that the Mover be now called upon to reply, put and agreed to)

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, on behalf of my Ministry and the Government generally, I should like to take this opportunity to congratulate the hon. Members of this House, individually and collectively, for what I would regard as a very interesting debate on the Sessional Paper. In addition, I also found hon. Members' contributions very constructive. It is my hope that the debate we have had during this sitting will set a standard for the others to come.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Sessional Paper No. 4 of 1980 is a very brief summary or a very brief Paper dealing with problems of very major significance and it is therefore quite clear that given its brevity, it is up to suffer from certain inadequacies. On the whole, Mr. Deputy Speaker, however, we are encouraged, as I have already said, not only by the level of debate, but also by the constructive suggestions made by the House Hon. Members have expressed, not only their views but also very genuine feelings about the way certain things should be done in order to be able to improve our performance. In the course of the debate, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members touched upon some very important issues.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is a bit of noise from the Bench across.

The Deputy Speaker: There is some noise from that Bench. Can you give the Minister a chance?

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, during the debate, the hon. Members made some very interesting remarks on various aspects of the Paper and since it is not possible for me to answer to each of these, I have tried to summarize these comments topically, putting the remarks by the different Members under a similar caption.

First of all, I would like to say a word about the problem of population in this country upon which many hon. Members made very interesting remarks. It is my conviction and that of the Government generally that we need to do something about our population growth. Presently, I am convinced that it is probably the highest in the whole world. The point I would like to emphasize at this juncture is that it is not—

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): It is not a problem.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, can you protect me from the hon. Minister for Kangundo?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, very often the impression created is that there is a lot of land available and other resources and that our country has not reached what you call the optimum population for this country. I would like to say that the principle aim in trying to plan our population growth is not so much to keep our people's level of living at survival level. We are not just trying to keep Kenyans at a certain fixed level of

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development] survival. We would like to have the welfare of the people of this country improved and the measures advocated under family planning plus other programmes are aimed at helping in this objection, so that in the long run, the task of realizing that great objective is made easier, given our limited resources. However, if it is just the question of survival, that is possible. In fact Kenya could easily carry another 10 million people at the level of survival. But survival is not the issue.

We should like to implement programmes that would help to improve the standard of living of our people. This exercise is made much more difficult when you have a population structure whereby roughly half of the population falls under 20 years of age; which implies that we have between three and a half to four million kids in primary schools. We have to provide for these, not only in terms of the basic necessities of food, clothing and so on, but in fact in respect to the other infrastructure that goes to build schools, to provide teachers and so forth. To be able to do this satisfactorily, and by this I mean, at a level that will improve the quality of life of our people in the next, say, 15 years, then we have to plan now; we have to agree on specific measures. We know it will take time, but we have to make a start. To be able to make a start, which will take us where we want to go there must be a national total commitment to this objective. Therefore there is a need for us to plan the way our population is going to increase.

Many years back, Mr. Deputy Speaker, families were fond of having a large number of children; 9, 10, 12 or 15 per family. I suspect there would be an hon. Member here with maybe, 45 or 60. If hon. ole Oloitipitip was here, I suspect he would say he has 60. The point is that in those days, it was possible because they were providing the basic needs that were really the very minimum. But now, what we are interested in, as a nation, is to be able— Given the fact that the death rate, especially among children is going down gradually so that the life expectancy at birth in this country is now between 47 and 60 years of age, therefore it has increased quite considerably, there is not much need for us to insist on having a chain of kids that we cannot maintain at a reasonable level, so that those born miserably will live miserably and die miserably. So, it is the Government's hope that in this exercise we shall get support, not only from the hon. Members in this House, but from leaders and people from all walks of life in this country. We think that this is the time, really, to implement this sort of programme in order for it to realize the sort of benefit that we have in mind.

The other point that was raised by hon. Members—

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): What is the ratio of men to women?

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): I believe there may be slightly more women than men, but at the moment, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to tell the Minister that it is not much consequence; but I would say that we are now having much higher rate of women participation in the labour force and is how it should be. It is a fact that they have a very, very—Mr. Deputy Speaker, can you

protect me from the hon. Member for Kangundo again? In fact, I am at a loss to know why the hon. Member wants that particular information.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the other point that I would like to touch on is with respect to the food policy. Here the hon. Members' views and the Government's views are the same. We have generally agreed, as His Excellency the President already stated, that we must come up with a food policy which would involve many things. In fact, it is a very intricate exercise which would involve the production of food stuff, their storage, proper pricing, not only for the food products but also for the inputs for the farmer, the marketing aspect, the whole management exercise, the role of the co-operative movements and all sort of things. It is quite clear that one of the things that we have to do in this country is to make sure that there is enough diversity in terms of our eating habits. Although people are now addicted to eating ugali and rice there are a lot of other things in this country which could be eaten if produced in adequate quantities so that when there is a shortage of one product, we have ready substitutes in other commodities. It is extremely dangerous to rely entirely on one grain, for example, because when it fails we shall get into trouble.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to emphasize that it is my conviction that Kenya is capable of producing most of the grains that it needs. We need to do much more in the field of irrigation. In fact, we need to do more intensive use of some of the arable areas of this country. We have made a good start with respect to maize. This year we look forward to having a bumper crop. I would like to assure this House that the Government has already taken action to ensure that enough stores are built to take in all the maize that wananchi are going to produce this year. If there is no adequate demand for that maize in Kenya, I would like to assure this House that there will be a ready market elsewhere, if not in East Africa then, in the rest of Africa or in the rest of the world.

An hon. Member: What about if the rains fail.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, the hon. Member knows very well that we do not make rain. The most that we can do about rain is to go to church to pray. Hopefully, in some of the areas where maize was planted in time, it is doing quite well. We are just hoping that the situation will definitely be much better than what we have experienced recently. However, one point that I would like to make here—that concerns all of us—is that it is not just enough to produce food grains and other food stuff that we need. It is vitally important that those people who are entrusted with the responsibility—I am not disowning that responsibility—of managing these food stuffs should put the nation before their selfish interests and then the policies will succeed. It is one thing to produce food and it is another thing to have it properly managed for the welfare of the ordinary citizens of this country. I would like to assure the House that as far as my Ministry and the Government is concerned, this is the sort of thing to which we are going to pay the utmost attention.

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development]
If there is enough grain, we are going to have it here. If it is the question of sugar we are going to have it in this country until we are assured that there is so much of it that at least there is enough supply to carry us through any period before we have the next crop. There has been sometimes a tendency for people to become reckless and to think that although foreign exchange is very precious—

(Mr. Ngei walked from one side of the House to the other)

The Assistant Minister for Livestock Development (Mr. Shikuku): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. We have had this kind of point of order raised time and again. When will hon. Members realize that the Standing Orders of this House must be upheld? Is it really in order for a very senior colleague of mine to go across the Floor of the House walking as if he is in his garden somewhere in Kangundo?

Mr. Deputy Speaker: He is completely out of order.

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, I do not know what is bothering the hon. Member for "Tala". I was just making a very small point here.

The Minister for Works (Mr. Ngei): On a point of order, Mr. Deputy Speaker. Is the hon. Minister right to refer to me as the hon. Member for "Tala" when he knows that I have been a Member for Kangundo for the last 19 years?

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Tala is within Kangundo. That is his home including his motel.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, all that I am trying to say is that in as much as we value foreign exchange, we cannot be so reckless as to think that we must get it at any cost even if it means exporting scarce commodities.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the other point I would like to touch on, concerns the problems facing the co-operative movements which many hon. Members spoke about. I happen to be acting as the Minister for Co-operative Development at the moment. The only point that I would like to make at the moment is that admittedly there are problems and the Government is set to solve these problems. I think we have done the diagnosis. I think we need to do a surgical operation if the co-operative movements are going to function and serve the farmers. In fact, one tragic thing at the moment is that you cannot help feeling that instead of the co-operative movements serving the interests of the farmers, they intend to serve the interests of those people who manage them. Therefore, the Government is satisfied that there is room for improvement. In fact, immediate and remedial measures are being undertaken to put things right.

One thing that I would like to say here is that we have a problem with respect to the personnel and financial control and management. In some areas there are too much politics to the extent that in the few instances that I have seen there are the god fathers to the many of the disputes that we often read about. Although

we do not know them, the impression that I have is that very often when there is a dispute in a given society there are other interested parties exercising remote control. Either they want change or they do not want change. All that matters is that it is for their interest. The co-operative movements were created to serve the interests of the farmer. I think they should be given a chance to serve the farmer. Otherwise if in some areas the dominant crop—if you have a mono-crop economy—is coffee while in other places the dominant crop is tea, in others pyrethrum and in others cotton, what you will find of course is that there are problems in all those places. The feeling in many areas is that if this particular crops were to die—many of these crops are tree crops which take many years to grow—then the local economies would suffer severely. Therefore, we cannot allow the situation to deteriorate further. As I have just said the Government is taking measures to rectify the situation to ensure that the farmers get the utmost in terms of the out-payments for their cash crops.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, the other problem that the hon. Member spoke about concerns education. A great deal has been said in this country about the problem of developing the education sector. We in the Ministry and the Government regard the provision of education as one of the basic needs of society, at least the Kenyan society, and other societies. Therefore, every child in this country must be accorded ready access to education. That means making the facilities available and also making sure that they are utilized. This is because the future stability of this country is going to depend very much on what happens in that sphere and a few others. It is not enough to continue talking about backward areas. That is why the Government has taken measures to provide boarding schools in some of the areas that were left behind during the colonial period to ensure that those who can attend school are able to do so. It is incumbent upon the hon. Members and other leaders not in this House to ensure that these facilities are utilized to their maximum.

Occasionally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we hear of local rumbling even when Government has taken measures to provide the facilities. Some of these are very petty rumblings which hinder the full utilization of such facilities. It is almost criminal, given the fact that these are people who, in the past, have not enjoyed these facilities and/must catch up with the rest of the country to be able to create a united nation of Kenya; it is a pity that we have to continue talking about recruitment on district basis. Unfortunately, the districts are still conterminous with the tribal agglomerations of people, but ultimately, there is going to emerge on person in this country; a Kenyan. He might speak Swahili, Luhya, Luo, Kisii, Kikuyu and what-have-you, but in the final analysis, he has got to be a Kenyan first. This is really what we have to strive for now. Kenyan first and the tribal consideration secondly. Unfortunately, there are certain people who operate in the reverse, that is, tribal interest first, and the national interest second. This is something which has got to cease because to be able to build up a strong nation, it is a fact that we must

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development] have unity within diversity. We are going to have diverse elements that constitute the Republic of Kenya and given our democratic society, there is enough room for all.

It is therefore my hope, Mr. Deputy Speaker, that although it will not be immediate, like tomorrow, to start a nine-year programme, it is our hope that the economic circumstances permitting, the Government would wish gradually to move in that direction. I know there was reference to the Gachathi Report. When this report was written, I was the Minister for Education. There are short-comings in that report. For instance, one thing that came out very clearly is that you have a report which does not really tell you what it will cost to implement that programme. If it does, the figures produced do not make much sense. Are these figures within the capacity of the country? I think, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there are some good points in that report, but it cannot be implemented in the way it is. We have been studying it and people have formed impressions but I am convinced, Sir, that given the advantages of moving in that direction, eventually, there will be a very strong case for at least introducing another step further beyond the present primary level.

The other point, Mr. Deputy Speaker, which was touched on is the usual one regarding the contents of what is taught in our schools. I think our experience for the last ten years has really demonstrated that it is extremely difficult to bring about fundamental changes in an educational system. They are easier talked about than brought about, and one of the things that a lot of people do not appreciate, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is that occasionally, we have no choice, rather than to ask those who grew up in the old system to change themselves. However, this is not possible. When you talk about changing the curriculum, there is need for fresh infusion of people trained in new skills; people with different attitudes; people with a different approach to the whole education process. This is only possible in the longer term. In the shorter term, Mr. Deputy Speaker, we have made certain changes, some of which are very major and I do not want to talk about the number of institutions. I believe today that we have over 400 Government secondary schools or 1,000 Harambee secondary schools and another 400 or 500 non-Government institutions. However, the truth of the matter, Mr. Deputy Speaker, is that the educational sector in this country has grown by leaps and bounds, but there is nothing to be apologetic about. If we accept the fundamental principle that every child in this country is entitled to education, then, let us give it to them, but let us also try to make sure that we do not give them too much of the type of education which, instead of causing them pleasure and giving them a brighter future, is the sort of education that will give them constipation and despair about their future.

Therefore, Mr. Deputy Speaker, there is room for improvement in this field, but it is going to require the support of virtually every Kenyan to bring about those changes and to create more facilities where they

did not exist before. It is a pity in this country sometimes that when you talk about equitable distribution of things, you are not talking about absolute equal distribution. You cannot have an equal number of institutions in every province or district. That is impossible. The country is not growing at the same speed.

However, it is also important for me to say that if you are planning for development, we cannot sit in the Ministry of Planning and Development and Ministry of Education and pretend that we have an equitable distribution of schools in the whole country. We have to change the pattern and we have to be ready to accept the change. It is not a question of a conflict or vested interests. If we have 50 Form V schools in, say, a province, and five in others, for me, as the Minister for Economic Planning and Development together with my officers, we are forced to ask the education people to take a second look and ask them what has happened. We can ask them to give Masailand another three or four schools even if resources are not available immediately. Any time these issues come up, tempers tend to rise and people get worked up. The truth of the matter is that if these people are an integral part of Kenya, they must at least eventually get a feeling that justice is being done.

There is no practical way in which you can cover the Republic with a blanket and pretend that things are going to manage themselves. We have to manage the situation, and to do so means to take critical decisions, not against anybody, a district, a province or a people. I am trying to indicate that there is no point trying to say that if a district got so many schools, somehow it should either be destroyed or made not to function. It belongs to the Republic of Kenya. It should continue to operate, and all Kenyans should go there, but given the fact that there is the regional dimension in planning, you cannot remain blind to this. You have to accept it as a reality.

This brings me to the second point that I would like to talk about; that is, the question of industrial location policy which many hon. Members have talked about. Again, I would like to plead with hon. Members that when we talk about the need for dispersion in industrial location, we are not saying that you uproot what there is from where it is and take it elsewhere, but we are suggesting that after this first phase of what we call import substitution industrial development strategy, there is a need for us to embark upon a slightly different strategy to be able to produce things based on our local raw materials. In some cases, this means we have to take the industry right to the village, if need be because, increasingly, we are now beginning to have rural electrification. This will render possible the location of some industries in these areas, which would not have been possible yesterday. This does not mean taking it away from anybody. After all, if there is anything we are learning from the development of our urban areas, these areas are growing at the rate of seven per cent a year in terms of population when the national average is between three and half and four per cent.

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development]

It is very interesting to note that in a place like Nairobi the growth is taking place at a pace where the city is not even able to provide the social services required to maintain a proper functioning of the system. For that reason, there is a need for us to decentralize and to encourage development in Eldoret, Garissa and even at divisional headquarters. This is the concept that underlies the philosophy of growth centres. So, the growth centres are to be located at the local level, and very shortly, we shall be able to come up—we are presently working on this—with suggestions regarding certain local small scale industries. In this connexion, we hope to be able to remould some of our local institutions, like the Industrial Development Bank to stop giving money only to the rich and give it to local industrialists upcountry. If we borrow from the World Bank, we want to borrow and lend to a Mr. Khamisi or hon. Ngei or anybody. I would not, at the moment, recommend the Minister, unfortunately, including myself. The point is that we would like institutions such as the Industrial Development Bank, the I.C.D.C., and others, to help us to locate industries in some of the rural areas.

I have details I do not want to discuss here, but the truth of the matter is that we have been led to believe that if one company is producing a particular product in Kenya, it is the only one that is capable of doing it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this has sometimes put us in a very difficult situation when dealing with some of these companies because of the problem of monopoly. In future, it is now declared Government policy, that as much as possible we would like to encourage competition. We are, therefore, prepared to licence others to start industries where we are convinced that they are economically viable and that there are no social objections or environmental constraints that can make this unacceptable. However, the idea of having monopolistic or oligopolistic industries one or two industries sometimes agreeing— That means that a few industries sometimes form what we call cartels and then they end up with excessive capacity because of having agreed upon the price which they can charge. I can give one interesting example in the marketing of paints. The prices of paints have recently gone up very substantially. So, if you came in you are assured of a return and even if it is 40 per cent. You are assured anyway, because there is a cartel element involved. So, the point is that we should open up and allow other industries to begin and in fact, it is quite clear that in some up-country areas there are very promising prospects for setting up small-scale industries. We are busy compiling the list and when the time allows, I personally together with other Government Ministers concerned and officials, shall be touring the up-country areas to see. For example, take the question of hides and skins. You will find that more than half of what is produced in this country is exported.

Mr. Said-Hemed: On a point of order Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir. The Minister is only mentioning the up-country areas alone. What about the Coastal areas?

The Minister for Economic Planning and Development (Dr. Onyonka): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member took it literally that I should be saying “the rural areas”. He knows very well that some of the projects in fact are taking place in the Coast Province districts. However, the point is that we definitely know what our potentials are.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the other point I wanted to illustrate is about hides and skins. 50 per cent of the hides and skins is exported raw, which means that our value-added even in terms of foreign exchange earnings is very limited. So, there is plenty of scope in this field for instance.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is also one point about industrial development that I would like to mention. We have looked at the situation very critically and in the past it has been the habit of many investors to come around and say, “I want to invest in project X but I want Government participation.” Now, I do not believe that the Government should participate in every industry that is undertaken in this country. We have limited resources and where there are viable or profitable projects individuals who are interested should go it alone. The Government, in future, will be very selective as His Excellency the President indicated the other day, regarding which projects the Government will invest its money in. I will tell you the reason. You will find that a fellow comes around and says. “This is a very promising project and the rate of return will be 45 per cent but to be able to get it going, we must have Government participation.” One needs to apply just elementary logic. If the project is so profitable, why doesn't the man want to invest and take all that great profit? Why does he want to bring in the Government? Whenever I have asked that question, the fellows have never returned to my office for a second discussion. This is because all they are interested in, sometimes is to take you a ride, invest and purchase of equipment, get their return and they leave you with a lot of lame ducks. We have learnt a lesson.

As far as I am concerned, that is one thing that we are going to be very careful about in the future. They will be industries in which there will be Government participation. The Government is even prepared to give incentives to people wanting to locate industries in certain rural areas and to undertake the utilization of certain raw inputs. However, the simple business of being taken for a ride simply because I do not know what is involved will not be there. However, as far as I am concerned we are bound to lose money and in the final analysis you get into double losses. The company makes no profits and no tax revenue and it collapses and you lose everything. So, we have got to be vigilant but we are going to encourage others who want to invest in this country, particularly we would like to see investments involving partnerships with local people. This is the only way to give our people an interest or a stake in the future of this country.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, one or two points that I wanted to touch upon is about unemployment. This is a serious problem and admittedly this problem does not only concern this country but it is a very serious problem in

[The Minister for Economic Planning and Development] all the developing countries. I know in the past we have had problems arising from the fact that some industries are highly capital intensive; have utilized the very limited number of workers and so forth. One point I would like to clarify is that there is no simple formula regarding this matter. Let us accept that there will be situations where companies would be justified to utilize capital intensive methods, or even utilize machinery where labour would do but ultimately they end up creating projects—viable projects that will start creating more employment. However, there are situations, for instance, where many of the water projects could easily use mainly labour and very limited amount of capital equipment are required.

In fact, I would say that it is not only the private companies that are engaged in capital-intensive methods, but even some Government owned corporations have also utilized heavy capital equipment where labour would do. But, we cannot go back to the eighteenth century and say that we must now device our own technology and then try to catch up. What we need is to adapt international technology to Kenyan conditions. Where we can utilize labour, we should afford that priority and when undertaking evaluation or assessments of development projects, we should accord high priority to the labour-input content of the project. But I am not saying that this must be overriding to do that, in fact, would be talking about a myth that we shall never realize.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I believe that there is still a lot of scope for the utilization of more labour in alot of projects. We are proposing, in the near future, to bring again to the House a Paper on this problem of unemployment to see whether in fact we could come up to some suggestions that would help improve the situation. For instance, I would like to repeat what we have told the Republic through our economic survey that as a result of the Presidential Decree, over 70,000 Kenyans got employed. Now, we should explore other ways of continuing to improve the employment situation despite the adverse economic situation prevailing at the moment.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, a great deal has been said about the problem of borrowing and I think this has been explained and all I would like to point out is that Kenya has maintained a very good record in this respect. We have honoured our obligations and tried to retain what we call a debt servicing ration at a fairly reasonable level, compared to other developing countries which are at the moment over 25 per cent. By and large our ration has remained below 18 per cent and at the moment is somewhere near that as the position fluctuates. This is because some of the obligations mature and new ones get incurred. But definitely, our debt servicing ratio has remained at a fairly commendable level. Our task at the moment is to see to it that things do not get out of control. This is the only way we can be able to borrow and borrowing in many cases is not the problem. The problem is the use to which the resources are put. If we invest wisely, all that Kenya borrows, we are bound to create a more productive capacity on the basis of which the country will be able to advance, in the days ahead.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, I know that time is running out. There was some reference to some problem of project implementation and I would like to say that this is a matter which is of a great interest to me personally and I am hoping that with the support of the rest of the Government we shall devise more effective machinery for the purpose of project monitoring and implementation.

Finally, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I would like to tell the House that resources permitting, we will try to translate the Sessional Paper into Kiswahili so that the wana-nchi are able to read it and to interpret things for themselves. Thank you very much.

(Question put and agreed to)

ADJOURNMENT

The Deputy Speaker: Hon. Members, the House is now adjourned until tomorrow, Thursday, 19th June, at 2.30 p.m.

(The House rose at Thirty Minutes past Six o'clock)



