

# NATIONAL ASSEMBLY

## OFFICIAL REPORT

Wednesday, 12th July, 1995

The House met at 9.00 a.m.

[*Mr. Speaker in the Chair*]

## PRAYERS

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*Question No.512*

### DEATH OF MASTER MBUGWA

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Gitonga not here? We will leave the Question until the end. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No.356*

### BAN BATHING IN LAKE VICTORIA

**Dr. Oburu** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) whether he is aware that the District Commissioner, Siaya, has banned bathing and washing in Lake Victoria within Bondo Constituency, and that this practice is discriminatory to the people of Bondo since the people from the neighbouring constituencies such as Bunyala, Samia, *etcetera* continue to enjoy the lake facility without hinderance or let; and

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, whether he could direct the District Commissioner to allow washing and bathing along the lake within Bondo Constituency.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am indeed aware.

(b) My office cannot overrule the banning of bathing and washing in Lake Victoria because the aim of the ban is to curb an outbreak and spread of water-borne and water related diseases in the country. I would also like to request the Questioner to leave the Samia and Bunyala out of it.

**Dr. Oburu:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the ban is meant to protect my people from water-borne diseases, is it only my people who are prone to water-borne

diseases and all the other districts in Nyanza Province and the surrounding areas are not prone to water-borne diseases? I still contend that this order is discriminatory and I am requesting the Assistant Minister to order its removal.

**Mr. Awori:** No, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This order affects everybody. In fact, we are also trying to avoid indecent exposure. Many times while driving past Ahero, we have to avert our eyes particularly if we have our wives in the car because there is a full grown-up man absolutely naked there. We must avoid this.

**Mr. Achola:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am surprised that the Assistant Minister is surprised about the Luo customs of bathing in the Lake. The Luos normally say that it is no offence to see the other man's bottoms. Could we ask that the District Commissioner be asked to lift this ban because if washing in the Lake causes diseases what about people who wash by the lakeside and water flows back to the lake? This would still cause diseases.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the District Commissioner must lift this ban because, for example, in Homa Bay the ban is not applied. People wash in the lake and swim without any discrimination.

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful for the information given by the hon. Member. I will ensure that the ban affects Homa Bay as well.

**Dr. Oburu:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to use a discriminatory act by the District Commissioner of Siaya against the people of Bondo to insinuate that he wants now to punish other districts instead of actually helping the Bondo people to enjoy the lake which is a natural heritage of my people?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not punishing the people of Homa Bay. I would like the hon. Members from Nyanza, especially around the lake, to encourage people to build decent houses where there will be bathrooms and places where they can wash their clothes and themselves.

*Question No.310*

#### EMPLOYMENT OF VETERINARY GRADUATES

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi** asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing:-

- (a) whether he is aware that personnel who have been trained and obtained diplomas in Animal Health have not been employed for the last five years,
- (b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, whether he could explain why the Government is still spending public funds to train more personnel in this category (Animal Health); and,
- (c) whether he could consider modifying the Act to allow livestock personnel at this level (Diploma Level) to do limited veterinary practice.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is there any anybody from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing? For now we will leave the Question. Let us move on to the next Question.

*Question No. 233*

#### DE-SILTING OF DAMS

**Mr. Speaker:** Is Mr. Ndilinge not here? We will move to the next Question.

*Question No.300*

#### POWER SUPPLY TO SOUTH IMENTI

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Murungi also not here? We will move on to the next Question.

*Question No.457*

#### REHABILITATION OF MOLASSES PLANT

**Mr. Achola** asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry:-

- (a) when the Molasses Plant in Kisumu will be rehabilitated;
- (b) how much money the Government spent on this project before it stalled; and
- (c) who financed the project and how much it costs the Exchequer annually to service the loan.

**Mr. Speaker:** Is anybody here from the Ministry of Commerce and Industry?

**The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry** (Mr. Osogo): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we had agreed that the Minister would come and answer this Question. He did answer it last year and he has got the information. Unfortunately, he has not arrived yet.

**Mr. Speaker:** I did not hear what you said Mr. Osogo!

**The Assistant Minister for Commerce and Industry** (Mr. Osogo): We had agreed that the Minister himself would answer this Question. He answered a similar Question last year and he has the information but he has not arrived yet. We hope he will arrive.

**Mr. Speaker:** Well, let us see whether he will come before we come to the second round.

*Question No. 462*

## CONSTRUCTION OF KAGIO-KERUGOYA ROAD

**Mr. Mbui** asked the Minister for Public Works and Housing whether he will consider including Kagio-Barich-Kibirigwi-Kerugoya Road in the 1995/96 budget.

**The Assistant Minister for Public Works and Housing** (Mr. Mwamzandi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to request the House to allow me to give the reply next week.

**Mr. Speaker:** What is your reaction hon. Mbui?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister really to be chronically excusing himself each time we ask a Question?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I really do not think that is a valid point of order, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi. The circumstances are never the same. He may ask to defer a Question on a totally different ground today from what he will do tomorrow. What is your reaction Mr. Mbui?

**Mr. Mbui:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Assistant Minister does not have a reply, there is nothing I can do but I would like him to bear in mind that this is a very simple Question and the answer is available at the Ministry's headquarters. It is a matter of allocating money for this purpose during the 1995/96 financial year otherwise, I expect the answer next week.

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Second round. For the second time we move on to Mr. Gitonga's Question.

**Mr. Gitonga:** First I wish to apologise for coming late.

*Question No.512*

## DEATH OF MASTER MBUGWA

**Mr. Gitonga** asked the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

(a) whether he is aware that on 20th October, 1994 Master George Kihuna Mbugwa aged 9 (nine) years, of Kinale Location, P.O. Box 162, Matathia, was knocked down and killed along Naivasha-Limuru Road by a vehicle owned by Transafrican Business Development Agency of P.O. Box 30292, Nairobi; and

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, what action the police has taken to prosecute the driver who caused this fatal accident pursuant to the Police Abstract Ref.LAR/(F)78/94, Lari Police Station.

**The Assistant Minister, Office of the President** (Mr. Awori): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) Yes, I am aware.

(b) After the fatal accident the driver disappeared and is still at large. The police are making efforts to locate him and when they do they will arrest him so that he can be charged with causing death by dangerous driving.

**Mr. Gitonga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from that answer, is the Assistant Minister aware that the driver was arrested on that same day the vehicle was driven to the police station and then the driver was let loose after bribing his way out?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the driver disappeared; he was not let loose.

**Mr. Wamalwa:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the fact that the Assistant Minister admits that the driver disappeared from police custody raises a lot of worries. Could the Assistant Minister assure this House that he will make sure, in future, that criminals apprehended by the police are properly looked after and not allowed to escape?

**Mr. Awori:** Yes, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Gitonga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the driver disappeared after having been arrested did he also disappear with the vehicle?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, yes, indeed, he left the vehicle there.

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Assistant Minister is misleading the House by his brief answers. When hon. Members ask Questions they ask so that they can get details to able to take any actions if need be. But the answers the Assistant is giving us are so brief that one cannot make head or tail of what he is talking about. Why is he doing this? Why is he being economical with words? We know his

tricks very well!

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the Questions demand the answers of "yes" or "I deny" or "I accept" I use those words!

**Mr. Shikuku:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the previous reply by the Assistant Minister, to the effect that the driver escaped from police custody and that they will be more careful in future, why is he not telling this House the steps that they are taking to re-arrest the driver? We are told time and again that Kenya has got the best police force second only to South Africa. What are they doing? Are they just shooting personnel of the Kenya Power and Lighting Company as they did yesterday---today?

**An hon. Member:** Yesterday!

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, in fact, our police force is not even second to that of South Africa, it is far ahead of that of South Africa.

The policemen, after visiting the scene of the accident and having taken the vehicle, an inquest file was opened No.78/94. Investigations to find the driver continues. He is not at his place of employment. If any hon. Member of this House has any information to help us, we will welcome it.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is it not likely that money changed hands enabling the driver to escape since he has never been re-arrested?

**Mr. Awori:** No, Sir.

**Mr. Gitonga:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very bad way of answering Questions by the Assistant Minister. Is he aware that during this time, the parents and relatives of this child went to the police station several times.

to look for a postmortem report which the police refused to hand over to them?

**Mr. Awori:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am not aware of the fact that the parents have been seeking a postmortem report which they were not given. If this is the case definitely, I will enquire and make the postmortem report available.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the second time, Dr. Lwali-Oyondi.

*Question No.310*

EMPLOYMENT OF VETERINARY GRADUATES

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi** asked the Minister for Agriculture, Livestock and Marketing:-

(a) whether he is aware that personnel who have been

**[Dr. Lwali-Oyondi]**

trained and obtained a diploma in Animal Health have not been employed for the last five years; and,

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, could he explain why the Government is still spending public funds to train more personnel in this category (Animal Health); and,

(c) could consider modifying the Act to allow livestock personnel at this level (Diploma Level) to do limited veterinary practice.

**Mr. Speaker:** Anybody from the Ministry of Agriculture, Livestock Development and Marketing?

*(Question deferred)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Ndilinge's Question for the second time!

*Question No.233*

DESILTING OF DAMS

**Mr. Ndilinge** asked the Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development:-

(a) whether he is aware that most of the surface dams dug by the colonial Government in Kilome, Kaiti and Kalama divisions in Kilome Constituency are all silted; and,

(b) if the answer to "a" above is in the affirmative, what plans does the Ministry has to scoop the dams since they are along a dry famine zone.

**The Minister for Land Reclamation, Regional and Water Development** (Mr. Mohammed): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) I am aware that most of the pre-colonial surface dams in Kilome Constituency have silted up.

(b) The Ministry has not been able to desilt these dams due to non-availability of dam construction (rehabilitation) units in the District. However, the Ministry intends to rehabilitate its old earth-moving

equipment to be funded by the Belgian Government. Once this happens, all dams and pans in Makueni District will be desilted subject to their prioritization by the DDC.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the answer given by the Minister it appears as if this is plan being applied by the Ministry intending to get funds from the Belgium Government. Could the Minister tell this House when this plan will take place?

**Mr. Mohammed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Ministry has already received the funds and we are in the process of rehabilitating the dams. This programme will start in July 1995 and it will continue for the next three years.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us who come from these marginalised areas need these dams very much. Most of these dams were dug during the colonial time. Most of them are silted. I would like the Minister to tell us what systematic plan they have to rehabilitate those dams because the plan has to pass through the DDC, divisional and locational committees.

**Mr. Mohammed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, to scoop the dams we need equipment. As I have already said, most of earth-moving equipment in most of the districts have broken down due to lack of funds and other related problems. The aim of my Ministry is to rehabilitate these equipment and start desilting dams all over the Republic including my constituency.

**Mr. Nthenge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what plans does the Minister have to protect the money he has for that purpose from being stolen or misused?

**An hon. Member:** By who?

**Mr. Mohammed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the plan is there to protect Government money and I would like to assure the hon. Members that no money will be stolen from today!

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, although this Question is based on dams, it concerns water for Makueni people who are experiencing a serious drought. The DC's office and house get water when the donkey which has the mark on its neck written "GK" draws water for them. There are those who have no donkeys. It is time for the Minister to look round for water.

**Mr. Rotino:** Is it that the DC has no Land Rover to fetch water and that is why he uses a donkey written "GK"?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! I know of no law that stops the Government from owning a donkey!

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, thank you. I had not finished asking my question. Could the Minister tell the House whether his Ministry is going to find a way of rehabilitating a few dams so that they can sustain the lives of people in Makueni? As I speak now, donkeys are the only means of transport for DCs, Departmental Heads and other officers. This is a GK mode of transport for ferrying water from rivers in Makueni.

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member has been talking repeatedly about "GK donkeys" with GK letters printed on their necks but he did not tell us their numbers because every GK vehicle has got a number.

*(Laughter)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Is it a GK one?

**Mr. Ndilinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious issue because if you go to Makueni, you will find donkeys marked "GK" on their necks. These are GK donkeys, and they ferry water for Government officers. This is not a laughing matter and you should be serious, hon. Shikuku! Could the Minister tell us whether there is ---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! It may be all very amusing, this issue on a Wednesday morning about donkeys and GK. I think the hon. Member has a genuine complaint, if we can give the Minister a chance to respond.

**Mr. Mohammed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member is lucky his district has got donkeys because there are places with a shortage of donkeys. The shortage of water in Makueni, which is an Arid, Semi-Arid Land (ASAL) district, is very well known to me, and as I have already said, we are planning to spend Kshs225 million on water for the next three years to be shared between Kajiado, Machakos and Makueni districts.

We are going to spend about Kshs40 million for community training and equipment rehabilitation and Kshs20 million for the rehabilitation of plants and other equipments Kshs165 million will be used for rehabilitation of

water supplies that include dams, boreholes and construction of new project water associated support programmes.

**Mr. Speaker, Sir,** Makueni is also covered by the Nol Turesh Water Project and some parts of that district get water from that pipeline. The Government is very much aware of the problem and everything possible will be done to alleviate the problem.

**Mr. Ndilinge:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is it in order for the Minister to say that Makueni people get water supply from the Nol Turesh Water project, while the water passes by the mwananchi who does make use of it. Could he tell this House whether he is going to organise for them to use the water now?

**Mr. Mohammed:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, Nol Turesh Water Project is not just "passing" through Makueni because it also serves some parts of Makueni District that is Emali and another place whose name I have forgotten.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Murungi's Question for the second time!

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to apologise for not having been here when the Question was called first.

*Question No.300*

POWER SUPPLY IN SOUTH IMENTI

**Mr. Murungi** asked the Minister for Energy:-

(a) what happened to the money collected by wananchi to provide electricity under the Rural Electrification Programme to Libiri Market in Uruku Sub-Location, Nkuene Division and Kinoro Market in Mitine Location of Igoji Division; and

(b) why Igoji Boys Secondary School was not provided with electricity, when the same was provided to Igoji Market in Igoji Division, South Imenti Constituency.

**The Assistant Minister for Energy** (Mr. Nang'ole): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Kshs23,400 paid to KPLC for electrification of Rubiri Market was used up in the preparation of the detailed designs and costing of the required works.

Likewise, the Kshs34,000 paid to KPLC for electrification of Kinoro Market was also used up in the preparation of detailed designs and costing.

(b) Igoji Boys Secondary School was not provided with electricity when Igoji Market was being supplied because of exhaustion of available funds.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, when a Question was asked about electricity in this House recently, the Assistant Minister

said that the electricity was sick. I think the Rural Electrification Programme in South Imenti is very sick. With regard to "a" we have electricity in Rubiri Market but the supply wires pass over the shops and there is no transformer to supply any power to the shops below. All that we need is a transformer so that people in the shops can use the electricity.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to Igoji Boys Secondary School, there was a lot of campaign, electricity there was supplied but this big school, which is 100 metres away from the market, is not supplied with electricity. In the shopping centre we have some shops with bulbs and other wiring but the supply lines have not been connected.

**An hon. Member:** Question?

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is that since 1994--- I am asking my question now---

**Mr. Speaker:** I may just let you finish and then I go to the next Question because you are taking all the time!

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister said there was exhaustion of available funds. In 1994/95 Meru District was allocated Kshs6 million for electricity but not a single cent of the Ksh6 million has been used and the Assistant Minister used it to supply electricity to Rubiri Market, Igoji Boys Secondary School and Kinoro Market.

**Mr. Nang'ole:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it has been very difficult for me to follow the hon. Member because of the long speech he has been making. However, I shall try to answer him. One, he has talked of the electricity being sick. Electricity is not sick and it is very much alive. That is one thing.

On Igoji Boys Secondary School, I would like to inform the hon. Member that the cost of putting up electricity - he talks of one kilometre or so - was Kshs945,000. which we have done. But then the problem is availability of funds. On the delay as to the markets which we are concerned, we did reply to the consumers. For

instance, on 22nd May, 1990, we did write to the consumers, but up to date, they have not replied. Therefore, if they are still in need of electricity, they can update their application and that will have to be considered.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Assistant Minister is talking about 1990. In 1994, the residents of Lubiri Market wrote to the KPLC asking for the current estimates. To date, KPLC has not replied to that letter. Is it in order for the Assistant Minister to mislead the House that they are waiting for information from us when it is them who have not replied to us?

**Mr. Nang'ole:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, if the hon. Member wrote to us, we have not yet received the letter.

**Mr. Rotino:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, West Pokot supplies 106 megawatts to the main national grid of Kenya. What plans does the Ministry have to supply the people of West Pokot with electricity?

**Mr. Nang'ole:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Rotino has put me in a very difficult situation since I also come from West Pokot. But I would like to assure him and the House that we shall go by the plans which will be recommended by the West Pokot DDC. That is under consideration at the moment.

**Mr. Murungi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Assistant Minister now explain to the House why the Kshs6 million allocated for the electrification programme in Meru District was not spent on this project during the year 1994/95?

**Mr. Nang'ole:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Subhead 460, Meru District, we did the estimates as follows:-

1994/95 - K£300,000

1995/96 - K£300,000

1996/97 - K£325,000

1997/98 - K£350,000

Now, for us, as a Ministry, we depend on the recommendations and approval of the Treasury. So, if we did not receive the money, it is not the fault of my Ministry.

**Mr. Speaker:** For the second time, Mr. Owino Achola's Question!

*Question No.457*

REHABILITATION OF MOLASSES PLANT

**Mr. Achola** asked the Minister for Commerce and Industry:-

- (a) when the Kisumu Molasses Plant will be rehabilitated;
- (b) how much money the Government did spend on this project before it stalled; and
- (c) who financed the project and how much its cost the Exchequer annually to service the loan.

**The Minister for Commerce and Industry** (Mr. M'Mukindia): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to apologise for coming late.

However, I beg to reply.

- (a) The molasses plant in Kisumu will not be rehabilitated since it is already under receivership.
- (b) Before the project stalled, the Government had used about Kshs102 million as equity in the project.
- (c) The project was financed by the Union Bank of Switzerland and Process Engineering Company of Switzerland through the Government of Kenya.

It will cost the Government about Kshs257,922,807 annually for the next seven years to service the loan.

**Mr. Achola:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, could the Minister tell the House why the Government found it difficult to sell or allow the Madhuvani Group of Companies the opportunity to rehabilitate this particular project?

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has not refused anybody to buy the plant. The position as it is now is that, once a company has gone under receivership, it is up to the receivers themselves to try to sell whatever plant is available and they will sell it to whoever is willing to buy. Once it is bought, it is up to the buyer to do whatever he wants with the asset.

**Prof. Ouma:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the Minister will agree with me that the molasses plant is the greatest shock in Western Kenya in terms of industrial mismanagement and under-development. I also believe that the Government had certain plans of what this industrial plant was supposed to achieve in terms of agro-development and otherwise for western Kenya. But now that the plant is a complete failure and it is going to cost the taxpayers so much, what plans does the Minister and Government have for ensuring that the type of development, which that plant would have facilitated, will go on or will it be lost? In other words, are the people of the area forgotten?

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can assure Prof. Ouma that the people of this country - anywhere - are not forgotten by the Government. I can give him that assurance. However, some aspects or parts of that

plant may well be rehabilitated and could be profitable to whoever---

**Prof. Ouma:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. This plant is not a joke in western Kenya. Therefore, we want the Minister to give us some kind of a re-assuring answer that can put us at rest. I was asking ---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Prof. Ouma! That is not a point of order! In fact, you are out of order!

**Prof. Ouma:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Could the Minister give us an assurance? I asked a specific question: "What are they going to do to make sure that what should have been achieved is going to be achieved for the people's development?"

**Mr. Speaker:** That is still a supplementary question!

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was going to inform Prof. Ouma that as per the current Government policy, the Government is removing itself from running factories and businesses. On that basis, the Government is not going to be directly involved in the running of the plant. However, some parts of that plant could well be profitable and the Government is encouraging whoever buys the plant to actually reactivate those parts of the plant that can be profitable to the private entrepreneurs.

**Mr. Ogur:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the story we know about the molasses plant is a sad one. Is the Minister now telling us that this plant was forced onto his Ministry by a certain important Minister but who has since then died? But after the death, the Government having been forced to do what it did not like and use a lot of money on the molasses, it carefully calculated the death so that it could withdraw from the plant and mesmerise the economy of the entire area or region!

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I can inform the hon. Member that, in fact, it is true that, through over-capitalization and excessive management fees and other things that happened at that particular point in time, caused the failure of the project. It is also well to remember that this plant or factory was actually conceived and set up by some prominent hon. Members who are sitting across this Bench. This was conceived in 1975/76 and started in 1977. So, while I agree with my friend, hon. Ochola Ogur, I would request him to talk to his colleagues - some of whom are very prominent - and ask them what exactly went on in 1977. It is true that what caused ---

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister is supposed to answer a question but he is now referring to some hon. Members on the "Opposite side". Is he in order to do that? Could he tell us who these hon. Members are? I am an hon. Member on this side!

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already answered the Question and I said for further information that hon. Ogur and hon. Shikuku may as well want to refer to some of their colleagues on their side.

**Mr. Wamalwa:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I remember specifically that before the death of the late Dr. Ouko the Government had stated categorically that they were going to rehabilitate the molasses plant in Kisumu and given time I can produce evidence to that effect. In fact, some of the speeches made at the burial of the late Dr. Ouko from the highest quarters assured the country that that project would be continued. When did this Government change and decide to put this project under receivership?

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, at that point in time the total loan amounted to about 129 million Swiss Francs. The hon. Member may remember, that since 1983, the exchange rate between the Swiss Franc and the Kenya Shilling has moved from, say, Kshs3 to a Swiss Franc to something like Kshs40 today. That has had the effect of increasing the cost of repayment almost 20 times. Therefore, the owners of this company decided that the way to get rid of---

**Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. The Minister is misleading the House. This is because, according to his information to the House, it is going to cost them Kshs1.9 billion to service the existing loan. The question of cost does not arise. Is he in order to tell the House that unless his proposition is implemented the project is going to cost them more when it is already costing the taxpayer Kshs1.9 billion, according to him!

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not understand Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo's question. In any case, the information he is giving to this House is wrong. If he needs the proper answer he should know that the figure he is giving is what remains of the amount to be paid. The Government has already incurred a lot more expenses on the project, something we are not including. However, I am saying that it was decided by the owners of the project that the best way to get rid of these liabilities was to put it under receivership. That is something that has been done by the owners of the plant.

**Mr. Mutere:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there are two main partners in this project, namely the Madhvani Group who hold 49 per cent of the shares and the Government which holds 51 per cent. If one of the two partners is willing to acquire more shares from the other party, is it not more fair for him to be given that opportunity instead of continuing with the receivership? We have information to the effect that the Madhvani are willing to buy extra



shares so that they can take the burden of the debt!

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the question here should be on fairness and equity. If, indeed, the Madhvani are willing to put up a bid for the assets, they are quite free to do so. But the Government believes that the best way to do it is to bring the deal to the open market, so that we get the highest bid possible.

**Dr. Kituyi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, arising from the Minister's reply to the supplementary question by hon. Wamalwa, to the effect that although the highest authority in the land had given his word at the funeral of the late Dr. Ouko, that this project was to be rehabilitated by the Government, the Government thought that due to the collapse of the Kenya Shilling it is best to dispose of the project, to what extent does the Minister believe that Government word in this country is going to be trusted any more when it makes an undertaking on rehabilitation of a project?

**Mr. M'Mukindia:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think my friend, Dr. Kituyi, should remember that, for several years, Government policy, which is well known in this House and in this country, has switched over from ownership of industry and being involved in business, to one of having private industry. In the context, therefore, of that policy, this plant, as well as others, falls into that category. So, we are not going against any particular stated policy. It is only that Government policy today is different from what it was in the past. To add on to that, the question of a partner having what we call "pre-emptive rights", we think is likely to be misused especially in the process of privatisation. I think hon. Members should not support this idea of having pre-emptive rights because it means wananchi in this country will never have a chance to buy shares in Government corporations that are being privatised. Therefore, I would expect hon. Members to support Government in its efforts to renegotiate those clauses that are included in agreements allowing some partners or shareholders to exercise their pre-emptive rights for the shares that are being privatised.

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Karan's Question now.

### QUESTIONS BY PRIVATE NOTICE

#### ISSUANCE OF IDENTITY CARDS

**(Mr. Karan)** to ask the Minister of State, Office of the President:-

- (a) Is the Minister aware that over four million Kenya youths, who have attained the age of 18 years and over, have not been issued with national identity cards?
- (b) Is he further aware that these young people can neither be employed nor recruited into any training collection (education or armed forces without these cards)?
- (c) In view of the proposed national registration of persons due to commence later this month, could the Minister specify the guidelines for this exercise and also confirm to the House that every eligible Kenyan will obtain the identity card without hindrance?)

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Karan is not yet in the House! His Question will be deferred.

*(Question deferred)*

Prof. Mzee's Question.

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, before I ask my Question I would like to raise a point of order concerning the written reply to it which I have received. My Question simply asks for the people allocated plot No. 1R/Mainland North at Mkomani. However, the written reply I have received states that there is no such a plot. Now, I have documents here from the Municipal Council---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Prof. Mzee! I would like to advise hon. Members that you have a right to be heard at Question Time immediately you have put your Question and not before. So, if an hon. Member would like to raise a point of order on a Question, that must be done after the Question has been asked, and not before. This is because unless the Question has been asked it is not before the House. So, any issue relating to that Question that any hon. Member would like to raise is strange to the House. So, if the hon. Member wants to have a clarification on the Question there are two avenues: either he asks the Question and then puts his point of order, or, in the alternative, he can ask to have the Question deferred and then sort it out and, maybe, it comes up at a later date. It is really up to him how he goes about it.

#### OWNERSHIP OF MKOMANI PLOT

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to ask the Minister for Lands and Settlement the following Question by Private Notice.

(a) What is the name of the person(s) allocated plot No. 1R/Mainland North situated at Mkomani and earmarked for construction of a nursery and a primary school?

(b) How much money was paid to the Government for this plot and who are the present owners of the plot?

(c) What is the Government policy on plots earmarked for community development projects such as schools and hospitals?

**The Minister for Lands and Settlement** (Gen. Mulinge): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to reply.

(a) The Question does not disclose the plot number for which the hon. Member wants to know the allottee. According to the records held by the Ministry there is no plot number IR/Mainland North.

(b) Without the plot number it is not possible to say how much money was paid to the Government.

(c) Plots earmarked for community development projects fall under the category of public utilities plots. Such plots are normally planned and developed for schools, hospitals and cemeteries. Due to scarcity of resources the Government cannot develop and run the projects. The Government, therefore, sometimes allows other organisations to develop and run the facilities for the benefit of the people.

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the Minister is deceiving this House when he says that there is no plot No.1R/ Mainland North, Mkomani. I have a letter of allocation from the Municipal Council, headed: "Plot No.1R/Mainland North, Mkomani". It is dated 2nd September, 1980. This plot has been allocated for the development of a school. I also have a letter withdrawing that allocation, still headed: "Plot No.1R/Mainland North, Mkomani", dated 11th July, 1990, allocating the same plot to hon. Darius Mbela's company.

**Hon. Members:** Shame! Shame!

**Prof. Mzee:** Now, I am being told on the Floor of this House that the plot does not exist, while I have documents which I want to table here showing that the plot exists. I would like the Minister to come back here with a proper answer after looking at these documents. I am tabling these documents from the Municipal Council of Mombasa.

*(Prof. Mzee laid the documents on the Table)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Mr. Mulinge, what is your reaction?

**Gen. Mulinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such number of a plot as IR---

**Mr. Mulusya:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. There seems to be a lot of confusion between the Questioner and the Minister. The Minister is trying to mislead this House that there is no plot No.1R. The number is 1R, and not IR. IR stands for Inland Registry. 1R is digit number one.

**Gen. Mulinge:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no such number as 1R/Mainland North. The Mainland does not belong to my Ministry. If I may guide the hon. Member as to the two plots from the area mentioned; these two plots were allocated to M/s Umoja Academy in October, 1991 for the term of 99 years for educational purposes. The two plots were allocated on commercial basis and the fee paid to the Government in the form of land rent and Stand Premium was as follows: First plot; Stand Premium - Kshs50,000, annual rent - Kshs10,000, total - Kshs60,000. Second plot: LR number - MN/1/7887, Stand premium - Kshs388,000, annual rent - Kshs77,600, total - Kshs465,600. After the allocation, the plots became private property and they have since been transferred to M/s Manson Limited who purchased them from M/s Umoja Academy. The use has not been changed and it still remains for educational purposes for primary and nursery schools.

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I still maintain that plot No.1R/Mainland North, Mkomani exists and the reply which the Minister gave is totally irrelevant to the plot in question. The plot was allocated to a company which belongs to one of the Ministers in this House. This company has sold the plot to an Indian developer who is, presently, carrying out construction work, which is blocking access to the Mkomani shop and clinic. This has been the subject of debate for about one month. The Minister's reply is irrelevant to this Question.

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to ask, through you, to have the name of the company which the hon. Member is referring to because, that is completely untrue.

**Dr. Kituyi:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Minister in order to rise and purport to ask a question to the Questioner in the guise of raising a point of order?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! I recall that at the time when Prof. Mzee laid some documents on the Table, he said that the plot was allocated to Minister Mbela. Subsequently, it does transpire from what hon. Mulinge said

that it was allocated to a company called Umoja Academy. I suppose what hon. Mbela is asking is that Prof. Mzee should state whether, as a matter of fact, according to the documents he has placed on the Table, the plot was allocated to Minister Mbela or to Umoja Academy.

**Prof. Mzee:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to respond to that. The Umoja Academy plot has nothing to do with plot No.1R/Mainland North, Mkomani. It is an absolutely different type of plot and it has not been allocated to the company which belongs to Minister Darius Mbela. This plot has been allocated to a company which belongs to another Minister in this House. Before that, this plot was allocated to the community in Mkomani. The document which I have laid on the Table is the allocation of this plot to the community in Mkomani to build a nursery school and a primary school, but the plot was taken away. There is another letter referring to the same plot, revoking this allocation and giving this plot to a company which belongs to the Minister. My argument here is that this plot exists and its number is 1R/Mainland North, Mkomani. If the Minister for Lands and Settlement does not have an appropriate description, I would like this Question deferred so that he can refer to that correspondence from the Municipal Council of Mombasa which points to plot No.1R/Mainland North, Mkomani. If he is satisfied that that plot does not exist, he should come back to this House and say that this plot does not exist.

**The Minister for Energy (Mr. D.M. Mbela):** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Have you taken over the answering of the Question? What is it?

**The Minister for Energy (Mr. D.M. Mbela):** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order which is very valid. I have examined those documents which have been tabled. They do not mention either my name or a company that I own. For the records of this House, I would like it known that I do not have a plot, either now or in the past in Mkomani. Could Prof. Mzee table the documents to substantiate the need to defend my name?

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Obviously, hon. Members, it does raise a very interesting issue which also arose last week in relation to what hon. Icharia purported to say about Minister Nyachae, knowing fully well as he did that what he was purporting to portray was false. I take this issue also with a lot of gravity because some hon. Members have taken the privilege of this House in a very casual manner, sometimes going to the extent of abusing that privilege to malign the names of others. I will not rule on this particular issue right now. I am just sounding a general warning to hon. Members that it is not entirely open for any hon. Member of this House to misuse the privileges of this House to generally disparage the names of either hon. Members or other Kenyans at large. I will look at this document and if, indeed, it does occur that what Prof. Mzee alleged initially is not borne by the documents that he has tabled obviously because I do not have the time to check all these documents that hon. Members refer to, then I will have something else to say. If, indeed, Prof. Mzee is right, then obviously maybe we will revisit this issue and ask the hon. Minister to respond. But for now, I will give a general guidance to this House. The issue of privilege given to this House is a matter that this House cherishes and has cherished and will continue to cherish to have hon. Members to be privileged on what they say in this House. Nevertheless, that privilege must be coupled with enormous responsibility and hon. Members' advice to respect that privilege and not misuse or abuse and as a result of abusing or misusing it, maybe disparage the name of other hon. Members or other Kenyans who have no recourse in courts of law for any damage that may have ensued. So, could we please leave that at that stage?

**Prof. Mzee:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I would like to clarify an issue which will help you to make a ruling. The documents which I have tabled are the documents which perpetuate that this plot 1R/Mainland North Mkomani existed and it was allocated to a community in Mkomani and there is also a second letter withdrawing this allocation. There is no document which says that the plot was allocated to the hon. Minister, Darius Mbela, but what I have said is that subsequent to that, the plot was allocated to a company which belongs to a Minister in this Government.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order, Prof. Mzee! As I have said the impression you gave at least to the Chair--- I do not understand how the House or the whole world got it. But at least the impression the Chair got is that the documents which you were laying on the Table bore testimony to the fact that this plot was allocated to a community centre, withdrawn from it and then allocated to the Minister. This is the impression you gave and that will have to lie now because I will have to check on it because, as I said, in two weeks, two hon. Members may have given a false impression from the Floor of the House about others. I will have to check both, including that of Mr. Icharia and I will come back to this House.

Next Order!

*(Mr. Mulusya stood up in his place)*

Order! I am sorry if any hon. Member is anticipating that there is likely to be any hitch. However, I am afraid that hon. Members are hon. Members and under Standing Order No.76, you are responsible for any utterance you make in this House. As I have said again, the privilege given to hon. Members is a very important tool for the deliberation of issues in this House. As I have said again, it should never be used maliciously by any hon. Member. So, could we wait until I have found out whether it is misused or it is right? I have not said that Prof. Mzee has misused it; I have still to check. I have not ruled on that, but for now can we stop it?

### MINISTERIAL STATEMENT

#### APPOINTMENT OF MEMBERS OF SELECT COMMITTEES

**The Vice President and Minister for Planning and National Development** (Prof. Saitoti): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish, with your permission, to make the following Ministerial Statement:

THAT, in pursuance to the provision of Standing Order No. 154(1), I wish to announce to the House that the following hon. Members have been nominated by the Sessional Committee to serve in the various Select Committees during this Session.

#### PUBLIC ACCOUNTS COMMITTEE:

The hon. G.M. Ndotto, E.G.H. M.P,  
The hon. D.L. Sankori, M.P.  
The J.S. Mumba, M.P.  
The hon. W.R. Kamuren, M.P.  
The hon. (Col) J.K. Kiluta, M.P.  
The hon. M.C. Wamalwa, M.P.  
The hon. H. Obwocha, M.P.  
The hon. G.O. Achola, M.P.  
The hon. J.M. Shikuku, M.P.  
The hon. G. B.N. Nyanja, M.P.  
The hon. R.M. Maore, M.P.

#### PUBLIC INVESTMENTS COMMITTEE:

The hon. Ndolo Ayah, E.G.H. M.P.  
The hon. D.D. Mbela, M.P.  
The hon. S.P. Leshore, M.P.  
The hon. I. M. Mwoki, M.P.  
The hon. Mohamed M. Shidiye, M.P.  
The hon. Prof. Anyang' Nyong'o, M.P.  
The hon. Dr. Otieno-Kopiyo, M.P.  
The hon. G.W. Kapten, M.P.  
The hon. J. Mutere, M.P.  
The hon. Gacuru wa Kareng'e, M.P.  
The hon. J.W. Mulusya, M.P.

#### STANDING ORDER COMMITTEE:

The K.F.X. ole Kaparo, E.G.H. M.P. (Speaker) - Chairman  
The hon. Dr. B.A. Godana, M.P.  
The hon. Prof. J.K. Ng'eno, M.P.  
The hon. J.M. Makau, M.P.  
The hon. Darius Mbela, M.p.  
The hon. J. Sunkuli, M.P.  
The hon. K.N.K. Biwott, M.P.  
The hon. Dr Oki-Ooko Ombaka, M.P.

The hon. J.A.B. Orengo, M.P.  
The hon. Kamuiru Gitau, M.P.  
The hon. Bishop J. Kimani, M.P.  
The hon. J.K. Kiliku, M.P.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES:

The hon. K.F.X. ole Kaparo, M.P. (Speaker) Chairman  
The hon. S.A. Wako, M.P.  
The hon. J.J. Kamotho, E.G.H. M.P.  
The hon. Dr. Z.T. Onyonka, E.G.H.M.P.  
The hon. Dr. E. Wameyo, M.P.  
The hon. Prof. J. Ouma Muga, M.P.  
The hon. L. Aluoch Polo, M.P.  
The hon. Kamau Icharia, M.P.  
The hon. Phillip Gitonga, M.P.  
The hon. Charles Mukora, M.P.

CATERING COMMITTEE:

The hon. K.F.X. ole Kaparo, M.P. (Speaker)  
The hon. Mrs W.N.K. Mwendwa, M.B.S. M.P.  
The hon. J.J. Fallana, M.P.  
The hon. Joshua Ojode, M.P.  
The hon. G.G.W. Nthenge, M.P.  
The hon. Bishop Allan Njeru Murigu, M.P.  
Clerk of the National Assembly,  
The Sergeant-At-Arms, National Assembly,

STANDING ORDERS COMMITTEE:

The hon. K.F.X. ole Kaparo, E.G.H, M.P.(Speaker) - Chairman,  
The hon. Dr. B.A. Godana, M.P.  
The hon. Prof.J.K. Ngeno, E.G.H. M.P.  
The hon. J.M. Makau, E.G.H. M.P.  
The hon. Darius Mbela, E.G.H. M.P.  
The hon. J. Sunkuli, M.P.  
The hon. K.N.K. Biwott, E.G.H.M.P.  
The hon. Dr. Oki-Ooko Ombaka, M.P.  
The hon. J.A.B. Orengo, M.P.  
The hon. Kamuiru Gitau, M.P.  
The hon. Bishop J. Kimani, M.P.  
The hon. J.K. Kiliku, M.P.  
Thank you.

**Mr. Speaker:** Very well, next Order!

**MOTIONS**

REDUCTION OF AIR POLLUTION

THAT, in view of the Clean Air Act by the United Nations Organization, and given that major air pollutants originate from lead oxide discharged from automobiles, this House urges the Government to stop the usage of lead as a blender to petroleum products and substitute it with acceptable blender in conformity to the Clean Air Act.

*(Mr. Ogeka on 5.7.95)*

*(Resumption of Debate interrupted on 5.7.95)*

**Mr. Speaker:** Who was on the Floor? What I propose to do because we have an amendment still pending on this Motion and we have 40 minutes to go, is to dispose of the amendment and then we can proceed with the Motion either as it is or as amended in the balance of the time. That will give the Minister another 20 minutes and the House has also 20 minutes to discuss the Motion, either as it is or as amended.

*(Question of the first part of the amendment, that the words to be left out be left out, put and agreed to)*

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak on this Motion which has got a very noble concern for our environment. A clean environment means survival and guaranteed future for mankind. That is what KANU stands for and that is also what our President stands for.

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! In fact, I was wrong, Mr. Mbela, to give you the Floor. I must propose the question of the Motion as amended and then Members can deliberate on it.

*(Question of the Motion as amended proposed)*

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. Mbela): Thank you very much, Mr. Speaker, Sir, for this opportunity to speak on the Motion whose noble spirit we support. But we would not want to support the Motion itself because of the wording. This is because it will not be possible at all to implement this Motion. I have the reasons why I feel that we as a Government are in no position to implement this Motion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, first of all, the United Nations works on resolutions and conventions. It does not have any Acts of Parliament like we have.

**An hon. Member:** You are being irrelevant!

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, give me a chance to express my views. You had your chance but you squandered it.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I agree that lead is poisonous and therefore bad for the environment. But lead, in our circumstances, is indispensable. It is indispensable because it is added to gasoline to enhance vehicle performance by improving the motor octane rating which in turn also gives the anti-engine knock agent. If you do not want to use lead as a blender then you have to introduce other agents like octane-enhancing agents which have been introduced in other countries.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, about 80 per cent of our gasoline is produced in Changamwe, Mombasa, by the Kenya Oil Refineries and the Refinery does not have facilities to enable it to give motorists unleaded gasoline. For the Refinery to be able to get modified, to produce unleaded gasoline, we will need US\$300 million; to actually upgrade it and bring it to a level where it can perform commercially. It is now being argued that Kenya should give up its oil refinery and import refined products from South Africa. We are strongly objecting to this suggestion.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point is that this Motion cannot be implemented. This is because we will require US\$300 million to be able to upgrade the Kenya Oil Refineries so that it can produce unleaded fuel. Besides, Kenya has 751,822 motor vehicles. About 82 per cent of those vehicles - about 601,458 - are all designed to use and can only operate on leaded fuel. For these 601,458 vehicles on our roads to operate on unleaded gasoline, we would need to get each of the vehicles fitted with catalytic converters and metal-hardened valve seats. The unit cost of each of these catalytic converters and metal-hardened valve seats in the United Kingdom, without duty, is Kshs50,000. It is estimated that Kenya will need Kshs92.5 billion to be able to convert the 601,458 vehicles on our roads so that they can use unleaded fuel.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, while aware of the fact that lead is poisonous and environmentally unfriendly, the Government of Kenya has in the past taken action. Until recently our gasoline used to contain 0.84 grammes of lead per litre. The World Bank mounted a study that recommended 0.6 grammes of lead per litre which is lower than what we were operating on. But Kenya, on the advice of a technical committee, went even further and reduced the amount of lead per litre to 0.4 grammes of lead per litre of gasoline. In other words, I am saying that

we are continuing to take action; to reduce the levels of lead in fuel because lead is poisonous.

The other fact I would like to address myself to is the use of alcohol. Alcohol as produced in Muhoroni is not, an alternative to lead. Alcohol can enhance octane rating which is good for the motor vehicle. It can enhance octane rating in gasoline but it does not have anti-knock agents which gives the engine knock and alcohol does not have that facility.

Besides, there is the element of the pricing. Alcohol at present costs Kshs18.50 per litre compared to Kshs12 per litre ex-refinery in Mombasa. Why would you go and introduce an agent which is a lot more expensive to gasoline unless you want to increase the overall price of gasoline and in this case it would mean increasing the price of petrol by Kshs6.50 without the technical aspect being satisfied.

Muhoroni at present is able to export 70 percent of its production--

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order Mr. Speaker Sir. Is the Minister in order to mislead the House by saying that if we used alcohol we would increase the gasoline cost by Kshs6.50 when the alcohol--

**Mr. Speaker:** Order! Order! That is not a point of order! Proceed Mr. Mbela! Please sit down! If you have your alternative view, wait for your time.

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you Mr. Speaker, Sir. As I was saying, the factory in Muhoroni has found a market outside the country and it is able to earn Kshs200 million in foreign exchange. This is after selling only 70 percent of its production. Since the company falls under my Ministry, we would like to advocate for aggressive selling for them to make more money than they would make if they were to make this alcohol available for mixing with gasoline.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we, therefore, would like to oppose this Motion very strongly because it is not possible to implement it. Unless somebody can produce the Kshs92.5 billion to convert the 600,000 vehicles we have on our roads at present, I do not think any of the hon. Members in this House would be able to escape the cost of converting their vehicles to that level not to mention the US\$300 million we would need to upgrade our oil refinery.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, having said that, I would like to turn to an allegation that was made by an hon. Member in this House suggesting that a facility that is going to be created to be able to import gas in this country is corrupt. That was an issue that was raised by hon. Raila. Apart from saying that it is not true, I would like to ask, through the Chair, that he tables whatever documents he has alleging that there is corruption.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, with liberalization it became necessary for contingency plans to be made because we are only able to produce 26,000 tons of gas that we use in our homes. That amount of 26,000 tons of gas is not even half of what the country requires. If we were to keep Kenya free from pollution, we would like to encourage importation or manufacturing of gas but our refinery has a capacity of only 26,000 tons. With improvement and the rehabilitation I have been talking about at a cost of US\$300 million, we can expect to produce a substantial requirement of gas if we use crude oil which is rich with gas. Until that happens, since Kenya Pipeline Company was authorised by the Government to construct a pipeline for oil products, it is the best suited one to be able to go into the business of constructing facilities for storage of gas in Mombasa and make them available to any of the companies that at present are involved in the retailing of the oil to distribute those facilities. I say so because having been authorised even to use Kshs300 million out of the Petroleum Development Levy, since this is in the interest of the Republic of Kenya as a whole, the company was told to retain 51 per cent of the investments and invite any people interested in a joint venture. That joint venture is being subscribed by Kenol and nothing that can be said to be corrupt has gone on. In fact, the discussions are still at the boardrooms and they are being checked very strictly and even the agreements that are to be signed are being handled by the Attorney-General's Chambers.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, we feel this Motion cannot be implemented. Until this morning I had come with an alternative proposal for amendment but that is not possible now because of time limit for debating. But if I am allowed, I would have liked to propose an amendment to the amendment. With your permission Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to propose that we have a Motion that reads as follows and that would be capable of being implemented and that would be a Motion we could support, and therefore support the very good idea of protecting our environment which is really the theme of this Motion. But as it stands, it cannot be implemented.

With your permission Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to propose an amendment---

**Mr. Speaker:** I may just say this Mr. Mbela. Apart from lack of time, if you will miss your time, but if you have time, there is nothing wrong with an amended Motion being further amended. So, if you have anything that does not violate the Standing Orders, then you can amend it in such way that you do not violate the Standing Orders. For example you cannot amend by reinstating the words that were removed but you can do any other amendment, if you have the time, that is.

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D. M. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I have the time to propose an amendment that reads as follows and which retains the theme of the Motion and is capable of being implemented. The amendment that I am proposing would read as follows:-

THAT, in view of the concern for the environment as acclaimed by the United Nations Organization---

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order Mr. Speaker, Sir. What is his amendment? What does he want to remove from the present Motion?

**Mr. Speaker:** You are right Mr. Shikuku! What do you want to remove here and what do you want to put in place? Proceed Mr. Mbela!

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I would like to propose that we delete the words "of the Clean Air Act by the" in the first line and inserting in place thereof the following:-

"Concern for the environment as acclaimed by the United Nations Organization, and given that one of the major air pollutants stems from lead related discharges from automobiles; this House urges the Government:-

(a) to continue reducing the proportion of lead in petroleum products; and

(b) to explore ways and means of gradually introducing unleaded petrol in the country."

The amended Motion will now read as follows:-

"THAT, in view of the concern for the environment as acclaimed by the United Nations Organization, and given,---

**Mr. Kiliku:** Jambo la nidhamu Bw. Spika. Wakati wa Waziri umekwisha na labda ingefaa aongezewe muda zaidi.

**Mr. Speaker:** There is five minutes to go. Order! By the way, it is out of order for an hon. Member to assume the duties of the Clerk. Proceed.

**The Minister for Energy** (Mr. D.M. Mbela): Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I will read that proposed Motion again which reads as follows:-

"THAT, in view of the concern for the environment as acclaimed by the United Nations Organization, and given that one of the major air pollutants stems from lead related discharges from automobiles; this House urges the Government:-

(a) to continue reducing the proportion of lead in petroleum products; and

(b) to explore ways and means of gradually introducing unleaded petrol in the country."

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move.

**Mr. Shikuku:** On a point of order, Mr. Speaker, Sir. I have never heard of such an amendment in my history of 30 years in this House. Do you not think that this a completely different Motion altogether from what is on the Order Paper?

**Mr. Speaker:** If you read the original Motion and the present one, I think it is the same.

**The Minister for Labour and Manpower Development** (Mr. Masinde): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I stand to second the proposed amendment. After all, the spirit of the amendment is in fact in conformity with what the hon. Member has put forward and therefore, I would urge the House to accept the amendment.

With those few words, I second the amendment.

*(Question of the first part of the amendment,  
that the words to be left out be left out, proposed)*

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, apart from the fact that that Motion is differently from what we have---

**Mr. Speaker:** I have already ruled on that!

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Yes, I wish to say the following. The Government cannot keep on reducing the amount of lead in petrol without affecting it. It is not a question of putting there traces of lead. There must be a certain amount which will enhance the octane rating and at the same time affect the anti-knock system. Therefore, the Government is in no position to keep on reducing lead. It cannot reduce it to 0.001 because if it does, it will have no effect. Therefore, the proposal by the Minister, unless he is reducing and putting there some other anti-knock agents or octane rating agents in leu of the lead that has been reduced, then the effect will soon be damaging to the car. So this has to be made very clear that there is a limit to what you can reduce.

Secondly, the Minister should have told us that he is not in a position to completely overhaul the petrol



anti-knock prevention by the usage of lead. He should have told us that it is not going to be completely done away with and suggested that he is going to do something about our environment by buying petrol that has got other agents other than lead. We know that there is a lot of petrol being imported from overseas which is already refined. This is a fact and that is why we are running short of gas. It could be a good thing if the Minister could make sure that that petrol has got blendings that do not include lead. I say so because of the fact that we tend to be very casual when it comes to the health of our wananchi. We are ready to tell wananchi how costly it is to keep them healthy but do not mind spending money putting up projects that become white elephants like for example, the Kisumu Molasses, Kerio Valley Gorge Hydro electric project, Eldoret Airport and so on. When we complain that these projects are costly nobody takes any care. When it comes to the issue of trying to keep the wananchi healthy in keeping with the world trend we are told that the whole thing is costly. Why do we not, for example, bring about modifications. The Minister said that modifications would cost billions of shillings. I have never heard of those modifications in countries which have done away with lead. In fact in Europe we have some of the oldest cars still moving on the roads. How are they moving with exclusion of lead? I do not think that these people can afford to convert those old cars and give them all those sorts of gadgets. There must be a way of making sure that this ---

**Mr. Speaker:** I am sorry we have got to dispose of this amendment before we call upon the Mover to respond.

*(Question of the first part of the amendment,  
that the words to be left out be left out,  
put and agreed to)*

*(Question of the second part of the amendment, that  
the words to be inserted in place thereof be inserted,  
put and agreed to)*

*(Question of the Motion as amendment proposed)*

**Mr. Speaker:** It is now time for the Mover to reply.

**Mr. Ogeka:** Thank you, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

I wish to commend the Minister, at least, for "half a loaf" which is better than nothing.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am very concerned about the sensitivity on the environmental pollution. In putting this Motion before this House, I take with great concern that Kenya is enjoying the dignity of hosting the UNEP here in Nairobi. Further, Kenya hosts the HABITAT and it also hosts the Shelter Afrique'. Our concern and appreciation to the international community in hosting these organisations must be seen in our environmental concern. As such, Mr. Minister for Energy, I appreciate your concern and wish to state before the House that our colleagues should not oppose the Motion for the sake of it in terms of whoever introduced it.

In as far as this Motion is concerned, it touches on our health. By and large, hon. Members of Parliament raise funds to fly our colleagues for medical attention overseas. Much of the causes of these health hazards are more of the environmental making than the actual medical issues as the previous life of this country. I wish to state before the House that when it comes to health and human survival, it would be terrible to gamble or to seek defence mechanism. Health knows no poor, rich, powerful, child or what. It combines all of us. Therefore, when I talk of respiratory infectious diseases, this touches critically on the Ministry of Health. Next time, I will call upon the Minister for Health to come up and state before the House which part of health hazard has the highest mortality rate in this country. One main one will be in terms of environmental pollution. The Kenyan terrain, the Kenyan water bodies, the Kenyan air must be protected with optimum ability which in terms will generate the revenue which the international community is capable of improvising once we move to the positive end of their requirement.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to state before the Minister that "misinformation" should not be a culture of those to whom an honour has been bestowed upon by our people. In 1990, Mr. Minister, Sir, ---

**Mr. Speaker:** Order, Mr. Ogeka! Will you at all times address the Chair? Do not address or inform the Minister!

**Mr. Ogeka:** Taken in very good faith and with all due respect, Mr. Speaker, Sir.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, prior to the current Minister, the Kenya Oil Refineries Limited had communicated with the Ministry of Energy seeking guidance of the Ministry with regard to improvising the lead-free petroleum or to

reduce the quantity of lead in the petroleum. That correspondence to the Ministry, I call upon and request the Minister to go back, look into the archives and I am sure he will find very useful information from nobody else other than the Kenya Oil Refineries requesting the Ministry for guidance to introduce a gadget that would allow them to reduce the quantity of lead. But we are not actively taking up such issues. We leave them to fill up the archives.

Secondly, Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform the Ministry concerned that it is not right and if right, could have been supported by a research document, that the octane number will reduce if we use ethanol. I wish to lay before the House a research paper which has been confirmed, that by introducing ethanol of 10 per cent we are increasing the octane number by three. In this case, the regular petrol with lead which is 89 per cent would increase to 92 and at that rate, the regular petrol would be as active as super. It is, therefore, not right for the Ministry to mislead the House that by introducing ethanol we shall be reducing the octane number. If there is any challenge, I would request the Minister to see me since I have all the professionals available to him. This is a case for which I would have called upon an urgent meeting. All of us not having the time for laboratory work, I think we have a challenge for our university, the bio-chemistry department, to come up with a definite recommendation on that.

In concluding my remarks, Mr. Speaker, Sir, this 0.6 is not of our making. The European Community came up with a research recommended for UK at 0.1, for South Africa 0.3, for us 0.6. Why? Unless we are going to take in what they give us, I think, they gave us a very raw deal. We wonder why we should be exposed to higher rate of pollution than them. It is our concern not to take recommendations from developed communities wholesale. They are not supernatural! It is just a question of pigmentation that their eyes are brown and ours black. But in any case, naturally, we are all equal. I would advocate that Kenya must aim high and bring in 0.1. Why not? Why should they give us a raw deal, if we can also make it?

*[Mr. Speaker left the Chair]*

*[The Temporary Deputy Speaker  
(Mr. Ndotto) took the Chair]*

Last but in no way the least, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to recommend to the Ministry that, in accepting the amendment, I am rather concerned that it should be within a kind of time-frame by sourcing funds for the amendment. We should continue reducing within what timespan and what is our target in the next three or four years? This is a very noble cause and we must see how soon we shall move from 0.6 to 0.4 or 0.2. The faster we do that to overtake the developed countries the better for our people. Could we, therefore, put a time-frame within which we would like to reduce the lead oxide from our petrol?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we need an environmental protection agency to monitor the works. It should have the mandate to prosecute those who abuse environmental standards. Without an agency our environment will continue to suffer because the Minister is too busy to concern himself with it. I put it to the Minister that it is of pertinent importance to come up with an institution with power to prosecute; with a fullfledged laboratory and also inspectors. Let us not expose our people to the hazards whereby leukaemia will be the order of the day and the cure will be next to the impossible.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, with regard to the Agro-Chemicals and Food Company (ACFC), we should not defeat the purpose for which the company was established. It was established for the purpose of having alternative sources of renewable energy. It was not established for export purposes. The Minister is reviewing the possibility of substituting power alcohol for imported petroleum. He is not looking into the possibility of exporting power alcohol.

With those remarks, I thank all those who have contributed to this Motion. I wish Kenya well in environmental development.

Sir, I now beg to move.

*(Question of the Motion as amended put  
and agreed to)*

*Resolved accordingly:*

THAT, in view of the concern for the environment, as acclaimed by the United Nations Organisation, and given that one of the major air pollutants stems from lead-related discharges from automobiles; this House urges the Government,

- (a) to continue reducing the proportion of lead in the petroleum products; and
- (b) to explore ways and means of gradually introducing unleaded petrol into the country.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Next Order!

### QUORUM

**Mr. Obwocha:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Looking around, I can see that there is no quorum in the House.

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): You are right; there is no quorum in the [The Temporary Deputy Speaker] House. Please, ring the Division Bell.

*(The Division Bell was rung)*

Order, hon. Members! We have a quorum now. Mr. Mak'Onyango, move your Motion!

### ESTABLISHMENT OF SCIENTIFIC POLYTECHNICS

**Mr. Mak'Onyango:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following Motion:- THAT, bearing in mind the crucial role science and technology play in the socio-economic development of a country, this House resolves that there be established in each of the provinces, especially where none exists at present, a fullfledged polytechnic to offer graduate scientific and technical education to the many of the Kenyan youth who drop out after the Kenya Certificate of Secondary Education (KCSE).

This Motion seeks to underscore the importance of technologists and technicians to the well-being of the economy of our country. The demand for appropriate technology cannot be overemphasised. That is precisely what this Motion seeks for this country.

You will agree with me that polytechnics play a very special role in the training of a level of manpower that is widely usable, or that is in the greatest demand, by the industry, or the economy, of this country. Hence the need for improved and expanded scope of training in this particular area. Now, as the Motion states we are calling for the establishment of national polytechnics at the provincial level.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, part of the demand by this Motion is that we should have a reasonable amount of equity in terms of the distribution of certain facilities in this country so that each part of the country will be able to have its adequate share of the national cake. The training of the youth is a very important requirement in the life of a country, hence, the need to ensure that when it comes to training the youth and equipping them with the appropriate technology, there should be equitable distribution of resources and facilities for this training. Right now, I think we only have three national polytechnics in this country and it is time we had a minimum of eight. In fact, each province should have its own national polytechnic.

You will agree with me that this country needs technicians, especially in the field of health. That is one area, for example, where you will easily establish that there is serious lack of qualified personnel to, among other things, maintain vital equipment in our hospitals. This has resulted in a drop in the standards of medical care in many of our health institutions. If we can have adequate facilities, and it does matter that these facilities should be accessible to as many of our youth within their own regions as possible, the better it will be for us. So, this is why this Motion says; "look here, let us go all out to try to provide for our youth because if we do not equip them with the right skills, we will not be addressing a very important developmental requirement which is that as many of our people as possible should have appropriate skills so that they can, as much as possible, be self-reliant". I am particularly addressing the question of polytechnics because this is the level at which we have a very high number of many of our school leavers being denied the opportunity to play their role in the economic life of this country. The need for these polytechnics at each provincial level will help address the particular problems or developmental needs of given regions of this country. You do know for sure that something like what has come to be known in this country as the Jua Kali sector is already playing a very crucial role in the development of this country. This sector is going to be better off with the availability of training facilities at this level at each provincial headquarters so that we have people, at least, within any one given area training and equipping themselves with such knowledge and skills as can help identify the special areas in which a given people in any particular part of this country are best qualified. In that way, you will be able to find the basic skills, be they in the field of engineering, education or any other. We should be able to train an adequate number of people in

those areas, not only to back up the various services but also to promote the idea of self-employment.

So, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am bringing this Motion to also help resolve the problem of unemployment in this country. If we are going to have more people equipped or given the skills that would enable them undertake their own employment, that is not only going to help reduce unemployment but will also create more jobs, hence, the need for the enhancement of training at this particular level. This is also going to help solve one other problem in terms of what amounts to a time bomb in terms of people we produce but for whom we make no provisions in terms of livelihood. So, if we can increase the number of polytechnics, it is going to be possible because, you do know that the universities take only a small number of the very best we have. Then the polytechnics take the next batch of the second best. This will ensure that more of this category of school leavers who are very many will be given the opportunity to train in various fields. In this way, we will be solving what amounts to a time-bomb of producing too many school leavers without providing for them. In the process, we end up producing very intelligent potential robbers. So, I would rather that we turn these intelligent potential robbers into intelligent self-employed personnel in this country.

This is also going to be essential in the industrialisation process because, as has already been observed, the level of investment coming from outside this country is continuously dwindling. So, time has come for us to develop our personnel in such a way as to enable them fend for themselves. The more we can improve on the scope of the training at this level, the better it is going to be for this country. It is important that we start thinking in terms of creating such personnel as will be able to take the necessary initiative in terms of our future industrial requirements. In this way, by training these people, we will be taking care of that particular problem. I would take this opportunity to call for some expansive policy on *Jua Kali* and the general training of our various institutes of technology in this country. Right now, it does seem as if there is no properly co-ordinated and controlled or a broad enough policy that takes care of training within this very vital sector. Part of this Motion urges the House to seek to put in place a broad enough policy that will ensure that our polytechnics have a special vision for the future. They should also be well co-ordinated to ensure the best results possible. Right now, you cannot for sure say that the training is properly streamlined with what goes on within the *Jua Kali* sector. There should be some kind of streamlining in order to integrate the training at the polytechnic level with the *Jua Kali* sector so that the two fit into one another in order to produce the best possible results.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, through this Motion and by establishing national polytechnics at the provincial level, we shall be achieving what may be described as the social engineering that would in the process facilitate a proper and full exploitation of available raw materials. What I am trying to say here is that let us, in establishing the national polytechnics, also go and find out what raw materials we do have in plenty within any given area so that the kind of training that is going to be offered at any one of the eight or so national polytechnics would take into account the raw materials of that area in order to train the students in those particular polytechnics in the usage of the available raw materials. In this way, we shall be able to mould or at least come up with a harmonious kind of development so that each area will be able to pull along, basing its industrial base on its own raw materials. In this way, if properly organised, we should be able to develop the whole country equitably and harmoniously without leaving some areas behind as happens to be case right now.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, in calling for the establishment of the national polytechnics, we would not wish to kill some of the existing facilities. I am saying this because the Government has the habit of killing one institution and then starting another. In that way, we are not adding to the sum total of facilities in this country. We are merely stagnating. In calling for establishment of national polytechnics, I would urge that this House should insist that where such polytechnics or institutions do not exist, let the Government come out with a proper plan and start these as new institutions rather than doing what amounts to taking away from Peter to pay Paul because that is not right. We would like to see a situation where some proper planning is put into place and such institutions established afresh. I am saying this because we do know that, for example, in Kisumu, we have a fantastic institution, in the name of Kisumu Technical Institute, which is already doing a very good job. Rumour has it that this very institute is the one that, maybe when the time comes, the Government might think of turning this into a polytechnic for that area. As much as the idea may be good, but it amounts to robbing Paul to pay Peter, which is not right. So, I do think that even at that level, there are many, many students who really need that kind of training and they should be left to benefit from the existing facility rather than kill that facility just in order to provide for a national polytechnic. It would best help this country if, as a result of proper planning, we establish this as a new concern rather than kill the existing one.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do also want to take issue with the community-based institutes. In the first place, these community-based institutes should be properly funded or assisted to be able to offer proper training. They should also be streamlined so that, from this community institute, students can graduate to the higher institutes of technology and from there come into the national polytechnics so that you end up with

personnel that are well grounded because they will have started learning the various skills from an early stage through to the time of maturity when they graduate from the national polytechnic. In this way, we should be able to come up with very well-trained and strong personnel to render good service or to serve this country in the many and various fields of national development.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I did say that we need to broaden the scope of training. I think time has come for us to be able to study what is going to be our future industrial need and in so doing, we should be able to also find ways and means of streamlining our training, so that the training in this country is determined by the existing or the targeted industrial development. In other words, the kind of training that is going to be offered should be the result of some well-searched-out study to ensure that whatever is going to be undertaken is going to be in such areas which Kenya can readily provide for. In this way, we may then be able to also cut down on the number of students who go overseas for training which can otherwise be undertaken cheaply at home. With the proper study, we should be able to establish the areas of our greatest future potential and in so doing, we can then be able to gear the studies at our polytechnics to those particular areas.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this also goes to the question of the siting of industries. You will agree with me that the kind of personnel we are talking about come from our national polytechnics. They are going to benefit if we only have got the industries that can readily absorb them. In the past we have had a situation where the siting of industries in this country has been lopsided, with the result that you have so many industries here in Nairobi, Mombasa and Eldoret while the rest of the country is ignored. This has landed this country into a lopsided kind of development that needs to be avoided. If we are going to succeed or to have a properly well-organised framework of our national polytechnics, then there must be a deliberate effort on the part of the Government to site industries equitably so that you have each part of this country with the set of industries which could then act as the basis for the training of the national polytechnics of that given area, but otherwise if you are going to ignore North Eastern Province, and then you come with a national polytechnic there, without having first of all put in place what will attract it, that will not help.

With those few remarks, I beg to move and ask hon. Obwocha to second the Motion.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I rise to second this Motion. I would like to begin by saying that in the modern world the role of science and technology has become more important than ever. We expect that the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology will do more than what it is doing at the moment. The educational balance in this country at the moment is tilting towards the establishment of more universities and ignoring the middle level colleges.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what was the basis of the establishment of this 8-4-4 system of education which has failed to work? Initially, the country was told that the aim of this system of education was to emphasise on the technical aspects and the practical aspects of what the pupils are doing in school. Indeed, if this is the case, then why are we establishing university after university when in fact we have so many "O" level graduates who have obtained mean grades of D-, D+, C-, C and C+? Where do you want this category of students to go? As we know, you cannot have everybody being a graduate. You need a petrol pump attendant or a skilled laboratory technologist. We should emphasise the role that is going to be played by these young boys and girls who have not qualified for admission into our universities. We tend to lay a lot of emphasis on university education forgetting that we need technical manpower in this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have already established polytechnics in some provinces in this country. However there are some provinces which do not have any big polytechnics. For instance the North Eastern Province does not have a big polytechnic. What is the Ministry planning to do about that? The initial role to be played by the institutes of science and technology that were established on Harambee basis--- Some of these institutes of science and technology have collapsed. An example is the Gusii Institute of Science and Technology. The kind of courses that they were intended to provide are not being provided. These institutes of technology have now turned to offering secretarial courses instead of offering apprenticeship courses; where you train these boys and girls to become self-reliant. They have now gone for cheap courses like accounts clerks courses. This is very sad. We would have expected the Government to assist these colleges; like Weco in Western Province, Riat, Kiambu Institute of Science and Technology, Kimathi Institute of Science and Technology and the Coast Institute of Science and Technology. We would have expected the Government to strengthen these courses. This is where the problem lies.

With regard to the youth polytechnics, I would like to say here that these institutions have a lot of problems. The instructors in these institutions and who are supposed to be catered for by the Ministry are not being taken care of by the Ministry. What plans does the Ministry have to help these youth polytechnics? The Ministry should come out with a clear-cut policy on what they want to do with those instructors in youth polytechnics; they are not being paid their salaries. They go for months and months without pay.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we place a lot of emphasis on technical education because we look forward to the enhancement of the *Jua Kali* sector in this country. Currently, the *Jua Kali* sector has a lot of problems. There is supposed to be a union to cater for *Jua Kali* artisans. The Ministry has decided to sit back and watch what is going on in the *Jua Kali* sector without resolving the disputes between the warring factions in this *Jua Kali* organization. They are fighting over the Kshs2 billion which has been given by the World Bank to enhance this sector. Is the Ministry just going to watch and let this important Sector being destroyed by people who are ambitious and who just want to dip their hands in those finances? We urge the Minister to take up this issue and resolve it once and for all so that this money can help the people of this country.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, there was a *Jua Kali* plot in Nyamira measuring four acres which was grabbed by the former KANU Chairman for Nakuru. This Government has abandoned that man. I am glad that the Minister for Lands and Settlement is here. We are asking the Retired General, who has been commanding the Kenya Army, to command that man to return that plot to the *Jua Kali* people in Nyamira. This man has no business coming all the way from Nakuru to Nyamira to grab plots that are meant for *Jua Kali*. Even if it means giving him a plot in the dry areas of Ukambani, please go and give him a plot there. The people of Nyamira want that grabbed plot to be returned to them so that they can develop some *Jua Kali* enterprises there.

**The Minister for Lands and Settlement** (Gen. Mulinge): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. Member in order to attack a person who cannot come to this House and defend himself?

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Obwocha, you are certainly out of order.

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I was elected by 40,000 people in West Mugirango to come and represent them here. The people of Nyamira are yearning to get that plot back. If a matter is of national importance we will raise it here regardless of who is involved. There are no short-cuts. So, Mr. Minister, it is up to you to take action. We are imploring you--- We are asking you kindly---

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Order! Address the Chair, Mr. Obwocha!

**Mr. Obwocha:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am asking the General, through you, to make sure that this man is allocated another plot. Let that man return the plot he has to the people of Nyamira.

Finally, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the role of these polytechnics is an important role because of the number of girls and boys who are finishing school; they need employment. They cannot get employment unless we build these colleges, bring them nearer to the people by establishing them in every province so that they can have access to these colleges; we are going to have a problem in regard to these people. There is a time bomb, it is just waiting to explode. In the next few years even these Ministers will not move, if these young people are not going to be trained and get jobs.

With those few remarks, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker Sir, I beg to second.

*(Question proposed)*

**Mr. Mwaura:** Thank you very much Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to contribute to and support this very important Motion. If it is implemented it is going to help this country solve the problem of employing young school leavers who are coming out every year in large numbers. We know now that the number of university graduates who are being trained and produced by our universities without relevant technical qualifications are staying unemployed for a number of years, like five years or so especially the Bachelor of Arts graduates. Some of them are now even doing hawking at Gikomba. This is why it is very important that the Government should really re-arrange its priorities and support these kind of polytechnics and colleges that are being asked by this Motion.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, what we are saying is that these young people should be trained in welding, carpentry, electrical engineering, as photographers, as motor mechanics, and printers. Even the girls can also be trained as mechanics. These days we know our women because of the women liberation, they are competing and doing much better in science particularly more than boys. Cooking and sewing, typing and computer science should be some of the subjects which should be enhanced in some of these polytechnics.

The Mover of this Motion did rightly say that there are some provinces and districts which have been able to introduce polytechnics on Harambee basis. What we are really asking the Government is that, it should go out on its own. The Ministry of Research Technical Training and Technology should have government-aided or subsidised polytechnics which should absorb these people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, some of us see what is happening where we come from. In the constituencies we represent, particularly in my constituency, we have many problems. Some young people have turned into criminals in organised crime because they have no way of surviving or earning a living. They have

started killing people, breaking into houses and attacking people. As a result of this the wananchi have been organising young people to be homeguards. Recently, only two weeks ago, a mob did lynch four youngsters completely. The reason was that, when these people who are known to be thieves are arrested and taken to the police, the police are not taking any action. They are actually releasing them and if we really want to have stability in this country, we must take care of the young people because if you have a young man about 20 or 18 years old from a secondary school and you give him no hope, then we are really creating very serious problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we know drugs have been introduced in this country in a very large way. This is one area where you find that, for some strange reasons, the youth think that if they become drug-pushers, they will earn money very quickly. Therefore, instead of the young people really becoming productive and good citizen they turn to this easy option. If we really want to have a good country which really does not have a high crime rate as we see today we should train these youths to avoid the robbery of banks with violence using guns. Some of our neighbouring countries' security systems have completely collapsed. In Somalia and Rwanda weapons from those countries are now coming into our country. We hear stories that if you go to Mathare here you can buy an AK47 assault rifle without problems, if you only produce money.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am sure the donors are willing to help this country to introduce anything that goes a long way to create stability. Kenya is an agricultural country and we know the agricultural sector is the one which continues to employ a lot of people. I would urge that in some of these polytechnics that farming courses be introduced so that our boys and girls can be trained in order to go out and help our farmers to improve the agriculture sector which has a lot of problems.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, an earlier speaker did indeed say that in some provinces like North Eastern Province, there are no polytechnics. We know these areas can be very productive especially if irrigation was introduced. I am sure in polytechnics there are areas where we could train our youngsters to know how to deal with irrigation. This is not an easy task we are discussing because, as we know, with monies, this goal can be achieved. We discussed the Budget the other day from the Minister for Finance and we know the Ministry of Education continues to be given a large chunk of our Budget. We are urging the Government to divert some of these money to ensure that polytechnics are given enough money in order to train these young people who can go out and join the informal sectors. India has become industrialized because of using its people.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, as we know the informal sector in any country is best. For example, India has become industrialized because of using the youth that it has trained within the informal sector. If you go to Gikomba, you can see what these people are doing because of the training that they have received from the polytechnics. They are doing a lot and they earn a lot of money. If the informal sector of our country today was very strong it would even have helped this country to change the lopsided economy of this country where the foreigners still continue to dominate it. If you go to the Industrial Area, you will find people who are dealing with welding. They have got workshops and some of them never went to any universities. They have been trained by their communities and we must give credit where it is due. The Asian community is the one that dominates the engineering sector because they have continued to master that technology. I believe that if we train our youngsters in this sector, they will benefit. This is a sector where Africans have not penetrated yet it is self-employing.

Kenya is a tourist country and if the tourism industry has to continue earning us a lot of money, we must ensure that there are no crimes committed in this country. This can only be reduced by training our youth.

With these few remarks, I support the Motion.

**Mr. G.G. Kariuki:** Thank you, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to say a few words on this Motion.

This Motion although it has come from the other side of the House, as far as I am concerned, it is very important and this side should not amend it because as we know, it affects the whole country.

The Ministries of Education and that of Research, Technical Training and Technology should collaborate to produce the right people who will take over our economy from the hands of the foreigners in the next many years to come. I do know that it will take us many years before we take over businesses which are being handled by the foreigners. They are foreigners in the sense that they are not of African origin. This can only be done when we give this area priority in our planning. We have to consider producing the right people for the right courses and we should realise that we have to spend money to produce good citizens for this country for eventual taking over of businesses which are being manned by people from outside.

A good example is what has happened in India. India is a very good example that Kenyan should emulate because the informal sector has kept that country in high mark in terms of employment. India is the second most densely populated country in the world with a population of about one billion people and the level of unemployment is lower than in Kenya. This is pathetic.

India has been able to feed its people but in Kenya, or in Africa, we rely on hand-outs from international

donors. This is because our priorities are wrong. If we improve whatever is available, we will be able to produce food through technical training so that this country can remain self-reliant in terms of food production.

The *Jua Kali* Sector was acknowledged by the Head of State very recently that it exists and he supported it but looking at the planners, they have not been able to buy the idea that *Jua Kali* Sector is a very important industry that needs to be encouraged. The money we spend in the Ministry of Education which is about 40 per cent in our entire budget, 15 per cent of that amount needs to go to the *Juakali* industry. If we do that, in the long run, the *Juakali* industry will be the largest employer in our country taking over from agricultural sector. That is a fact.

Now, if you look at the *Juakali* people although they are under the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology you wonder when people from this Ministry visit them to see how they are doing their business and try to encourage them. Some of these people do not even have sites where they can carry out their businesses. You will find young people in Kisumu, Laikipia and in every other place starting small businesses and none of us is willing to think about them. None of us is thinking of how to improve their standards or their facilities. I think time has come when we have to now make priorities in our lives because politics alone is not enough. We can politicize the whole nation like we have already done. We have gone into multipartyism. We have gone everywhere. We have been given freedom but we have abused it. We use it to abuse anybody. We even use this freedom to even manipulate ourselves.

Time has come when we have to give priority to the future development of this country especially having the young people in mind. If we do not do that, it does not matter whichever party you belong to, this will come to an end. One day, the young people will decide to survive on their own if the old people like myself and the hon. Members on the other side are not willing to sit down and think about them. They will one day decide their destiny.

We are talking of political stability. What is politics? How can you achieve stability because of politics per se? You have to give people employment, food, shelter and medicine to make their health even better. Unless you do that, what kind of political stability are we thinking about? It will never come if our political stability is meant to last us to the next General Elections then when the time comes, we fight. That is what we perceive as the stability of this country! If big industries are controlled by people from outside and yet we pretend that we have stability in this country then that stability is only temporary. A few years ago we saw how Africa was in a big mess. This is because of people who are in power or in the Opposition. They are fighting for nothing but power. Power corrupts and power will fix everyone.

We are now dealing with a new political party called SAFINA. Now, when we have all these political parties in this House dying and yet we are interested in some more, is that a priority?

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Is the hon. G.G. Kariuki in order to impute improper motive on other political parties by saying that they are dying when they are not?

**Mr. Kariuki:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, that is my opinion and my subject is politics. So, I understand when politics is dying or when a party is also dying or getting support. For instance, we do not need to talk about FORD(A), DP and so on. They are all dwindling. Therefore, the question of forming a new political party by a certain Mzungu and our friend hon. Paul Muite who wants nothing but power and money--

**Mr. Mutahi:** On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. Though I cannot remember the exact Standing Order on irrelevancies, we are talking about polytechnic and technical institutions, but we are now talking about political parties. Is that really in order?

**Mr. G.G. Kariuki:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I have very few minutes left. The hon. Member from somewhere in Nyeri should give me a chance to say something because I rarely talk in this House.

It is true that something must be done on provincial basis, if not on district basis. In fact, there are some districts which will never ever send students to universities because the basic requirements of a primary school are not available, leave alone that of a secondary school. Time has come when both the Ministries of Education and Science and Technology collaborated and decided whether to support some of these primary schools which have no facilities may be due to the areas where they are located. People are not the same. If we are going to develop this country through Harambee and nothing more, I am sure there are some people who will not manage to raise money for such Harambee. They are not even able to raise money for their food or even to buy medicine.

With those few remarks, Sir, I beg to support.

**Dr. Lwali-Oyondi:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for allowing me to say something on this very important Motion about the polytechnics.

The emphasis and craze has been on universities. For some unknown reasons, the politicians in this country think that immediately one has stepped in a university campus, one has become a very important person



and is able to do miracles. Because of that, to expedite entry into the universities, we had to introduce the 8-4-4 so that a child will "jump" from Form IV - when he begins to understand things - into the universities where he fails to understand everything. Therefore, things are taught in a very shallow manner. He comes out with a degree and a very nice gown but being able to do nothing.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is the problem that we have at the moment. It is high time this 8-4-4, which St. John refers to as something satanic, was done away with and let us go for real academicians who will do the actual thinking. But we should also go in for a technician who will do the actual job. A person who made this little box or table here is a technician. Immediately somebody begins working, he looks for a chair, table, bed, door, house and so on. Those are all made by technicians. The difference between the developing countries and the so-called advanced countries is about technical advancement and being able to translate their knowledge into something tangible. Being able to make a glass like this one is what is important because people do not ask you for your academic qualifications. You just go somewhere and say, "I want a sufuria". There is no way that person is going to ask you whether you have a degree in making sufurias or not. He will just look for a sufuria and that is the most important thing. If you want a chair, you do not care whether it has been made by a person with a degree or not. Therefore, the only thing that can advance us is technology, applied technology and not theoretical knowledge. We have had enough of theoretical knowledge. We would like to translate that into practical knowledge. For instance, weaving of clothing like in West Africa. We can also make our own clothing if the cloth becomes very expensive. We can easily have polytechnic where we have weaving rooms and translate our own cotton or wool from our own sheep into clothing which can be cheaply sold to our people. This can easily occupy those who have no jobs.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, I wish to remind Kenyans right now that the question of employment has become irrelevant in the sense that if you are paid, say, Kshs1,500 like in the case of those shop attendants or workers in factories in the Industrial Area, Nairobi, they earn between Kshs1,500 to Kshs2,000 per month. Honestly, that salary is just to keep their hearts beating so that tomorrow they will work for that Asian or Mzungu. So, this worker lives for the other person and not for himself. Nobody who is earning between Kshs3,000 and Kshs10,000 will be able to take his child to school because the fee is just too high. For instance, Alliance High School is now charging between Kshs25,000 and Kshs30,000 plus books. So, you require something like Kshs50,000 per year per child to keep that child in school. So, if you multiplied your salary of KSh.3,000.00 by 12, you will only have to "eat, drink and even live in the air"! How will you even pay for that one child?

Therefore, at the moment, employment is becoming useless and the only way one can earn his salary is by self-employment. This can only come about if we train our people in technology. In fact, we should train our people in very simple technologies like ceramics whereby we mould pottery or something like that. We can make choo or sink or china clay. These are some of the things that we should make in our villages and sold at low prices so as to compete with what is coming from China and so on. As it has been said, we ought not to have people from outside the country doing welding here and the Government ought to be ordering things like windows from here.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, when we come to jua kali programmes, which provide technological training, we see that at the moment jua kali artisans have been living on either local authority or private plots. Sometimes local authority or Ministry plots are sold to some big people who generally sell them to Asians who develop them. In such cases jua kali artisans are thrown out as people who do not matter. This sort of thing should not happen. In Nakuru we have idle jua kali sheds which were constructed about three years ago while the artisans continue to be chased from one plot to another. I do not know what the Ministry of Research, Technical Training and Technology is doing about these artisans. I suppose the Ministry is looking for a suitable person to be allocated the jua kali sheds in Nakuru and yet wananchi are very much asking for them. It is high time that planners both in the Government and in the local authorities set aside plots for jua kali artisans which should never be donated to political supporters.

When it comes to self-employment I can say that agriculture is becoming a useless undertaking. This is because while farmers grow a lot of food somebody, who is supposed to protect them, imports food from South Africa. A Minister, or his son or daughter imports, maize from outside the country and then ruins the livelihood of the farmers. Therefore, people are forced to pull out of agriculture and join the industrial sector, which this Motion supports.

We also ought to think about the training of women. Many of them are selling tomatoes in the open, where they are now and then being whipped and chased away by the police and local authority askaris. We should have a system of giving these people areas, particularly in the evening, to enable them sell their wares. They should not be molested by askaris who earn salaries and who do not want these people to earn money also.

It has been stated here that we ought to take very seriously the issue of what our people will eat. We should not take away the right of our people to trade. We license their activities like kiosk business and then later on we demolish the kiosks. Where do we want them to go? Should they sit down and cry or wait for death while we eat? This is something that is very dangerous. It has been this Government's policy to give industries to non-Africans so that if an African has an industry he is to be undermined and "finished" off.

With those few remarks I beg to support.

**Mr. Rotino:** Thank you very much, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, for giving me this chance to contribute to this very important Motion. I believe that this Motion will go a long way in solving the problems that we have in his country. Some of these problems, like unemployment, are to be found all over in the world. Unemployment is a pertinent problem in this country. Industrialisation is a key to solving our unemployment problem. Polytechnics will go a long a way in equipping our young men from secondary schools with the skills that can enable them to be self-employed.

Now, liberalisation, like democratisation, is sweeping through the whole world. Now, we are trying to liberalise our economy. However, as we do so we should ask ourselves how our youth will fit in. We should identify the sector or sectors that will be able to employ our youth. Middle level graduates are the ones, and not the university graduates, who do the actual manual work, while university graduates do the management part of any organisation. It is high time the Government decided whether it will build more polytechnic or whether it will relocate the current ones. We want to have enough polytechnics graduates who will man our industrialisation process, so that we can have industries coming up.

If you look at newly-developed countries like Japan and South Korea you will see that most of those who work in industries which produce cars and computers are graduates of middle level colleges like Kenya and Eldoret Polytechnics. We should emphasise the importance not only of universities but also of the middle level colleges, if we are serious about addressing the problem of unemployment. It is from those colleges that we will produce graduates who will help us solve the problem of unemployment.

When we say that Kenya is developing we mean that we are moving away from an agrarian economy into industrialisation. However, these graduates will be forced to work under Asians because they do not have the money to start their own small industries. The Government should, therefore, provide money for training of polytechnic graduates just as it is doing for university students. Maybe some polytechnic students drop out because their parents are unable to pay fees, which are now high. I request the Government to set aside money to assist polytechnic students when they are undertaking their studies. Secondly, when they come out of college the Government should provide a guarantee scheme for them. This happened in India in 1969 when that country realised very many graduates were leaving polytechnics. The Indian Government then nationalised banks and ensured that 60 per cent of deposits in those national banks were given to graduates of middle level colleges as loans. That is why you see India now flourishing as far as the middle level technology is concerned. The informal sector is growing because the Government provided money for the graduates of middle level colleges. So, I request the Ministry to provide, in its budget, certain amounts of soft loans for these graduates because when they graduate they have no collateral at all to submit as security. However, those certificates they have from colleges should be used as a guarantee by the financial institutions. The Government should set aside a certain amount of money and then open up a credit guarantee scheme within those banks to take care of the defaulters. This is very important because we talk of the informal sector employing people but we must be able to provide money to this informal sector so that it can grow. There is no way we are going to solve the unemployment problem if we do not equip the informal sector. We have to train our young people who do not qualify for the universities by enrolling them in the middle level colleges.

There are graduates who have managed to get some money and opened up their own businesses like garages and so on. Because the Government is the biggest tenderer through its many institutions, it should avail tenders to these graduates. It should not give tenders to Asians only or those who are able to do it. It should build up these young people financially by giving them tenders. Even if they give slightly higher quotations, they should be given those tenders. Priority should be given to the indigenous Kenyans by the Central Tender Board. This is very important because, if we say that our young men should be self-employed, then they should be taken care of. Our indigenous people should be equipped. The Government should give them tenders. It should not always say that tenders are given to the lowest bidder. In most cases, the lowest bidder is an Asian who may be in partnership with a local person. However, in most cases, this Asian owns the largest share of the company. In most of these companies that are awarded tenders, Africans are just used as rubber-stamps. I request all Ministries to give priority to the indigenous Kenyans. They should also scrutinize the names of the directors of these companies. In most cases, there is an African among the list of directors who acts as the rubber stamp of that company. I would like to request the Ministries and the Central Tender Board to ensure that only those

companies wholly owned by indigenous Kenyans are considered for the award of tenders. This way, we will build them up because they are the ones who are building this country and not syphoning a lot of money outside.

I would like to talk about the Structural Adjustment Programmes (SAPs). The implementation of these SAPs has resulted in the retirement of many civil servants, most of whom are less than 45 years of age. You ask yourself where these people are going to. Many of them are thinking of opening up private businesses. However, from experience, we know that 95 per cent of those businesses might not succeed. When they fail, where will these people end up? They will end up in the informal sector. The Government should be very serious in ensuring that this informal sector is organised. By organisation, I mean that the Ministry should have sub-committees in every province or district. You ask yourself: Why are all the *Juakali* sheds empty? When you go to almost every district, three quarters of the *Juakali* sheds in which the Government poured a lot of money with noble intentions are empty. Why? This is because there is no planning. Probably, most of the sheds were located in the wrong places.

With those few remarks, I beg to support.

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very good Motion and I would like to commend the hon. Member who moved it. Some areas which were having very well-equipped teacher training colleges way back before Independence after Independence abolished and turned those colleges into secondary schools. Instead of the Government either converting these colleges into polytechnics, they were down-graded to secondary schools. One of the areas which has suffered greatly as a result of this is Ukambani. In 1963, we had Teacher Training Colleges in Kangundo, Muthetheni, and Kitui, but they have disappeared. We were only left with one college, Machakos Teachers Training College, which does not take care of the local people from Machakos or Ukambani in general. We have found some areas which do not have enough students leaving secondary schools, being given teacher training colleges. It is very important that consideration be given to those areas which used to enjoy these facilities.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, we do not understand why the Government, after Independence, thought it wise to deprive the people of Ukambani of those colleges. The people of Ukambani are saying that the colonial Government was better because it catered for the needs of the people and trained enough people. People of Ukambani have told me to tell the Cabinet Ministers from Ukambani to forward this issue to the Cabinet because they would like to have at least one or two teacher training colleges there.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, a lot is left to be desired from what we are getting in form of experts from the developed countries. Most of those people coming to work as experts in this country are technicians. When they come here, they are paid higher salaries than our graduates who are better trained just because they have better equipment made in their countries of origin. When they come here, we are told that they are experts. We do not recognise the talent of the black Kenyans. We tend to think that whatever comes from abroad is of better quality. We do not even want to expose our people to be able to get better technical know-how.

If you compare the number of whites, be it Europeans or Asians who were there in 1963, with the number that we have today, you find that the white population has grown tremendously. It is as if Kenya is getting re-colonised again! What are these people coming to do here? This Government is spending a lot of money training our children and yet they cannot be employed. You find that it is a *Mzungu* or a *Mihindi* who takes the job.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you go to the Industrial Area or walk in the streets of Nairobi in the evening, you will find that the population of whites and Asians has increased a lot.

**The Assistant Minister for Research, Technical Training and Technology** (Mr. Kagwima): On a point of order, Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. The hon. Member is misleading the House by saying that today we have as many foreigners in this country as we had at Independence. That is not true because at Independence we had district officers and district commissioners who were whites. Today we do not have any Wazungu in those positions. He may be confusing expatriates with tourists who come from outside this country. That impression should be corrected.

**Mr. Mulusya:** Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the hon. Assistant Minister is a trained mechanical engineer. I went to school with him. He worked with the Kenya Planters Co-operative Union and he knows that the salary he used to get as a trained graduate mechanical engineers was much lower than what was being paid to some of the expatriates who come here on secondment. He ought to know that I know the difference between a tourist in the streets and a person who is sitting in an office working.

Why should the Government spend so much money on education to produce people who cannot get employment? The Government says that the 8-4-4 system of education is the best and that it is training our children to be self-reliant after leaving school. There is a large population of unemployed young men and women in this country who are still depending on their parents even after leaving university. This is very pathetic. The

Government should go beyond the 8-4-4 system; establish technical schools to train our young people. The technical schools in this country should be expanded and equipped to cater for the youth. The Government must make sure that those civil servants whom His Excellency the President has been complaining about are sacked and forced to return to this country the money they have banked abroad.

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, another point is that whenever we get grants or loans from donors, the donor community dictates what percentage of expatriate staff is going to work here. You will find that about 80 per cent of the money that is given to us for job creation is always paid to the expatriates who are imported to come and work in this country. This country is losing a lot of money through this issue of expatriates.

When it comes to sub-contracting of jobs by foreign firms, they will never give a sub-contract to a local Kenyan unless that person has some interest in that company.

They will always give the contract to an Asian, a European or somebody who originates from there. They follow that money once it has been given, so that they can come and do consultancy here, while we have enough consultants of all sorts who can be able to do the work. This Government is simply sitting without knowing what is happening. It is unfortunate when we have a Government which has Ministers who are either illiterate or semi-illiterate because they cannot know what is happening in their Ministries. They are also being misled by their Permanent Secretaries. They are not given the correct information and that is why we are getting half-baked answers in this House on particular issues.

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

**Rev. Ommani:** Thank you Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir. I want to contribute to this important Motion concerning our technology. I think the 8-4-4 system of education came as an answer to the question that used to be asked, "What is the Government going to do for us?" But the question turned to be "What am I going to do to help eliminate unemployment in this country?" So, with the 8-4-4 system of education a child will grow up with technology in his head so that when he starts doing something he knows exactly what to do. This helps to get employment for those who are not employed. Technology is very good for a country like ours which is developing. But we find that we have some polytechnics which are not well-equipped. By the time the students graduate from these polytechnics they are not fit to do anything which they are supposed to do. If there is a way was found so that these private polytechnics are well-equipped, so that the students can get what they need and when they go out they will be able to release the same technology that they have got through their training, that can be very useful.

The question of unemployment was getting an answer but since liberalization came in, we are getting it so hard because *jua kali* was becoming something very important in this country because these *jua kali* people were trained in our polytechnics. They graduated and they started working and producing useful things which wananchi and the companies were buying from them. But, with this liberalization, products from everywhere have flooded the country. These things are imported. I think those who are supporting liberalization very much knew that they had made a lot of these goods in their own country and they were not selling them and so they wanted a market outside their countries. Now our streets are filled with these goods which are imported from other countries while our own *jua kali* people cannot sell what they are producing. There is no market for them. They are putting in money to get the materials and then make what they want to make but after producing them they cannot sell them. How do you expect them to continue producing? They are **[Rev. Ommani]** now pulled back to go to the streets and start selling the products which have been imported from other countries. They will be working for other countries rather than working for our own countries. If you look at those goods which are imported they are of very cheap quality. You buy them today and tomorrow they are broken down. They do not have spare parts and you have to go back and buy another one again. These are very cheap materials that are being imported. What is our Government doing to check on these goods that are being imported into our country?

Mr. Temporary Deputy Speaker, Sir, the economy of this country is not in the hands of Kenyans. We are sorry to see that the Asians are controlling the economy of this country. We may say that we are controlling the leadership of this country but, in the real sense, the Asians are controlling the economy of this country. For example, if you go to Kakamega Town

where a few years ago we had about three or four Asians traders, today Kakamega Town is flooded with Asians. All the hardware shops there belong to the Asians, the landlords are now chasing away our indigenous people with business in their premises, so that they can get big monies in the name of goodwill from these Asian traders. After all, the Asians are controlling everything there and our people have nothing to do in that town. They have become workers of these Asian traders who do not give them enough salaries and they say, "If you do not want to work for me, you go home; your father will give you the job if you do not want to work." So, this man, because he is looking for his daily bread from this Asian, will keep on getting this salary that has nothing to

offer to him or his family.

**ADJOURNMENT**

**The Temporary Deputy Speaker** (Mr. Ndotto): Hon. Members, it is now time for interruption of business and the House stands adjourned until this afternoon at 2.30 p.m.

The House rose at 12.30 p.m.